GREAT RIVER PASSAGE
AN INTERPRETIVE PLAN FOR SAINT PAUL'S MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKLANDS
February 2015
Where men have lived there is a story to be told, and it depends chiefly on the story-teller or historian whether that is interesting or not.

—Henry David Thoreau, 1860
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Great River Passage (GRP) Interpretive Plan is one of the first implementations of the City of Saint Paul’s GRP Master Plan. This Interpretive Plan builds on the Master Plan to provide recommendations for interpreting the historical, natural, and cultural resources along the passage.

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The following people from across Saint Paul attended the interpretive planning workshops and contributed to the development of this plan. We are grateful for their participation and valuable input.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Great River Passage (GRP or Passage) Interpretive Plan builds on Section 5.4 History and Culture and Chapter 6 (interpretive opportunities by reach) of the GRP Master Plan, approved by the Saint Paul City Council on April 10, 2014. This project aligns with the City of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation Department’s mission statement:

To help make Saint Paul the most livable city in America, Saint Paul Parks and Recreation will facilitate the creation of active lifestyles, vibrant places, and a vital environment.

The recommendations for interpreting the historical, natural, and cultural resources along the Passage are linked to specific sites and resources and align with the principles presented in the GRP Master Plan of “more natural, more urban, more connected.”

This interpretive plan is the result of an in-depth planning process.

• It provides a vision for interpretation of a place and identifies interpretive goals.
• It recommends the most effective, efficient, and practical ways to address those goals.
• It guides the design and development of interpretive elements and is a resource for site and exhibit development, partnership building, and fundraising.
• It structures how to communicate to an audience through appropriate and meaningful experiences.
• It organizes content into relevant and engaging messages and recommends exciting ways for visitors to experience this content.

Interpretive Planning Process

The GRP Master Plan identified the mission as well as interpretive principles and goals for the Passage (page 8). Interpretation is a key driver in creating a “more connected” river corridor and the GRP Master Plan “seeks to integrate history, culture, and art into all aspects of the Great River Passage.” The master planning process resulted in identifying ten topics to guide the development of interpretation along the GRP. The interpretive planning process used those topics to guide stakeholder identification for workshop participation. Three workshops and subsequent outreach activities resulted in an interpretive theme and supporting subthemes that thematically connect the stories, resources, and sites along the Passage.

Following the workshops, the consultant team, with representatives from the client team and the TAC, toured the site and accessed key locations along the Passage. Prior to the site visit, each site was linked to a specific interpretive topic and key stories. While on-site, the team identified the best place to convey the interpretive message, identified the appropriate interpretive message(s), assessed media options for the story and site, assessed the site for access, and documented the site. Subsequent meetings among the project team and outreach with key stakeholders informed the development of the interpretive recommendations.

Existing Conditions

The GRP, part of the Saint Paul Parks and Recreation park system, is a corridor along Saint Paul’s Mississippi riverfront comprising 17 miles of running river and 26 miles of river frontage. The Passage includes the river as well as more than 3,500 acres of parkland. In addition to parkland, the Passage includes bluffs, lakes, and wetlands as well as active commercial sites and neighborhoods. Rather than viewing these resources as individual parks and sites, the GRP Master Plan envisions a transformation of this valuable collection of parks, natural resources, cultural amenities and neighborhoods, and sites into a single entity—the Great River Passage.

The GRP reflects many changes that have taken place here over time. Some changes have occurred because of the dynamic Mississippi River and the gorge, valley, and wetlands created by its constant flow. Other changes are manmade. Historically, Saint Paul was the northernmost port along the river with active trading and navigation ports. River traffic defined some of the city’s industry, but other industries relied on resources found further away from the river. Still, the river connected Saint Paul to the rest of the country and the world. Today, the Passage continues to connect—people with nature and with each other.

The Passage is a regionally and nationally significant area and landscape with several local, regional, and national interests that overlay the GRP area, in total or in part.

• Mississippi River National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA), a unit of the National Park Service
• Saint Paul Scenic Byway
• Mississippi River Critical Area
• Saint Paul Grand Round
• Great River Road
• Mississippi River Trail

Other development and planning initiatives, through various City departments, including Parks and Recreation, Planning and Economic Development, and Public Works, potentially affect portions of the GRP. Following are known development initiatives and studies currently underway; others may begin at any time along this popular and dynamic corridor.

• Ford site in Highland Park
• Shepard Road
• Victoria Park
• Kellogg Boulevard
• Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary
• Lilydale Regional Park Fossil Beds
• West Side Flats

DEMOGRAPHICS/VISITORS

The GRP Master Plan identifies Passage user groups: Core Users and Active Users. This Interpretive Plan focuses on the visitor experience of these users groups. Visitor analysis at a future stage is recommended to establish baseline information about the user groups, set goals for visitation, assess the visitor experience, and inform plans for improvement along the Passage. Information gathering and subsequent analysis will require strategic planning due to the porous borders of the Passage and the open setting.

“Core Users” represent the most frequent and passionate of Great River Passage users. Some live on the river and others travel in from other suburban cities. However, they all likely participate in one or more lifestyle groups that focus on river assets (e.g., trails) and attractions (e.g., wildlife).

“Active Users.” These are occasional users who have personally registered for park activities (e.g., a picnic), but may not see the Great River Passage as an integral part of their lives.

At this time, the secondary audience is comprised of residents from the seven-county metro area.
Executive Summary

Key Messages
The interpretive framework was developed during the GRP Master Plan planning process and recorded in the plan in section 5.4 (pages 77 – 83). The framework established an interpretive approach aimed at integrating history and culture into all aspects of GRP development.

A theme is the key message of all interpretation at a site. It may or may not appear in writing, exhibits, and programming, but all interpretive efforts should fall within the scope of the interpretive theme. A theme provides organizational structure and clarity to the main message that visitors encounter when they visit a site. After experiencing a site, visitors should be able to summarize the main point of interpretation in one sentence—this is the interpretive theme. The theme conveys one central message and applies to all interpretive elements throughout the site, and supporting subthemes provide organization to further guide interpretation for the site.

The GRP Master Plan established the interpretive theme:

The Mississippi River has influenced the development and sustained cultures of Saint Paul throughout time.

Subthemes emerged during the Interpretive Planning workshops. These subthemes take the essence of the interpretive topics from the GRP Master Plan and craft them to convey meaningful stories about the GRP.

CHANGE OVER TIME
The Great River Passage has witnessed many changes in relationships among cultures and attitudes toward nature over time. Some changes, like the seasons, are cyclical, but others, like the river experience, people’s relationship to nature, and the people who live in the neighborhoods bordering the river, reflect influences from local and distant forces.

A SPECIAL PLACE FOR MANY PEOPLE
Traveling along the Great River Passage, you will encounter sites of historical and contemporary importance to diverse cultures. American Indians lived here for centuries before Europeans arrived, and today, the Great River Passage welcomes cultures from all over the world.

URBAN WILDERNESS
The Great River Passage, with the Mississippi River at its heart, is a dynamic landscape—at once urban and natural. From bustling downtown to quiet, wooded trails, the Great River Passage provides a variety of landscapes, vistas, and experiences.

MORE CONNECTED
The Great River Passage connects people to nature and to each other. Along 17 miles of riverfront, trails connect neighborhoods to the river, streams define settlement patterns that linked people to the city, and events and activities continue to connect people to the Mississippi River.

Dakota Landscape
Dakota is written on the Minnesota (Mnisota) landscape. Significant sites along the Great River Passage continue to be honored by Dakota people.

River of Industry
For more than a century, the Mississippi River has been a working river. Along the Great River Passage, remnants of the river’s industrial past are evident even as contemporary commercial use continues along this national waterway.

Interpretive Recommendations
This Interpretive Plan builds on the GRP Master Plan, which identifies locations and suggests interpretive topics by locations. The interpretive recommendations described here expand on those suggestions. The GRP is more than a collection of vistas, trails, historical sites, and educational moments—it is also a segment of a 2,340-mile waterway that has shaped land, ecosystems, and human cultures over thousands of years and up to the present day. These recommendations are envisioned to raise awareness of the GRP’s past and present environment, the events that have shaped the corridor, and in turn, the world that it has shaped.

The interpretive recommendations were developed to create stronger and better connections along the GRP—connections between people and Passage resources and stories, connections among people, and connections between GRP locations. Whenever an interpretive recommendation is implemented, the City should encourage efforts that honor all the languages that have evolved along the corridor to reinforce the GRP’s desire to serve all kinds of audiences. Implementation should also bring best practices in placemaking to every project and consider the types of experiences people desire. Interpretation should always celebrate what makes a place special. Because of the diversity of landscapes found within the GRP and the guiding words, “more natural, more urban, more connected,” interpretive elements should give attention to views of the city and evidence of its industrial past as well as to natural settings.

Interpretation is a communication process—among people and between people and a site’s resources, that conveys a site’s cultural, historical, and natural significance. Interpretation uses experiences with objects and artifacts, landscapes and vistas, sites and exhibits, and people and programs to reveal meaningful stories and foster stewardship.
GRP INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES
Gathering and Interpretive Center at Warner Road
The GRP Master Plan suggested collaborative use of the DNR facilities on Warner Road, the Minnesota State Parks Office building, as a gathering place for Passage access, education, and administration. This Interpretive Plan builds on that, recommending a GRP Gathering and Interpretive Center where visitors can meet for guided tours, whether hiking, biking, or by vehicle, and explore interpretive exhibits that introduce them to the GRP and its resources.

WELCOME CENTER AT KELLOGG BOULEVARD
For many tourists as well as people who work in downtown Saint Paul, the GRP is first experienced along Kellogg Boulevard’s Kellogg Mall Park. As redevelopment along Kellogg Boulevard progresses, a GRP Welcome Center should be created to provide an introduction to the GRP and its resources. The Welcome Center could be a small, stand-alone structure, a kiosk, or a space within a riverside building (similar to the NPS MNRRA Mississippi River Visitor Center in the Science Museum of Minnesota).

WEBSITE & MOBILE WEBSITE
A website would provide GRP visitors with information about what they will see or experience along the Passage, including an overview of resources, thematic trail routes, and interpretive information. The website could also provide links to other relevant websites along the Passage.

A mobile website is a website specially designed to display appropriately on smartphone and tablet screens, enabling visitors to access interpretive information on their personal devices. The content displayed on a mobile website is often streamlined from that which is displayed on a larger format website. An Internet connection, through either cellular data or on-site Wi-Fi, is required to enable visitors to access content. Like the regular website, a mobile website should include an interactive site map to enable visitors to access interpretive information at different parts of the Passage. Many people visit or experience the GRP in groups and the information accessed on a mobile website could be designed to encourage discussions as well as further exploration of the Passage.

OVERLOOKS
Overlooks are the quintessential interpretive element along the Passage. The dramatic vistas from bluff-top locations and the broad, expansive views of the valley along the Mississippi River shoreline provide visitors numerous opportunities to experience the GRP.

Three types of overlooks are recommended: gathering place, vista, and lookout.
- Gathering place-style overlooks are the larger overlooks are ideal for groups of visitors. Whether for performances, special events, or guided experiences, these areas encourage people to gather along the Passage.
- Vista-style overlooks provide space for comfort and practical amenities along the Passage. These overlooks will provide interpretive and orientation information to encourage visitors to explore more of the GRP.
- Lookout-style overlooks are encountered while people are hiking or biking along one of the GRP trails. Not intended as destinations, these overlooks will be rewarding surprises for visitors who happen upon them and will enhance the visitor experience.

DESIGN TOOLBOX
The design and configuration of each overlook will vary depending on its particular site constraints and programming needs. Design toolbox components are organized into unifying elements, signature elements, and landmark features. Options within each category support programming opportunities at each overlook site. Each overlook will have a distinct GRP look and feel in the selection of materials and components, yet each will have a unique identity that links it to its place along the Passage.

- Unifying Elements are used across the Passage to support the look, feel, and personality of the Passage as being a collection of places that are more natural, more urban, more connected. Unifying elements include plant materials, site furnishings, and amenities and should be consistent throughout the corridor. A standard bench, bollard, trash receptacle, bike rack, and viewing scope are part of this set. These elements will appear frequently throughout the GRP. These elements expand on signage and wayfinding components presented in the GRP Master Plan, section 7.3.
- Signature Elements take seemingly ordinary components and re-imagine them as design opportunities to celebrate the GRP. These components add panache to the design and distinction of a place. These elements could be partially or completely custom-made and should help attract visitors, provide comfortable and enticing spaces for gathering or rest, and add an extra level of interpretation. Each of the overlooks should utilize at least one signature element to create distinctive and inviting environments along the length of the GRP.
- Landmark Features are place-specific and respond to both the landscape and programming needs. They are transformative landscape elements that turn overlooks into destinations. Intended to create beloved and memorable places, landmark features should draw interest from nearby residents and visitors alike.

WAYSIDES EXHIBITS
Wayside exhibits are a location-specific media. Designed to provide orientation, interpretation, or both, wayside must relate to the location or view to be most effective.
- Kiosks build on the GRP Sign System matrix (see GRP Master Plan, page 175), the kiosks along the GRP should be located at key locations in regional parks where parking and trailheads converge. These four-sided structures feature two orientation panels, which show a GRP corridor map and a site-specific map of the vicinity, and two interpretive panels, which provide site-specific interpretive information.
- Low-profile interpretive panels are used to caption the landscape. Low-profile wayside serve a different purpose from books or magazines in conveying information—they are a graphic-driven medium that relies on bold graphics rather than text.
- Tactile elements give visitors with visual impairments access to ideas and information. They also increase the range of a wayside’s appeal, engage people with differing learning styles, and add emphasis to a story.
- Audio can enhance accessibility and visitor experience. Providing audio description can make wayside accessible to visitors who are blind or have low vision. In addition to audio description, audio may be considered and used for language translation, interpretive narration, or self-guided tours. Audio can be delivered through an on-site audio station or a visitor’s own device, such as a smartphone.

SELF-GUIDED & GUIDED EXPERIENCES
The GRP is primarily a self-guided experience. Currently, kiosks provide some interpretive information about the history of the Passage, as well as logistical information. To expand self-guided interpretive opportunities, varieties of media are recommended and should be coordinated so visitors have comparable self-guided experiences whether they use printed or downloaded materials, or a mobile app.

Initially, developing guided experiences along the GRP should build on existing guided programs that have been developed and implemented by potential GRP partners, such as the Bdote Field Trip organized by the Minnesota Humanities Center. To engage different GRP audiences, a variety of interpretive programs are recommended for guided experiences. Interpretive programs are regularly scheduled activities such as talks, tours, or workshops that are held frequently—for example, once per week or once per month. Programs would be led by a trained interpreter or guide and developed with a specific theme, and associated goals, objectives, and outcomes in mind. Interpretive programs can be presented in a variety of formats; however, regardless of format, the goal should be visitor inspiration rather than education.
PUBLIC ART
During the past few decades, the field of public art has greatly expanded, encompassing far more than murals, monuments, and memorials. Artists working in the public realm today are ideally suited to play a vital role—along with interpretive planners, designers, and other professionals—in achieving the goals identified in the GRP Master Plan. Corridor-wide considerations apply to the entire corridor and are not necessarily place-specific—their focus is on connectivity. In addition to site-specific public art projects and activities that reinforce the context of locations along the Passage, the development and implementation of corridor-wide public art that inspires exploration and provides creative discoveries is recommended. These could be annual events or ritualized ceremonies, summer-long installations using the entire river or its banks, or bold yet transient artistic statements that take advantage of crowds assembled for annual events, such as the Twin Cities Marathon, the Saint Paul Bike Classic, 4th of July, Winter Carnival, etc.

INTERPRETATION BY LOCATION
The GRP Master Plan identified sites for interpretation and suggested key ideas based on the project team’s on-site research and assessment. As the City implements these interpretive recommendations, it could reserve space for future interpretive art opportunities and balance permanent installations with ephemeral ones. Each location provides an opportunity for integrating the interpretive elements described above.

GORGE REACH
Mississippi River Boulevard
• Historic Meeker Dam
  — Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the Urban Wilderness and River of Industry subthemes.
  — Overlook: A vista-level overlook would encourage visitors to explore the riverside by bringing them closer to its beauty.
  — Public Art: Elements along the route to the dam and at the dam site should be both functional and interpretive, reflecting the transitional experience from an urban to a natural setting.

• Shadow Falls Creek
  — Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the More Connected and Change Over Time subthemes.

• Overlook: There are two lookout-style overviews at this location—one on the south side of the creek valley and one on the north side.

• Waysides: Along the paved trail (northern overlook) and adjacent to the parking area (southern overlook), waysides could convey stories year-round.

• Hartford Avenue
  — Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the A Special Place for Many People and Change Over Time subthemes.
  — Overlook: The two existing overlooks should be improved to align with a lookout overlook style.
  — Waysides: The existing wayside should be updated to adhere to the GRP Guidelines, and a low-profile wayside should be added at the southern overlook.

• Hidden Falls Regional Park
  — Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the A Special Place for Many People, Change Over Time, and Dakota Landscape subthemes.
  — Public Art: For special events, engage artists to create temporary installations using only natural materials along the stream’s path to the river.
  — Overlook: An improved gathering-place-style overlook will preserve and maintain the historical stone wall and create a functional space for performances, and formal and informal gatherings. Infrastructural support (e.g., electricity, water, and lighting) for performances as well as vendors (e.g., food trucks) would help to create a destination gathering place.
  — Waysides: A four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretive information. A low-profile wayside would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station.

VALLEY REACH
Shepard Road
• Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time and Dakota Landscape subthemes.
• Public Art: Travelers’ awareness as they move along this changing route can be heightened by engaging a team of environmental designers, dance choreographers, theatrical lighting designers, and visual artists to develop a plan for public art that promotes safety, reduces speed, and creates a gateway experience at key locations.
• Overlooks: There are four overlooks recommended for this part of the GRP, one existing overlook in need of some improvement and three new, lookout-style overlooks along the Sam H. Morgan Regional Trail.
• Waysides: Low-profile waysides along the Sam H. Morgan Trail, one at each overlook, and a low-profile wayside at Fountain Cave.

Watergate Marina
• Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the Urban Wilderness and Dakota Landscape subthemes.
• Public Art: Artists could add playful elements to this serviceable, workaday environment of fences, utilitarian structures, and boat slips.
• Waysides: A low-profile wayside would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station.

Crosby Farm Regional Parks
• Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time, Urban Wilderness, and Dakota Landscape subthemes.
• Public Art: Public art can tell the story of what took place at this area, of agriculture and early farming in the region.
• Waysides: The existing four-sided kiosk should be updated to adhere to GRP Design Guidelines with revised orientation and interpretive panels. A low-profile wayside would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told with both a graphic panel and an audio station. In addition, a series of trailside markers could further convey the Urban Wilderness subtheme by providing information about flora and fauna visitors might see along the trails and link this to conservation and stewardship messaging.
Victoria Park
- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the *Change Over Time* subtheme.
- **Overlook**: A new vista-level overlook by a landscape architect and artistic collaboration.
- **Wayside**: A rail-mounted low-profile wayside would convey the *Change Over Time* subtheme with stories about changes to the river and bluff they see in front of them.

Lilydale and Cherokee Regional Parks
- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the *Change Over Time, Dakota Landscape, Urban Wilderness,* and *A Special Place for Many People* subthemes.
- **Public Art**: Public art can play a role in enhancing any built amenities, such as picnic shelters or council rings, and even bathroom facilities. In this setting, fossil imagery should be considered, along with imagery related to the site’s industrial past.
- **Overlook**: There are three overlooks recommended for this part of the GRP, two existing ones in need of improvement and one new, gathering place-style one above the Fossil Beds.
- **Wayside**: At the High Bridge overlook, a rail-mounted low-profile wayside would convey the *Change Over Time* subtheme with stories about changes to the river and downtown—the view seen from this location. At the Parking Lot overlook, a low-profile wayside would convey the *Dakota Landscape* subtheme with stories told with both graphic panels and an audio station. At the Fossil Beds overlook, a four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site.

Island Station
- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the *River of Industry* and *Dakota Landscape* subthemes.
- **Public Art**: Use this site as a multi-platform venue for a variety of art activities, from exhibitions to performance events. Outdoor venues may provide opportunities for temporary sculpture displays with thematic directions reinforcing interpretation goals.

**DOWNTOWN REACH**

**Harriet Island Regional Park**
- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the *River of Industry, Dakota Landscape, More Connected,* and *Change Over Time* subthemes.
- **Public Art**: Cast artifacts, such as items used by bathers and quotes from stories that took place here. Elements could be added at strategic locations that evoke health and healing—sculptural exercise stations, a healing garden or labyrinth at the west end of the island, healthy picnic tips, or an orchard or community garden with artist-designed trellises or hand-painted signage.
- **Overlook**: A new gathering place-type overlook would provide spectacular views of the valley and downtown. The overlook would be designed to create a functional space for performances and large gatherings.
- **Wayside**: A four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site.

**Raspberry Island Regional Park**
- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the *Dakota Landscape* and *More Connected* subthemes.
- **Public Art**: The site is ideal for a variety of performances telling the Mississippi River’s story in new and inspiring ways. From traditional storytelling to historical narrative theatrical productions, Raspberry Island can tell the river’s history in ways that cannot be done elsewhere.
- **Wayside**: A low-profile wayside, or series of small waysides, would convey the *Dakota Landscape* subtheme with stories told with both graphic panels and audio stations.

**Downtown and Kellogg Boulevard**
- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the *Change Over Time and River of Industry* subthemes.
- **Public Art**: As the mall expands through the river balcony concept, existing public art will be built upon through informative and inspiring artistic concepts that encourage exploration of the GRP.
- **Overlook**: There are three overlooks recommended for this part of the GRP. One existing overlook is in need of some minor improvement and two are new, vista-style GRP overlooks.
- **Wayside**: A series of rail-mounted low-profile waysides along the river balcony would interpret the view across the river through the *Change Over Time* subtheme, by conveying stories of settlement, urban development, and ecological changes along the river. Audio could be used to share stories in different languages spoken by settlers.

**West Side**
- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the *Change Over Time, A Special Place for Many People,* and *More Connected* subthemes.
- **Public Art**: Along the Levee Riverwalk, artist-designed seating elements could be made from the remnants of the site’s industrial past and could involve artists working in residence at the iron foundry on the site. In addition, artist-designed story-telling scopes (when visitors look through them, they can hear or see a narrative unfold) could be used to convey the stories of the site. To celebrate and illustrate the working river, a water wheel sculpture could be commissioned to generate power for lighting or some other function.
- **Overlook**: A new, vista-style GRP overlook should be added at the Green Stairs, on the bluff at the end of Hall Street.
- **Wayside**: Located along the Levee Riverwalk, a GRP four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site. Audio could be used to convey stories in different languages represented by the settlement stories. A low-profile wayside at the Green Stairs overlook would convey the *More Connected* subtheme by interpreting the view from this location across the river toward downtown.
Lower Landing Park

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the River of Industry subtheme.
- **Public Art**: Artwork at Lower Landing Park can recall early settlers who disembarked in Saint Paul. Provide interpretive sounds or text, possibly embedded in pathways or site furnishings.
- **Overlook**: A new, lookout overlook at a parklandform.
- **Waysides**: A low-profile wayside would convey the River of Industry subtheme to highlight the site’s history as a riverside landing place.

Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Dakota Landscape and Change Over Time subthemes.
- **Public Art**: Artwork or artist-designed benches along the path leading to Lowertown would reinforce this important new corridor and engage the talent that lives or works in Lowertown. Each bench or piece of artwork could tell a story or prompt conversation about nature (or Bruce Vento, for whom the sanctuary is named).
- **Waysides**: Located along the trail leading toward Lowertown, a GRP four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site.

Indian Mounds Park

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Dakota Landscape, Change Over Time, and More Connected subthemes.
- **Public Art**: The overlook could feature an artfully designed fire pit for nighttime storytelling. A panoramic relief could tell the story of the view here at the widest point in the region’s river valley. Art should pay homage to American Indian history and mound making as a symbol of a culture that has lived here for hundreds of years. Dakota artists should be invited to propose contemporary projects that help interpret these ancient mounds in a contemporary context. The old picnic facility could be repurposed as a venue for creating and displaying art, or for performances. All activities and programming should convey the importance of preservation and stewardship of this site.
- **Overlook**: There are two existing overlooks at this part of the GRP: one at the geologic marker and one above Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave). The existing geologic marker overlook should be improved to be a gathering place-type overlook. The existing Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave) overlook should be improved to be a vista-type GRP overlook.
- **Waysides**: Add a four-sided kiosk adjacent to the parking area east of the mounds to align with GRP Guidelines. At the Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave) overlook, add a four-sided kiosk adjacent to the parking area to align with GRP Guidelines and add rail-mounted, low-profile waysides to expand on this subtheme and interpret the view of the City and the broad river valley.

FLOODPLAIN / WETLANDS REACH

- **Floodplain/Wetlands Reach**: Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time and A Special Place for Many People subthemes.
- **Public Art**: An artist-designed wall relief in the interpretive center could provide “hide and seek” geocaching exploration of the surrounding landscape. Interpretive art installations should help young and old audiences alike contemplate the vast and diverse life forms found throughout the area, though mostly out of view.
- **Overlooks**: Two new, lookout overlooks, one at Little Pig’s Eye and one along the northern segment of the Highwood Bluff Trail.
- **Waysides**: A new four-sided kiosk at the Gathering and Interpretive Center would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the GRP. Audio could be used to convey stories in different languages based on audience needs.

Pig’s Eye Lake and Highwood Bluffs

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Urban Wilderness subtheme.
- **Public Art**: To encourage visitors to observe its varied wildlife, commission artist and architect teams to design wildlife viewing blinds. The blinds could have tasteful, unobtrusive interpretive visuals on the interior surfaces. To provide safe access though the wetland areas, boardwalks should be installed. They should be designed with handcrafted carvings that depict natural elements or tracks of wildlife.

Overlooks: Two new, lookout overlooks along the Highwood Bluff Trail.

Waysides: A low-profile wayside at each overlook location could convey the Urban Wilderness subtheme by providing information about flora and fauna visitors might see along the trails and linking this to conservation and stewardship messaging.

Together, these interpretive recommendations will create a cohesive visitor experience across the Passage. From overlooks, whether a gathering place or a lookout location, visitors are connected to spectacular views as well as stories of Saint Paul’s natural, cultural, and historical fabric. Linking overlooks and riverside locations through self-guided and guided experiences will encourage visitors to explore more of the Passage, whether they choose to walk, bike, or drive. The City can build community support and foster stewardship for these special places in the heart of Saint Paul by implementing these elements through community partnerships, creating a place that is truly more connected.
Implementation Plan

To ensure meaningful implementation that is incremental and achievable, projects need to be prioritized. The highest priorities for implementation are select overlooks and gateway elements. These elements will start defining the GRP in a bold way. Gathering place overlook locations, especially those where a site is currently being developed or undergoing redevelopment, are among the highest priority, as are public art elements along Shepard Road that are intended to slow traffic and create a more inviting environment for pedestrians and cyclists.

The next priority items for implementation are vista and lookout overlooks and wayside locations. These sites will add depth to visitors’ GRP experience by adding a layer beyond the elements developed first. The locations slated for future development are the lowest priority because their timeline is based on several factors outside the purview of this plan. The interpretive elements in these locations should be integral into the site development process.

The interpretive recommendations and approximate cost ranges are summarized below:

$ - up to $50,000
$-$50,001 to $100,000
$-$100,001 to $200,000
$-$200,000 and above

CORRIDOR-WIDE

- Website & Mobile Website ........................................................................ $5
- Self-Guided Experience materials ......................................................... $5-$55
- Guided Experiences ............................................................................. $5-$55
- Public Art ............................................................................................... $5-$55

GORGE REACH

Location: Mississippi River Boulevard (Meeker Dam, Shadow Falls Creek, Hartford Avenue) ............................................................ $5-$55
- Overlooks: Five updated overlooks (3 Lookout, 1 Vista, and 1 Gathering Place)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, amphitheater, focal furnishings

Location: Hidden Falls Regional Park .................................................... $5-$55
- Overlook: One updated overlook (Gathering Place)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, amphitheater, fire pit, council ring, paving, focal furnishings, view binoculars, plantings, selective vegetative clearing, lighting
- Public Art
- Audio

VALLEY REACH

Location: Shepard Road (Sam Morgan Trail, Fountain Cave).................. $5-$55
- Overlooks: One updated overlook (Gathering Place) and three new overlooks (3 Lookout)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, gateway/framing elements, paving, lighting
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Watergate Marina ................................................................. $-5
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Crosby Farm Regional Park .................................................. $5-$55
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, wayfinding kiosk
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Victoria Park ........................................................................ $-5-$5
- Overlook: One new overlook (Vista)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, fire pit, shade elements, view binoculars, paving, lighting, plantings
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Lilydale & Cherokee Regional Parks ................................... $5-$55
- Overlooks: Two updated overlooks (1 Lookout and 1 Vista) and one new overlook (Gathering Place)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, fire pit, focal furnishings, view binoculars, selective vegetative clearing
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Island Station ..................................................................... $-5-$5
- Overlook: One new overlook (Gathering Place)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, amphitheater, outdoor classroom, demonstration area or gardens, focal furnishings, selective vegetative clearing, lighting
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Gorge Reach ........................................................................ $-5-$5
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, wayfinding kiosk
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Valley Reach ....................................................................... $5-$55
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, amphitheater, focal furnishings
- Public Art
- Audio

Executive Summary
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DOWNTOWN REACH

Location: Harriet Island
- Overlook: One updated overlook (Lookout)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, wayfinding kiosk, view
  binoculars
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Raspberry Island
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Downtown & Kellogg Mall
- Overlooks: One updated overlook (Gathering Place) and two new over looks
  (Vista)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking
  fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, focal furnishings,
  river balcony, water feature, shade elements, railings, view binoculars, plantings,
  lighting
- Public Art
- Audio
- Welcome Center

Location: West Side
- Overlook: One new overlook (Vista)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking
  fountain, bike rack and maintenance station, wayfinding
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Lower Landing Park
- Overlook: One new overlook (Lookout)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking
  fountain, wayfinding
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, wayfinding kiosk
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Indian Mounds Regional Park
- Overlooks: Two updated over looks (1 Vista and 1 Gathering Place)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, seating, drinking
  fountain, wayfinding kiosk, bike rack and maintenance station, fire pit, council
  ring, focal furnishings, lighting, view binoculars, selective vegetative clearing,
  shade elements
- Public Art
- Audio

Location: Pig's Eye Lake & Highwood Bluffs
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, wayfinding kiosk
- Public Art
- Audio
- Interpretive Center

Location: Warner Road (DNR facilities)
- Overlooks: Two new over looks (Lookout)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, wayfinding kiosk
- Public Art
- Audio
- Welcome Center

FLOODPLAINS/WETLANDS REACH

Location: Warner Road (DNR facilities)
- Interpretation and design elements: interpretive signage, wayfinding kiosk
- Public Art
- Audio
- Interpretive Center
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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Foundations Report
Appendix B: Great River Passage Brand Guidelines (August 2011)
INTRODUCTION
INTRODUCTION

The Great River Passage (GRP or Passage) Interpretive Plan builds on Section 5.4 History and Culture and Chapter 6 (interpretive opportunities by reach) of the GRP Master Plan, approved by the Saint Paul City Council on April 10, 2014. This project aligns with the City of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation Department’s mission statement:

To help make Saint Paul the most livable city in America, Saint Paul Parks and Recreation will facilitate the creation of active lifestyles, vibrant places, and a vital environment.

The recommendations for interpreting the historical, natural, and cultural resources along the Passage are linked to specific sites and resources and align with the principles presented in the GRP Master Plan of “more natural, more urban, more connected.” In the Master Plan, site interpretation is most strongly linked to Principle 3: More Connected (GRP Master Plan, page 31), bringing together the “More Natural” and “More Urban” principles through its stories.

What is interpretation?
Interpretation is a communication process. Through interpretation, significance about a site’s cultural, historical, and natural resources are revealed. Interpretation also conveys information about the relationships among people relevant to the site and between those people and the site’s resources. Interpretation uses experiences with objects and artifacts, landscapes and vistas, sites and exhibits, and people and programs to reveal meaningful stories.

How does interpretation build connections?
Interpretation builds connections between people and places, stories, and each other by answering the question, “So what?” Connections are forged between a resource or place and the audience through interpretation that provides meaning and context to the resource. Interpretation engages people, emotionally or intellectually, with a place or story by presenting information that is meaningful and relevant to them individually and as part of a larger community.

The GRP, Saint Paul’s 17-mile river corridor, includes vibrant neighborhoods, active commercial sites, important transportation corridors, and more than 20 public parks providing thousands of acres of public green space for outdoor recreation, special events, wildlife habitat, and scenic views. These incredible assets have often been viewed as individual parks and development sites. The Great River Passage is the guiding concept transforming this collection of parks, natural resources, cultural amenities, and community sites into a single, connected entity.

What is an interpretive plan?
An interpretive plan is the resulting product of an in-depth planning process. It provides a vision for interpretation of a place and identifies interpretive goals. It recommends the most effective, efficient, and practical ways to address those goals. The plan guides the design and development of interpretive elements and is a resource for site and exhibit development, partnership building, and fundraising.

An interpretive plan structures how to communicate to an audience through appropriate and meaningful experiences. It organizes content into relevant and engaging messages and recommends exciting ways for visitors to experience this content.

The GRP interpretive planning process began with careful analysis of and research into the unique resources of the Passage. Information was gathered, reviewed, and assessed about current interpretive programs and media. The GRP Master Plan, other relevant site planning documents, and historical and cultural studies were also reviewed. Information gathering continued during site visits.

The planning process culminates with this Interpretive Plan. Involvement by a range of stakeholders, including the TAC and community members, during the planning process ensured opportunities for input and helped identify challenges addressed in this Interpretive Plan early in the process.

This Interpretive Plan:
• Documents the City of Saint Paul’s mission and interpretive goals for the Great River Passage.
• Defines key messages (themes and subthemes).
• Provides recommendations for interpretive programs and media.
• Suggests processes for effective community partnership for implementation.
• Proposes implementation phases and strategies for these recommendations.
INTERPRETIVE PLANNING PROCESS
**INTERPRETIVE PLANNING PROCESS**

The GRP interpretive planning process is based on practices outlined by the National Association for Interpretation (NAI), which describes an interpretive plan as "documentation of a thoughtful decision-making process that blends management needs and resource considerations with visitor [needs] to determine the most effective way to communicate the message to targeted markets."

NAI defines interpretation as, "a mission-based communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the meanings inherent in the resource."

Grounded in the interpretive philosophy of Freeman Tilden, this interpretive planning process considers the place-specific historical, cultural, and natural resources to be interpreted and the demographics of the site visitors to develop relevant messages and media that support an organization’s mission. In his seminal book about interpretation and interpretive philosophy, Interpreting Our Heritage, Tilden defined interpretation as "an educational activity which aims to reveal meaning and relationships through the use of original objects, by first-hand experience, and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information."

---

**Tilden’s Principles (Interpreting Our Heritage)**

1. Any interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.
2. Information, as such, is not interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. But they are entirely different things. However, all interpretation includes information.
3. Interpretation is an art, which combines many arts, whether the materials presented are scientific, historical, or architectural. Any art is in some degree teachable.
4. The chief aim of interpretation is not instruction, but provocation.
5. Interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than a part and must address itself to the whole man rather than any phase.
6. Interpretation addressed to children should not be a dilution of the presentation to adults, but should follow a fundamentally different approach. To be at its best it will require a separate program.

---

**Goals for Interpretation**

The GRP Master Plan identified the mission as well as interpretive principles and goals for the Passage (page 80).

Goals are essential for a community to reach a desired end-point. Setting goals involves establishing specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-targeted objectives. Goals are an effective tool for establishing a target, identifying the necessary steps, and measuring progress toward achievement.

Goals for interpretation within the Great River Passage are to:

- Educate visitors about the history and heritage of the Great River Passage.
- Provide visitors with engaging and relevant experiences.
- Provide opportunities for people of diverse perspectives and backgrounds to appreciate the site and its history.
- Attract local, regional, and national heritage tourists to the Great River Passage.
- Establish consistent interpretive messages.
- Build a cohesive group of partners and stakeholders who can effectively preserve, manage, and interpret the site.
- Improve visitor orientation and wayfinding.
- Develop and enhance the landscape.
- Develop guided and self-guided tours.
- Connect visitors to other themes-related resources beyond the Passage.
- Provide opportunities for visitors to engage in stewardship.
- Evaluate and report progress.
- Ensure the interpretive experience is not intrusive on the natural environment.

---

Good interpretive programs “are like complex ecosystems, with many interpenetrating elements. They nourish a wide range of ages and learning styles. Each person feeds at his or her own level—and families get the bonus of exchange among many levels at once. Adults parade like giraffes, sedately grazing on the tree canopy of concepts, factoids, and overarching themes, while their children scurry about below, physically sampling one experience after another to join in. When it comes to meaning making, there’s more than one way to take in nutrition.”

-Peter Samis, “Into the Wild.” From Museum magazine November-December, 2011
For the GRP, interpretation is a key driver in creating a "more connected" river corridor and the GRP Master Plan "seeks to integrate history, culture, and art into all aspects of the Great River Passage." The master planning process resulted in identifying ten topics to guide the development of interpretation along the GRP: food, river transport, shelter, recreation, commerce and control, economics, ecology, health, native cultures, and immigration. The interpretive planning process used these topics to guide stakeholder identification for workshop participation. Three workshops and subsequent outreach activities resulted in an interpretive theme and supporting subthemes that thematically connect the stories, resources, and sites along the Passage. See the Foundations Report (Appendix A) for workshop details and the Key Messages section for the resulting theme and subthemes.

Following the workshops, the consultant team, with representatives from the client team and the TAC, toured the site and accessed key locations along the Passage. The key locations were selected based on the following criteria:

- Each of the four reaches (gorge, valley, downtown, and wetlands/floodplain) identified in the GRP Master Plan would be visited.
- High and low vantage points would be represented.
- Sites with and without current interpretation would be represented.

Prior to the site visit, each site was linked to a specific interpretive topic and key stories. While on-site, the team:

- Identified the best place to convey the interpretive message.
- Identified appropriate messages from the place.
- Assessed the media options for the story and site.
- Assessed the site for access.
- Documented the site.

Subsequent meetings among the project team and outreach with key stakeholders informed the development of the interpretive recommendation described in the Interpretive Recommendations section.
EXISTING CONDITIONS
**EXISTING CONDITIONS**

The Great River Passage, part of the Saint Paul Parks and Recreation park system, is a corridor along Saint Paul’s Mississippi riverfront comprising 17 miles of running river and 26 miles of river frontage. The Passage includes the river as well as more than 3,500 acres of parkland for outdoor recreation, enjoyment of scenic views, wildlife habitat, and places for special events. In addition to parkland, the Passage includes bluffs, lakes, and wetlands as well as active commercial sites and neighborhoods. Rather than viewing these resources as individual parks and sites, the GRP Master Plan envisions a transformation of this valuable collection of parks, natural resources, cultural amenities and neighborhoods, and sites into a single entity—the Great River Passage.

The GRP area, from the Mississippi River to the Saint Paul riverfront to the surrounding parks, neighborhoods, and city, reflects many changes that have taken place here over time. Some changes have occurred because of the dynamic Mississippi River and the gorge, valley, and wetlands created by its constant flow. Other changes are manmade. Historically, Saint Paul was the northernmost port along the river with active trading and navigation ports. River traffic defined some of the city’s industry, but other industries relied on resources found further away from the river. Still, the river connected Saint Paul to the rest of the country and the world. Today, the Passage continues to connect—people with nature and with each other.

The Passage is a regionally and nationally significant area and landscape. Several local, regional, and national interests overlay the GRP area, in total or in part, including the following.

- **Mississippi River Critical Area**: The Mississippi River Critical Area Program is a joint local and state program of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that provides coordinated planning and management for 72 miles of the Mississippi River, four miles of the Minnesota River, and 54,000 acres of adjacent corridor lands. The Mississippi River Critical Area Program works in partnership with MNRRA.

- **Mississippi River National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA)**: A unit of the National Park Service, MNRRA is a 72-mile-long river park offering quiet stretches for fishing, boating, and canoeing, as well as excellent places for bird watching, bicycling, and hiking. Where MNRRA overlays the GRP, interpretive signage and programming (e.g., Junior Ranger Program, You Are the Lockmaster, and Let’s Move Outside) currently exists and, through collaboration, can contribute to the interpretive experience of the GRP.

- **Mississippi River Trail**: The Mississippi River Trail follows the river from its headwaters in Itasca, Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. The trail encompasses about 3,000 miles of on-road bikeways as well as pedestrian and bicycle pathways for the recreational enjoyment, health, conservation, and tourism development of river communities, river states, and the nation. In Saint Paul, the trail follows Shepard Road and crosses the Wabasha Bridge.

- **Saint Paul Grand Round**: The Saint Paul Grand Round, yet to be completed, was conceived more than one hundred years ago. In the early 1980s, several parkway segments were completed, but by the 1990s, implementation of the remainder of the system stopped. The Saint Paul Bike Plan (October 2014 draft plan) notes that the Grand Round should include a number of other features, including wayfinding, interpretive signage, bike racks, connections to local parks, drinking fountains, appropriate lighting, historical markers and interpretive elements, landscaping, public art, street furniture, scenic overlooks, and other amenities that add to the comfort, safety, and enjoyment of visitors. The Grand Round overlays the GRP along the river’s east side, and some of the interpretive amenities noted above are recommended as part of this plan. (See Section 6.5 of the Saint Paul Bike Plan, October 2014 Draft – http://www.stpaul.gov/bikeplan)

- **Saint Paul Scenic Byway**: Not yet a federally designated scenic byway, the Saint Paul Scenic Byway follows a route similar to the Grand Round.

- **Great River Road**: The Great River Road was established in 1938 and travels nearly 3,000 miles through 10 states. In Minnesota, it runs for 575 miles along the Mississippi River, including several miles in Saint Paul along Shepard Road.
Several sites and potential visitor experiences within the MNRRA corridor overlap the GRP through Saint Paul.

**Mississippi River Trail Map**

**BOATING**
- Daymark: Navigation markers that include the river mile and usually a light. As with buoys, green marks the left bank when you travel upstream. The left bank is often shallower than the right bank and the river does not run north to south. Red marks the right bank, often called the "fast bank."
- Power line: Lines do not pose a danger to boats, but they are helpful navigation guidelines.
- Wing dam: Rock and brush structure built to focus the river current into the tributary channel. Called a closing dam where it blocks a channel or swamp. It is often used to force the water to one side and can damage a boat hull and propeller.
- River mile marker and mid-channel sailing line: A pair on a map is the river mile marker and mid-channel sailing line of the navigation. They mark the distance from the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, near Alton, IL, so the numbers increase as you travel upstream. Each river mile number notes the location of a pair on the map or, for example, river mile 495.1 W is a point on the west bank.

**BOATING**
- Boat ramp
- Marina
- DNR canoe access
- Stump field

**TRANSIT**
- Central Corridor Light Rail Transit (LRT)
- Washington Light Rail Transit (LRT)
- NorthStar Commuter Rail Line
- River Bound Bus Routes & Stops
- Freight rail road
- Nice Ride
- HRAA Center Station
- Park & Ride
- Transit Center

**POINTS OF INTEREST**
- Alternative Transportation Mode
- Point of interest
- Scenic overlook
- Boating shop, club, or rental
- Bike shop or rental

**PARKS & AMENITIES**
- Mississippi National River and Recreation Area
- State, Regional or Local Park
- State, Regional or Local Park
- Water
- Drinking Water
- Picnic Area
- Fat Pipe
- Visitor Center
- Restrooms
- National Park Service Facility

**TRAILS**
- On-Road Bike Lane
- Bike and Pedestrian Trail (paved)
- Bike and Pedestrian Trail Combined (unpaved)
- Pedestrian Only (paved)
- Pedestrian Only (unpaved)
- Mississippi River Trail
- Grand Rounds Scenic Eway
- Great River Road Scenic Byway

The Mississippi River Trail (MRT) in Saint Paul follows Shepard Road and crosses the Wabasha Bridge.
The GRP Master Plan envisions a riverfront that is more natural, more urban, and more connected.
Other development and planning initiatives, through various City departments, including Parks and Recreation, Planning and Economic Development, and Public Works, potentially affect portions of the GRP. Following are known development initiatives and studies currently underway; others may begin at any time along this popular and dynamic corridor.

- **Ford site in Highland Park:** Although outside of the GRP, the former Ford Twin Cities Assembly Plant site borders Mississippi River Boulevard and is proximate to the GRP at Hidden Falls Park overlook. The City envisions the redevelopment of the 125-acre site as a livable, mixed-use neighborhood that looks to the future with clean technologies and quality design for energy, buildings, and infrastructure.

- **Shepard Road:** The Shepard Road Development Master Plan identifies gateway locations that should complement or align with GRP Design Guidelines. In addition, potential development along Shepard Road at its intersection with State Highway 5 and Davern Street are addressed in the September 2014 update to the Shepard Davern Area Plan. (Shepard Davern Area Plan - http://www.stpaul.gov/sheparddaven)

- **Victoria Park:** Victoria Park is a 40.4-acre site one block south of West 7th Street between Montreal Way and Otto Avenue with the Mississippi River as its southern border, divided by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul railroad. The property is being developed as a park following environmental cleanup, and the master plan will provide connections to the Mississippi River, Sam Morgan Regional Trail, and Crosby Regional Park. (Victoria Park Updates - http://www.stpaul.gov/victoriapark)

- **Kellogg Boulevard:** Ramsey County commissioners approved a plan on December 2, 2014 to tear down the old West Publishing buildings and the adjacent old county jail, making way for redevelopment along the river.

- **Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary:** The Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary (BVNS or Sanctuary) is a 29-acre park located along the north shore of the Mississippi River east of downtown Saint Paul. After a century of industrial use, the land was vacant and blighted until a coalition of East Side and Lowertown residents, with the help of the City, purchased the land and transformed it into a nature sanctuary. Today, project partners are restoring the land’s ecology and working with Dakota people to interpret Carver’s Cave/Wakan Tipi, a significant area in a corner of the Sanctuary. At the time of this report, the City is finalizing a study regarding the Lowertown Depot, the abandoned structure at the BVNS, but it is anticipated that the Depot will be replaced by a new structure owned by the City and managed by the Lower Phalen Creek Project. Project partners to-date at BVNS include MNRRRA, Trust for Public Land, and the Lower Phalen Creek Project. Currently, interpretive signage near the parking lot interprets birding, reclamation, and the Dakota’s connection with the site.

- **Lilydale Regional Park Fossil Beds:** An environmental study related to the landslide of May 2013 is underway, and the final report is anticipated to be submitted to the City by the end of 2015. The steep Mississippi River bluff area in the 384-acre park is blocked by fencing and concrete barricades, and the future of public access is unclear. Results of the study will guide the City in deciding when and how to reopen the 50-acre fossil grounds for public use. The Lilydale Brickyard Trail (a hiking trail) goes down the bluff to the fossil beds and to Pickerel Lake.

- **West Side Flats:** The West Side Flats offers a unique opportunity to revitalize a large urban riverfront area on the Mississippi River. The site encompasses the entire floodplain area between the river’s western edge and its terraces and bluffs, encompassing approximately 120 acres of urban land between Wabasha Street, Plato Boulevard, Lafayette Road/Highway 52, and the Mississippi River. (West Side Flats Master Plan - http://www.stpaul.gov/westsideflats)

For more information about the existing conditions of the Passage, see the GRP Master Plan, Chapters 1 and 2.

### Demographics/Visitors

The GRP Master Plan identifies Passage user groups: Core Users and Active Users. This Interpretive Plan focuses on the visitor experience of these users groups. Visitor analysis at a future stage is recommended to establish baseline information about the user groups, set goals for partnership, assess the visitor experience, and inform plans for improvement along the Passage. Information gathering and subsequent analysis will require strategic planning due to the porous borders of the Passage and the open setting.

From the GRP Master Plan (Recommendation Section, page 171):

**A vibrant river destination will begin with those closest to it.**

The primary target for the Great River Passage are largely those we already know – they, or their networks, are simply under leveraged. The first are “Core Users” who represent the most frequent and passionate of Great River Passage users. Some live on the river and others travel in from other suburban cities. However, they all likely participate in one or more lifestyle groups that focus on river assets (e.g., trails) and attractions (e.g., wildlife).

The other primary audience has been deemed “Active Users.” These are occasional users who have personally registered for park activities (e.g., a picnic), but may not see the Great River Passage as an integral part of their lives.

At this time, the secondary audience is comprised of residents from the seven county metro area. The key will be to create relevant connections with this group, so they engage in activities that ladder them up into the primary audience.
KEY MESSAGES
Key Messages

**FOUNDATIONS**

An interpretive plan provides recommendations for interpretive elements and experiences that support an organization's vision and mission. The recommendations consider the place-specific historical, cultural, and natural resources to be interpreted.

The interpretive framework was developed during the GRP Master Plan planning process and recorded in the plan in section 5.4 (pages 77 – 83). The framework established an interpretive approach aimed at integrating history and culture into all aspects of GRP development. The GRP Master Plan identified objectives for achieving this integration through interpretation.

The Interpretive Plan Foundations Report (Appendix A) provides detailed information about the initial stage of the interpretive planning process and summarizes initial public engagement efforts.

**Mission**

The GRP Master Plan established the mission for the Passage:

*The Great River Passage strives to be a regional asset of national significance that is more natural, more urban, and more connected.*

**Principles**

The GRP Master Plan established principles to guide interpretation. Interpretation in the GRP will:

- Convey factual information and authentic stories.
- Convey different perspectives on the history of places and resources.
- Foster preservation and restoration of historic resources through education and understanding.
- Foster partnerships among the many local, regional, and national agencies, organizations, and stakeholders.
- Create a cohesive visitor experience linked to the Passage's theme and subthemes.
- Complement existing interpretation and visitor experiences in Saint Paul.
- Be accessible to the greatest extent possible (e.g., ADA compliant).
- Ensure interpretation is not intrusive to the unique sense of place.
- Inform site development and visitor orientation and wayfinding.

- Foster discovery and contemplation (i.e., encourage visitors to accurately understand the site while also asking questions and provoking visitors to draw their own conclusions).
- Encourage visitors to learn more from the many resources available beyond the places visited.

**Objectives**

The GRP Master Plan commits itself to the following objectives specific to preservation and interpretation of the river corridor in Saint Paul. The interpretive plan provides direction for the City to achieve the second objective. The first objective is a separate and extensive undertaking, and the third objective builds on the interpretive plan.

**Objective 1:** Identify, evaluate, designate, preserve, and protect the historic resources within the Great River Passage.

- Implement recommendations of the City’s Preservation Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan.
- Complete a corridor-wide inventory and assessment of cultural and historical resources within the River corridor.
- Incorporate historic elements into improvements recommended under the master plan.
- Prepare a baseline inventory of all historic resources, including sites and districts already designated, in the Great River Passage.

**Objective 2:** Develop a comprehensive interpretive plan and specific strategies for implementation.

- Develop interpretive themes.
- Develop non-traditional strategies for interpretation and storytelling.
- Protect and interpret historic and cultural resources.

**Objective 3:** Promote interpretation of the corridor's history, culture, and unique resources.

- Develop partnerships to protect and interpret unique resources within the corridor.
- Link historical and cultural interpretive programs with the City’s existing environmental education program.
KEY MESSAGES

A theme is the central, or key, message of all interpretation at a site. It may or may not appear in writing, exhibits, and programming, but all interpretive efforts should fall within the scope of the interpretive theme. A theme provides organizational structure and clarity to the main message that visitors encounter when they visit a site. After experiencing a site, visitors should be able to summarize the main point of interpretation in one sentence—this is the interpretive theme.

A theme is different from a topic in that it expresses a complete idea or message. A topic is a broad general category, such as gardens, history, or estates. A theme should answer the question, “So what?” It should tell visitors why a specific topic is important. A theme should:

- Be stated as a short, simple, complete sentence.
- Contain only one main idea, if possible.
- Reveal the overall purpose of the site.
- Be specific.
- Connect tangible resources to universally understood concepts.

The theme conveys one central message and applies to all interpretive elements throughout the site, and supporting subthemes provide organization to further guide interpretation for the site.

Theme

The GRP Master Plan established the interpretive theme:

The Mississippi River has influenced the development and sustained cultures of Saint Paul throughout time.

Subthemes & Potential Storylines

The subthemes emerged during the Interpretive Planning workshops. These subthemes take the essence of the interpretive topics from the GRP Master Plan and craft them to convey meaningful stories about the GRP. For example, many of the topic-specific stories gathered through the workshops revolved around the idea of change over time. Therefore, we have adapted that into a subtheme that can be expressed through many of the topic lenses. The storylines suggested below are starting points for potential interpretation and combine GRP stories from several planning initiatives, including the GRP Master Plan and the Interpretive Plan workshops.

CHANGE OVER TIME

The Great River Passage has witnessed many changes in relationships among cultures and attitudes toward nature over time. Some changes, like the seasons, are cyclical, but others, like the river experience, people’s relationship to nature, and the people who live in the neighborhoods bordering the river, reflect influences from local and distant forces.

Potential storylines:

- Stories about land use changes over time, for example:
  - Crosby Farm Regional Park was once a farm and is now a city park.
  - Industrial sites like Island Station and the Grain Terminal have a future quite different from their industrial past.
  - Infill has changed the look and experience of the river in Saint Paul. Harriet Island was an island before the Army Corps of Engineers filled it in and connected it to the west bank of the river. Before infill, including Warner Road and railroads, people could paddle up to Carver’s Cave/Wakan Tipi and streams feeding into the Mississippi.
  - A variety of native plant landscapes and ecotypes are evident along the GRP.
  - The West Side flats area continues to respond to the needs of Saint Paul residents.

- Stories about ecological changes along the river, for example:
  - The rise in river-based and river-adjacent industry led to river pollution, but clean-up and stewardship activities have resulted in the river being clean enough for recreational activities.
  - Seasonal flooding varies annually, and this healthy, natural occurrence can have a negative impact on riverside structures. The levee and flood control gates seek to prevent flooding of the West Side and the Saint Paul Airport. At Upper Landing, the land was filled in and built up to control flooding. Farms along the river benefitted from the nutrients deposited on their fields from spring floods.
  - Locks and dams made the Mississippi more navigable to ensure river transportation for agricultural industries, but these controls had significant impact on the natural flow and character of the river and its varied ecosystems.
  - Invasive species such as invasive carp, buckthorn, and zebra mussels have affected ecosystems along the GRP.
  - Annual cycles of low water are now absent due to management of the river for navigation – with ecological impacts.

- Stories about geological changes, for example:
  - The Mississippi River has distinct structural areas from the narrow gorge above the confluence with the Minnesota River to the broad valley below. Waterway channels influenced settlement and city development.

FOOD

The Mississippi has nourished people throughout history.

RIVER TRANSPORT

The Mississippi has served as the major transportation highway throughout history.

SHELTER

The Mississippi has defined and shaped our neighborhoods.

RECREATION

Enjoying the river.

COMMERCE & CONTROL

For more than a century, man has tried to control and harness the Mississippi to be a working river.

ECOLOGICAL

The river sustains life.

HEALTH

How has the river contributed to the health of the people throughout history?

NATIVE CULTURE

What has been and is the experience along the river in that experience?

IMMIGRATION

The immigration experience and the role of the river in that experience.
- Saint Anthony Falls moved upriver to its current location in Minneapolis.
- Carver’s Cave and Fountain Cave were once world famous landmarks and tourist attractions, but were changed or lost as the city grew.
- Stories about changes in transportation, for example:
  - Transportation of goods and people along the river has changed from canoes to steamboats to barges and tugboats. Personal transportation has changed as well from only canoes to include kayaks, sailboats, and motorboats.
  - From the Union Depot, visitors can see a variety of transportation types, which have changed over time: barges on the river, airplanes at Holman Field, trains and buses at Union Depot, and bicycles along the riverside trail.

A SPECIAL PLACE FOR MANY PEOPLE
Traveling along the Great River Passage, you will encounter sites of historical and contemporary importance to diverse cultures. American Indians lived here for centuries before Europeans arrived, and today, the Great River Passage welcomes cultures from all over the world.

Potential storylines:
- Stories about indigenous peoples who made their lives along the river.
- Stories about immigrant groups and what drew them to Saint Paul’s riverfront.
- Stories about community celebrations and gatherings, for example:
  - July 4th fireworks and cultural festivals at Harriet Island (e.g., Irish Fair, Hmong Festival).
  - Cinco de Mayo Fiesta on the West Side.
  - Saint Paul Farmers Market and Twin Cities Jazz Festival in Lowertown.
  - Saint Paul Winter Carnival.
- Stories about settlement communities, including houseboats and Pig’s Eye.
- The remaining “Indian Mounds” tell of a link to a vast trading network associated with the Hopewell Culture, as well as more recent Dakota culture.
- Stories about monuments and memorials along the GRP.

URBAN WILDERNESS
The Great River Passage, with the Mississippi River at its heart, is a dynamic landscape—at once urban and natural. From bustling downtown to quiet, wooded trails, the Great River Passage provides a variety of landscapes, vistas, and experiences.

Potential storylines:
- Stories of discovery and exploration, for example:
  - Fossil beds and Echo Cave at Lilydale Regional Park.
- Stories about recreational activities along the GRP such as biking and walking trails, kayaking, etc.
- Stories about migratory pathways for birds and butterflies.
- Stories about natural history along the GRP.
- Stories about the founding of Saint Paul and urban amenities along the GRP.

MORE CONNECTED
The Great River Passage connects people to nature and to each other. Along 17 miles of riverfront, trails connect neighborhoods to the river, streams define settlement patterns that linked people to the city, and events and activities continue to connect people to the Mississippi River.

Potential storylines:
- Stories about settlement patterns from river flats to bluffs.
- Stories about river-based events and activities such as Showboat, Paddleford, etc. that connect communities to the river.
- Stories about the Mississippi River as a national waterway and connections to places up and downstream. For example, the Delta Queen used to travel from Saint Paul to New Orleans, and the Mississippi Queen still visits.
- Stories about the river as both the source of drinking water that sustains our own bodies, and as the receptacle of our waste, suggests a complex water engineering system largely hidden from view, but central to our daily lives.

DAKOTA LANDSCAPE
Dakota is written on the Minnesota (Mnisota) landscape. Significant sites along the Great River Passage continue to be honored by Dakota people.

Potential storylines:
- Stories about place names and their links to Dakota culture, for example:
  - Mnisota Makoe: Minnesota
  - Haha Wakpa: River of the waterfalls (Mississippi River)
  - Tanaka Wakpa: Great River (Mississippi River)
  - Wabasha: Dakota leader and hereditary chief
  - Imniza Ska: white rock (Saint Paul)
  - Wita Tanaka (Pipe Island)
  - Mni Owe Sni (Coldwater Spring)
  - Mniwiga Wapta Catstintna (Minnehaha Falls and Creek)
  - Oheyawahi (Pilot Knob)
- Stories about Dakota sites along the river and their significance to Dakota people, for example:
  - Carver’s Cave and Fountain Cave were once world famous landmarks and tourist attractions, but were changed or lost as the city grew.
  - The remaining “Indian Mounds” tell of a link to a vast trading network associated with the Hopewell Culture, as well as more recent Dakota culture.
- Rivers of industry, remnants of the river’s industrial past are evident even as contemporary commercial use continues along this national waterway.

Potential storylines:
- Stories about the industries along the Mississippi River in the GRP, for example:
  - The Brickyards of Saint Paul (Twin Cities Brick Company) on Lilydale Road.
  - Municipal Grain Elevator (existing interpretation) on the working river.
- Stories of river navigation and the markets and industries it connected.
  - Breweries, barging, and other area specialties.
Principles for interpretation along the Passage:

**AUDIENCE-CENTERED**
Interpretation serves a site’s audiences—the visitors and residents, the young and old, those who linger and those who move quickly. Now and far into the future, these are the people who engage with the resources and stories embedded along the Passage.

**MEANINGFUL**
Interpretation must not only express facts—data points—but must also be meaningful to the audience. This requires providing content (facts) in a way that engages various audiences where they are. This relates to the means of telling stories and to universal messages within the stories.

**AUTHENTIC**
The places along the Passage attract people, and sometimes become a destination, because they are authentic, real, and grounded in the dynamic landscape and history of the Passage.

**CONNECTED**
The GRP is a series of related places, providing varied paths and experiences for the visitor. Partnerships along the Passage will make the community stronger and visitors should be encouraged to explore the Passage further so they can better appreciate how places relate to each other rather than existing in isolation.

**SOCIAL**
Most forms of interpretation gain strength because they are social experiences. Along the GRP, interpretation will encourage visitors to interact with each other—to forge connections.

**EMOTIONAL**
The interpretive experiences at the GRP are not stand-alone or one-time experiences. Rather, they are best experienced as a frequent practice and should serve as an inspiration to those who have just begun discovering the multi-faceted Passage—they must engage visitors’ emotions.

**MEMORY**
Success lies not in increasing the numbers of visitors, but in visitors’ memorable experiences of the Passage.
INTERPRETIVE RECOMMENDATIONS
INTERPRETIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

This Interpretive Plan builds on the GRP Master Plan, which identifies locations and suggests interpretive topics by locations. The interpretive recommendations described here expand on those suggestions. The Passage is more than a winding segment of the Mississippi River coursing through an urban, upper Midwest environment. To truly appreciate this special 17-mile stretch of the mighty Mississippi River, it helps to get the big picture. It is more than a collection of vistas, trails, historical sites, and educational moments—it is also a segment of a 2,340-mile waterway that has shaped land, ecosystems, and human cultures over thousands of years and up to the present day. These recommendations are envisioned to raise awareness of the GRP’s past and present environment, the events that have shaped the corridor, and in turn, the world that it has shaped.

The GRP Master Plan most strongly links site interpretation to Principle 3: More Connected (GRP Master Plan, pg. 31). With that in mind, the interpretive recommendations were developed to create stronger and better connections along the GRP—connections between people and Passage resources and stories, connections among people, and connections between GRP locations. Some of the interpretive recommendations, namely the GRP Executive Director, the GRP Brand and Design Guidelines, and the Website, reiterate recommendations from the GRP Master Plan while focusing on interpretation along the Passage. Other recommendations, such as the Kiosks and Interpretive Signage, build on the GRP Master Plan while providing details for design development and implementation. (See GRP Master Plan, Chapter 7 Delivering the Vision.)

Whenever an interpretive recommendation is implemented, the City should encourage efforts that honor all the languages that have evolved along the corridor to reinforce the GRP’s desire to serve all kinds of audiences. Implementation should also bring best practices in placemaking to every project and consider the types of experiences people desire. Interpretation should always celebrate what makes a place special. Because of the diversity of landscapes found within the GRP and the guiding words, “more natural, more urban, more connected,” interpretive elements should give attention to views of the city and evidence of its industrial past as well as to natural settings.

GRP Interpretive Facilities

GATHERING AND INTERPRETIVE CENTER AT WARNER ROAD

The GRP Master Plan suggested collaborative use of the DNR facilities on Warner Road, the Minnesota State Parks Office building, as a gathering place for Passage access, education, and administration. This Interpretive Plan builds on that, recommending a GRP Gathering and Interpretive Center where visitors can meet for guided tours, whether hiking, biking, or by vehicle, and explore interpretive exhibits that introduce them to the GRP and its resources. Space should be allocated to Passage staff and partners who are developing and implementing interpretive programming for the GRP.

WELCOME CENTER AT KELLOGG BOULEVARD

for orientation and guidance in exploring the GRP

For many tourists as well as people who work in downtown Saint Paul, the GRP is first experienced along Kellogg Boulevard’s Kellogg Mall Park. As redevelopment along Kellogg Boulevard progresses, a GRP Welcome Center should be created to provide an introduction to the GRP and its resources. The Welcome Center could be a small, stand-alone structure, a kiosk, or a space within a riverside building (similar to the NPS MNRRA Mississippi River Visitor Center in the Science Museum of Minnesota). The Welcome Center would provide a meeting place for visitors walking from downtown, for example during lunchtime urban hikes; introduce visitors to the GRP through self-guided tours and the GRP mobile website or app; and encourage residents and tourists alike to go outside and enjoy the many riverside experiences available along the Passage.

Ideally, the Welcome Center would be staffed to provide a personal connection with the GRP and its features, but it could be unstaffed with an engaging multimedia presence and brochure racks.
Website

for visitor information, orientation, and a virtual experience

A website would provide GRP visitors with information about what they will see or experience along the Passage, including an overview of resources, thematic trail routes, and interpretive information. The website could also provide links to other relevant websites along the Passage, such as MNRRRA (http://www.nps.gov/mis/index.htm).

For examples of effective websites for linear corridors, see the opening page of the PA Route 6 website with mile markers associated with key sites: http://www.paroute6.com/ and the Bdote Memory Map: http://bdotememorymap.org/memory-map/.

As the interpretive plan is implemented, information and materials about the GRP should be updated to reflect the most current information. A variety of features can be developed, but the site should be easy and quick to navigate through and should follow the design and branding guidelines.

A GRP website should include at least the following:

What to Do

Shows interpretive opportunities organized in different ways to appeal to a variety of users. For example: Maps of Topic Trails

• A Food Trail could highlight food experiences along the GRP such as the historic location of wild rice beds, demonstration gardens at the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary, the Saint Paul Farmers Market, and fishing piers, among other locations.

• A River Industry Trail could highlight sites related to industries that rely on the river, such as the Saint Paul Municipal Grain Terminal, the Lock and Dam #1 at the Ford site, and Meeker Dam, among other locations.

• A Dakota Heritage Trail could highlight sites of significance to Dakota people such as Indian Mounds, Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave), and Bdote, among other places.

A mobile version of the website could have “Near You” or “Within a 15-minute walk you can see...” experiences.

Plan Your Trip

Suggests different itineraries for walkers, bikers, drivers, different age groups, accessibility concerns, and different fitness levels.

GRP Map

An interactive map would allow visitors to view photos and information about historical, cultural, and natural sites along the Passage.

Downloadable Files

Visitors could also have the option to download audio and print self-guided tours or route maps. Podcasts are a relatively easy way to provide visitors with detailed information both before and after visiting the GRP, and to convey richer stories that visitors could not access without a guided tour. In addition, special events and programs can be turned into a resource for visitors. Podcasts can also be reused in other media.

Friends Group

If possible, the City should track website use to evaluate what areas of the site visitors are using and how many are joining the Friends group (see GRP Executive Director section above). It could be particularly useful to correlate visitors to the interpretive sections of the website with those who also join the Friends group through the website. Web-based activities and questionnaires, linked through a website or social media sites, can be used to gather information on cognitive and attitudinal changes in visitors to the website. As interpretive elements for the website are developed, corresponding outcomes should be determined to evaluate the impact of the effort on interpretive goals.

MOBILE WEBSITE

A mobile website is a website specially designed to display appropriately on smartphone and tablet screens, enabling visitors to access interpretive information on their personal devices. The content displayed on a mobile website is often streamlined from that which is displayed on a larger format website. An Internet connection, through either cellular data or on-site Wi-Fi, is required to enable visitors to access content. Like the regular website, a mobile website should include an interactive site map to enable visitors to access interpretive information at different parts of the Passage. Many people visit or experience the GRP in groups and the information accessed on a mobile website could be designed to encourage discussions as well as further exploration of the Passage.

Examples of effective mobile websites used at interpretive sites include:

Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden: lewisginter.org/m/#home
National Postal Museum: npm.si.edu/mobile
Brooklyn Museum: brooklynmuseum.org/mobile
Overlooks
Overlooks are the quintessential interpretive element along the Passage. The dramatic vistas from bluff-top locations and the broad, expansive views of the valley along the Mississippi River shoreline provide visitors numerous opportunities to experience the GRP.

Three types of overlooks are recommended: gathering place, vista, and lookout.

Gathering Place
The larger overlooks are ideal gathering places for groups of visitors. Whether for performances, special events, or guided experiences, these areas encourage people to gather along the Passage. Events and activities, both informal and organized, will create a vibrant atmosphere and help transform the overlook into a corridor destination. Events and activities could include temporary or permanent public art installations or exhibits, music, dancing, yoga classes, art classes, hula-hoop contests, or other community-oriented programs.

Vista
These overlooks provide space for comfort and practical amenities along the Passage. These overlooks will provide interpretive and orientation information to encourage visitors to explore more of the GRP.

Lookout
While people are hiking or biking, they will encounter these smaller overlooks along one of the GRP trails. Not intended as destinations, these overlooks will be rewarding surprises for visitors who happen upon them and will enhance the visitor experience.

DESIGN TOOLBOX
The design and configuration of each overlook will vary depending on its particular site constraints and programming needs. Despite differences in the layout and use of each overlook, the design of each will employ a similar set of components—materials, furnishings, and interpretive elements—to create visual and aesthetic consistency throughout the Passage. Design toolbox components are organized in the following categories: unifying elements, signature elements, and landmark features. Options are available within each category and are intended to support programming opportunities at each overlook site. Each overlook will have a distinct GRP look and feel in the selection of materials and components, yet each will have a unique identity that links it to its place along the Passage. The design and selection of components and materials should ensure that visitors feel comfortable and safe wherever and whenever they are on the GRP, no matter if they access the Passage by car, bike, or on foot.
Great River Passage Overlooks
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Existing Overlooks (need improvements)

New Overlooks

Interpretive Recommendations
Interpretive Recommendations

Unifying Elements

Unifying Elements are used across the Passage to support the look, feel, and personality of the Passage as being a collection of places that are more natural, more urban, more connected. Unifying elements include plant materials, site furnishings and amenities and should be consistent throughout the corridor. A standard bench, bollard, trash receptacle, bike rack, and viewing scope are part of this set. These elements will appear frequently throughout the GRP, and their primary materials and finishes should feature a common aesthetic, such as wood, weathered steel, brushed aluminum, or another option. Unifying elements should be chosen and specified as a single suite of items so that as existing amenities need to be replaced, the new suite can take their place. These elements expand on signage and wayfinding components presented in the GRP Master Plan, section 7.3.

Receptacles

Receptacles for trash and recycling are standardized across the Saint Paul Park System and GRP sites adhere to these standards.

Basic seating

Basic seating along the Passage should be simple and strong with a classic, timeless design. To maintain a unified aesthetic and provide comfort for a variety of visitors, basic seating should be benches with optional feature (e.g., backrests, armrests, backless options, various lengths, etc). In terms of materials, wooden slats are attractive, durable, and comfortable to sit on in all seasons. They offer a warm aesthetic to complement the natural scenery along the Passage. As existing seating along the corridor deteriorates, it should be replaced and implemented consistently throughout the GRP.

Bicycle facilities

Bicycle facilities (racks and maintenance stations) are important at more locations as bicycle ridership increases. Many of the GRP’s overlooks are located within convenient biking distance from each other, so touring a few of the GRP overlooks could be an enjoyable way to spend a lunch hour, introduce visitors to the Passage, or recreate on evenings and weekends. Bike parking should be abundant, functional, and complement the design of the overlook or other GRP location.

Lighting

Lighting can be a powerful tool in creating a sense of place, especially at the overlooks. Although Saint Paul’s classic fixtures are well distributed throughout the Passage, and a standard feature for overall parkway lighting, the overlooks may require additional lighting. Selecting fixtures that complement the materials at a specific place can help reinforce the design, and uplighting should be used to showcase vegetation and other key site features. Additionally, path lighting should be used to promote safety.
Native vegetation used throughout the Passage will highlight the natural beauty of our indigenous flora. Seasonal interest, textural variety, and sensory characteristics should be emphasized, and vegetation should provide habitat and food for local fauna and promote pollinator health. In addition to contributing to the attractiveness of the GRP, the plantings should be functional—low maintenance, drought tolerant, or beneficial to stormwater treatment.

Viewing machines (i.e., binoculars on a stand) are a great way for visitors to connect visually to other places along the Passage. They are a fun and effective tool for seeing more of the GRP.

Wayfinding standards for the GRP were established in the GRP Master Plan and are currently being implemented throughout the corridor. Wherever possible, signage and wayfinding should be integrated with the landscape. In addition, universal iconography should be used as much as possible to ease understanding.
Signature Elements

Signature Elements take seemingly ordinary components and reimagine them as design opportunities to celebrate the GRP. These components add panache to the design and distinction of a place. These elements could be partially or completely custom-made and should help attract visitors, provide comfortable and enticing spaces for gathering or rest, and add an extra level of interpretation. Each of the overlooks should utilize at least one signature element to create distinctive and inviting environments along the length of the GRP. These elements could be developed with involvement from public artists, or could help create spaces for art or performance.

Drinking fountains should be included for the comfort and safety of those recreating along the Passage. Ideally, these elements match the aesthetic of the recommended materials package, or are designed to showcase the talents of a local artist. Drinking fountains could be freestanding, or integrated into a site feature. Availability of water for pets should also be considered.

Focal furnishings can include seating, but should be space shapers and performance platforms as well. They should complement the basic seating elements chosen and stand out enough to be intriguing and draw people into the space. They could be freestanding and manufactured, or custom and integrated with walls and planters.
Interpretive signage at each overlook, unlike the GRP wayfinding signage, could vary from the established aesthetic (see the GRP Master Plan, page 173) as long as it supports a better visitor experience and understanding of the site. Integrating interpretive signage into the landscape, referencing historic and cultural events, and matching surrounding materials will help ensure a coherent appearance.

Paving should be a distinctive part of each overlook. It should respond to the programming and site maintenance needs, and define the geometry of the space. The ground plane, in material, form, and detailing, should complement the site furnishings and materials. Paving patterns could allude to the flow of the river, incorporate wayfinding or interpretive elements, or guide the eye into and beyond the site itself. Paving materials such as stabilized decomposed granite or wood decking can signal a change in environment and let visitors know they are entering a special place. Where appropriate, paving should direct stormwater flow and infiltrate runoff to promote a sustainable site design and support ecological function.

Railings and walls are found at many existing overlooks and some may require replacement to enhance a design aesthetic and provide safe viewing. Railings and walls should use materials that complement their surroundings and maximize the viewing experience as much as possible.

Shade elements present an attractive opportunity for artist involvement, offering not only shade and shelter, but the possibility of transforming a place into someplace special. Recycled signs are among the innovative materials that have been used to design an overhead lattice, but other fabric and vegetation options abound.
Landmark Features

Landmark Features are place-specific and respond to both the landscape and programming needs. They are transformative landscape elements that turn overlooks into destinations. Intended to create beloved and memorable places, landmark features should draw interest from nearby residents and visitors alike. Used primarily at select overlooks, they should be designed specifically as part of the place. Where possible, public artists, local organizations, nearby schools, and community groups should be involved in their selection, design, and intended use. Landmark features should draw people in and play a part in identifying and programming the Passage.

*Amphitheaters* can work with the landform to provide space for outdoor gathering and performance. They lend themselves well to certain overlooks because they focus attention on a central point. Amphitheaters should be designed to work with the existing topography and vegetation, taking care to preserve healthy and suitable trees.

*Balcony or cantilevers* provide spectacular ways to take in a vista. In addition, their location can provide a breathtaking experience. They are also beneficial in areas where the ground surface is sensitive or unstable, such as on a cliff edge, over tree roots, or along a shoreline.

*Bird blinds* at certain areas along the GRP, such as the Pig’s Eye Island Heron Rookery Scientific and Natural Area, require special sensitivity in their design. Allowing people to experience quality habitats can induce the kind of awe and wonder that fosters stewardship and environmental awareness; however, care must be taken not to interrupt natural processes. Bird blinds can help bridge the gap between human interaction and ecological function.

*Council rings* have a powerful quality in their circular form, which helps to gather people together. As a component at certain overlooks, council rings should encourage cultural exchange, facilitate discussion, and encourage performance and storytelling. They should be constructed of materials that reinforce the surrounding landscape or incorporated into the landform itself.

**Interpretive Recommendations**
Water features can be a wonderful way to highlight the presence of the Mississippi River as well as the many streams that feed into it. New water features can take inspiration from existing water features such as along Saint Paul’s Kellogg Boulevard in downtown. Water features have many beneficial qualities in public spaces, including encouraging play, providing a focal point for gathering, moderating micro-climate, and creating a pleasant auditory experience. Water features should be carefully considered as they can be costly to maintain.

Fire pits can be a dynamic and dramatic feature in public spaces, and are an ideal addition to specific overlooks along the Passage. Fire is an elemental power that captivates, focuses, and unites us. Fire pits should be designed and built to promote safe use, and should use materials that complement their surroundings. They also can be designed as a functional work of art.

Framing elements and gateways would highlight the scenic views from select GRP overlooks. Framing elements are a powerful way to display these views, and gateways can announce entry and draw people into a space.

Landforms create interest and can be used to great effect in the design of distinctive places where it shapes space, guides circulation, and reinforces views. When combined with vegetation, landform can make intimate spaces that feel more natural and immersive than they would with vegetation alone.

Outdoor classroom space at some GRP sites would encourage partnerships with schools and other entities that could benefit from this amenity. Interpretive tours, performance troupes, nearby schools, the National Park Service, Capitol Region Watershed District, or other entities could use these spaces to explore their topic of interest. Outdoor classrooms should be designed as general gathering or performance spaces that highlight the view or surrounding scenery.

Interpretive Recommendations
Interpretive Recommendations

**Wayside Exhibits**
Waysides are a location-specific media. Designed to provide orientation, interpretation, or both, waysides must relate to the location or view to be most effective.

Effective on-site interpretation is incomplete until it is placed in its rightful environment. Wayside panels should combine compelling graphics, title, and text that will enhance the visitor experience at the site. The design of these panels should be developed around a purpose statement to keep the story, and its supporting graphics and text, focused. In a kiosk, for example, these panels should interpret the kiosk location, conveying relevant stories about the site, its present significance, or stewardship messaging about its future. Content development details such as voice, graphics type and treatment, and audience should follow the GRP Design Guidelines (Appendix B). In addition, the NPS Wayside Exhibits Guide is a good starting point for effective wayside interpretation (see www.nps.gov/hfc/pdf/waysides/Wayside-Guide-First-Edition.pdf).

**UPRIGHT WAYSIDES | KIOSKS**
Building on the GRP Sign System matrix (see GRP Master Plan, page 175), upright waysides will typically be in kiosks along the GRP that are at key locations in regional parks where parking and trailheads converge. Many kiosks have already been installed following the guidance of the GRP Master Plan. These four-sided structures feature two orientation panels, which show a GRP corridor map and a site-specific map of the vicinity, and two interpretive panels, which provide site-specific interpretive information.

**Orientation**
Wayside maps are different from published maps and should follow different map standards. Unlike published maps, wayside maps can only be used on-site and cannot be carried away for future reference. The audience for these maps is a pedestrian or bike-riding audience and the “You Are Here” is the most important feature on these maps. The maps should follow the City’s Map Standards for Wayside Exhibits. If the City does not have Map Standards for Wayside Exhibits, standards should be created. NPS Wayside Exhibits Map Standards are a starting point (see www.nps.gov/hfc/pdf/waysides/map-standards.pdf).

**GRP Corridor Map**
This map should be simplified and updated in an illustrative style. Rather than showing a large part of the city, the GRP Corridor Map should show the Passage, adjacent neighborhoods, and trails, roads, or pathways that bring people to the GRP.

**Vicinity Map**
This map should provide only the necessary information to get people from the kiosk to the next kiosk (or two) in either direction. This map should be site specific and focused. It should not include all the information you would see in a photograph or on the ground, but only those elements that are relevant to the map purpose.

**LOW-PROFILE WAYSIDES**
These interpretive panels are used to caption the landscape. Low-profile waysides serve a different purpose from books or magazines in conveying information—they are a graphic-driven medium that relies on bold graphics rather than text. To be most effective, consider four key elements: compelling graphics, direction of view, quantity, and illustrations or diagrams.

**Compelling graphics**
Waysides are a graphic medium, and the main image should tell the story. A graphic can tell the story by highlighting a particular landscape feature.

**Direction of view**
The low angle and position of the wayside should channel the visitor’s attention. The wayside should align the panel and the landscape feature being interpreted.

**Quantity**
Too many waysides can dilute focus and compromise the experience, but too few could shortchange the visitor. The best waysides make one point, and one point only, and blend harmoniously with the setting.

**Illustrations and diagrams**
Custom graphics can peel back landscape surfaces to reveal what is beneath or behind what we can see, to show how something works or is put together. A bird’s eye view can enlarge the visitor’s perspective, while a micro-view can bring focus to things they might otherwise overlook.

Waysides tell a short, engaging story, and leave the visitor wanting more. Space is limited and the audience is fleeting. The wayside text must connect with, support, and enhance the images and landscape that the visitors see. Following are guidelines for the amount of text to include on a standard, 36-inch-wide by 24-inch-high, interpretive wayside panel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Information</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Number of Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit Titles</td>
<td>To attract attention</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To convey the theme or subtheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>To introduce the organization and tone of an exhibit</td>
<td>20-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>To convey a storyline</td>
<td>20-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caption</td>
<td>To interpret individual objects or topics within a storyline</td>
<td>10-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upright waysides along the Blue Ridge Parkway provide both orientation and interpretive information.

At Rohwer Japanese American Relocation Center, this kiosk includes interpretive panels and audio, and the former camp’s guard towers inspired the design.
3-30-3 RULE
Visitor attention span at a wayside is relatively short. A exhibit has about three seconds to grab a visitor’s attention with a compelling graphic or title and then about 30 seconds for them to scan the panel. If the panel looks sufficiently interesting, a visitor may stay up to three minutes to delve deeper into the graphics and text.


- Stay Connected with the View
- The Most Powerful Sentence
- Use the Active Voice
- Number of Words
- Put Text into Hierarchies
- Get Feedback and Edit, Edit, Edit
- The “So-What?” Test

A wayside may include audio or tactile elements.

TACTILE
Tactile elements give visitors with visual impairments access to ideas and information. They also increase the range of a wayside’s appeal, engage people with differing learning styles, and add emphasis to a story. Tactile elements can be mounted to a flat panel or they can be stand-alone and separate structures. Because waysides are used outdoors, the material for tactile elements must be able to withstand seasonal weather conditions. Bronze is often used for tactile elements, but other materials are acceptable if they can withstand the elements and hold up over time.

AUDIO
Audio can enhance accessibility and visitor experience. Providing audio description can make waysides accessible to visitors who are blind or have low vision. In addition to audio description, audio may be considered and used for language translation, interpretive narration, or self-guided tours.

An on-site audio station, solar-powered or hand-crank, can play a recorded message at the touch of a button. A solar-powered audio post is more accessible than a hand-crank unit because it only requires the visitor to touch a button to hear the audio. These units store power on rechargeable batteries, so they can play after dark, and their batteries will charge in full sun as well as shady areas. These units are also often installed outdoors because of their durability.

The GRP is primarily a self-guided experience. Printed interpretive materials are helpful resources for those who cannot participate in a guided experience or do not wish to use other media options (for example, a mobile phone tour). Printed materials can enhance visitor orientation, can be a souvenir or reminder of the GRP, and can be available at select GRP locations, and downloaded and printed from home. All printed materials should be designed according to the GRP Guidelines.

Self-Guided & Guided Experiences

SELF-GUIDED EXPERIENCES
The GRP is primarily a self-guided experience. Currently, kiosks provide some interpretive information about the history of the Passage, as well as logistical information. To expand self-guided interpretive opportunities, varieties of media are recommended and should be coordinated so visitors have comparable self-guided experiences whether they use printed or downloadable materials, or a mobile app.

Printed Materials:
Printed interpretive materials are helpful resources for those who cannot participate in a guided experience or do not wish to use other media options (for example, a mobile phone tour). Printed materials can enhance visitor orientation, can be a souvenir or reminder of the GRP, and can be available at select GRP locations, and downloaded and printed from home. All printed materials should be designed according to the GRP Guidelines.

Multiple self-guiding brochures should be developed to offer visitors options for their site experience. For example, one interpretive brochure option might highlight native plants and bloom schedules, while another might highlight historical features along the GRP. Initially, one high-quality brochure that conveys the GRP theme and subthemes and is aimed at a general adult audience could be developed. As time, partnerships, and funding permit, additional self-guiding brochures, targeted at specific audience groups and storylines, could be developed. Below are examples of different brochures that could be developed:

- Seasonal brochures would encourage visitors to return and experience how the Passage changes throughout the season. These brochures could include historical and cultural information to link current activities to historical and seasonal activities along the Mississippi River and throughout the GRP.
- Resource specific brochures would highlight one particular element of the Passage, such as historical structures, significant ecological areas, or other resources. Preservation and conservation should be addressed in any resource-based materials and stewardship messaging, such as “leave no trace” could provide guidance for GRP visitors.
- Tour brochures or site guides would utilize a map graphic to share narratives about points along a designated route through the Passage. Like a guided tour, a self-guided tour brochure would be theme based. The interpretive stops could be linked to landscape features, specially designed markers, or interpretive signage.
Activity-based brochures, such as a scavenger hunt or questing brochure, could encourage visitors to locate or solve riddles pertaining to certain features within the Passage, such as plants or other landscape features. It could also be used to encourage visitors to explore more of the GRP, such as the restoration and preservation activities, historic structures, and trail features.

Audio/Visual Materials
Audio and video tracks could be developed to align with the printed materials described above. These multimedia elements should be tailored for specific audiences (e.g., one for adults and one for children) and should be organized so the visitor can easily access the information most interesting to them to plan their GRP experience. Whenever audio and video elements are developed, a quality script and appropriate voice or acting talent are important to consider. There are different benefits for using local celebrities, experts, community residents, or professional actors, depending on the project and its requirements.

Mobile Phone Tour
These types of audio tours allow visitors to call a telephone number and enter a code at each stop on the tour to hear recorded information. Some mobile phones allow video in addition to audio information. Mobile phone tours have relatively low overhead costs because visitors use their own devices, however, a strong mobile phone signal is required to support these types of tours. Also, consider if visitors will have their own devices with them, if they will want to use the minutes or data required, or if this option will limit the number of visitors who can participate. Mobile phone tours can be easily changed and updated. Stops should be developed to be no more than 45 seconds per stop, except in rare instances. Tours narrated by different voices, for example local celebrities such as Garrison Keillor, local artists such as Mona Smith, or someone knowledgeable but irreverent like Kevin Kling, could add interest and a level of familiarity for listeners.

A GRP mobile phone tour could build on an existing program, the Ranger-on-Call Program, which is a partnership of the National Park Service, the Mississippi River Fund, and many community partners. The Ranger-on-Call is a free, mobile phone tour service that serves as a guide to exploring some of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area's most special places. Visitors dial (877) 727-1172 and enter a two-digit number associated with an on-site marker or the downloaded site map. Featured sites include Coldwater Spring, Saint Anthony Falls, Saint Paul Riverfront, and the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, among others.

Mobile App
A GRP mobile app would be faster and more responsive than a mobile website and would not necessarily require Internet access to use on-site. As with podcasts, an Internet connection is required for the initial download of the app, so visitors would need to know the app is available and download it before arriving or use a cellular data connection once on-site. A mobile app would include interactive and static features designed to provoke further physical and intellectual exploration of the Passage. As with a mobile website, an interactive site map would enable visitors to access interpretive information at different parts of the site. An annual fee for hosting the app is typical for providers. Advertising for relevant products or services could be considered to help with ongoing maintenance costs.

Examples of mobile apps used at interpretive sites include: Kew Gardens “Discover what’s in bloom at Kew today… uncover hidden gems… and dig deeper into our science and horticulture.” San Diego Zoo “Stay connected to wildlife!”

The GRP could build on geocaching activities in Minnesota State Parks (http://dnr.state.mn.us/geocaching/index.html) or partner with the Minnesota Geocaching Association to create geocaching experiences specific to the GRP.

GUIDED EXPERIENCES
Initially, developing guided experiences along the GRP should build on existing guided programs that have been developed and implemented by potential GRP partners, such as the Bdote Field Trip organized by the Minnesota Humanities Center. To engage different GRP audiences, a variety of interpretive programs are recommended for guided experiences. Interpretive programs are regularly scheduled activities such as talks, tours, or workshops that are held frequently—for example, once per week or once per month. Programs would be led by a trained interpreter or guide and developed with a specific theme, and associated goals, objectives, and outcomes in mind. Interpretive programs can be presented in a variety of formats; however, regardless of format, the goal should be visitor inspiration rather than education.

Interpretive Tours
Interpretive tours are generally mobile experiences that bring visitor groups (for example, school and tourist groups) along a designated route to highlight elements that speak to a particular program topic. For example, an interpretive tour of the GRP could be developed around the sub-theme “River of Industry.” Participants would be guided through the Passage, stopping at key locations that tangibly connect visitors with the story. Currently, guided tours along the Passage are conducted by a variety of organizations, providing opportunities for partnerships to develop a cohesive message and experience for visitors. The Minnesota Humanities Center, for example, organized a Bdote Field Trip for teachers to spend the day visiting local sites of significance to Dakota people and learning about them from a Dakota perspective.

Interpretive Talks
Interpretive talks differ from interpretive tours in that they are generally stationary experiences, often occurring at a park amphitheater, a particular interpretive feature (e.g., a historic building or a natural viewshed), or other static location. As with all interpretive programs, talks are theme or sub-theme based, with defined program goals, objectives, and outcomes. They are generally informal and less academic than formal lectures. As such, they are designed to appeal to a wide variety of visitor interests and age groups.
Workshops
Workshop programs are often based upon a particular craft or activity. For example, as part of a Nature Journaling Workshop, participants could learn plant, tree, mammal, and bird identification along with creative writing and sketching. Local naturalists, writers, and artists could facilitate monthly sessions to provide a range of seasonal experiences as well as different creative approaches and tools.

Interpretive programs should be developed for specific audiences. Partnerships with senior community centers and local schools could help inform program content for both adults and children based on the GRP theme and subthemes. Alternatively, different themed programs could be offered on different days or different times during the week to encourage visitors to make a return visit. Over time, the City should evaluate participation in and visitor feedback on various interpretive programs to inform ongoing development of programs.

As interpretive programs are developed, the City should consider establishing a formalized interpreter-training program to ensure programs are developed to a consistently high standard. One example for program development training is the National Association for Interpretation’s (NAI) process for program development (see http://interprettaining.com/cig-training.php), taught through NAI’s certified interpretive guide (CIG) program. A City staff member trained as a certified interpretive trainer (CIT) could train other staff and volunteers using NAI’s curriculum for guides. This curriculum provides a solid foundation in basic communications theory and best practices related to the field of interpretation.

Special Events
Special events are typically scheduled on an annual or one-time basis. During these events, trained interpreters who specialize in historical, cultural, or environmental topics could lead activities or provide information as needed to event participants. Ideas for activities based on the park’s theme and subthemes include:

- Growing Along the GRP: A mid-summer event could include tours, hikes, and workshops at different places where food and medicinal plants are growing or once grew. The event could have games and storytelling on food topics such as demonstration gardens at the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary, the historical wild rice beds along the river, and the Saint Paul Farmer’s Market.
- Trails Day: Trails connect the Passage and link neighborhoods to the Mississippi River. To introduce visitors to the GRP and encourage them to use the trails, the City could host an event on National Trails Day (the first Saturday in June). Activities could include trail clean-ups; workshops about conservation, best management practices for natural resources, and trail stewardship; and games encouraging the observation of trail landscapes.

Public Art
During the past few decades, the field of public art has greatly expanded, encompassing far more than murals, monuments, and memorials. Artists working in the public realm today are ideally suited to play a vital role—along with interpretive planners, designers, and other professionals—in achieving the goals identified in the GRP Master Plan.

Artists have the ability to creatively and collaboratively engage communities, to shed light on the big picture, and to consider the GRP within the context of the entire Mississippi River corridor. In addition to its 17 miles of Saint Paul riverfront and distinctive sites. By participating on design teams to create new works of visual or performing art, artists can help simplify complex geological systems, use new technologies to visualize data, and create poetic metaphors for the area’s compelling history and dramatic changes. This can increase community understanding, appreciation, and stewardship of the entire corridor, including the ecological and cultural legacies the river has nurtured. Public art, in a variety of forms and practices, can make connections, engage communities, educate youth, beautify eyesores, and celebrate, commemorate, and add value to almost any interpretive element. Sometimes it is enough to simply frame the views, direct a visitor’s gaze, or add an accent on the pathway. Nature itself is the greatest public available to tell its own story, and industrial remains have the inherent poetic ability to remind us of past attempts to tame nature.

CORRIDOR-WIDE CONSIDERATIONS
These considerations apply to the entire corridor and are not necessarily place-specific—their focus is on connectivity. In addition to site-specific public art projects and activities that reinforce the context of locations along the Passage, the development and implementation of corridor-wide public art that inspires exploration and provides creative discoveries is recommended. These could be annual events or ritualized ceremonies, summer-long installations using the entire river or its banks, or bold yet transient artistic statements that take advantage of crowds assembled for annual events, such as the Twin Cities Marathon, the Saint Paul Bike Classic, 4th of July, Winter Carnival, etc. The following concepts are simply starting points, intended to inspire further planning by the City and river corridor stakeholders in concert with the regional arts community.
Mississippi Watershed mural project, created on Harriet Island as part of the 2013 Eco Arts Festival (photo by Kirstin Wiegmann)

“Red Alert” sculpture by Al Wadzinski, located on University Avenue near Fairview in St. Paul, is made from found objects and refuse salvaged during Mississippi River clean up

Artist-designed birdhouses at an art park in Pennsylvania

Mosaic walkway in San Francisco (photo courtesy of Public Art Review)
Public Art along the Passage should...

STRENGTHEN CONNECTIONS with the wealth of creative communities in the region. Establish partnerships with artists, and arts and cultural organizations to create projects, develop long-term programs, and integrate the GRP into their work.

HONOR THE CITY’S PUBLIC ART ORDINANCE, and adhere to its policies and guidelines. This includes involving artists at the earliest stages of planning, design, and creation of interpretive elements, as well as participation in any related private developments or public improvements along the GRP corridor.

GIVE PREFERENCE TO SAINT PAUL AND REGIONAL ARTISTS in this effort, including commissioned art, programming, and other activities.

PLAN AND DESIGN PUBLIC ART WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY IN MIND, and with sensitivity to the context and audiences of each site. In particular, pay attention to the needs of children, students, diverse ethnic cultures, and individuals with disabilities.

ENCOURAGE ARTISTS to create temporary events and activities by establishing simplified permitting.

EMBRACE ALL FOUR SEASONS. Consider projects that have unique characteristics in winter to reward those who venture outside when it is very cold.

A Rite of Fire and Water
Each year on the Fall Solstice, people are invited to gather near the river’s edge and celebrate the passage of the season. Working with local and national arts organizations, such as Barebones Productions (Minneapolis) and Waterfire (Providence), a four-hour ceremonial event would draw connections between the dramatic vistas along the GRP and key points along the corridor where visitors can touch the water. The event would feature large bonfires at four or five fire pits at overlook locations, as well as fires “floating” on the river (maintained by volunteers in boats). Audiences would be directed to bridges and other strategic viewing locations, and a map of the GRP would highlight the interpretive features at each site. Tour boats could also be used for special viewing. Daytime workshops and touring activities could be incorporated to encourage further exploration of the corridor on the Solstice.

As Below, So Above
In 2008, Forecast Public Art worked with artist Leila Daw to design a skywriting art project to trace the Mississippi River’s path through the Twin Cities—10,000 feet in the air! The project was never realized, yet it remains a compelling concept. The ideal time for this project is in the fall, when the air temperature is below 50 degrees. During the Twin Cities Marathon, with thousands of people already outside and near the river, this project would cause quite a buzz, raising regional awareness of the river and generating significant media attention.

"Big S" Silt Sculpture
This monumental concept was conceived during the GRP Master Planning process. Forecast Public Art invited national artist Ned Kahn, in collaboration with landscape architect Tom Oslund, to consider designing a project that uses the entire river corridor. Kahn conceived of a massive silt earthwork formed by the water’s flow that illustrates nature’s power to reshape the land on a grand scale—making tangible a process that is constantly occurring yet visible only after floods.

OTHER PUBLIC ART CONCEPTS FROM THE GRP MASTER PLAN

Concept Book
The City along with select partners could invite a diverse group of acclaimed artists to visit Saint Paul, review plan documents, and produce sketches and statements describing bold, compelling, and wondrous ideas that address the corridor as a whole, or sites of particular interest to them. This event could involve local collaborators, partners, or potential sponsors.

River Art School Curriculum
The City and its partners could work with schools to incorporate ideas and concerns about the river and its effect on our lives into K-12 settings. Designed to support academic goals, this concept could involve field trips, independent art projects in GRP-adjacent neighborhoods, audio/video programming, oral histories, and other information gathering and documenting. Arts-based collaborations would facilitate stronger connections to the Passage among schoolchildren and college students, contributing to pride in a local resource as well as educational outcomes.

Artists-in-Residence
The City and its partners could engage diverse groups of artists in demonstrating the river’s role in economic development, community building, and placemaking. Free studio space would be offered to artists in exchange for their leadership in developing temporary and permanent projects throughout the community. Playwrights, songwriters, composers, filmmakers, dancers, and others would be welcome.

Micro-grants for artists and organizations
The City or its partners could provide incentives for creative teams to work throughout Saint Paul addressing ideas or themes relevant to the river. Micro-grants could encourage local industries to work with artists, provide in-kind goods and services, or even host artists-in-residence to maintain the strong ties that industry has to the GRP. Similarly, micro-grants could encourage new industries to occupy or create programming for sites adjacent to the river. Opportunities abound for positive change brought about by environmental engineers, river cleanup groups, “green” industries, and cultural organizations (such as BareBones Productions).
“Public art is a part of our public history, part of our evolving culture and our collective memory. It reflects and reveals our society and adds meaning to our cities. As artists respond to our times, they reflect their inner vision to the outside world, and they create a chronicle of our public experience.”

Public Art Association, Philadelphia

PARKING GARAGE TREATMENT WITH DIGITAL PRINTING AT KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

PLAYGROUND SCULPTURE BY TOM OTTENNESS IN NEW YORK (PHOTO COURTESY OF THE ARTIST)

STREET PAINTING DURING OPEN STREETS DAY ON MINNEHAHA AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS
Intersection Improvements

Chapter 6: Plan Recommendations - The Gorge Reach

Interpretive Recommendations

Example of an inset map from the Great River Passage Master Plan

The inset maps on the following pages are used to show the locations of the overlooks, as identified in the GRP Master Plan. Refer to the GRP Master Plan for more information about the other labeled elements.

* Red icons represent proposed items.
Interpretive Recommendations

Gorge Reach

Meeker Dam
Shadow Falls

Lock & Dam #1

Hidden Falls Regional Park Overlook

Former Ford Assembly Plant

Hidden Falls Regional Park

Two Rivers Overlook

Historic Fort Snelling

Interpretive Recommendations
Interpretation by Location
Opportunities are presented below for distributing the interpretive elements just described throughout the GRP. The GRP Master Plan identified these sites as particularly ripe for interpretation and suggested key ideas based on the project team’s on-site research and assessment. As the City implements these interpretive recommendations, it could reserve space for future interpretive art opportunities and balance permanent installations with ephemeral ones.

GORGE REACH

Mississippi River Boulevard
The GRP Master Plan identifies the need for new interpretation or improvements to existing elements at key places along Mississippi River Boulevard.

Historic Meeker Dam is a place of discovery, and each visit offers a different experience based on the river’s stage. The historic remnants of the dam are hidden when the river is high but visible when it is low. This is the northernmost stop on the GRP and an ideal opportunity to introduce and orient visitors to the GRP.

- **Design**: From the bluff, visitors receive an orientation to the GRP and are encouraged to descend to the river. As they hike the twisting pathway down to the river, they leave the city behind and enter a more natural setting. Any elements or structures adjacent to the river need to be able to withstand floods and seasonal changes, and a low impact, sensitive touch should be employed at the river’s edge.

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Urban Wilderness and River of Industry subthemes.

- **Public Art**: Elements along the route to the dam and at the dam site should be both functional and interpretive, reflecting the transitional experience from an urban to a natural setting. Visitors’ discovery of the historic dam could be enhanced by replacing utilitarian benches and picnic tables with functional yet artistic artifacts that both merge with and emerge from the landscape.

- **Overlook**: An vista-style overlook would encourage visitors to explore the riverside by bringing them closer to its beauty. Amenities could include a kiosk, a low-profile wayside facing the river gorge, a bike maintenance station, and a drinking fountain. Site maintenance will require selective clearing to establish and maintain the view.

- **Wayside**: A kiosk would have four sides—two with GRP maps and two with interpretive information. The primary subtheme here would be River of Industry, with stories about the historic dam and its use. The secondary subtheme would be Urban Wilderness to convey that although visitors can see the Minneapolis skyline from the bluff, they will retreat into a more natural environment as they make their way down the path to the historic dam site.
The Shadow Falls Creek overlook is a landmark terminus for Summit Avenue, which makes its way from the Cathedral of Saint Paul near downtown to its end here at the Mississippi River. The view of the Minneapolis skyline and the Shadow Falls site merges the past, present, and future.

- **Design:** Here, the river meets with Saint Paul’s great residential street, and nature and the history of settlement intersect. Already used as a gathering place, modest improvements to the space between the memorial obelisk and the limestone bluff would encourage opportunities for intimate storytelling and musical performance.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the More Connected and Change Over Time subthemes.

- **Overlooks:** There are two lookout-style overlooks at this location—one on the south side of the creek valley and one on the north side. The southern, gathering place-style overlook is at the end of Summit Avenue and is among the river’s most visited spots. The ground plane should be graded and additional seating, perhaps arranged as a small amphitheater, provided to encourage informal gatherings. The northern overlook should be updated to a lookout-style when feasible to include a bench, wayside, and drinking fountain.

- **Waysides:** Along the paved trail (northern overlook) and adjacent to the parking area (southern overlook), waysides could convey stories year-round. The subtheme expressed at the northern overlook would be More Connected, with stories about settlement along the river and the intersection of trails, roads, and water that come together at this site. The subtheme expressed at the southern overlook would be Change Over Time, with stories about the creek that feeds into the Mississippi River here and how the landscape around it has changed over time.
At Mississippi River Boulevard near Hartford Avenue, there are two existing overlooks identified in the GRP Master Plan. The northern overlook has a low-profile wayside adjacent to a parking area, and the southern overlook has a stone wall topped with a railing that provides a clear view of the river gorge.

- **Design:** As visitors wind along the boulevard and adjacent paved trail, they catch occasional glimpses of the river peeking through the trees. A small parking area lets drivers stop safely to enjoy the view, benches let hikers and bikers take a break, and side streets connect neighborhoods to the flow of the boulevard and the river below. The design of these small but delightful places along this winding residential road reinforce a connection with the river.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the A Special Place for Many People and Change Over Time subthemes.

- **Overlooks:** The two existing overlooks should be improved to align with a lookout overlook style and should each include at least a bench, drinking fountain, and low-profile wayside. Site maintenance may require selective clearing to establish and maintain river views.

- **Waysides:** The existing wayside should be updated to adhere to the GRP Guidelines, and a low-profile wayside should be added at the southern overlook. At the northern overlook, a low-profile wayside would convey the A Special Place for Many People subtheme through stories about events along the boulevard and about how the river and trails influence people’s lifestyle, past and present. At the southern overlook, a rail-mounted low-profile wayside would convey the Change Over Time subtheme with stories about the geologic forces that shaped the river gorge visitors experience at this location.

### Ford Lock & Dam #1
Ford Lock and Dam #1 is a key example of the working river, conveyed in a monumental way by the dam itself. The kiosk panels should be updated to align with the GRP Guidelines, and interpretive panels can convey the River of Industry subtheme with photographic documentation of the dam’s construction and operations. This would be a good location for an audio station that plays a song about working on the river, whether a traditional song or a contemporary version by a local artist.
Hidden Falls Regional Park

Annual performances by BareBones Productions have transformed lower Hidden Falls Regional Park into a Halloween venue drawing audiences from throughout the metro region. This success suggests the possibility of more events at the site, and similar use of the upper bluff and overlook.

- **Design**: Refreshing this overlook location will preserve and interpret the early twentieth century, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-built walls and stairs from the upper bluff down to the falls. In concert with the Ford site redevelopment, the upper part of this park should be designed as a community gathering place for performances, presentations, and events. A re-imagined overlook, with reconfigured pathways and parking, would support these activities and connect the park to the neighborhood.

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the A Special Place for Many People, Change Over Time, and Dakota Landscape subthemes.

- **Public Art**: For special events, engage artists to create temporary installations using only natural materials along the stream’s path to the river. Create partnerships with performance troupes or arts organizations to stage performances.

- **Overlook**: An improved gathering place-style overlook will preserve and maintain the historical stone wall and create a functional space for performances and large gatherings, as well as informal gatherings. Infrastructural support (e.g., electricity, water, and lighting) for performances as well as vendors (e.g., food trucks) would help to create a destination gathering place. A simple architectural screen could conceal port-o-potties used during events.

- **Wayside**: A four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretive information. The primary subtheme here would be Change Over Time, with stories about the CCC-built stairs and wall. The secondary subtheme would be A Special Place for Many People to convey stories about the history of the site and the surrounding neighborhood. A low-profile wayside would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told through both a graphic panel and audio station. Development of these stories should engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists and both Dakota and English languages.

Ford Plant Redevelopment

Whatever function and form the redeveloped Ford site adopts, it should connect to the river at Hidden Falls Regional Park as was envisioned in the GRP Master Plan. The stream feeding the falls should be day-lighted within the Ford site, and the selection of pavings, plantings, and functional elements should resemble the elements within the park. In this way, the new inhabitants of the redeveloped area and the neighborhoods beyond can experience a daily connection to the river.

Public art can contribute to this experience. Information about the site’s redevelopment is available at the City’s website: http://www.stpaul.gov/21stCenturyCommunity
Hidden Falls Overlook Example

Unifying Elements:
- Entry Benches
- Bike Racks
- Overlook Signage
- Information Kiosk
- View Escarpments
- Vegetation
- Lighting
- Receptacles

Signature Elements:
- Amphitheatre Seating (local furnishings)
- Interpretive Signage
- Paving
- Drinking Fountain

Landmark Feature:
- Multi-purpose Amphitheatre
- Firepit
- Council Ring

Parking reconfigured to improve circulation and buffering. Separates cars from overlook.

Row of Ornamental Trees guides visitors to Overlook.

Garden

Stormwater Features surrounding new lot

Inclined lawn with seating creates a multi-purpose amphitheatre space.
- Informal seating around edges of irrigation
- Formal, high-capacity seating on benches
- Intimate, intimate seating around fire pit

Interpretive Recommendations

Hidden Falls Overlook Example GRP Redesign
Interpretive Recommendations

Valley Reach

MInnesota River

Upper Lake

Crosby Lake

Crosby Farm Park

Pickerel Lake

Lilydale Regional Park

Victoria Park

Pike Island

Island Station

Cherokee Regional Park

Crosby Farm Park

Crosby Lake

Pike Island

Upper Lake

Crosby Farm Park

Crosby Lake

Lilydale Regional Park

Victoria Park

Island Station

Cherokee Regional Park

Valley Reach
VALLEY REACH

Shepard Road
As visitors drive, bike, and walk along the Mississippi River, their experience transforms in concert with a changing environment. Although Mississippi River Boulevard, Shepard Road, and Warner Road form an essentially continuous route, the user experience varies greatly moving along the river from one end of the Passage to the other.

- **Design:** The experience of moving alongside the river can be choreographed in subtle yet profound ways that respond to the different contexts of nature and human development, to time of day, and to the seasons.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time and Dakota Landscape subthemes.

- **Public Art:** Travelers’ awareness as they move along this changing route can be heightened by engaging a team of environmental designers, dance choreographers, theatrical lighting designers, and visual artists to develop a plan for public art that promotes safety, reduces speed, and creates a gateway experience at key locations (see GRP Master Plan, page 111).
  - An ensemble of places along the Samuel H. Morgan Trail should be created—an active pedestrian, skating, and cycling trail for rest, reflection, and viewing of the changing character of the river as it passes through Saint Paul. Teams of artists and landscape architects would use a shared palette of natural materials and plantings to create “micro-environments,” with forms and detailing related to the surrounding natural, to urban, to working-river contexts.
  - Bike maintenance stations should be integrated into some of these places.

- **Overlooks:** There are four overlooks recommended for this part of the GRP, one existing overlook in need of some improvement and three new overlooks along the Sam H. Morgan Regional Trail.
  - The Two Rivers overlook at Shepard and Gannon roads, should be improved to at least repair the brick ground surface and update the low-profile wayside to adhere to the GRP Guidelines. This overlook provides a spectacular view of Fort Snelling and the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. Improvements to this overlook and its interpretive programming should align with recommendations for a GRP Gathering Place overlook.
  - Three lookout overlooks are recommended for this segment, two along the Sam H. Morgan Trail (at the end of Rankin and Alton streets) and one at Fountain Cave. These overlooks should include a bench, a wayside, a drinking fountain, and at least two bike maintenance stations among the three overlooks.

- **Waysides:** Low-profile waysides along the Sam H. Morgan Trail, one at each overlook, would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme, with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station, and the Change Over Time subtheme, with stories about the changing ecosystems visible from the overlook. When Dakota stories are told, development should engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists to tell the story in both Dakota and English languages. A low-profile wayside at the Fountain Cave location would convey the Change Over Time subtheme with stories about the cave and its history as a world famous landmark and tourist attraction that has changed as the city has grown.
Interpretive Recommendations

**Watergate Marina**

The marina is a locale for pleasure, recreation, and simply getting out on the river. It serves a functional purpose of getting people into their boats efficiently during its operating season.

- **Design**: The design of interpretive elements should celebrate recreation on the river as well as its significance to the Dakota people. Interpretation should work in tandem with the Environmental Education Center described in the GRP Master Plan (page 114).

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Urban Wilderness and Dakota Landscape subthemes.

- **Public Art**: Artists could add playful elements to this serviceable, workaday environment of fences, utilitarian structures, and boat slips. With paint, fabric, and nautical materials, the fun of being on the river can start on shore.

- **Wayside**: A low-profile wayside would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station. When Dakota stories are told, development should engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists to tell the story in both Dakota and English languages.

**Crosby Farm Regional Park**

Crosby Farm Regional Park includes about 6.7 miles of paved trails that run along shady, wooded bottomlands next to the Mississippi River, along the marshes of Crosby Lake, and past scenic picnic areas, connecting to Mississippi River Boulevard. Fishing is a popular activity at the park, where people can expect to catch primarily pan fish in Crosby Lake and Upper Lake. This natural landscape provides passive recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat.

- **Design**: This site exemplifies the Urban Wilderness subtheme and the visitor experience should celebrate not only the site’s history, but also its current importance for recreational opportunities in all seasons.

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time, Urban Wilderness, and Dakota Landscape subthemes.

- **Public Art**: Public art can tell the story of what took place at this area, of agriculture and early farming in the region. It is hard to image how a farm occupied this site, and sculptures and outlines of the historic structures would help bring that past back to life. Similarly, a hand-pump drinking fountain would both enhance the visitor experience by providing a trailhead amenity and evoke the site’s history.

- **Waysides**: The existing four-sided kiosk should be updated to adhere to GRP Design Guidelines with revised orientation and interpretive panels. The primary subtheme here would be Change Over Time, with stories about the farms that once thrived here. The secondary subtheme would be Urban Wilderness, to convey stories about the natural history of the site and the recreational opportunities available. A low-profile wayside would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told with both a graphic panel and an audio station. When Dakota stories are told, development should engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists to tell the story in both Dakota and English languages. In addition, a series of trailside markers could further convey the Urban Wilderness subtheme by providing information about flora and fauna visitors might see along the trails and link this to conservation and stewardship messaging.
Victoria Park
This site provides multiple opportunities for public art, including custom seating or benches, trailside sculpture, and programmed artistic events.

- **Design:** This new park is currently under construction. The interpretive elements at this site and the visitor experience should align with the goals articulated in the Victoria Park Master Plan within the context of the GRP.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time subtheme.

- **Public Art:** Access to the river could inspire kayak choreography. The short expanse of bridge structure supporting Shepard Road provides a secluded “loggia” at the river’s edge—a unique setting for performances and temporary art installations to be viewed from the river as well as from the park, and providing river access for park visitors.

- **Overlook:** A new vista-level overlook could benefit from a landscape architect and artistic collaboration.

- **Waysides:** A rail-mounted low-profile wayside would convey the Change Over Time subtheme with stories about changes to the river and bluff they see in front of them.
Lilydale and Cherokee Regional Parks

Cherokee Regional Park includes playgrounds, tennis courts, basketball courts, fire pits, grills, and other amenities spread out across about 180 acres of land. This is one of Saint Paul’s most visited parks, and its popularity is enhanced by two open-air shelters used throughout the season. Cherokee is an active park while Lilydale is planned and designed as a natural area for passive recreational uses.

- **Design**: These two parks, though proximate, have distinct characters. Cherokee Park is a lively, bluff-top gathering place with spectacular views of the river valley and downtown Saint Paul. Lilydale, nestled between the river and bluff, is a hidden gem that provides remarkable opportunities for discovery. The design of the spaces and chosen interpretive elements should be tailored to these distinctions. At Cherokee, the design should celebrate connections—the contemporary with the past, the bluff with the city, the neighborhood with the river. At Lilydale, the design should celebrate the sense of discovery—of fossils, of the site’s industrial past, and of the plants and animals that thrive in this landscape. (At the time of this report, the status of the Fossil Beds related to safety, stability of the bluff, and continued public access is being investigated.)

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time, Dakota Landscape, Urban Wilderness, and A Special Place for Many People subthemes.

- **Public Art**: Public art can play a role in enhancing any built amenities, such as picnic shelters or council rings, and even bathroom facilities. In this setting, fossil imagery should be considered, along with imagery related to the site’s industrial past. Artists in residence could work with River’s Edge Academy students to design projects that support soil remediation efforts and foster stewardship of the surrounding community.

- **Overlook**: There are three overlooks recommended for this part of the GRP: two existing ones in need of improvement and one new, gathering place-style one above the Fossil Beds.

  - The overlook at the High Bridge should be improved to a GRP vista-style overlook. Art could be used to convey a sense of discovery, highlighting the urban wilderness visitors experience at the site. Here, visitors will feel the whole city on display. To open up views, replace the railing with glass etched with native fauna (or insert glass sections in the railing). Native plantings and new pavement should be used to improve the aesthetics of this overlook area, and a slightly elevated seating platform would offer a special viewing experience. If possible, use stone from the former High Bridge for seating or an interpretive marker.
The other existing overlook is adjacent to the park’s main parking area. This overlook should be improved as a GRP lookout-type overlook to include a bench, wayside, and drinking fountain.

- The new gathering place-type overlook would be located above the Fossil Beds. The overlook would be designed to preserve quality trees and create a functional space for performances and gatherings. Selective clearing would open up views to the river and opposite shoreline. Infrastructural support (e.g., electricity, water, and lighting) for performances as well as vendors (e.g., food trucks) would help to create a destination gathering place. The gathering space could be designed as an amphitheater or as a council ring with a central fire pit. This overlook could also feature a public art project that frames the view, using materials endemic to the area, such as limestone boulders.

- Waysides: At the High Bridge overlook, a rail-mounted low-profile wayside would convey the Change Over Time subtheme with stories about changes to the river and downtown—the view seen from this location. At the Parking Lot overlook location, a low-profile wayside would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told with both graphic panels and an audio station. When Dakota stories are told, development should engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists to tell the story in both Dakota and English languages.

- At the Fossil Beds overlook, a GRP four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site. The primary subtheme here would be Urban Wilderness, with stories about the fossil beds and former brickworks located below the bluff. The secondary subtheme would be A Special Place for Many People to convey stories about the surrounding neighborhood and the history of settlement on the bluff.

Island Station
Island Station Power Plant was a coal power plant on the Mississippi River that became obsolete in 1923, before construction was even completed. The plant functioned until 1975, when it was decommissioned and used for storage. Ten years later, portions of the building were converted into studio apartments for local artists and, for a time, a colony of a half-dozen to a dozen houseboat dwellers moored at the plant. In the early 2000s, redevelopment attempts started and stalled, and the entire structure was razed on March 16, 2014.

- Design: The redevelopment of the site should consider its context within the GRP and include interpretive experiences that connect this site and its stories with the overall Passage experience.

- Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the River of Industry and Dakota Landscape subthemes.

- Public Art: Use this site as a multi-platform venue for a variety of art activities, from exhibitions to performance events. These could include theatrical productions that tell the story of the GRP and connect learning goals of K-12 classrooms with programming by local arts organizations (e.g., the History Theatre). Outdoor venues may provide opportunities for temporary sculpture displays with thematic directions reinforcing interpretation goals.

- Overlook: A new gathering place-type overlook would provide spectacular views of the valley and downtown. The overlook would be designed to create a functional space for performances and large gatherings. Infrastructural support (e.g., electricity, water, and lighting) for performances as well as vendors would help to create a destination gathering place.

- Waysides: A GRP four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site. The primary subtheme here would be River of Industry, with stories about the history of the site and power plant that once stood on the site. The secondary subtheme would be Dakota Landscape, with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station. When Dakota stories are told, development should engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists to tell the story in both Dakota and English languages.
DOWNTOWN REACH

Harriet Island Regional Park

Harriet Island is the Great River Gathering Place, hosting all manner of cultural events, art installations, and ceremonies. Although named for the city’s first public school teacher, the Park’s importance to the city is due to Justus Ohage, who acquired the island and donated it to the city in 1900 on the condition that it be used as a park. Its popularity has waxed and waned with the health of—and interest in—the Mississippi River. Although it was once truly an island, it is an island now in name only, as its back channel was filled in 1950 to connect it to the shore. Today, Harriet Island offers fine views of downtown, walking access to the river, a Bed and Breakfast in a vintage towboat, paddleboats, vast grounds for festivals, a stage, and the refurbished WPA pavilion designed by the pioneering African-American architect Clarence Wigington. There are also trails linking it to Lilydale Regional Park.

- Design: Because of the site’s history, interpretation at Harriet Island should be told through the lens of health and healing. The site is regularly used for large festivals, and new interpretive elements should enhance the visitor experience rather than impinge on current programming.

- Programming: Interpretive elements should align with the River of Industry, Dakota Landscape, More Connected, and Change Over Time subthemes, with creative programming for recreational activities such as yoga, Frisbee, and other group activities aligned with the health and healing lens.

- Public Art: Cast artifacts, such as items used by bathers and quotes from stories that took place here, could complement rail-mounted waysides. Elements could be added at strategic locations that evoke, and promote, health and healing—sculptural exercise stations, a healing garden or labyrinth at the west end of the island, healthy picnic tips, or an orchard or community garden with artist-designed trellises or hand-painted signage. Harriet Island also lends itself to the fresh and new—sidewalk murals, questions to ponder; and an artful viewing scope could focus on the City’s present and look forward to its future.

- Overlook: A low-profile wayside should be added to the existing Levee overlook.

- Waysides: A four-sided kiosk near the Wigington Pavilion entrance would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site. The primary subtheme here would be Change Over Time, with stories about the history of the site, especially those related to health and healing, and place name information. The secondary subtheme would be Dakota Landscape with stories told with both a graphic panel and an audio station. When Dakota stories are told, development should engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists to tell the story in both Dakota and English languages.
  - At the Levee overlook, a rail-mounted low-profile wayside would convey the More Connected subtheme by interpreting the view from this location across the river and up Chestnut Street toward the Cathedral of Saint Paul.
  - A series of rail-mounted low-profile waysides along the river would interpret the view across the river through the Change Over Time subtheme by conveying stories of settlement, urban development, and ecological changes along the river.

[Image of interpretive recommendations]
Raspberry Island Regional Park
Here is, at once, a locale in the center of activity and a separate place of reflection. Raspberry Island can be seen from downtown's tall buildings, bluffs, and bridges, and it provides one of the few river access points—allowing people to touch the water at the city’s heart. Raspberry Island hosts enduring public art projects within its artful and tranquil landscape, including James Carpenter's Schubert Bandshell and a fountain by Craig David. It also serves as a dramatic setting for temporary public art installations and performances.

- **Design:** The site is used regularly for performances, and new interpretive elements should enhance the visitor experience rather than impinge on the current programming.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Dakota Landscape and More Connected subthemes.

- **Public Art:** The site is ideal for a variety of performances telling the Mississippi River's story in new and inspiring ways. From traditional storytelling to historical narrative theatrical productions, Raspberry Island can tell the river's history in ways that cannot be done elsewhere.

- **Wayside:** A low-profile wayside, or series of small waysides, would convey the Dakota Landscape subtheme with stories told with both graphic panels and audio stations.

Downtown and Kellogg Boulevard
Many Saint Paulites introduce visitors to their city at Kellogg Mall. With the highest number of people visiting, living, or working within walking distance to any overlook in the corridor, it is an ideal introductory starting point for newcomers to the GRP. The GRP Master Plan recommends the expansion of the current river-facing public mall with a river balcony that would extend public access to view the river (See GRP Master Plan, page 139).

- **Design:** Kellogg Mall is home to a quality assemblage of public art projects conveying the settlement story of the city, including a fountain, cast terra cotta reliefs along the railing, and the Saint Paul Cultural Garden, a collaboration among visual artists and poets. The vistas suggest opportunities for panoramic illustrative reliefs that tell the story of the West SideFlats and the city's industrial heritage. The mall has also been used for temporary installations and easily accommodates group events and small performance activities. As new interpretive elements are added, they should complement the existing programming and enhance the visitor experience.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time and River of Industry subthemes.

- **Public Art:** As the mall expands through the river balcony concept, existing public art will be built upon through informative and inspiring artistic concepts that encourage exploration of the GRP.

- **Overlook:** There are three overlooks recommended for this part of the GRP. One existing overlook is in need of some minor improvement and two are new, vista-style GRP overlooks.
  - The existing overlook at Kellogg Mall Park should be improved to include a Welcome Center (i.e., a small structure, kiosk, or space within a riverside building) as described in the GRP Interpretive Facilities recommendation.
  - As the river balcony concept from the GRP Master Plan develops, new, vista-style GRP overlooks should be added at Market and Walnut streets. These overlooks should include at least signature elements for visitor comfort such as focal furnishings, shade elements, and drinking fountains, as well as interpretive signage.

- **Waysides:** A series of rail-mounted low-profile waysides along the river balcony would interpret the view across the river through the Change Over Time subtheme, by conveying stories of settlement, urban development, and ecological changes along the river. The River of Industry subtheme should be conveyed through stories of river-based industries, past and present. Audio could be used to share stories in different languages spoken by settlers.
West Side

The West Side, located south of downtown Saint Paul and is the only Saint Paul neighborhood on the west bank of the Mississippi River. In the late 1800s, the West Side was occupied by Dakota Indians and later by French-Canadian, Irish, and German immigrants, some of whom farmed the area. The West Side has extensive frontage on the Mississippi River and a system of natural caves formed in the limestone river bluffs. The GRP Master Plan identifies a Levee Riverwalk here (see GRP Master Plan, page 142) and the West Side Flats Master Plan (www.stpaul.gov/westsideflats) provides more detail about the development of this area.

- **Design:** As the Levee Riverwalk on the West Side becomes a vibrant, destination promenade, interpretation can convey the history of the working river and its influence on the site. The design here should take its cue from the working river and the water flowing around, and sometimes over, the site. The interpretive elements at this site and the visitor experience should align with the goals articulated in the West Side Flats Master Plan within the context of the GRP.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time, A Special Place for Many People, and More Connected subthemes.

- **Public Art:** Along the Levee Riverwalk, artist-designed seating elements could be made from the remnants of the site’s industrial past and could involve artists working in residence at the iron foundry on the site. In addition, artist-designed story-telling scopes (when visitors look through them, they can hear or see a narrative unfold) could be used to convey the stories of the site. To celebrate and illustrate the working river, a water wheel sculpture could be commissioned to generate power for lighting or some other function.

- **Overlook:** A new, vista-style GRP overlook should be added at the Green Stairs, located on the bluff at the end of Hall Street. This overlook should include at least a bench, bike maintenance station, drinking fountains, and a wayside.

- **Wayside:** Located along the Levee Riverwalk, a GRP four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site. The primary subtheme here would be Change Over Time, with stories about changes in the natural history of this flood-prone area. The secondary subtheme would be A Special Place for Many People with stories about history of the site, especially settlement. Audio could be used to convey stories in different languages represented by the settlement stories. A low-profile wayside at the Green Stairs overlook would convey the More Connected subtheme by interpreting the view from this location across the river toward downtown.
Lower Landing Park

Lower Landing Park is just outside of downtown Saint Paul where the Mississippi River makes its second major bend. The park includes a historic dock that took in hundreds of ships per day during its peak and is still utilized by tows and passenger steamboats.

- **Design:** The design of this space and its interpretive elements should celebrate the legacy of river transportation and commerce, using forms and materials that reinforce this design direction.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the **River of Industry** subtheme.

- **Public Art:** Artwork at Lower Landing Park can recall early settlers who disembarked in Saint Paul. Provide interpretive sounds or text, possibly embedded in pathways or site furnishings. Consider using the excursion boat as a metaphor for the history of arriving and leaving at the Landing. A "soundscape" installation of hidden speakers throughout a field or along a section of trail could recreate the sounds of the Landing in its heyday: What did a working river sound like in 1880, in 1920, and later?

- **Overlook:** A new, lookout overlook at a park landform would include at least a bench, drinking fountain, and wayside.

- **Waysides:** A low-profile wayside would convey the **River of Industry** subtheme to highlight the site’s history as a riverside landing place.
### Interpretive Recommendations

**Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary**
Through community engagement and a shared sensibility about the natural qualities of place, this sanctuary has become a collection of subtle public art. The art has helped raise awareness of the natural beauty of the site and involve youth in cleanup and stewardship projects. There are several structures that have interpretive elements, although some have too much text. There is also a nicely arranged amphitheater to host storytelling, performances, and other gatherings.

- **Design:** This sanctuary space, carved out of a former industrial site and undergoing a remarkable transformation, exemplifies Saint Paul’s history of settlement and how different people and industries have transformed the landscape. This is a significant site for Dakota people, and any interpretation on the site should involve Dakota elders, artists, and other community members. To ensure that Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave) is interpreted appropriately, the City should work with Dakota elders and artists to select art and develop meaningful stories about the cave’s significance. Although the extant structure will be replaced, remnants could help retain memories of the site’s industrial past. A community garden demonstration project could further build on the work that has been done. The continued development of the site should take its design cues from what has already been established—the amphitheater with stone seating, weathered steel signage, and cut-outs of plants and animals relevant to the site and its stories. The interpretive elements and visitor experience should align with the “Urban Oasis” goals of the site within the context of the GRP.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Dakota Landscape and Change Over Time subthemes.

- **Public Art:** Artwork or artist-designed benches along the path leading to Lowertown would reinforce this important new corridor and engage the talent that lives or works in Lowertown. Each bench or piece of artwork could tell a story or prompt conversation about nature (or Bruce Vento, for whom the sanctuary is named). The piers supporting the current Kellogg Boulevard Bridge could serve as canvases for murals or mosaics celebrating the plant life in the area, and the future bridge should be artfully conceived to frame views from the Nature Sanctuary and to support the interpretive objectives of the site. Consider hiring summer artists-in-residence to support the interpretive objectives of the site. Consider hiring summer artists-in-residence to support the interpretive objectives of the site. Consider hiring summer artists-in-residence to support the interpretive objectives of the site. Consider hiring summer artists-in-residence to support the interpretive objectives of the site. Consider hiring summer artists-in-residence to support the interpretive objectives of the site. Consider hiring summer artists-in-residence to support the interpretive objectives of the site.

- **Waysides:** Located along the trail leading toward Lowertown, a GRP four-sided kiosk would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the site. The primary subtheme here would be Dakota Landscape, with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station. The secondary subtheme would be Change Over Time, with stories about changes in the natural history of this once industrial area.

**Indian Mounds Regional Park**
The Indian Mounds are the most notable sacred site along this stretch of the river. For this reason, public art in their vicinity should be understated and respectful of the site’s historic and contemporary significance. Public art and interpretive elements should be developed in close consultation with American Indian elders and leaders. In addition to being a significant site for Dakota people and the Hopewell people before them, this park is an integral part of the neighborhood, where residents frequently gather at the picnic shelter and playground.

- **Design:** The dramatic landscape of ancient mounds and view of the river valley should inspire design at this site. Any interpretation should involve Dakota elders, artists, and other community members to determine what is appropriate in this location, and to develop meaningful stories about the significance of the site.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Dakota Landscape, Change Over Time, and More Connected subthemes.

- **Public Art:** The overlook could feature an artfully designed fire pit for nighttime storytelling. A panoramic relief could tell the story of the view here at the widest point in the region’s river valley. Art should pay homage to American Indian history and mound making as a symbol of a culture that has lived here for hundreds of years. Dakota artists should be invited to propose contemporary projects that help interpret these ancient mounds in a contemporary context. The old picnic facility could be repurposed as a venue for creating and displaying art, or for performances. This would be an ideal location for an artist-in-residence program that works with neighbors and youth to help transform the shelter annually into an open art project. All activities and programming should convey the importance of preservation and stewardship of this site.

- **Overlook:** There are two existing overlooks at this part of the GRP—one at the geologic marker and one above Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave).
  - The existing geologic marker overlook should be improved to be a gathering place-type overlook. The overlook would be designed to preserve and maintain the stone wall and create a functional space for gatherings, including a council ring with a central fire pit.
  - The existing Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave) overlook should be improved to be an vista-type GRP overlook. This location should include at least a kiosk, benches, drinking fountains, shade elements, and waysides.

- **Waysides:** Add a four-sided kiosk adjacent to the parking area east of the mounds to align with GRP Guidelines. The primary subtheme here would be Dakota Landscape, with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station. The secondary subtheme would be More Connected, with stories about settlement on the bluff and in the surrounding neighborhood.
  - Add a four-sided kiosk adjacent to the parking area at the Wakan Tipi (Carver’s Cave) overlook to align with GRP Guidelines. The primary subtheme here would be Dakota Landscape, with stories told through both a graphic panel and an audio station. The secondary subtheme would be Change Over Time with stories about how the city has changed over time. Complementary rail-mounted low-profile waysides will expand on these subthemes to interpret the view of the City and the broad river valley.
**FLOODPLAIN/WETLANDS REACH**

**Warner Road (DNR facilities)**
The DNR building could include a Gathering and Interpretive Center as described in the GRP Interpretive Facilities recommendation above. Recommended as a gathering and meeting place for guided experiences along the GRP, the facility should include visitor comfort amenities and a bike maintenance station.

- **Design:** Sustainability and stewardship are the design inspiration throughout the floodplain/wetlands reach. Materials used should be from sustainable sources and interpretation should promote and encourage stewardship activities. Here, the GRP mantra—more natural, more urban, more connected—is readily apparent. Visitors can see and experience urban elements like downtown and industry, natural spaces, and the connection between and among them—rail lines, trails, road, and the river. Fostering stewardship for all aspects of the GRP will ensure that its stories are understood for generations to come.

- **Programming:** Interpretive elements should align with the Change Over Time and A Special Place for Many People subthemes.

- **Public Art:** An artist-designed wall relief in the interpretive center could provide "hide and seek" geocaching exploration of the surrounding landscape—opening a hinged rock makes a water snake appear, and moving a lily pad uncovers fish swimming below. Interpretive art installations should help young and old audiences alike contemplate the vast and diverse life forms found throughout the area, though mostly out of view. Connect the human industry of this part of the river with the energy of the natural world.

- **Overlooks:** Two new, lookout overlooks, one at Little Pig’s Eye and one along the northern segment of the Highwood Bluff Trail, should include at least a bench, drinking fountain, and wayside.

- **Waysides:** A new four-sided kiosk at the Gathering and Interpretive Center would have two panels with GRP maps and two with interpretation about the GRP. The primary subtheme here would be Change Over Time, with stories about changes in the natural history of the area. The secondary subtheme would be A Special Place for Many People, with stories about different types of recreational opportunities available throughout the Passage. Audio could be used to convey stories in different languages based on audience needs.
This site has spectacular views from the river bluffs of downtown and Pig’s Eye Lake—home to a large heron rookery. Hiking and biking trails wind along streams and bluffs, providing recreational opportunities in all seasons.

- **Design**: As noted above, sustainability and stewardship are the design inspiration throughout the floodplain/wetlands reach. Materials used should be from sustainable sources, and interpretation should promote and encourage stewardship activities. Design elements in the more remote areas of the reach should take their cue from the natural materials and elements that are distinctive of this wetlands setting.

- **Programming**: Interpretive elements should align with the Urban Wilderness subtheme.

- **Public Art**: To encourage visitors to observe its varied wildlife, commission artist and architect teams to design wildlife viewing blinds. The blinds could have tasteful, unobtrusive interpretive visuals on the interior surfaces. The wildlife viewing experience would be enhanced with a periscope-type sculpture that provides a unique view of the habitat from a 20-foot elevation. To provide safe access through the wetland areas, boardwalks should be installed. They should be designed with handcrafted carvings that depict natural elements or tracks of wildlife. These could depict the life cycle of a frog, the wingspan of a crane, or beaver tracks along the edge.

- **Overlooks**: Two new, lookout-style overlooks along the Highwood Bluff Trail would include at least a bench, drinking fountain, and wayside, and one overlook could include a bike maintenance station.

- **Waysides**: A low-profile wayside at each overlook location could convey the Urban Wilderness subtheme by providing information about flora and fauna visitors might see along the trails and linking this to conservation and stewardship messaging.

Together, these interpretive recommendations will create a cohesive visitor experience across the Passage. From overlooks, whether a gathering place or a lookout location, visitors are connected to spectacular views as well as stories of Saint Paul’s natural, cultural, and historical fabric. Linking overlooks and riverside locations through self-guided and guided experiences will encourage visitors to explore more of the Passage, whether they choose to walk, bike, or drive. The City can build community support and foster stewardship for these special places in the heart of Saint Paul by implementing these elements through community partnerships, creating a place that is truly more connected.
Native plant species are recommended throughout the GRP to promote ecosystem health, create a dynamic setting, and foster stewardship.
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
Implementation Plan

After months of planning and meetings, research and conversations, this document establishes the Interpretive Plan for the Great River Passage. Now the real work begins.

The most immediate next step is to establish a GRP Executive Director as a Saint Paul Parks and Recreation Department staff position (see the GRP Master Plan, which provides guidance for creating a dedicated staff position in section 7.1 and in its Delivering the Vision section on page 167). The importance of a single point of contact to oversee the redevelopment and planning implementation efforts along the corridor is critical to success. This role is critical for the current and on-going GRP interpretation initiatives as well as for ongoing outreach and development initiatives. This person would be the liaison between and among the stakeholders and partners who are involved in implementing the GRP plans—both the Master Plan and this Interpretive Plan—and in promoting the goals and objectives of the Passage.

Responsibilities for this position relating to interpretive planning would include:

- Communicate regularly with agencies or entities whose interest overlay the GRP boundary. For example, Saint Paul Scenic Byway, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA), and the Saint Paul Grand Round bike trail all could have interpretive or wayfinding elements within the GRP that should coordinate with the look and feel of GRP interpretation.
- Create and maintain a database of community groups and stakeholders who could partner with the City to develop interpretive elements, participate in design reviews, and provide overall guidance on developing and maintaining the identifying elements of the GRP.
- Coordinate reviews of interpretive elements as they are being developed. Implementation of interpretive elements along the GRP may be undertaken by the City or by community partners. Elements, especially those developed by community groups, will need oversight to ensure they are adhering to the GRP design guidelines and will create a consistent and unified look among elements across the Passage.
- Establish or coordinate with an existing Friends group. Ideally, for the GRP, rather than establishing a new Friends group, the City could establish a partnership with an existing organization whose mission aligns with the goals for the GRP. Some potential partners for a GRP Friends organizations are Friends of the Parks and Trails of Saint Paul and Ramsey County, Friends of the Mississippi River, or the Mississippi River Fund.

The next critical step will be to determine who will take which roles within the highest priority items. Funding will need to be raised, people mobilized, and plans formed. Each component will need to develop its own goal and audience statement before proceeding. Each component will require additional research and planning and direction, yet each must be conscious of the whole and should continually reference back to the foundations set in this process. In addition, Metropolitan Council mandates, included in the Thrive MSP 2040 Plan and the Regional Parks Policy Plan 2040, for equity and multi-modal access to regional parks and trails within the metro area, will need to be considered for all forms of communication, awareness, and access, including interpretive messaging.

Funding

This implementation plan recommends that the City take on the responsibility of developing the overlooks and the website. The development of the other interpretive elements, which could also be directed by the City, provide opportunities for partnerships. Minnesota Historical and Cultural Heritage Grants (Legacy grants) are a potential source of funding for many elements and potential partners such as community groups, friends organizations, district councils, and other entities may have access to alternative funding streams.

Priorities for Implementation

To ensure meaningful implementation that is incremental and achievable, projects need to be prioritized. The highest priorities for implementation are select overlooks and gateway elements. These elements will start defining the GRP in a bold way. Gathering place overlook locations, especially those where a site is currently being developed or undergoing redevelopment, are among the highest priority, as are public art elements along Shepard Road that are intended to slow traffic and create a more inviting environment for pedestrians and cyclists.

The next priority items for implementation are vista and lookout overlooks and wayside locations. These sites will add depth to visitors’ GRP experience by adding a layer beyond the elements developed first. The locations slated for future development are the lowest priority because their timeline is based on several factors outside the purview of this plan. The interpretive elements in these locations should be integral into the site development process.
The Mississippi River near Hidden Falls Regional Park
Cost

Cost ranges are estimates based on design and fabrication/installation of the elements described. Costs could vary once a final design and specific elements are selected. Costs could also be decreased somewhat if multiple related items are completed at once. Costs do not include utility work or similar infrastructure costs that are the purview of the City.

Implementation Matrix Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highest priority items should be undertaken as soon as possible and completed in the next one to three years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mid-priority items should be undertaken and scheduled for implementation in three to five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lowest priority items should be undertaken and scheduled for implementation in five to eight years. Low priority items are not unimportant, but are those items that should be undertaken after higher priority items are completed or underway, or as funding allows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level of Effort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Effort</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>These items require a relatively low level of effort for the City to implement. For example, either an implementation partner would be identified to develop and fund the project or the City would identify funding and hire a consultant to develop the element(s). In addition, little is required of the City in terms of site preparation. For example, a site may need to be graded and a wayside installed, but no utility or significant landscaping is required. In terms of community outreach, the anticipated outreach for development would be targeted to a few key stakeholder groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>These items require a relatively higher level of effort for the City to implement. For example, multiple implementation partners would be identified to develop and fund the project or the City would identify funding and hire a consultant to develop the element(s). In addition, a moderate amount of effort is required of the City in terms of site preparation. For example, in addition to grading, a site may need several elements installed, significant landscaping, or existing utilities may need to be adapted for the recommended use. In terms of community outreach, the anticipated outreach for development would be targeted to several key stakeholder groups with limited community engagement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>These items require the highest level of effort for the City to implement. For example, multiple implementation partners would be identified to develop and fund the project or the City would identify significant funding and hire a consultant to develop the element(s). In addition, a high amount of effort is required of the City in terms of site preparation. For example, a site may need significant landscaping and new utilities for the recommended use. In terms of community outreach, the anticipated outreach for development would be targeted to several key stakeholder groups with extensive community engagement. Also, if the site is on public land and/or receiving federal funding or permitting the project may have to comply with state and federal preservation laws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Implementation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Components</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Level of Effort</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORRIDOR-WIDE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRP Executive Director</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>To be determined by the City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Website</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>(included with Website cost above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-Guided Experiences</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio/Visual Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$$-$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Phone Tour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile App</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$$-$$</td>
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<td><strong>Guided Experiences</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretive Tours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretive Talks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshops</td>
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<td>Special Events</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$$-$$</td>
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<td><strong>Public Art</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rite of Fire &amp; Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>As Below, So Above</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big &quot;S&quot; Silt Sculpture</td>
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<td>Micro-grants</td>
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<td>Implementation Components</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Level of Effort</td>
<td>Cost</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadow Falls Creek - South Overlook</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>$$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadow Falls Creek - Waysides</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford Ave - South Overlook</td>
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<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford Ave - Waysides</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>$$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside - Kiosk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside</td>
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<td>low</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
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<td>low</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sam Morgan Trail - West Overlook</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Morgan Trail - East Overlook</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain Cave Overlook</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Rivers Waysides</td>
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<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM Trail Waysides</td>
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<td>Fountain Cave Wayside</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>$$$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Components</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Level of Effort</td>
<td>Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 - High</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - up to $50,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Watergate Marina</th>
<th>Priority, site needs, and cost are dependent on Marina redevelopment</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wayside</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Art</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Crosby Farm Regional Park</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wayside Kiosk</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waysides</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Art</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Victoria Park</th>
<th>Site needs and cost are dependent on Park development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overlook</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wayside</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>medium</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Lilydale &amp; Cherokee Regional Parks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Bridge - Overlook</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parking Lot - Overlook</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fossil Beds - Overlook</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waysides</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Art</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Island Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overlook</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wayside - Kiosk</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>medium</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Audio</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Components</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Level of Effort</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 - High</td>
<td>2 - Mid</td>
<td>3 - Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWNTOWN REACH</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overlook at Levee (existing)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayside - Kiosk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waysides</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>$$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raspberry Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waysides</td>
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<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>low</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown and Kellogg Blvd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority, site needs, and cost are dependent on site redevelopment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellogg Mall Park - Overlook</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>$$</td>
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<tr>
<td>River Balcony at Market Street - Overlook</td>
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<td>high</td>
<td>$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut Street - Overlook</td>
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<td>$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waysides</td>
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<td>medium</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
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<td>medium</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome Center</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>$$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Side</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Stairs Overlook</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside - Kiosk at Levee Riverwalk</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
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<td>$</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Landing Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landform Overlook</td>
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<td>Waysides</td>
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<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Components</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Level of Effort</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary</strong></td>
<td>2 - Mid</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>$5,000 - $10,000 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside - Kiosk at trail to Lowertown</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>$5,000 - $10,000 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
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<td>low</td>
<td>$</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indian Mounds Park</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wakan Tipi / Carver’s Cave - Overlook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayside</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FLOODPLAIN/ WETLANDS REACH</strong></td>
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<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warner Road / DNR facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Pig’s Eye - Overlook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highwood Bluffs - North Overlook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayside - Kiosk</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waysides</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Pig’s Eye Lake and Highwood Bluffs</strong></td>
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<td>medium</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Working With Partners
The GRP Master Plan set the stage for sustainable parks and open space, ecological restoration and economic development, and connecting the city, its neighborhoods and people, to Saint Paul’s unique Mississippi River resources. This Interpretive Plan provides a holistic approach to realizing the master plan’s vision for interpretation along the Great River Passage corridor, including creating and strengthening community connections. The importance of fostering meaningful partnerships among the many local, regional, and national stakeholders, including agencies and organizations, cannot be overemphasized. Partners need a shared vision and strategy to preserve, manage, and interpret the sites along the corridor. Interpretation can and should be developed by many organizations and agencies, dependent upon compatible missions and availability of resources. The key is that anyone who develops and implements an interpretive element, program, or exhibit project within the Passage does so within the framework of the GRP Interpretive Plan.

There are many organizations and agencies with interest in, and jurisdiction over, the Passage. Therefore, the City needs a process for building strong partnerships among individuals, groups, agencies, and organizations with shared interests, who will collaborate on implementing interpretive strategies throughout the GRP.

The GRP Master Plan defines strategies for cultivating strategic partnerships (page 171) and this Interpretive Plan begins developing those strategies by identifying potential partners to take on implementation opportunities and refining City procedures for collaborating with partners during the implementation process.

Working with Native American groups
To implement interpretive recommendations aligned with the Dakota Landscape subtheme or Dakota stories, the City and its partner should seek out and engage Dakota artists, storytellers, and sound artists to help strengthen the presence of Dakota heritage in the landscape.

EXISTING COLLABORATION DOCUMENTS
The Saint Paul Parks and Recreation Department has developed several documents that outline and describe the cultivation and inclusion of partners in developing and implementing projects. Based on a review and analysis of those City-provided documents, a Partner Collaboration Checklist (below) has been developed to help guide the implementation of the interpretive recommendations.

The City’s Design Project Communication Plan document details internal communications and opportunities for non-city staff participants to be involved in projects from design to implementation. The Design Advisory Committee (DAC) aims for a total of ten non-city staff participants; previous non-city staff participants could be identified as potential partners for future projects and future non-city staff participants could come from GRP interpretive projects partners. The Partner Collaboration Checklist is primarily based on this City-provided document.

The City’s Community Engagement Matrix should be updated frequently with innovative forms of community engagement. The GRP Executive Director should use the Matrix when working with project partners to identify potential stakeholders and develop a strategy for engagement. The City’s Meeting Evaluation Form should be used to evaluate community engagement strategies listed on the Matrix.
POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Potential partners are identified from GRP workshop attendees, project team recommendations, TAC recommendations, and the GRP Master Plan (Community Participation A.4, page A64). Potential partners are categorized by three attributes: financial support, advocacy or program support (see GRP Master Plan, page 171). This list should be maintained by the GRP Executive Director and updated as needed.

Financial Support
Mississippi River Fund
The McKnight Foundation: Mississippi River Grant Program
The PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program
US Environmental Protection Agency: Environmental Education (EE) Grants- Region 5
Trust for Public Land
Metropolitan Council
Capitol Region Watershed District

Advocacy
Friends of the Parks and Trails of St. Paul and Ramsey County
Friends of the Mississippi River

Program Support
Minnesota Geocaching Association (MnGCA)
All My Relations
American Composers Forum
Arts scouts
Barebones Productions
Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary
Body Cartography Project
Capitol Region Watershed District
Capitol River Council
Century College
Chicano Latino Affairs Council
Citizen Science Programs
College and University art programs
COMPAS Community Art
The Confederation of Somali Communities in Minnesota
Dakota County Parks

district Councils
DNK's Adopt-a-River Program (and sculpture project)
Festivals (Cinco de Mayo, Winter Carnival Wishes for the Sky, Children's Festival, Flutag, etc.)
Forecast Public Art
Friends of the Parks and Trails of St. Paul and Ramsey County
Great River Greening
Growing West Side
Heartland Restaurant & Farm Direct Market
Highland District Council
Historic Fort Snelling
Historic St. Paul
History Theatre
Intermedia Arts
Juxtaposition Arts
KFAI Radio
Kulture Klub Collaborative
The Loft Literary Center
MacNelly Smith College of Music
MAW (Art on Wheels)
Minnesota Children's Museum
Minnesota Composers Forum
Minnesota History Center
Minnesota Humanities Center
Minnesota Literary Council (journeys and Civic Engagement)
Minnesota Museum of American Art
Minnesota Public Radio
Minnesota Society of Sculptors
Mn Artists
Mississippi Market
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (NPS)
Mississippi River Parkway Commission - Minnesota
Mu Performing Arts
NEDA (Neighborhood Dev. Agency)
Neighborhood House
Nice Ride
Northern Lights
Ordway Center for the Performing Arts
Outward Bound School

Penumbra Theatre
Project Wet (Water Education for Teachers)
Public Art Saint Paul
Ramsey County Conservation District
Ramsey County Rail Authority
River's Edge Academy
Saint Paul Almanac (and the Storymobile)
Saint Paul Riverfront Corporation
Science Museum of Minnesota
Shubert Club
Skewed Vision
Springboard for the Arts
St. Paul Arts Collective
St. Paul Chamber Orchestra
St. Paul Heritage Preservation Commission
St. Paul NAACP
St. Paul Public Library
St. Paul Public Schools
TPT Public Television
UMN Showboat,
Urban Oasis
Urban Roots
West 7th Street/ Fort Road Federation
West End Arts
Works Progress
WSICO (West Side Community Organization)
Youth Farm Project

As suggested in the GRP Master Plan (page 171), to grow the list of potential partners the GRP Executive Director should integrate contacts from partner databases into the master Saint Paul Parks and Recreation database and/or execute an opt-in campaign through partner communication channels (e.g., email, newsletter, social networks).
PROCEDURES FOR COLLABORATING

These procedures build on the City’s Design Project Communication Plan. The GRP Master Plan identifies the need for a “Partner Toolkit” (page 171), and this checklist could be part of that toolkit to enable potential partners to easily understand how the process for partnership with the City works.

Partner Collaboration Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Project Start</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ TASK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify a project for implementation</td>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify potential partners from the GRP Potential Partners list</td>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify any potential funding streams that will be used to implement the project</td>
<td>City and Partner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Define the following:
- The project scope of work
- The roles and responsibilities of the partner and City in the project development process
- The benefit of partnership on this project for both the partner and the City? (Benefits could include the following: matching funds, meeting space, community recognition, etc.)
- Options for potential partners outreach. There are different approaches for reaching perspective partners, speak with your supervisor to discuss the best method of outreach for a specific project.
- Option 1: Targeted outreach to individuals from the community living close to the project site or with an interest or expertise in the interpretive element being implemented. If specific individuals or groups are not known, working through the District Council could narrow the search for appropriate potential partners.
- Option 2: Broad outreach could include posting a request for proposals for City-funded projects or sending a “Call for partners” email, such as the following, to the relevant potential partners or organizations.

Subject: CALL for PARTNERS: name of project
Great River Passage is seeking potential partners for Name of project in Address, Ward, District. The scope of work for the project includes list work to be included in the scope of the project. The budget for the project is $XXXXX with an anticipated timeframe of Month Year to Month Year.

Potential roles for partners include: list role of partners. Participating partners will receive this support from City.

Please call me at XXX-XXX-XXXX or email me at EMAIL with questions by [date].

Thank you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Start</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ TASK</td>
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Design Phase Construction Documents and Construction

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<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Follow the City process established in the Design Project Communication Plan from Design Phase through project completion.</td>
<td>City and Partner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✓ TASK</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the collaboration process by seeking feedback from project partners. There are different approaches to obtaining feedback such as, online surveys and informal meetings. The project team should discuss and determine the best method of evaluation.</td>
<td>City and Partner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Analyze the feedback from the final evaluation and meeting evaluation forms. Refine the Partner Collaboration Checklist to reflect suggested improvements. | City |
APPENDIX A:
FOUNDATIONS REPORT
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APPENDIX B: WORKSHOP ACTIVITY CHART
APPENDIX C: LEMONADE STAND ACTIVITY GUIDE
APPENDIX D: WORKSHOP RESULTS

Submitted By:
106 Group
370 Selby Ave
St. Paul, MN 55102

CONSULTANT TEAM:
Anne Ketz, 106 Group, Principal-in-Charge
Regine Kennedy, 106 Group, Project Manager
Brooke Ditzu, 106 Group, Outreach Coordinator
Marika Proctor, 106 Group, Assistant Outreach Coordinator
Jack Becker, Forecast Public Art

FUNDING:
Made possible by the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund through the vote of Minnesotans on November 4, 2008. Administered by the Minnesota Historical Society.

Cover images courtesy of Sonja Restad, 106 Group

Great River Passage – Workshop Report

106 Group
OVERVIEW

The Great River Passage (GRP) Interpretive Plan is one of the first implementations of the GRP Master Plan. The Interpretive Plan will provide information about the historical, natural, and cultural resources along the Passage and recommendations for interpreting the stories and resources of the Mississippi River and Passage. Through the interpretive planning process, the project team will identify and engage with stakeholders and will actively seek ways to include the many cultures and communities who have knowledge and stories to share.

This Foundations Report summarizes initial public engagement efforts. From these foundations, the project team will develop the Interpretive Plan.

Acknowledgements

CLIENT PROJECT TEAM
Mike Kimble, City of Saint Paul, Parks and Recreation Department
Don Ganje, City of Saint Paul, Parks and Recreation Department

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC):
John Anfinson, National Park Service, Mississippi National River & Recreation Area
Robert Ferguson, Saint Paul Heritage Preservation Commission
Tim Griffin, Saint Paul Riverfront Corporation
Anne Hunt, City of Saint Paul, Mayor’s Office
Larry Peterson, Fort Snelling State Park
Patrick Seeb, Saint Paul Riverfront Corporation
Lucy Thompson, City of Saint Paul, Planning and Economic Development Department

Project Summary to Date

This interpretive planning project is one of the first steps in the implementation of the GRP Master Plan, approved by the Saint Paul City Council on April 10, 2013. This project aligns with the City of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation Department’s mission statement:

*To help make Saint Paul the most livable city in America, Saint Paul Parks and Recreation will facilitate the creation of active lifestyles, vibrant places, and a vital environment.*

The GRP project team invited individuals to participate as members of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) based on their ability to assist with identifying stakeholders; to provide continuity with previous GRP planning; to provide knowledge and expertise on resources and stories of the river; and to participate in select project activities.

Due to time constraints and topic overlap, the City agreed to combine topics identified in the GRP Master Plan as follows:

- Commerce & Control, Economic, and River Transport
- Ecological, Native Culture, Immigration, and Home & Shelter
- Food, Health, and Recreation

The project team met with the TAC on Friday, May 2, 2014 (10:00 am-11:00 am) at Saint Paul City Hall, Room 42. During the meeting, participants clarified the TAC members’ roles and expectations; discussed criteria for stakeholders; and scheduled workshop dates, times, and locations. The TAC members later provided suggestions for stakeholders to invite to the workshops by topic.

The GRP project team made particular effort to attract diversity among the stakeholders. The team identified specific individuals and groups, some of whom do not typically attend public meetings and workshops, who would likely have an interest in the interpretive planning process for the GRP. When specific individuals were not able to attend, the team asked that they send a qualified representative in their place. In cases when a potential stakeholder was interested in multiple or all topics, they were free to choose a workshop or workshops in which to participate. Workshop participants were also asked to host outreach activities aimed at gathering information from their communities or the communities they serve.

106 Group staff coordinated with the client project team and the TAC to develop three stakeholder workshops, adjusting the topic groupings and activities in response to stakeholder feedback.
INTERPRETIVE FRAMEWORK

Interpretive planning recommends interpretive elements and experiences that support an organization’s vision and mission. The interpretive framework considers place-specific historical, cultural, and natural resources to be interpreted.

The interpretive framework presented here was developed during the GRP Master Plan planning process and recorded in the plan in section 5.4 (pages 77 – 83). This framework establishes an interpretive approach aimed at integrating history and culture into all aspects of GRP development. The GRP Master Plan identified objectives for achieving this integration through interpretation. This section of the plan also included a mission, principles to guide interpretation, interpretive goals and objectives, and an interpretive theme and topics.

Objectives

The GRP Master Plan commits itself to the following objectives specific to preservation and interpretation of the river corridor in Saint Paul. The interpretive plan will provide direction for the City to achieve the second objective. The first objective is a separate and extensive undertaking, and the third objective builds on the interpretive plan.

Objective 1: Identify, evaluate, designate, preserve, and protect the historic resources within the Great River Passage.
- Implement recommendations of the City's Preservation Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan.
- Complete a corridor-wide inventory and assessment of cultural and historical resources within the River corridor.
- Incorporate historic elements into improvements recommended under the master plan.
- Prepare a baseline inventory of all historic resources, including sites and districts already designated, in the Great River Passage.

Objective 2: Develop a comprehensive interpretive plan and specific strategies for implementation.
- Develop interpretive themes.
- Develop non-traditional strategies for interpretation and storytelling.
- Protect and interpret historic and cultural resources.

Objective 3: Promote interpretation of the corridor's history, culture, and unique resources.
- Develop partnerships to protect and interpret unique resources within the corridor.
- Link historical and cultural interpretive programs with the City's existing environmental education program.
Mission
The GRP Master Plan established the mission for the Passage:

The Great River Passage strives to be a regional asset of national significance that is more natural, more urban, and more connected.

Principles
The GRP Master Plan established principles to guide interpretation:

Interpretation in the GRP will:
- Convey factual information and authentic stories
- Convey different perspectives on the history of places and resources
- Foster preservation and restoration of historic resources through education and understanding
- Foster partnerships among the many local, regional, and national agencies, organizations, and stakeholders
- Create a cohesive visitor experience linked to the Passage’s theme and subthemes
- Complement additional interpretation and visitor experiences in Saint Paul
- Be accessible to the greatest extent possible (e.g., ADA compliant)
- Ensure interpretation is not intrusive to the unique sense of place
- Inform site development and visitor orientation and wayfinding
- Foster discovery and contemplation (i.e., encourage visitors to accurately understand the site while also asking questions and provoking visitors to draw their own conclusions)
- Encourage visitors to learn more from the many resources available beyond the places visited

Goals and Objectives
The GRP Master Plan defined interpretive goals and objectives. Interpretation within the GRP will:

- Educate visitors about the history and heritage of the Great River Passage
- Provide visitors with engaging and relevant experiences
- Provide opportunities for people of diverse perspectives and backgrounds to appreciate the site and its history
- Attract local, regional, and national heritage tourists to the Great River Passage
- Establish consistent interpretive messages
- Build a cohesive group of partners and stakeholders who can effectively preserve, manage, and interpret the site
- Improve visitor orientation and wayfinding
- Develop and enhance the landscape
- Develop guided and self-guided tours
- Connect visitors to other themes-related resources beyond the Passage
- Provide opportunities for visitors to engage in stewardship
- Evaluate and report progress toward objectives
- Ensure the interpretive experience is not intrusive on the natural environment

Theme
The GRP Master Plan established the interpretive theme and topics, which expand on the theme. These elements guided the development and facilitation of workshops:

The Mississippi has influenced the development and sustained cultures of Saint Paul throughout time.

Topics

Food: The Mississippi has nourished people throughout history.
River Transport: The Mississippi has served as the major transportation highway throughout history.
Shelter: The Mississippi has defined and shaped our neighborhoods.
Recreation: Enjoying the river.
Commerce & Control: For more than a century, man has tried to control and harness the Mississippi to be a working river.
Economic: What are the many opportunities that the river has provided throughout history?
Ecological: The river sustains life.
Health: How has the river contributed to the health of the people throughout history?
Native Culture: What has been and is the experience along the river for the past 12,000 years?
Immigration: The immigration experience and the role of the river in that experience.
WORKSHOPS

Overview
The GRP project team, with input provided by TAC members, identified key stakeholders for workshop participation based on the following criteria:

- Their ability to make a valuable contribution to the planning process through their knowledge of and interest in river resources and stories
- Their expertise with one of the ten interpretive topics developed during the GRP master planning process
- Their potential interest in building partnerships with different groups along the corridor
- Their ability to promote inclusion with diverse or underserved populations within the GRP area

The City invited specific individuals and community groups to participate based on topics relevant to their interest and expertise. Below is a summary of the workshop logistics, topics, and attendance. All workshops were held from 3:30pm-7:00pm at the Wellstone Center in room 212.

Workshop 1: May 19, 2014
- Focus topics: Food, Health and Recreation
- Attendees: 25 stakeholders and 6 TAC members
- Project Team:
  - City of Saint Paul: Mike Kimble and Don Ganje
  - Consultants: (106 Group) Regine Kennedy, Anne Ketz, Brooke Dirtzu, and Chris Johnson; (Forecast Public Art) Jack Becker and Bob Lunning

Workshop 2: May 29, 2014
- Focus topics: Ecological Resources, Native Culture, Immigration and Home & Shelter
- Attendees: 15 stakeholders and 4 TAC members
- Project Team:
  - City of Saint Paul: Mike Kimble and Don Ganje
  - Consultants: (106 Group) Regine Kennedy, Anne Ketz, Brooke Dirtzu, and Chris Johnson; (Forecast Public Art) Bob Lunning

Workshop 3: June 5, 2014
- Attendees: 12 stakeholders and 2 TAC members
- Project Team:
  - City of Saint Paul: Mike Kimble and Don Ganje
  - Consultants: (106 Group) Regine Kennedy, Anne Ketz, Brooke Dirtzu, Sonja Rostad, and Marika Proctor; (Forecast Public Art) Scott Wende

Process
The goals for these workshops were:

- To discover stories
- To reveal resources
- To make connections

Each workshop consisted of two breakout sessions that included a mix of individual, small group, and large group activities. Consultant team facilitators, led by 106 Group, guided participants through a series of activities aimed toward achieving the workshop goals.

Break-Out Session One began with an ice-breaker word association exercise as a way to foster a storytelling environment. Facilitators asked participants to share a word to describe the Mississippi River. A scribe wrote the words from the activity on a flip-chart.

Following the ice-breaker, facilitators asked participants to begin sharing and recording their stories of the GRP. This consisted of a brainstorming session in which participants shared who they last visited the river with and where along the Passage they chose to go. Next, the facilitators asked participants to respond individually and then engage with a partner to think through and fill-in an Activity Chart (see Appendix B). The chart was designed to assist participants in classifying and communicating their ideas effectively with guiding questions about the who, what, and where of their experience. The project team started by suggesting several categories for the who: out-of-town visitor, a millennial (young adult), an 8-year-old, and an 80-year-old.

Individuals worked on the chart independently, then shared their stories with a partner, and then amongst their small groups where reactions and discussions were encouraged. A scribe captured the small group discussion on a flip-chart with the title "story response." This collaborative discussion was designed to allow participants time to process their thoughts, as well as time to discuss with a partner, in order to maximize participation in the large group discussion. The outcomes of each activity are presented in the Outcomes section below. Finally, participants came together in a large group where each small group shared a summary of their collective stories.

Break-Out Session Two was a facilitated process that involved placing resources and stories onto a map of the GRP to determine patterns and connections between the stories. Starting with the Activity Charts and Story Response discussion, facilitators directed participants to write stories onto color-coded post-its that correlated to the original ten topics (Commerce & Control, Economic, River Transport, Ecological, Native Culture, Immigration, Home & Shelter, Food, Health, and Recreation) and place the post-its on the map. As the discussion evolved, participants continued to share further experiences, stories, and their knowledge of resources along the river. Using the map as a visual aid, the small groups discussed connections, patterns, and gaps. The discussions were recorded on a flip chart and the summaries of these findings were then shared in a large-group setting.
The workshop ended with a presentation of Next Steps, which noted future engagement opportunities, namely the community outreach lemonade stands, future workshops (as applicable), and the opportunity to attend the final plan presentation.

**Outcomes**

After each workshop, 106 Group staff tracked the stories, places, and discussions for combined analysis, then completed an exploratory data analysis, which included reviewing the data set for the main characteristics of stakeholder responses, mapping out the data set in a chart, and summarizing the findings. The summarized results reported below combine input from the three workshops.

**Summarized Results for Break-Out Session One Activities:**

During the word association activity, the most frequently used words were:

- Birds
- Connections
- Deep
- Extreme
- Historic
- National
- Natural
- Play
- Power
- Travel

From the three workshops, we collected 59 Activity Charts that included 205 stories. In addition to participants responding to the targeted 10 topics, 21 new topics emerged from the stories. Each emerging topic that was referenced in a story was recorded and analyzed for frequency. The top three emerging topics were:

1. Change over time (cycles, transformation, and restoration): 86 references
2. Sense of historical importance (the historical importance of the GRP from glacial formation to the founding of Saint Paul to modern accomplishments): 64 references
3. Urban wilderness (exploring wilderness in an urban area): 58 references

From the Activity Chart, we compiled a list of named destinations in the GRP and charted the frequency. 65 different destinations were named; the top five locations were:

1. Hidden Falls: 16 references
2. Harriet Island: 15 references
3. Indian Mounds Park: 15 references
4. Lilydale Park and Trails: 14 references
5. Along the River (general location on the land): 12 references

To encourage personal connections to the site, facilitators asked participants to imagine whom they would take to the GRP. In the 205 stories, there were eight categories of people named: out-of-town visitor, millennial (young adult), family, youth (5-15), toddler, 80-year-old (senior), adult, and all ages. The three most frequently imagined visitors were from the following categories:

1. Out-of-town visitor: 61 references
2. Millennial: 56 references
3. Youth (5-15): 55 references

We collected 172 statements during the Story Response activity (each statement recorded on the flipchart is considered to be a single data point), then linked each reference to one of the 21 topics that emerged from the Activity Charts and analyzed it for frequency. The top three emerging topics were:

1. The GRP is fun (many opportunities for recreation and fun, including biking, canoeing, partying, public events, and exercise): 30 references
2. Access to the river (need to get "down to the river," or know how to get to the water, ADA issues, and barrier issues): 26 references
3. Urban wilderness (exploring wilderness in an urban area): 21 references

**Summarized Results for Break-Out Session Two Activities:**

We collected 40 statements during discussions of connections, patterns and gaps (each statement recorded on the flipchart was a single data point) and then associated each reference to one of the seven top emerging topics from the Activity Charts and analyzed it for frequency.

The top two emerging topics were:

1. Change over time (cycles, transformation, and restoration): 9 references
2. The GRP is fun (opportunities for recreation and fun, including biking, canoeing, partying, public events, and exercise): 8 references
NEXT STEPS

This document establishes the foundations of the GRP Interpretive Plan. With this in place, we move forward to further analyze the results of the workshops and coordinate local community outreach activities (lemonade stands). Analysis of the workshop and outreach activities’ outcomes will inform locations for the site visit and development of the interpretive plan.

Community Outreach – Lemonade Stands

A series of lemonade stand events will take place during July to reach a wider stakeholder base and gather further community input. Lemonade stand materials will be provided by the 106 Group and the stands will be facilitated by workshop participants who expressed interest in hosting a lemonade stand event. 106 Group staff will coordinate with these individual organizers to set-up an outreach event. The organizers will submit their event results to the 106 Group and we will use it to inform the selection criteria for the site visit. See Appendix C for the Lemonade Stand Activity Guide.

Site Visit

Our core project team and TAC members (as they are able) will attend an eight-hour site visit. The locations for the site visit will be informed by further analysis of the workshop data and may be informed by information gathered during lemonade stand events.

The sites to be visited are to be determined, but will include:

- vista and flats (i.e., a good view into or out of the river valley)
- at least one site with existing interpretation
- at least one site currently without interpretation
- at least one site with multiple media/outputs options (all visited sites will be assessed for interpretive potential)

Other criteria will be considered with City and TAC input during the site visit planning and after review of this Foundations Report and lemonade stand outcomes.

Plan

106 Group will produce an interpretive plan that accomplishes the tasks outlined in the RFP. Our interpretive planners, Anne Ketz and Regine Kennedy, will lead this effort, bringing in specific team members to develop and refine the recommendations based on input gathered in workshops and community outreach efforts, and during the site visit. The Plan will be developed in two phases:

Draft Plan

The Draft Plan will be presented to the City and TAC during a two-hour meeting; initial review comments will be gathered at that time. Following a 28-day review period, the City’s project lead will provide consolidated written comments to Regine Kennedy, the 106 Group project manager; a conference call will follow to clarify comments.

Final Plan

Following the review of the Draft Plan, 106 Group will revise the document as needed and submit it to the City and TAC for final review and approval. Following a two-week review period, the City’s project lead will provide consolidated written comments to Regine Kennedy, the 106 Group project manager. Following final revision, 106 Group will present the Final Plan during a two-hour public open house.

Project Schedule

The following schedule has been determined in cooperation with the City’s project lead and may be adjusted as presentation dates are determined.

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<th>GRP Interpretive Plan</th>
<th>Work Days</th>
<th>Review Days</th>
<th>Project Deadline</th>
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<td>Review</td>
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<td>Public Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closeout Package</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dec 12, 2014</td>
<td>Fri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec 31, 2014</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contract End Date: March 2, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX A: STAKEHOLDER LIST

Representatives from the following organizations participated in the workshops.

Bare Bones Productions
Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary
Capitol Region Watershed District
Century College
Chicano Latino Affairs Council
City of Saint Paul
Community Programs in the Arts (COMPAS)
Dakota County Parks Administration
Desnoyer Park Association
District 1 Council
Friends of the Parks and Trails of Saint Paul and Ramsey County, MN
Growing West Side
Heartland
Highland District Council
Minneapolis Rowing Club
Mississippi Market
MLMP (Monarchs) Citizen Science
MN Composers Forum
MN Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Nice Ride
NPS Visitor Center
Outward Bound School
Ramsey County Conservation District
Ramsey County Rail Authority
Saint Paul City Ward 4
St. Cloud State
Saint Paul NAACP
Minnesota Centennial Showboat
University of Minnesota
Urban Oasis/Bravely Be
Ward 2- City of Saint Paul
West 7th Street/Fort Road Federation
West Seventh Enhancement Coalition
West Seventh Resident
WSCO
### APPENDIX B:
WORKSHOP ACTIVITY CHART

**IMAGINE YOU ARE SHOWING SOMEONE THE GREAT RIVER PASSAGE**

Examples for Your People: College friend visiting from out-of-town; your 80-year-old grandmother; your 8-year-old nephew; a foreign exchange student; and/or a Millennial (ages 14 - 34)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1: Independent</th>
<th>Step 2: Pairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where would you take them?</td>
<td>What story would you tell them?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What would they want to know?</td>
<td>What would surprise them?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: Does your partner have a different perspective about this place or story?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your People</th>
<th>Where would you take them?</th>
<th>What story would you tell them?</th>
<th>What would they want to know?</th>
<th>What would surprise them?</th>
<th>Notes: Does your partner have a different perspective about this place or story?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C: LEMONADE STAND ACTIVITY GUIDE

Purpose:
To collect stories of the Great River Passage to inform the Interpretive Plan for the park.

What type of activity is this?
A story sharing activity

What will the outcome be?
A visual display of many stories of the Great River Passage

How many people?
As many as possible

Where should I do this activity?
Preferably where there are people gathered

What YOU will need
- Easel or wall space
- Table
- Something to stir the lemonade
- Container for lemonade
- Water
- Ice
- Tape

What WE will provide
- Map
- Post-its
- Lemonade mix
- Cups
- Markers/pens
- Pre-stamped packet to send stories back to us

Tip
This activity is meant to engage people walking by or at an event. Asking people to share a story should only take a few moments. Displaying people's stories on the map on a wall adds to the excitement and interest. Stories can be anonymous as to encourage people to share freely.

Directions for Facilitators:
Hang the map on a wall before a gathering in a high traffic area. Place the markers and post-its on a table next to the map. Write a story about the Great River Passage on a post-it and place it on the map as an example. As people walk by or into the event ask them to write down a story and place it on the map. Encourage people to think about favorite places, seasonal events, who they go with to the passage, and why. Thank people for sharing their stories!

After the event:
When the event is over, take a photo of the map and fold up the map carefully with the post-its still on it. Put the marker, post-its, and folded map in the pre-stamped and addressed packet. Then put the packet in the mailbox. Call Brooke at 651-403-8757 and tell me how it went or send an email to brookedirtzu@106group.com. If you prefer to drop off the completed activity materials in person, we are located at 370 Selby Ave, Suite 206, in St. Paul (five blocks east of the Cathedral).

Directions for Participants:
On any color post-it, write down a story or a favorite place you go along the Great River Passage. Have your friends, family, neighbors, and other people gathered or using the public space write down their stories. Then look at other stories and places that people wrote about. If you are inspired you can write another story on a different post-it and place it on the map.
## APPENDIX D: WORKSHOP RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Natural drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Rowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Surprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Universality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Greatest River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Misi-Zibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Extremes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Founding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Scenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Sandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>lifeblood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>traveling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>Sparkling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>Sacred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>Deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>Barges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>Explorers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Life-filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Activity-Word Association

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Amazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Unrealized potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Undeveloped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Homeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Natural</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Activity-Individual Charts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th># Your People</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1 Out of town</td>
<td>Mounds Park</td>
<td><em>Boaty of the Mississippi River</em> below: Hope well, Wild rice, waterfowl</td>
<td>Who used the resources &amp; how.</td>
<td>How much the landscape has changed.</td>
<td>Restoration story, Rigs Eye treatment plant as seen from upper lookout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1 80 year old</td>
<td>Mower's Lock &amp; Dam</td>
<td>Excursion boats, grain shipping</td>
<td>Where people came from. Why the river couldn't compete with railroads.</td>
<td>That it was complete in 1907 &amp; destroyed in 1912.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1 Child B</td>
<td>Beach at Hidden Falls</td>
<td>How kids used to wade into the river. How clean it was.</td>
<td>That it could be very shallow</td>
<td>How clean it was.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1 Millenial</td>
<td>Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary</td>
<td>Breweries-How St. Paul became a leading brewery town &amp; why, Jacob Schmidt</td>
<td>Types of beer why they stored it below in caves</td>
<td>Dakota Sacred site</td>
<td>Narratives of despoliation and restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1 Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Knowledge &amp; experience from a boat v. Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1 Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stories conflict with each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1 Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Birds not urban species found along the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 Out of town</td>
<td>Harriet Island</td>
<td>Rigs Eye and founding the city</td>
<td>How the River been used over time.</td>
<td>How you can dip your foot in the river.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 Child B</td>
<td>Canoeing in Gorge</td>
<td>River as a historical highway. Spring!</td>
<td>When it opens up</td>
<td>How wild it is.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 Millenial</td>
<td>On the bike paths</td>
<td>How people over time have loved the river</td>
<td>Can I have fun on the river?</td>
<td>How much fun it can be.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 Russia</td>
<td>An overlook showing sweep of the river</td>
<td>Importance of River in US History</td>
<td>Where did Tom Sawyer live? What about Mark Twain?</td>
<td>The vast size of the river</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 Out of town</td>
<td>St. Paul Culture Garden</td>
<td>The story of CF</td>
<td>who created</td>
<td>Artists &amp; poets created</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 80 year old</td>
<td>St. Paul Culture Garden</td>
<td>The story of who came before</td>
<td>Who it honors</td>
<td>Artists &amp; poets interpretation</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 Child B</td>
<td>Harriet Island</td>
<td>The world's greatest river closeness to water</td>
<td>where are the fish</td>
<td>Great lawn</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>2 Millenial</td>
<td>Wabasha &amp; River CR, Rigs Eye lake</td>
<td>Wilderness in the city</td>
<td>A space to check out the river</td>
<td>The great Bluffs</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>3 Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Wake Cafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>3 Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>How to get to the water? Accessibility, emotionally know what OT turn is back on river. Most of us live on Bluff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>3 Out of town</td>
<td>Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary</td>
<td>A couple of months ago took my dogs there. Learned that my new dog likes to swim. Also found this new part of the city.</td>
<td>What’s happening with the building?</td>
<td>The abandoned building- it's eerie &amp; fascinating</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>3 Millenial</td>
<td>Dog Park Under the high bridge</td>
<td>Tell a bout my older dog getting the courage to come there.</td>
<td>Point out where Island Station was- tell them about how I have a brick from it</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>3 Friend (20 something)</td>
<td>Hidden Falls Park- show them the falls, the beach, limestone</td>
<td>I would tell them about the smiley face killer &amp; about making horror movies in the park as a teenager</td>
<td>Tell them about the medalion hunt.</td>
<td>The fact that this is there- so close to the city, and so hidden</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>3 Other</td>
<td>Crosby Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Activity Individual Charts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Your People</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>Fountain Cave Site</td>
<td>How important this site was to early settlers to Minnesota</td>
<td>This was a very sacred place to the Native Americans</td>
<td>How we have been so insensitive to such an ancient site?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>90 year old</td>
<td>The Victoria Park overlook on the bluffs above the river</td>
<td>How do we want to establish a public trail and pizza oven at this site?</td>
<td>These would be a valuable asset to the neighborhood.</td>
<td>These should be prevented from being interfered with.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>To Island Station Site</td>
<td>How could we support the development of a living history museum?</td>
<td>What a missed opportunity. What is happening to Schmidt brewery?</td>
<td>Should have happened to Island station</td>
<td>How the city could be so lacking in foresight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>River Bike Paths</td>
<td>How many connections to the river we have lost?</td>
<td>We should be more innovative in re-establishing these connections</td>
<td>How much we have lost in the last 35 years. Actions speak louder than words.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>Sam Morgan Trail</td>
<td>This is where I started running. Could go for miles along the river &amp; see people out &amp; being active.</td>
<td>How far? Loops? Races?</td>
<td>40 people out on a daily basis</td>
<td>Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary, Monro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>60 year old</td>
<td>Crosby Farm Park, where Miss and MN Rivers meet</td>
<td>Crosby Farm used to be a working farm along the river. Where the town once important for under standing glass history.</td>
<td>What was grown? Who was Crosby? Why not a farm now?</td>
<td>The eagles that live there. Cats tails are edible (root &amp; stalk).</td>
<td>Bird watching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>Lilydale Park</td>
<td>This is where we can dig for fossils. They used to make bricks here too.</td>
<td>How old are the fossils? What creatures? Why don’t they make bricks anymore? Where are bricks made now?</td>
<td>You can find bricks &amp; even the old ovens there.</td>
<td>Shadow Falls *Paleontological survey by NPS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>Millenial River Bike Paths</td>
<td>How much we have lost in the river we have lost.</td>
<td>How many the river? How is the river?</td>
<td>Can you hit the river with a rock?</td>
<td>That there are so many fossils to see?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>Meeker Is. Lock &amp; Dam - launch a canoe</td>
<td>History of Meeker, purpose of Lock.</td>
<td>How fast the water is moving.</td>
<td>Now the water is moving.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>Pig eye lake by boat (higher water)</td>
<td>Native American Wild rice</td>
<td>The extent of the lands harvest</td>
<td>Settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>60 year old</td>
<td>Paddockville Road</td>
<td>Historical farmer’s &amp; establishment Crosby Farms and eating establishments</td>
<td>Montreal on historic meals and local food.</td>
<td>Menu on historic meals and local food.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>Hidden Falls by canoe</td>
<td>Ghost stories</td>
<td>If they could swim Yes. You can swim.</td>
<td>You can find bricks &amp; even the old ovens there.</td>
<td>Birds singing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>Sis &amp; Daughter in law</td>
<td>Alexel, Lucy &amp; by boat @ Mendota Beach</td>
<td>About the people &amp; proprietors. Probably brewing too.</td>
<td>Settlement History and dining establishments</td>
<td>Boats used to beach there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary</td>
<td>Tales about the ecosystem: Water, wildlife, bird, migrations</td>
<td>Native plant species and wildlife</td>
<td>The diversity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>80 year old</td>
<td>The Union Depot</td>
<td>Tales of the railways &amp; how St. Paul was once a food hub for the upper Midwest</td>
<td>Can we reconnect to other towns and markets?</td>
<td>The beauty of the restored Depot &amp; the views from the platform</td>
<td>Connection to Rochester (Mayo Clinic), healthy &amp; recreation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>The Farmers Market</td>
<td>Stories about all of the different local foods &amp; the cultures that produce them</td>
<td>Names &amp; flavors of unusual fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>Tasting flavor not previously experienced.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial [Niece and Nephew]</td>
<td>The Bluffs, overlooking the river from the west end of Summit Ave. &amp; River Rd</td>
<td>The Origin of Native American &amp; European farm settlements is centered around Fort Snelling</td>
<td>The history of the conflicts &amp; eventual peace &amp; cooperation between nations &amp; farmer-writers</td>
<td>That St. Paul was originally the bigger of two cities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>Boys Totem Town</td>
<td>The gardener has gone on &amp; is now happening</td>
<td>The area was formed in relatively recently. City kids in a &quot;Mural area&quot;</td>
<td>Changes to the city in recent times</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>80 year old</td>
<td>Mounds Park</td>
<td>How people decorated the mounds by farming &amp; picknicking on them</td>
<td>How old the mounds are, if there are any remains left, where the people lived who are buried there.</td>
<td>How many there used to be the relation between current recreation &amp; past sacred places.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>Fish Hatchery</td>
<td>Eagles eating fish that are raised</td>
<td>Can learn to fish, eagles coming back</td>
<td>How close to people the eagle &amp; how smart they are to be out there.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>Warner Pheasants Rd</td>
<td>Places to run</td>
<td>How many different things to see along the stretch thru downtown</td>
<td>Rail, boats/barges, house boats, homeless camps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>[Traveler from Spald</td>
<td>From the armpit of the mega mall but also the river to do their feet in the great Mississippi</td>
<td>The city was up on the river, turned its back and now is back</td>
<td>About the river</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>80 year old</td>
<td>[Resident of St. Paul]</td>
<td>Would ask them of their experience &amp; go to their choice in the hope that the river edge is accessible</td>
<td>Fencing in the past &amp; now is back</td>
<td>About the river</td>
<td>That it isn’t polluted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Child 8 [My grandnephw]</td>
<td>To the caves</td>
<td>The history of the river, what it is</td>
<td>The river starts in MN but goes to the Gulf</td>
<td>The river starts in MN but goes to the Gulf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>The city is up on the river, turned its back, now is back</td>
<td>The city was up on the river, turned its back and now is back</td>
<td>The river starts in MN but goes to the Gulf</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>The Bluffs overlooking the river</td>
<td>The city is up on the river, turned its back and now is back</td>
<td>The river starts in MN but goes to the Gulf</td>
<td>The river starts in MN but goes to the Gulf</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Child 8</td>
<td>The Brickyard</td>
<td>The brickyard</td>
<td>What happened to it?</td>
<td>How important this site was to the brickyard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>The Beer House Community &amp; the 2 restaurants</td>
<td>What happened to it?</td>
<td>What happened to it?</td>
<td>What happened to it?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Millennial</td>
<td>The General Store &amp; the Brewery</td>
<td>The view to the river</td>
<td>The view to the river</td>
<td>The view to the river</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Choice</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>Downtown St. Paul, Harriet Island, picnic/ Reflective City View</td>
<td>What story would they tell?</td>
<td>How their stories reflect in the scene they tell us what has changed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trying to paddle through the locks
80 year old Downtown/Harriet Island ADA access to river Wayfinding with interpretation
Brick yards looking for
What nature changes over time, the shifts in
Millenial Brick yards ruins How wild it is and far away
Out of town Past industrial object

Activity-Individual Charts
DATE # Your People Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Notes
19-May 13 Child 8 On the river by canoe! Ulalyse How the river helped form the city - why the twin cities formed - where they did by the river that before roads, trains, etc. This major method of travel was the river to see the city from that vantage point (to see familiar places from that angle)
19-May 14 Teachers of youth workers Mississippi- Coon Rapids to Boom Island Ulalyse River as a metaphor for their journey as educators Is the water safe? Will I fall in? What is that refuse processing plant? Beds? Fish? Trout on trip? Accessibility and recreation
19-May 14 7th Graders @ Creative Arts School Harriet Island Experience nature as classroom and teacher Swan/paddle...Is this for me? Urban youth They enjoy it
19-May 14 My Friend Kurt Paddleboarding Falling through the ice last December Where they can climb/play Public art
19-May 14 Out of town Swede Hollow Waves of immigrants, geology meets industry How did they live? Why did they leave? Natural feature: Railroad tunnel, canals, proximity to work - St. Anthony Falls
19-May 14 80 year old Millenial Harriet Island for a paddleford boat How much does it cost to use and where can they access? Concentration of activity through history
19-May 14 Out of town Mounds Park Bialy formations Burial mounds and connections to others View of river
19-May 14 80 year old Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary Pigs Eye river and rails arrivals so close to each other Multiple inhabitants Interpretation of activity
19-May 14 Child 8 Ulalyse Park Fossil beds That was underwater No Water Cafe and ?
19-May 14 Millenial Swede Hollow/ Bruce Vento Clean water for swimming Gaugier life?
19-May 14 Out of town Mounds Park For a big picture view How did they live? Why did they leave? Concentration of activity through history
19-May 15 Out of town Lilydale Park for a up close view How undeveloped the river is upstream from downtown
19-May 15 80 year old Millenial Harriet Island for a Paddleford boat The story of navigation on the river. More about the river's place in American history How undeveloped the river is upstream from downtown
19-May 15 Child 8 Pike Island
19-May 16 Millenial Hidden Falls to paddle to Harriet Island The story of the watershed and the water connection to the rest of the world How to get to the water How "green" and undeveloped the river is between JF & Harriet Island
19-May 16 Out of town Fall Ly and Dam - why? Connection 7 To learning
19-May 16 80 year old Millenial U of M Mpls Camps? Connection ? To learning
19-May 16 Child 8 Pit Snelling American Indian history
19-May 16 Millenial Downtown-Mpls and Downtown St. Paul Origins of their economies
19-May 17 Out of town Historic Fort Snelling and Fort Snelling State Park, Ft. Snelling, Ft. Snelling Historic Site, Settlements along the river Debun River 1805 Treaty Indian how we are indebted to Dakota titles for our homes here in St. Paul How discouraged this beginning of the Twin Cities was
19-May 17 Out of town Downtown St. Paul Harriet Island Community Grants Turf River
19-May 18 Out of town Indian Mounds Park Native American and North American Past and present places Bruce Vento Sanctuary
19-May 18 80 year old Millenial Indian Mounds Park How the river moves regarding the (elementals) of the seasons and the way the seasons change with ice Combined with wilderness and urban - groomed parks, that there is a great combination? And that the history of what has been here and what has not, what gives a way over time
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-May 24</td>
<td>Barebones had a show and invited the audience of 1000 people to stand on the rivers edge and call out their hopes for the future while a huge barge drove by and shined their light on the crowd.</td>
<td>The show was spread on the river. The barge would honk.</td>
<td>The audience was engaged in a participatory performance that celebrated the future of the river and the community's connection to it.</td>
</tr>
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<td>19-May 24</td>
<td>Animals on the river, turtles, beaver, eagles, egrets, herons, fox,</td>
<td>- Stories of my grandparents on the river, Rowing on the river.</td>
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<td>- I'm so proud of the effort of local people.</td>
<td>- About what the land used to be like with the railroads. What birds &amp; bugs now live there?</td>
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<td>19-May 24</td>
<td>- How much cleaner the water is.</td>
<td>- The river has changed, how we love Raspberry Island.</td>
<td>- Like the history of the Indian and the river were shared.</td>
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<td>- Seeing wildlife, Fireworks on the fourth of July.</td>
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<td>- Out of town</td>
<td>- Horse Lake/Minneapolis - The beauty of the city and the river.</td>
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<td>- The fact that there use to be 10 people used to bathe/swim in the river as a way to achieve &quot;public health&quot;.</td>
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<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 31</td>
<td>80-year old</td>
<td>Mounds Park</td>
<td>About Hopewell culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 32</td>
<td>College FRIENDS</td>
<td>Pike Island</td>
<td>The story of the Glacial River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 33</td>
<td>Young person</td>
<td>Indian Mounds Park</td>
<td>The Indian mounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 34</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Coldwater Spring</td>
<td>Water traveling underground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 35</td>
<td>Out of town</td>
<td>Menaha Falls</td>
<td>How the falls got there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 36</td>
<td>Walking buddies</td>
<td>Lyle Lake Trail</td>
<td>History of Lyle Lake, dreams of neighbors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 37</td>
<td>Grand Children</td>
<td>Mounds Park</td>
<td>About the Native Americans, burial traditions, also point out the graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 38</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Would love to go on a canoe tour w. David Christofferson</td>
<td>I'm hoping David would tell me a story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-May 39</td>
<td>Some historian colleague</td>
<td>St. Michael's (Torres de S. Miguel)</td>
<td>Arrive by water, the creek, the bridge, several different communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 39</td>
<td>Walking buddies</td>
<td>Lyle Lake Trail</td>
<td>History of Lyle Lake, dreams of neighbors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 40</td>
<td>Host family from Norway</td>
<td>Overlook @ Summit and MS River Blvd, Hidden Falls, Harriet Island, High Bridge, Science Museum Access</td>
<td>The river around Pig's Eye in the fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 40</td>
<td>Host family from Norway</td>
<td>Mound builder and historic transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>29-May 40</td>
<td>Host family from Norway</td>
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<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29-May 31</td>
<td>Daughter's boyfriend from near Lake Superior</td>
<td>Same as above, (Overlook @ Summit and MS River Blvd, Hidden Falls, Harriet Island, High Bridge, Science Museum Access)</td>
<td>Bars, more walking paths, farther down by Pig's Eye not as much in the city</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29-May 32</td>
<td>Grandson</td>
<td>Put in @ Memoria car to Downtown St. Paul, to St. Paul's yacht club</td>
<td>Sibley, Faribault, Indians, Fort Snelling</td>
<td>For trade, early settlement, William Harding and Henry Cronning, Fountain Cave, Island Station Sites (missed opportunity)</td>
<td>There are no places to stop and eat, Places like Psycho Sport's or Sea Salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 33</td>
<td>Out of town kids</td>
<td>Home Park, Walnut Overlook, The newly purchased Pendergrass house</td>
<td>Immigration, Historic Irvine Park, The fountain, The gazebo, oak trees?</td>
<td>How important history is to St. Paul redevelopment</td>
<td>No direct connection to the head house from Irvine Park - Summit - 35E - Walnuts-Irvine Park - Pig's Eye - Head house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 34</td>
<td>Meeting someone for a work session</td>
<td>Caribou Coffee, Shepherd/Chestnut</td>
<td>No connection to the river</td>
<td>Missing opportunity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 35</td>
<td>Norwegian Grandfather and Grandmother</td>
<td>The place where people arrived because they emigrated too</td>
<td>How it happened</td>
<td>How was it similar</td>
<td>That it was same or different: recent immigrants, Dakota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 36</td>
<td>My daughter</td>
<td>To the ? Spot for food/drink</td>
<td>About foods that could be foraged</td>
<td>Where is the best restaurant</td>
<td>How much wild food is not there</td>
<td>Where is that spot? Is foraging ok?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 37</td>
<td>Norwegian Grandchildren</td>
<td>To see the birds, flowers, river edge</td>
<td>About people that made a life on the river</td>
<td>If they could go again and where safe</td>
<td>How wild the river is in some parts of the city</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 38</td>
<td>Out of town relative's siblings</td>
<td>Crosby/Victoria Park Informal/Natural Park of the Park or Overlook</td>
<td>They are a forester &amp; natural food educator. So the farm story of Cabin &amp; instructure, part nature of the river</td>
<td>Age of trees? Is the lake stocked? Where does this tunnel come from? (under Shepard)</td>
<td>How isolated the park feels yet you hear the constant drone of 35E and Shepard Rd. Sand Caves. Beaver activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 39</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Of limited mobility Harriet Island</td>
<td>She's my mother so I would have nothing more that tell. She remembers Little Italy as a child</td>
<td>The change to rec from industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>29-May 40</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Paddled or Showboat</td>
<td>Showboat fire! River traffic, Barge traffic</td>
<td>About paddles from New Orleans, Ford Dam &amp; plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>29-May 40</td>
<td>Out of town nephew</td>
<td>Harriet Island Playground</td>
<td>White boat, name &amp; babahere in the 2001 flood</td>
<td>About the animals</td>
<td>Everything. Nothing. No idea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-May 40</td>
<td>Out of town friend</td>
<td>Lilydale Brickyards</td>
<td>The caves, gangsters, sand mining (?) landforms</td>
<td>About the ruins and debris</td>
<td>Pickeralake, rail tracks, waterfalls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>People</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>29-May 41</td>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>Visit 29-May 41</td>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>People visit Mounds Park (and along the gorge)</td>
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</table>

**Activity Charts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</table>

**Notes**

- The history of the formation of St. Paul, Glacial History, and the role of Native Americans in the early settlement of the area.
- The history of the river, including floods and the effects on the community.
- The history of the Mounds Park area, including Native American burial mounds.
- The history of the river, including floods and the effects on the community.
- The history of the river, including floods and the effects on the community.
### Activity-Individual Charts

#### What an important destination Carver's cave was to early explorers & settlers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Your People</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Requires easy access: Restaurant, over-foot, park, bench, and place to park a care</td>
<td>The fabulous natural valley &amp; how it was settled. How we turned away from the river in St. Paul and then sought to return to it.</td>
<td>How was that accomplished? City asking the question 2. People responding and paying attention</td>
<td>How difficult it was to gain interest</td>
<td>Food truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>Bike to Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary</td>
<td>Carver’s Cave, Brewery Cave, Restoration of Natural Area, Railroad history, Migration by way</td>
<td>Why this was the birthplace of St. Paul. The power of Mother Nature to restore devastated land the way Story of transformation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Church Youth Group</td>
<td>Bike down Big Rivers Trail to Harbor Island</td>
<td>Railroad history, RR lift bridge, flooding that destroyed Lilydale River</td>
<td>How the river has come back from a polluted drainageway to the relatively natural area</td>
<td>The public health object of the Harriet St. Bathes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Millennials: Daughter and Son in law</td>
<td>Pig’s Eye Lake on kayaks</td>
<td>How native american once used this area &amp; also canoes here</td>
<td>Why is no one down here in this beautiful place</td>
<td>Incredible views of downtown surrounded by industry but so quiet</td>
<td>Quiet, but good for heron, rook, &amp; birds etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12 year old grandson</td>
<td>Upper gorge on water/canoe</td>
<td>How river boats, barges, etc and river to transport people and goods</td>
<td>Why was that large fort there?</td>
<td>How wild this place seems and away from it all</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Wife &amp; Brother in law</td>
<td>Raspberry Island</td>
<td>Tell them how river has changed over time to accommodate large river boats</td>
<td>Where did Raspberry Island come from ie what was here before city was built up.</td>
<td>How fun it is to sit and watch all the barge traffic &amp; rowers &amp; boaters</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Charlie Maggs</td>
<td>Bike from House Post Island Station, power plant, wall of fish to fountain plaza</td>
<td>Boat community, 2 rivers-Bde, Power Plant, Little Italy, Upper Town, Eagles, barges</td>
<td>Eagles. When ice cream?</td>
<td>Size of ropes, high bridge, Pol hw swam</td>
<td>Take access for granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>My husband</td>
<td>Bike along river</td>
<td>He usually has the stories about all the parties he went to and the caves</td>
<td>He survived</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Orginizers or Jury Duty friends</td>
<td>Upper landing on the fall</td>
<td>The History of Grain building</td>
<td>How few people use the walk paths etc.</td>
<td>Grain Elevator and Sack house</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>High School students</td>
<td>Miss River Road/Bde, Summit Ave Monument</td>
<td>Combed trails. All the way to downtown how it was preserved</td>
<td>Self explanatory</td>
<td>10 miles of connected trails, Hidden Falls Crosby Park</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Family Friend</td>
<td>Bike down Big Rivers Trail to Harriet Island</td>
<td>He usually has the stories about all the parties he went to and the caves</td>
<td>He survived</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Friends from out of town</td>
<td>History: St. Snelling and Minnehaha Park</td>
<td>History of the fort and the falls</td>
<td>Where do the trails go? What happened on the site. Sd. Snelling that was important?</td>
<td>The size of the &amp; Snelling property and the park</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Big Rivers Trail</td>
<td>Origin of the Minnesota River where I grew up</td>
<td>History of the city of Mendota. What do the trails connect to?</td>
<td>The conference of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Activity-Individual Charts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Your People</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Transportation colleagues</td>
<td>Union Depot and the riverfront Downtown</td>
<td>History of Union Depot and its reconstruction, talk about the river as a transportation corridor for rail &amp; barges</td>
<td>How do city residents use the river?</td>
<td>How busy and vital the Union Depot was and how it is being reused. The volume of barge traffic in this part of the river.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>Breakdown on the river</td>
<td>About a working river</td>
<td>What different activities take place</td>
<td>How busy this place is</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Office Interns</td>
<td>Your downtown and her outlooks</td>
<td>About Lower town River</td>
<td>Views of the river</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Art Team [Partner]</td>
<td>Along Shepard Road and East River Road</td>
<td>Geography, settlement patterns, Port Snelling, Upriver to Mpls</td>
<td>That this environment exists in the middle of the metro area</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Kids</td>
<td>Canal paddle</td>
<td>How early explorers described the water quality. What’s in the water</td>
<td>How shallow the river used to be</td>
<td>Linear experience vs. specific place - exploring</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Millennials</td>
<td>Pike Island</td>
<td>Mapping of the Minnesota and Miss. River and agricultural pollution</td>
<td>Who is responsible and how do we fix it.</td>
<td>There are no regulations or laws addressing farm runoff</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Foreign Exchange Student</td>
<td>Mounds Park</td>
<td>Glacial River</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Who were the first people at this site.</td>
<td>That St. Anthony Falls began in St. Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Friend from out of town</td>
<td>Lock &amp; Dam No. 1</td>
<td>What the gorge use to be like</td>
<td>Why the government built the dam</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>85 year old</td>
<td>Heathhouse and Sack house</td>
<td>Why we have both a headhouse and a sackhouse</td>
<td>How and why the structure was abandoned and is now a city park facility.</td>
<td>How it is nationally significant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>The River</td>
<td>Travel trips</td>
<td>Stories and stories all or most travelers tell.</td>
<td>The number of travelers who have left accounts of trips to this river</td>
<td>How stories of place relate to big themes in American history.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Robin co-worker who just moved here (millennial)</td>
<td>Bike from Midway to E River Rd, follow south towards Highland Park, ending at the Union Depot</td>
<td>Minneapolis is one of the “most bike friendly” cities in America. St Paul is probably close behind. Good for commuting/recreation/health community</td>
<td>Can you bike in winter? Are the paths clean? Is there a sense of community here? Is the new Green Line bike friendly?</td>
<td>The Green Line is just about to open. (There used to be rail care on University as well)</td>
<td>Linear vs. Place/Placemaking: Exploring, immersed in nature with in urban context, connecting points for bikes/pedestrians. A connected place is… a place to grow up</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Wild side of River- Kids</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Wild side of River- Bike to work</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Wild side of River-quiet, close but faraway feel</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Wild side of River-caving</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-Hidden Falls</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-1000 people shout out hopes- barge lights shine on</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-Halloween-grief</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-send feelings/messages down river</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-wedding and canoes going by</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-seasonal cycles</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-performance</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-arts festival</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-school kids</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-7 yr. old throw rocks in river</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-bike Crosby- snowshoeing</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-eagles nest</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bare Bone Prod-Ice melting, fissuring, cracking, causes</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-root system and river level</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-Paved ADA, un-paved</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-stairs</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-80 yr old- their memories vs. now</td>
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<td>Bare Bone Prod-Lwdale- bldg remains</td>
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<td>Zebulon Pike Island Confluence</td>
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<td>Neg. treaty w/Native Americans 2/7 tribes signed, $200k-$2000 gifts</td>
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<td>Promises broken</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Trails-Ft. Snelling-M'haha</td>
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<td>Swede Hollow</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>other cultures</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Connections- Rice Creek- Miss River</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Horrible Wayfinding with interpretation</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
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<td>Trail System-Exploration</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
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<td>Trail System-Part of Network</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Trail System-Beer gardens along</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Trail System- shelters needed</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Trail System- Hidden gems</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Trail System- community gatherings</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Imagine who you’d bring- History</td>
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<td>Imagine who you’d bring- Personal level</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Imagine who you’d bring- Visitor from Macao</td>
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<td>19-May</td>
<td>Imagine who you’d bring- Fun on the river</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Imagine who you’d bring- Power of river vs. Amenities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Imagine who you’d bring- Touch the river</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Naming places</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>We’re crossing the Missouri- There is such a thing? Minnesota Mississippi</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Access to Pig’s Eye Lake Across 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Bike Trails</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Connections by transport mode- bike, walk paths</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Connections by transport mode- bus access</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Connections by transport mode- are cars rec?</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Connections by transport mode- link to other trail systems</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Trails have health and rec. links- improve wayfinding</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Stronger &amp; safer connections= healthier community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>How can the river be accessible?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Barriers: Roads, railroads, bluffs (which are also visual access points)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Caves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>1992 Tibetan Mandala</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Wabasha Street Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Paddle with Educators- Coon Rapids to N. Mpls</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Nature as Teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Danger: Pollution eddies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>We create garbage &amp; are always affecting the River</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>The teacher poured paint down the storm sewer!</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>The River was the place/mode of travel for earlier times</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Need to be on the River-But I would start at the Farmer’s Market to get food</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Sculpture Garden Robert St. &amp; Kellogg- Tells the stories: River is a sacred space, center of the world, Bdote</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Difficult to get to/on water</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Paddleboards</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Difficult to find launch sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Accessibility Concrete experience</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>The Mighty River itself is intimidating</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>The view is also concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Never get to Pig’s Eye Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Harvesting carp sent to Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>River of Pain/River of Shame</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Escaped slave came up the river sold down the river- follow creeks down to the River</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Build boats</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Swede Hollow/BVNS</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Places you can get to quickly</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>No Wake Cafe</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Connection to the rest of the Continent</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Migration of falls</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-May</td>
<td>Yoga in Park @ Raspberry Island</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Dog Park
- Birding - not only urban species in GRP
- Fist Hatchery - see eagles gather food, have why kids also fish
- Gorge - students ride all winter
- Ferrys across the river
- Sam Morgan Trail and how it connect to miles of trails
- Take to Science Museum
- Union Depot as center of food industry
- Mounds Park - Bounty of Food here - Hopewell culture
- “Experiences” of getting to know river
- Take to Crosby - surprised ie we take for granted
- Tailor our experience to what we
- Fishing - Ford Dam - Trophy walleye fishing
- Lack of places to eat
- Kayak
- Ice climbing - Lilydale/Shadow Falls
- Food carts that could grow into more permanent establishments
- Cross-country skiing and snowshoeing by river
- Key places to tell specific Natural Resource stories - trees at Crosby farm
-故事 of why restaurants added in Mendota
- Top of high bridge and grand view of how river developed
- Did not know Meeker Dam existed (1st dam in St. Paul)
- Where can I walk down to river - surprise as no accessibility
- surprise that houses only one side of Miss River blvd and that community had foresight
- Take to Fountain Cave - Sacred Place to Native Americans - surprise not acknowledged
- Market in St. Paul
- Badote --> Covers all the area
- Paths of commerce down the creeks flowing into pigs eye
- Indian Mounds Park - Seems like a mystery - who are these people here the marks they made
- Centre City - river connects to site important part - juxtaposition of sacred/ancient, of site vs. modern city
- Building --> Climb fence trespass - Tobacco packets hanging --> place used for prayer - can walk there now but the stories aren't there
- Teacher (80) --> Looking at Badote, told him about his work on Danube - transitway, sacred site important part - juxtaposition of sacred/ancient, of site vs. modern city
- Indian Mounds Park - Seems like a mystery - who are these people here the marks they made
- Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary (BVNS) - Millenial working on RR yard - Resored to nature and carried out contaminated soil and new soil - water that comes out of caves - last week talk to Dakota men and Ojibwa women - conversion of sacred site to Brewery --> alcoholism - gathering of tribes and immigrants pushed them out - Hmong youth helped restore as new immigrants - make of shanty workers at Brewery --> ppl live in Wakan Tipi during depression
Students, children of recent immigrants - talk about sense of community

Accessibility (make sure river is accessible to all)

Patterns - Yellow Food

Food to table

Patterns - Yellow Food - Community Gardens

Connections - Yellow Food - Even distribution of recreation sites along river

- Bruce Vento, sacred community

Prohibited access in recent past, unfriendly to access. Still use MORE: stair to high bridge, icream, more developments across form science museum.

Thinking how things were different in the past and will be for future generations, just sit quietly - place to think

18 month old, take to Battle Creek Park - more focused on river's edge, husband had no idea

where I'd take an 80 yr old - upper landing, head and sack houses, unique story abandoned and saved. National Implications, American narrative, Port History (only remaining in STP)

Biking with Daughter Exploring - down to water, up to caves, off beaten path. Poking around old power plant. Power - river- tangible components. A place to grow up, a place to live.

Friends Biking - Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary (BVNS), caves, RR History, migration fly-away, to know birthplace of STP, topography's impact, mother nature's restorative power, vibrant natural setting, nature reigns (a transformation)

Milenials Kayaking - Pig's Eye Lake, story of history, native culture and life in that beautiful place, incredible views of downtown, urban skyscape, natural waving grass, heron, birds, quiet, pristine, so very unused, largest open space, hidden gem in busy area, solitude - surprising.

Food - Share lunch w a friend, 1890s resaurant off trolly line (nice place to meet someone) - surprising.

Just sit quietly - place to think

Hidden Falls with daughter - Thinking how things were different in the past and will be for future generations, just sit quietly - place to think

Thinking about wife (hard time getting around) take her to restaurant, park bench, tell stories

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Food - Share lunch w a friend, 1890s resaurant off trolly line (nice place to meet someone) - not developed as destination, great place for lunch, see high bridge

Jury Duty January - upper landing, exploring with friends, fresh takes on a place with rich historic context, layers of meaning, feels significant, biking Shepherd Rd.

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### Activity-T-chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Patterns</th>
<th>Connections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Changing values - attitudes toward river</td>
<td>Creeks - connecting beyond river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Discover and Exploration ---&gt; solitude, historic</td>
<td>Bridge - connecting across river, connecting architects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Contradition b/t established understanding and pattern of life w/ new discovery</td>
<td>Fishing - cross cultural stories, where fish, how fish identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Tensions</td>
<td>How do kids from other cultures and other times respond to the river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Gathering and Celebrations</td>
<td>Art and artists</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Interweaving Discovery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>What are signs of healthy river - healthy environment refects healthy social environment, biodiverse environment is healthy environment, culturally diverse environment is healthy society</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Jun</td>
<td>Restoration</td>
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</table>

### Activity Chart - Frequency of Place Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Times Mentioned</th>
<th>Out of Town</th>
<th>Visitor</th>
<th>Millennial</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Youth (5-15)</th>
<th>Toddler</th>
<th>80 Year</th>
<th>Old/Senior</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>All Ages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter's Trail</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hennepin Island</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnehaha Park &amp; Trails</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>ckill Creek Park and Trails</td>
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<tr>
<td>Along River (land)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Along River (water)</td>
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<td>Hennepin Island</td>
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<td>Judge's Park</td>
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<td>Jock and Dame #1</td>
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<td>Shiprock Road / Warner Rd.</td>
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<td>Washington St / First Ave</td>
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<td>Union Depot</td>
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**FUTURE SITES DESIRED:**
- The place where Norwegians arrived
- Spot for Food and Drink with Cave Tour w David Christofferson
- Easy Access Restaurant, overlook, park bench and place to park a car, all in one.
This Brand Guidelines book outlines all of the elements that comprise the Great River Passage brand—from positioning, to tone of messaging, to a complete visual identity system. Collectively, this builds the identity framework for Great River Passage, providing proper guidance for the creation of communication materials. Overall, it serves to define and build equity in Saint Paul’s most treasured natural resource.
Seventeen of the 2,320 miles of the Mississippi River flows through the City of Saint Paul—an area whose riverfront is enveloped in an ambitious decades-long revitalization project. When complete, this area—known as Great River Passage—will enhance the Mississippi’s natural, scenic and cultural significance, providing recreation, connecting communities and attracting tourism.

The Great River is the lifeblood of Saint Paul, connecting and sustaining communities across cultures and generations.

Capturing the history of Saint Paul and the sentiment of its people, the brand identity presents an authentic, timeless and unified expression of the Great River: one that is epic, yet intimate; nurturing; spiritual; vibrant; inviting; fluid, yet constant.

Great River Passage speaks to the spirit of exploration, leveraging the equity of the former name, Great River Park, while elevating it beyond the idea of simply being a park. The name also unifies parks and points of interest along the 17-mile stretch into a clear and singular system.

When formally identifying a particular park within the Great River Passage, you can opt to connect it to the larger system. Simply, add the phrase, “on the Great River Passage,” after the park’s name.

Example: Crosby Farm Regional Park on the Great River Passage.

This treatment is especially effective in signage and advertising. In most cases, the name application should only be used once per piece.
Use words and phrases that capture a sense of experience, adventure and exploration. Be mindful that this rich natural resource attracts people of all ages and walks of life, so copy should have mass appeal. Make it inviting and accessible. Descriptive, actionable language will keep it interesting.

Example: “Great River Passage isn’t a place as much as it is an experience. Join us for a lively cruise down this 17-mile stretch where imagination and inspiration runs deep.”

The visual identity system encompasses critical elements of the Great River Passage brand, including wordmark, logo, colors, pattern assets and their combined uses. This helps to distinguish the brand and support its overall strategic brand personality.

Consistency is critical. Please follow the guidelines defined here to enhance the execution of Great River Passage pieces.
There are two versions of the Great River Passage wordmark: stacked and horizontal. The stacked version is generally preferred, though the selection is ultimately determined by layout and space limitations.

CLEAR SPACE
A minimum amount of clear space must always surround the Great River Passage wordmark to separate it from other elements, such as headlines, text and imagery, as well as the outside edge of printed, electronic and three-dimensional materials. Proper use of clear space ensures visual impact and legibility of the logo.

When calculating the minimum amount of clear space, please follow the guidelines shown. Additional clear space is preferred whenever possible.

WORDMARK SIZE RESTRICTIONS
For print applications, the minimum size for the stacked wordmark is .5” wide. For web applications, the minimum size for the stacked wordmark is 45 pixels wide.

For print applications, the minimum size for the horizontal wordmark is 1.25” wide. For web applications, the minimum size for the horizontal wordmark is 120 pixels wide.
The Great River Passage wordmark is complemented by an organic stream of colored lines known as Currents — representing the ever-changing currents of the Mississippi River. Always appearing in groups of three, the Currents should be represented in all communication pieces.

When possible, the Currents should bleed off the top of the layout. They may also bleed off the bottom right. The natural flow should move downward and to the right.

These can be configured in many ways:

- They may appear in a lockup with the wordmark.
- Their shapes may change as long as the downward-right movement is followed.
- The scale within the layout may change.
- They may be shown positive or reversed out.

Although flexibility is an important part of the Great River Passage visual identity, there is a preferred lockup when the currents can’t bleed off the layout, as shown here.
**PRIMARY TYPEFACE**
The primary typeface for Great River Passage is the Gotham family. (Not all weights shown.)

**Gotham Book**

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789
```

**Gotham Bold**

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789
```

**SECONDARY TYPEFACE**
The secondary typeface for Great River Passage is the Sentinel family. (Not all weights shown.)

**Sentinel Book**

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789
```

**ALTERNATE TYPEFACE**
There may be times when a more condensed font is necessary. In such cases, the Interstate family may be used. (Not all weights shown.) See page 14 for signing examples.

**Interstate Regular Condensed**

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789
```

**ALTERNATE WEB TYPEFACE**
The Arial family should be used for web applications and when Gotham is unavailable for print applications. (Not all weights shown.)

**Arial**

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789
```

**Color Palette**
The four primary geographic areas of the Great River Passage are identified using the primary logo colors.

**THE GORGE**
Pantone 629 C is the primary color used to identify "THE GORGE."

**THE VALLEY**
Pantone 578 C is the primary color used to identify "THE VALLEY."

**THE CITY**
Pantone 420 C is the primary color used to identify "THE CITY."

**THE WETLANDS**
Pantone 585 C is the primary color used to identify "THE WETLANDS."

Use the chosen color palette for various configurations of Currents and patterns. Note: CMYK, RGB and WEB formulas.

The colors reproduced in this brand guide have not been evaluated by Pantone, Inc. for accuracy and may not match the PANTONE Color Standards. PANTONE® is a registered trademark of Pantone, Inc.
The Great River Passage Currents and color palette may be expanded to create complementary patterns, as shown here.

The following are examples of Great River Passage branded communication pieces that follow the brand guidelines. These examples should be viewed collectively as a way to bring the identity to life: a unified brand with flexibility and variety.

The following are examples of Great River Passage branded communication pieces that follow the brand guidelines. These examples should be viewed collectively as a way to bring the identity to life: a unified brand with flexibility and variety.