

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

OVERVIEW

Fox Point’s identity and stable economic development are both affected by the wise use of resources. The protection of natural features and the preservation of cultural resources are fundamental to a healthy environment and thriving community.

Per Wisconsin Statute 66.1001(2)(e), the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element is defined as:

“A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs for the conservation and promotion of the effective management of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.”

The items above are intended to provide suggested topics, as some of the listed resources are not present in all Wisconsin communities. This Plan examines the resource types that are relevant to the Village of Fox Point. Because the Village of Fox Point is no longer home to commercial agricultural production, issues related to agriculture are not included in this element.

The Village of Fox Point Comprehensive Plan recognizes that resources in the Village are limited and need to be properly managed. Key to this effort is the identification of the specific characteristics and

The Issues and Opportunities element of this Plan outlines five goals and objectives that shall guide the Natural and Cultural Resources section:

- Preserve and enhance the residential character of the Village.
- Protect and wisely utilize the Village’s natural resources, including but not limited to: wetlands, wildlife, lakes, woodlands, open space, parks, and groundwater resources.
- Create strategies to preserve and enhance the lakefront and ravine areas as significant Village amenities.
- Support the unique cultural and historic features of Fox Point consistent with the residential character of the Village.
- Integrate landscaped yards throughout the Village with native, natural features and community agriculture.



View of Lake Michigan from Beach Drive.

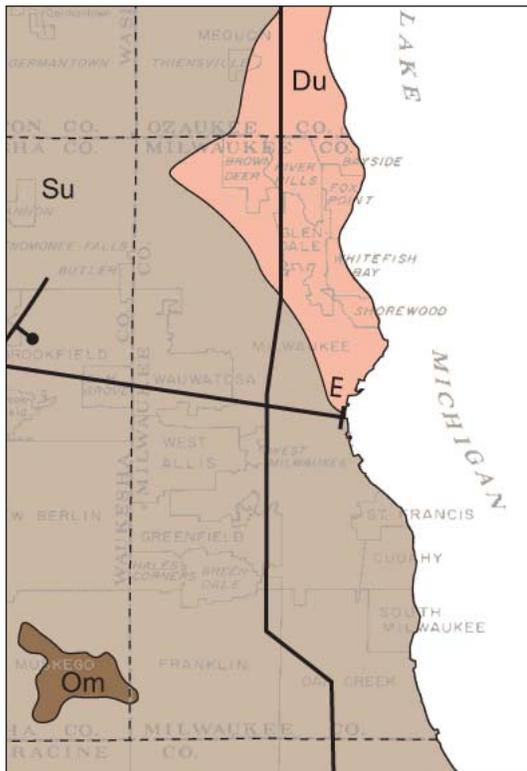


Figure 3.1: Bedrock Geology of Milwaukee County.
Source: SEWRPC.



locations of natural and cultural resources in the Village. Identifying these features is necessary to ensure the protection of natural resources, avoid negative environmental impacts resulting from changes to existing infrastructure, and enhance existing cultural resources.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Landforms and physical features in Fox Point are important determinants of how the community may change over time. The physical geography of an area must be considered in developing land use, transportation, utilities, and facility recommendations. Additionally, physical features contribute to the natural beauty and overall quality of life in an area.

Climate

The ‘Milwaukee County Land & Water Resource Management Plan’ (2001, update 2006), hereinafter referred to as the “Resource Management Plan,” offers the following assessment of Milwaukee County’s climate.

“Milwaukee County lies in the mid-continental zone, characterized by long, snowy winters that are relatively cold. Summers are mostly warm with periods of humid, hot temperatures. July is the warmest month, while January is the coldest. Frost conditions usually occur from October to May, and snow cover is likely between December and February. Streams and lakes begin to freeze in late November; ice melt begins in late March or early April.

Approximately fifty rainfall events occur per year. A rainfall event is a distinct period when precipitation is equal to or greater than 0.1 inch. Runoff is often high during rainfall events in March, April and May, particularly when the ground is still frozen and soil moisture is high. The mean annual precipitation in the area is approximately 31 inches. The majority of precipitation falls in the form of rain during the growing season, between May and September, when more than 14 inches may fall.

Average annual snowfall and sleet is 47.1 inches, which is equivalent to 4.7 inches of water (approximately 13 percent of the average annual precipitation). Rainfall intensity, duration and frequency are major factors that affect the peak rate of runoff and flooding that occurs in Milwaukee County. The most intense type of storm is that which occurs within a 24-hour duration with the most intense rainfall occurring during a six-hour period near the middle of the duration. Understanding the pattern of these storms is critical to proper collection, retention, and filtration of stormwater runoff.”

Geology, Physiology, and Soils

Bedrock formations in Milwaukee County consist predominantly of Silurian-age Niagara dolomite (Figure 3.1). The Village of Fox Point is located in an area with Devonian-age dolomite and shale deposits. Below the Niagara formation is the Ordovician-age Maquoketa shale as seen in southeastern Waukesha County. Additional sandstones of Cambrian-age underlie the Ordovician-age formations. The bedrock throughout the County is primarily covered by deep, unconsolidated glacial deposits. Some deposit areas have a thickness in excess of 500 feet, while in other areas, the bedrock lies within 20 feet of the



ground surface.

Wisconsin experienced four stages of glaciation, with the most recent stage ending approximately 11,000 years ago. The expansion and retreat of these glaciers, and the deposits they left behind, are major determinants of physiology, topography, and soil composition across the state. Soils in Fox Point are of the Kewaunee-Manawa association.

Prior to urbanization, large areas of Milwaukee County were covered in wetlands, while other areas were marked by rolling hills. A steep escarpment runs along the Lake Michigan shoreline at the north and south portions of the county, including Fox Point.

Topography and Steep Slopes

Topography is a graphic presentation of the land surface's features, indicating their relative position and elevations. This information is typically collected and utilized for large areas in regional planning and determining future generalized land uses. A common example is the utilization of topographic information to determine appropriate locations of sewage treatment facilities (down slope and downstream of most of the development it is intended to serve).

Figure 3.2 illustrates the topographic features of Milwaukee County by elevation in feet above the mean sea level. The general elevation in Fox Point falls mostly in the range of 650 to 750 feet above the mean sea level, although the lakeshore and a small inlet in the northwest corner fall within the 580' to 650' range.

Slope, to a considerable extent, determines the land uses practicable on a given parcel of land. Slope is directly related to water runoff and erosion hazards. Therefore, the type and extent of land uses should be carefully adjusted to the slope of the land. In general, slopes of ten percent or more are unsuitable for development. These slopes should be maintained as natural, open areas for wildlife habitat and erosion control. Lands with less severe slopes may be suitable for open space uses and for low-intensity development.

Lands which are gently sloping or nearly level are typically best suited to development. However, for detailed site and land planning purposes, all slopes should be determined from on-site topographic surveys prepared and graphically shown with at least a two-foot contour interval.

Steep slopes are not uncommon in the Village of Fox Point, particularly on the Lake Michigan bluff and along ravines (Figure 3.3). Chapter 17 of the Fox Point Village Code prohibits construction on slopes of bluffs or ravines in the Village, as a means of protecting against erosion. The Village should consider strengthening this ordinance to further protect the Village's existing landscape.

Surface Watersheds

The Village of Fox Point is located within the Milwaukee River South Watershed and the Lake Michigan watershed as noted in Figure 3.4. The Milwaukee River watershed encompasses approximately 168 square miles in portions of Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties. The primary tributary located within the Village of Fox Point is Indian Creek, located in the northwestern portion of the village. The creek

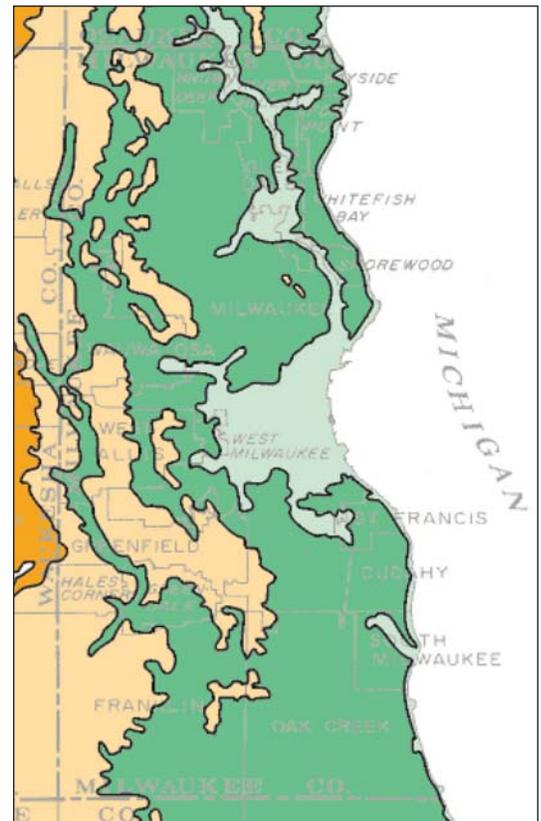
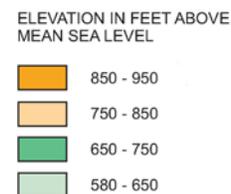


Figure 3.2: Topographic Features of Milwaukee County, 1990. Source: SEWRPC.



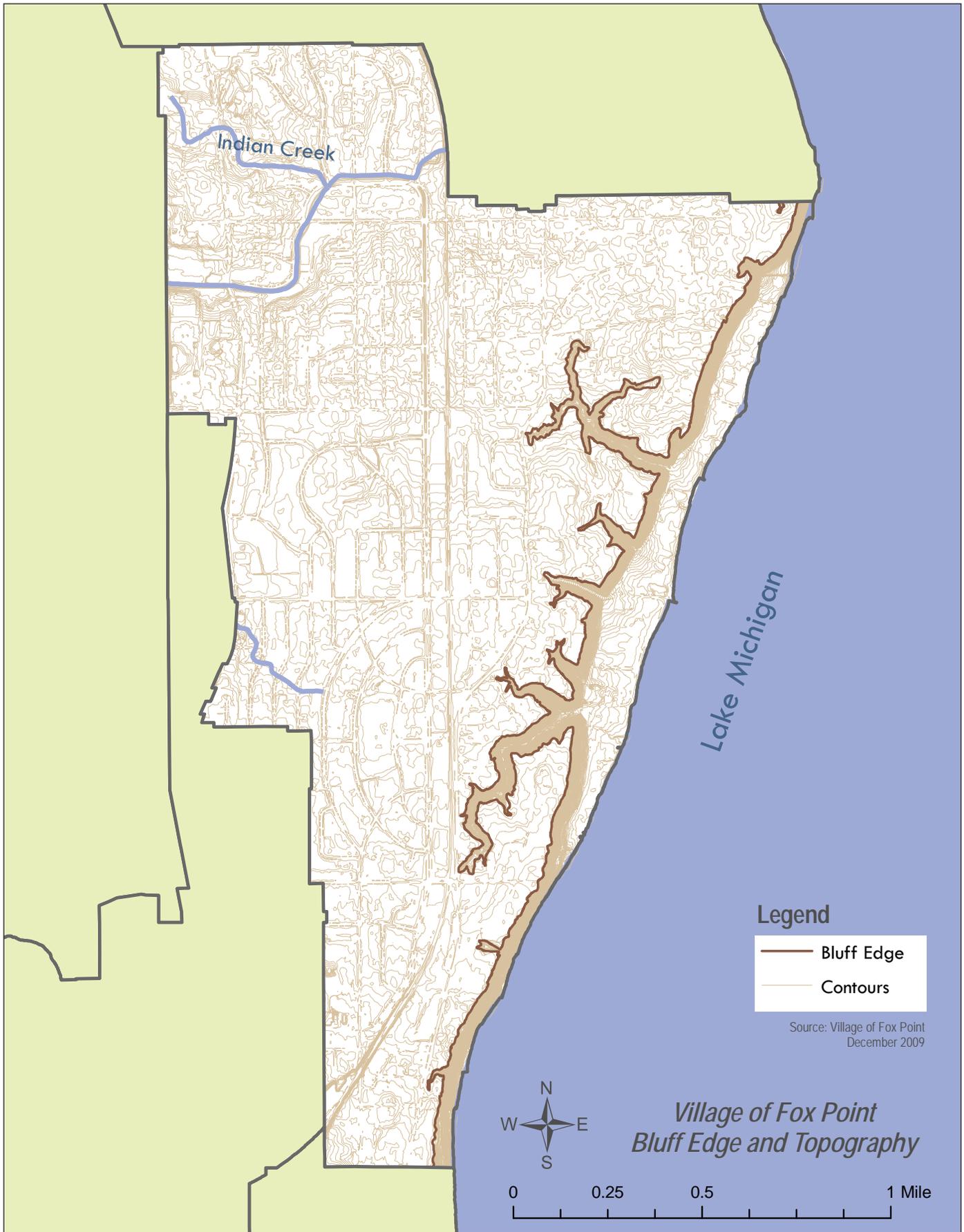


Figure 3.3: Map of Bluff Edge and Contour Lines.
Source: Village of Fox Point.



flows westward to join the Milwaukee River in the City of Glendale.

In August of 2001, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) published a study entitled 'The State of the Milwaukee River Basin.' According to this study:

“Land cover in the watershed is a mix of rural and urban uses. Overall, the watershed is about 33 percent urban, with agriculture (25%), grasslands (21%), forests (12%) and wetlands (6%) making up the rest of the major land cover types. Fourteen cities and villages are found in this watershed. As with the other watersheds in the basin, the streams in the Milwaukee River South Watershed exhibit a wide range of quality.”

Nearly 15 percent of all perennial stream miles in this watershed are significantly modified to the extent they have limited ability to sustain diverse biological communities. Many of these streams were straightened, enclosed or lined with concrete to facilitate water movement downstream to alleviate flooding concerns. This method to control flooding, while popular 35 years ago is now considered somewhat ineffective. From a water quality and biological standpoint this type of river modification causes wide fluctuations in water levels over short periods of time, increases channel scour, and provides little to no habitat for aquatic life. Establishing a meandering stream helps create more diverse habitat for biological activities. The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) is implementing major flood water storage and where possible, river restoration activities in Lincoln Creek, Southbranch Creek and Indian Creek and other area watersheds.”

Impaired Waters

Portions of Indian Creek and the Milwaukee River are designated as impaired by the WDNR. Due to the naturalization process recently managed by Fox Point for Indian Creek, the portion of the creek within the Village’s boundaries is not designated as impaired. Indian Creek is considered impaired beginning west of Interstate 43. Impairments to the western portion of the creek include chronic aquatic toxicity, low dissolved oxygen levels, elevated temperature, non-point source pollution, and streambank modifications.

Lake Michigan is also listed as an impaired water body. Impairments include contaminated fish tissue derived from PCB’s and mercury contamination. For this reason, stormwater management is extremely important for both the Milwaukee River South watershed and the Lake Michigan watershed in Fox Point.

Aquatic Invasive Species

The Village of Fox Point is home to three invasive species, according to the WDNR:

- Eurasian Milfoil - in Lake Michigan
- Zebra Mussel - in Lake Michigan
- Rusty Crayfish - in portions of Indian Creek

Furthermore, one additional invasive species can be found adjacent to

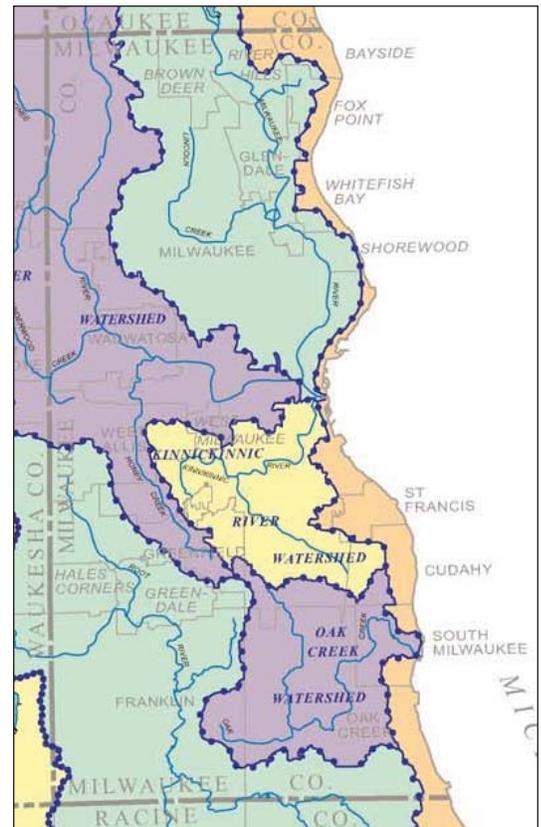


Figure 3.4: Surface Watersheds in Milwaukee County. Source: SEWRPC.

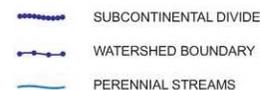




Figure 3.5: Emerald Ash Borer Beetle
Source: Forestry Images

the Village of Fox Point:

- Reed Canary Grass - in wetland areas adjacent to Indian Creek, west of Interstate 43 in River Hills

Wisconsin DNR recommendations should be followed closely to slow or prevent the further spread of these invasive species within the Village and beyond.

Emerald Ash Borer Beetle

The Emerald Ash Borer Beetle (Figure 3.5) is an invasive insect that is native to Asia. The beetles are responsible for killing millions of ash trees in the Great Lakes region. While not present in the Village of Fox Point, the beetles have been discovered in Ozaukee County.

The Village recommends that residents familiarize themselves with species of trees on their properties and that they monitor the condition of those trees, only use firewood from their own property or from a reputable dealer, consult the Village website or the websites of the WDNR or Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) for updated information, and contact the Village Forester with any specific concerns.

Shorelands

Shorelands are defined by the Wisconsin Statutes as lands within the following distances from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters:

- 1,000 feet from a lake, pond, or flowage; and
- 300 feet from a river or stream, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

The WDNR defines the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) in the same manner defined by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1914. The Court defined the OHWM as “the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the water is so continuous as to leave a distinct mark either by erosion, destruction of terrestrial vegetation or other easily recognized characteristic.”

Water marks occur at various elevations, but the most permanent and prevalent marks constitute the ordinary high water mark. The OHWM does not change with temporary fluctuations in water levels, nor is it always at or near open water. The Supreme Court ruled that the area between the water’s edge and the OHWM need not be navigable to be held in the public trust.

Under Section 61.351 of the Wisconsin Statutes, villages are required to enact regulations that protect wetlands five acres in size lying in shoreland areas as defined above; rules pertaining to village shoreland-wetland zoning are set forth in Chapter NR 117 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. The Village of Fox Point’s Shoreland Ordinance can be found in Chapter 35 of the Village Code.

Wetlands

Wetlands serve important functions in the ecological well-being of any landscape. They provide habitat, absorb pollutants that may otherwise enter surface or ground water, reduce flood damage by



storing excess stormwater, and provide open space.

Wetlands account for very little of the land within the Village of Fox Point. According to the WDNR's Wisconsin Wetland Inventory, the village contains only small scattered wetlands, primarily in the northwestern portion of the Village near Indian Creek. The WDNR also records the presence of poorly drained soils (as classified by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service) which are often an indicator of wetland conditions. Poorly drained soils are more prevalent in Fox Point, mostly in the northern and western portions of the Village.

Floodplains

Floodplains are the wide, gently sloping areas usually lying on both sides of a river or stream channel. The flow of a river onto its floodplain is a normal phenomenon and, in the absence of flood control, can be expected to occur periodically. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodplains are defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100-year interval flood event. Floodplains in the Village of Fox Point are located adjacent to Indian Creek in the northwestern portion of the Village, and along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

According to the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), the floodwater conveyance and storage capacity of floodplain areas are protected by floodplain zoning ordinances. These ordinances also seek to prevent the location of urban development in flood hazard areas. Villages are required, under Section 87.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes, to adopt floodplain zoning, provided that the hydraulic and engineering data required to formulate the ordinance are available. Chapter 35 of the Village of Fox Point code, entitled "Flood Damage Prevention," governs floodplains within the village.

The minimum standards for floodplain zoning ordinances are set forth in Chapter NR 116 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. All such regulations must govern filling and development activities within the entire 100-year recurrence interval floodplain. Under minimum State requirements, local floodplain zoning regulations must prohibit nearly all forms of development in the floodway, which is the area of the floodplain required to convey the 100-year recurrence interval peak flood flow. Local regulations must also restrict filling and development within the flood fringe, which consists of the portion of the floodplain located outside the floodway that would be covered by floodwaters during a 100-year flood event.

Subsurface Water

The 'Milwaukee County Land & Water Resource Management Plan' describes the county's groundwater resources as follows:

"Groundwater resources constitute an extremely valuable element of the natural resource base of Milwaukee County. The groundwater reservoir not only sustains lake levels and provides the base flow of the streams in the county, but comprises a source of water supply for domestic, municipal, and industrial water users in some parts of Milwaukee County. Like surface water, groundwater is susceptible to depletion in quantity and to deterioration in quality. An important consideration in land use and public facility development, therefore, is the protection of the quantity and quality of this valuable

resource.

Groundwater is contained in one of four aquifers underlying the watershed – sand and gravel, eastern dolomite (limestone), sandstone and dolomite, and crystalline bedrock. An aquifer is an underground rock or soil formation that stores and transmits water to lakes, streams, and wells. Aquifers in the Milwaukee County area are discussed in order of occurrence beneath the surface.

The sand and gravel aquifer is comprised of surface material deposited from glacial ice that covered the region approximately 11,000 years ago. These deposits, which can occur up to 200 feet deep, are unconsolidated soil materials with physical and chemical characteristics different from agricultural soils. Groundwater in these deposits occurs and moves in the void spaces among the grains of sand and gravel. It is locally important as a source of groundwater for both public and private use where there are relatively thick saturated unconsolidated deposits. The potential for contamination is high because of the shallow depth to groundwater and permeability of the material.

The eastern dolomite aquifer occurs beneath the sand and gravel formation. It was deposited approximately 400 million years ago and is 300 to 400 feet thick. It consists of both the Niagara dolomite formation and an underlying shale layer (Maquoketa shale). Dolomite is a brittle rock similar to limestone that contains ground water in interconnected cracks. The Maquoketa shale formed from impermeable clays and prevents water from moving between the Niagara dolomite and the deeper aquifers. Most potable water used in the county for domestic use comes from this formation.

The sandstone and dolomite aquifer occurs beneath the eastern dolomite formation in deposits between 425 and 600 million years old. In eastern Wisconsin, most users of substantial quantities of water (such as industrial users) tap this deep aquifer to ensure adequate supplies are available.

The crystalline bedrock aquifer is located beneath the sandstone and dolomite aquifer in formations more than 600 million years old. The aquifer is not a primary source of water in Milwaukee County. Most of the deposits are very dense crystalline rock, which normally yield small amounts of water. Fractures in the crystalline structured rocks store water, but the quality and reliability of this water source and the extreme depth restrict its use.”

Regional Water Quality Management Plan

SEWRPC, with the cooperation of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) and the WDNR, is currently finalizing its ‘Regional Water Quality Management Plan’ for the Southeastern Wisconsin area, including Fox Point. The plan covers the Kinnickinnic, Menominee, Milwaukee, and Root River watersheds; the Oak Creek watershed; the Milwaukee Harbor Estuary, and nearshore areas of Lake Michigan.

The plan will use the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s recommended watershed approach to utilize natural watershed boundaries as opposed to political boundaries. The plan will recommend decisions based on science and engineering, and will require collaboration with the public, interest groups, and organizations.



According to SEWRPC:

“This may be regarded as a once-in-a-generation opportunity to examine and plan comprehensively for water quality on a multi-watershed basis. When completed, the plan will recommend the control of both point and nonpoint pollution sources, and provide the basis for decisions on community, industrial, and private waste disposal systems—all with ties to smart growth and sustained quality of life.”

Upon the completion of the ‘Regional Water Quality Management Plan’, the Village of Fox Point should work with SEWRPC and surrounding communities to implement recommended policies to meet the goals and priorities of this plan.

Endangered Species

According to the WDNR’s Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI), the Village of Fox Point is home to two endangered species, one plant and one fish:

- Hemlock Parsley (*Conioselinum chinense*); Figure 3.6
- Striped Shiner (*Luxilus chrysocephalus*); Figure 3.7

The NHI also lists eight threatened species in the Village:

- Forked Aster (*Aster fucatus*)
- Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)
- Longear Sunfish (*Lepomis megalotis*)
- Pale Green Orchid (*Platanthera flava* var. *herbiola*)
- Redfin Shiner (*Lythrurus umbratilis*)
- Snow Trillium (*Trillium nivale*)
- Sticky False-asphodel (*Tofieldia glutinosa*)
- Yellow Gentian (*Gentiana alba*)

The NHI is updated on a regular basis. The current version can be found on the WDNR website.

Woodlands

Woodlands and forests have important roles in many biological cycles, such as the energy, oxygen, nitrogen, water and carbon cycles. They provide habitat for numerous plants, organisms, and wildlife. Woodlands contribute to water quality, air quality, and soil stabilization, serve as wind breaks for agricultural fields and homes, and moderate solar radiation.

According to the Resource Management Plan, the total area of woodland in Milwaukee County has been drastically reduced in the past half century, from a total of 5,467 acres in 1963 to approximately 2,639 acres in 2000.



Figure 3.6: Hemlock Parsley.
Source: Nearctica.



Figure 3.7: Striped Shiner.
Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

The Village of Fox Point contains a very narrow band of continuous woodland running near the Lake Michigan shoreline from the northern village boundary to just north of the southern boundary. These woodlands are located mostly within the primary environmental corridor. While not officially designated, the Indian Creek Woods area is another environmental feature of local importance. This isolated wooded area is located along the Creek near Spooner and Mohawk Roads. A priority should be placed on the protection and maintenance of these remaining stands of woodland, and the Village should consider strengthening its tree ordinances for this purpose.

In addition to woodlands identified by SEWRPC, the Village conducted an inventory to count and identify trees located in public rights of way in Fox Point (Figure 3.8). Approximately 2,460 Ash species were identified, with 6,181 trees designated as other species.

Environmental Corridors

One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning program for Southeastern Wisconsin has been the identification and delineation of those areas in which concentrations of the best remaining natural resource elements occur. The preservation of these areas is essential to both the maintenance of the overall environmental quality of the region, and to the continued provision of amenities necessary to maintain a high quality of life for residents.

Seven elements of the natural resources are considered essential to the maintenance of the ecological balance and the overall quality of life in the region, and serve as the basis for identifying the environmental corridor network. These seven elements are:

- Lakes, rivers, streams, and associated shorelands and floodplains
- Prairies
- Rugged terrain and high relief topography
- Wet, poorly drained, and organic soils
- Wetlands
- Wildlife habitat areas
- Woodlands

In addition, certain features are closely related to these natural resources and were used to identify areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and nature value. These features include existing park and open space sites, potential park and open space sites, historic sites, scenic areas and vistas, and natural areas.

Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of important natural resources and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, and 200 feet wide. Secondary environmental corridors serve to link primary corridors; no minimum area or length criteria apply. Secondary environmental corridors that do not connect primary corridors must be at least 100 acres in size and one mile long. An





Figure 3.8: 2009 Draft Tree Inventory for the Village of Fox Point.
 Source: Village of Fox Point.

isolated natural resource area is a concentration of natural resource features encompassing at least five acres, but not large enough to meet the size or length criteria for primary or secondary environmental corridors.

Maintaining the integrity of remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas can assist in flood-flow attenuation, water pollution abatement, noise pollution abatement, and higher air quality. Corridor preservation is also important to the movement of wildlife and for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species.

A primary environmental corridor runs the entire length of the Village of Fox Point from north to south, encompassing the remaining areas of woodland (Figure 3.9). This corridor extends beyond the village borders to run along the Lake Michigan shoreline through the Village of Bayside to the north, and through the Villages of Whitefish Bay and Shorewood to Downtown Milwaukee to the south. No officially designated secondary corridors or isolated natural resource areas are located in Fox Point.

Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture is defined by the organization Urban Agriculture Worldwide as simply “any food or flora production that occurs anywhere in cities, towns, or villages.” Types of urban agriculture can include backyard gardens, community gardens, rooftop gardens, and school agricultural plots among many others.

There are several potential benefits to urban agriculture, including:

- Economic - according to researchers Anne Bellows, Katherine Brown, and Jac Smit every \$1 invested in a community garden yields \$6 worth of produce, annually.
- Nutrition - locally grown produce typically has higher nutritional value than supermarket produce, which is selected not for taste or nutritional value but for its ability to withstand shipment over long distances.
- Environmental - much of the produce available in supermarkets has been shipped over great distances, using fossil fuels and contributing to air pollution.
- Community building - community gardens create a collaborative environment where residents can work with and learn from each other. Gardens located on school grounds can invite inter-generational interaction between children and older residents.

Many homes in Fox Point have large lot sizes, deep setbacks, and relatively low maximum lot coverage. This leaves large areas of open space that are available for yards and gardens. The Village should consider providing municipal compost for use by residents in backyard gardens.

Furthermore, the Village should discuss the creation of a community garden with the Stormonth School. Utilizing school land could allow for both resident use and school gardening programs that address community building opportunities mentioned above. A community



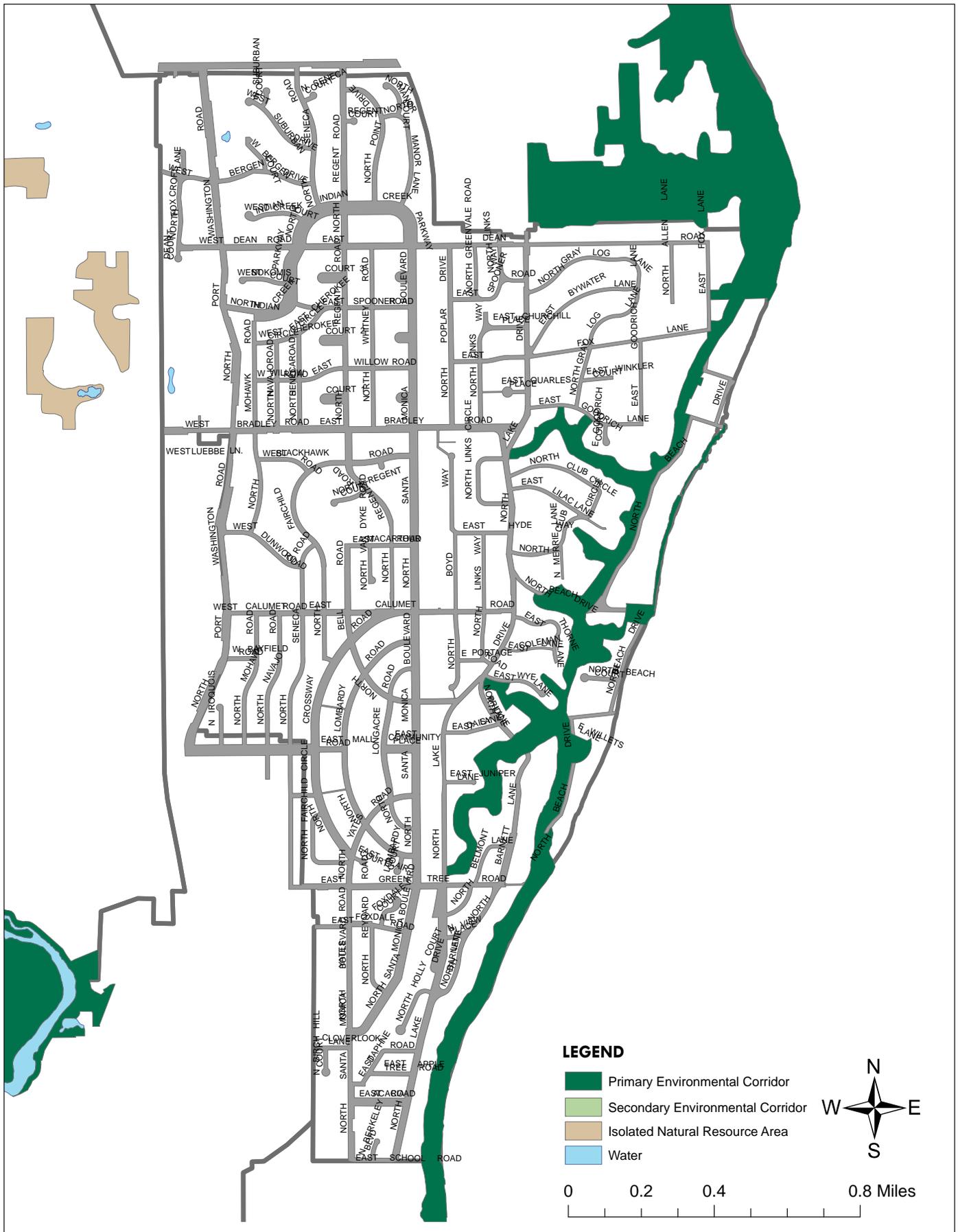


Figure 3.9: Environmental Corridors in the Village of Fox Point, SEWRPC 2000.
 Source: Village of Fox Point.

garden at this location could also benefit from being adjacent to the site of the Fox Point Farmers Market.

Fox Point Farmers Market

The Fox Point Farmers Market occurs from mid-June to mid-October on Saturday mornings from 8 a.m. to noon. Musical entertainment or an educational demonstration typically occurs at 10 a.m. The market is located in the west parking lot of the Stormonth School at 7300 N. Lombardy Road. The market is a valuable community asset.

Parks and Open Space

Parks and open space areas in the Village of Fox Point are addressed in the Utilities and Community Facilities chapter of this Plan.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources encompass historic buildings, structures, and sites, and archeological sites. Cultural resources help to provide the Village of Fox Point with a sense of heritage, identity, and civic pride; therefore, it is important to identify historical and archeological sites located within the Village.

National Register of Historic Places

Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is managed by the National Park Service. According to the National Park Service, the register is “part of a program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America’s historic and archaeological resources.”

Properties nominated for the register are evaluated by age (typically a minimum age of 50 years is required), integrity (whether the building remains substantially in its historic condition), and significance (relationship to noteworthy people, events, or developments or architectural or archaeological value).

The benefits of registration include increased awareness of a property’s significance, and the potential opportunity for federal and state grants and tax credits. The National Register of Historic Places protects the rights of private property owners. According to the National Park Service, registration does not impose restrictions on the “use, treatment, transfer, or disposition of private property.” Registration does not automatically invoke local zoning or landmark designations, does not trigger public acquisition, nor does it obligate owners to provide any access to the public. The Village of Fox Point is home to three structures listed on the National and State of Wisconsin Registers of Historic Places. See the Land Use chapter for further recommendations regarding land use issues related to listed properties.

The Albert and Edith Adelman House - 7111 N. Barnett Lane

This single-family residence, built in 1948, was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The home, placed on the register in 2005, remains a private residence. See Figures 3.10 and 3.11.



Figures 3.10 & 3.11: Two Views of the Albert and Edith Adelman House. Source: Wisconsin Historical Society



The Meyer Starke House - 7896 N. Club Circle

This single-family house, built in 1925, was designed by Ernest Flagg and added to the register in 1985. The home remains a private residence.

The Mary L. Nohl Art Environment - 7328 N. Beach Road

This single-family house was designed by architect Henry Harshaw Hay, with site design by Mary L. Nohl (Figures 3.12 and 3.13). It was placed on the register in 2005.

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory

Another means of documenting historic buildings and sites in the state is the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory. As described by the Wisconsin Historical Society:

“The Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) is a collection of information on historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and historic districts throughout Wisconsin. This Inventory is housed at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison and is maintained by the Society’s Division of Historic Preservation. The AHI is comprised of written text and photographs of each property, which document the property’s architecture and history.

Most properties become part of the Inventory as a result of a systematic architectural and historical survey. From its beginning in the mid-1970s until 1980, reconnaissance surveys were conducted by summer students. Starting in 1980, intensive surveys were funded by subgrants and conducted by professional historic preservation consultants.”

Like the National Register of Historic Places, listing on the AHI creates no obligations and places no restrictions upon the private property rights of the owners. The Village of Fox Point is home to seventeen buildings or sites which are included in the Wisconsin AHI. Three of which are included in the National Register of Historic Places as described above. The remaining fourteen buildings or places are both listed below and shown on the following page in Figure 3.13:

- 7026 N. Barnett Lane - Tudor revival house
- 7736 N. Beach Drive - Greek revival house
- 7807 Club Circle - Tudor revival house
- 7820 Club Circle - Tudor revival house
- Doctor’s Park Monument at the southeast corner of Dean Road and Fox Lane - limestone pillars and monument (Figure 3.14)
- 1712 Fox Lane - vernacular house
- Peter Stormonth School (and the original home of the Fox Point-Bayside Library), 7301 N. Longacre Road - Greek revival school
- North Shore Congregational Church, 7330 N. Santa Monica Boulevard - Georgian revival church
- Brooks Stevens Residence, 8041 N. Gray Log Lane - Art Moderne house (see entry under Milwaukee County Landmarks, below).



Figures 3.12 & 3.13: The Mary L. Nohl Art Environment.
Top Image Source: Atlas Obscura



Figure 3.14: Doctor's Park Monument

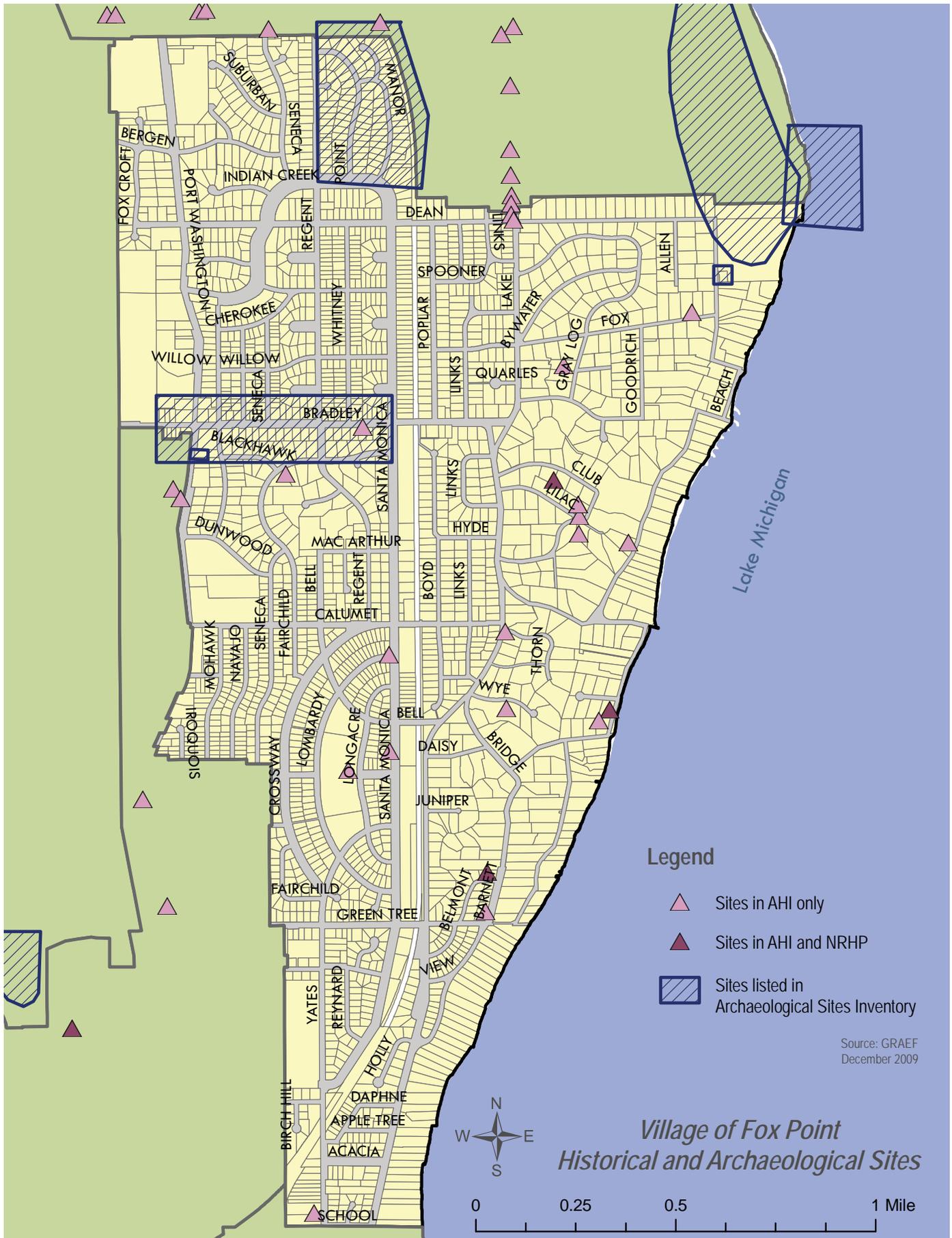


Figure 3.13: Historic and Archaeological Sites in the Village of Fox Point as Designated by the Wisconsin AHI.



- 957 Wye Lane - Tudor revival house
- Delia & Arthur Stabelfeldt House, 8405 N. Lake Drive - side gabled house
- Fox Point Street Sign - NW corner of Dean Road and Lake Drive
- Washington & Sarah Becker Summer House, 1461 Goodrich Lane - Chateausque house
- Home at east side of Thorn Lane at the end of the road - Craftsman style house

Milwaukee County Landmarks

Milwaukee County began designating landmark status to properties in 1974 as a means of increasing awareness of buildings and places with historical, architectural, or cultural significance. The Milwaukee County Historical Society maintains this information. Seven such places within Fox Point have received Milwaukee County Landmark recognition:

- Albert and Edith Adelman House - located at 7111 N. Barnett Lane. See entry under National Register of Historic Places, above. Received county landmark status in 1977.
- Brooks Stevens House - located at 8041 N. Gray Log Lane (Figure 3.15). Art Moderne house built in 1939, and designed by architect Fitzhugh Scott for industrial designer Brooks Stevens. Received county landmark status in 1981.
- Old Dutch Schoolhouse and Burial Ground - located at 8400 N. Fox Lane. A log structure built by the Town of Milwaukee during the winter of 1853/4 once existed on the site. Burials at the site (Figure 3.16) date to 1854. Received county landmark status in 1991.
- Lake Drive Bus Stop Shelters - a series of four wooden shelters, designated for landmark status in 1994 for their unique contributions to Fox Point's character (Figure 3.17). Located near the intersections of Lake Drive and Bell Road (built in 1940), Green Tree Road (1937), Bradley Road (1940), and Dean Road (1963).
- Cast Iron Fox Point Street Signs - original street signs date to the 1930's following the incorporation of the Village (Figure 3.18). Featuring white lettering over the silhouette of a fox, the signs were designated for landmark status in 2002 to recognize their contribution "to local identity and how the rising automobile culture influenced urban art."
- Friedlander Residence - located at 6970 N. Barnett Lane (Figure 3.19). Built in 1952 and designed by Willis and Lillian Leenhouts. Lillian Leenhouts was the first female architect to be licensed by the State of Wisconsin. Received county landmark status in 2006.
- Mary Nohl House - located at 7328 N. Beach Drive. See entry under National Register of Historic Places, above. Received county landmark status in 2006.

Other Local Landmarks

A log cabin currently covered in siding, located at 503 E. Bradley Road, is commonly accepted to be the first log house in Fox Point.



Figure 3.15: Brooks Stevens House.
Source: Milwaukee County Historical Society.



Figure 3.16: Old Dutch Schoolhouse and Burial Ground.



Figure 3.17: Lake Drive Bus Shelter.
Source: Milwaukee County Historical Society.

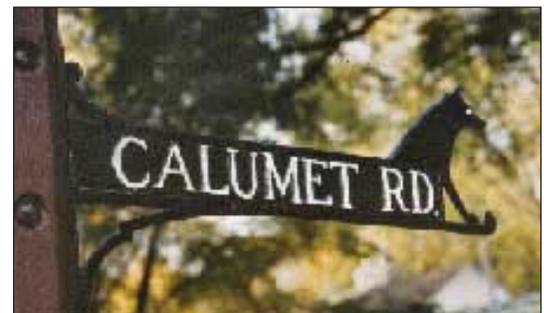


Figure 3.18: Cast Iron Fox Point Sign.
Source: Milwaukee County Historical Society.



Figure 3.19: Friedlander Residence.
Source: Milwaukee County Historical Society.

Archaeological Sites

According to 'Fox Point - A Planned Village and Its History, 1843-1976' Native American artifacts relating to Copper Culture, Mound Builder, and Hopewell peoples have all been found in the Village of Fox Point.

Effigy mounds that once existed in the area have been destroyed through agricultural and mining practices.

No archaeological sites in the Village of Fox Point are listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places. The Wisconsin Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist maintain a comprehensive database of sites throughout the state called the Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI).

Six sites listed on the ASI can be found in, or partially in, Fox Point (see Figure 3.13). One such site is the Dutch Burial Ground near Doctor's Park. Another, covering the northeast corner of Doctor's Park and extending east into Lake Michigan and north into Bayside, is the site where a schooner named the Dawn was stranded in 1891. The two sites along Bradley Road between Port Washington Road and Santa Monica Boulevard were locations where a log cabin was excavated and ancient projectile points were found. The others are unnamed sites with little information associated with them.

Local Historical Societies and Collections

The following groups specialize in studying and documenting the history of areas including Fox Point:

- North Shore Historical Society

The North Shore Historical Society is an educational institution dedicated to the communities of Fox Point, Bayside, Brown Deer, Glendale, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay.

- Milwaukee County Historical Society - 910 Old World Third Street; Milwaukee, WI - www.milwaukeehistory.net

The Milwaukee County Historical Society collects, preserves, and makes available materials related to the history of the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County.

- Wisconsin Historical Society - 816 State Street; Madison, WI - www.wisconsinhistory.org

The Wisconsin Historical Society is home to substantial historic archives covering the entire state.

- University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee Urban Archive - Golda Meir Library; 2311 E. Hartford Avenue; Milwaukee, WI

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Urban Archive functions as an area research center for the Wisconsin Historical Society.



GOALS AND POLICIES: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goal One: Preserve and enhance the residential character of the Village.

Goal Two: Protect and wisely utilize the Village's natural resources, including but not limited to: wetlands, wildlife, lakes, woodlands, open space, parks, and groundwater resources.

- Coordinate with regional agencies (Milwaukee County, MMSD, DNR, SEWRPC) and adjacent local governments to protect, enhance, and restore natural features.
- Explore strengthening the Village tree ordinances to further protect the existing landscape.
- Protect and enhance existing water quality in Indian Creek.
- Encourage green building practices for redevelopment of sites in the Village including practices that promote energy conservation, stormwater management, and improved air quality.
- Encourage the creation of a treatment swale in the N. Santa Monica Boulevard median, including vegetation that is resistant to road salt, to help address N.R. 216 stormwater discharge requirements.
- Identify other techniques to control stormwater runoff throughout the Village, including increased landscaping in parking lots and medians, rain gardens, rain barrels, and use of pervious paving materials.
- Identify new potential funding mechanisms for the maintenance of parks, recreational facilities, and natural areas.
- Continue to monitor the presence of the Emerald Ash Borer Beetle in Wisconsin and provide updates on the Village website. Inform residents of necessary actions for the maintenance of trees.

Goal Three: Create strategies to preserve and enhance the lakefront and ravine areas as significant Village amenities.

- Maintain the Village Shoreland Zoning Ordinance.
- Review the Village Bluff Ordinance to continue to protect the Village's existing landscape.
- Increase awareness of the link between stormwater runoff and pollution in Lake Michigan.
- Consider strategies to preserve the quality of ravine areas by incorporating SEWRPC guidelines on primary environmental corridors into the Village code.

Goal Four: Support the unique cultural and historic features of Fox Point consistent with the residential character of the Village.

- Consider mechanisms for adding additional sites to the Village's entries in the Architectural History Inventory, and for gathering additional information about existing entries.
- Continue an effective working relationship with the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

Goal Five: Integrate landscaped yards throughout the Village with native, natural features and community agriculture.

- Encourage the conversion of some mowed turf areas into meadows, prairies, or other low mow alternatives utilizing native vegetation (per SEWRPC or WDNR guidelines) particularly on public spaces or private backyards.
- Collaborate with Stormonth School regarding the possible creation of a community garden on school grounds.
- Consider providing municipal compost to residents for use in community garden plots or in backyard gardens.

