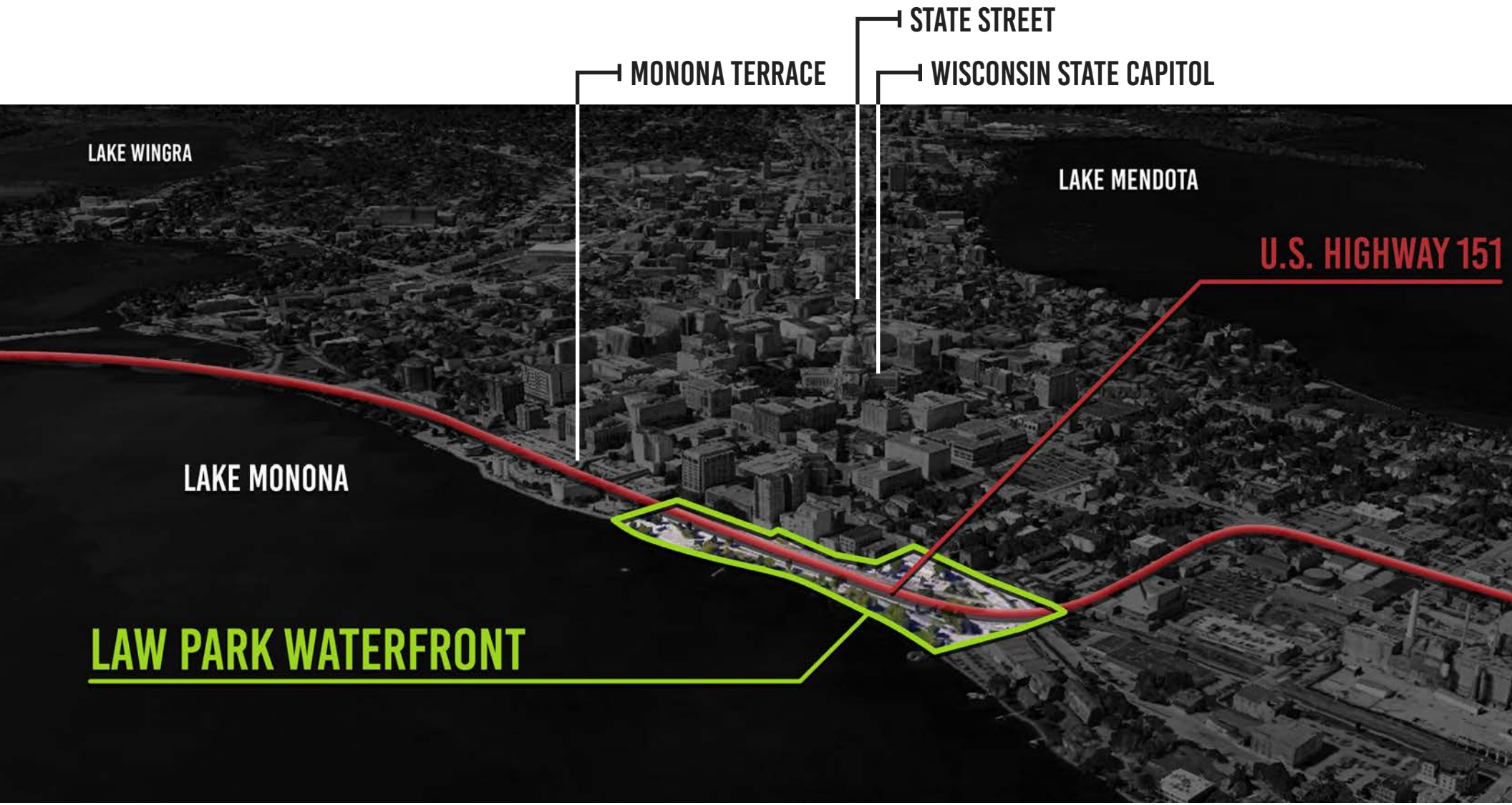
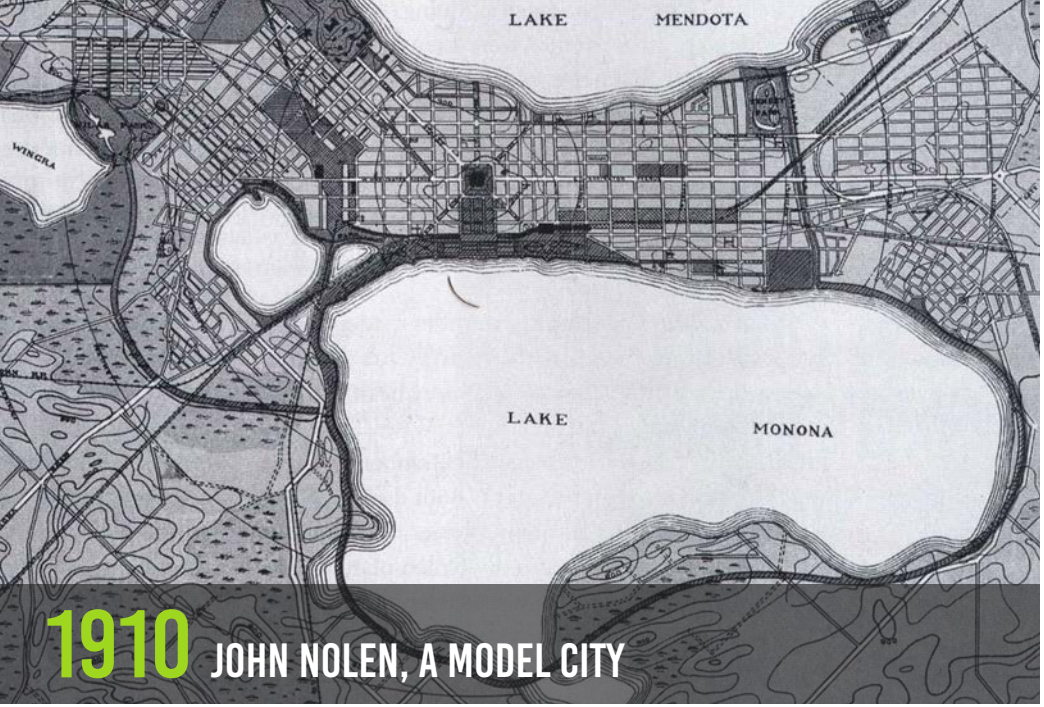
LAW PARK WATERFRONT SITE PLAN

Reclaiming the air rights of the Lake Monona Shoreline creates an open space for community interaction, stormwater harvesting, and urban ecosystems.



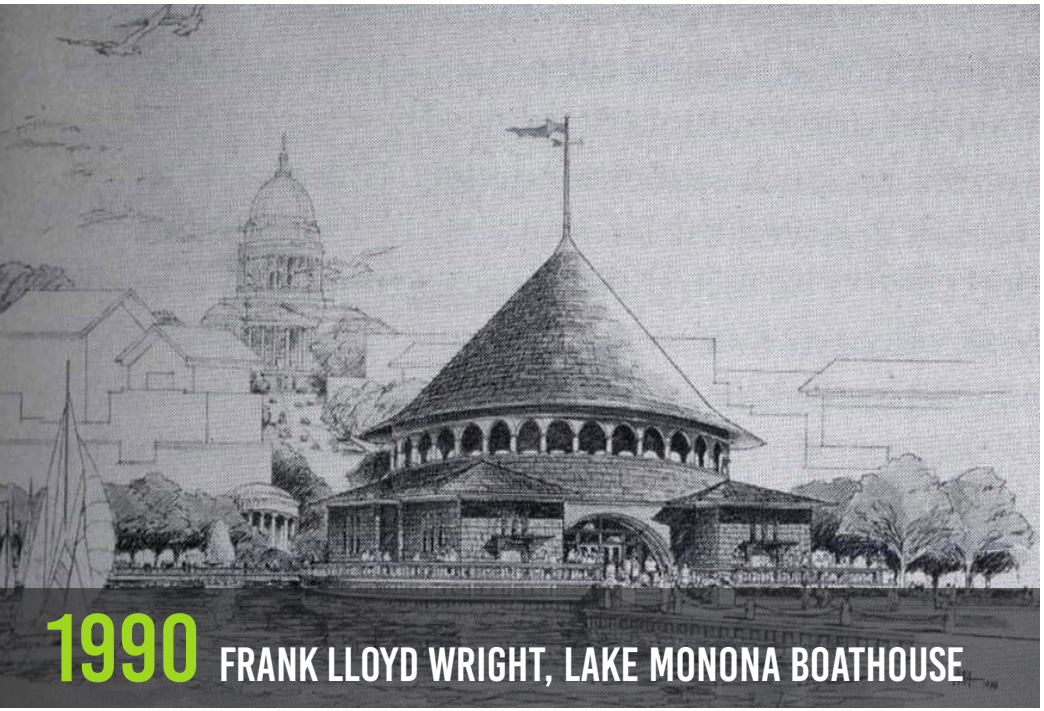
LAW PARK WATERFRONT CONTEXT

Law Park is a narrow 1.7 acre green space located within a half mile of the State Capitol and adjacent to Monona Terrace. U.S. Highway passes through the project site dividing Downtown Madison from Law Park and Lake Monona.



1910 JOHN NOLEN, A MODEL CITY

1967 WILLIAM PETERS, A GRAND LAKESHORE PLAN



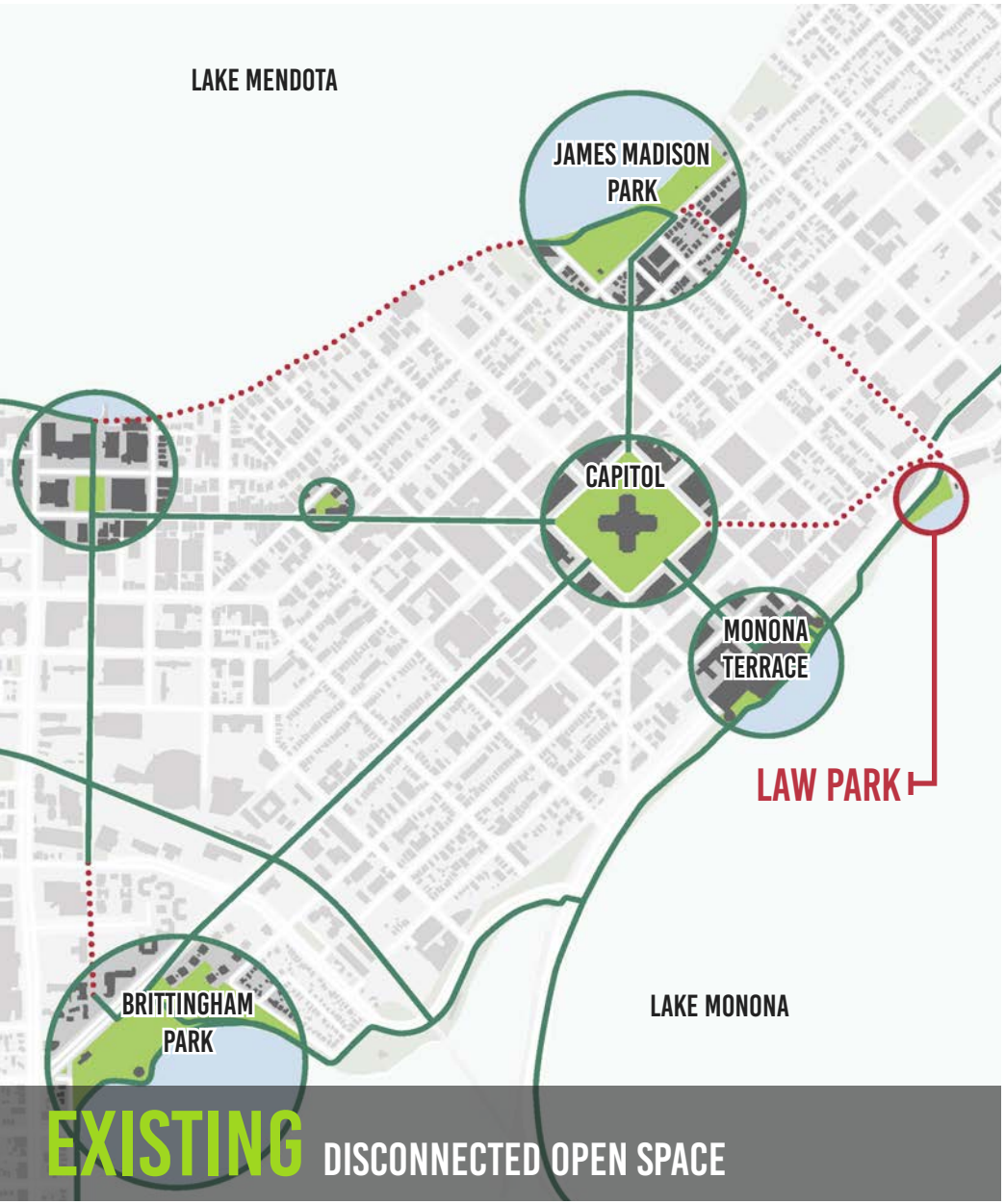
1990 FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, LAKE MONONA BOATHOUSE

1997 FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, MONONA TERRACE

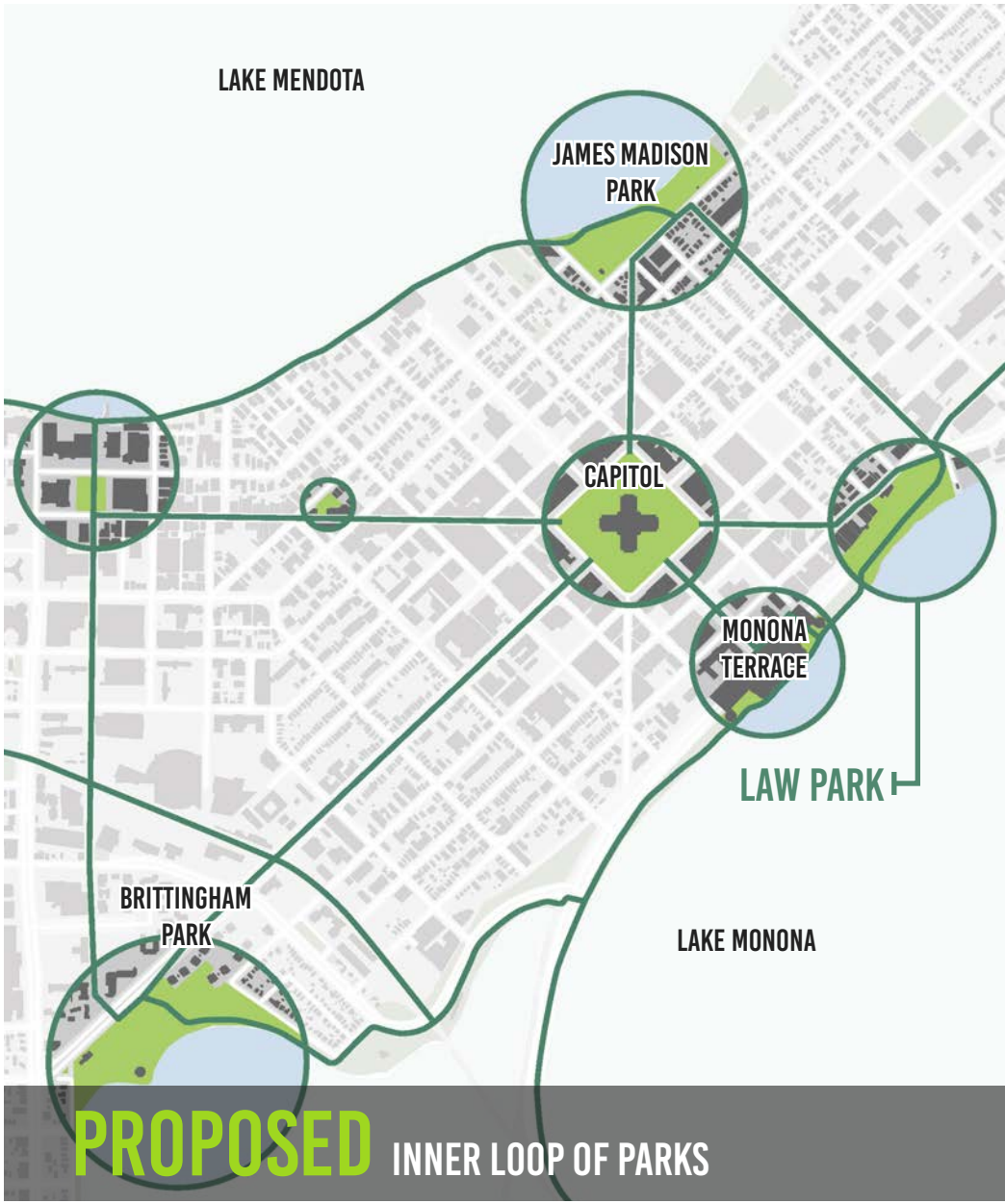
LAW PARK WATERFRONT HISTORY

Connecting to the shoreline of Lake Monona has been a community goal for over a century. Infrastructure has divided the city from the lake system since the late 1870s.

RECOMMENDATION 1: "TRANSFORM LAW PARK TO MAKE IT A SIGNATURE PARK OF THE CITY"
-2012 DOWNTOWN MADISON PLAN



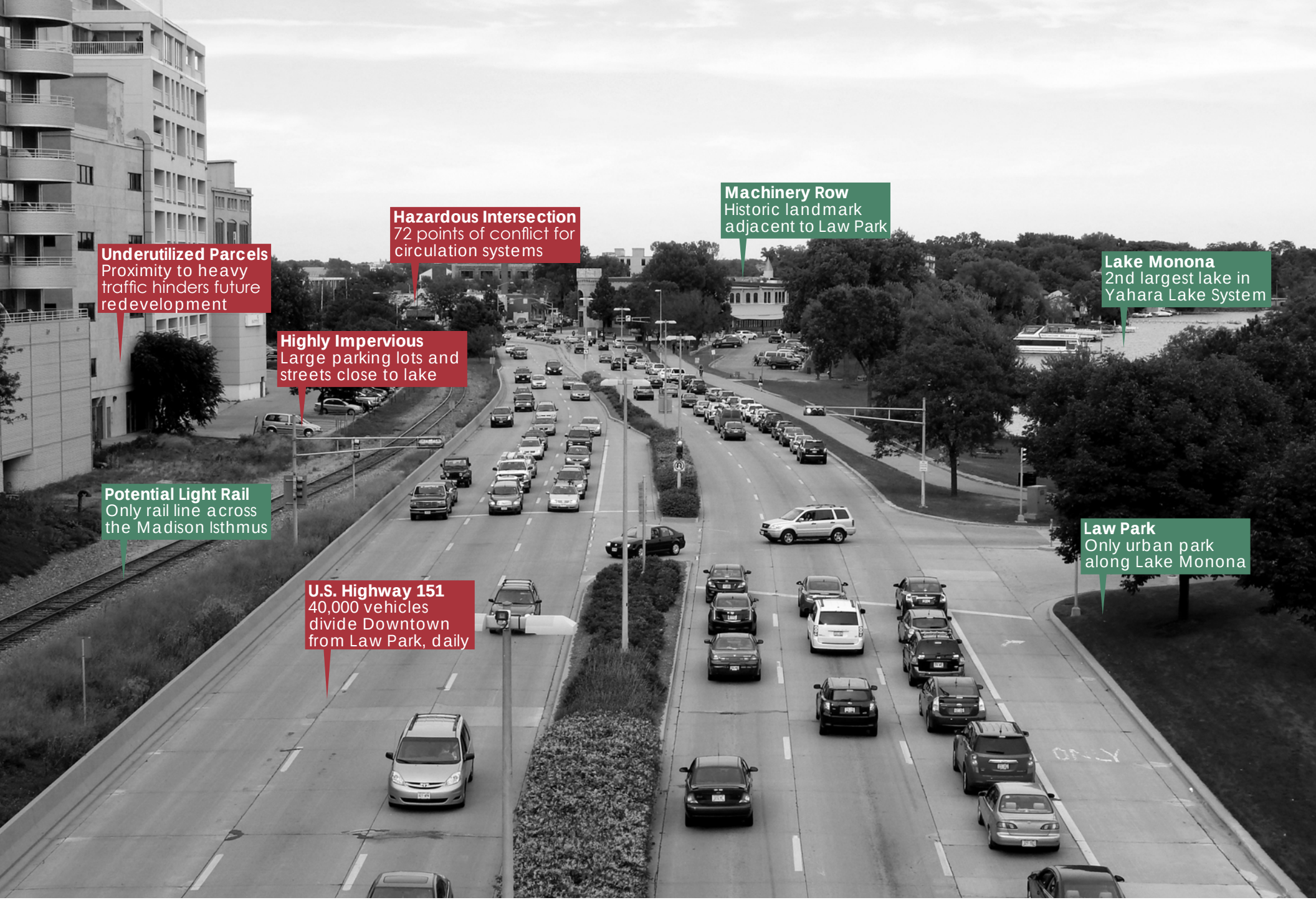
EXISTING DISCONNECTED OPEN SPACE



PROPOSED INNER LOOP OF PARKS

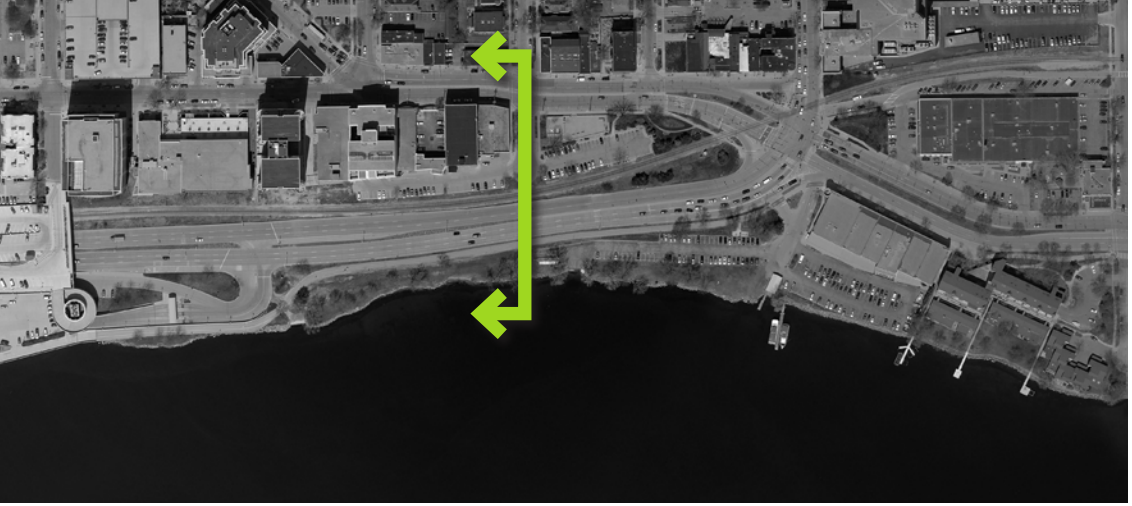
DOWNTOWN MADISON PARK NETWORK

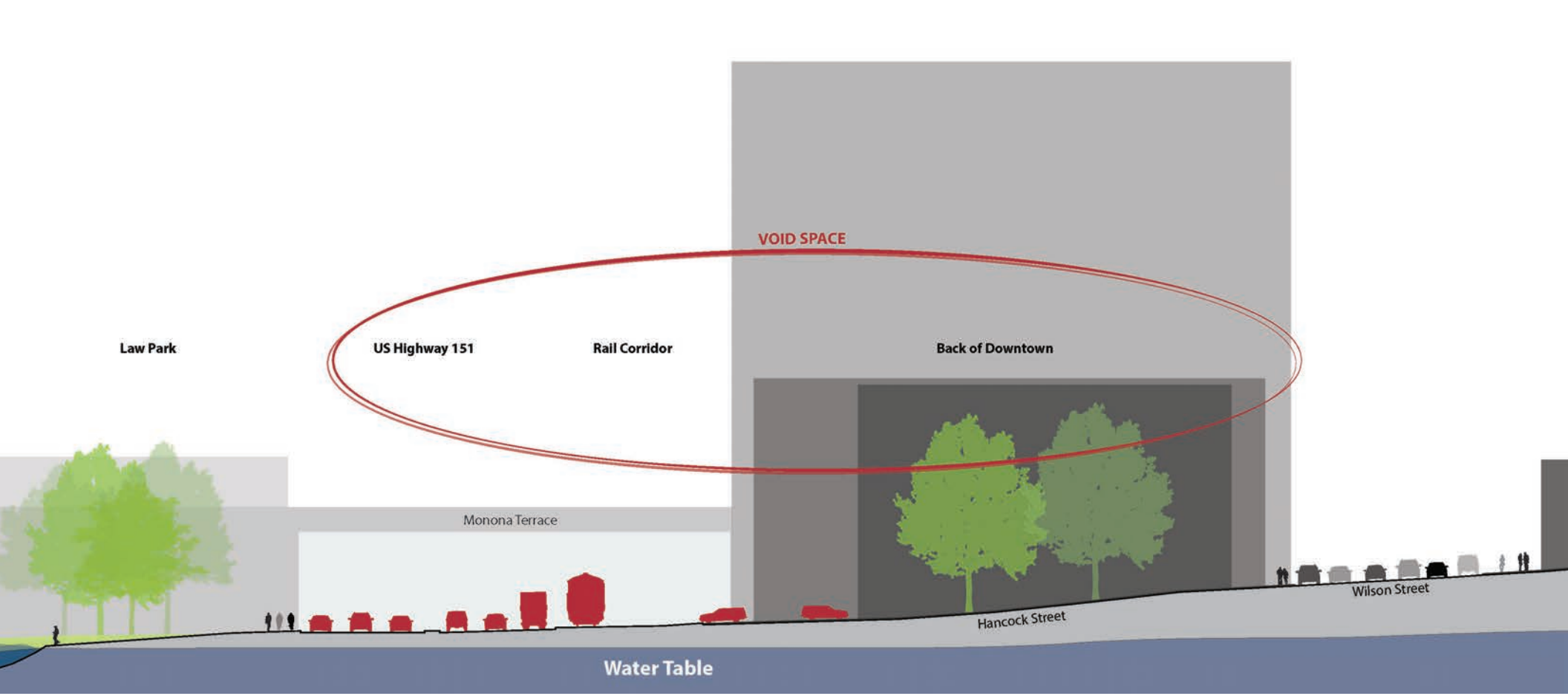
By decking over the rail corridor and U.S. Highway 151 with an expanded Law Park, the 45 acres of downtown open space increases to 51 acres and trail systems increase by 2 miles creating a holistic park network.



EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

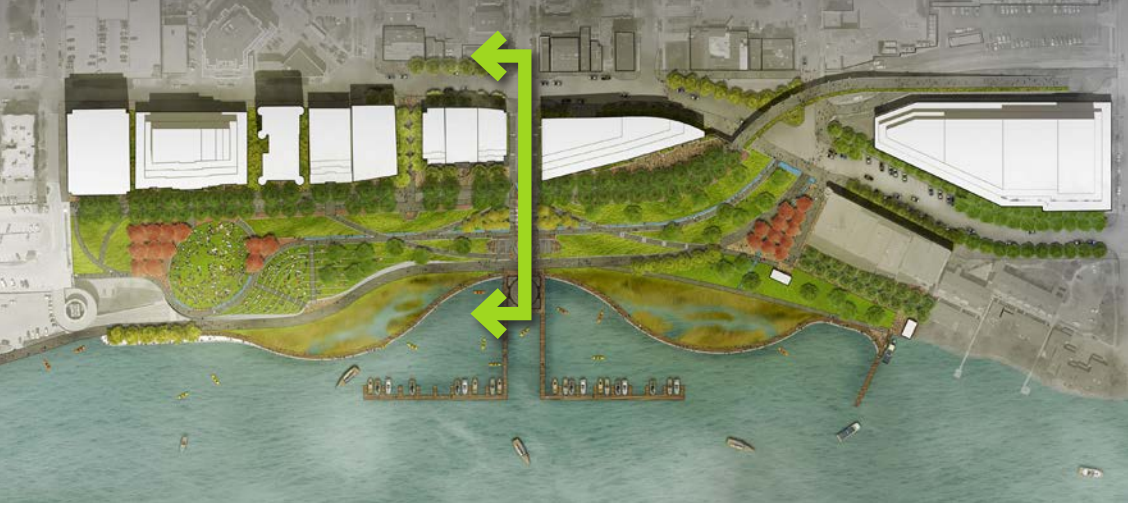
Underutilized urban waterfront property, six lanes of vehicle traffic and an active rail corridor fragment the downtown shoreline.

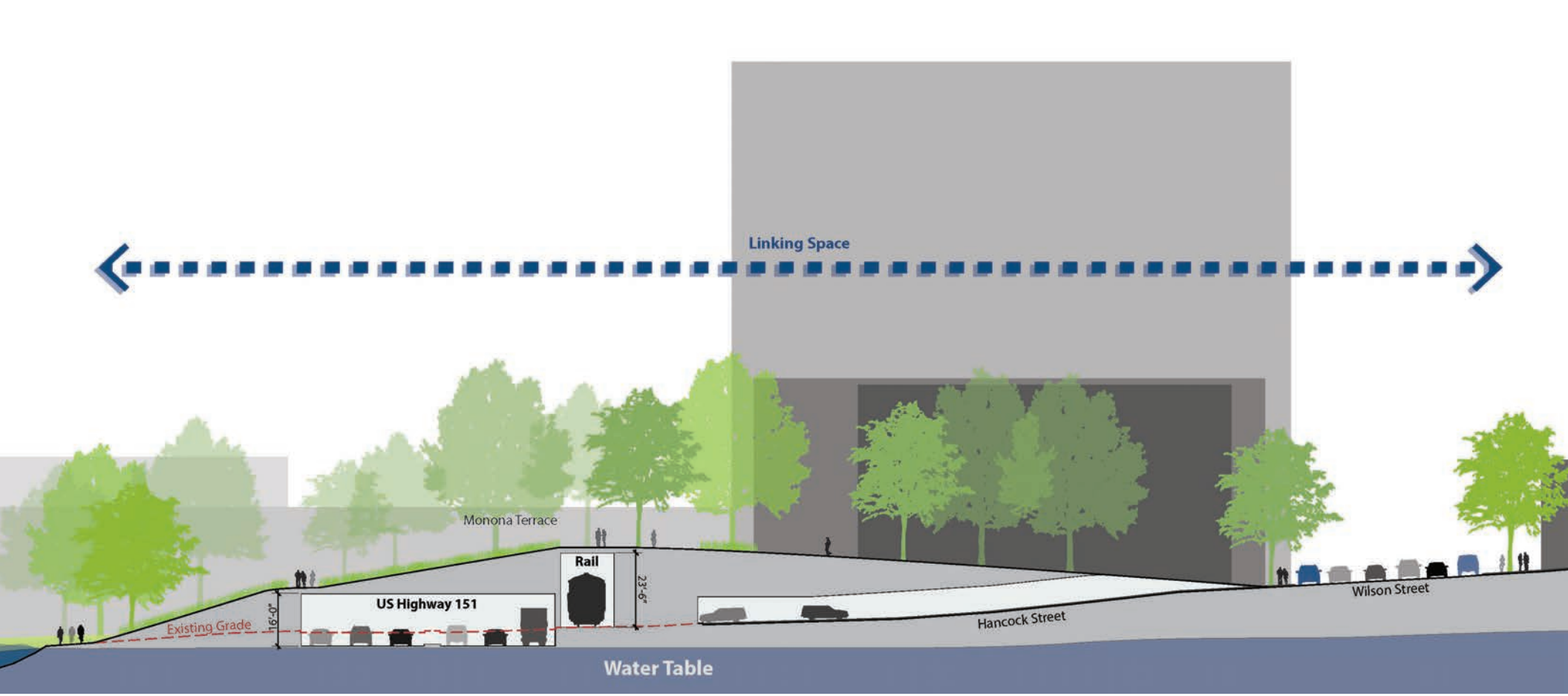




EXISTING SITE SECTION

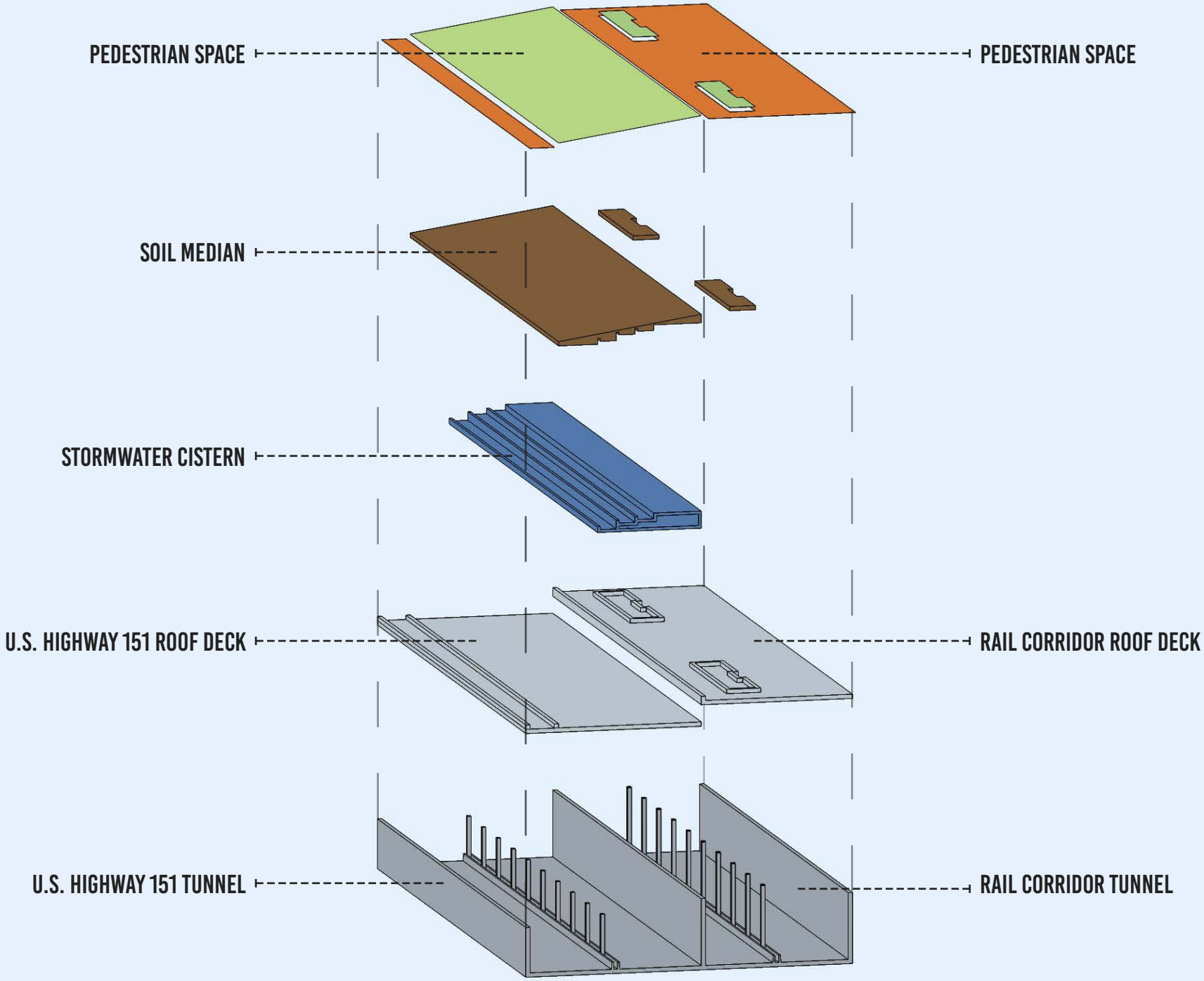
A 22’ elevation change and 300’ of parking lots, railroad tracks, and highway divide Downtown Madison from Law Park and Lake Monona.





PROPOSED SITE SECTION

Decking over U.S. Highway 151 and the rail corridor connects Downtown Madison and Law Park. The 300' that once divided the city becomes a space for interaction and environmental enhancement.



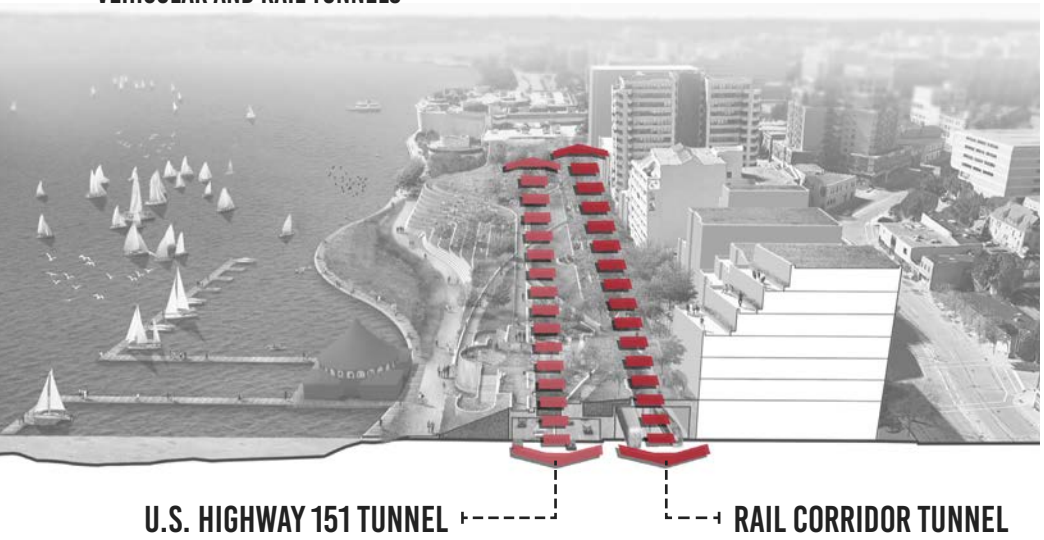
LAW PARK STRUCTURE

The height difference between the rail and vehicle tunnels creates a void space for stormwater cisterns and increased soil depth for native vegetation systems.

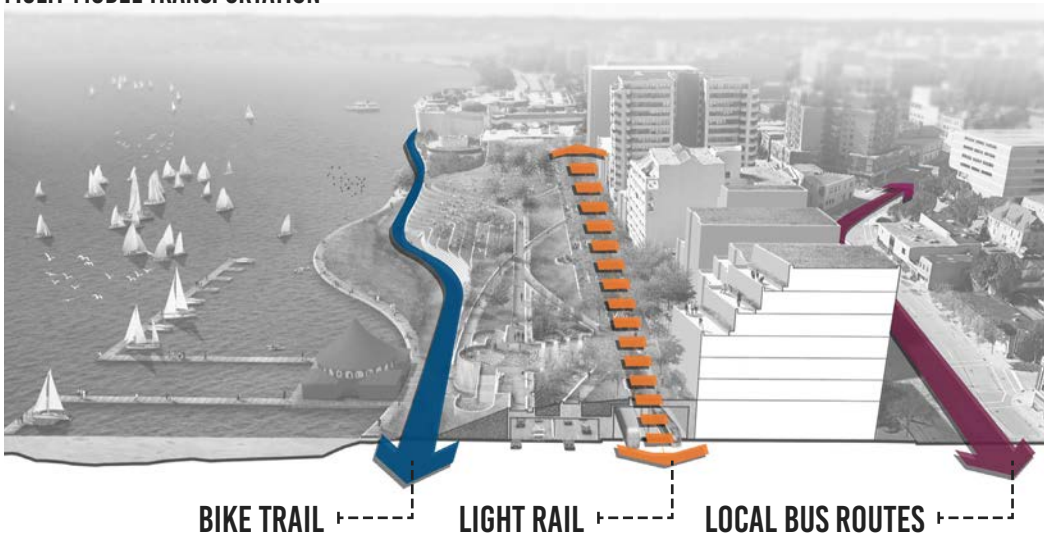
LAYERED SITE USES

The Law Park roof deck allows vehicle and rail movement subsurface and pedestrian activity on the surface level. The addition of a waterfront park creates redevelopment opportunities such as a regional transit hub.

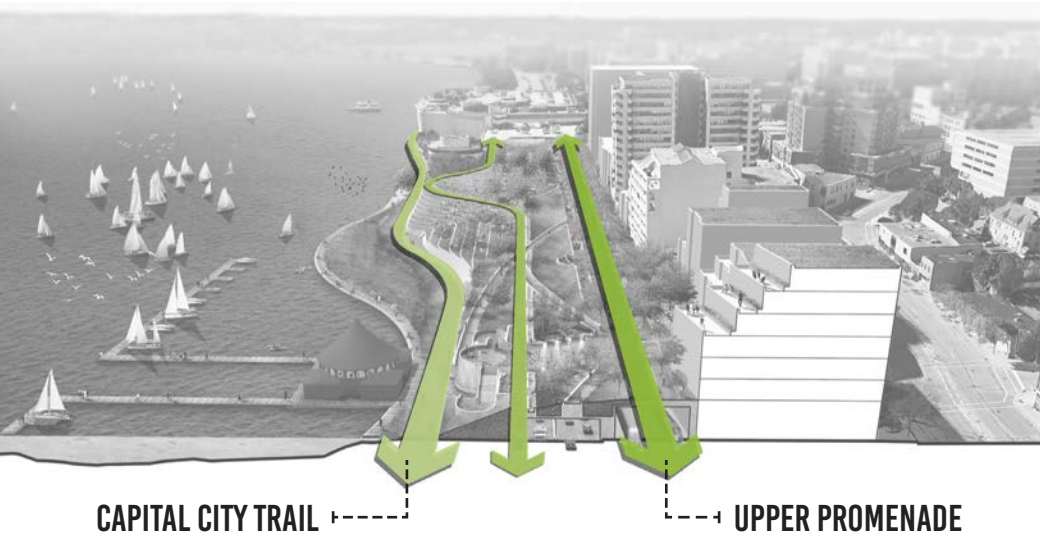
VEHICULAR AND RAIL TUNNELS



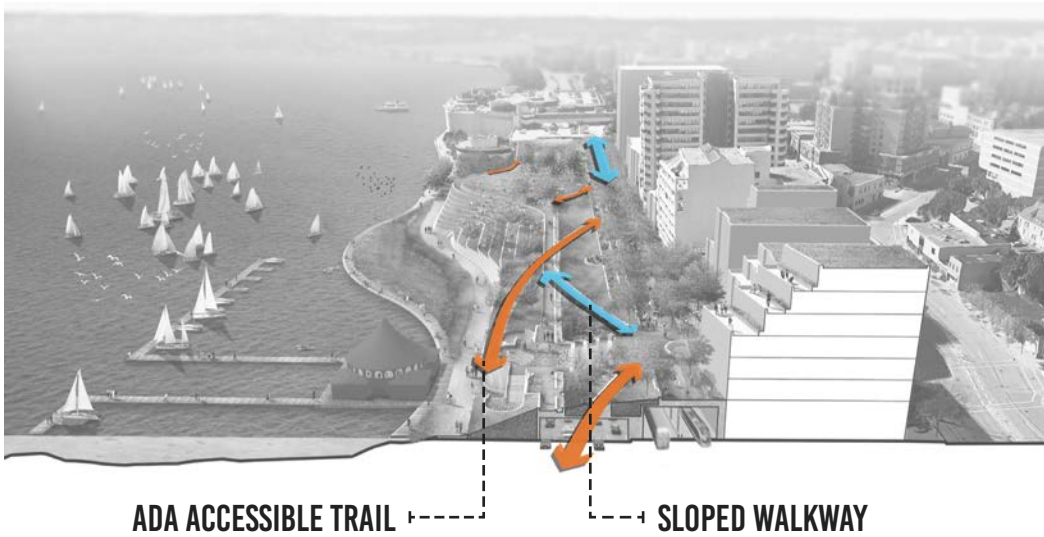
MULTI-MODEL TRANSPORTATION



PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



SITE ACCESSIBILITY



LAW PARK WATERFRONT CIRCULATION

The layered circulation systems on site serve local pedestrian movement, regional rail & vehicle traffic, and transit systems.

UPPER PROMENADE

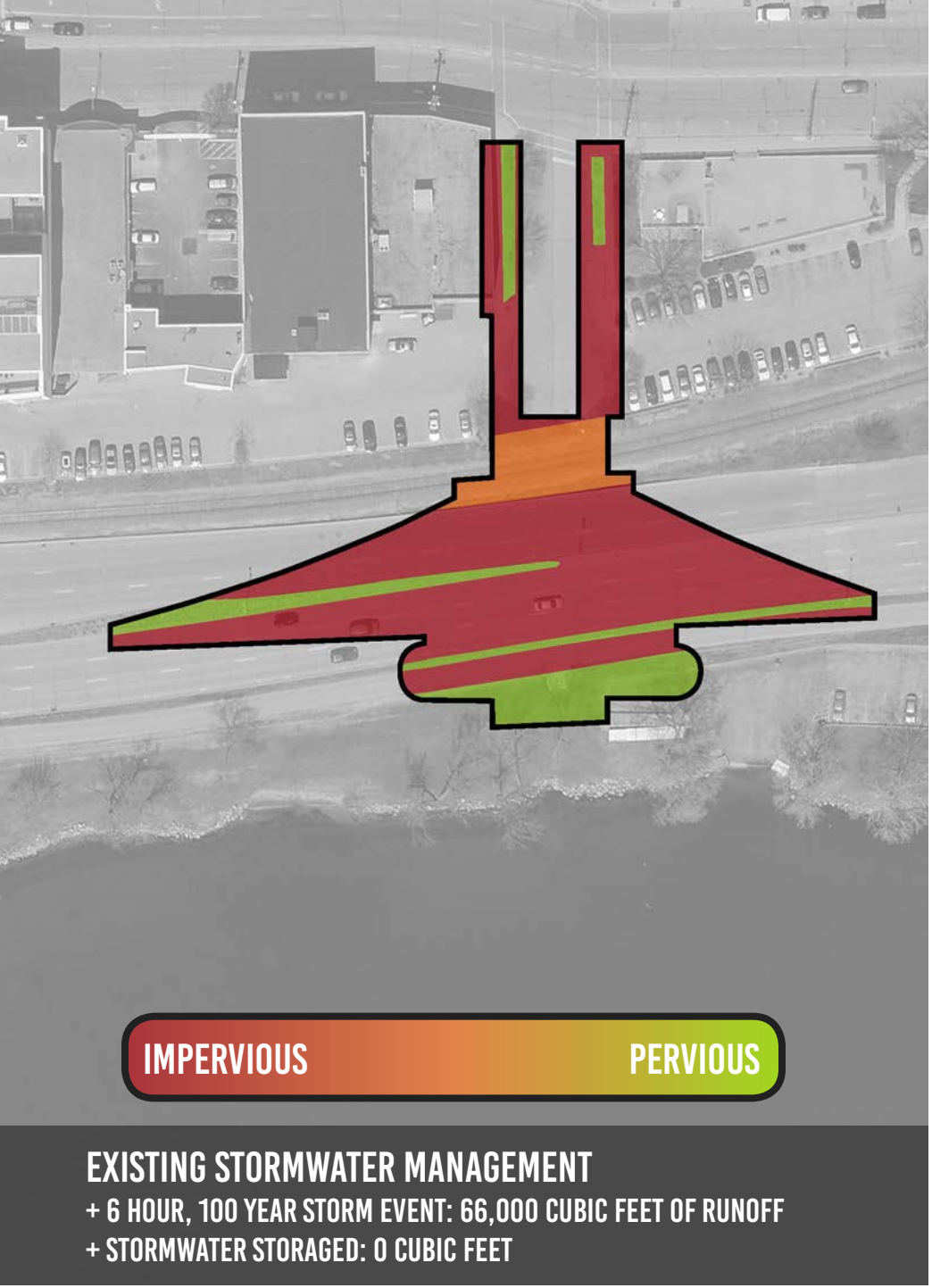
With the connections to the adjacent buildings, Monona Terrace, and the Capital City Trail, this area is prime location for outdoor seating, street venders, and street performers. The Upper Promenade is the transition from downtown to Law Park.

GREAT LAWN

The great lawn creates an area for recreational activities and special event space for different groups. During winter months this area creates an opportunity to construct an ice rink and other activities such as ice sculpture carving.

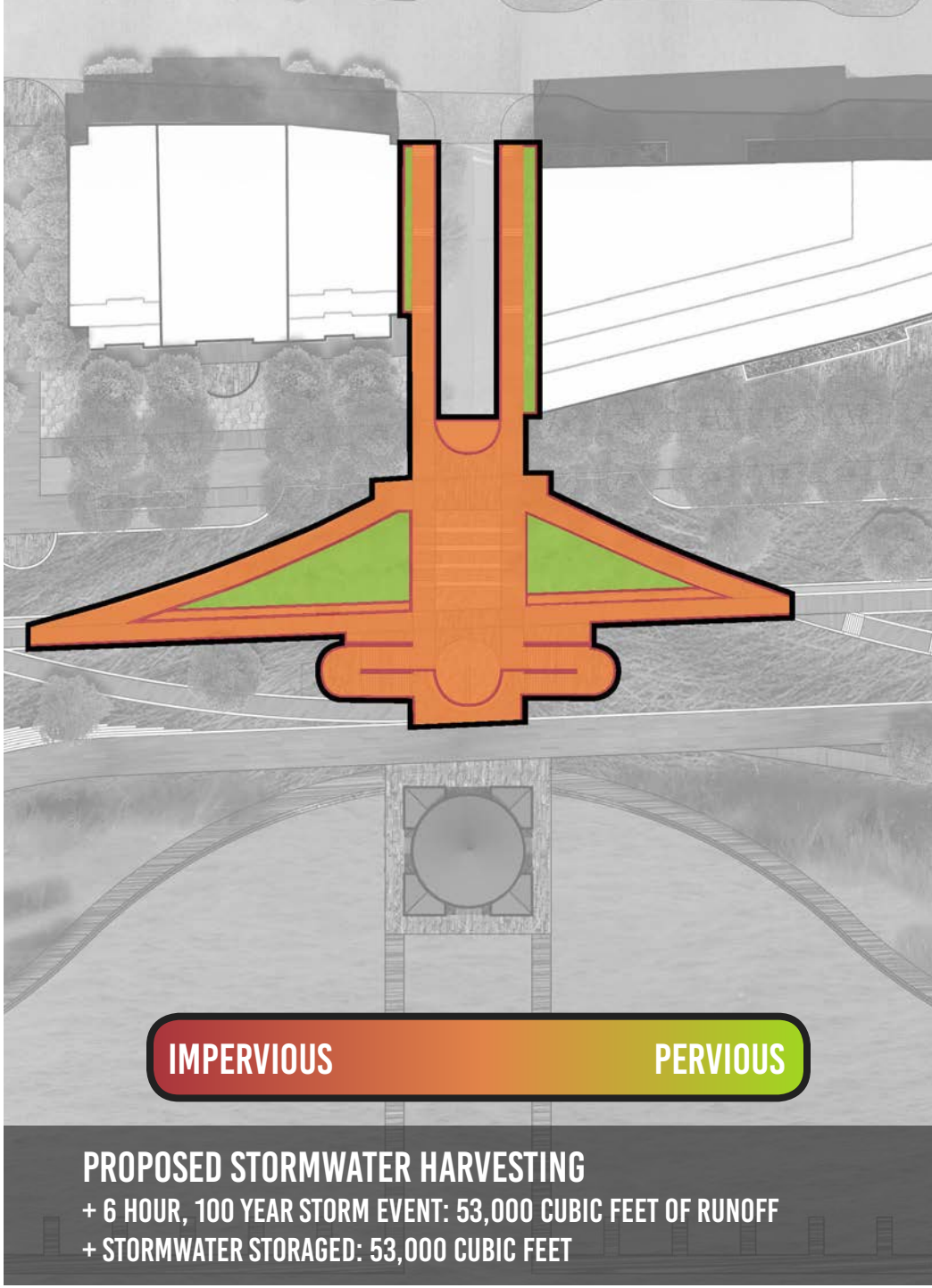
WATER CONNECTION

Interactions with water connect the terraces. The water steps offer an active form of water play as water cascades down a series of natural stones. The water wall is a passive interaction as water moves over a smooth 18’ surface.



EXISTING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

+ 6 HOUR, 100 YEAR STORM EVENT: 66,000 CUBIC FEET OF RUNOFF
+ STORMWATER STORAGED: 0 CUBIC FEET

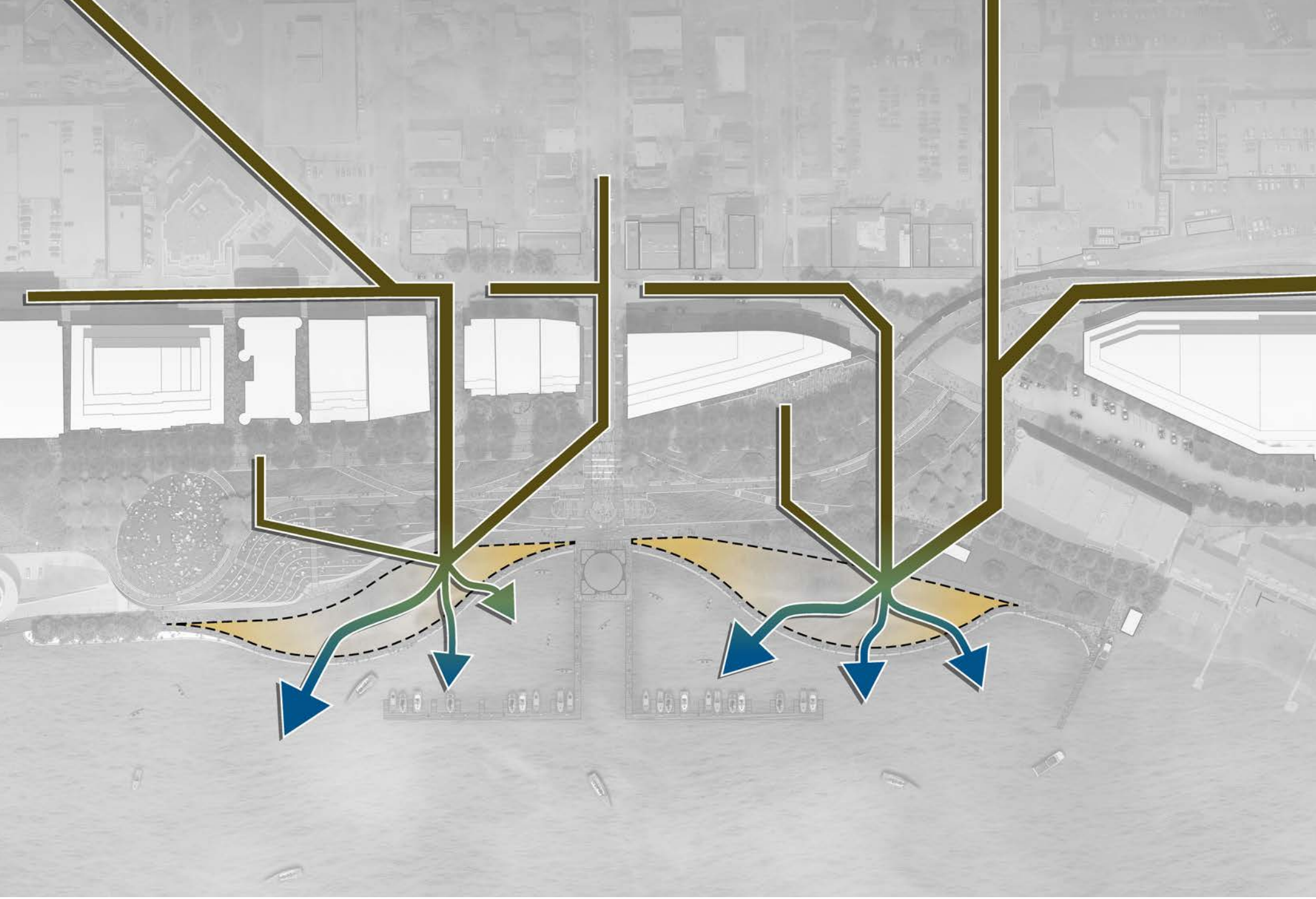


PROPOSED STORMWATER HARVESTING

+ 6 HOUR, 100 YEAR STORM EVENT: 53,000 CUBIC FEET OF RUNOFF
+ STORMWATER STORAGED: 53,000 CUBIC FEET

STORMWATER HARVESTING

Increasing permeable surfaces and providing subsurface stormwater cisterns allows overall runoff to be reduced and harvested on site.



WETLAND REMEDIATION

On-site and city stormwater mains can be concentrated in wetland forebays facilitating the removal of sediment and harmful chemicals. The wetland systems also serve as a unique habitat and educational opportunity along Lake Monona.