

CHAPTER 7

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Natural and Cultural Resources Goal:

Promote and maintain the village's natural, cultural, and agricultural resources as amenities that contribute to the quality of life in Allouez.

Objectives

1. Maintain the amount of green space within the village.
2. Consider significant natural resources as a key factor when identifying locations for future parks.
3. Continue to preserve wetlands, floodplains, and other environmental areas that link various parts of the village and serve as wildlife corridors, pedestrian trails, and storm water management areas.
4. Maintain and enhance accessibility to public lands along the waters of the Fox and East Rivers.
5. Maintain neighborhood green space and parks within residential developments.
6. Continue to coordinate future parks and green space with adjoining communities and the recommendations in the Brown County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and Village of Allouez Park and Recreation Plan.
7. Support urban agriculture and horticulture efforts through the zoning code and village ordinance.
8. Maintain and enhance the appearance and community identity of the village through the creation of design standards, landscaping, improved signage, and other beautification techniques.
9. Identify and protect significant historic and scenic sites and promote their value to the village.
10. Promote the preservation and rehabilitation of older buildings and homes within the village, especially through the adaptive reuse of these buildings (whenever possible).

INTRODUCTION

Since the Village of Allouez is largely developed, with the exception of a few parcels of land scattered throughout the community, this chapter will focus primarily on the natural and cultural resources of the village. The main natural resource features in the village are the East and Fox Rivers that flow along its eastern and western boundaries and contribute to its character.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Natural Resources

Rivers

Surface water is one of the most important natural resources for a community. Lakes, rivers, and streams offer enjoyment, peace, and solitude. They provide such opportunities to anglers, boaters, hunters, water skiers, swimmers, sailors, and casual observers alike. They also drain the land after heavy rains, provide habitat for countless plants, fish, and animals, are a source of drinking water for many communities, and are a source of process water for industry and agriculture. Lands immediately adjacent to such waters have an abundance of cultural and archaeological significance as they were often the location of Native American and early European settlements.

Because of this importance, numerous federal, state, and local laws and regulations have been created to protect surface waters. They range from the commerce clause of the United States Constitution to local flood land zoning regulations. The most heavily regulated waters are those that are determined to be natural and navigable.

The Village of Allouez is located between the Fox River and East River, two major rivers in Brown County that also contribute to Allouez's character. Both rivers flow from south to north along the village and form the boundaries between the village and its neighbors of Ashwaubenon on the west and Bellevue on the east. The village does not have any other major natural open surface water features.

Fox River

The Fox River is the largest and most important navigable river in northeastern Wisconsin and extends 155 miles from its headwaters in southern Green Lake County in east-central Wisconsin to the Bay of Green Bay. The Fox River basin drains over 2,700 square miles of east-central and northeastern Wisconsin. In Brown County, it extends 19 miles from the Village of Wrightstown to its downstream end at the Bay of Green Bay and drains about 311 square miles (almost half of Brown County).

The Fox River is historically significant because for centuries Native Americans occupied the banks of the river and used it as a source of food and drinking water, as well as recreation, transportation, and crop irrigation. The Fox River also served as the route into the interior of the state for European explorers and was the location of many early European settlements. As such, many historical, cultural, and archaeological sites are located adjacent to it.



The Fox River at Allouez's Kayakers Point.

By the 1940s, however, pollution in the river had increased to the point where its fisheries were severely damaged and its scenic and recreational value was lost. With passage and implementation of the Clean Water Act in the early 1970s, the Fox River's water quality began to improve, which in turn has resulted in recovering fish populations and increased recreational use. However, due to over 50 years of urban development and its associated water quality impacts, fish consumption advisories still exist on the Fox River. Also during this time, PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) contamination accumulated in the river, coming from carbonless copy paper production. By 1979, PCBs were banned by the federal government, but still persisted in the environment until they could be cleaned up.

The Lower Fox River Cleanup Project, designed to reduce risk to human health and the environment due to the presence of PCBs in Fox River sediment, started in 2004, and was a multi-year cleanup effort that includes dredging, capping, and covering of contaminated riverbed sediment. These activities were completed in 2020, but monitoring will continue into the future.

The Fox River shoreline through Allouez is experiencing renewed interest, especially with the continual water quality improvements. The northern part of the shoreline is largely developed with residential and commercial uses up to the riverbank. However, there are large parcels of vacant land south of STH 172 that front the river. Since the completion of the Fox River Trail along a former railway, there has been a noticeable increase in the amount of residential, commercial, and recreational development along the river. Allouez should capitalize on the momentum created by the development of the trail by encouraging developers to incorporate views and/or access to the trail and river in redevelopment projects. Additionally, the village should ensure adequate shoreline protection by consistently enforcing the village's shoreland and wetland ordinance and implementing the recommendations contained in the village's storm water management plan to help the process of improving the water quality of the Fox and East Rivers. With the project completed, the area will continue to see an increase in water-related recreational activities and interest, potentially increasing Allouez's tourism, and the need for things like increased water access, park areas, and additional boat launch sites.

East River

The East River drains a 74-square-mile watershed, reaching into Calumet and Manitowoc Counties and terminating at its confluence with the Fox River near downtown Green Bay. The water quality of the East River is considered degraded because of low dissolved oxygen levels and high turbidity due to suspended solids from stream bank erosion and agricultural and storm water runoff. However, the portion of the East River that flows past Allouez is considered a Warm Water Sport Fishery able to support walleye, bass, and pike.

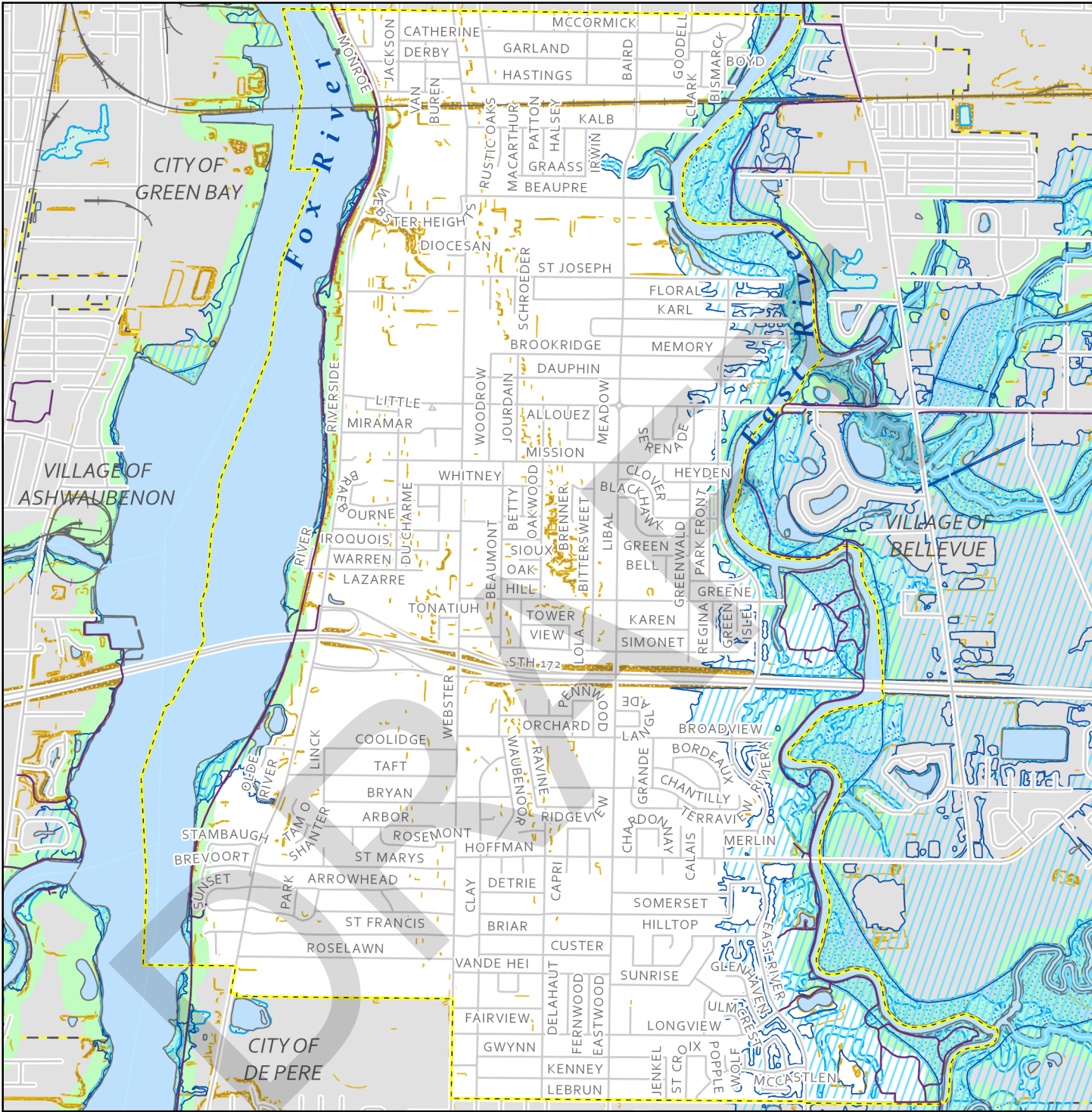
Both of these waterways need help to bring them to the fishable and swimmable standard set forth in the Clean Water Act. The municipalities along the East River, including Allouez, have helped preserve



The East River immediately north of Hoffman Road.

the river corridor in the urban area by creating a linear parkway along most of the west side of it, and along some portions of the eastern side. Using parks and open space adjacent to a waterway preserves a buffer between the river and developed uses, which helps filter stormwater before entering the river and preserve habitat along the river. These areas make a very attractive linear parkway for

MAP 7-1: NATURAL RESOURCES



Legend

Surface Water

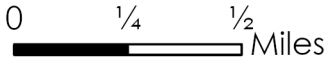
- Rivers and Streams
- Surface Water

Environmental Features (ESAs)

- Wetlands (DNR)
- Navigable Stream 75' buffer

- Floodway 30' buffer
- Non-Navigable Stream 30' buffer
- Slope >= 20%
- 300' Shoreland Buffer (Shoreland Zone)
- Flood Hazard Area (100-year Floodplain)
- Railroad

- Trails
- Municipal Boundaries
- Street Network
- Municipalities



Note: This map is for reference and general planning purposes only. ESA buffers are defined in the Brown County Urban Service Area Water Quality Plan. The Flood Hazard Area is based on FEMA data and should only be used for general planning purposes, not for flood insurance purposes.

Name: Map 7-1 Natural Resources

residents to enjoy. The village should continue to maintain the parkway along the East River and consider planting native grasses and shrubs along the river to improve its vegetative buffer and further filter storm water runoff.

In 2022, the Village of Allouez, along with the Village of Bellevue, City of De Pere, Brown County, and a variety of community groups and organizations coordinated to secure funding to improve the East River with a focus on improving water quality, habitat, environment, and recreational opportunities as part of the East River Water Trail and Habitat Corridor Project. The project will be realized over time by improving the East River in a variety of ways, and increasing access and promoting its protection and enjoyment.

The locations of the Fox and East Rivers, along with other natural features, are shown in Map 7-1.

Floodplains

Floodplains are natural extensions of surface waters. They store floodwaters, reduce flood peaks and velocities, and reduce sedimentation. They also provide wildlife habitat and serve to filter out pollution from water. The village's 100-year floodplains are also shown in Map 7-1.

Like surface waters, the importance of floodplains is also recognized and is regulated by federal, state, and local governments. The State of Wisconsin mandates floodplain zoning for all communities under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 117. These minimum standards must be implemented in order to meet eligibility requirements for federal flood insurance programs. A summary of flood lands and floodplain zoning is shown in Figure 7-1 on the following page.

Due to the fact that a considerable area of the village is in the floodplain, the village has achieved and maintained its Community Rating System (CRS) rating for many years. The CRS Class 6 rating allows residents who are required to have flood insurance a 20% discount on their insurance rates. The program requires village staff to provide community outreach and education, provide technical assistance and advice, and provide floodplain documents to residents upon request.

For regulatory, insurance, and planning purposes, the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area (also referred to as the regional flood) is most often used. This is the land that has a 1 percent chance of being flooded in any given year. The largest floodplain in Allouez is associated with the East River. Based on a flood study completed specifically for the East River, it appears that all lands located east of East River Drive are within the 100-year floodplain, with some areas within the actual floodway. In some areas of the village, the floodplain extends past East River Drive to adjoining lands. There has not been a comprehensive flood study done for the Fox River. However, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided generalized floodplain maps. According to the FEMA floodplain maps, there are only very narrow areas along the Allouez riverfront that may be subject to flooding. However, detailed flood studies should be completed when development is contemplated to ensure that buildings are located either outside of or above the floodplain.

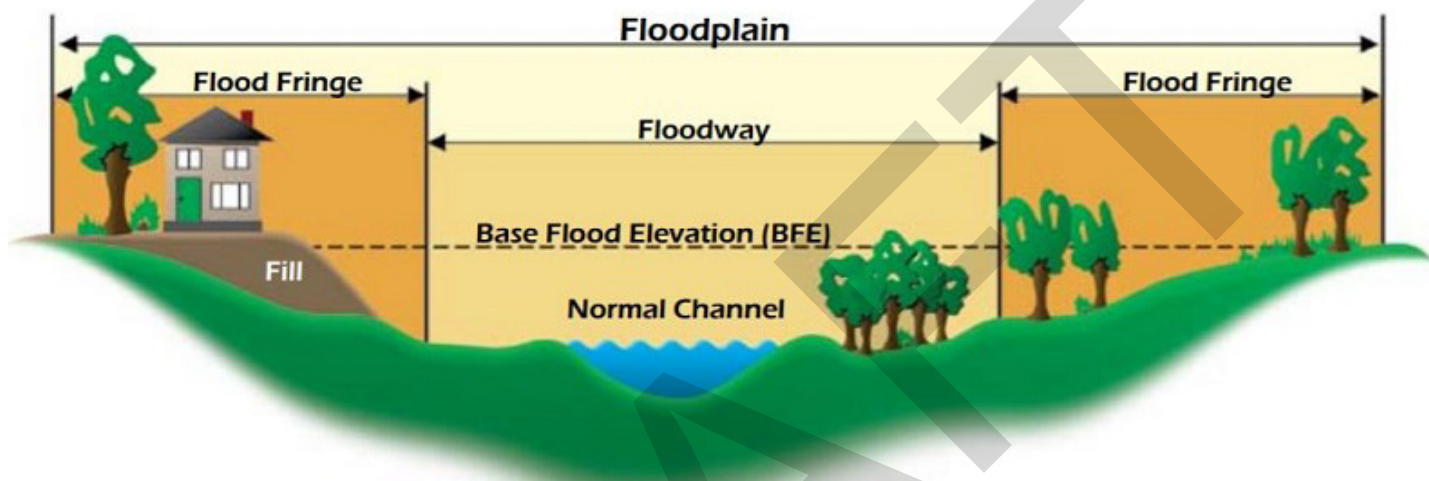
There are several threats to floodplains and the resource values that they represent:

- » **Filling** can diminish the flood storage capacity of the floodplain. This could have the effect of raising the flood elevation or increasing flow velocities to the detriment of upstream or downstream properties.
- » **Grading** can degrade the resource functions of floodplains, such as filtering pollutants or pro-

viding habitat.

- » **Impediments**, which include encroaching buildings or undersized culverts and bridge openings. These human-made and natural impediments affect the size and proper function of floodplains and pose potential hazards to adjacent residents and passersby.
- » **Impervious surfaces**, which can increase the velocity of the flood flows, increase the number of pollutants, reduce the amount of natural wildlife habitat, and limit the amount of infiltration of storm water into the ground.

Figure 7-1: Floodplain Characteristics



Floodplain Definitions

Floodplain - Land that may be covered by floodwater during a regional flood. The floodplain includes the floodway and floodfringe areas.

Floodway - The channel of a river or stream whose and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry the regional flood discharge. This area is the most dangerous part of the floodplain - it is associated with moving water.

Floodfringe - The portion of the floodplain outside of the floodway that is covered by floodwater during the regional flood, usually associated with standing water.

Regional Flood - Also the same as a 100-year flood, 1-percent chance flood, or base flood (FEMA). The differences in names depends on the agency and how they refer to this area, but they all mean the same thing.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, FEMA.

Due to the amount of development that has taken place within the East River Watershed, the existing flood study may not adequately identify the flood prone areas of the village. If or when conditions change, the village should consider a new flood study for the East River that incorporates and assesses the full development of the watershed and the impact on the floodplain. Additionally, the Village should continue to utilize storm water management techniques to mitigate some of the impacts of development on the floodplain.

The village should also develop a detailed flood study for the Fox River shoreline as part of an update to its comprehensive storm water management plan or as a separate project. Although not as important as a revised East River flood study, identifying the extent of the floodplain is vital to protecting the floodplain's integrity and minimizing the potential impact of floods on the community. By knowing the floodplain boundaries, it is easier to plan and implement storm water management facilities. Joint efforts, grants, and cost-sharing to map floodplains should be pursued, including neighboring communities, FEMA, Brown County, DNR, and local developers. Studying entire river reaches is preferred over individual case-by-case studies for short stretches.

Shorelands

Shorelands are the transition between land and water. In their natural condition, shorelands often have thick and diverse vegetation, which in turn protects lakes, rivers, and streams by stabilizing the shoreline with root systems, filtering pollutants, providing shade to the water to keep it cooler, and providing wildlife habitat. When these areas are developed, this vegetation is lost, and fish, wildlife, and water quality can be impacted.

Like floodplains, the importance of shorelands is recognized and regulated by state and local government. Wisconsin mandates shore land zoning for all unincorporated communities under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 115 and recommends that all other communities adopt similar standards. Shoreland zoning is primarily intended to control the intensity of development near and to create a buffer around lakes, rivers, and streams. The buffer is intended to remain an undeveloped strip of land that protects the water from the physical, chemical, hydrological, and visual impacts of nearby development. The village's shoreland-wetland ordinance is in Chapter 468 of the village's ordinances.

If there are changes to state requirements or changing conditions, the village should review its shoreland-wetland ordinance to ensure it includes recent information and techniques to continue to protect the village's shore lands and wetlands and improve the water quality and shoreline habitat of the Fox and East Rivers.

Wetlands

Wetlands are characterized by water at or near the ground level, by waterlogged soils, or by wetland-adapted vegetation. Wetlands are significant natural resources that have several important functions. They enhance water quality by absorbing excess nutrients within the roots, stems, and leaves of plants and by slowing the flow of water to let suspended pollutants settle out. Wetlands help regulate storm runoff, which minimizes floods and periods of low flow. They also provide essential habitat for many types of wildlife and offer recreational, educational, and aesthetic opportunities to the community.

Within Allouez, there are approximately 97 acres of wetlands, all of which are located adjacent to the East River corridor. The single largest wetland complex is almost 30 acres and is located at the eastern end of East St. Joseph Street, and it extends along the river south almost all the way to Allouez Avenue.



One of the village stormwater management ponds in Kiwanis Park is also near wetlands. Many of the wetlands in the village are along the East River. Wetland areas provide a range of benefits, and can be a natural fit with open space and parks areas.

The chief threat to wetlands is filling. Although an array of federal, state, and local regulations helps protect wetlands, some wetlands (especially smaller ones) are still lost to road construction and other development activities. The draining of wetlands can also occur through tilling and rerouting of surface water.

Even if wetlands are not directly filled, drained, or developed, they still can be impacted by adja-

cent uses. Siltation from erosion or pollutants entering via storm water runoff can destroy the wetland. Previously healthy and diverse wetlands can be reduced to degraded “muck holes” where only the hardiest plants like cattails can survive. Invasive plant species, such as purple loosestrife and common reed grass (*Phragmites*), can also negatively affect wetlands. The village should consider working with the WDNR and local service groups to remove invasive species of plants from the village's wetland and floodplain areas when opportunities arise.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The Brown County Planning Commission defines environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) as portions of the landscape consisting of valuable natural resource features that should be protected from intensive development. They include all lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, floodways, and other locally designated significant and unique natural resource features. ESAs also include a setback or buffer from these features, as defined in the *Brown County Urban Service Area Water Quality Plan*. In addition, they include areas of steep slopes 20 percent or greater when located within or adjacent to any of the features noted above. Research and experience from throughout Wisconsin indicate that the potential exists for significant adverse water quality impacts if these areas are developed.

Identification and protection of ESAs are required by both state and county regulations under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 121 and the *Brown County Urban Service Area Water Quality Plan* (which derives its authority from NR 121). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Brown County Planning Commission enforce them during the review and approval of all public sanitary sewer extensions. The intent of the ESAs is to protect water-related natural resource features from the adverse impacts often associated with development. ESAs in Allouez are shown in Map 7-1.

In general, sewered development and associated filling, excavation, grading, and clearing are prohibited within ESAs. However, certain non-intensive uses, such as public utilities and public recreation, are often allowed within these areas. In conjunction with proper erosion control and storm water management practices both during and after development within and adjacent to these areas, protection of the ESAs can provide numerous benefits as mentioned in the prior sections about the different natural features in Allouez.

Woodlands

The Village of Allouez does not contain any large, wooded tracts of land outside of the Green Isle Park area. However, the Village does have a very active street tree planting program and has been named a “Tree City, USA” by the National Arbor Day Foundation every year since 1996. Twice a year, residents may purchase trees through the village, at which time the village will plant them within the street right-of-way.

Street trees are an excellent means of beautifying the built environment, providing neighborhood character, and moderating the effects of high temperatures on the street. In Allouez's older neighborhoods where street trees were originally planted, the now mature trees are a significant amenity. The village should continue its proactive approach in planting street trees and developing its urban forest. Through the visioning session, residents identified trees and the urban tree canopy as an important feature of Allouez, and one worth protecting.

A more recent growing problem both locally and nationally is the emerald ash borer, and its spread across large areas, weakening and ultimately killing many ash trees. Ash trees are widespread in many areas in northeastern Wisconsin, and so they have been dying off in many areas in recent

years because of the ash borer. In 2017 village staff prepared the Emerald Ash Borer Readiness Plan, which inventoried all the village ash trees and included management recommendations. From that inventory, ash trees made up 13.7% of the village's public tree inventory (trees on village property and public rights-of-way). The village should continue to monitor the situation and use the plan for ash tree management and replacement activities.

Wildlife Habitat

Since almost all of the Village of Allouez is already developed, wildlife habitat is generally limited to areas along the East River, as well as to the aquatic habitats of both the Fox and East Rivers. The shoreline and wetland areas of the East River provide very limited habitat for animal species that are used to human contact, including muskrat, songbirds, and Canadian geese.

The aquatic habitat of the Fox River has improved rather dramatically over the past 20 years and now supports a sport fishery of bass, walleye, pike, and musky. However, fish consumption advisories remain in place due to the presence of PCBs and heavy metals. The DNR provides fish eating advisory information for the Fox River. The East River does not support a strong fishery due to poor water quality from suspended solids and nutrients.

Threatened and Endangered Species

An endangered species is one whose continued existence is in jeopardy and may become extinct. A threatened species is one that is likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered. The Bureau of Endangered Resources within the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources monitors endangered and threatened species and maintains the state's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI). This program maintains data on the locations and status of rare species in Wisconsin. According to the NHI, there are some endangered or threatened species found or potentially found in Allouez. Because some species are very sensitive, their actual locations are kept vague in order to protect them.

Below is a list of threatened and endangered species that may be found in Allouez (according to the Natural Heritage Inventory):

- » Longear Sunfish (fish).
- » Greater Redhorse (fish).
- » Cherrystone Drop (snail).
- » Purple False Oats (plant).
- » Snow Trillium (plant).
- » Seaside Crowfoot (plant).

In addition, the WDNR and the University of Wisconsin have developed the Aquatic and Terrestrial Resources Inventory (ATRI) as another means to disseminate information concerning inventories and data on endangered aquatic and terrestrial resources. A review of the ATRI website indicated that there is a known incidence of an endangered aquatic species in the Fox River. This database is again kept purposefully vague to prevent disturbance of the resource. The primary threats to the aquatic species listed in ATRI and the other endangered species in the NHI are the loss of wetlands and other habitats due to development and other factors. The village should ensure that the WDNR is contacted early in the process of any proposed development along the Fox or East Rivers to address these issues.

Metallic/Nonmetallic Mineral Resources

The village has no known metallic minerals (such as zinc or copper) and currently contains no non-metallic mining sites. Existing development throughout the village would likely preclude any quarrying or mining activities.

Cultural Resources

Historic Buildings

Historic sites are those sites or places worthy of preservation and those determined to be significant to the nation's, state's, or local community's heritage in terms of history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and/or culture. To be listed on a national or state register of historic sites, the site or place must be nominated, and it must meet applicable federal and/or state requirements. Although listing does not place any restrictions on the site or place, it does enable it to become eligible for special income tax credits for rehabilitation and for other grant and aid programs. However, special restrictions to the site or place may apply if a unit of government owns it.

The Historic Preservation Commission was created to advise the Allouez Village Board regarding the protection and preservation of historically significant features, sites, and structures within the community. The committee is responsible for designating historic landmarks and establishing historic districts. The committee is also responsible for regulating the designated historic landmarks and property within each historic district to preserve the landmarks, property, and character of the district.

In 2012 the Historic Preservation Commission received a grant-in-aid to conduct the Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey. The village was able to use the grant money to hire an architectural and historic preservation consulting firm to assist the committee in identifying structures, buildings, complexes, and districts of architectural or historical significance. From October 2012 to July 2013, the survey identified 785 resources of architectural and historical interest as well as 3 potential historic districts. Although the resources include some public places such as schools, churches, and commercial buildings, the majority of the surveyed resources are single-family residences.

The results of this survey provide an overview of the different series of developments throughout the history of Allouez, which can be used in future planning decisions and increasing public awareness of the history and architecture of the community.

Along with the number of historic sites and buildings located within the municipal boundaries of Allouez, Heritage Hill State Park has buildings that have been moved from other places in Brown County, which include six buildings that are listed on the state and national register of historic places. In addition, there are a number of other buildings on the Heritage Hill grounds that, according to the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), may be eligible for listing on either the state or national register.

The village has eight other listings on the state and national register located outside of Heritage Hill. The Wisconsin State Reformatory (near the STH 172/Riverside Drive interchange) was certified and listed as a historical district in 1990. There are seven buildings and one structure within the Reformatory District that may be eligible for individual listing, as well. The village also has three residential homes listed, along with the Allouez Pump House on Greene Avenue. Most recently the village has had three residential districts listed for architectural character. They include the Miramar Drive Residential Historic District (2018) and the Robinson Hill Historic District (2021), located in between South Jackson and South Van Buren Streets, and bound by Catherine Street and Allouez Terrace. Most recently add-

ed has been the Sunset Circle Residential Historic District, between Riverside Drive and Sunset Park on the Fox River. The district includes Colonial Revival and Mansard styles. Additionally, the district includes the house that former Green Bay Packers head coach Vince Lombardi and his wife Marie built and lived in during their time in Green Bay.

According to the Wisconsin Architecture and Historical Inventory (AHI), the village has a total of 822 buildings and structures that may be eligible for listing on the state or national registers. These include the buildings at Heritage Hill and other buildings and private homes throughout the village. Structures that are listed on the AHI do not have any special rights conferred upon them, but they do illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. This effort started in the 1970s in an effort to have an architectural history of buildings in Wisconsin. A complete listing of inventoried buildings and structures can be found on the Wisconsin Historical Society web page.



House in the Robinson Hill Historic District.

The village should maintain priorities for protection of historic and cultural buildings and strive for rehabilitation and maintenance rather than demolition, when possible, by working with private property owners to pursue federal and state historic preservation/rehabilitation tax credit programs.

Archaeological Resources

Due to the Village's location between two major rivers, it likely contains a number of archaeological sites, including burial and historic village sites. According to the Neville Public Museum, few archaeological surveys were completed in Allouez and those that were completed were small scale for specific projects. In addition to the collections at the Neville Public Museum, there are collections from Allouez at the Milwaukee Public Museum and Illinois State Museum. The village is now almost completely developed, and as a result, any archaeological sites that may have been intact are now most likely damaged, buried, or completely destroyed.

Community Identity and Design

The Village of Allouez maintains a very unique identity within the greater Brown County community, and it is recognized for its residential character. With that identity, the village wants to see development that complements its residential character. The village also takes pride in the median boulevards on Webster Avenue with its plantings and beautification efforts. The village should continue to beautify its main thoroughfares through the utilization of its sign ordinance that requires pedestrian-scale monument-style signage rather than large monopole pedestal signs that are typical of many main streets. The addition of period-style lighting fixtures, the continuation and expansion of the boulevard and sidewalk plantings, street furniture, and utilization of traffic calming techniques along streets, such as East River Drive, Libal Street, and Riverside Drive, would also reinforce the community design attributes that Allouez's residents desire.

Allouez should continue to evaluate and pursue development possibilities along the Fox River shoreline. With a few large undeveloped parcels of land located along the Fox River, the village should work with these landowners to redevelop their property in such a way that the Fox River is showcased

as a vital amenity to the village. Some ways to accomplish this including providing public access to the trail and river, and private developers incorporating views of the Fox River into their site plans. Additionally, the village should work with the Department of Natural Resources and the Heritage Hill Corporation and Foundation to plan for the development of the vacant parkland located between the Fox River Trail and the Fox River north of STH 172 and Riverside Drive. In 2020 the village constructed a trail connection around the pond west of the GBCI on DNR land just south of STH 172. This area had also been highlighted in previous planning efforts as an opportunity to increase access to natural areas along the Fox River.

RECOMMENDED POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND ACTIONS

The policies, programs, and actions identified in this chapter also address recommendations within the Land Use and Community Facilities chapters of this plan.

Natural Resources Recommendations

1. Continue to maintain the parkway along the East River by planting native grasses and shrubs along the river (where opportunity to do so) to limit erosion and to improve the vegetative buffer and further filter storm water runoff.
2. Continue to participate in the East River Water Trail and Habitat Corridor Project work to improve the East River.
3. Continue to encourage developers to incorporate access to the Fox River Trail and/or views of the Fox River in redevelopment projects.
4. Continue implementation of the recommendations contained in the village's storm water management plan to help the process of improving the water quality of the Fox and East Rivers.
5. Periodically review and revise (as necessary) the village's Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to ensure its continued viability.
6. If conditions change, develop a detailed flood study for the Fox River and update the East River Flood Study in cooperation with the neighboring communities where new developments are taking place upstream.
7. Work to remove invasive plants, such as purple loosestrife, buckthorn, and garlic mustard from the village's wetlands and floodplains.
8. Maintain the village's designation as a Tree City, USA, by continuing its proactive approach to planting street trees, and continue to monitor and manage any diseased ash trees.
9. Contact the WDNR early in any development proposals along the East or Fox Rivers to properly address any threatened or endangered resources or archaeological sites that may be present.

Cultural Resources Recommendations

10. Establish priorities for protection of historic and cultural buildings and strive for rehabilitation

and maintenance rather than demolition, when possible, by working with private property owners to pursue federal and state historic preservation/rehabilitation tax credit programs.

- 11.** Consider the addition of period-style street lighting fixtures, the continuation and expansion of the boulevard and sidewalk plantings, street furniture, and utilization of traffic calming techniques along streets, such as East River Drive, Libal Street, and Riverside Drive, to reinforce the community design attributes that Allouez's residents desire.
- 12.** Encourage vacant shoreline redevelopment projects that include public access and views of the Fox River as part of the development.
- 13.** Work with the Department of Natural Resources and the Heritage Hill Corporation and Foundation to plan for the development of the vacant parkland located between the Fox River Trail and the Fox River north of STH 172 (at the dead end of Lazarre Road), as well as continued improvement to the open space between Riverside Drive and the Fox River south of STH 172 (west of GBCI).
- 14.** If opportunities arise, look at the diocese, GBCI, and Heritage Hill properties to encourage commercial or residential taxable development that is compatible with the context and historical character of those places.

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