

Minneapolis' Cedar Lake Park & Trail

MASTER PLAN

In Partnership with:
Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board
Minneapolis Department of Public Works
Save Cedar Lake Park
Citizen's Advisory Committee

Prepared by:
Jones & Jones
Rich Haag Associates

Subconsultants:
Summit EnviroSolutions
Darrel Morrison

**CEDAR
LAKE**
PARK & TRAIL
JONES & JONES
RICH HAAG ASSOC

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

As people of the earth, we are part of an interdependent community of air, soil, water plants and animals. For life, we depend on clean air, drinkable water, nutritious food, healing remedies, protective clothing and adequate shelter. To enrich our lives, we need to experience nature's breadth and beauty, power and poetry, mystery and majesty.

We must respect, protect and nurture nature in all its diversity. Failure to do so, directly and indirectly leads to the degradation of our life support system, threatening life's quality and our very survival.

With more stress being imposed upon natural ecosystems by increasing urbanization and short-sighted planning, our future will depend on redeveloping cities which function more harmoniously with nature. Towards that end, it is vitally important to preserve and expand natural areas within existing cities where citizens can directly experience nature and its rhythms and cycles.

Through personal encounter with nature and reflective learning, we increase our appreciation of nature's ways and humanity's role in the web of life. These experiences refresh our spirits, strengthen our bond with all living beings, and remind us of the impact of our individual and collective decisions. Aware of nature's gifts, we need to ever renew our commitment to nurture nature locally and work for a sustainable, global community.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

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June 1994

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prepared by:
Jones & Jones, Architects and Landscape Architects, P.S.C.
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STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

<p>1. The Beginnings of an EcoCity <i>Historical Perspective of Parks & Citizen Involvement</i> <i>History of Save Cedar Lake Park</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Cedar Lake Trail Corridor</i></p>	<p>by: Save Cedar Lake Park Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Minneapolis Department of Public Works</p> <p>by: Jones & Jones, Architects and Landscape Architects, P.S.C. Rich Haag Associates</p>
<p>2. The Challenges at Cedar Lake <i>Past Land Use</i></p>	<p>by: Save Cedar Lake Park Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Minneapolis Department of Public Works</p>
<p>3. Philosophy</p>	<p>by: Citizen's Advisory Committee Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, P.S.C. Rich Haag Associates</p>
<p>4. Cedar Lake Park & Trail Vision <i>100 Year Vision</i> <i>Credo for Cedar Lake</i> <i>Potential Landscapes</i> <i>A Vision for the Prairie</i></p>	<p>by: Save Cedar Lake Park Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Minneapolis Department of Public Works Citizens Advisory Committee Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, P.S.C. Rich Haag Associates Darrel Morrison</p>
<p>5. Cedar Lake Nature Park Plan and Strategies <i>20 Year Plan</i> <i>5 Year Strategy</i></p>	<p>by: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, P.S.C. Rich Haag Associates</p>
<p>6. Future Tasks <i>Funding</i> <i>Far Reaching Objectives</i> <i>Support Services</i> <i>Phasing</i> <i>Opinion of Cost</i></p>	<p>by: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, P.S.C. Rich Haag Associates</p>
<p>7. Next Chapters and New Alliances</p>	<p>by: Save Cedar Lake Park Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board</p>
<p>8. Appendix <i>Table of Contents</i> <i>Statement of Philosophy</i> <i>Applied Design Principles</i> <i>History of Cedar Lake Park</i> <i>Site Assessment</i> <i>Wetland Types and Locations</i></p>	



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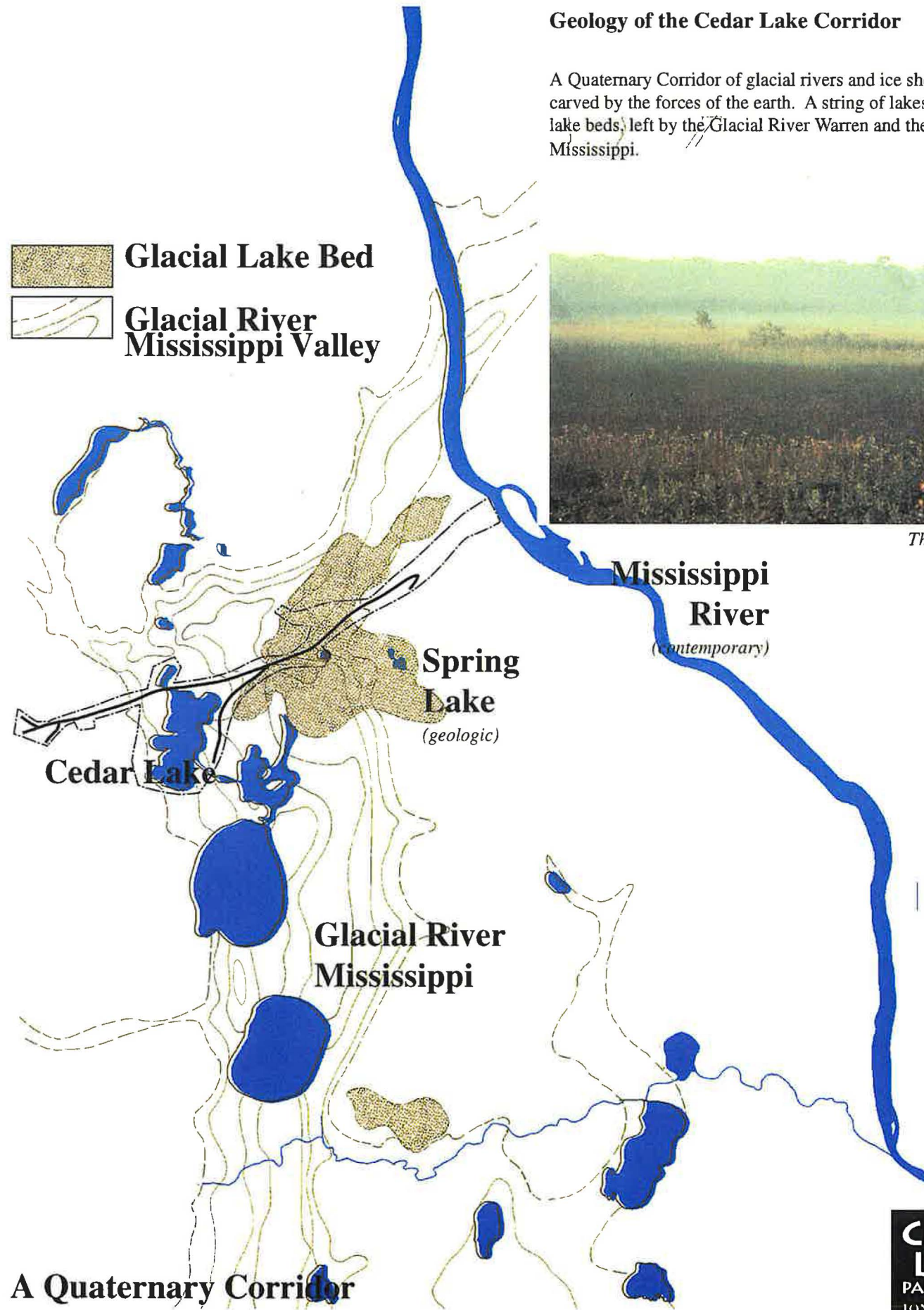
Geology of the Cedar Lake Corridor

A Quaternary Corridor of glacial rivers and ice sheets the land carved by the forces of the earth. A string of lakes, marshes and lake beds, left by the Glacial River Warren and the Glacial River Mississippi.



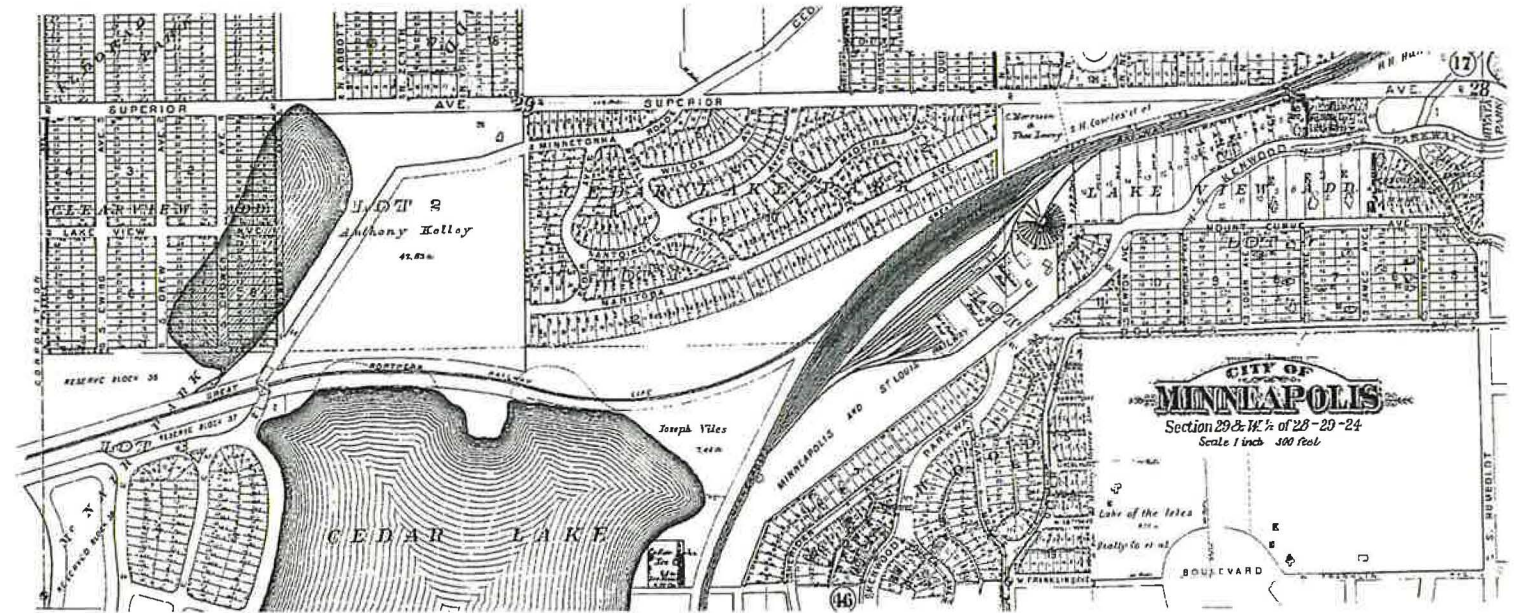
The Prairie at Dawn

 **Glacial Lake Bed**
 **Glacial River Mississippi Valley**



A Quaternary Corridor

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 PARK & TRAIL
 JONES & JONES
 RICH BAAG ASSOC.



Historic Corridor

Rails & Trails of the Cedar Lake Corridor

The rails of commerce followed this ancient river channel, Cedar Lake followed the ancient river canyon. An historic corridor shaped by railroads between the shores of Cedar Lake and Brownie Lake. This corridor is not just a rail-line, but a vein of the land itself.

Architectural Character

Throughout the corridor, extraordinary examples of American nineteenth & twentieth century architecture blend with vernacular residences and buildings to tell the story of Minneapolis.

Residences with vernacular architectural character within the Cedar Springs Park can be used as interpretive structures and provide residences for the park's steward (caretaker).

Additional buildings and structures within the park and trail should be avoided, allowing only small interpretive structures and shelters.

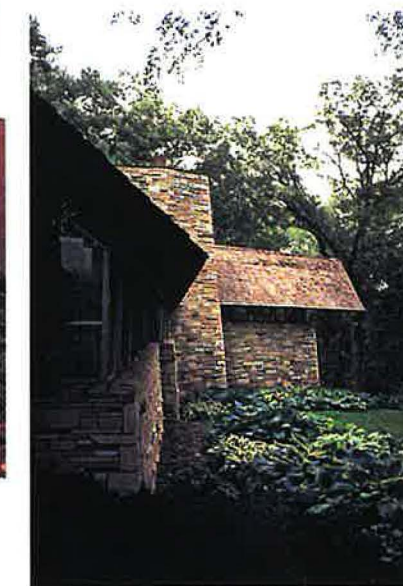
Interpretive structures and shelters within the Cedar Lake Springs Park and Prairie should have a regional context which can adopt the Prairie Style character.

Structures within the Downtown section of the corridor should be responsive to the turn of the century architecture found in the Warehouse District.

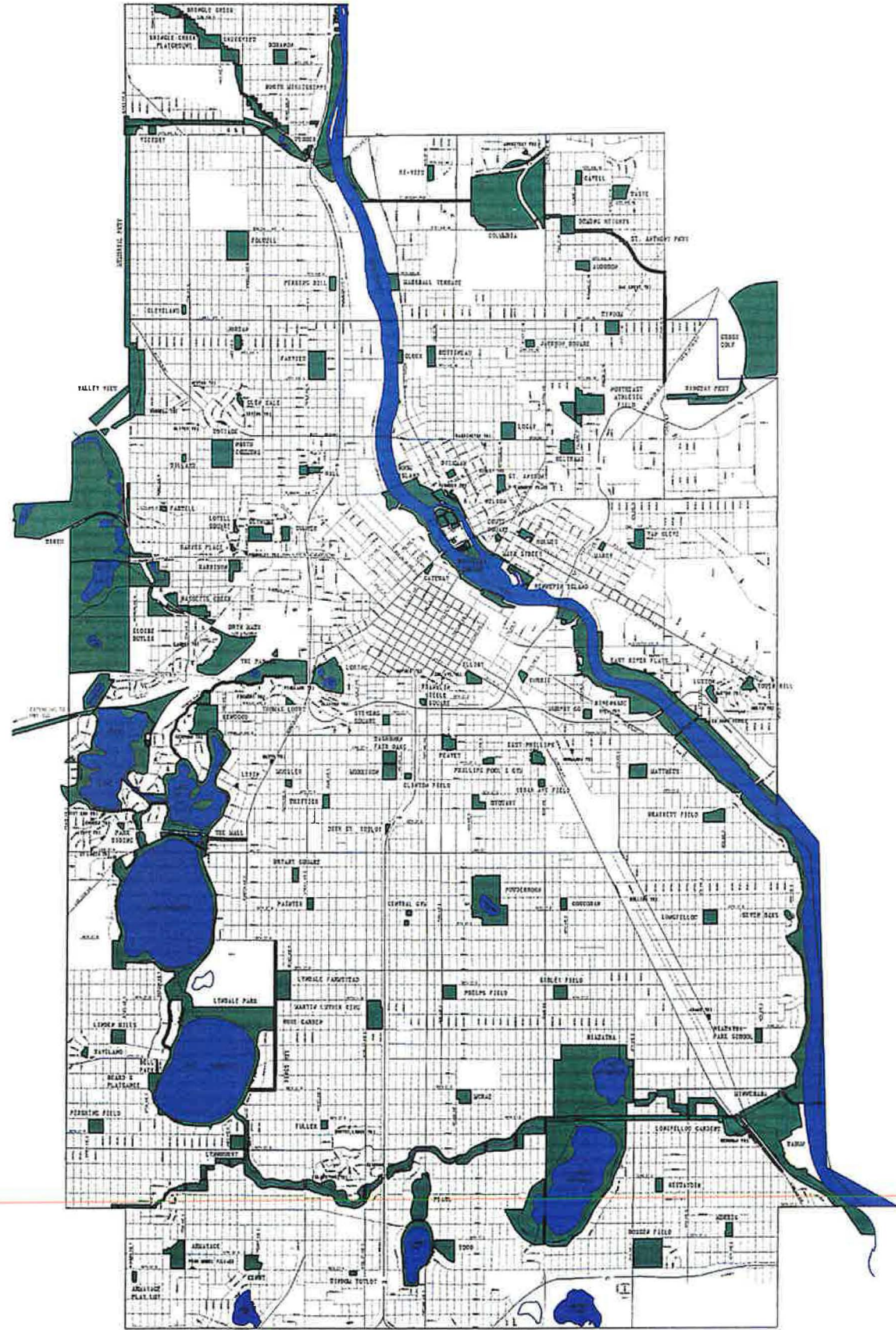


The Warehouse district in downtown Minneapolis

THE CEDAR LAKE CORRIDOR GEOLOGY RAILS & TRAILS



Frank Lloyd Wright house in Burnham Woods



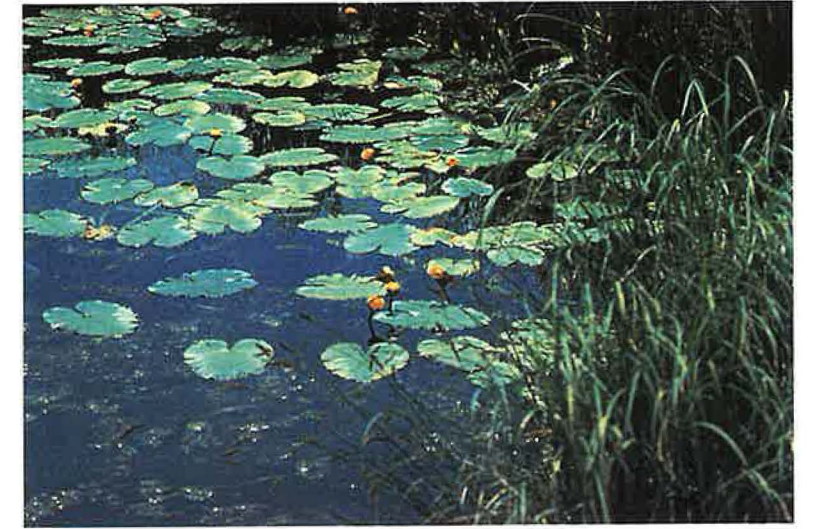
Minneapolis Parks & Parkways

The EcoCity

Minneapolis has one of the nation's most respected park and parkway systems dating to a turn of the century plan laid out by Horace Cleveland. In addition to closing the gaps in the original parkway plan, the city's contemporary parks and open space initiatives include the conversion of "gray space" (derelict and previously developed areas) into more suitable open space resources and reintroduction of natural habitats into the urban environment.

An important element of the city's parks and parkways is the 52 mile system, the Grand Rounds, connecting the Chain of Lakes and the Mississippi River.

The Cedar Lake Park and Trail is a key element in completing the turn of the century vision by providing a link between Cedar Lake and the Mississippi through an historic corridor in the heart of the city.

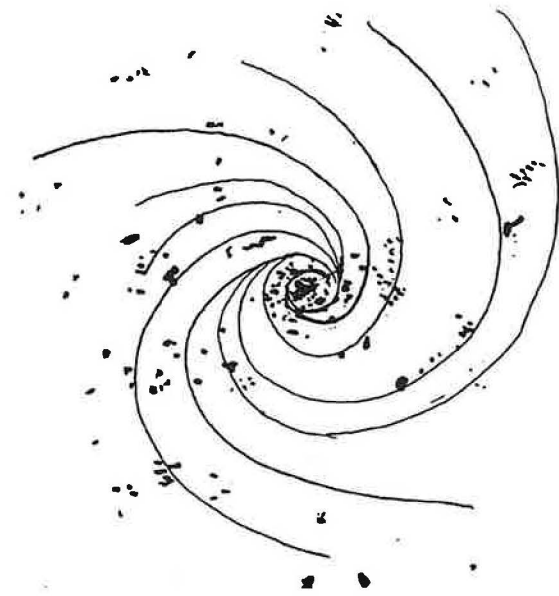


THE BEGINNINGS OF AN
ECOCITY
MINNEAPOLIS

Cosmic

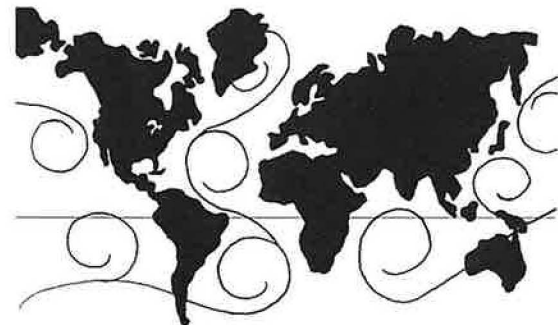
Cosmic dust, solidified over eons of time, was swamped by ancient seas birthing life; then parted by restless upheavals of rock which in turn surrendered to fresh water sinks and streams.

This magic living planet is powered by more than sun and gravity. If the Universe's birth was a big bang, so was our galaxy's, as was our sun's...and earth was our solar system's only flowerhead, and we each among its many seeds. Each human, each muskie, each Redwing Blackbird and purple cone flower is a big bang.



Coriolis

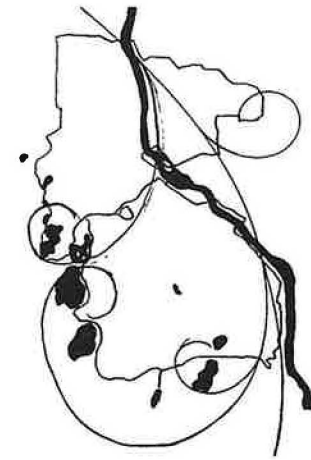
The lifelines that sustain the earth and hold it together are the currents of moisture that daily course through the tributaries of the jet stream as a kind of central nervous system, they spill in areas from the two poles to the equator, across each of the Earth's hemispheres, and flow downstream into the tributaries of every river basin and watershed. This force, clockwise north of the equator and counterclockwise south, is called the Coriolis force. Somehow, between air and bedrock, life is maintained. This thin five-kilometer thick realm in which we live our lives and create our histories has been called by various people Mother Earth and Father Sky, the Biosphere, and Gaia. But Earth's biogeography is made of distinct but interconnected bioplaces. Something along the lines of the following syllogism comes to mind: 1. Nature is places; 2. Humans are nature; 3. Humans are places.



The Coriolis force puts the spring in our step and the diurnal solar and lunar pull winds our biological clocks. You could say that life follows along certain channels. The Mississippi gathers up its cortex of larch-bog headwaters, its billions of molecules, and hurls itself in a huge right-hand turn to the Gulf of Mexico to find rest and rebirth along the equator, before it rises as great Westerlies that scud over Scotland to Siberia and down Alaska's panhandle to Seattle and by the Great Northern tracks to Minneapolis again.

Mi-ni-so-ta Ma-ko-se

When Earth was a little younger, and a whole lot colder, the Mississippi was a thousand foot drop and a solid block of ice. We look back on the vast frozen sheets from that time and try to connect with what was here back then, the Prairie du Chien-Jordan and the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville Aquifers separated by the St. Lawrence Formation. We look back on the rushing rivers that flowed from this immense frozen headwaters calling them the Glacial River Warren and Glacial River Mississippi. But it was just the Mississippi in a different time, pulsing to the same Coriolis force. The sky tonight is the same sky gazed on when we were part of the Quanta of this place 24,000 years ago, and the same when it was the ancient homeland of the Dakota people.



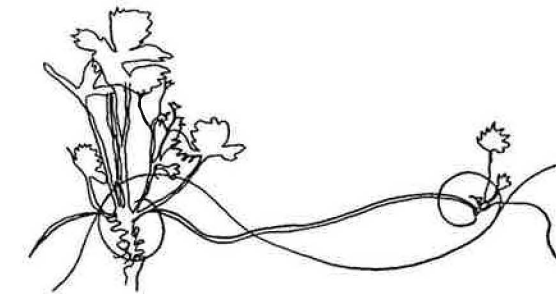
Places strive to be intrinsically perfect. Their aesthetic power springs from their potential and is a function of their health as in all organisms. This intrinsic potential makes up the Quantum of a place. The Great Plains are not the Columbia Plateau, and the Minneapolis Mesic Forest and Prairie is not Iowa's. Each place has its own aesthetic quanta." Cedar Lake Forest and Cedar Springs Prairie have their own intrinsic potential; what we might call their bioaesthetics.

Today, Cedar Lake is a remnant of these planetary forces. Its water is the anima mundi of the Cedar Lake Park and Trail Vision. From this first life, ripples radiate out and into the Conservancy Park with its pyramid of life: from plankton to patriarch, Cedar Lake is the holy that nurtures the stem cells of our consciousness. We shall be healed and our song of wellness will be heard across the land.

Forbes & Vines

Our finite planet is wrapped in a tightly woven tapestry of natural and cultural threads; a living cloth of soil, plants, animals and other organisms sustained in an uninterrupted medium of water, land and air. It is alive, a net of miracles unique in our universe - a living organism.

The earth is wreathed in water. And the rivers make their way, but they are the same architecture that the trees are and more than that, they are the medullary rays of life itself.

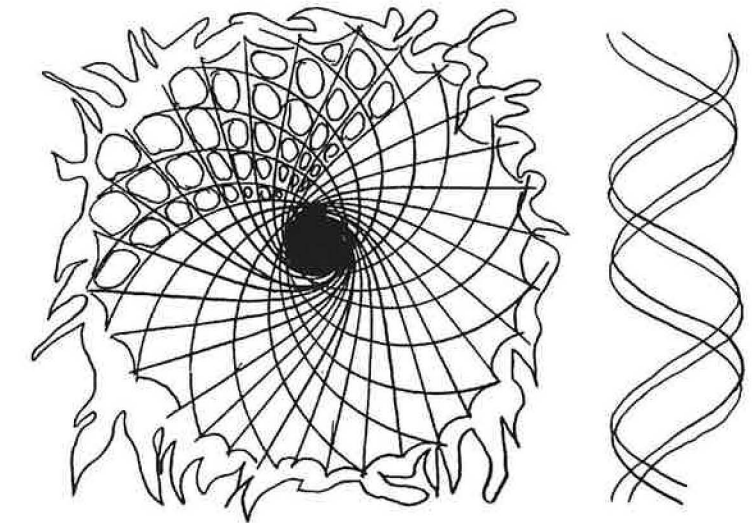


We were part of the intrinsic power of this place; the seeds, our lives, sustained the flowerhead of this place until a couple hundred years ago and then we nearly consumed our own body. But all life follows along certain channels. It's the river's way, it's people's way.

Helianthus - DNA

The same as spiraling cedar cones, the Helianthus (rotates with the sun) sunflower, the right-hand, left-hand partnership that is deoxyribonucleic acid, the DNA that spins us all in the same weave.

Biodiversity is an intrinsic power mass. Each landscape or place has its own potential power mass.



The etymology of the word *whole* comes from the Indo-European root *Kailo*, from which came *hale*, *health*, *hallowed* and *holy*.

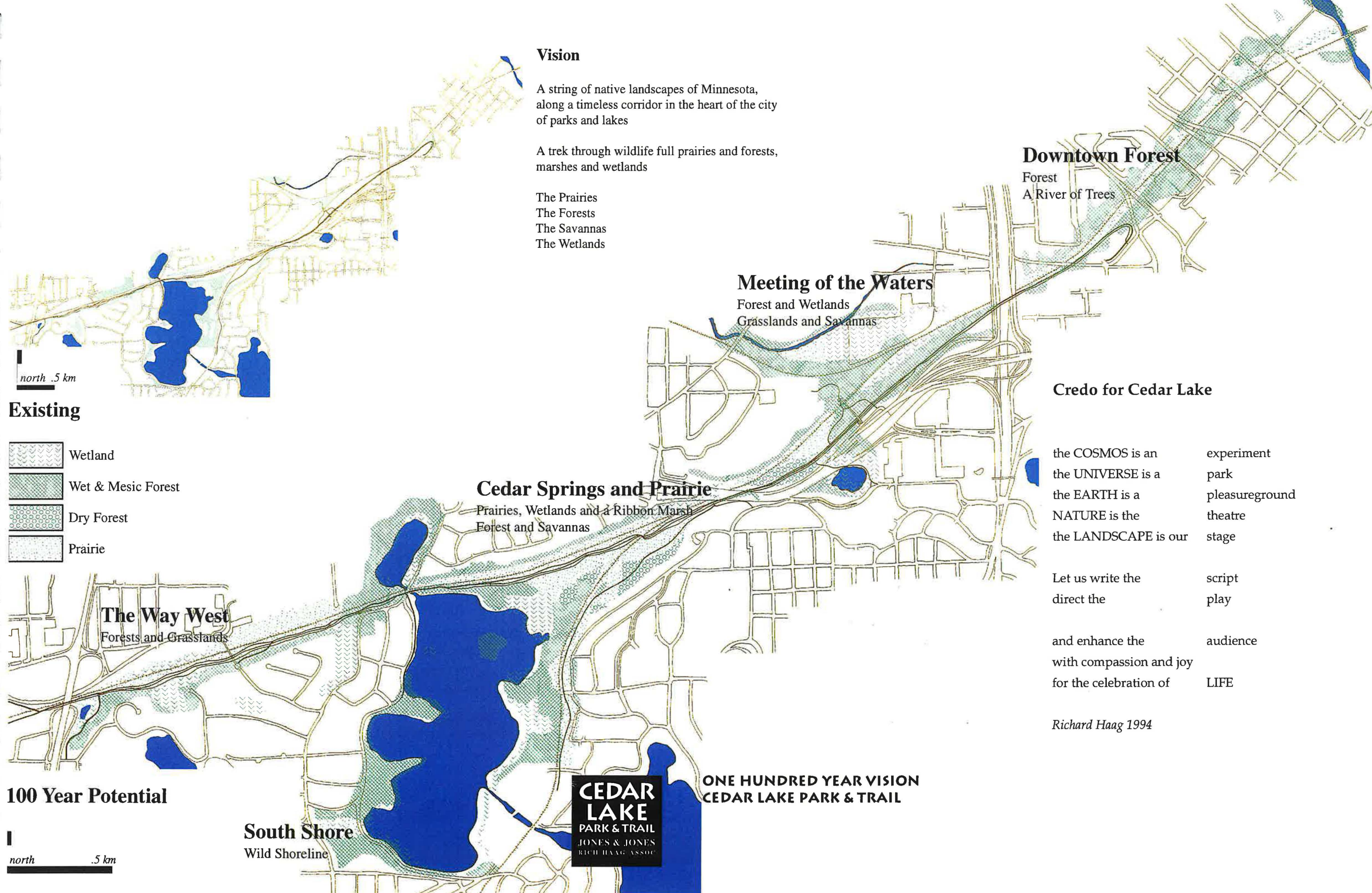
(Wisdom and Knowledge)

Cultural diversity is not an historical accident, it is the direct outcome of the local people learning to live in harmony with the region's extraordinary biological diversity.

(Worldwatch)



PHILOSOPHY



Vision

A string of native landscapes of Minnesota, along a timeless corridor in the heart of the city of parks and lakes

A trek through wildlife full prairies and forests, marshes and wetlands

- The Prairies
- The Forests
- The Savannas
- The Wetlands

Downtown Forest

Forest
A River of Trees

Meeting of the Waters

Forest and Wetlands
Grasslands and Savannas

Credo for Cedar Lake





the COSMOS is an	experiment
the UNIVERSE is a	park
the EARTH is a	pleasureground
NATURE is the	theatre
the LANDSCAPE is our	stage

Let us write the	script
direct the	play

and enhance the	audience
with compassion and joy	
for the celebration of	LIFE

Richard Haag 1994

Existing

-  Wetland
-  Wet & Mesic Forest
-  Dry Forest
-  Prairie

100 Year Potential

north .5 km

South Shore
Wild Shoreline

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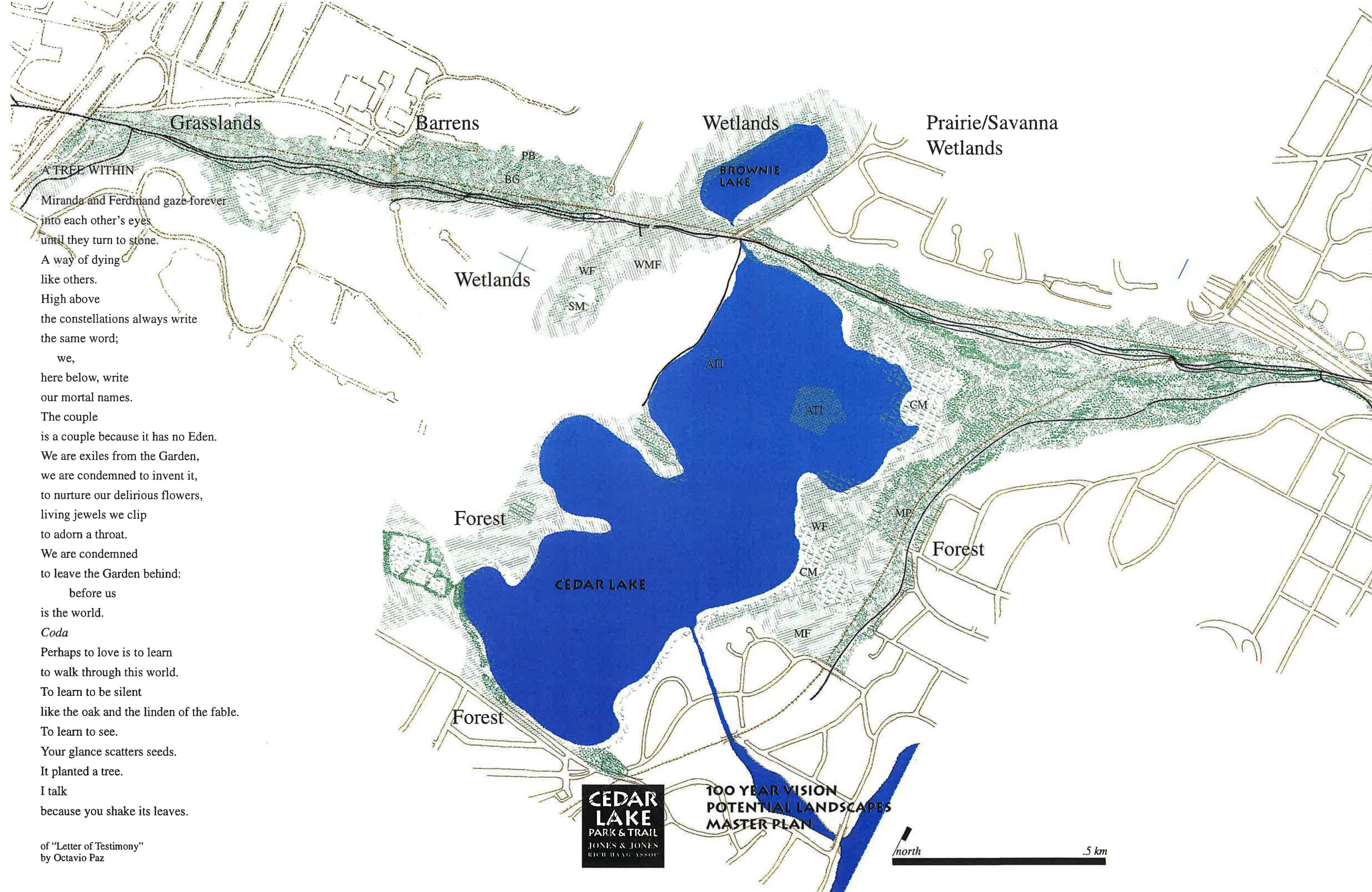
ONE HUNDRED YEAR VISION
CEDAR LAKE PARK & TRAIL

Cedar Springs and Prairie

Prairies, Wetlands and a Ribbon Marsh
Forest and Savannas

The Way West

Forests and Grasslands



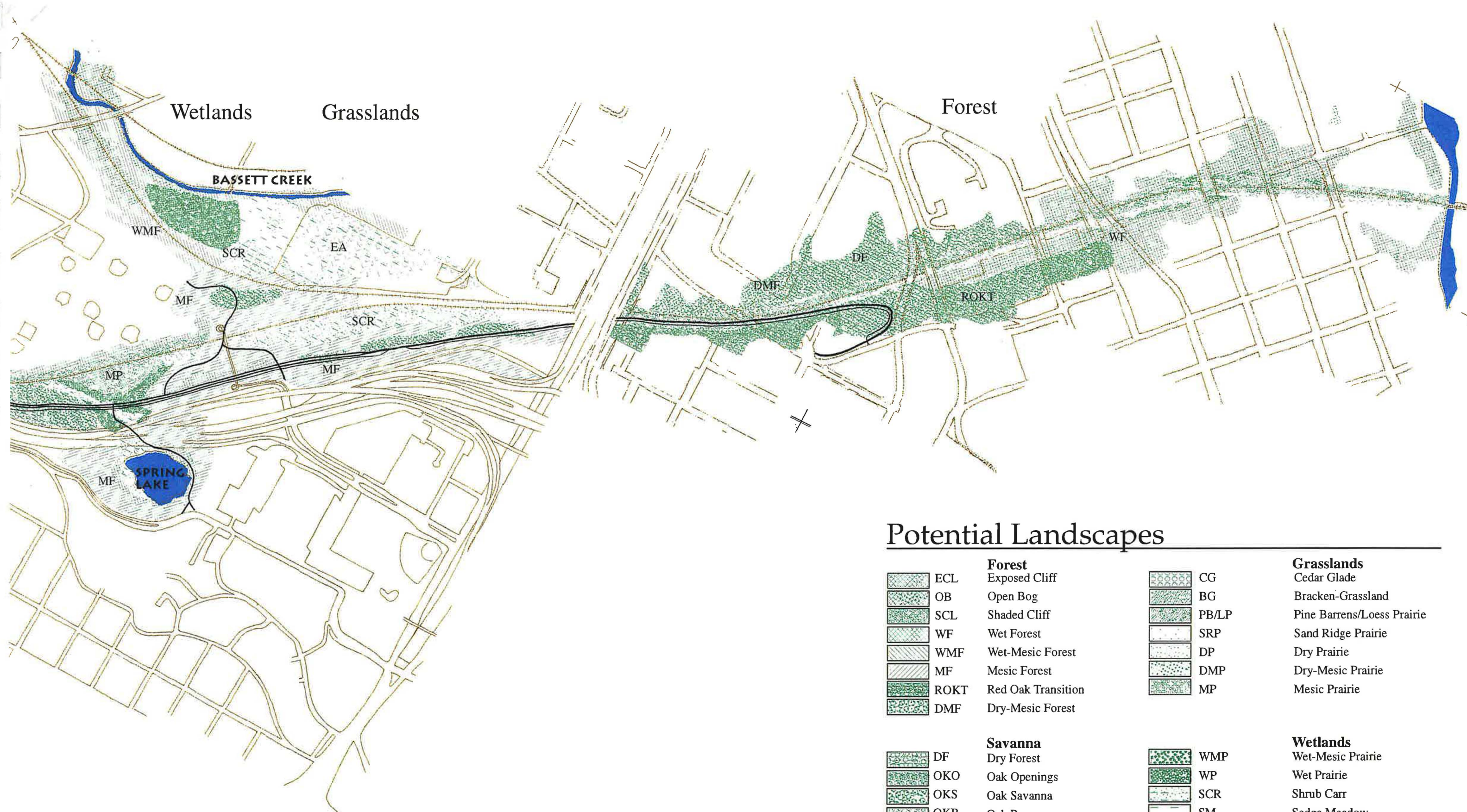
A TREE WITHIN
 Miranda and Ferdinand gaze forever
 into each other's eyes
 until they turn to stone.
 A way of dying
 like others.
 High above
 the constellations always write
 the same word;
 we,
 here below, write
 our mortal names.
 The couple
 is a couple because it has no Eden.
 We are exiles from the Garden,
 we are condemned to invent it,
 to nurture our delirious flowers,
 living jewels we clip
 to adorn a throat.
 We are condemned
 to leave the Garden behind:
 before us
 is the world.
Coda
 Perhaps to love is to learn
 to walk through this world.
 To learn to be silent
 like the oak and the linden of the fable.
 To learn to see.
 Your glance scatters seeds.
 It planted a tree.
 I talk
 because you shake its leaves.

of "Letter of Testimony"
 by Octavio Paz






















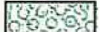




**CEDAR
 LAKE**
 PARK & TRAIL
 JONES & JONES
 RICH BEAG ASSOC.

**100 YEAR VISION
 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPES
 MASTER PLAN**





Potential Landscapes

	ECL	Forest		CG	Grasslands
	OB	Exposed Cliff		BG	Cedar Glade
	SCL	Open Bog		PB/LP	Bracken-Grassland
	WF	Shaded Cliff		SRP	Pine Barrens/Loess Prairie
	WMF	Wet Forest		DP	Sand Ridge Prairie
	MF	Wet-Mesic Forest		DMP	Dry Prairie
	ROKT	Mesic Forest		MP	Dry-Mesic Prairie
	DMF	Red Oak Transition			Mesic Prairie
		Dry-Mesic Forest			
	DF	Savanna		WMP	Wetlands
	OKO	Dry Forest		WP	Wet-Mesic Prairie
	OKS	Oak Openings		SCR	Wet Prairie
	OKB	Oak Savanna		SM	Shrub Carr
		Oak Barrens		EA	Sedge Meadow
				CM/WLM	Emergent Aquatics
				ATH	Cattail/Waterlily Marshes
					Alder Thicket Island

**CEDAR
LAKE**
PARK & TRAIL
JONES & JONES
RICH DAUG ASSOC



**CEDAR
LAKE**
PARK & TRAIL
JONES & JONES
RICH HAAG ASSOC

A Vision for the Prairie

Just as the New York City skyline rising out of the verdant forest growth in Central Park has become a symbol of that city, the Minneapolis skyline, as it will soon be seen rising above the horizontal expanse of prairie grasses and flowers on the Cedar Lake Trail, will become a symbol of this great Upper Midwestern city.

The Prairie planting, in its wider expanses, will recall the ocean-like waves of Indiangrass and Big Bluestem – and dozens of other species – that greeted the early explorers and pioneer settlers in the Upper Midwest.

Far from being a monotonous expanse, the prairie will be richly diverse, with the topography being reformed to emulate the “swell and swale” landform of a river plain prairie. Undulating sandy ridges will interweave with sinuous swales emulating the channels of former stream beds, generally flowing parallel with the gently curving bikeway that flows through it.

With different mixes of native prairie grasses and flowers planted in the different micro-environments created with the swell-and-swale topography, there will be both biotic diversity and aesthetic richness. Throughout, grasses will provide the background in the prairie tapestry, with flecks of color provided by drifts of Minnesota prairie flowers, planted in their preferred microhabitats. The low swales will be dominated by the gracefully arching leaves of Prairie Cordgrass intermingling with the white candelabra-like flowers of Culver’s Root, the pink-to-crimson of Swamp Milkweed, mauve of Joe Pyeweed, and the royal purple of Ironweed. Curving ridges will be occupied by the fine-textured Little Bluestem, Sideoats Grama, and northern Prairie Dropseed grasses interspersed with such plants as Butterfly Weed, Coreopsis, Blazingstar, and Purple Prairie Clover. In the intermediate zones, Indian grass, Little Bluestem and Big Bluestem will dominate, with bursts of color provided by Black-eyed Susan, Coneflowers, and someday, the yellow daisy-like flowers on tall swaying stalks of Compass plant and Prairie Dock, rising above the surrounding grasses.

The scene will be ever-changing; fresh green growth of the grasses with short, pastel flowers in April and May; verdant luxuriant growth of midsummer with taller, more vibrant flower colors; then purplish-green of the bluestems in September changing to the burnished copper, bronze and tan color of late fall and winter. Even in the whiteness of a Minnesota snowstorm, the warmth of the grass colors and dark seedheads of flowers will emerge from all but the deepest snowdrifts, providing patterns for people to enjoy and seeds for over-wintering birds to eat.

This is the vision: the prairie, with proper management – including periodic prescribed burning – will remind us of the prairie-savanna landscape of the lower half of Minnesota which greeted early settlers. It won’t happen overnight, but the vision will begin to emerge the second and third growing seasons, and should evolve more closely toward the description above each year after.

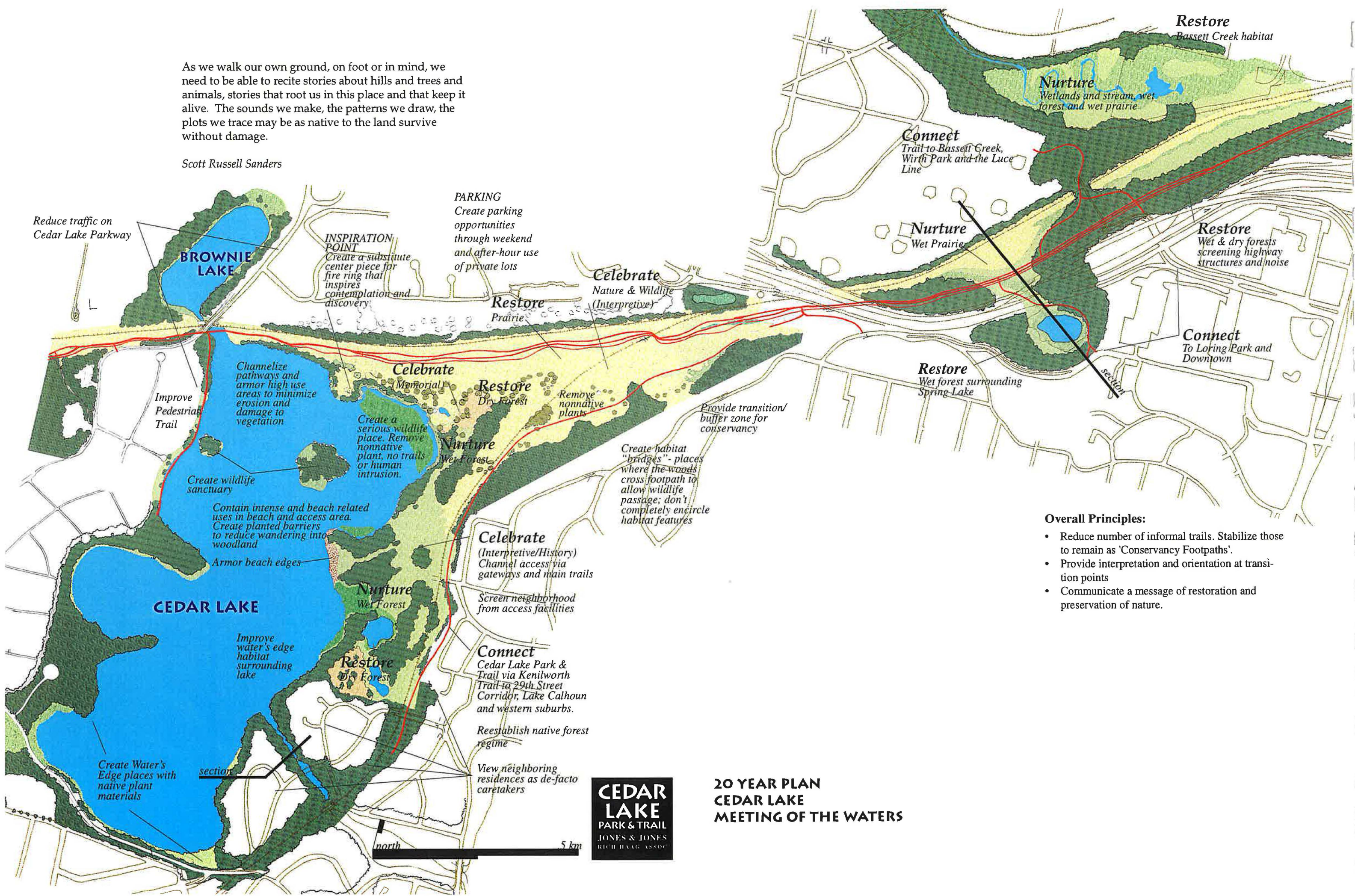
Aldo Leopold lamented in *A Sand Country Almanac* that “no living man will see the longgrass prairie, where a sea of prairie flowers lapped at the stirrups of the pioneer”. Possibly, the Cedar Lake Park & Trail prairie can be a step toward keeping that fate from occurring, stimulating a move toward saving more remote native prairies by providing a small sample, a “taste” in Minneapolis.



**100 YEAR VISION
A VISION FOR THE
PRAIRIE**

As we walk our own ground, on foot or in mind, we need to be able to recite stories about hills and trees and animals, stories that root us in this place and that keep it alive. The sounds we make, the patterns we draw, the plots we trace may be as native to the land survive without damage.

Scott Russell Sanders

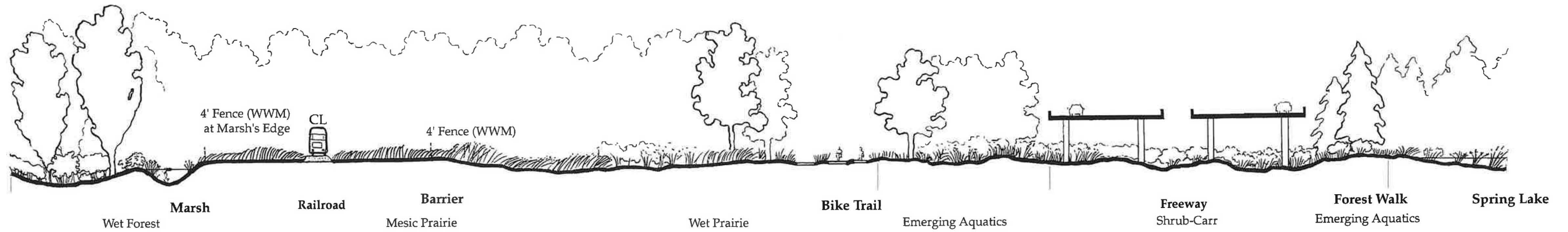


Overall Principles:

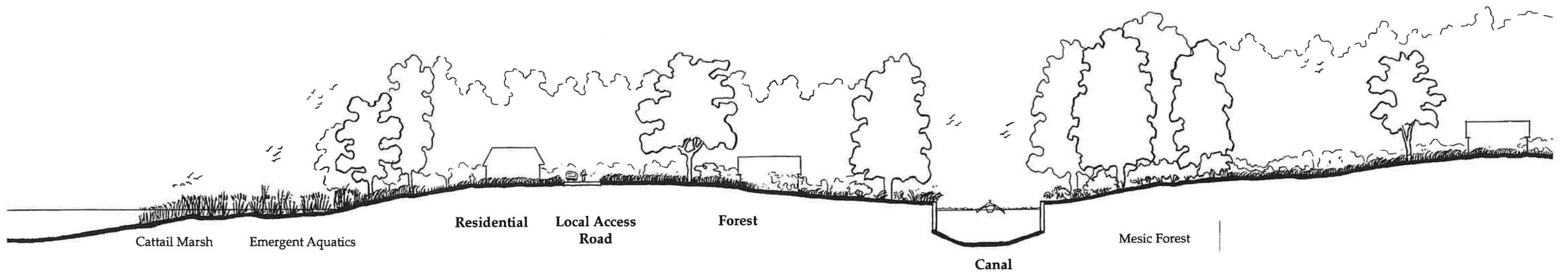
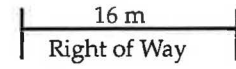
- Reduce number of informal trails. Stabilize those to remain as 'Conservancy Footpaths'.
- Provide interpretation and orientation at transition points
- Communicate a message of restoration and preservation of nature.

CEDAR LAKE
PARK & TRAIL
JONES & JONES
RICH HAVG ASSOC

**20 YEAR PLAN
CEDAR LAKE
MEETING OF THE WATERS**



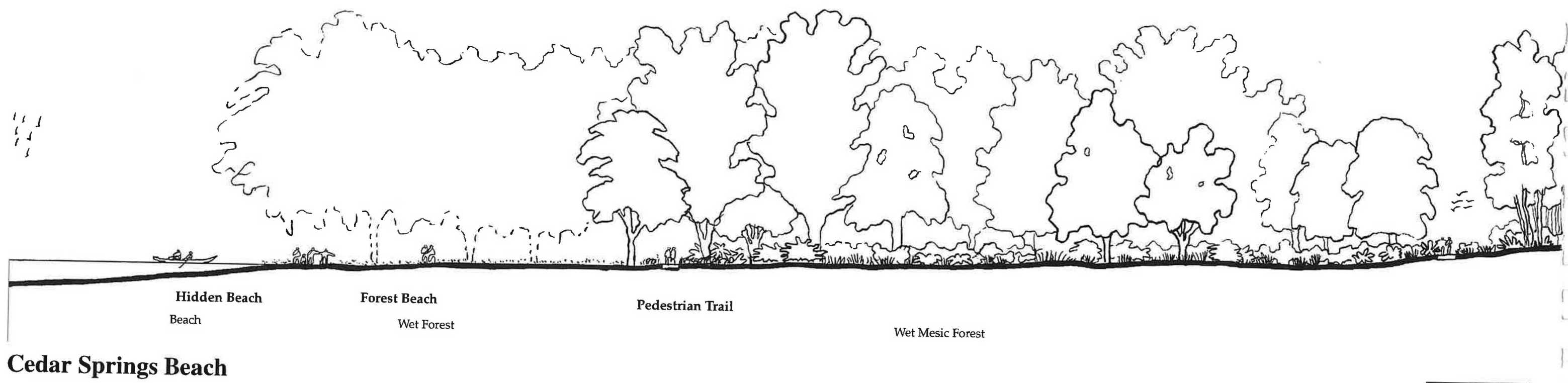
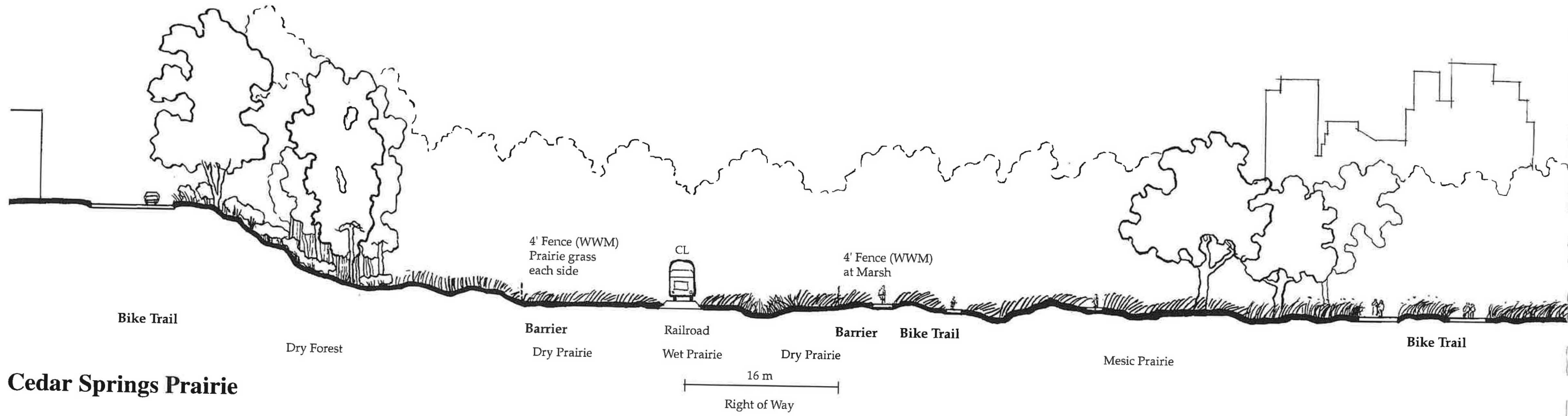
Meeting of the Waters

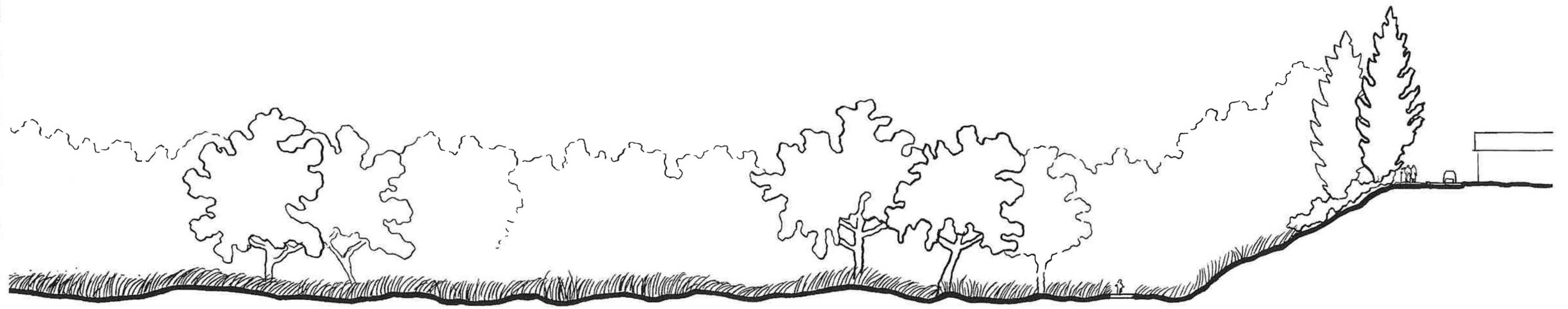


Cedar Lake South East Shore



**20 YEAR PLAN
MEETING OF THE WATERS
CEDAR LAKE SOUTH
SECTIONS**



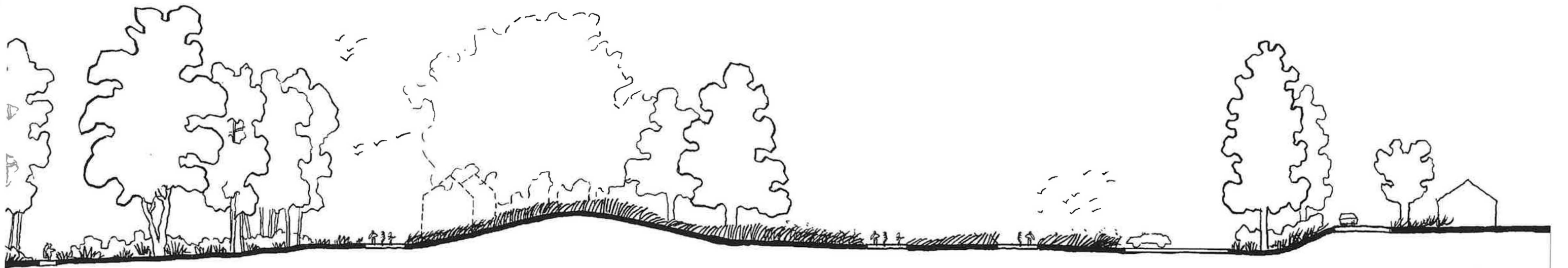


Oak Savanna

Pedestrian Trail

Cedar Glade

Overlook



Dry Forest

Interpretive/Park Steward

Access to Cedar Springs

Kenilworth Trail

Mesic Prairie

Park Parking

Kenilworth Corridor

**5 YEAR STRATEGY
CEDAR SPRINGS & PRAIRIE
CEDAR SPRINGS BEACH
SECTION**

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RICH HAVEN ASSOC.

Design Elements

- 1 Water Lily Marsh
- 2 Bird Marsh
- 3 Ring of Oaks Savanna
- 4 Memorial Oaks Ring
- 5 Sedge Meadow
- 6 Millet Marsh
- 7 Look Out
- 8 Bird Island
- 9 Prairie Bowl
- 10 Forest Beach
- 11 Interpretive
- 12 Park Steward
- 13 Forest Marsh and Pond (storm water treatment)
- 14 Forest Filter
- 15 Prairie Meadow
- 16 Parking
- 17 Slough

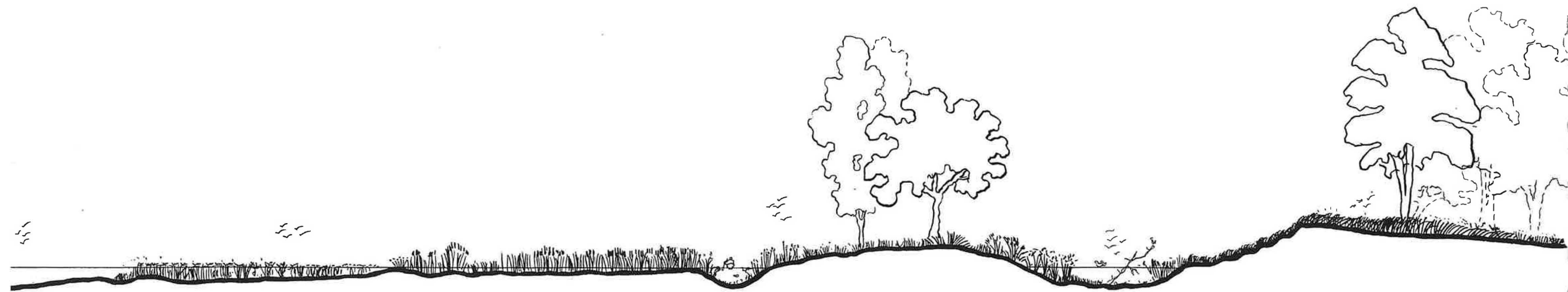


- A** Access Core Area gateway, interpretive, parking, services
- Bike Trail/Pedestrian Trail
- Conservancy Pathways
- Wet/Mesic Forest
- Dry Forest
- Dry Prairie
- Mesic Prairie
- Wet Prairie
- Wetlands & Marsh

north .5 km

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FIVE YEAR PLAN
CEDAR LAKE PARK



Lake

Waterlily Marshes

Bird Sanctuary

Cattail Marshes

Slough

Wet Forest

Sedge Meadow &
Millet Marsh

Emerging Aquatics

Prairie Bowl

Wet Mesic Prairie

Ring of Oaks
Savanna

Mesic Prairie

Cedar Springs & Prairie



Oak Opening

Dry Mesic Prairie

Pedestrian Trail

Oak Savanna

Memorial
Oak Grove

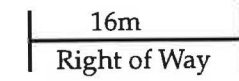
Cedar Glade

Barrier

Railroad

Mesic Prairie

Barrier



**5 YEAR STRATEGY
CEDAR SPRINGS & PRAIRIE
SECTION**

Issues

Access and accessibility

Cedar Lake Park and Trail is a combination of nature reserve and transportation facility. There is a hierarchy of trails and pathways intended to provide a variety of services and experiences. Only foot traffic is allowed in the Conservancy Core.

The main trail is designed to accommodate commuter cyclists and skaters on one-way paths separated from pedestrians. It is meant to serve as a door to door non-motorized commuter route. The entire commuter trail meets accessibility requirements*, with modest grades and smooth surfaces. Access routes at intersections with the surface arterial network are designed to be within the ADA accessibility guidelines, though they descend significant slopes.

Conservancy trails provide foot and wheelchair access from the community to the main use areas within the park. These routes are paved and accessible and are narrower than the commuter trail but generally wider and of a higher level of development than other trails within the Conservancy.

Conservancy pathways are narrower than the Conservancy and commuter trails and are in some cases soft surfaced. Pathways provide an opportunity for closer contact with the natural qualities of the Conservancy.

Board walks and viewing platforms will provide assessable routes into the unique environment over the water and wetlands of Cedar Lake Park.

Connections to surface streets and sidewalks and at the east and west ends of the trail and intermediate points serve neighborhood and regional users.

Off-trail bicycling should be discouraged along the trails and prohibited within the park and conservancy areas as well as prohibited around the Cedar Lake shoreline.

Develop Core Access at key access points such as the Conservancy Area and Cedar Lake Springs Park, providing restrooms, interpretive signing, water fountains, parking, and services.

Core Access Areas will also serve as transition areas between the urban environment and the natural, conservancy environments.

Access Core Areas to the park should be located at: 21st and Upton, Cedar Lake Parkway bridge and the Highway 12 overpass.

Access Core Areas to the trail should be located at: Highway 100, Cedar Lake Road pedestrian bridge, Kenwood Parkway, Bryn Mawr Meadow pedestrian bridge, Dunwoody Boulevard, 10th Avenue and the Mississippi Mile, West River Road.

* Accessible facilities are designed to facilitate use by persons with physical disabilities as defined and regulated by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and local ordinances and policies.

Parking

Cedar Lake Park & Trail is intended as a combination nature reserve and non-motorized commuter trail. It is not intended to serve regional recreation needs and as such should not generate significant peak parking demands. Parking opportunities should be however be identified in existing public spaces and in private areas coordinated with cooperative agreements for off-hour public use. New parking facilities should only be developed to serve the main gateway entrances to the park and trail: near the Cedar Lake Parkway bridge over the trail, at 21st and Thomas, and possibly near Penn.

Parking Strategies

- As a general policy, the Parks Board should implement strategies to:
- acquire lots adjacent to the park and along the trail's major access points.
 - use existing street parking along the park and trail as much as possible.
 - use business parking when not in use – evenings, mornings, and during weekends.
 - provide ADA parking stalls at Uptown entrance and at major trail access points.

Wildlife

The Cedar Lake Park and Trail must be viewed as a nature/wildlife corridor within a transportation corridor.

The Cedar Lake Park Conservancy or Cedar Springs Park must be viewed as a natural wildlife haven within the city.

The Conservancy is a rich living environment inhabited by creatures from insects to small mammals. Domestic animals disrupt the life patterns of wildlife

A leash law presently applies to dogs and their owners using Minneapolis parks and should not be liberalized in Cedar Lake Park and Trail.

Domestic pets, mainly dogs, should be restricted to designated areas within the Conservancy and Park areas.

Use of Shorelines at Cedar Lake

Promote responsible use of shorelines and beaches.

Beaches along the North, Northeast and Northwest should be established and maintained as wild shorelines to reduce erosion, to protect shoreline, and to enhance water quality.

Wetlands along North Cove, and the East shore of Cedar Lake should be established and maintained as wildlife habitats. Canoeing along clearly defined sloughs and channels can provide access for appreciation and interpretation. Wetlands will also help improve and enhance water quality in Cedar Lake.

The beach at North Cove should be established as Wild beach, with natural edges. Swimming should be discouraged as in incompatible use.

Beaches along the West and Southeast shoreline of Cedar Lake can support swimming and wading activities.

West shoreline along Cedar Lake Parkway can provide opportunities for picnics and family activities.

Wetlands and forest edges along the South portion of the Kenilworth Corridor, Burnham Woods and Hidden Beach can be used as biological treatment areas for storm runoff. The creation of Forest, Marshes, Forest Filters, and Shoreline Marshes at this location and at the Southwest shoreline will help in improving the water quality of the lake.

Signing

All warning, directional and information signing for the trail and elements of the park should be consistent with the standards adopted by the Minneapolis Parks & Recreation Board for the Minneapolis Parks and Parkways System.

The proposed signing should use *Lithos* style lettering as proposed by the Master Plan Team and adopted by the Parks Board.

The following examples illustrate the design criteria and hierarchy of the signing for the Park and Trail.

Sign vocabulary developed for Cedar Lake Park & Trail. Elements adopted citywide.



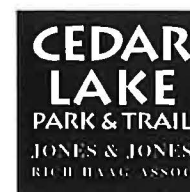
Warning and regulatory signs



Mileage signs



Location signs



5 YEAR STRATEGY ACCESS, PARKING, WILDLIFE, SHORELINE USE AND SIGNING

Future Tasks

- Fund land acquisition strategy plan
- Initiate Acquisitions program to secure-purchase residential buildings within the Conservancy area for educational and interpretive uses such as museums, community centers, stewardship residence.
- Create group of donors to promote project
- Fund Conservancy projects
- Plan for all of Cedar Lake, including south and west areas of lake
- Plan for future traffic and circulation around Cedar Lake
- Fund public participation for a sustainable future
- Promote state historical society, registered landscapes
- Unite with Native Americans in conservation

Far Reaching Objectives

- Base activity/land use decisions primarily on the natural resources rather than special interests, human activity, or political expediency.
- Strengthen partnerships between the Park Board, citizens, Public Works and other governmental agencies.
- Create greater environmental awareness and sensitivity among Park Board staff and cooperating agencies.
- Demonstrate the interconnections between environmental protection and economic development/reduced costs.
- Shift the transportation emphasis from automobiles to pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Encourage greater citizen involvement in all levels of park management.
- Demonstrate that a new approach can succeed both in terms of process and desired outcomes.



The Prairie Meadow, Cedar Lake Park and Trail, 1995.



Before, during and after construction, west of Cedar Lake Parkway.



Support Services, Phasing and Funding

In order to operate the Parks, Trails and Restored Prairies, Wetlands and Forests along with the educational and interpretation components, specialized services and facilities will be required.

Park Steward/Interpretive Center

The Cedar Springs Park and related facilities will require the on-site presence of a steward-caretaker. A Park Steward Residence and Interpretive Center could be located along the Upton access gateway to the Park.

Landscape Maintenance

The Park and Restored Prairies and Forests will be essentially managed Landscape areas. Maintenance of these landscapes will require facilities containing office space, work rooms and storage sheds and perhaps a small greenhouse. Prairie areas will require periodic controlled managed burnings to reach the full potential of the prairie and to eliminate woody shrubs and invasive exotic species. Burnings should be programmed in non repetitive patterns (1 year to 3 year intervals) to be efficient in controlling exotic species. Any other type of fire should not be allowed within the Park.

Maintenance facilities could be located within the Upton area which facilitates access for deliveries and maintenance.

Funding

The Cedar Lake Park and Trail will require funding from both private and public sources. Grants, contributions, property and services from other organizations should be sought.

Phasing

Trail construction for the initial phases of the project have been funded through public grants. Landscaped areas and future Prairie, Wetlands, Forests and Parks can create several phasing possibilities based upon priorities, available budgets and fund raising capabilities.

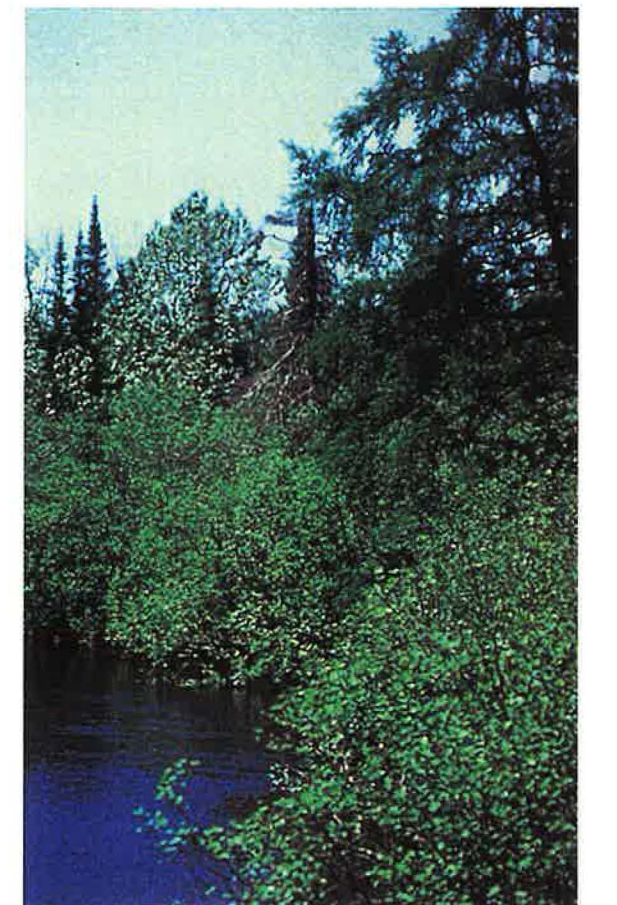
Opinion of Cost

Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails	
Cedar Lake Road to 10th Street	1,125,000
Cedar Lake Road to Hwy 100	150,000
10th Street to Mississippi	300,000

Trail Landscape Corridors	
Cedar Lake Road to 10th Street	300,000
Cedar Lake Road to Hwy 100	100,000
10th Street to Mississippi	120,000

Prairie Restoration and Establishment	
Cedar Lake Prairie (30 Ha.)	350,000

Conservancy Park	
Cedar Springs Park (90 Ha.)	4,250,000



PHASING/COSTS

Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board
Save Cedar Lake Park
Citizens' Advisory Committee
Minneapolis Department of Public Works

Jones & Jones, Architects and Landscape Architects, P.S.C.
Rich Haag and Associates
Darrel Morrison, FASLA
Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.

June 1994
rev. 1996



So You Can...

**Wander slowly
and tarry here,
so you can see,
so you can hear,
so you can smell.**

**Wander slowly
and tarry here,
so you can feel,
so you can experience,
so you can know.**

**Wander slowly
and tarry here,
so you can be
one with nature,
one with others,
and one with the
Source of all life.**

Brian J. Willette