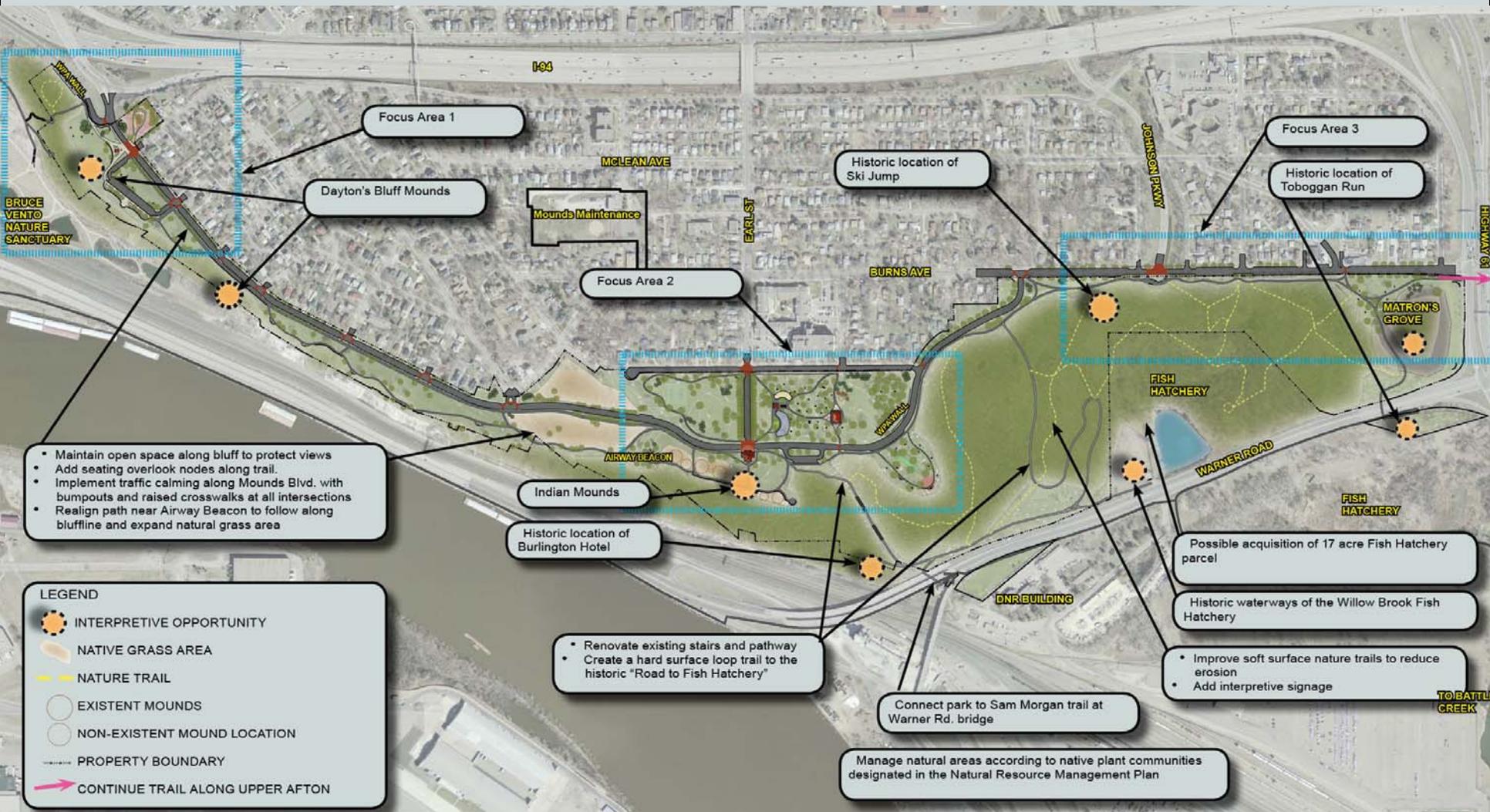




Indian Mounds Regional Park Master Plan





Indian Mounds Regional Park Master Plan



Design Examples

Gateway



Garden



Restroom



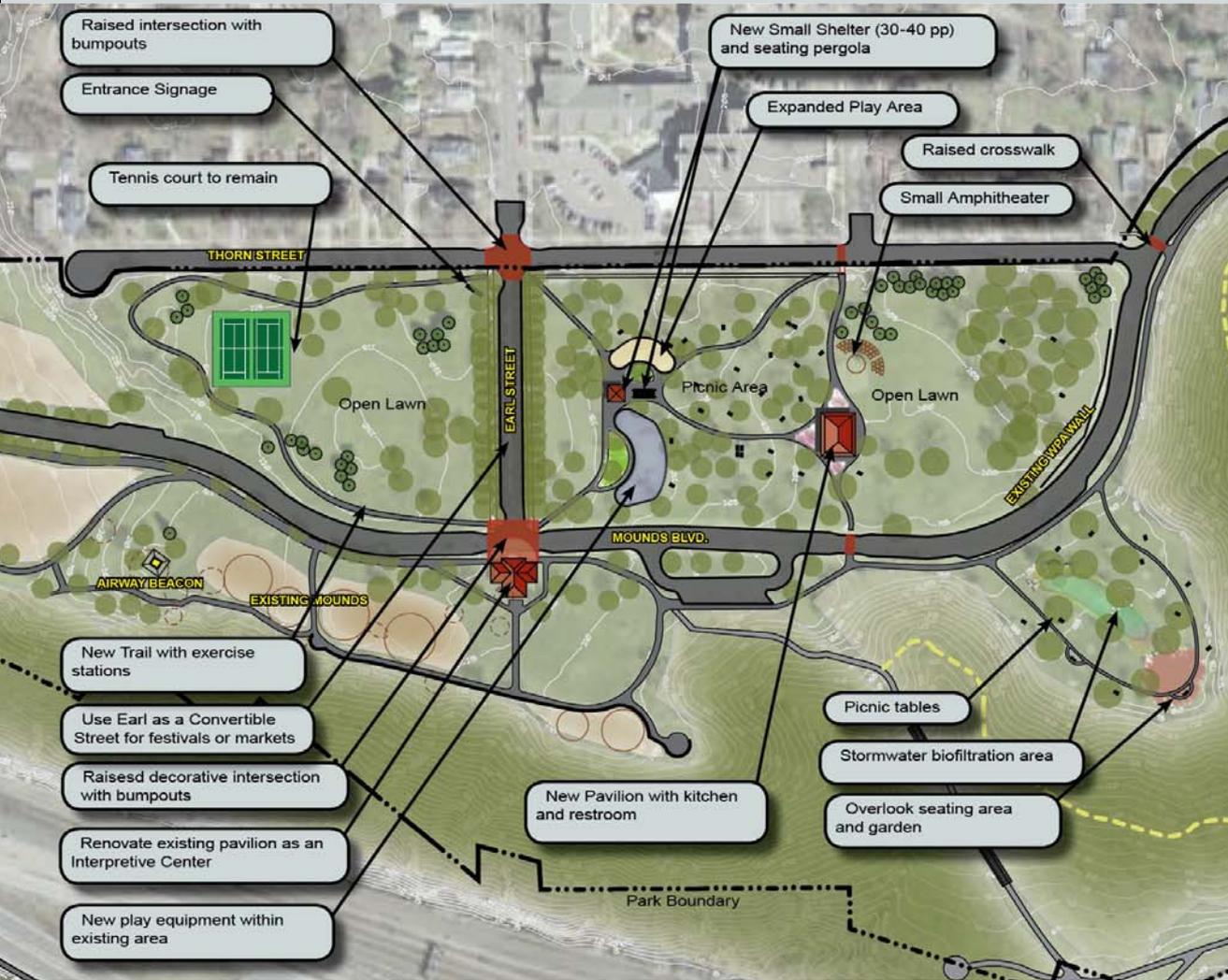
Traffic Calming



**Indian Mounds Regional Park
Master Plan Focus Area 1**







Design Examples

Splash Pad



Interpretive Center Picnic Pavilion



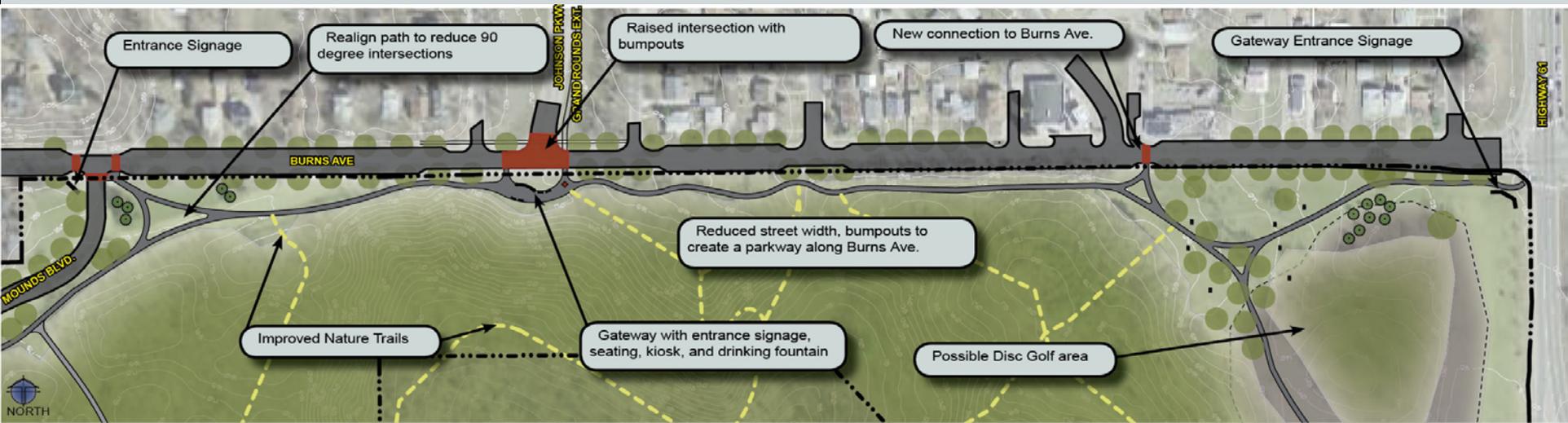
Biofiltration



Amphitheater

**Indian Mounds Regional Park
Master Plan Focus Area 2**





Design Examples



Trails



Signage



Disc Golf



Kiosk/Interpretive Signage



**Indian Mounds Regional Park
Master Plan Focus Area 3**



Analysis

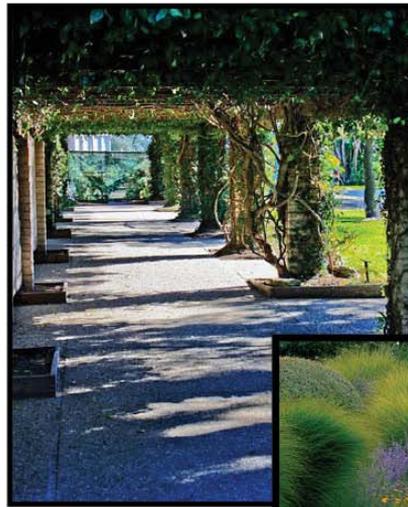
The Mounds Park Neighborhood is well served by open space with ample access to Indian Mounds Regional Park and its amenities. Because of the type of park that Indian Mounds is, most of those amenities are nature based, culturally based and of a regional scale. Currently there is a play area, tennis courts and basketball courts at Mounds Park providing for more active recreation to the neighborhood.

There are nearby parks within the use area of the Mounds Park Neighborhood with complementary activities. Those include: Dayton's Bluff Park; Burns Park; Harding; Margaret; and Parkway Little League. However access to those facilities is currently compromised.

Interstate 94, Warner Road and Highway 61 and the Bluffs and the River all contribute to the insular nature of Mounds Park Neighborhood. These barriers make parks, ball fields and community centers outside of those bounds difficult to access despite seeming geographically proximate to many residences in the neighborhood.

The City may consider enhancing connections across major barriers to facilitate access to nearby parks and fields when future construction and improvement projects are being addressed. These enhancements may be made through the implementation of pedestrian and bicycle amenities including lighting, ample sidewalks, bike lanes, bridges, etc.

At this time, there presents a need to consider the development of the park at Mounds Maintenance Facility with neighborhood scale amenities. These recommendations are being made based on parameters listed in the Parks and Recreation Vision Plan and System Plan, as well as on a series of community task force meetings in anticipation of the future relocation of the Mounds Maintenance Facility.



Improve Safety

- Connect Mounds Park to the street system
- Provide uses that are desired so that the park is activated.
- Provide amenities which are compatible with each other and which keep the park activated during key hours. A park that is well used and valued will feel safer and have community surveillance built into it.

Improve Visibility

- Create more visible entrances to the park
- Provide signage for the park
- consider enhanced plantings at the entrances as cues
- residences

Improve Access

- Connect Mounds Park to the street system by extending Suburban Street and Cypress Street with the terminus of each being a small parking area.
- Design that parking so that it is undesirable to use the connection as a short cut.
- Enhance the sidewalks and foot paths to the park from McLean, Suburban and Burns.
- Pay attention to future public works projects, complete streets funds and other possible opportunities to enhance the connections to and from the Mounds Park Neighborhood and other parks, fields and community centers.

Create a neighborhood asset

- Provide uses that are currently difficult to access for residents
- Ensure that activities in the park are compatible with the uses that line the park.
- Create vegetative buffers to help minimize noise and disturbance to neighbors.
- Do not have basketball in an area that allows for cars to park nearby and light the courts thereby extending the hours of use.

Mounds Maintenance Facility



Enhance park entrances

N. Forest

N. Cypress St.

McLean St.

Community Garden

Parking

Off-leash dog area

Suburban St.

Play Area

Basketball Court

Enhance entrance to park

Burns Av.

Mounds St.

Mounds Park



Discussion Goals:

Consensus on Master Plan





Gateway Western Entrance





Restrooms/Kiosk





Traffic Calming





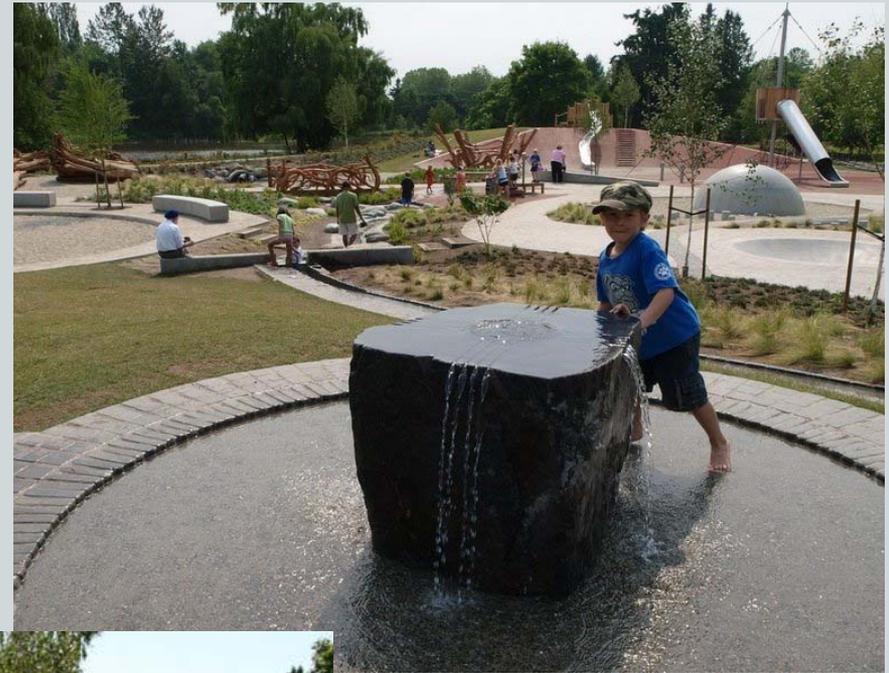
Dog Parks





Play





Play





Performance Space





Exercise Loops





Convertible Streets





Picnic Shelters





Picnic Pavilions





Pavilion Reuse





Trail Types





PRE-HISTORY AND GEOLOGY OF DAYTON'S BLUFF

"The Mississippi was not only the grand natural feature which gives character to your city and contributes the underpiny of its prosperity, but it is the object of vital interest and the source of attraction of untold millions from every quarter of the globe."

St. Paul occupies a geologically complex setting on the Mississippi River. Its very composition is a mosaic of geological strata, glacial sediments from Canada and powerful rivers with numerous waterfalls. The legacy of these environments can be seen in the bluffs rising out of bedrock exposures, high hills back of mid-cultural geologic, and deep cut river valleys. At Dayton's Bluff, layers of sandstone, limestone, and shale rest on a Precambrian granite base. The extraordinary beds of each stratum Minnesota are of Ordovician and Cambrian age, a geologic period dating in the early and middle Paleozoic Era (ca. 600 to 430 million years ago). During these periods, Minnesota was very close to the equator so the climate was much warmer than today. The region was covered by a shallow sea lashed by shallow and deep currents, such as reefs and sponges. Fossils of these animals and the plant life of the Paleozoic seas have been picked out of the rock along the St. Paul riverfront by generations of collectors.

Deep deposits of St. Peter Sandstone are composed of soft, white to yellow quartz sand that was deposited along the beach of an ancient ocean. The exposure of St. Peter Sandstone at Dayton's Bluff on the east side of the city was the basis for the Dakota name for St. Paul, meaning like an "Indian rock." Just above the St. Peter Sandstone is a massive band of soft, gray Cleveland Shale. It was deposited when St. Paul was completely covered with oceanic. Above this shale is the hard, buff or gray Playville Limestone. It is an excellent construction material used in many early St. Paul buildings. The gray-green Geneva Shale is also exposed in a few locations and often has very dense fossil concentrations.

St. Peter Sandstone could be easily carved into natural caves by natural springs, and tunnelled by man. Carter's Cave is one of the best-known natural landmarks on the Upper Mississippi River. It was named by Jonathan Carter - a British Army officer who was part of a party searching for a northern passage - on November 14, 1786. The cave was important to Dakota tradition and culture, and he saw evidence of what he called "merry gophers." His published account attracted other 18th and 19th century explorers, geologists, and scientists. The cave changed in size and appearance through weathering, rock collapse and mining of sand, and natural connections, but remained a source of much curiosity and legend. The exact entrance was lost and rediscovered.

MOUNDS PARK BURIAL MOUNDS
Native Americans were drawn to this spectacular landscape for its natural resources and views of the surrounding territory. Many burial mounds were identified by white white workers. A group of at least thirty mounds around the Mounds Park area were placed by Indians of the Hopewell culture about 2,000 years ago along the shore below the rocks. The Dakota, who lived in this area from the early 7th century until 1857, also used this site for burials. Mounds Park was established by the City of St. Paul in 1888.


 St. Paul
 Greater St. Paul
 Cultural Heritage
 Department





1. View of St. Paul from Dayton's Bluff, 1874. 2. Carter's Cave, 1875. 3. The reopening of Carter's Cave, 1911.



Gateway at Johnson Parkway and Burns Ave



