



WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

REIMAGINING WINNEQUAH PARK



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 451: OPEN SPACE PLANNING AND DESIGN

SPRING 2017



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Cover photo by Travis Flohr © Travis Flohr

ABOUT THIS REPORT

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Faculty mentors: Travis Flohr, Samuel Dennis Jr, and Lily Mank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this project is to propose design solutions for Winnequah Park, located in the City of Monona, that improve accessibility, diversify athletic and event spaces, and restore ecological communities throughout the park and along the shoreline.

Students collaborated with one another to interpret and synthesize Monona Parks and Recreation Survey results into broad categories: the human environment, the physical environment and the socio-economic environment. Their results indicated opportunities and constraints in transportation systems, environmental conditions, existing site programming, park user behavior, and social equity.

Winnequah Park attracts a diversity of local and regional residents but uncoordinated pedestrian circulation, limited event spaces, and seasonal flooding restrict its’ ability to accommodate the increasingly varied needs of user groups.

The student’s designs draw upon successes of Winnequah Park while incorporating diverse and resilient native ecologies, an accessible network of spaces for education and both active and passive recreation.



PHASE I: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS - SUMMARY

During this phase of the project student groups evaluated the following: physical, plans, and people. Their key findings are summarized below. Additional detail is provided in group summary pages.

Plans

The plans team reviewed, evaluated, and compiled the results of the 2015 public survey, City of Monona Zoning Regulations, comprehensive plan, and parks programming initiatives. Key findings:

- Most requested park elements: pedestrian circulation, year round restrooms, wildfire habitat, dog park, and outdoor fitness stations.
- Comprehensive plan goals related to parks and recreation include: improve stormwater management and water quality, improve under used park spaces, and increase habitat and urban forest.
- Improvement goals of park programming include: public access to water and overall circulation improvements, providing varied programming, preserving natural and historical sites, and enhancing facilities.

Physical

The physical team documented, reviewed, evaluated, and compiled information regarding land uses, transportation, existing park program, behavior settings, opportunities and constraints, and biophysical elements. Key findings:

- Winnequah Park is surrounded by residential housing, city buildings, and an elementary school, but is largely not accessible by public transit or safe walkable routes.
- The park lacks cohesive pedestrian circulation.
- The park has over-used athletic facilities, but has underused areas of the park due to physical constraints (i.e. water table issues) and provides little informal and passive recreation and educational opportunities.

People

After analyzing the demographics of the area around Winnequah Park it was evident that the surrounding neighborhoods were predominantly Caucasian. There is also a mix of lower income and higher income neighborhoods within a one mile vicinity of the park. Winnequah Park features many events throughout the year that enable people with different income levels to come together.

The physical elements of the park focus primarily on open space with scattered play fields and play equipment. Based on a general analysis of cultural uses by race, the features of Winnequah Park cater to a Caucasian user base. However, users of different ethnicities come from around Monona to use Winnequah Park. The signage around the park features English as the primary language which may also limit the user base.

Winnequah Park is mainly open now, incorporating more natural plantings throughout has potential to improve usage of the park. Natural environments have been shown to have restorative effects so by incorporating more natural design into the park, there may be more health benefits for park users. With more natural space the park will also provide more opportunities for introverts as well as privacy among larger groups of people.

From an accessibility standpoint, Winnequah Park is easy to reach from houses in surrounding neighborhoods as well as by users that have personal vehicles. However, the park is not easily accessible from bus routes; park users are coming from various places in the surrounding area so it may be difficult to initially access. Within the park there is not a developed trail system which makes it difficult for users to navigate within the park. Overall, Winnequah Park is used and loved by the community, but there are areas of improvement to make it more accessible, easier to use, and enjoy for all users.

PHASE I: PLANS - SUMMARY

Community Survey Analysis

Covering the results of a 2015 public survey, this section discusses the desires of the public as well as opportunities for improvements identified by the survey. The most requested improvements were the addition of year-round restrooms, increased wildlife area, space for dogs, and the addition of outdoor fitness stations. Some demographics of survey participants are also included.

City of Monona Zoning Regulations

According to the City of Monona Code of Ordinances, Winnequah Park belongs to the Public Facilities District, for which there are a series of rules regulating the use of this land. In the process of designing and reconstructing the park, the Site Performance Standards shall be followed to guarantee the quality and proper use of the land. Besides, the design or modification of the parking lot shall be based on the Site Design Standards for Parking, Landscaping and Lighting, which provides detailed regulations for the installation of parking lot.

City Comprehensive Plan

This section addresses the goals of Vision 2016-2036, including: management of stormwater, preservation of the urban forest, maximizing the use of parks, and providing diverse programming for the community. Also included are opportunities to address the goals of the City Comprehensive Plan at Winnequah Park. Winnequah Park currently has space to amplify and add facilities, manage stormwater more effectively, significantly contribute to the urban forest, and support additional programming.

Parks and Programming

This section of the report covers the goals of the Parks and Open Spaces Program which includes public access to water and overall circulation improvements, providing varied programming, preserving natural and historical sites, and enhancing facilities. Additional content covers park improvements such as dates of construction for structures in Winnequah Park, and an analysis of the 2014 conceptual master plan.

PHASE I: PHYSICAL - SUMMARY

Existing Landuses

Winnequah Park is primarily surrounded by residen- tial housing, educational facilities and green recre- ation areas

Transportation and Connectivity

Madison Metro Bus Connectivity and Walkability

Winnequah Park is within 1 mile of the Madison Metro bus route but not within 1 mile of any Madison Metro bus stop.

Opportunity to expand transportation access to Winnequah Park by adding additional bus stops and shelters along Monona Drive.

Monona Express Bus Connectivity and Walkability

Five bus stops within a 1/4 mile walking distance to Winnequah Park.

Minimal hours of opporation, opportunity to increase the frequency of the stops if needed.

Existing Park Districts and Circulation

This existing park program map shows the main uses of the park, which contains several distinct district zones: housing district,lagoon district, passive recreation dis- trict, active recreationdistrict, parking district and shelter district. Additionally, it shows three different types of paths for transportion: Vehicle, Bicycle and Pedestrian, the boundary of the park critical intersections, and landmarks.

Physical Park Inventory and Analysis

The Blue Park and Back 40 have a great playground, and extensive undeveloped greenspaces with shoreline access.

Organized community events are held on both sides of the Dream Park, and design must accommodate for these activities.

Behavior Settings

Five major behavior settings were identified throughout this park space; organized athletics, passive recreation, supervised play, community events, and open greenspace.

Areas featuring large swathes of greenspace are less uti- lized than the designed areas, they feature little to no site amenities, and as a result behaviors are much less defined.

Opportunities and Constraints

Winnequah Park

Extensive lagoon waterfront, although highly degraded, could be reinforced with shoreline protective techniques and plantings.

Several potential sites for bridge connections over the lagoon to the Back 40 to activate that space.

Plans should address the possibility of removal and replacement of Ash trees in the case that they are afflicted with EAB.

Fireman’s Park

Excessive flooding and drainage issues in the west portion of this region, lend opportunity for storm water manage- ment techniques.

Open greenspace provides plenty of space to incorporate a recreational path system through this area, connecting to the rest of the park.

Back 40/Blue Park

The Back 40 is underdeveloped and features multiple desirable elements that should be developed to boost park usage.

Excessive flooding in the northern portion of the Blue Park and throughout the Back 40 should be addressed moving forward.

Hydrology and Utilities

Hydrology and existing utilities inventory and analysis mainly based on existing storm water facilities, electric lines, telephone lines and sanitary lines, which may help designers make reasonable decisions on proposing new utilities and resolve existing issues on site

Soils and Vegetation

Although there were multiple different soil classifications presented at Winnequah Park, the Wacousta clay class dominates nearly eighty percent of the existing soils onsite.

Soil is limiting to plant growth, as it causes frequent flood- ing, especially in the back forty

There are multiple coniferous and deciduous tree species, but there is a very low amount of shade opportunities or different microclimates created through the use of outdoor rooms

The plantings surrounding the shelter structures and utility boxes could use an increased variety of plant life as well as an increased overall variety of grasses and perennials that can be used and tolerate the limiting site conditions

PHASE I: PEOPLE SUMMARY

The focus of this report is to summarize and ana- lyze the demographics, social aspects, equity, and accessibility of Winnequah Park in Monona, WI. After analyzing the demographics of the area around Winnequah Park it was evident that the surround- ing neighborhoods were predominantly Caucasian. There is also a mix of lower income and higher income neighborhoods within a one mile vicinity of the park. Winnequah Park features many events throughout the year that enable people with different income levels to come together.

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PHASE II: WINNEQUAH PARK CONCEPTUAL PROGRAM PLAN - SUMMARY

During Phase II of the project students worked in teams of two or three to create a conceptual plan for all of Winnequah Park. The students synthesized their findings from their site visits and Phase I work to create plans that allocated program elements throughout the park, as well as various levels and types of pedestrian circulation. Their masterplans are presented on the following pages. Larger digital poster PDFs and printed posters have been provided to Jake Anderson.

WINNEQUAH PARK CONCEPTUAL PLAN

Cameron Braatz, Tom Dvorak, Jules West

CONCEPT STATEMENT

Connectivity is a major focus of this conceptual plan proposal. Primary and secondary pathways connect main design features to new and existing places of interest. Primary pathways promote active recreation throughout the park, while secondary pathways establish connections to previously underutilized portions of the site. The Back 40 was identified as a passive recreation area and has been converted to a natural wildlife education zone to encourage use. Fireman's Park has been repurposed to accommodate three ball diamonds (one lit and fenced) and two full size soccer fields.

LEGEND

- Primary Path
- Secondary Path
- Beer Garden
- Parking
- Prairie Planting
- Rain Garden
- Pollinator Garden
- Woodland Garden
- Plaza / Boardwalk
- Shelter
- Raised Crosswalk
- Picnic Spot
- Node - Traditional
- Node - Private
- Node - Minimal
- Bike Station
- Pump Track
- Bridge

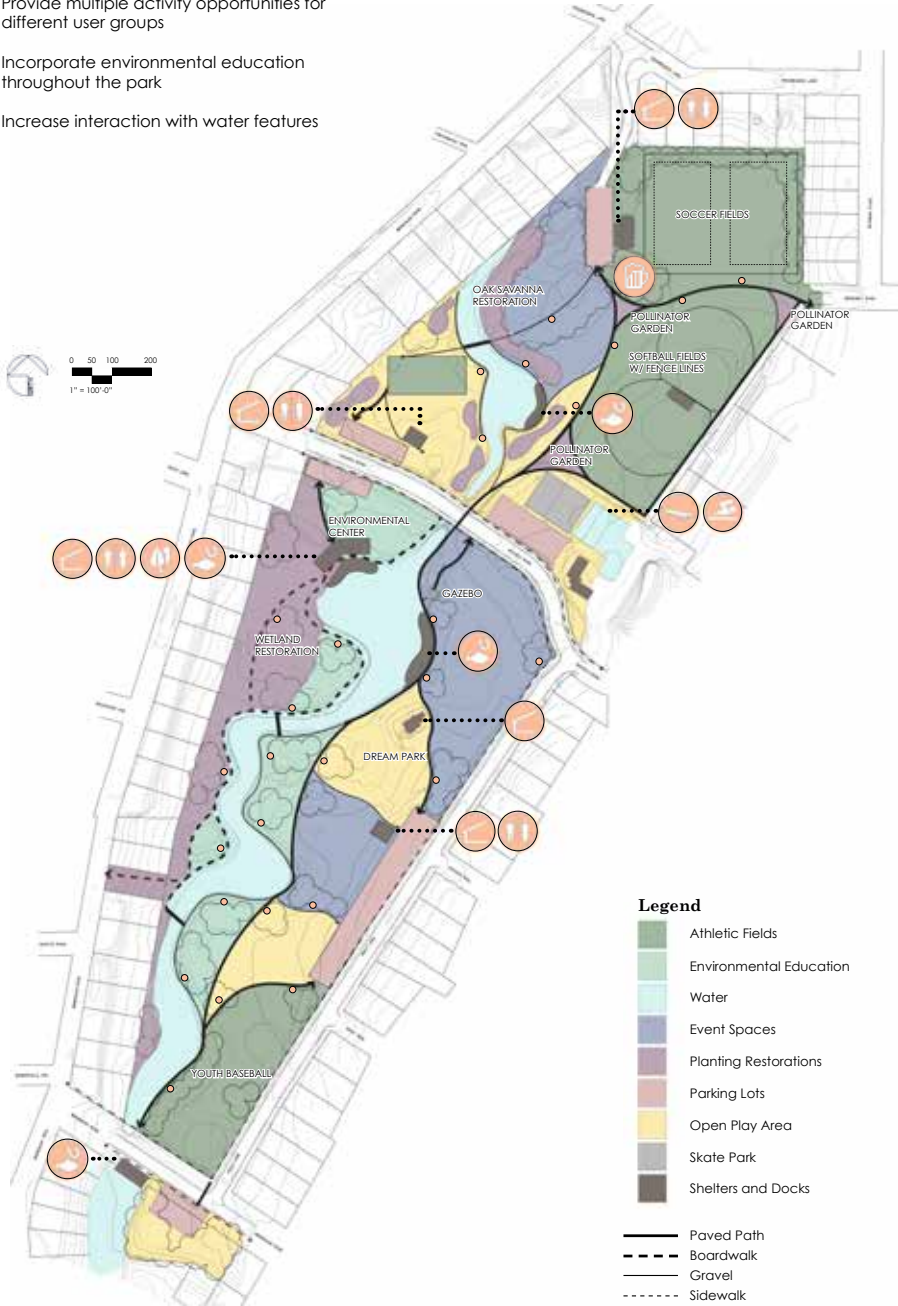


WINNEQUAH PARK CONCEPT PLAN

BRANDI BACKUS & SAIGE HENKEL | LA 451 | 03/15/17

Goals

- Establish a more accessible site through the creation of a more developed path system
- Create distinctive spaces within the larger park
- Provide multiple activity opportunities for different user groups
- Incorporate environmental education throughout the park
- Increase interaction with water features



Biergarten Precedents

Bring more people to north end of park
Encourage community interaction



Environmental Center Precedents

Prairie Style Architecture
Year-round shelter with educational classrooms and conference rooms



Splash Pad Precedents

Charge admission
Full pass: pool & splash pad
Half pass: pool or splash pad



WINNEQUAH PARK MONONA, WI
CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN AMELIA SWITZ, KARLEY BOLZ, SARAH LETARSKI MARCH 16, 2017



PHASE III : SITE DESIGN - SUMMARY

During Phase III students chose one element or area from their Phase II project to explore in greater detail. During this process they received extensive feedback from various community members and experts in park design. The results of this process are presented in the following pages.



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - WINNEQUAH PARK COMMUNITY ORCHARD

Brandi Backus

Goals & Objectives

The overall objective of the community orchard atWinnequah Park is to create an engaging and educational environment for park users. This was supported by the following goals:

- Incorporate history of Dane County/WI agriculture
- Emulate native landscapes of Wisconsin within orchard (woodland and prairie)
- Teach people to interact with and be proud of where their food comes from
- Establish pollinator habitats
- Allow areas for active and passive education

Fruit Tree Selection & Orchard Maintenance

The primary focus of the community orchard is concentric rows of fruit trees. The fruit trees that may be included are apple, pear, peach, and cherry trees. The fruiting trees should be interspersed with non-fruiting trees to ensure that orchard production does not become too much to maintain. The National List of Allowed And Prohibited Substances for organic farms should be referred to regarding pesticide use.

For maintenance of the orchard, school groups or volunteer groups could be established to collect the fruit and donate it to local food pantries.

When looking at species, dwarf and semi-dwarf trees should be considered because they allow greater access for people of all age groups. Standard trees may get too large and limit accessibility.

Program Elements

There is a council ring that can be used as an educational classroom/gathering space in the center of the orchard. There is also a pedestrian bridge that connects to the “Back 40.”

Community events can incorporate the fruit that is produced in the orchard. Apples produced in the orchard could be used at the Monona Fall Festival for caramel apples, the Monona Pie Party, or apple cider.

There are also possibilities to tie in the orchard to curriculum elements at the Winnequah Elementary School. This could include pollinators, weather, climate, and soil.

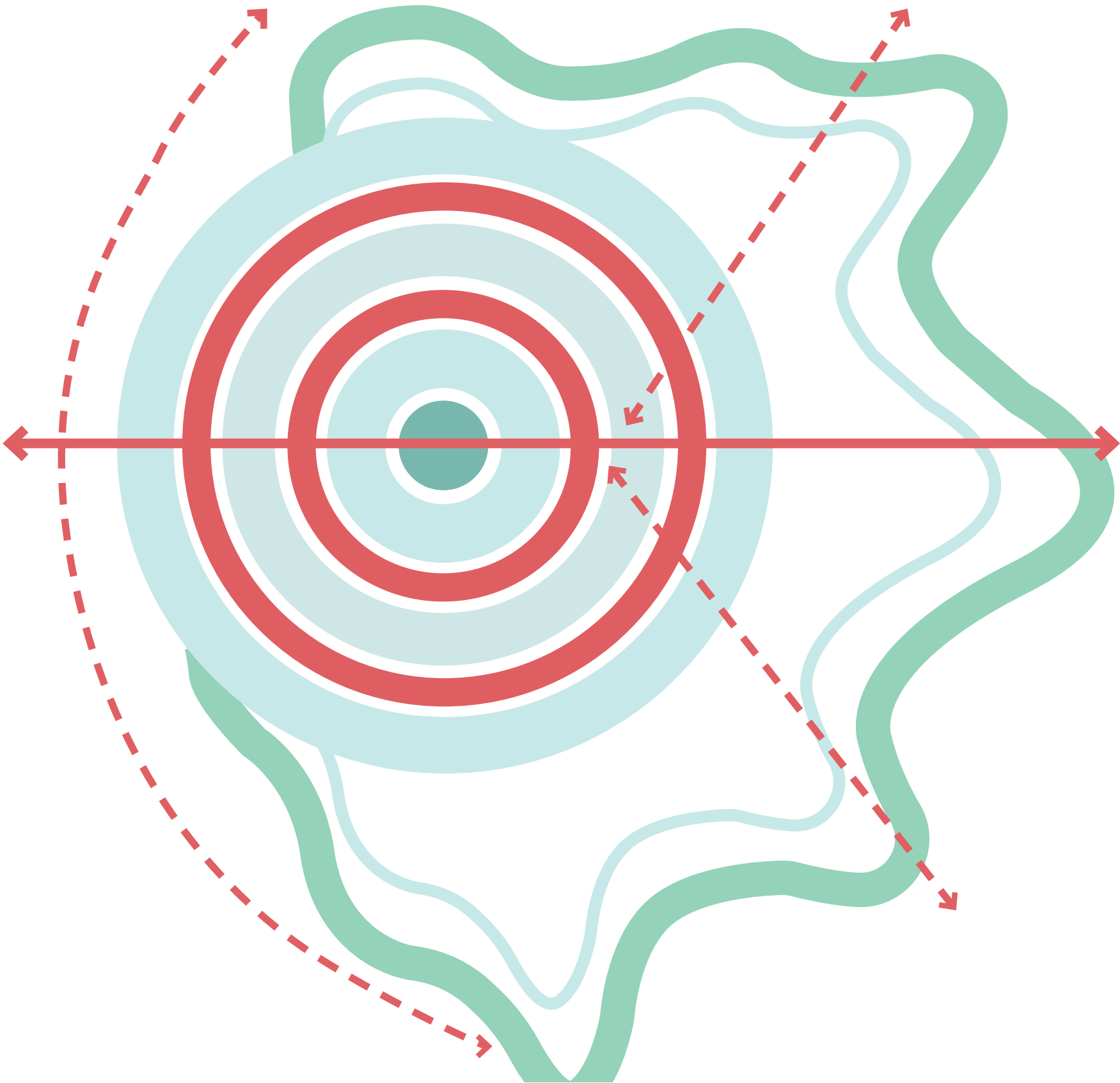


SITE PROGRAM DIAGRAM

The program diagram for the Winnequah Park Community Orchard focuses on a radial pattern. Pedestrian paths are surrounded within circular orchard rows. The center of the orchard is more formal while the outside edges become more loose.

The site has zones with different intensity levels that allow for various activities. These zones, especially the connection zones, allow for greater accessibility within the orchard and the surrounding park. The looser, transitional zone around the perimeter of the orchard creates a more natural transition from open space to the developed orchard space.

- Active/Passive education zones
- Programmable educational/gathering space
- Connection zones
- Transitional zones

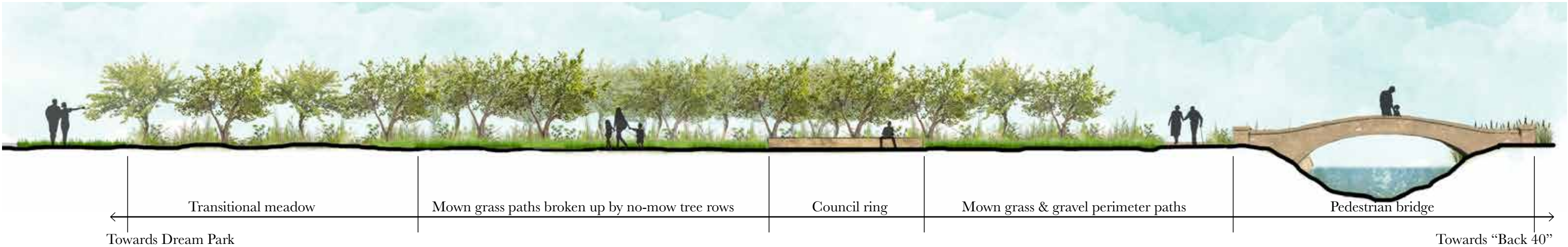


SITE PLAN

- ① Gravel path creates visual axis across site
- ② More natural, mown paths through meadow provide additional access
- ③ Open grassy field creates transitional area
- ④ Meadow groundcover reflects more natural form of outer orchard
- ⑤ Council ring in center of orchard acts as an outdoor classroom/gathering space
- ⑥ Pedestrian bridge extends visual access and increases accessibility to the “Back 40”
- ⑦ Restored wetland
- ⑧ Mown grass rows accentuated by no-mow grass under the trees



SECTIONS THROUGH ORCHARD



Close-up of council ring nestled within orchard

ENTRANCE INTO ORCHARD



The formal, concentric rows of the orchard are surrounded by a meadow that takes on a more natural form. As you move closer to the center, the rings of trees become tighter and more uniform.

COUNCIL RING NESTLED WITHIN ORCHARD



The council ring at the center of the orchard acts as an outdoor classroom or an informal gathering space. The trees are tightest around the council ring, creating a defined outdoor room and a more intimate space.

ENTRANCE THROUGH MEADOW



The mown grass path that enter the meadow provide a more immersive experience than the surrounding gravel path. Views of the council ring open and disappear as you move along the path.

RADIAL ROWS



The concentric paths of the orchard are accentuated by the longer grass rows underneath the trees. On the ground you may not notice the circular form, but you will feel how the concentric circles guide you around the orchard.

PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - WINNEQUAH PARK EVENT SPACE

Karley Bolz

Design proposal

To provide an aesthetically pleasing, multi-functional event space along the waterfront of Winnequah Park. The design follows the unique character of European biergartens and provides space for large public and private events. The design intent is to help connect the users of the site with the waterfront and provide a designated space for programming year round events at the park. The design also includes features to help manage stormwater, provide universal access for all users, large vehicles and maintenance.

Program elements

Market/Food Truck Path

The design includes a 20 ft path from the street to the shelters with the intention to provide a designated space for crowed events such as festivals with food trucks or a local farmers market. The extra wide path is suitable for both vehicle and pedestrian traffic with an extra 8 ft of gravel on the side for parking to allow for crowds if needed. The path will be paved with grasscrete to allow the stormwater to penetrate the soil and reduce runoff, as well as provide an aesthetic transition from hardscape to grass and existing shelter to the proposed shelter.

Shelter Extension

The shelter extension will be across the path from the existing shelter to provide space for higher density crowds whether it’s a public or private event. The shelter will include space for movable chairs during events and provide a multi-functional bar/kitchenette with electric plugs and running water to serves the needs of the users of the space. The new shelter also has the opportunity to have a planted green roof to help minimize the hardscape footprint of the design.

Prairie Planting

Large masses of prairie plants sweep throughout the site to help balance the transition from a highly designed area to a more natural park setting. They also

provide a stormwater buffer to filter and keep runoff from polluting the water.

Universal Access Ramp

A wheelchair ramp will be added to the concrete pad of the existing shelter to provide access to the waterfront space for all user’s needs.

Biergarten

This area of the event space will be designed similarly to traditional bier gardens as seen in Europe. The materials used will consist of fine crushed gravel flooring with scattered tree canopy overhead and string lighting to light up the space. This area will provide additional waterfront seating during events and open as a public picnic area when events are not in session.

Fire Pit

A fire ring will be installed in the center of the biergarten to allow the users of the site to stay warm when skating in the winter and at night during events.

Stage

The wooden stage located on the waterfront will provide a central location for users using the event space. As viewers enter the site from the event pathway, the stage terminates their view at the end of the path and focuses their attention on the performance.

Terrace

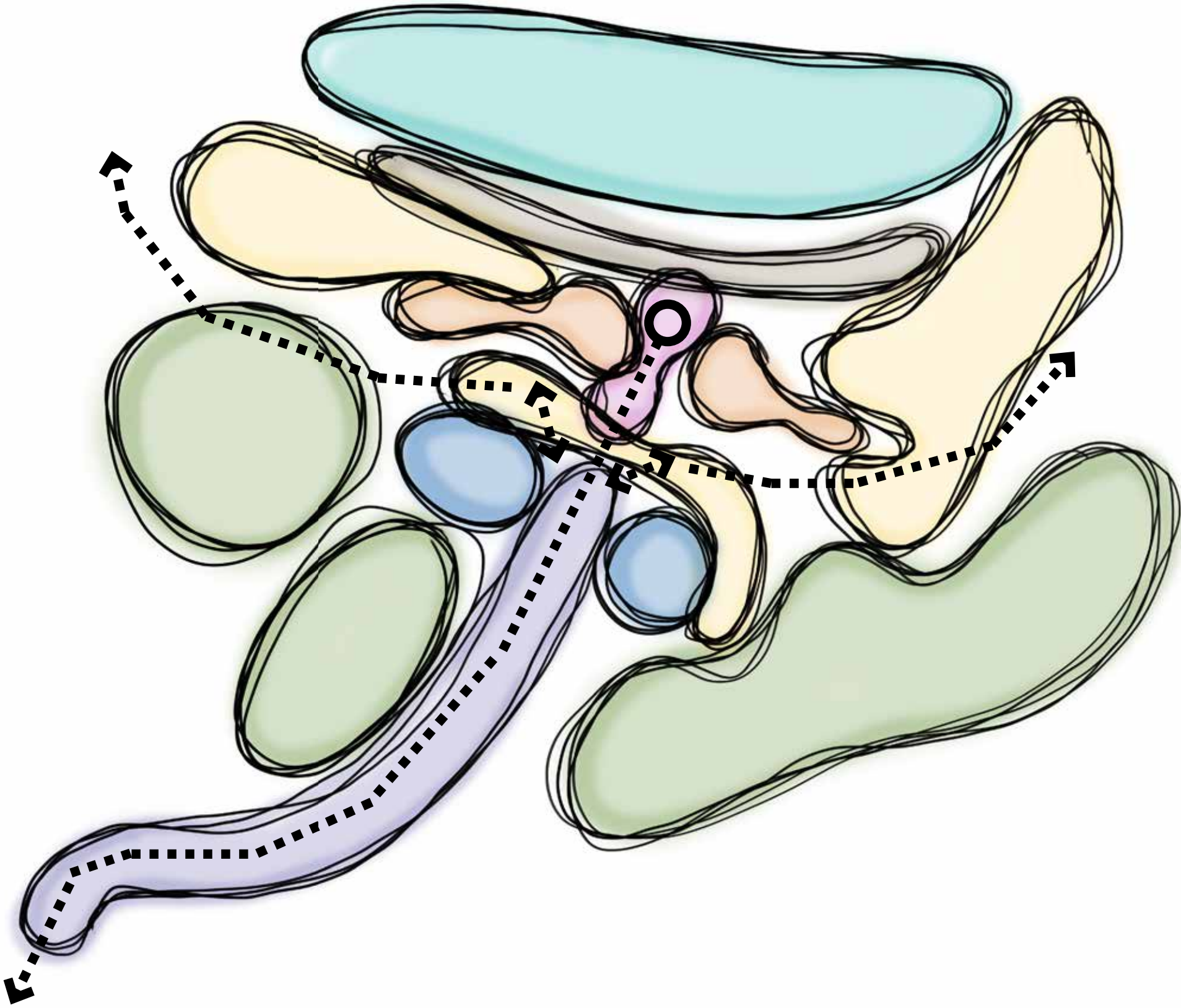
The terrace located along the waterfront of the biergarten and will provide the users of the site a closer connection with the water.

Bridge

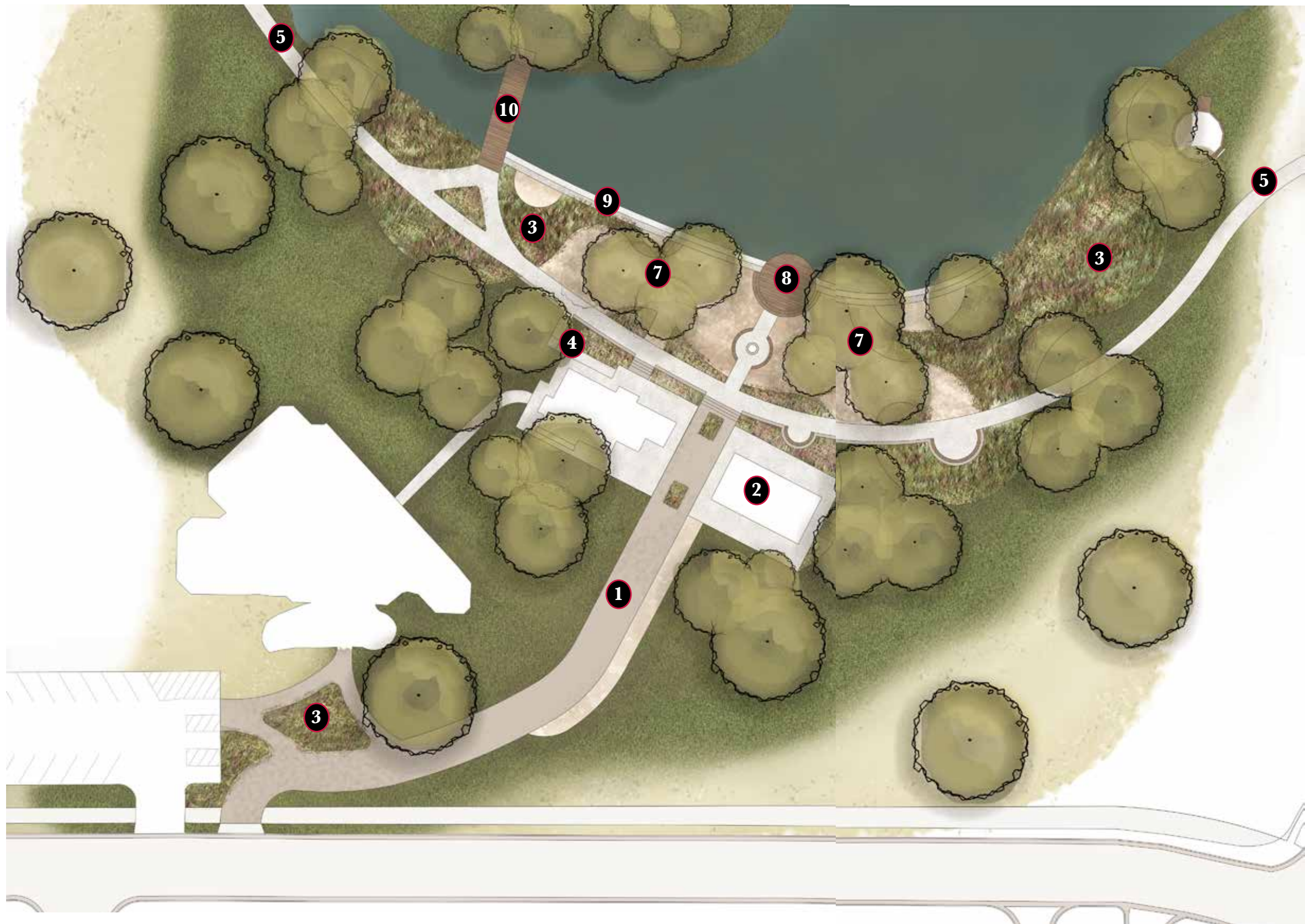
Though not shown in the renderings, a bridge would be helpful in connecting the event space with the back 40 to allow for easier access and more room depending on size the events. The bridge would also help brand the space and allow for picturesque views. The bridge should be tall and arching to allow for the users to still be able to skate underneath in the winter. Look at Tenney Park in Madison, WI for precedent ideas.

PROGRAM DIAGRAM

- OPEN GREEN SPACE
- PRAIRIE MASSING
- SHELTER/ EVENT SEATING
- MARKET/ FOOD TRUCK PATHWAY
- WATER
- BIERGARTEN
- TERRACE
- FIRE PIT AND STAGE EXTENSION OF PATHWAY



SITE PLAN



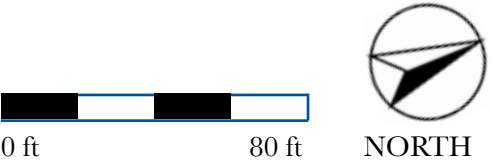
PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- 1 MARKET/ FOOD TRUCK PATH
- 2 SHELTER EXTENSION
- 3 PRAIRIE PLANTING
- 4 UNIVERSAL ACCESS RAMP
- 5 BIKE PATH
- 6 FIRE PIT
- 7 BIERGARTEN
- 8 STAGE
- 9 TERRACE
- 10 BRIDGE

PRECEDENT IMAGE



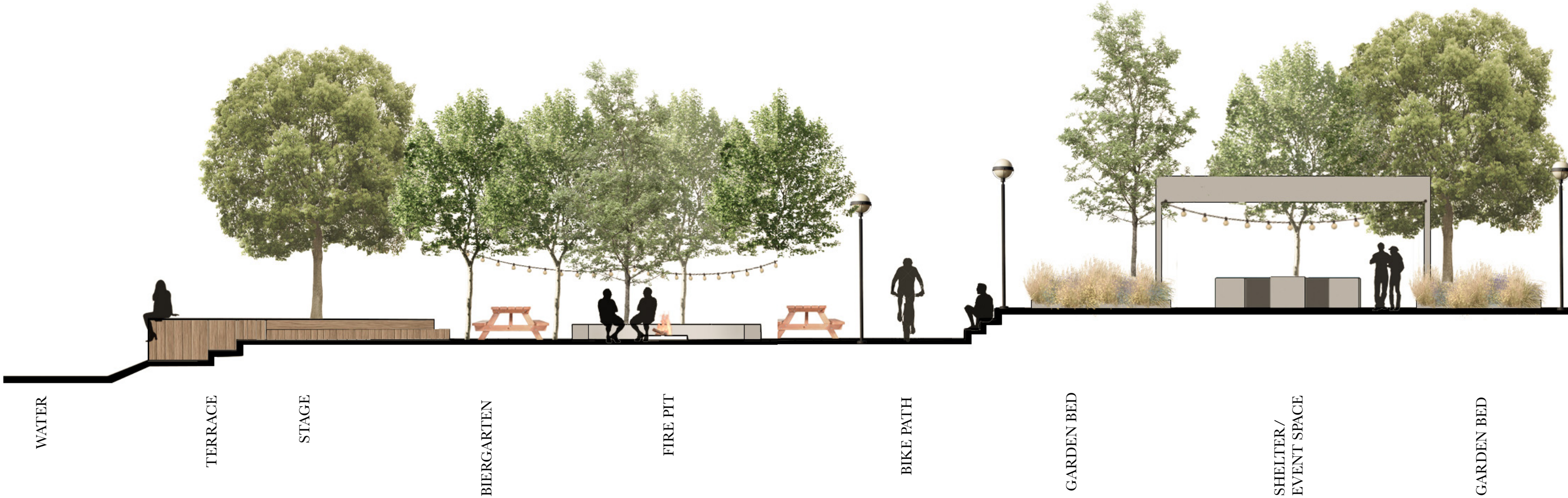
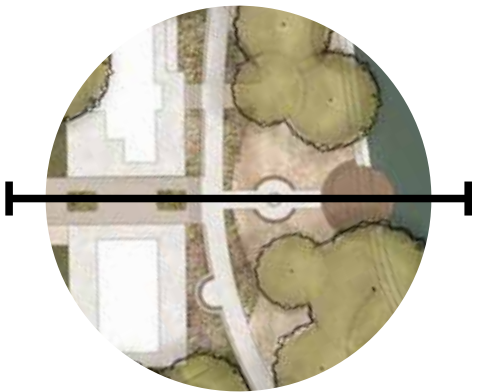
Letna Bier garten, Prague, CZ (2013)



PERSPECTIVE 1: FRONT PATHWAY INTO EVENT SPACE

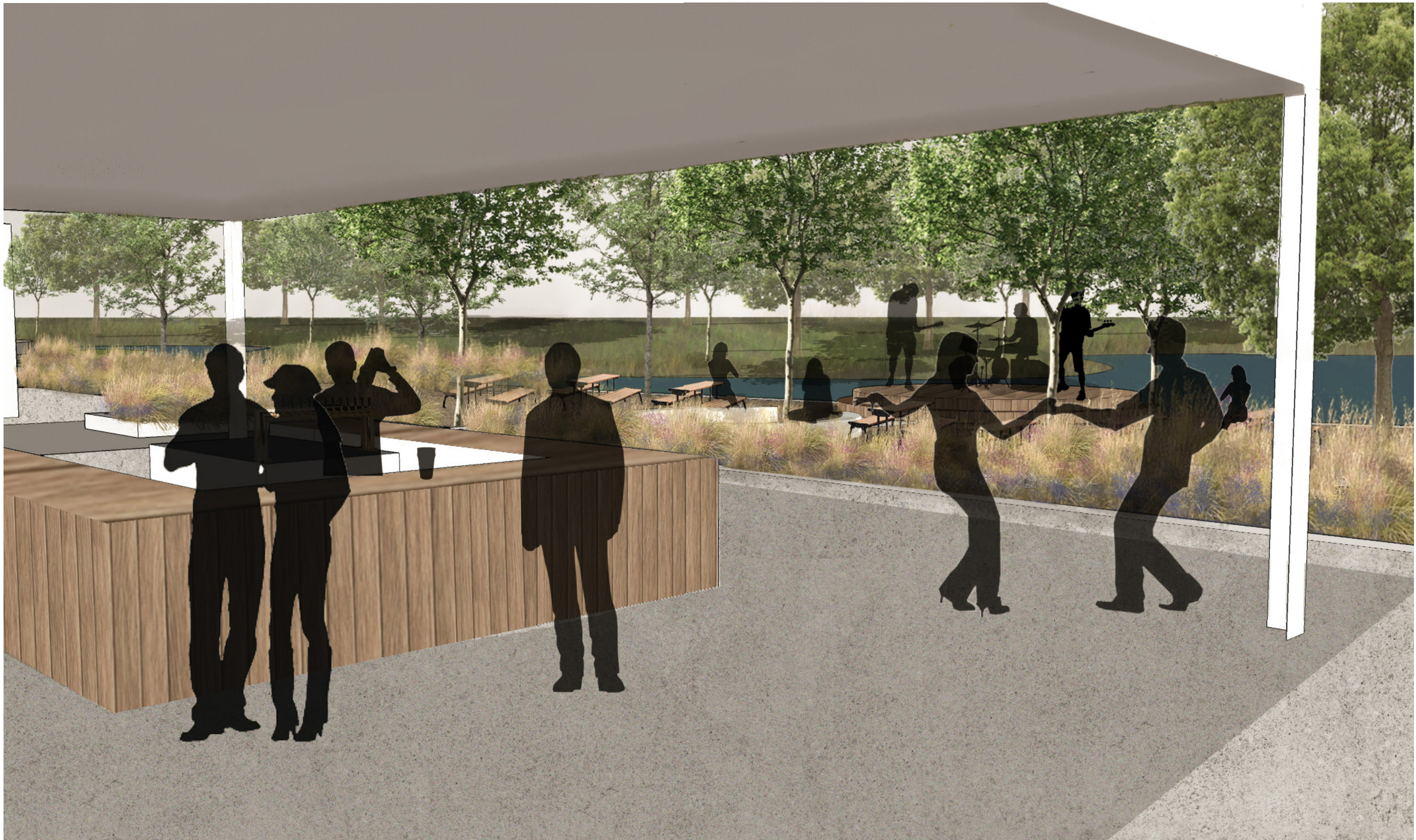


CROSS SECTION: PATH FROM SHELTER TO WATERFRONT



SCALE: 1"=10'-0"

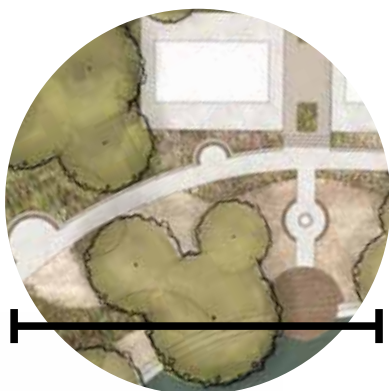
PERSPECTIVE 2: VIEW FROM SHELTER EXTENSION



PERSPECTIVE 3: VIEW FROM BIKE PATH HEADING NORTH



SECTION/ELEVATION: VIEW OF BIERGARTEN FROM WATER



PRAIRIE PLANTING

BIERGARTEN

STAGE

BIERGARTEN

SCALE: 1"=8'-0"



PERSPECTIVE 4: BIRDS EYE VIEW



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - BACK 40 - MESKONSING

Cameron Braatz

Goals/Objectives

The city of Monona, nestled on the eastern edge of Lake Monona, has close ties with the regions watershed. Formed by the glaciers that once inhabited the area, the greater Yahara River Watershed is comprised of five lakes; Mendota, Monona, Wingra, Waubesa, and Kegonsa. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the landscape was comprised of pristine prairie, wetland, savanna, and forest biomes. This cohesive network floral systems acted as a natural filter for treating water as it made its way through the water cycle. Native Americans were well established in the region and relied heavily on these fresh water resources. Their legacy lives on through the naming of the lakes; Mendota (Great), Monona (Beautiful), Wingra (Duck), Waubesa (Swan), and Kegonsa (Fish). However, as development expanded the land use surrounding the lakes shifted overwhelmingly towards agricultural purposes. These practices have been responsible for copious amounts of nutrient runoff, resulting in a degraded aquatic conditions. This paired with the introduction of urban development in the Madison/Monona area have not only increased runoff, but also decreased the quality of the runoff.

The Winnequah Park Lagoon, which is connected to Lake Monona, has suffered poor water quality due to the aforementioned runoff issues. These symptoms have been amplified by the stagnant nature of the lagoon. The goal of the proposed park is to reestablish the native state of the park, while activating the Back 40 Park area. Using the native hydrological system as precedence, the general theme of the park was outlined. A modern interpretation of the native biomes have brought these native biomes back to life. The four traditional communities can be found in this small park design. Surface runoff is collected using retrofitted rain garden curb cuts take the load off existing storm water drains, directing water into the prairie bioswale section. The existing rain garden area has been re-purposed as a settling basin for water introduced through the prairie bioswale network, as well as the adjacent storm drain outlet. Water is pumped from this settling basin to the top of the constructed wetland system and makes its way down the terraced weirs, eventually reaching the

lagoon. Floating islands planted with native wetland species develop an extensive root network which acts as a buffer between the treated and untreated water. A second pump has been proposed to introduce lagoon water into the settling basin to be circulated through the park continuously. This additional pump serves two purposes; to activate the park as a natural filter, and to prevent the stagnation of the water in the constructed aquatic system. This design would serve as a gateway to the proposed educational ecology park space that would extend through the Back 40 park space. Educational opportunities should highlight native flora and faunal communities as well as significant Native American cultural elements. The shade structure pays homage to native populations, in the form of a modern interpretation of a Ho-Chunk ciporoke (Chee-po-tah-kay) which loosely translates to round dwelling. The shade structures vertical framework with horizontal arms, is reminiscent of the traditional wooden frame which supports its fabric shell. Informational signage addressing the latter shall be installed on the signage posts adjacent to the shade structure.

Programmatic Elements

- 1) Waterfront Plaza
- 2) Educational Signage
- 3) Wet-Wet Mesic Prairie
- 4) Metal Grate “Boardwalk”
- 5) Constructed Aquatic Marsh
- 6) Mown Lawn Entrance
- 7) Pier Seating Node
- 8) Nesting Floating Wetland Islands
- 9) Collection/Sedimentation Basin
- 10) Daylighted Storm Drain
- 11) Parking Lot
- 12) Rain Garden Curb Cuts
- 13) Raised Speed Platforms
- 14) Seating Nodes

SITE CONTEXT/PHYTOREMEDIATION STRATEGY



State Context



Watershed Context



Local Context

The three context maps show varying level of state, regional and local context. As seen below, a simplified Yahara River chain of lakes diagram with each of the lakes respective translated names. The chain of lakes, which are connected via river channels, collect water from a much larger watershed to the northwest.

The following pages show diagrammatic interpretations explaining the phytoremediation process that will be used to naturally remediate the compromised water introduced to the site. The following pages show additional storm water treatment techniques.



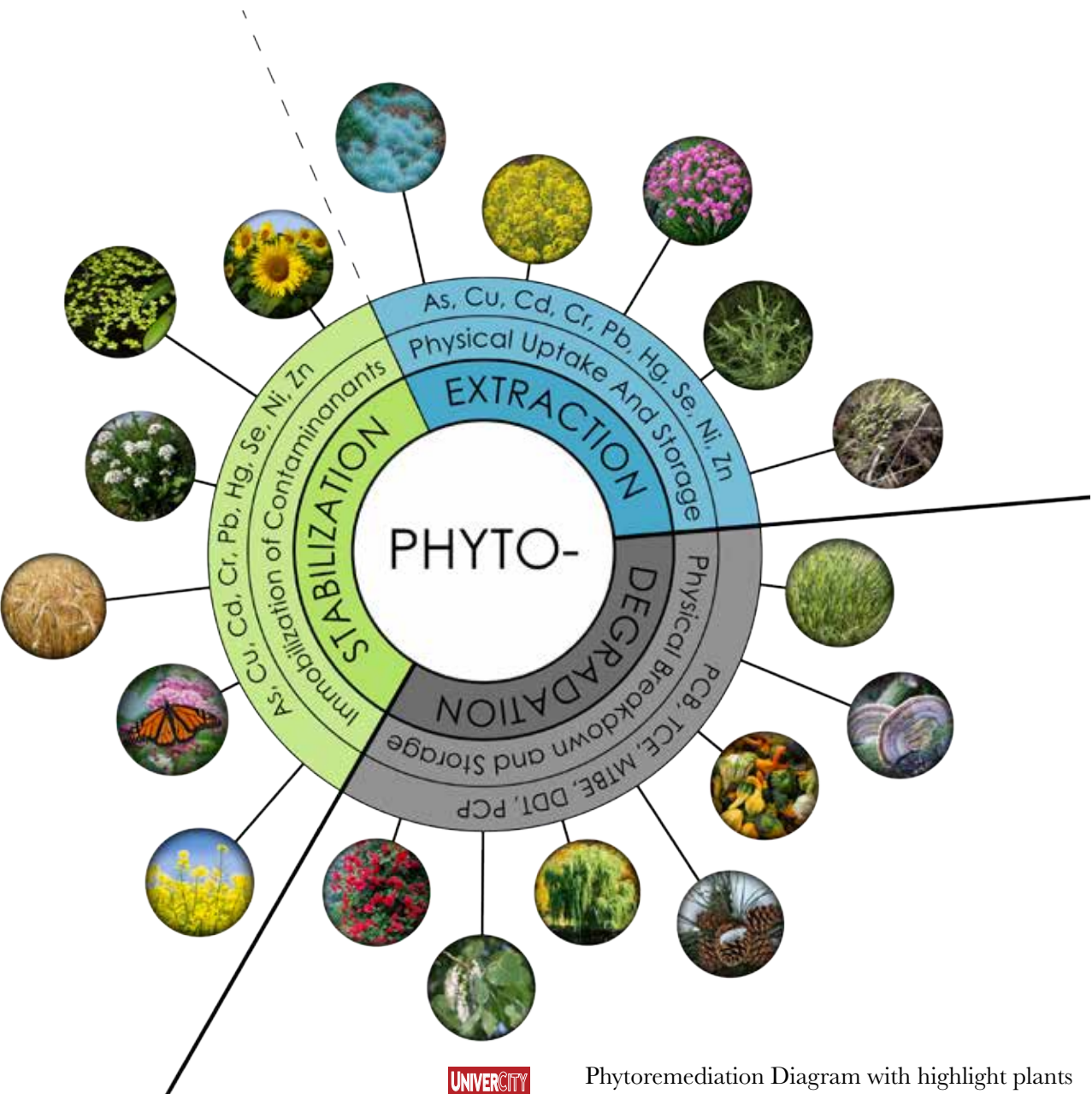
Image collected from www.olw-lwrd.countyofdane.com



BIOHAVEN FLOATING WETLAND



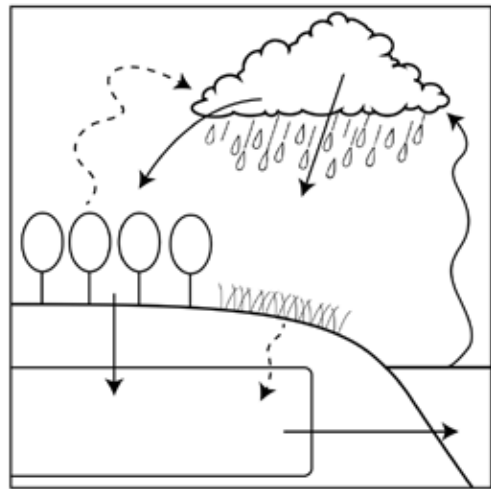
Image collected from www.frogeenvironmental.co.uk



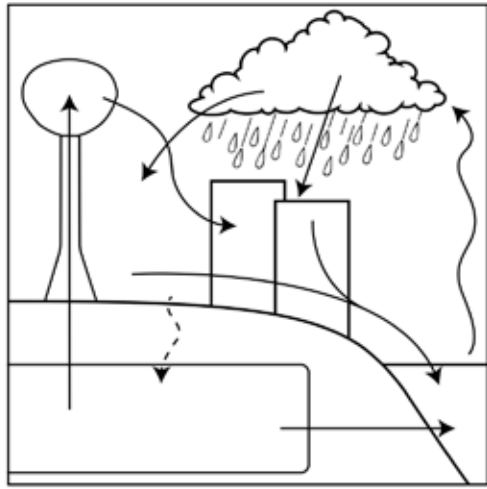
Phytoremediation Diagram with highlight plants



LOW IMPACT DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



Traditional Water Cycle

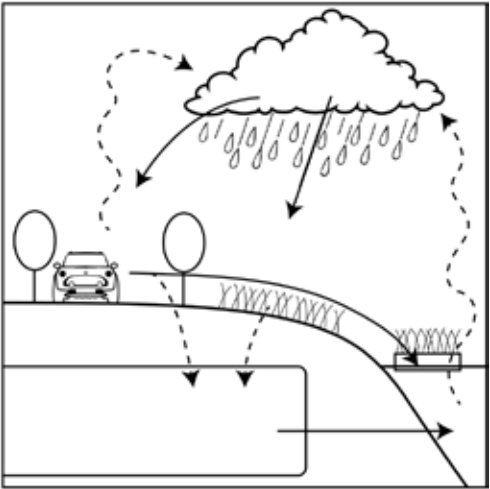


Urban Water Cycle

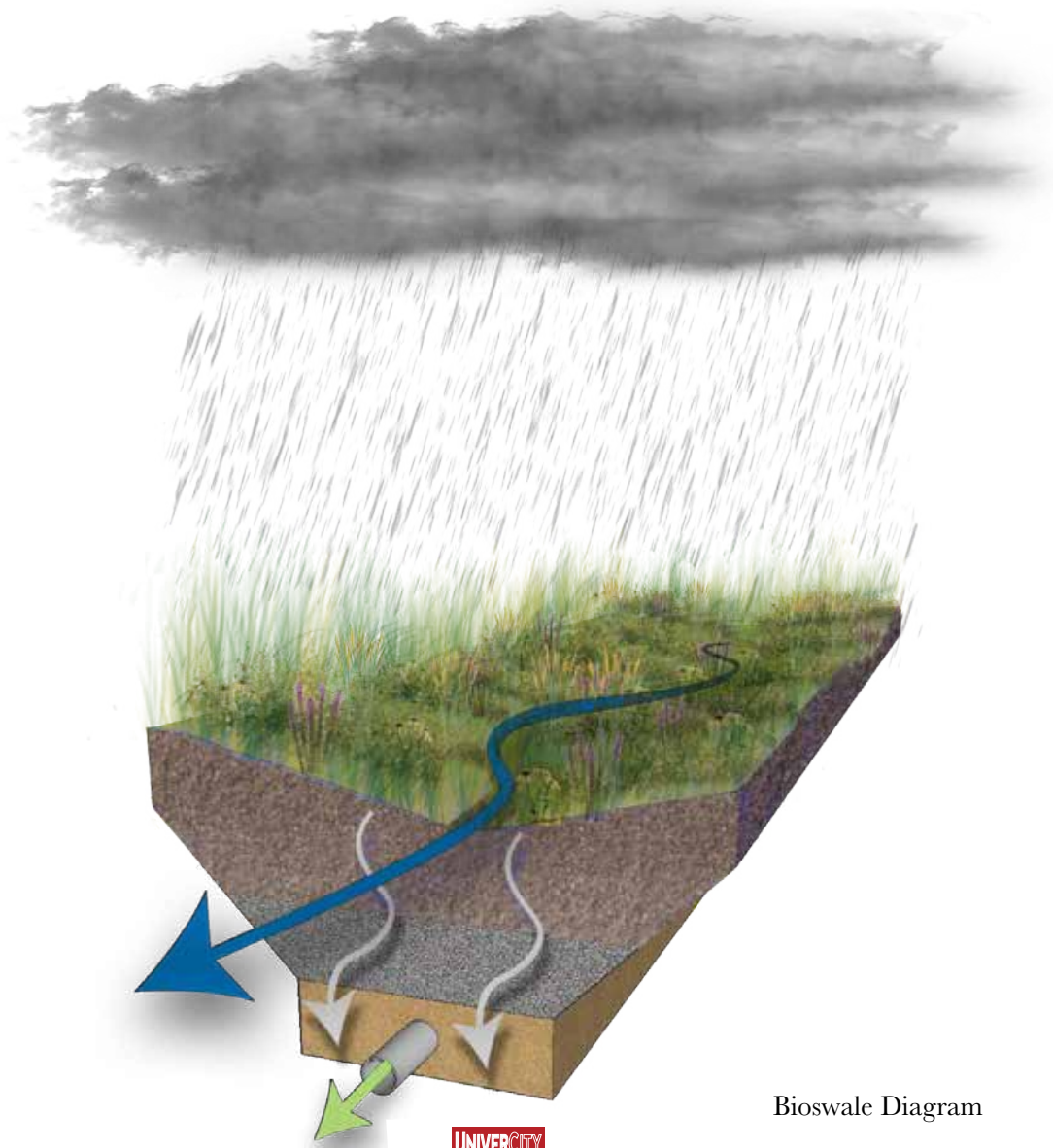
Using Nature for Guidance

The two water cycle diagrams to the left show the two states that this area has experienced through time. First, the traditional water cycle, shows water circulating through; precipitation, infiltration, evaporation, and transpiration. The adjacent diagram shows the current urban status, which functions similarly to the traditional system. However, human intervention has introduced the removal of water from the water table for surface use and increased surface runoff due to increased impervious surfaces.

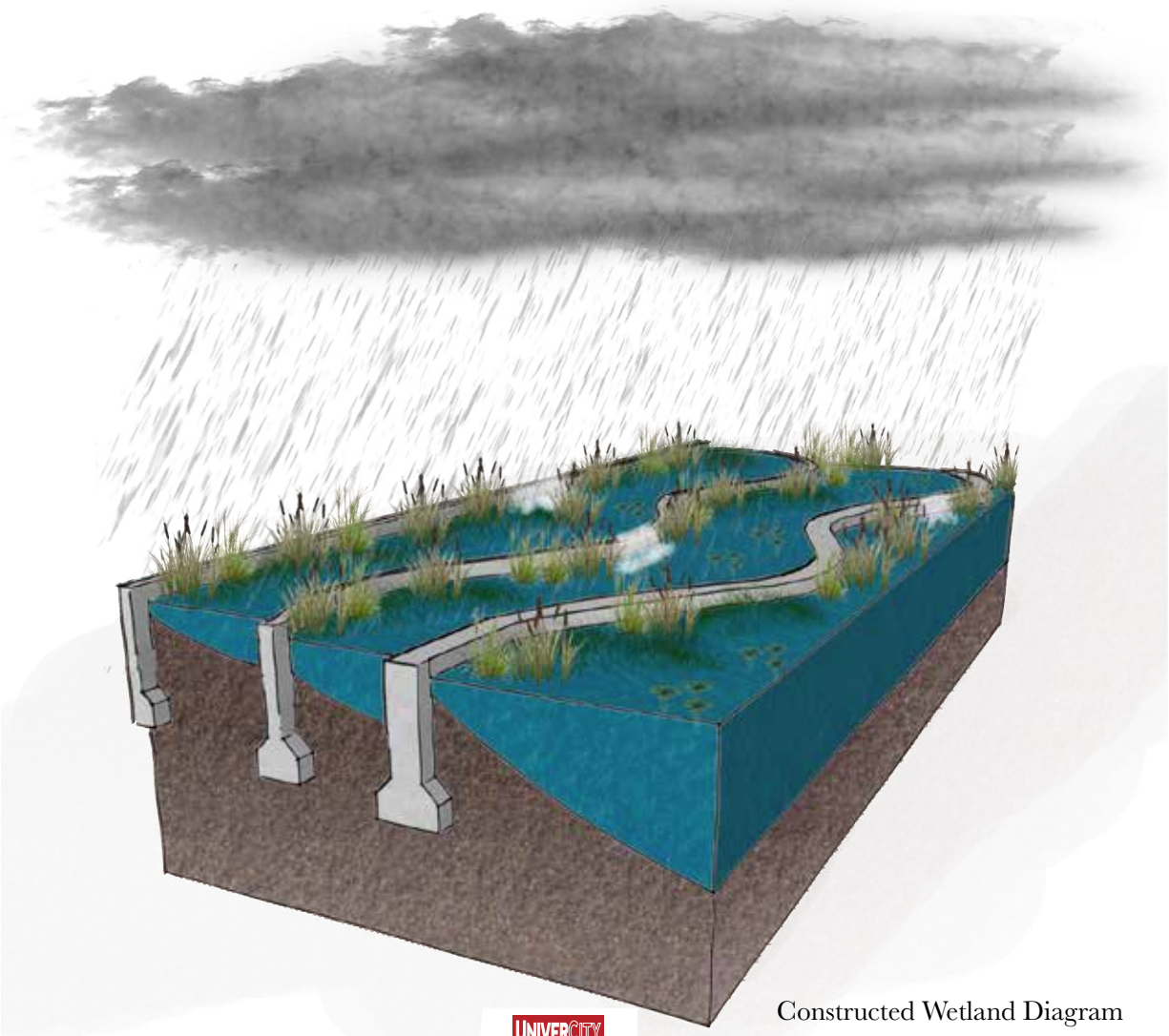
The proposed water cycle addresses the surface runoff issues through the filtration through the prairie plantings which slows runoff and increases infiltration rates. See below for conceptual section diagrams of the prairie bioswale and constructed wetlands.



Proposed Water Cycle



Bioswale Diagram



Constructed Wetland Diagram

SITE PLAN

LEGEND:

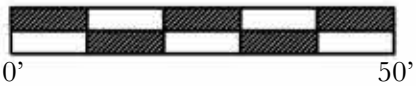
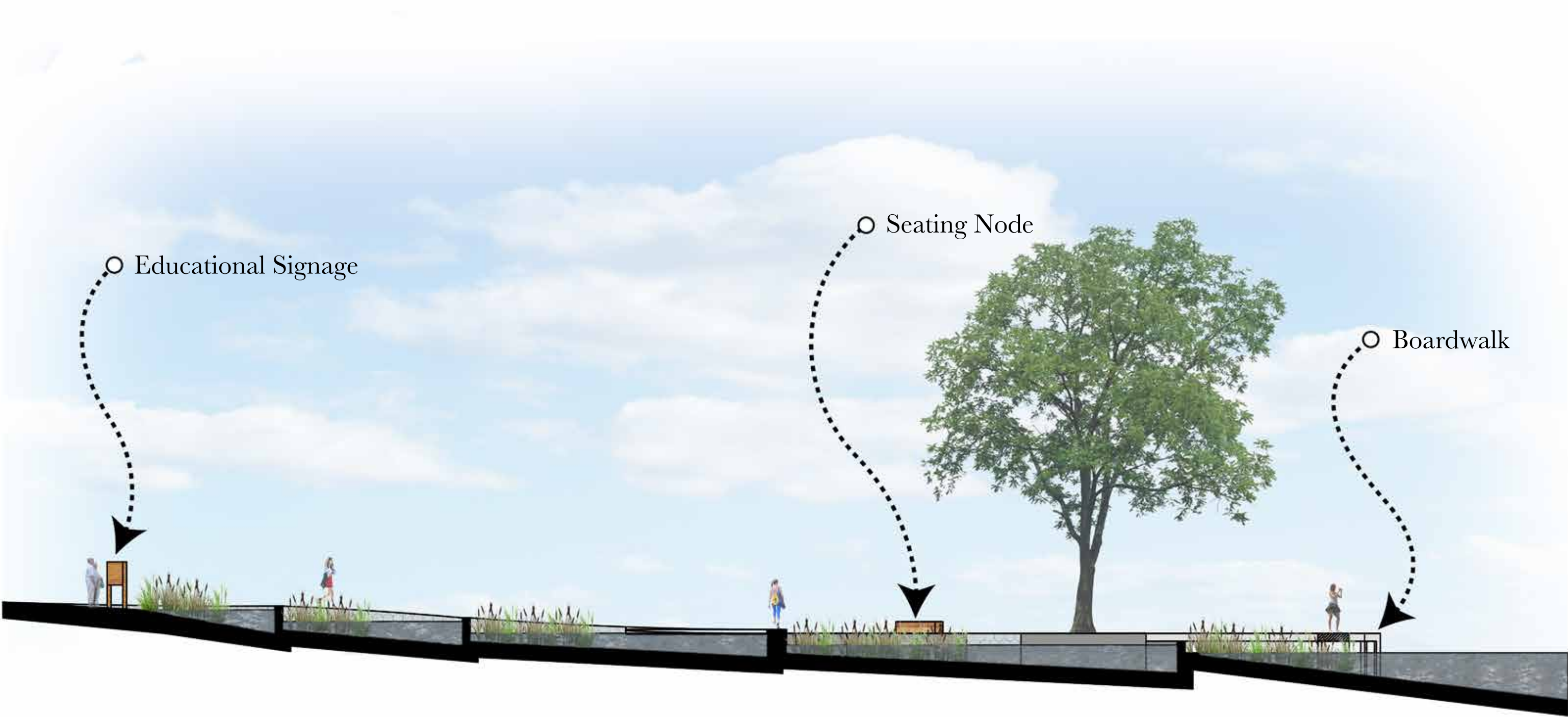
- 1) WATERFRONT PLAZA
- 2) EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE
- 3) WET MESIC-WET PRAIRIE
- 4) METAL GRATE “BOARDWALK”
- 5) CONSTRUCTED AQUATIC MARSH
- 6) MOWN LAWN ENTRANCE
- 7) PIER SEATING NODE
- 8) NESTING FLOATING ISLANDS
- 9) COLLECTION/ SEDIMENTATION BASIN
- 10) STORM DRAIN DAYLIGHT
- 11) PARKING LOT
- 12) RAIN GARDEN CURB CUTS
- 13) RAISED SPEED PLATFORMS
- 14) SEATING NODES



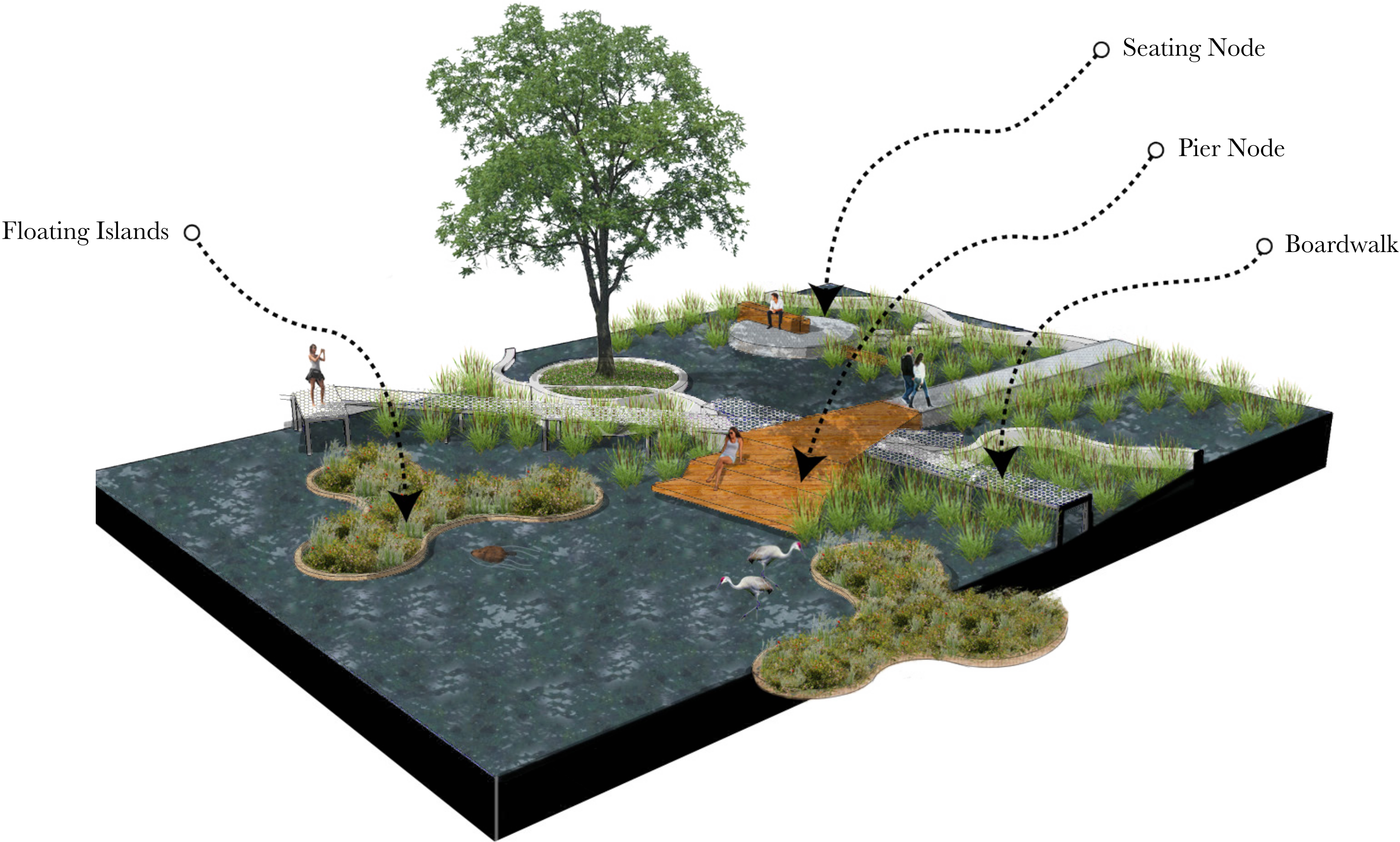
AXONOMETRIC SITE VIEW/PARK CONNECTIONS



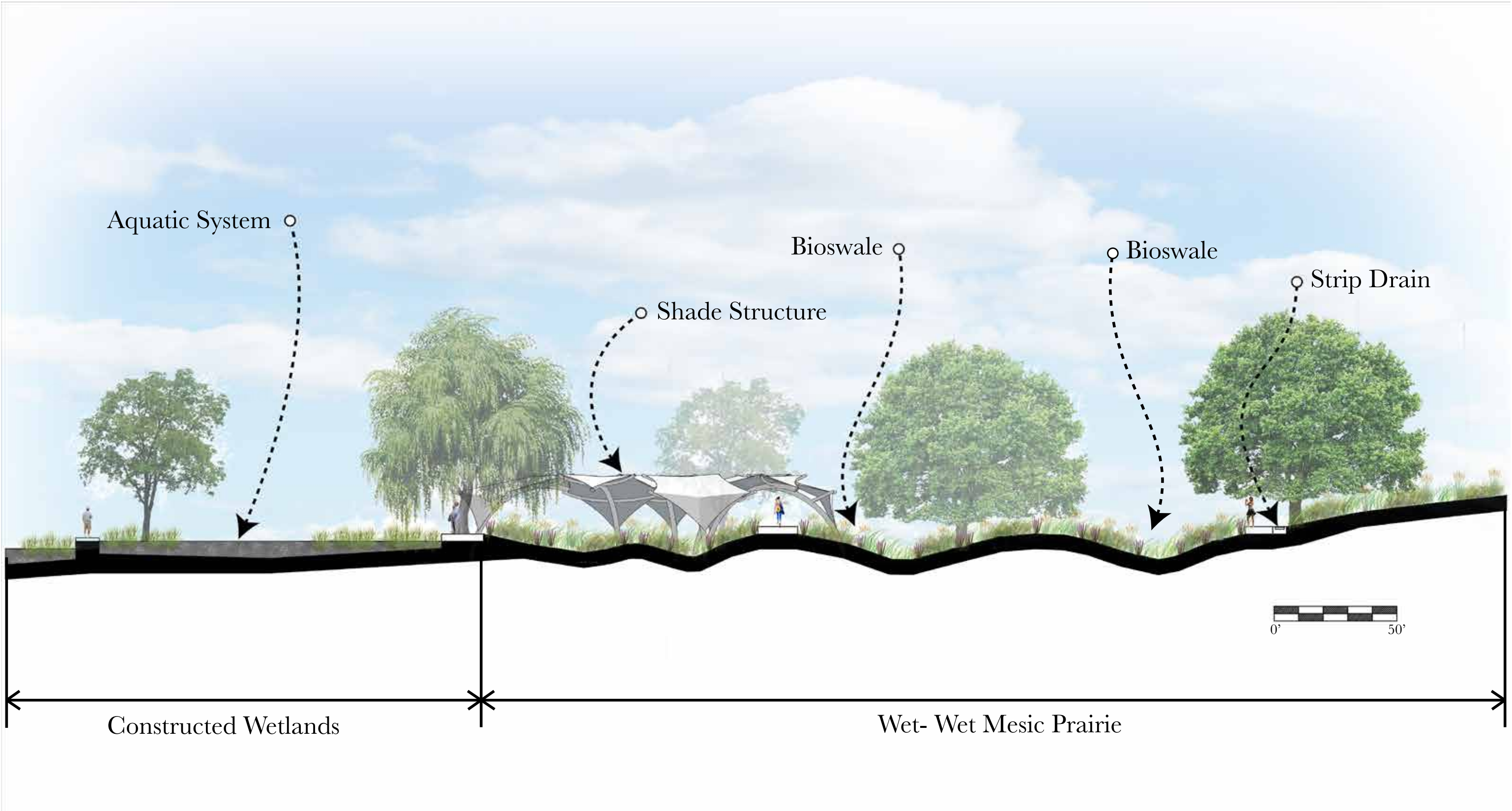
SECTION VIEW A-A': CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS



AXONOMETRIC VIEW-METAL GRATE "BOARDWALK"



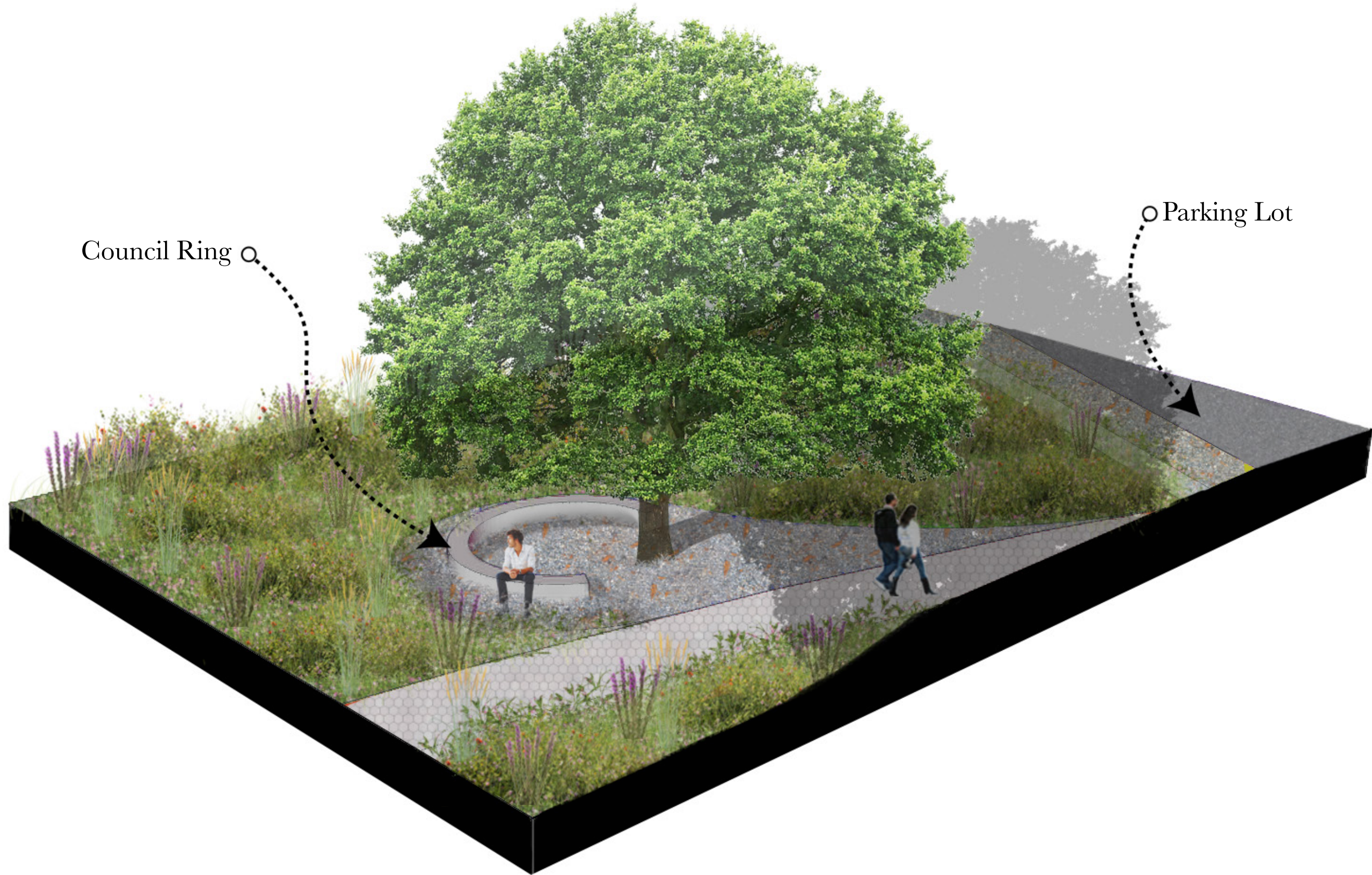
SECTION VIEW B-B': SITE CROSS SECTION



PERSPECTIVE VIEW-WATERFRONT PLAZA



AXONOMETRIC VIEW-PRAIRIE SEATING NODE



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - POLLINATOR RESTORATION

Thomas Dvorak

The northwest corner of Winnequah Park is currently underused and an ideal candidate for an educational prairie that provides an ecosystem for these species and brings awareness to the declining pollinator population. Bees pollinate 1/3 of the world’s food supply, so it is important to protect their populations. There is a positive correlation between plant diversity and pollinator diversity. Pollinator habitats are vital to the ecosystem and its pollinator population is an indicator of the ecosystem’s health. This design includes species that are native to Wisconsin; therefore, they are adapted to the landscape and require little care. The proposed prairie and forest will be beneficial to the ecosystem by providing a habitat for native wildlife and will beautify the landscape for users. The reduction of erosion will impact the runoff that enters Lake Monona and will ultimately reduce maintenance costs for the City of Monona.

Program Elements

Prairie

The prairie is comprised of native species that bloom all throughout the year, creating an ideal ecosystem for pollinators. The plant species help treat water on-site and reduce the amount of stormwater runoff that enters Lake Monona. The plants improve air quality, beautify the landscape, reduce erosion, and attract a greater diversity of wildlife.

Forest

The forest and its dead branches serve as a nesting ground for the pollinators and other animal species, as well as provides food for the animals. For example, the hop tree is home of the Tiger and Giant Swallowtails and many other butterfly species feed on this tree as well.

Hive Hill

Hive Hill is a grass hill in the form of a bee hive at the entrance to the prairie. It is an interactive hill that intrigues park users from a distance and is a gentle mound for users to rest on or children to play on. There is an educational sign next to the hill including pictures and information about the plant and pollinator species

included and has two formal entrances to the prairie.

Pollinator Educational Node

The educational nodes also have signage and benches for users. These spaces are marked by the large brick paved spaces in the shape and color of bees. The educational nodes provide pictures and information about the pollinator and native species in the area and their importance to the ecosystem.

Honeycomb Observation Station

The Honeycomb Observation Station is another educational opportunity for the community. The station is an overlook of the prairie where users can view the bee boxes that are far enough from the main path that it will not deter users from walking through the prairie. This station is on a gentle hill that is still accessible to all users and has signage with more thorough information on the importance of bee pollinators.

Fishing Inlet

The fishing inlets are accessible grass openings to the pond. They are integrated with the path system so users have multiple opportunities when experiencing this site.

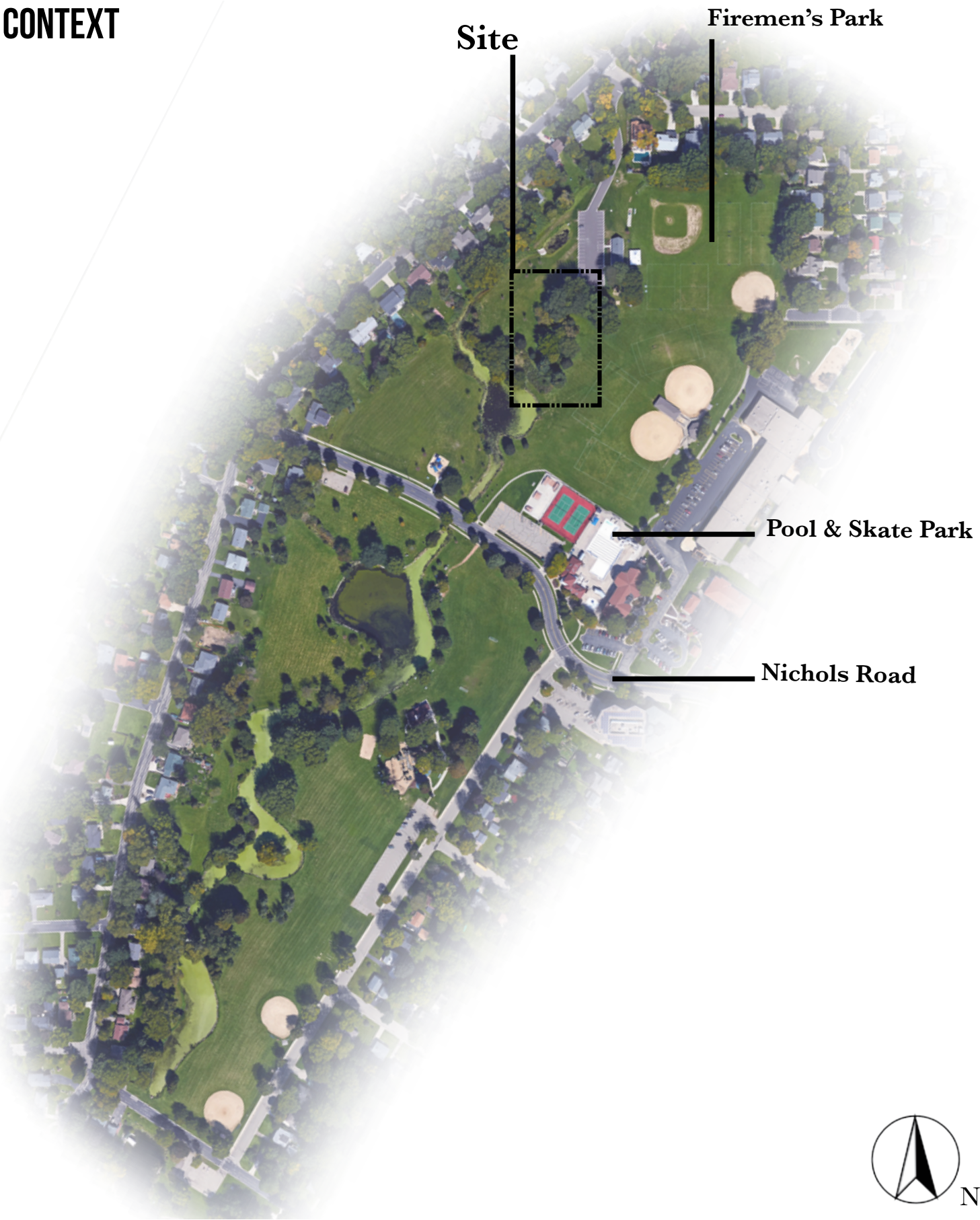
Pond

The pond is a nearby source of water that is essential to the biodiversity of animal species. Its proximity to the prairie is beneficial to the pollinators and increase chances of populations inhabiting this portion of Winnequah Park. It is also a desirable amenity for users.

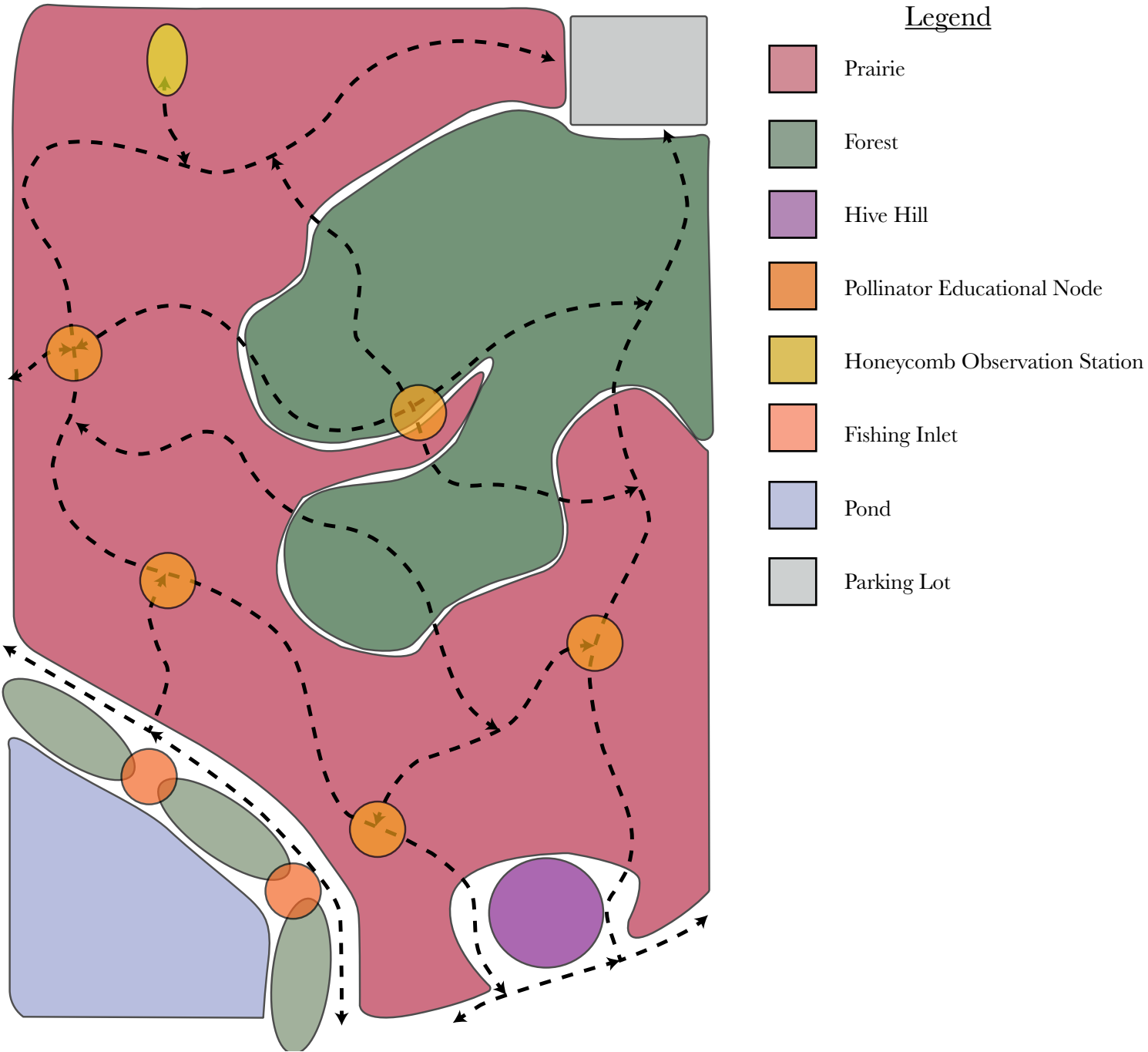
Goals and Objectives

- Improve pedestrian circulation with a seamless path system
- Create an experiential walk through native landscapes
- Increase ecosystem biodiversity, specifically the pollinator population
- Harvest stormwater on-site and filter runoff that enters Lake Monona
- Educate the community on importance of pollinators and their habitat
- Plant native species, including deep root species, that attract various pollinators
- Allocate educational signage at entrance and nodes, including the Honeycomb Observation Station

CONTEXT



PROGRAM DIAGRAM



SITE PLAN



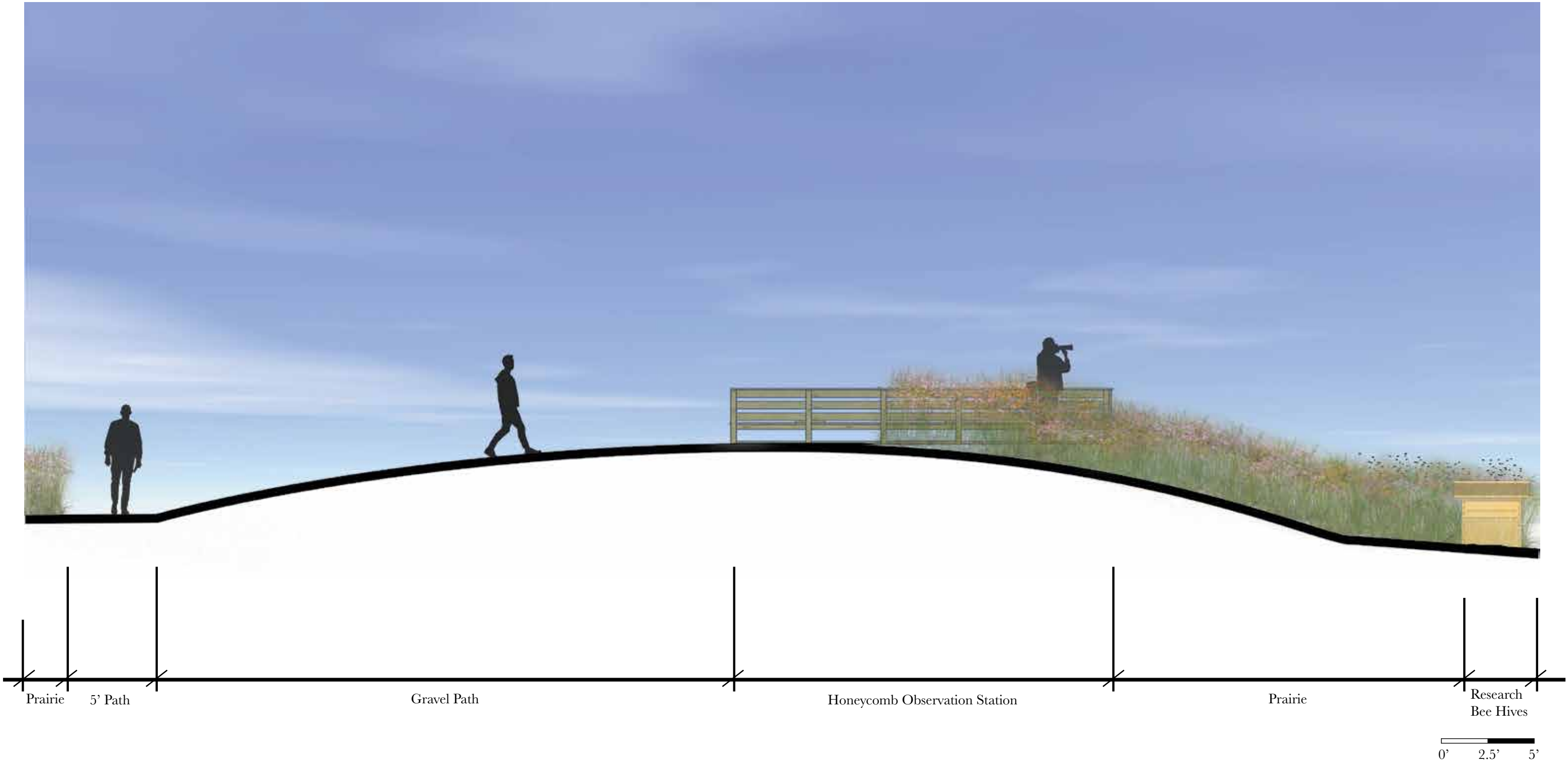
Program Elements

- 1 Pollinator Prairie
- 2 Forest
- 3 Hive Hill
- 4 Pollinator Educational Node
- 5 Honeycomb Observation
- 6 Fishing Inlet
- 7 Pond









PLANT BOARD

Wet Prairie Indicator Species



Aster novae-angliae
New England Aster
Bloom Period:
September - October



Eutrochium purpureum
Joe Pye Weed
Bloom Period:
July - September



Oxypolis rigidior
Cowbane
Bloom Period:
July - September



Solidago gigantea
Giant Goldenrod
Bloom Period:
July - September



Thalictrum dasycarpum
Meadow Rue
Bloom Period:
May - June



Wet Mesic Prairie Indicator Species



Asclepias syriaca
Common Milkweed
Bloom Period:
June - August



Asclepias tuberosa
Butterfly Milkweed
Bloom Period:
July - September



Desmodium canadense
Showy Tick Trefoil
Bloom Period:
July - August



Helianthus grosseserratus
Sawtooth Sunflower
Bloom Period:
August - September



Monarda fistulosa
Bergamot
Bloom Period:
July - September



PLANT BOARD

Grass Species



Calamagrostis canadensis
Bluejoint Grass
Bloom Period:
June - Aug



Elymus canadensis
Canada Wild Rye
Bloom Period:
July - September



Schizachyrium scoparium
Little Bluestem
Bloom Period:
July - September

Tree & Groundcover Species



Arisaema triphyllum
Jack-In-The-Pulpit
Bloom Period:
April - May



Crataegus crus-galli
Cockspur Hawthorn
Bloom Period:
May



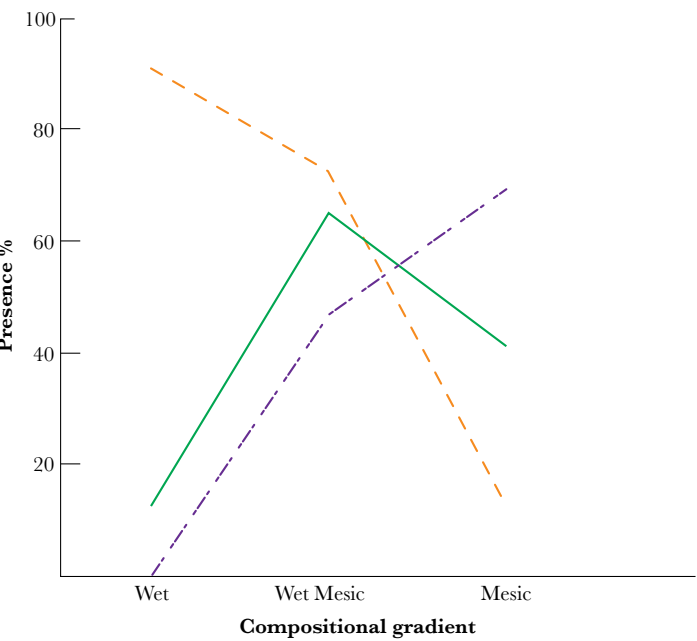
Polygonatum biflorum
Solomon's Seal
Bloom Period:
April - May



Ptelea trifoliata
Hop Tree
Bloom Period:
June



Quercus bicolor
Swamp White Oak
Bloom Period:
April



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - WINNEQUAH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER

Saige Henkel

Design Goals & Objectives

This comprehensive design proposal provides Winnequah Park with a unique opportunity for participatory environmental education and establishes a strong precedent for future educational curriculum throughout the park. The design goals and objectives are as follows:

- Provide multiple opportunities for unique learning experiences that cater to a wide variety of ages and abilities
- Establish a year-round facility for extra-curricular learning activities that benefit both the general public and the adjacent elementary schools
- Create a variety of experiences through accessible pathway connections
- Activate the lagoon with tactile and visual activities
- Engage visitors throughout the site with quality signage that initiates passive and active environmental education opportunities

Design Program

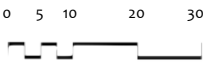
The design program provides the site with a plethora of environmental education opportunities using the following elements:

- ADA Accessible circulation around the site and to the lagoon edge
- Active environmental education and play spaces
- Passive environmental education and play spaces
- Quality vegetation structure with woody and herbaceous perennials
- Accessible, flexible education center
- Gabion retaining walls for bank stabilization
- Learning gardens for community engagement and investment
- Interpretive signage at key intersections

SITE PROGRAM

LEGEND

- PASSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
- ACTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
- QUALITY PLANTING BUFFERS
- HEAVILY STRUCTURED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
- CIRCULATION



SITE PLAN

ADA ACCESSIBLE INTERACTIVE WATER EXPERIENCE

FLOWERING GABION RETAINING WALLS

FLOWERING WET MEADOW

LAGOON OVERLOOK

EDUCATIONAL GROVE

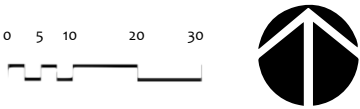
FLOWERING MEADOW

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION BUILDING AND GREEN ROOF

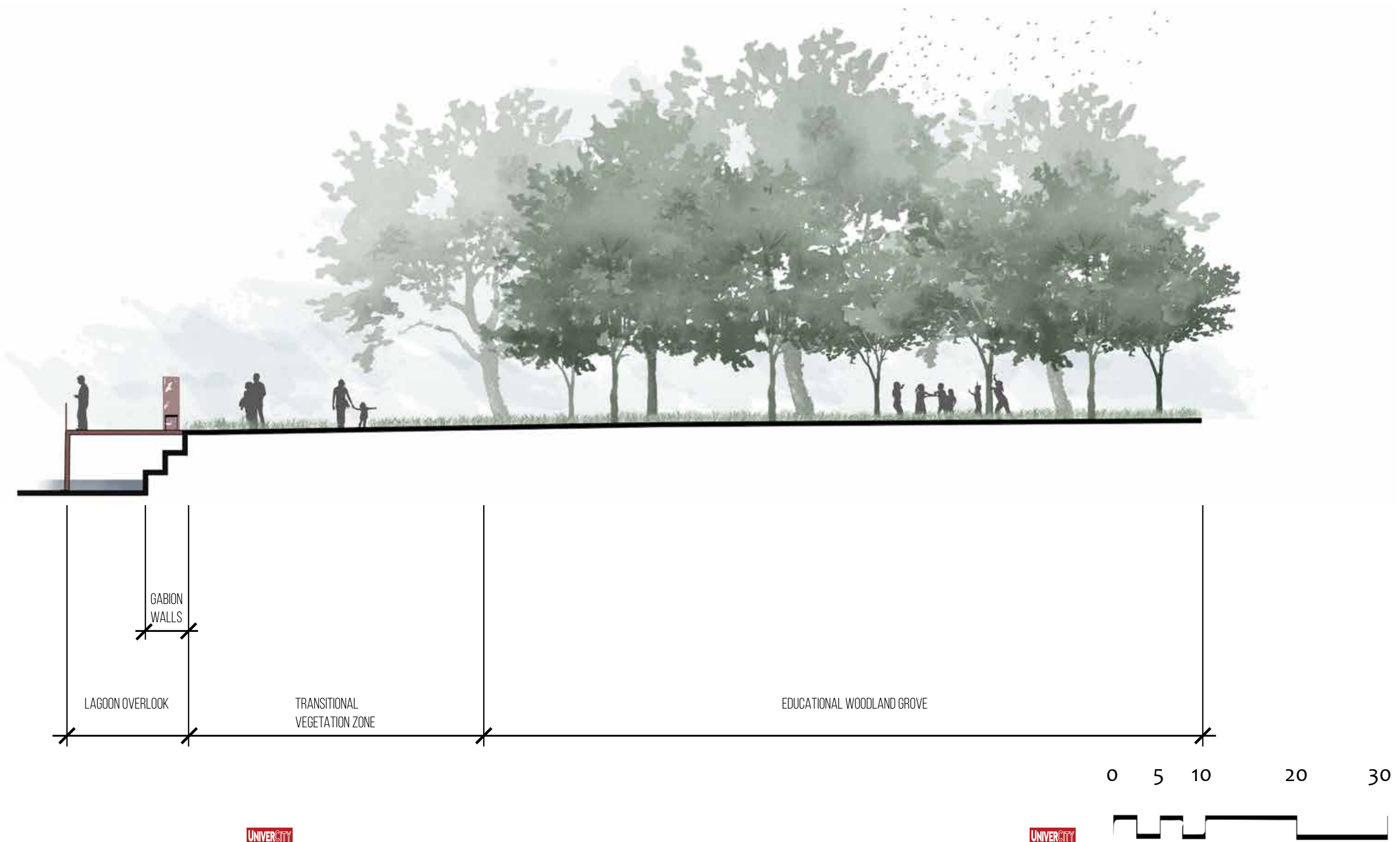
INTERACTIVE EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

OUTDOOR CLASSROOM SPACE

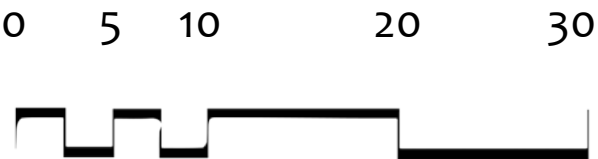
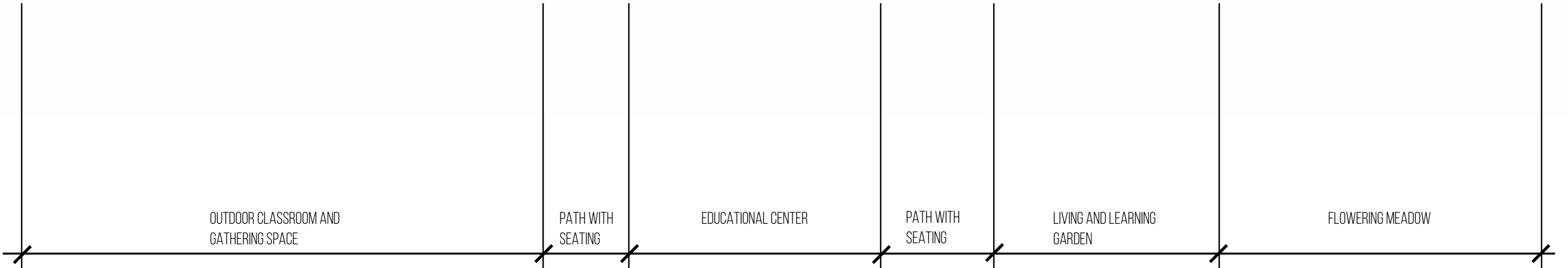
LIVING & LEARNING GARDEN



SECTION I: LAGOON OVERLOOK AND EDUCATIONAL GROVE



SECTION II: EDUCATION CENTER AND LEARNING GARDENS



SECTION III: INTERACTIVE WATER EXPERIENCE AND FLOWERING MEADOWS



PERSPECTIVE I: EDUCATIONAL CENTER

SAIGE HENKEL

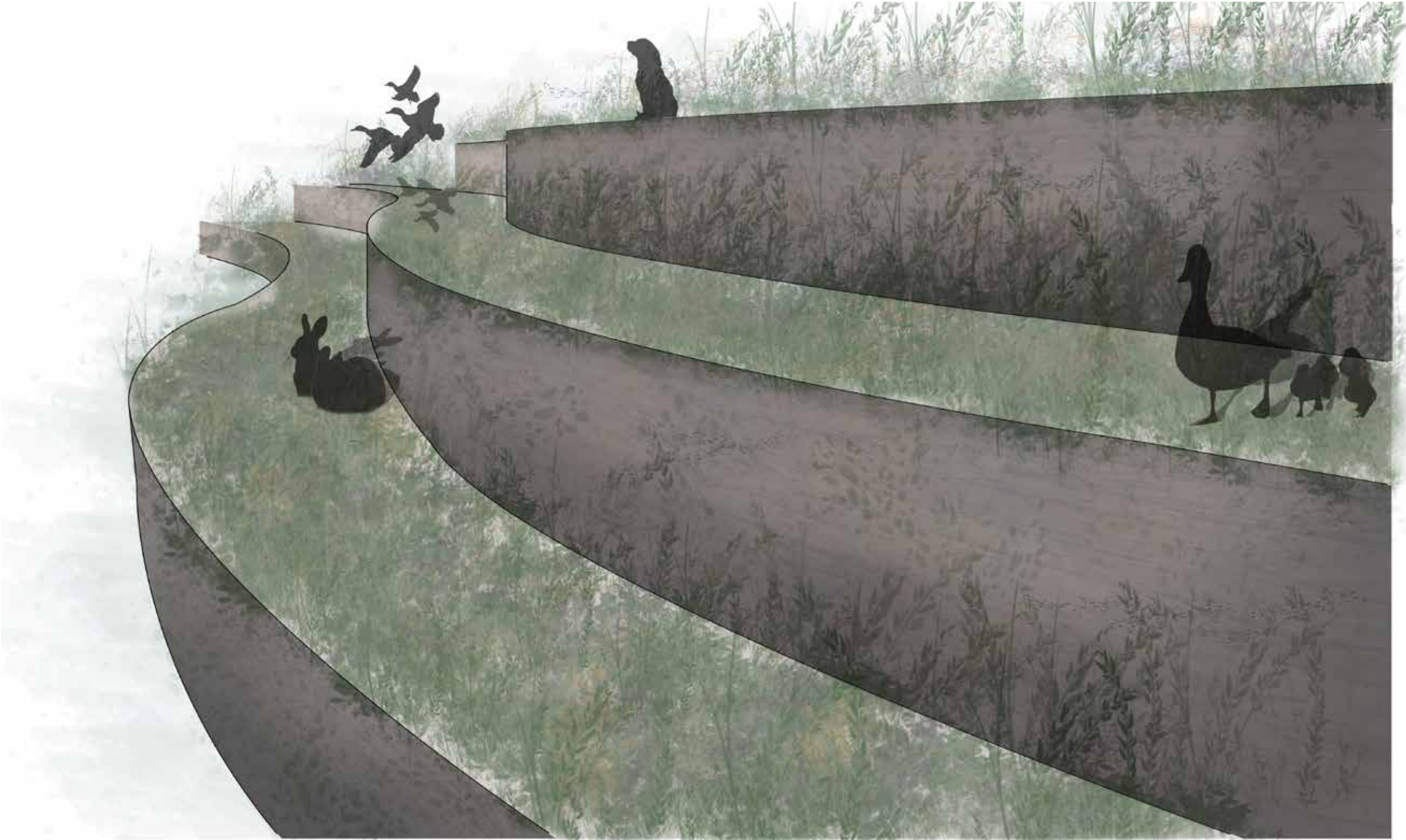
The Winnequah Environmental Education Center features an extensive green roof with a variety of flowering heat and drought tolerant vegetation, bathroom facilities, and a large indoor classroom and office for environmental learning activities and curriculum development.



PERSPECTIVE II: FLOWERING GABIONS

SAIGE HENKEL

These flowering gabions stabilize the banks of the park's lagoon while providing wildlife habitat and a dynamic architectural accent within the landscape.



PERSPECTIVE III: EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

SAIGE HENKEL

This signage model demonstrates the potential quality and character of such elements which could be replicated at each environmental education node throughout the park.



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - CENTRAL MINI FOREST

Yunjing Hu

Project Statement

The target area is generally the current open space between the lagoon and Dream Park. This area is currently underused with Dream Park being the only destination for children. Hower, with existing trees along the lagoon and the shelter, this area has the potential to become a more naturalized area by expanding the tree mass. And the shelter provides a starting point and foundation for various activities. Thus, the goal of this project is to create a natural area that provides various affordences for different groups of people.

Project Objectives

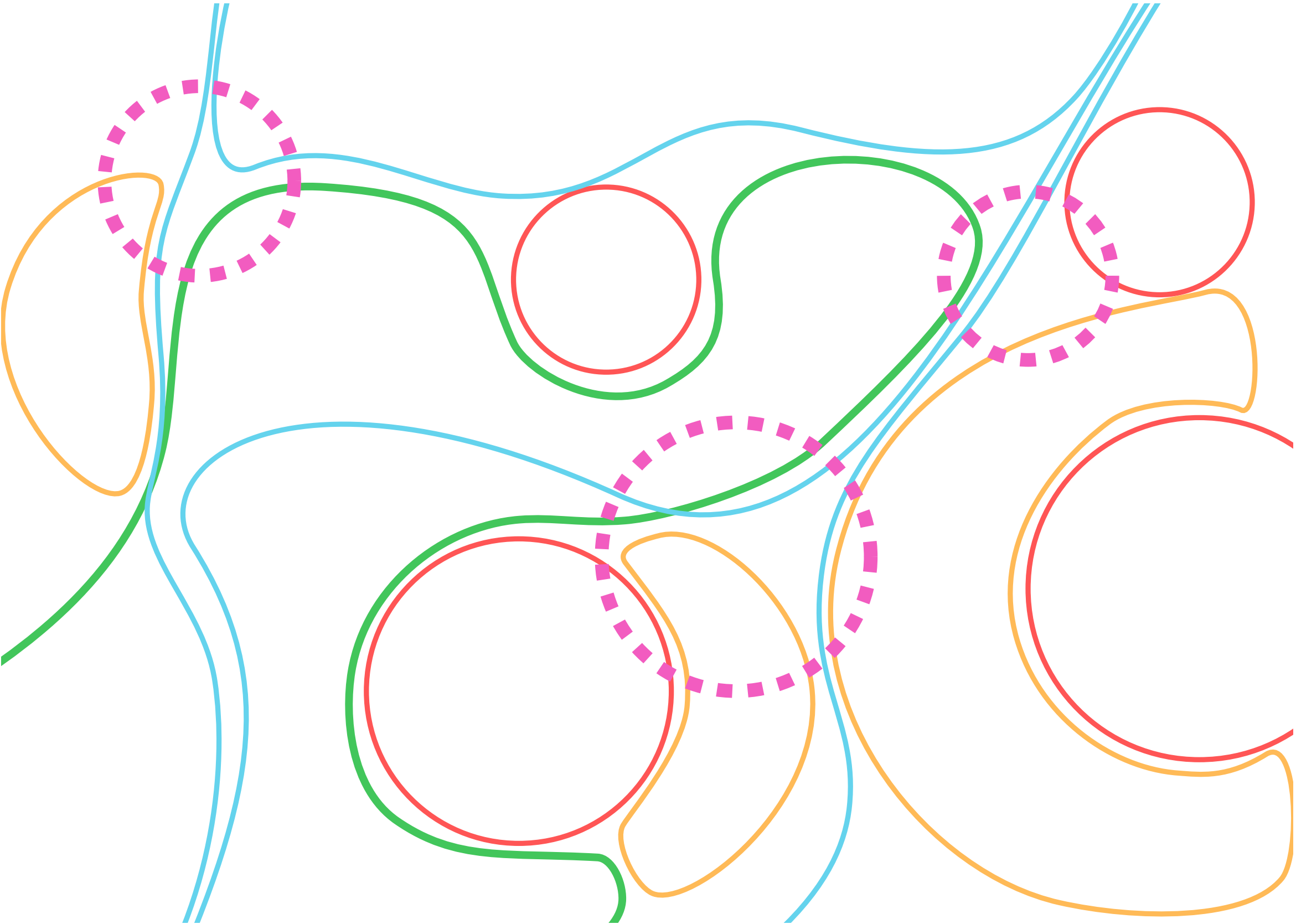
- To enhance the natural sense of the area
- To include both quite and loud, enclosed and open spaces that satisfy the need of different people including children, the elders, the individuals, the couples, and small groups.
- To provide access to water and to the other side of the lagoon
- To guarantee the accessibility for the disabled to most points within the site






Program Elements

1. Outdoor Expansion of the shelter: a paved pad with picnictables at the south side of the existing shelter, providing space for people to prepare, rest, and gather

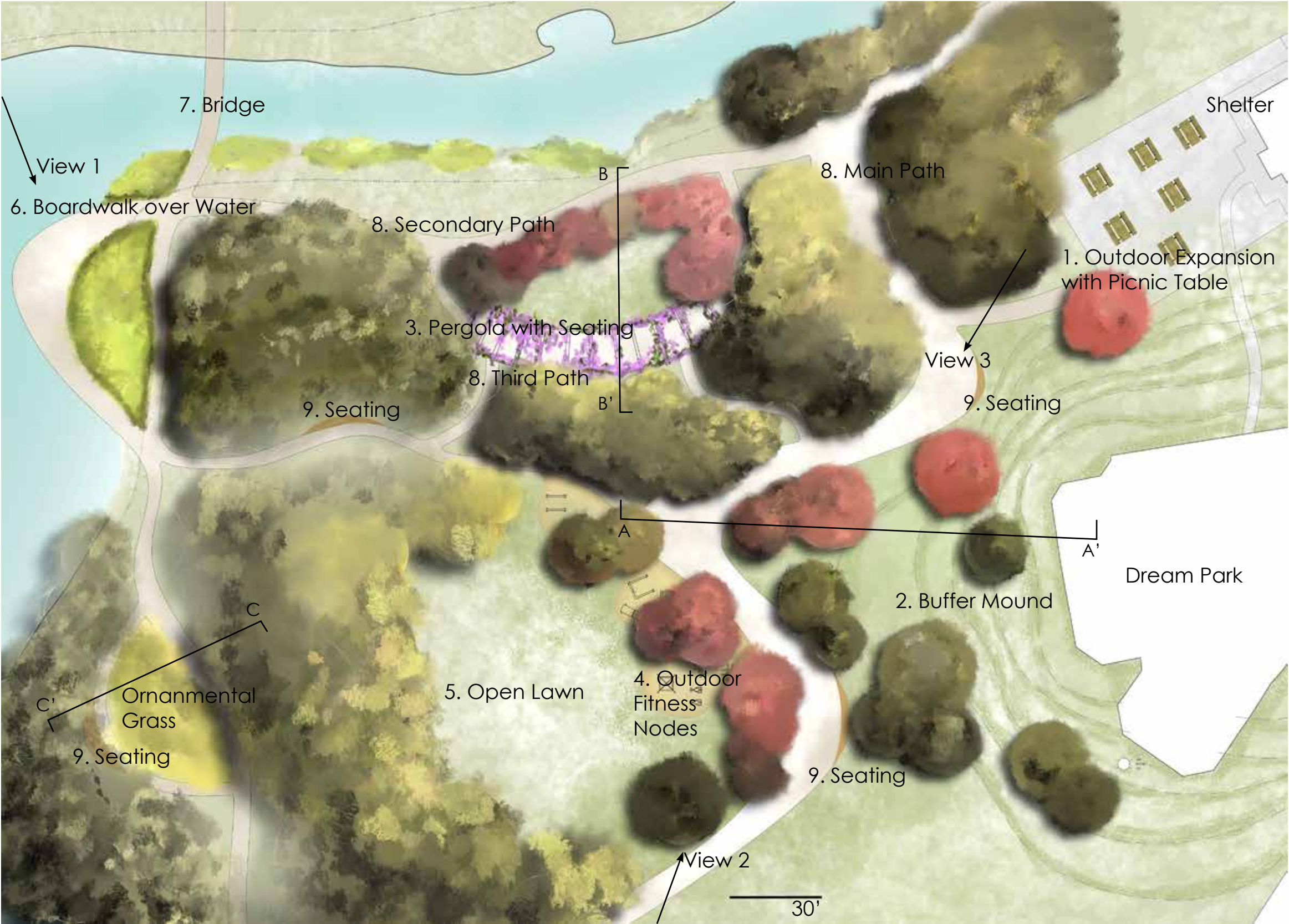
2. Buffer Mound around Dream Park: a raised area outside Dream Park, forming a buffer between the dream park and path and providing a spot for parents to observe children playing. Decorated with scattered trees.
3. Pergola: a pergola in the woods, with seatings underneath and a small semi-open buffer area in the front that edged with ornamental plants. Providing a quite space for individuals and couples.
4. Fitness Nodes: nodes along the main path with outdoor fitnees equipments for adults.
5. Open Lawn: a lawn half surrounded by trees, provdiving space for small groups doing louder activities
6. Boardwalk over Water: a boardwalk over water connecting to the secondary path, wetland plant mass between the boardwalk and land, wider in the middle portion providing a node with seating and space for fishers.
7. Bridge: a bridge branching from the secondary path connects to the other side of the lagoo in
8. Path System: paved main path of 10’ wide (wider at seating nodes), paved secondary path of aroud 6’ wide, unpaved third path of 4’ wide.
9. Seating Nodes: seatings along the paths
- *Specific locations of program elements see master plan

PROGRAM DIAGRAM



-  Activity Area: place people stay for certain activity
-  Buffer zone: place holding people for a while
-  Planting Mass: shade trees mainly
-  Connection System: path by which people move through the site
-  Node: busy intersection connecting different functional areas

MASTER PLAN



an example of outdoor fitness node

- Section A-A', see Page 6-7
- Section B-B', see Page 8-9
- Section C-C', see Page 10-11
- View 1, see Page 12-13
- View 2, see Page 14-15
- View 3, see Page 16-17

SECTIONS



Section A-A'

SECTIONS

SECTIONS



- Secondary
- Path,
- paved, ADA
- accessible,
- lake view

Semi-Open buffer, turf, ornamental plants on the edge

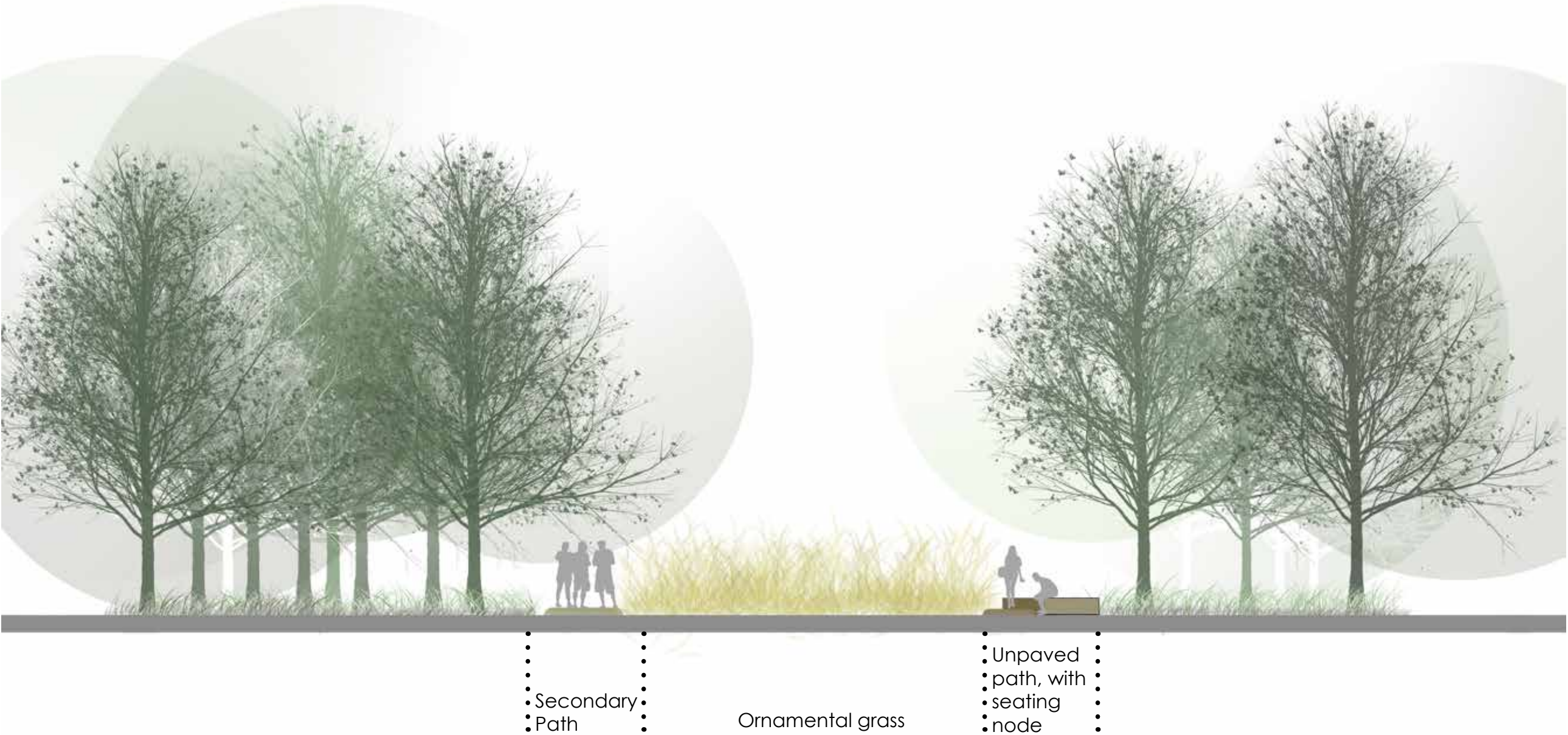
- Pergola, seating under-
- neath, vines overhead

Section B-B'

5'

SECTIONS

SECTIONS



Section C-C'

8'





View 1: Boarwalk



View 2: Open Lawn and Outdoor Fitness Nodes



View 3: Main Path meandering through woods

PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - PICNIC

Sarah Letarski

This phase of Winnequah Park Redesign is focusing on a specific area of the park to propose and redesign new ideas. This focus area includes the space to the south/ southwest of the existing Dream Park.

One goal of the redesign of this area is the addition of a shelter near the existing parking lot with permanent bathrooms attached. This new shelter can be used for leisure picnicking , a rent-able space, , and a place to set up a temporary stage for live music. The area where the shelter is placed can be used as a smaller events area, secondary to where large events are typically held north of the dream park. Also in this event area are two spaces for biergartens that include picnic tables, trees, and lights that hang from the trees. On each of the open sides of the shelter there is an extension in the walkways to park beer trucks.

Another main goal is adding a picnic area next to the small event space. This area can hold overflow when there are events, but otherwise can be used anytime for picnicking and seating. Trees surround the picnic tables and grills to create more intimate spaces for users as well as create an open space for larger groups.

Above the previous two areas is an open lawn space with small, medium and larger areas created by trees for different sized groups of users. The larger space in the center can also be used to place a U-6 soccer field or Tee-ball if ever needed, and can also be used for pickup games of football or soccer, as well as frisbee or catch.

Another aspect of this plan is the parking lot redesign. Planting islands will be added to seven of the existing stalls, and two of the additional stalls. The expansion adds eight additional parking spaces to create an addition of one spot total. The planting island will be used for storm-water management with bioswales and trees and they will also add to the aesthetics.

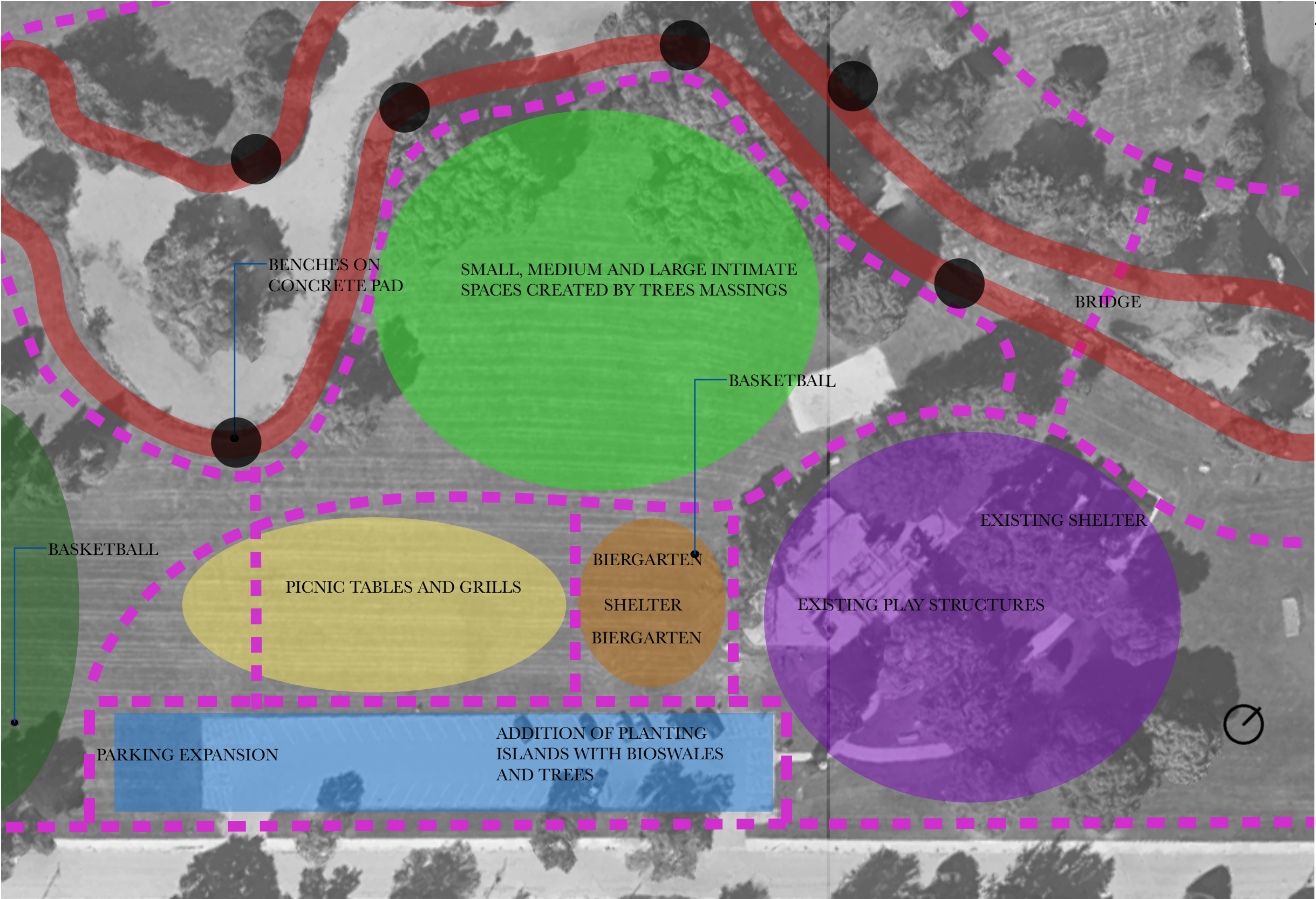
Along the lagoon will be shoreline restoration plants, with six fishing nodes that provide seating with benches and addition space for multiple users. Also bridges will be added to the lagoon to connect the north side of the park to the south side.

And finally, there will be an addition of basketball courts in the recreational area that already exists, because of the interest from surveyed users.

Program Elements

1. Recreational Area
 - Basketball Courts
 - Open Area
2. Shoreline Restoration
 - Fishing nodes with concrete pad and benches
 - Shoreline restoration plants
3. Picnic area
 - Open spaces with trees creating intimate spaces with picnic tables and grills
4. Parking Redesign and Expansion
 - Planting islands w/ bioswales and trees
5. Open Lawn
 - Open spaces for play such as frisbee, catch, football or soccer
 - Can fit u-6 soccer if needed
6. Smaller event area
 - Shelter with permanent bathrooms and expanded concrete pads to park beer trucks, room for live music
 - Biergarten areas
7. Biergarten
 - Areas near shelter with picnic tables, trees and lights
8. Bridge
 - Connects north side of lagoon to south side
9. Existing Dream Park Area

SITE PROGRAM DIAGRAM



- LEGEND:**
- OPEN LAWN
 - PICNIC AREA
 - RECREATION AREA
 - SHORELINE
 - RESTORATION
 - DREAM PARK
 - PARKING LOT
 - REDESIGN
 - SMALL EVENT AREA
 - FISHING NODE
 - CIRCULATION

SITE PLAN WITH PRECEDENCE



PERSPECTIVE 1- FISHING NODE AND SHORELINE RESTORATION



PERSPECTIVE 2- NEW SHELTER AND BIERGARTEN AREAS



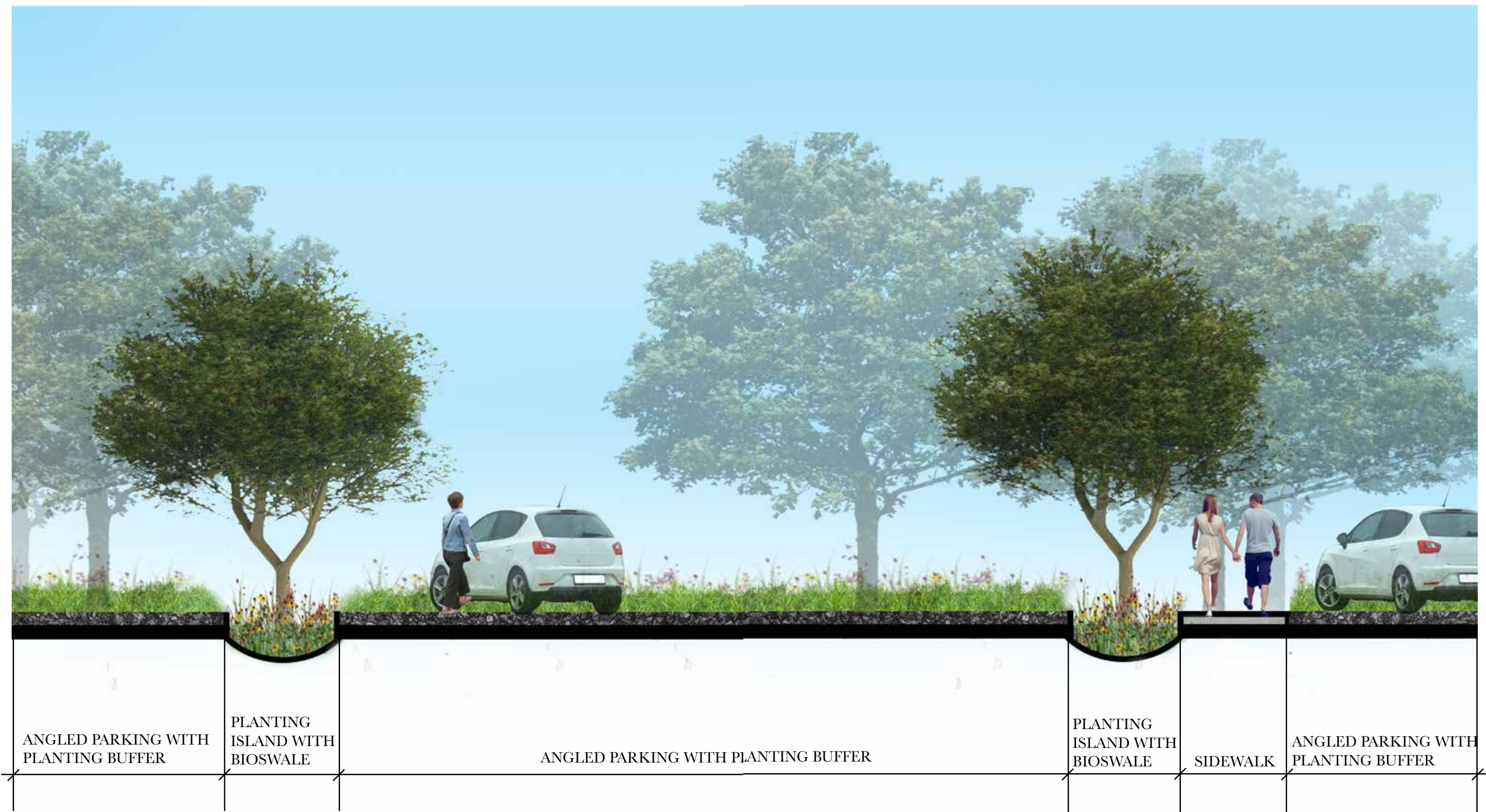
PERSPECTIVE 3- PICNIC AREA WITH PICNIC TABLES AND GRILLS



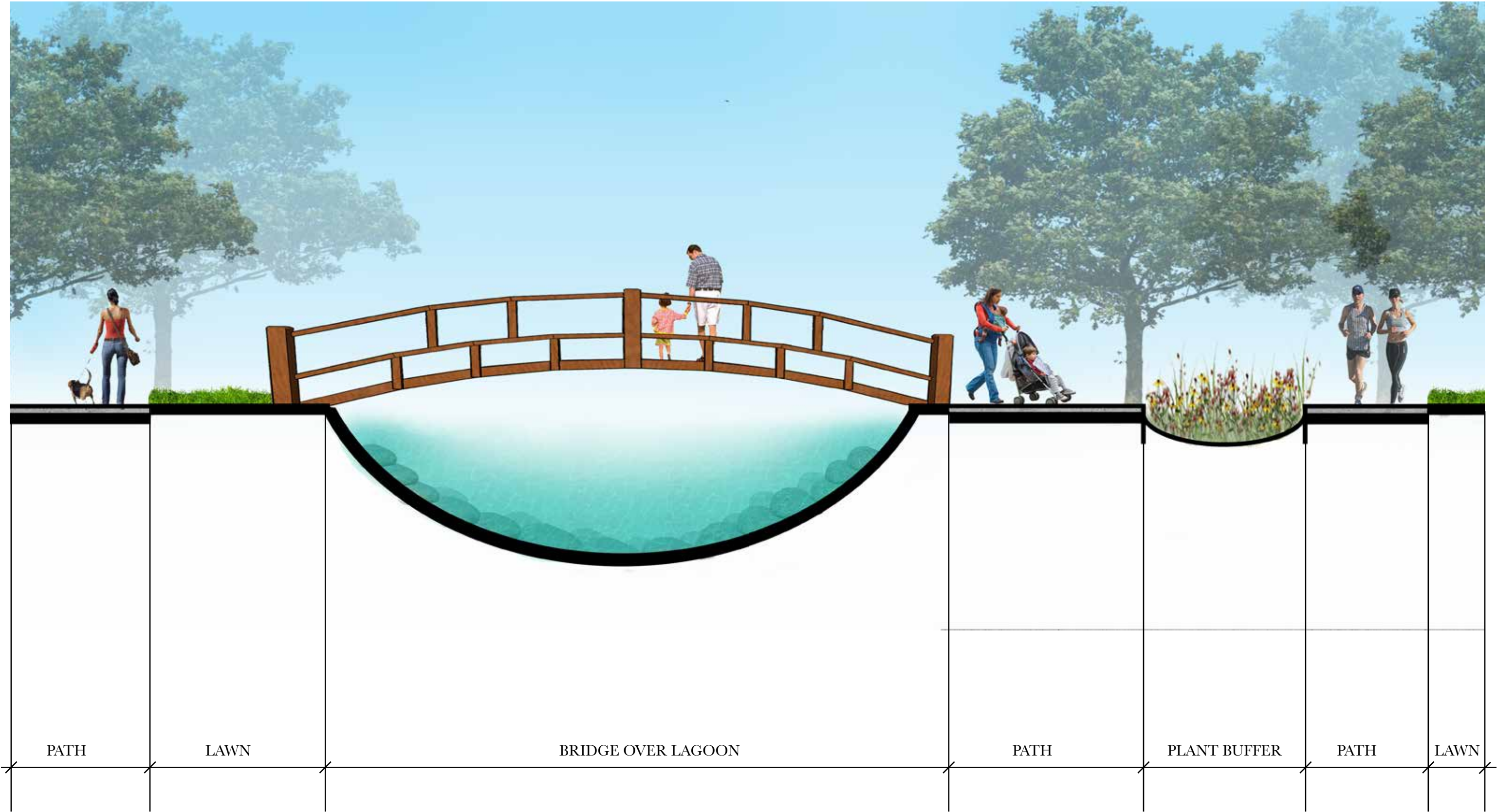
SECTION 1- NEW SHELTER WITH PERMANENT BATHROOMS



SECTION 2- PARKING LOT REDESIGN



SECTION 3- BRIDGE DESIGN

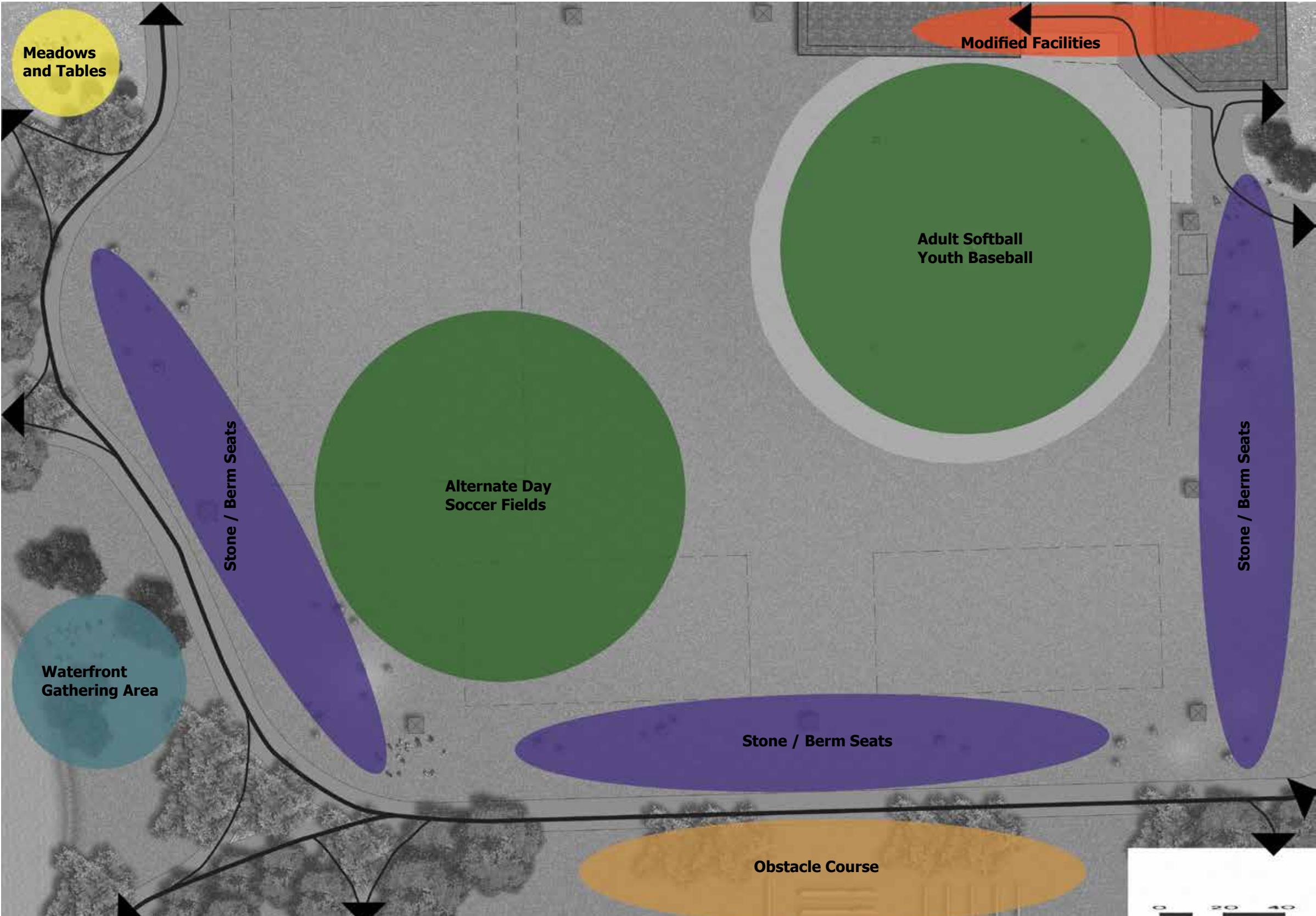


PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - NORTH-EAST ATHLETIC FIELDS

Zach Meyer

The goals of this site are to add lighting to the fields, create a path system which connects the site, improve the conditions of the stream, and to create new opportunities for guests to interact with the park. The site includes a log based obstacle course, and several new types of seating. Short berms, groups of stones, and picnic tables with umbrellas provide new seating opportunities throughout the site, allowing visitors to spend time relaxing in new areas. The trees that have been added to the site will also provide new spaces for guests to explore. New lighting, as well as the extension and renovation of existing structures, will allow for longer use of the fields on site. Longer hours of operations and the ability to expand concessions will allow additional groups to utilize the space, and the expansion of one of the structures will allow for the parks department to store more equipment on site. In addition, the repairs to the stream banks will reduce the sediment and pollutant burden, and ultimately increase the health of the stream. As a bonus, the new plantings around the stream bank will discourage geese from visiting the site.

SITE PROGRAM DIAGRAM



SITE PLAN



STREAM RESTORATION PERSPECTIVE



MEADOW SEATING PERSPECTIVE



OBSTACLE COURSE PERSPECTIVE



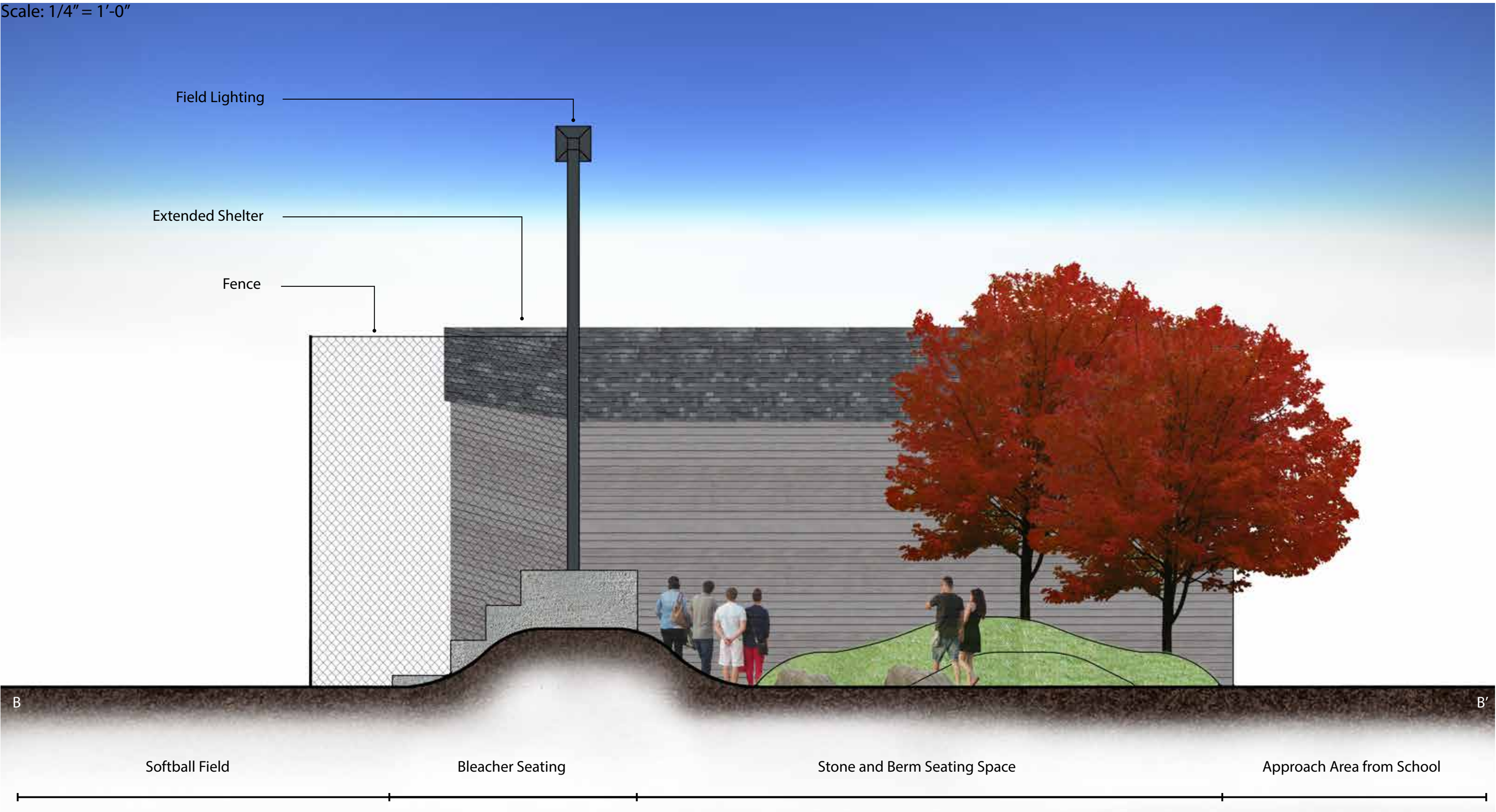
STREAM RESTORATION SECTION

Scale: 1" = 2'-6"



STONE AND BERM SEATING

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION FACING EXISTING FACILITIES

Scale: 1" = 20'-0"

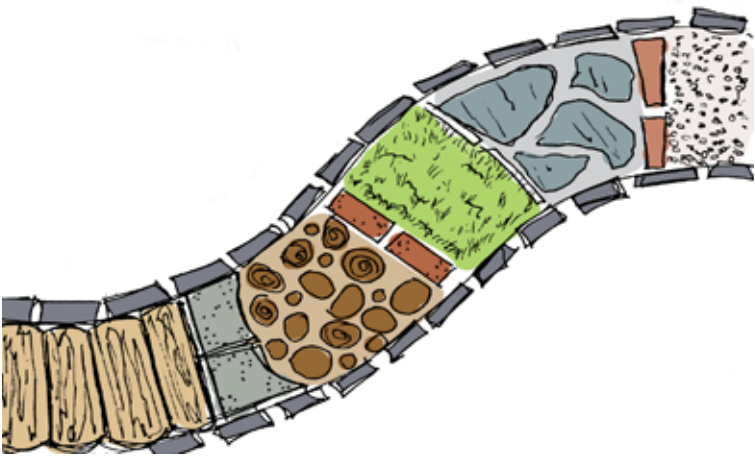


PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - BACK 40 RESTORATION

Anna Scott

This section of the park has several opportunities for exploration. Connecting the school to this section of the park is a an obvious step for this theme. The Natural Park is a just a short walk across a bridge from the school. It contains an outdoor classroom, a sticks and sand pit, a barefoot pathway, a creepy-crawly tower, a rain-collection center, human-scale checkers, large tic-tac-toe, and log balancing. Another child oriented aspect nearby is a willow den, providing an introverted experience for children. Introvertoriented places for adults are located in the sensory garden, under the willow and cherry planting, on the island, and sections along the boardwalk. A,constraint within this section of the park is that it is in a floodplain. Aspects that addressed this issue are the rain-garden, and the wetland restoration by the shore. There is also an opportunity to provide a new entry point to connect west side residents to the park. This was achieved through a sensory garden entry with large sweeping masses along the edge, more scented mixes along the path, and intimate touch or smell plants on tertiary paths. It was also important to provide a natural barrier along the residential housing to keep their privacy. The east side of the lagoon has a elevated boardwalk that connects to the ground at three points. There are mounds with tunnels for children’s play along with a large lawn space for various activities.

See right for some early sketches of the design. As well as the paving for the main two paths.



BAREFOOT PATHWAY



BERM PERSPECTIVE



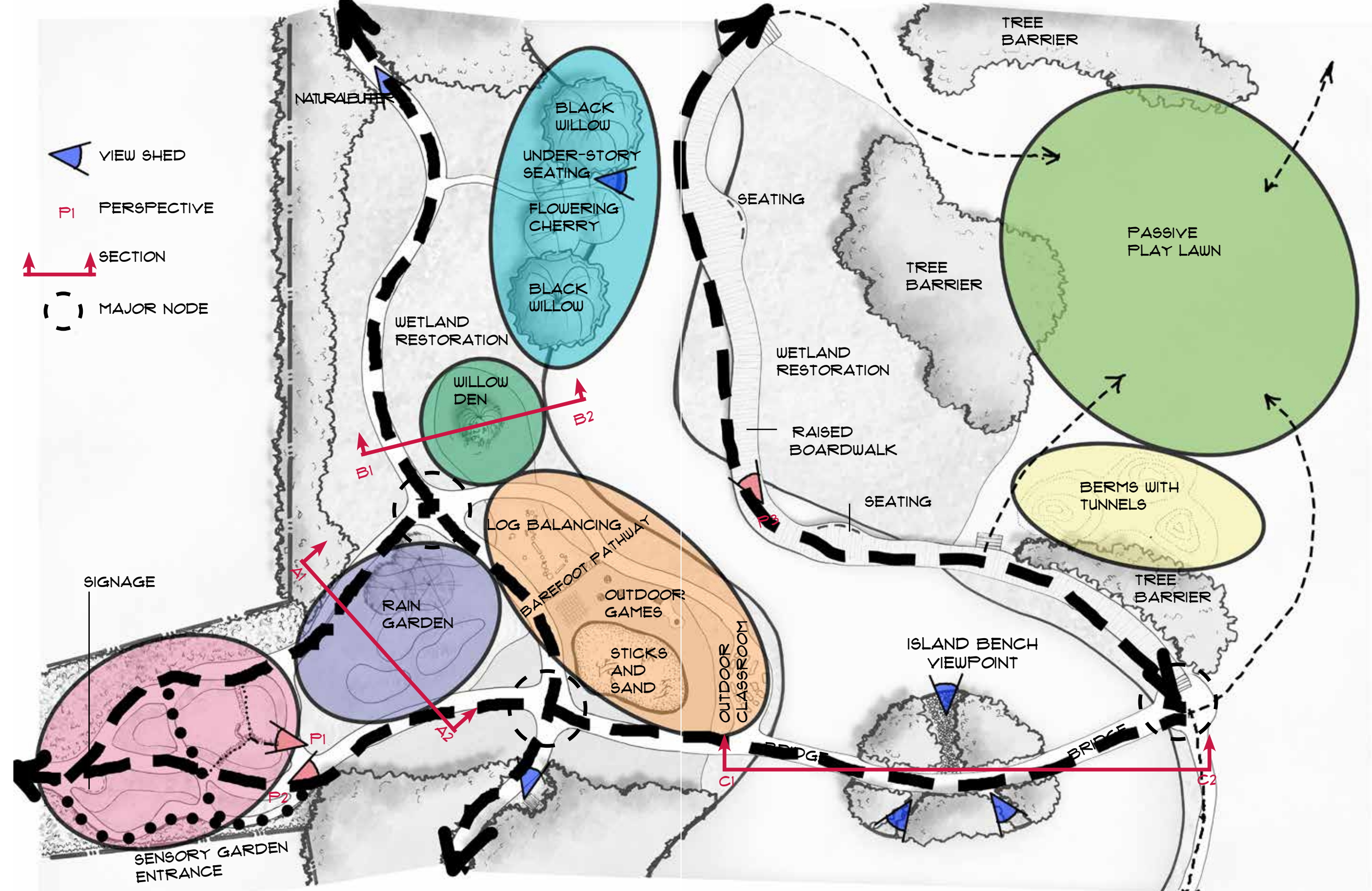
OUTDOOR CLASSROOM



SITE PLAN



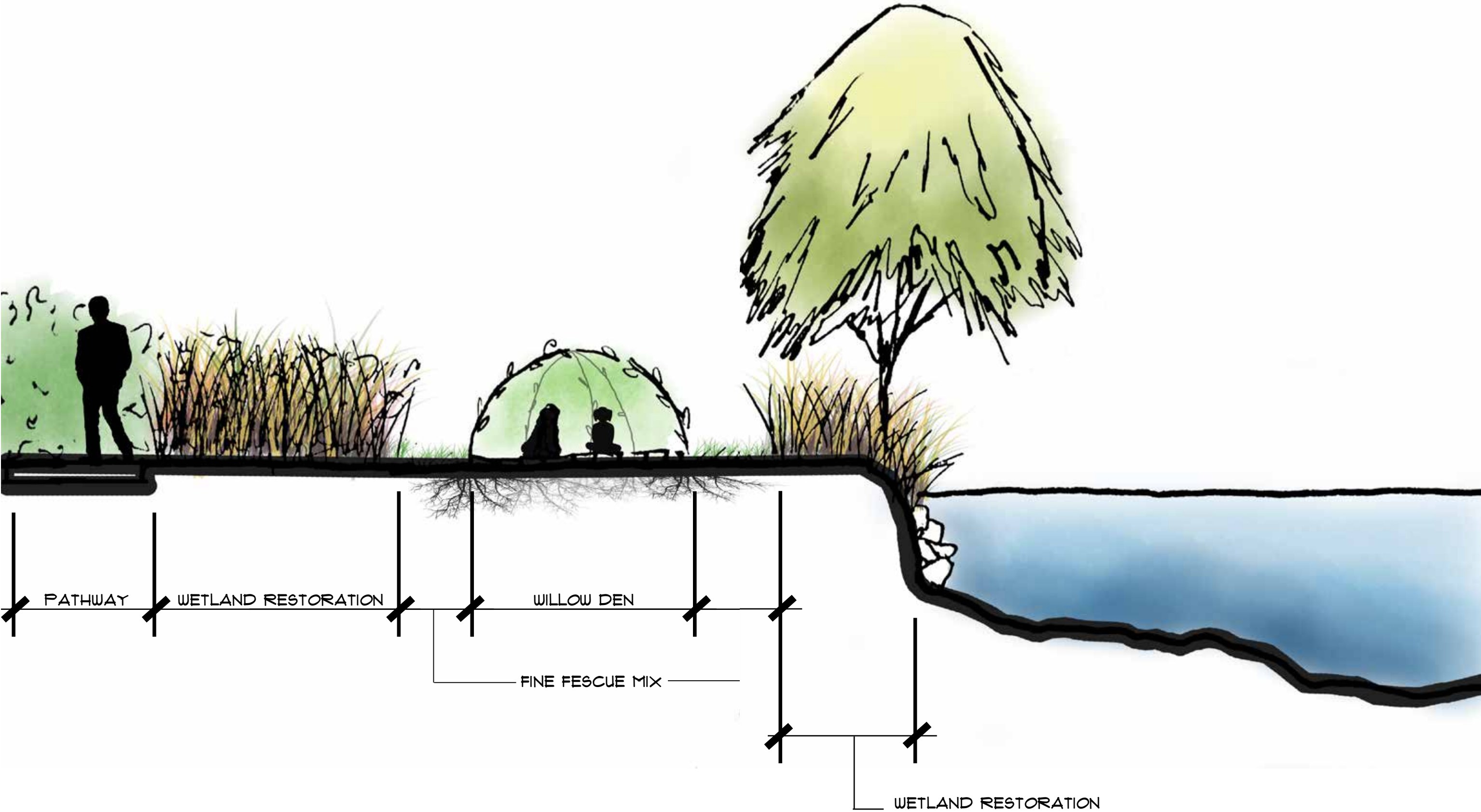
PROGRAM ELEMENTS DIAGRAM



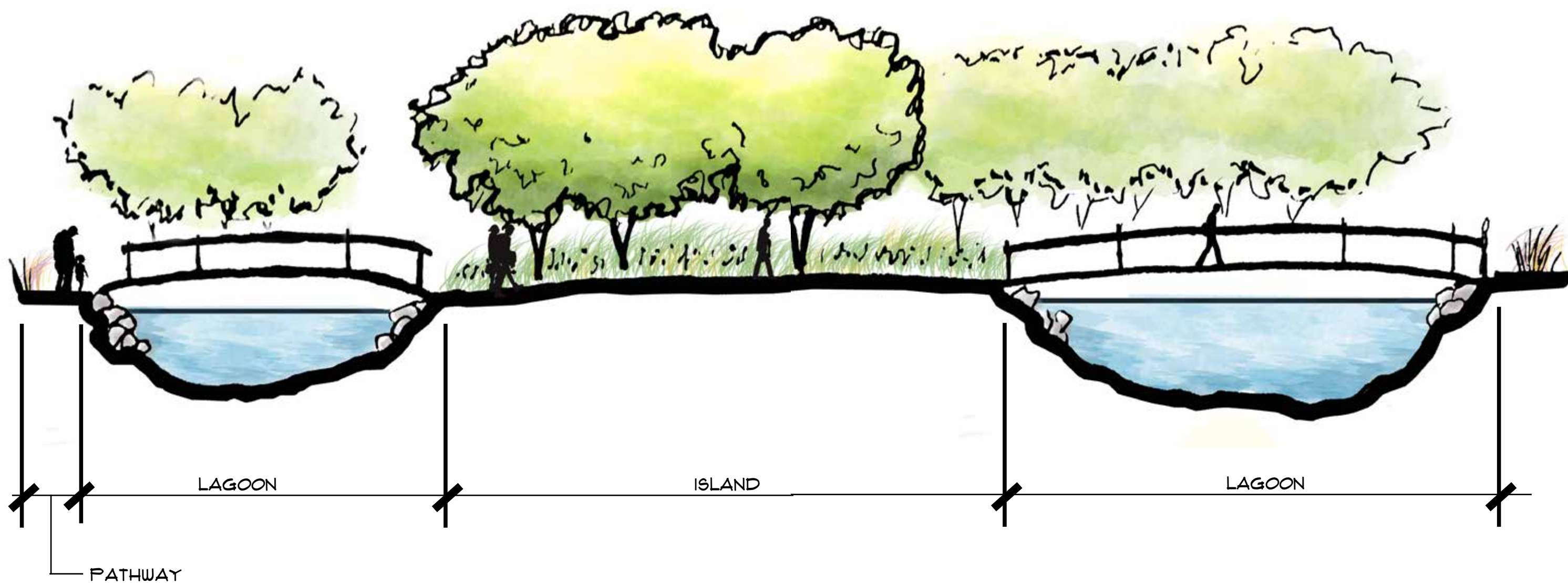
SECTION A1-A2: RAIN GARDEN



SECTION B1-B2: WILLOW DEN



SECTION C1-C2: ISLAND BRIDGES



PERSPECTIVE 1: SMALL SENSORY GARDEN PATHWAYS



PERSPECTIVE 2: SENSORY GARDEN TO WATERFRONT VIEW



PERSPECTIVE 3: BOARDWALK, BLACK WILLOW AND FLOWERING CHERRY VIEW



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - KAYAK LAUNCH AND FISHING

Amelia Switz

Program Elements: Legend

Goals and Objectives

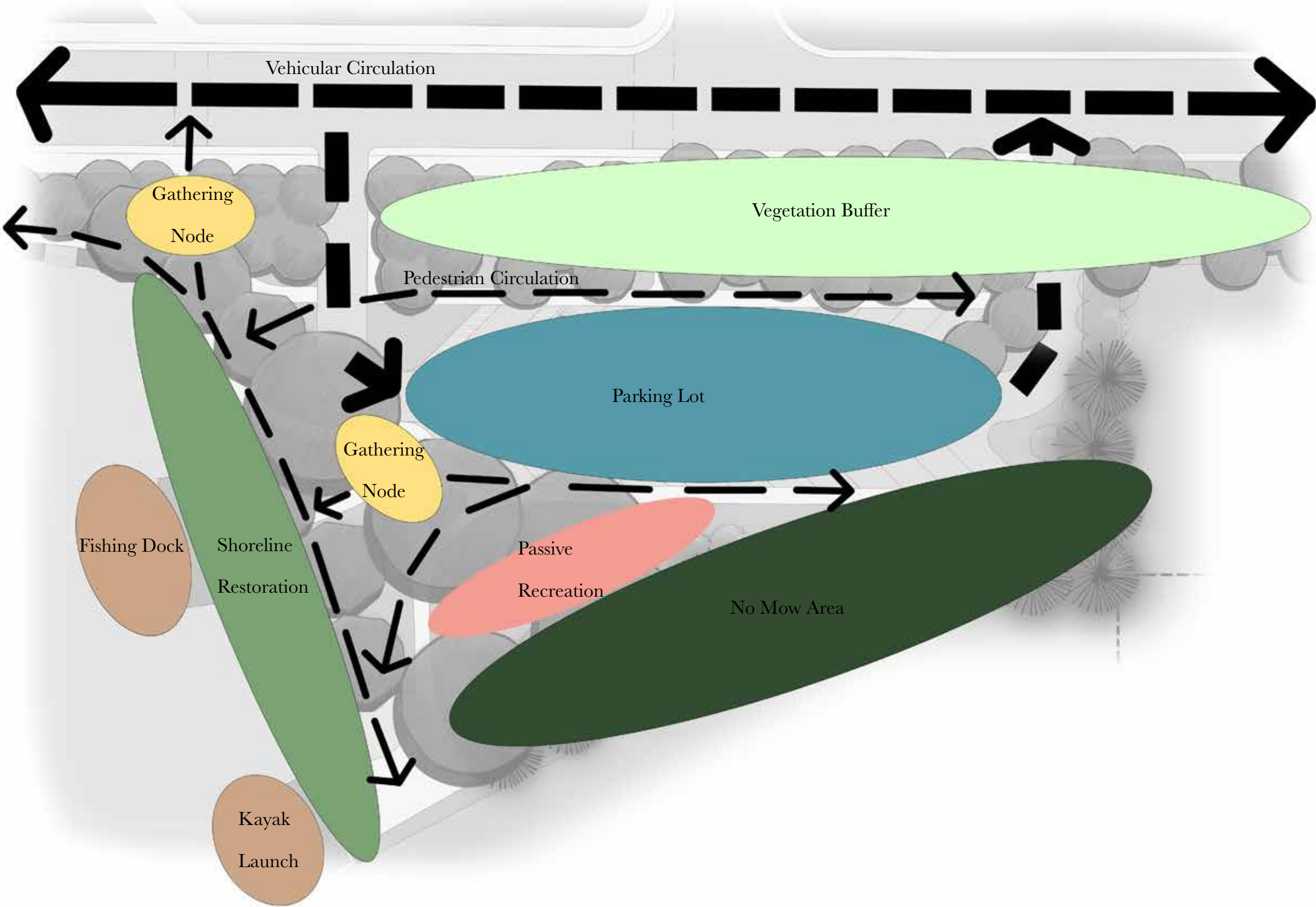
- Redesign parking lot to take up less usable space on site and provide better circulation for increased safety.
- Improve connectivity to the rest of the park and neighborhood by adding sidewalks and crosswalks.
- Provide easy access to lagoon for fishermen, kayakers and everyday visitors through the installation of a fishing dock and a kayak launch.
- Replant shoreline vegetation using native Wisconsin aquatic plants that mitigate erosion, buffer boat wakes, and provide shelter, spawning habitats, and food to wildlife.
- Plant a no mow area that will naturally buffer park from residential housing to the south as well as decrease the need for maintenance.
- Create more shade and defined spaces by planting swamp white oak and other wet tolerant trees.

1. Reconfigure Parking Lot
2. Aquatic Shoreline Restoration
3. Kayak Launch
4. Fishing Dock
5. Fishing Stones
6. Passive Recreation Area
7. Gathering Nodes
8. No Mow Area
9. Natural Buffer From Road

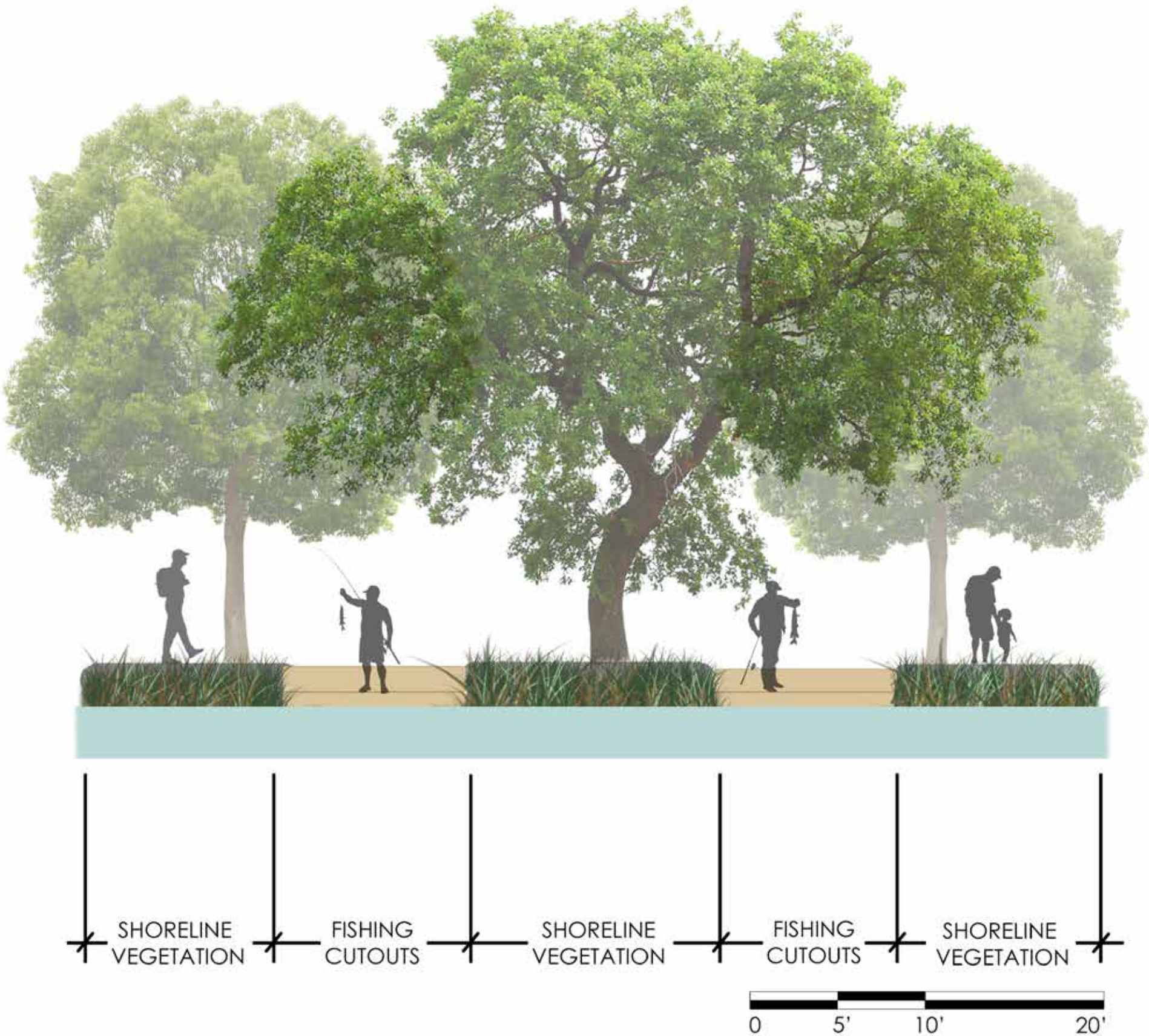
SITE PLAN



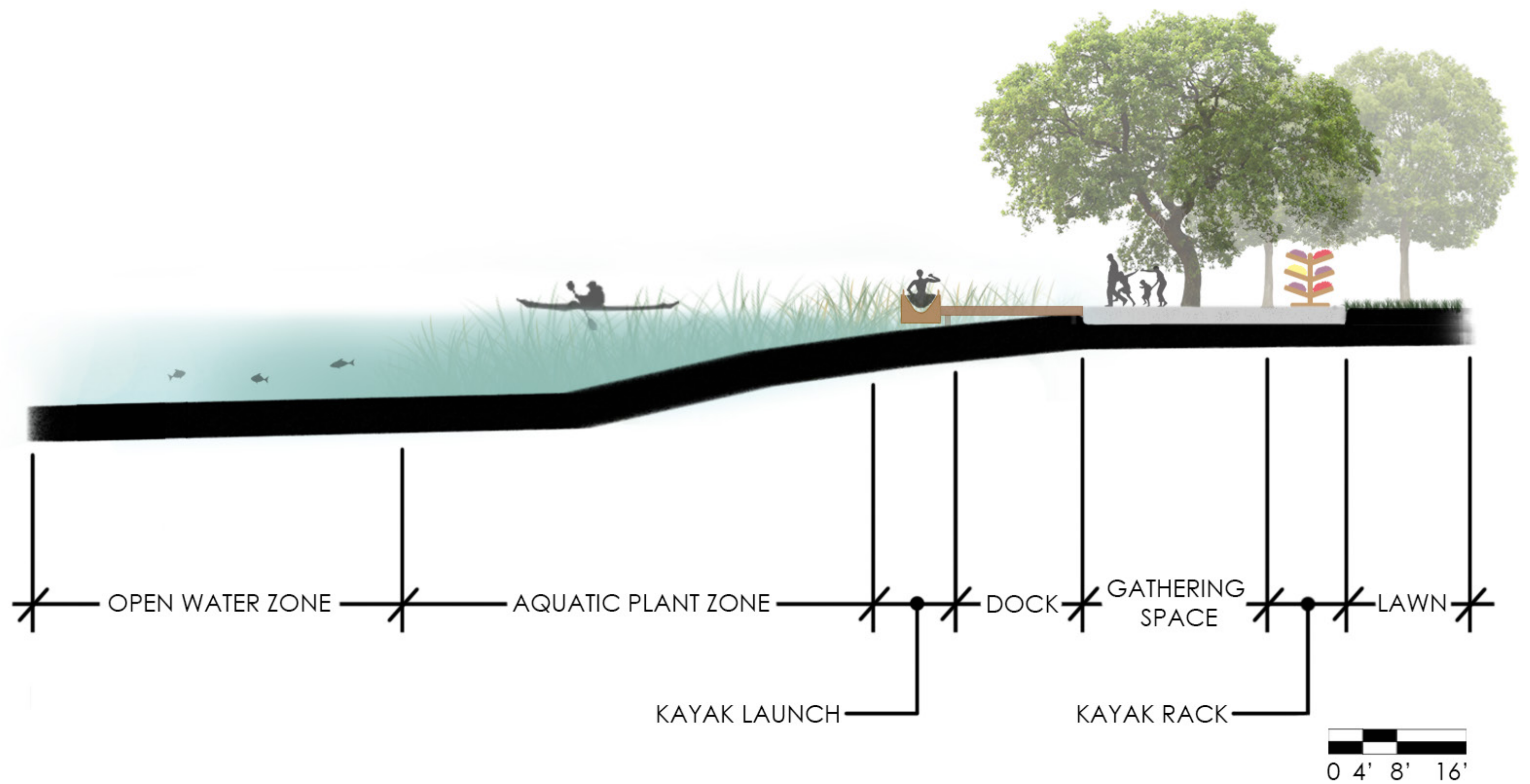
SITE PROGRAM DIAGRAM



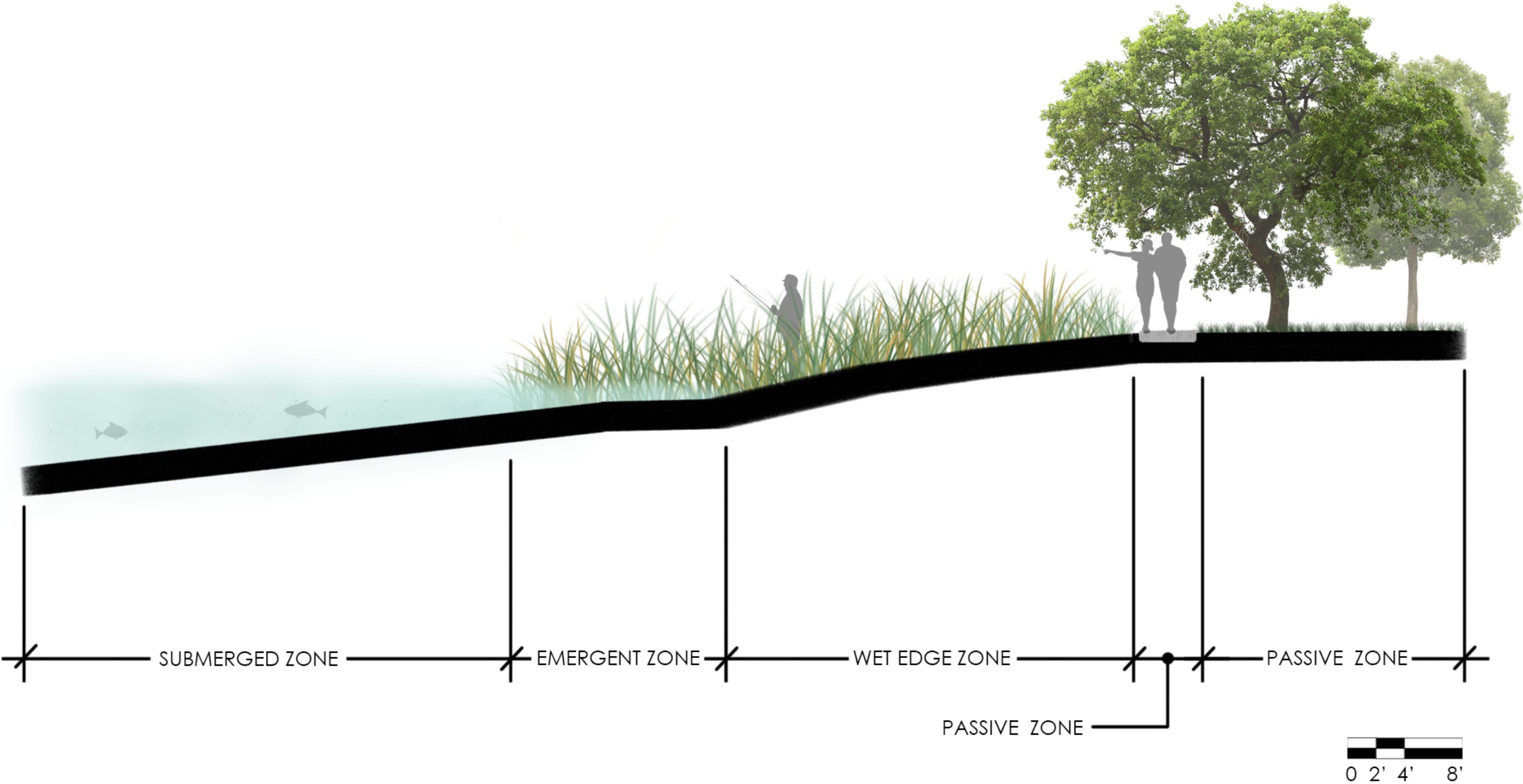
FISHING AREA ELEVATION



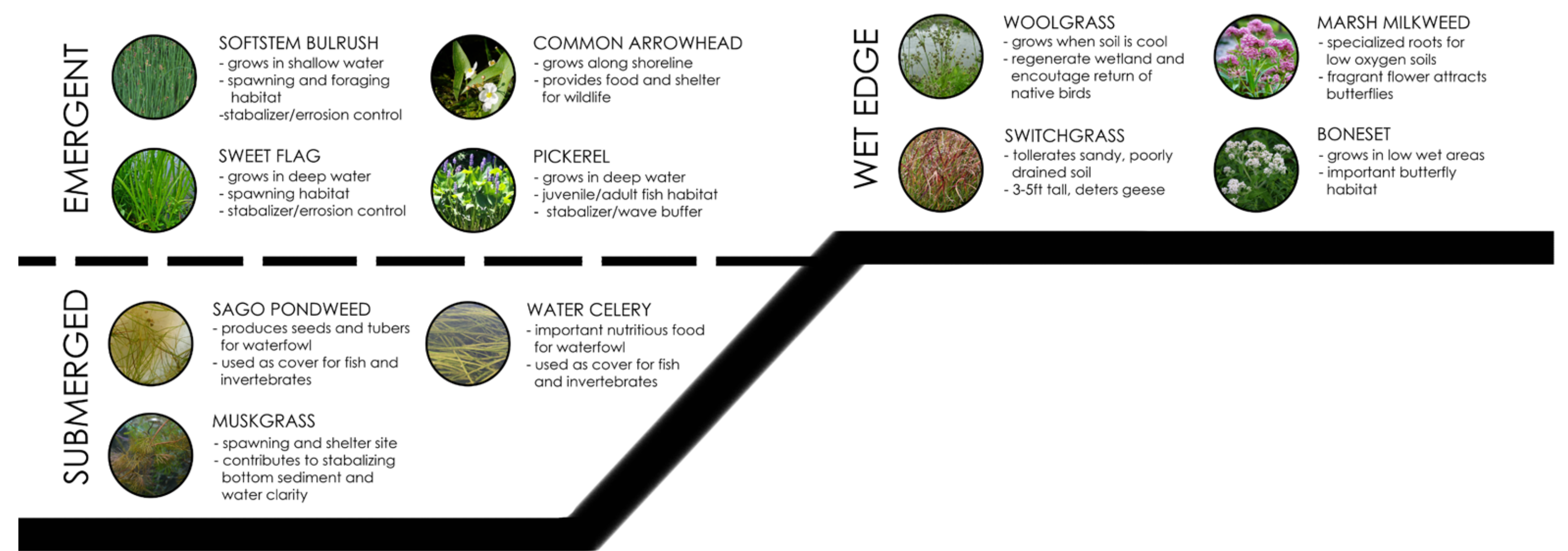
KAYAK LAUNCH AND GATHERING SPACE ELEVATION



AQUATIC SHORELINE ELEVATION



AQUATIC SHORELINE PLANTS



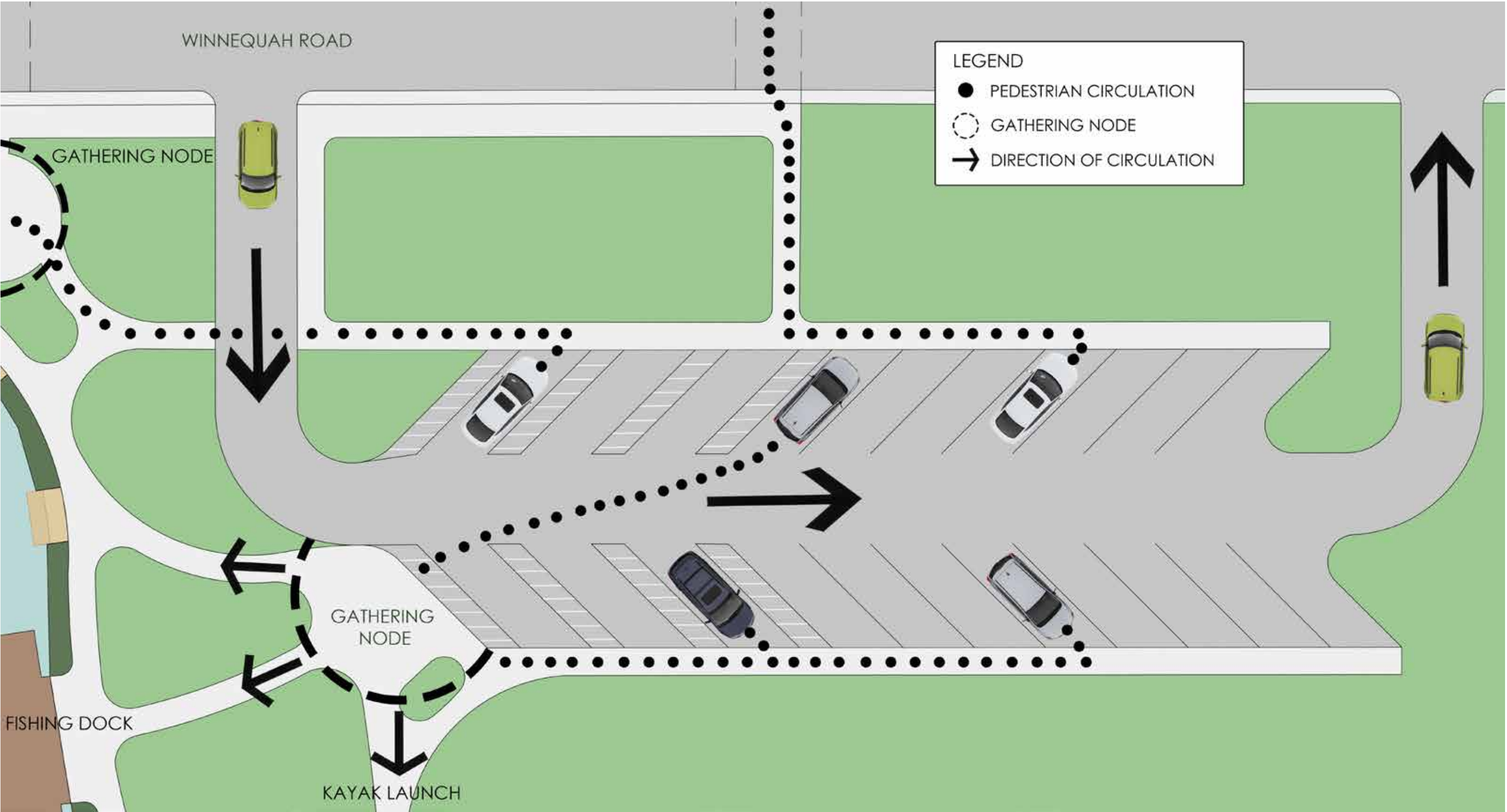
PASSIVE RECREATION PERSPECTIVE



GATHERING SPACE PERSPECTIVE



PARKING CIRCULATION DIAGRAM



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - PICTURESQUE

Shiqi Tang

Objectives

- Space for various group sizes
- Spaces for both active and passive recreation users
- Create space with diverse vertical elements
- Preserve views while creating a sense of mystery
- Shoreline stabilization, while managing stormwater
- Create a sense of identity and discovery

Concept: Picturesque

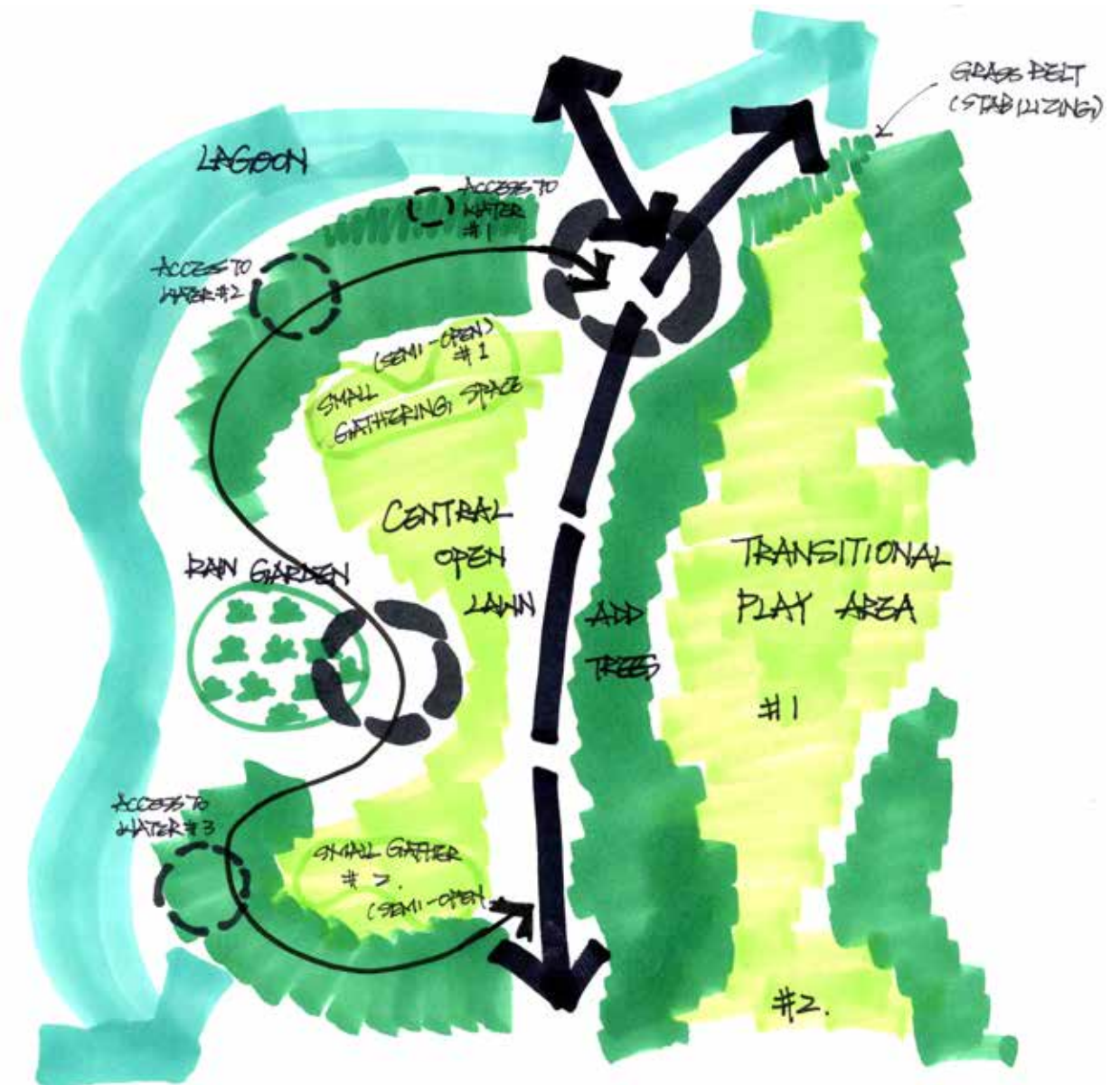
- Take advantage of the existing picturesque aesthetic
- Reinforce this aesthetic by adding various natural and artificial elements
- Guide views by creating views framed by vegetation and sculpture

Design Elements

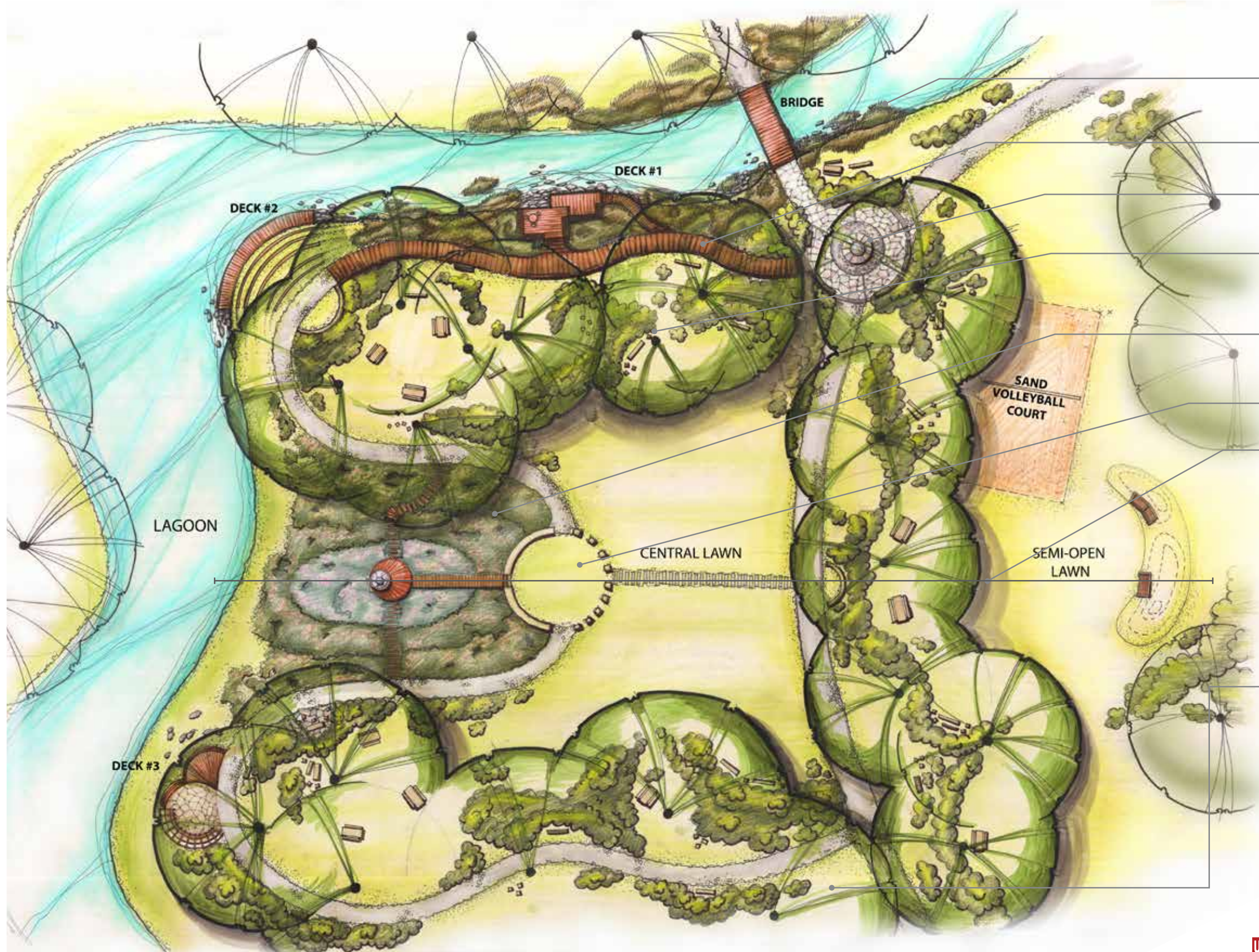
1. 8-9' ADA crush-stone path
2. 6' ADA wood path
3. access to water, 3 in total
(formal & informal, multi-use)
4. bridge
5. rain garden (stormwater &
aesthetic)
6. grasses along lagoon
(aesthetic&stabilizing shoreline)
7. pattern paving node
8. wood deck in rain garden
9. existing trees
10. existing sand volleyball court
11. mounds & sitting(also as retaining wall
12. benches & picnic tables
13. sculptures

OVERVIEW

Conceptual Plan



MASTER PLAN



Elements:

- Grass-belt**
(stabilizing & aesthetic)
- Shoreline Wood Path**
- Patterned Paving Node**
(w/ sculpture)
- Canopied Garhering Spaces #1**
- Rain Garden**
(stormwater & aesthetic)
- Central Council Ring**
- Central Axis** (for guiding view)
 - lagoon (geese)
 - rain garden
 - sculpture & wood deck
 - paths follow axis
 - semi-council ring(for view)
- Canopied Garhering Spaces #2**
(various scales)



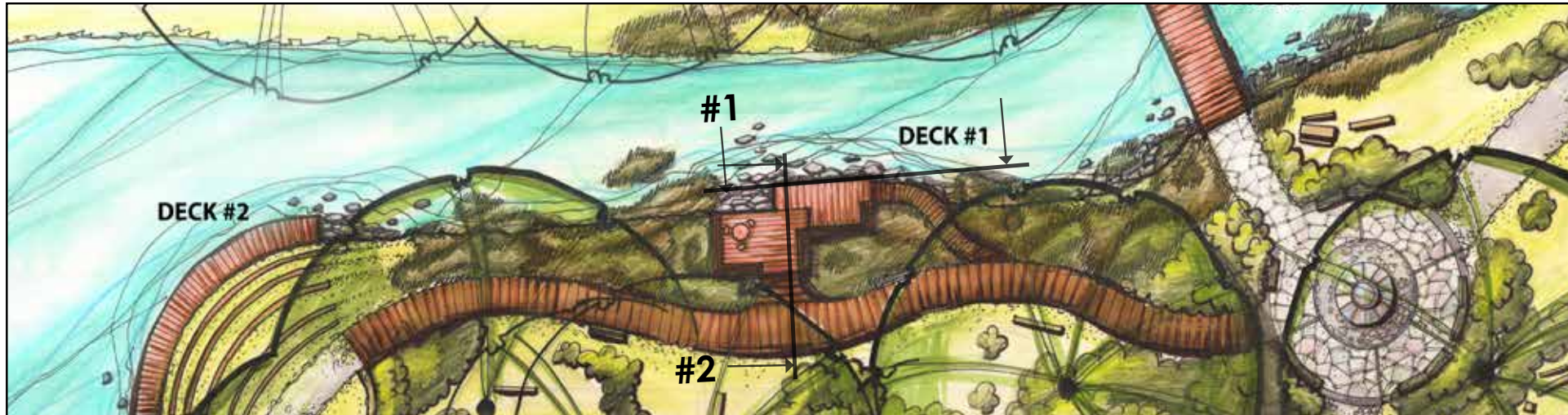
NOT TO SCALE

PERSPECTIVE#1



Patterned Paving Node

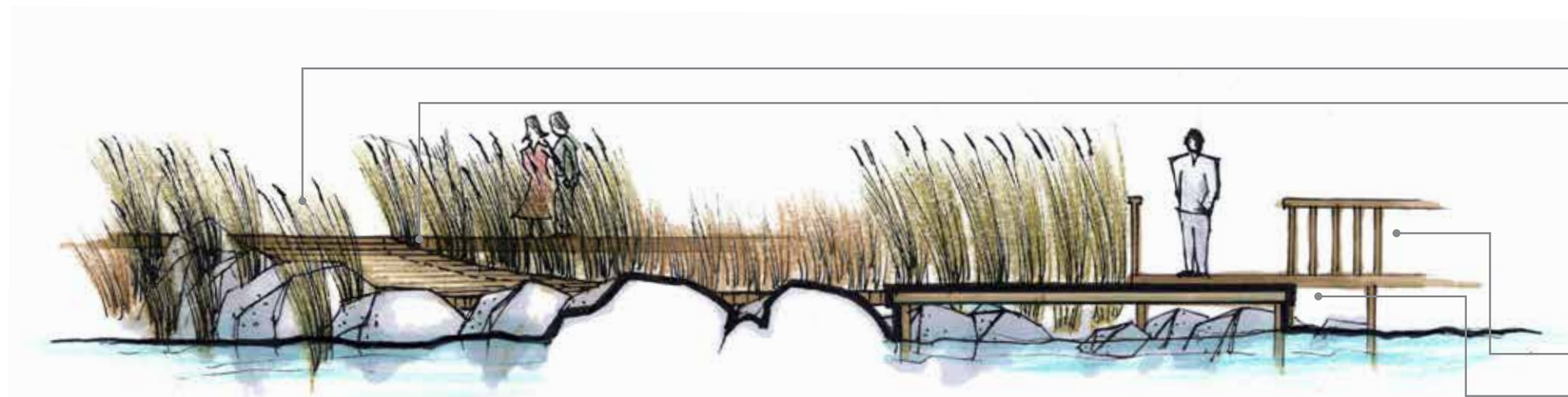
- inspired by "the stawberry garden" in Central Park, NY
- a gathering node for medium sized group or individuals
- existing trees for canopy
- added shrubs & ground cover for background
- node w/ various paving to add inter ests & slow-down people
- sculpture to frame out the view of lakeshore, which has waving native grasses & bridge



SECTIONS #1 & 2

DECK DESIGN

- Access to water #1;
- 2 levels for various uses
- ADA accessible



SECTION #1 SCALE: 1"=5'

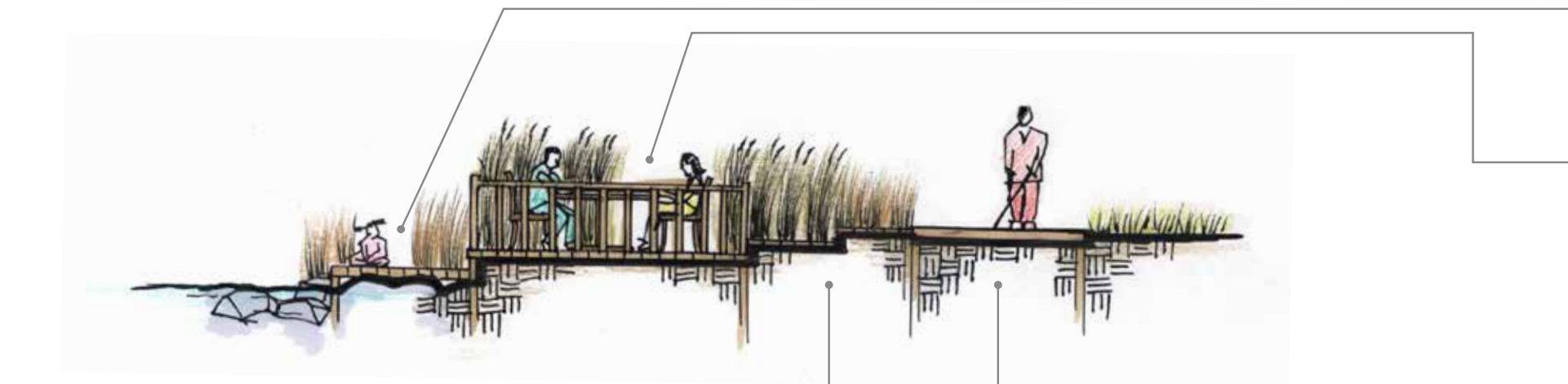
Wood Path

ADA Accessible Slope

- access for Lower level deck
- rocks along path for safety consideration, not falling in water

Upper Level Deck

Lower Level Deck



SECTION #2 SCALE: 1"=5'

Stepping
Down
Staircases

Wood Path

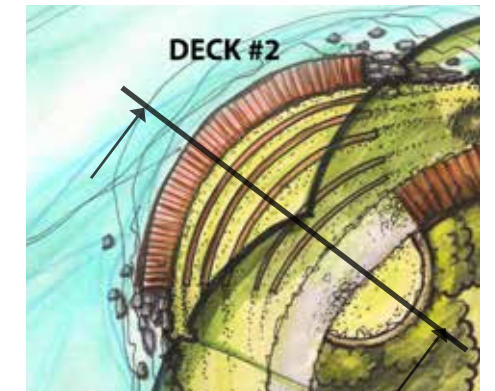
Lower Level Deck

- access to water
- can stepping on rocks

Upper Level Deck

- partially w/ bench & handrails
- for small group: couple/ individuals, table provided)

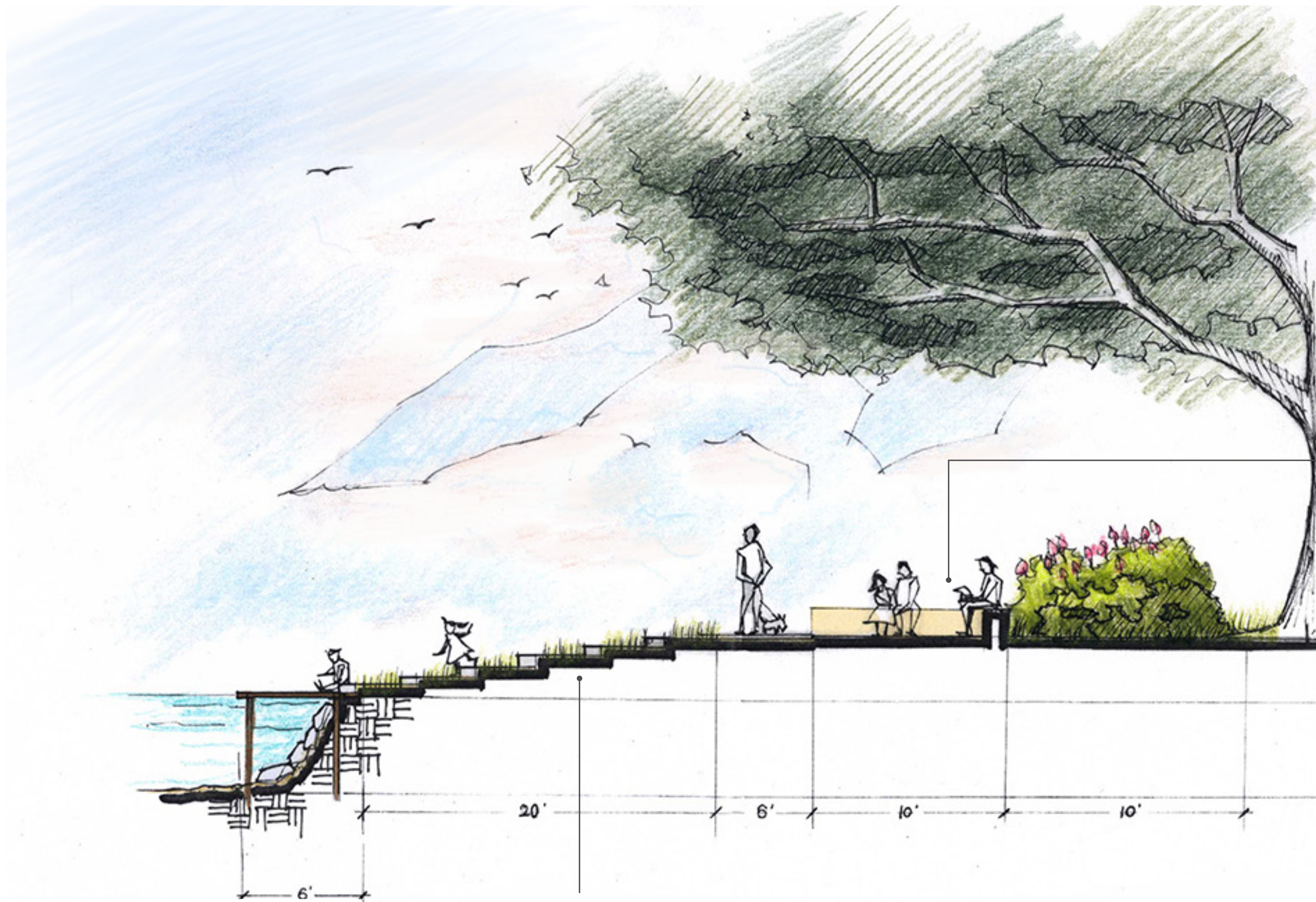
SECTIONS #3



SEMI-CIRCLE DECKING TERRACE

Semi-council Ring

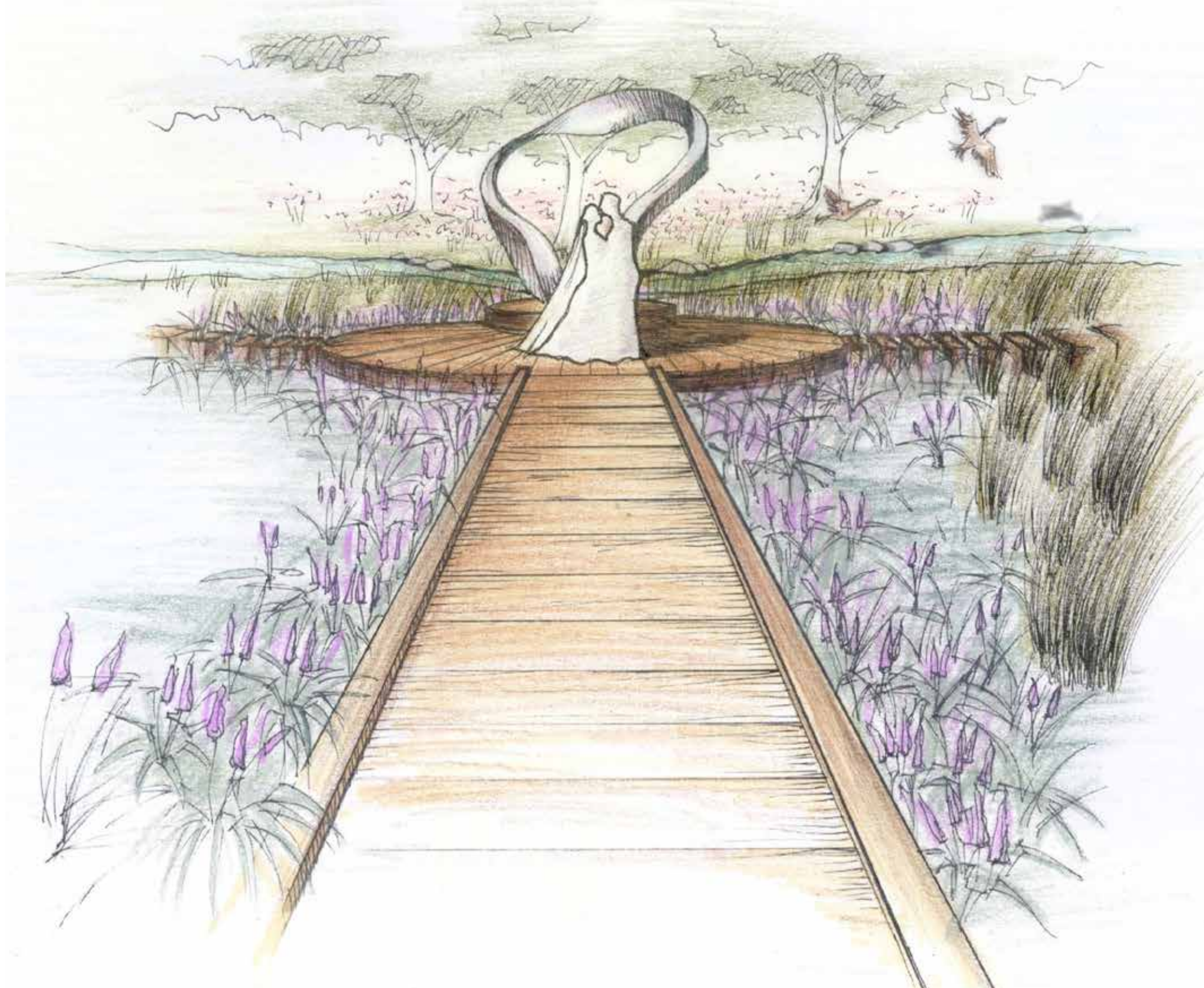
- another small to medium gathering space
- an extension of terrace (views)
- w/ existing tree canopy available if user prefer shade



Access to water #2 (terrace)

- taking advantage of the sloping down topography, 3' elevation difference, multi-use (sit, perform, run)
- deck at bottom: access to water

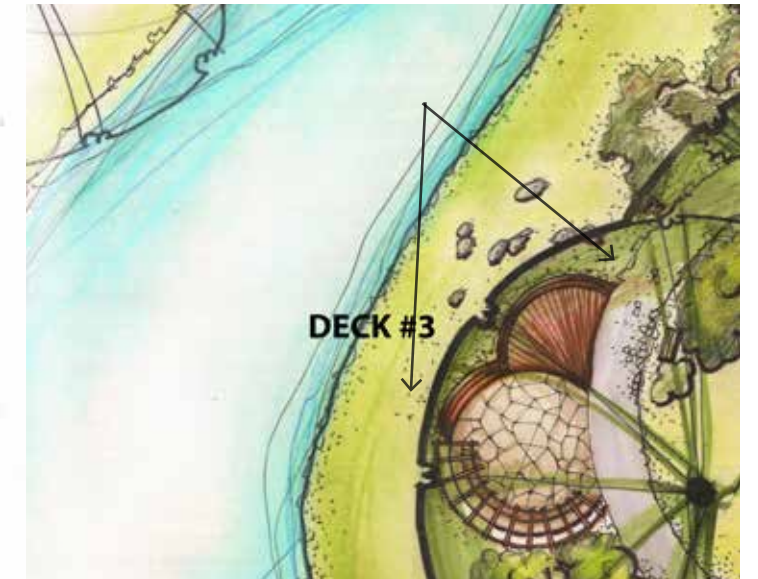
PERSPECTIVE#2



RAIN GARDEN

- taking advantage of the existing topography: depression area
- using as stormwater collecting zone (using native species; attracts pollinator)
- planting design:
 - consists of 3 level of grasses, w/ different texture, height and color
 - focusing all the attention in to the central lower part, where exists central deck; also strenthen the central axis: showing in master plan)
- sculpture: framed view
 - frame out the view of Foreground: grass
 - Midground: lagoon w/ geese; Back-ground: existing trees & nature preserving area
- Good place for photos & wedding!

PERSPECTIVE#3



DECK & PERGOLA

- access to water #3 (informal one)
- taking advantage of the existing topography
- 2 deck w/ different levels
- i w/ pergola, for shade & interest
- informal access to water performed by extension of scattered rocks
- for small group/ individual uses
- a relatively recess-using area
- a nice point to view geese! (without much interrupt from people by providing informal access to lagoon).

PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - BACK 40 NATIVE RESTORATION

Jules West

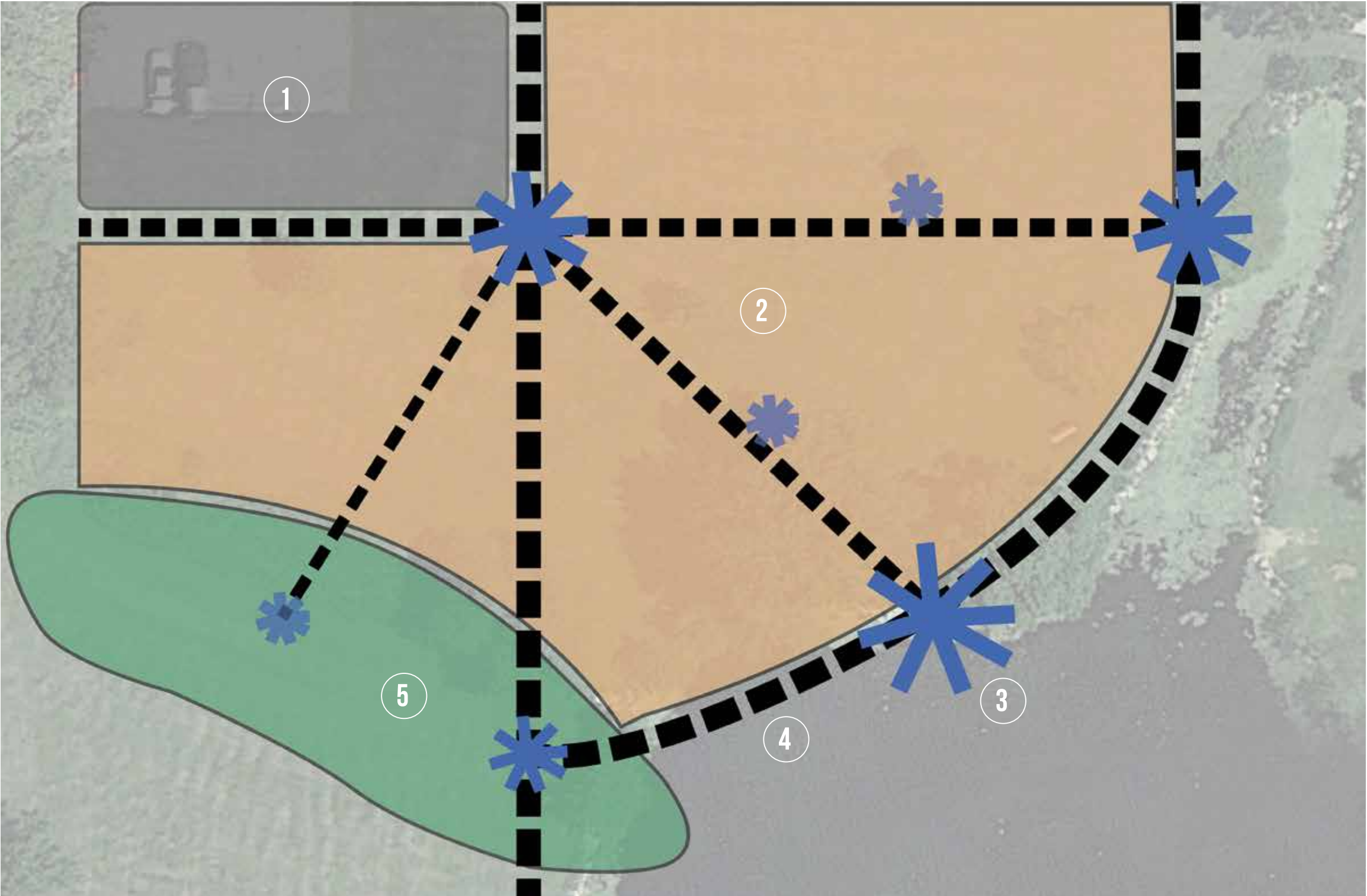
The Back 40 Native Restoration project attempts to re-energize the current space in a sustainable manner that allows guests to enjoy the area while ensuring the new development will coexist with the natural processes of the landscape. The objective was to create a few main areas for gathering and activities, along with several smaller areas for rest and relaxation, while ensuring the majority of the site was restored with species types that will thrive in the harsh conditions found in this area. This will also allow the site to handle storm water runoff more effectively.

Program elements include:

- Increased parking - including the addition of 2 handicap spaces
- A central plaza where the design originates from
- Native species planted in waves that move toward the water
- A bioswale for additional stormwater mitigation
- A small shoreline plaza with kayak launch
- A large shoreline plaza with various seating choices
- Several small nodes with varying levels of privacy

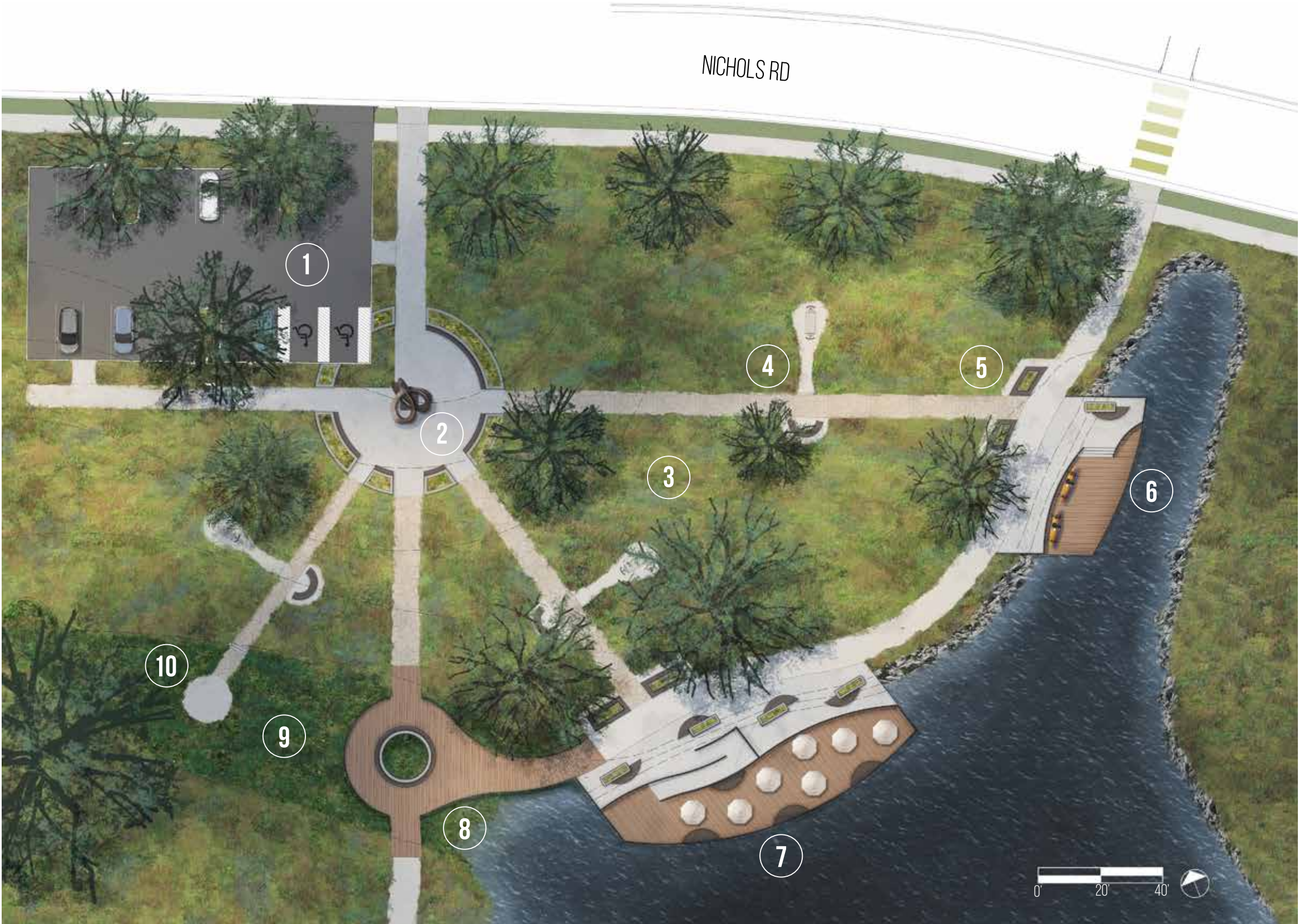
The concept of the design was inspired by the contrast between new development and the natural landscape. With this as a guide, the free flowing lines of the shore were interpolated into the design of the main plaza and kayak launch, while harsher straight lines emanating from the circle plaza represent the human interaction on the landscape. These two styles are met together at key points in the space to highlight their significance to the design.

PROGRAM DIAGRAM



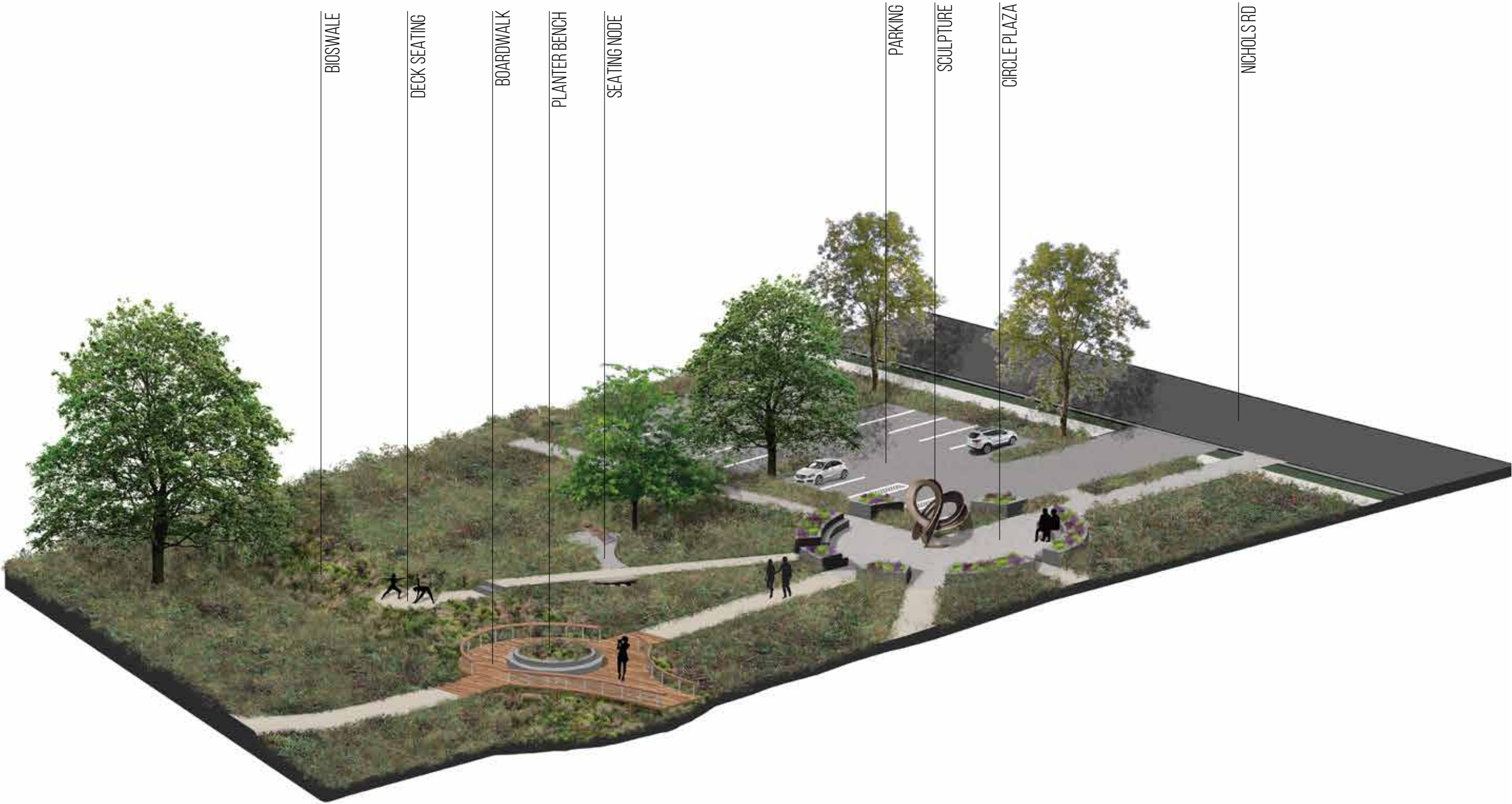
- 1 PARKING
- 2 NATIVE DRY AND WET PRAIRIE
- 3 GATHERING SPACES - VARYING SIZES
- 4 PATHWAYS - VARYING SIZES
- 5 BIOSWALE

SITE PLAN

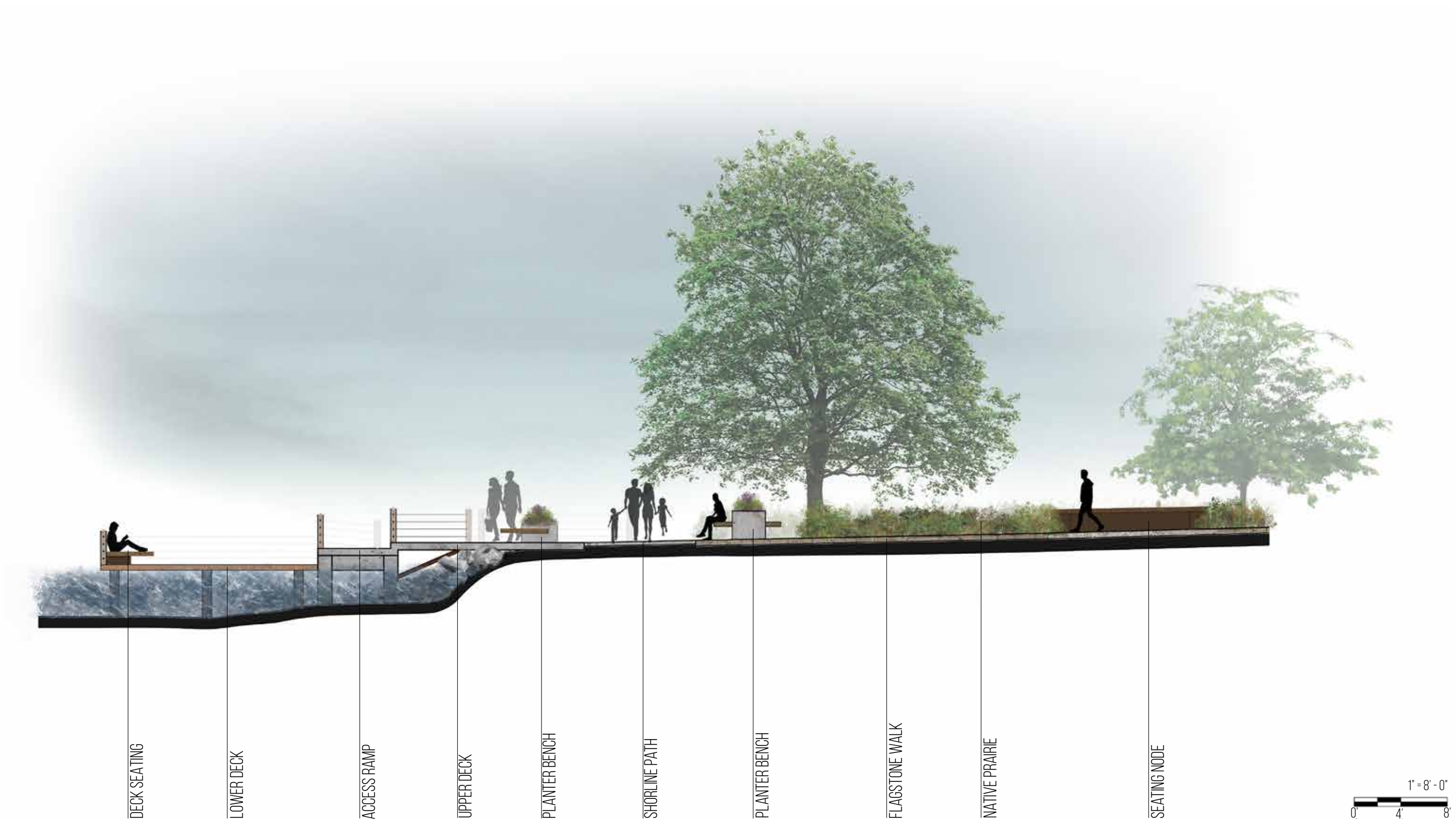


- 1 PARKING
- 2 SCULPTURE PLAZA WITH SEATING
- 3 NATIVE DRY AND WET PRAIRIE
- 4 SEATING NODE AND HAMMOCK
- 5 PLANTERS WITH WOOD SEATING
- 6 DECK WITH KAYAK LAUNCH
- 7 MAIN DECK WITH VARIOUS SEATING
- 8 BOARDWALK WITH SEATING CIRCLE
- 9 BIOSWALE WITH NATIVE SPECIES
- 10 PRIVATE NODE

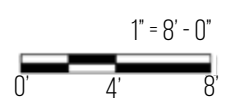
AXONOMETRIC SECTION



PLAZA APPROACH SECTION



PLAZA SECTION



PLAZA PERSPECTIVE



BOARDWALK PERSPECTIVE



PHASE III: SITE DESIGN - SHORELINE REDESIGN

Li Zhuang

Project Statement

The target area is the shoreline along the east side of the lagoon. The area is currently an open space that lacks “a sense of place”. However, the existing artificial lagoon in the Winnequah Park has great potential to be developed into an aesthetically appealing destination in the city of Monona. The goal of this design is to create a space with strong characteristics and provide spaces for different groups of people and multi-activities.

Project Objectives

- Preserve existing facilities and increase their utilizations
- Create an optimal circulation system that leads people to different areas of the park
- Increase accessibility to water and expand time people would spend along the shoreline
- Create ornamental plantings that enhance the aesthetic and natural feeling
- Provide spaces for individuals, family, small and large groups, as well as people in different ages
- ADA accessible to all parts of the space

Programmatic Elements

1. Water front picnic area: Mainly serves individuals, small groups, couples, or families to enjoy a relatively quiet and enclosed environment. ornamental grasses by the lagoon create a beautiful front view that frames the scene.
2. Gazebo: The existing gazebo is the signature of the Winnequah Park. It provides nice shaded area and resting space for people. The planting beds right next to the Gazebo are open to be designed by the Women Association.
3. Small event space: The small event space on east side of the Gazebo can be used to hold events such as wedding ceremony. It is connected to the large event

space and serves as a buffer to the shoreline as well.

4. Wood deck: The wood deck adjacent to the Gazebo creates a space for people interacting with water.

5. Perennial planting strip: The ornamental plantings along the shoreline creates a nice buffer between people and the water. The height of the planting strip will not be too high so that people can have visual access to the lagoon and the other side of the shoreline. Also, people at Back40 area can have a nice view when looking at the east bank.

6. Pocket seating: There are four pocket seating areas along the path. Elder people can take a break and observing other activities on the bench. Couples can also have a nice, semi-private space under tree cover and enjoy a nice date.

7. Existing shelter

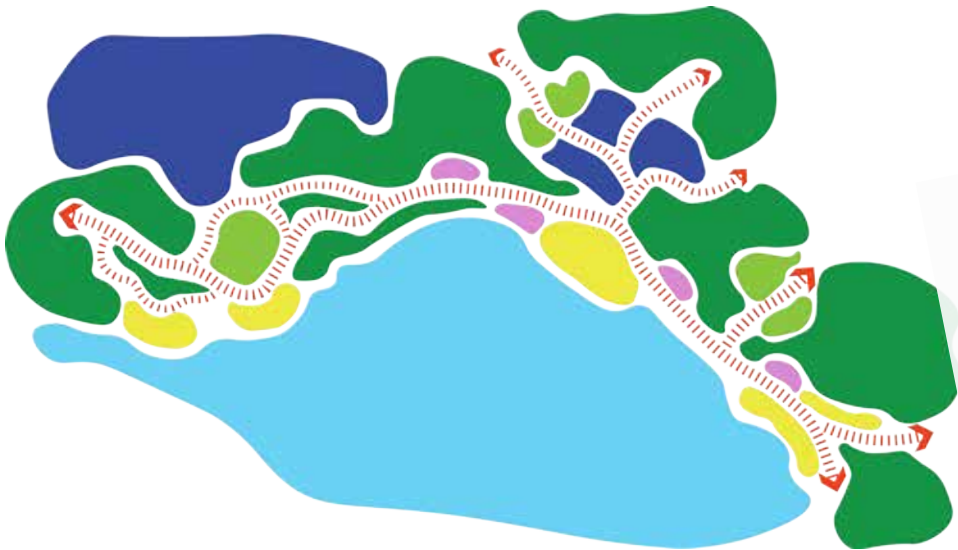
8. Paved picnic area: The paved picnic area adjacent to the existing shelter provides outdoor dining space surrounded by trees. About eight 6 by 6 picnic tables can be fitted in this area. It will be a good place for barbeque and parties.

9. Open lawn picnic area: Open lawn picnic area is an extension to the paved area. For those who prefer sitting on the grass it could be a great spot for dining and relaxing. This area also serves as a buffer to the large event space.

10. Zigzag shaped wood deck: This unique shaped wood deck provides a space that surrounded by perennial flowers and grasses. The zigzag edges divide the wood deck into four small spaces. It is ADA accessible, people on wheelchair can get to the wood deck from the ramp on the west side of the deck.

11. stone paved patio: The stone paved patio will be on both east and south side of the path. It is a small plaza that notifies people from there they can choose to keep walking along the shoreline or discover other parts of the park. People can seat on the terraced stone paved stairs or interact with water.

BUBBLE DIAGRAM & SECTION



- | | |
|---|--|
|  VEGETATION |  LARGE EVENT SPACE |
|  SMALL EVENT SPACE |  PRIVATE SEATING AREA |
|  ACCESS TO WATER |  LAGOON |



SECTION









ABOUT THE UNIVERCITY YEAR

UniverCity Year is a year-long partnership between UW-Madison and one community in Wisconsin. The community partner identifies sustainability and livability projects that would benefit from UW-Madison expertise. Faculty from across the university incorporate these projects into their courses with graduate students and upper-level undergraduate students. UniverCity Year staff provide administrative support to faculty, students and the partner community to ensure the collaboration's success. The result is on-the-ground impact and momentum for a community working toward a more sustainable and livable future.

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