

DETAILED PROPOSAL

downtown square



FACING OUTDOOR GREENSPACE

\\FIG_DTPRL_153_1\\



PAVILLION SPACE IN OUTDOOR GREENSPACE

\\FIG_DTPRL_153_2\\

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STREETSCAPING
\\FIG_DTPRL_154_1\\



STREETSCAPING
\\FIG_DTPRL_154_2\\

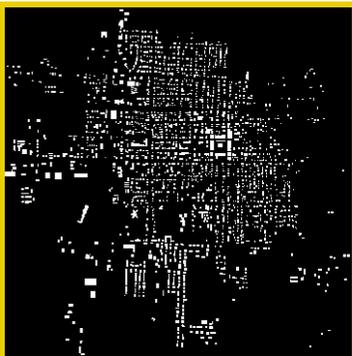


FIGURE GROUND

SIDEWALKS

Successful sidewalks should be full of life with pedestrian traffic. Sidewalks along the street in the city square must be spacious enough to accommodate trees, light poles, benches, possible outdoor café seating, and pedestrian foot traffic.

The total sidewalks on the square next to the building reach 20' wide. With parking along the sidewalk, it will give 2 feet for the curb from the car, four feet for any trees or vegetation that will be planted alongside the curb. Pedestrian space will then be implemented which will include benches, light poles, and pedestrian traffic. Following this, there will be space for café seating and gathering areas. Cafes and businesses should be able to flow out on to the sidewalk in order to promote business.

Sidewalk nodes will be implemented surrounding the square as well, and will be wide enough so that the nodes will be extended out to the edge of the parking spaces. These nodes not only provide for a constraint of parking around the streets, but it will promote social gathering in the nodes themselves, providing more community interaction along the square. Not only do the nodes provide community interaction, it also shortens the distance between crosswalks. Nodes will also be implemented in the middle of the sidewalks halfway along the street so that patrons will not have to walk to the edges of the street to cross the street. The sidewalk should also have a different texture than the street so that the visually impaired know when the transition occurs.



COURTHOUSE SIDEWALKS

\\FIG_DTPRL_154_3\\

SIGNAGE

Signage around the city square should be visible and readable. Signage would have to be placed above awnings to promote the businesses along the square. Pedestrian signs should be lower than the awnings and smaller so people on the sidewalks could clearly see the signs of the store. Way findings should also be included on Fort Scott Street and within downtown providing visitors with directions.



SIGNAGE

\\FIG_DTPRL_155_2\\



SIGNAGE

\\FIG_DTPRL_155_1\\



SIGNAGE

\\FIG_DTPRL_155_3\\

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FIG_DTPRL_156_1\

SEATING

Seating will also be implemented around the square area as well. Seating affects the social atmosphere of the streetscape. Seating provides an area for pedestrians to relax from shopping or walking around the square, and also promotes social interaction. Placing seats in the square makes people slow down from their day to enjoy the square, keeping consumers in the area longer. Seating will be located around the square with consistent intervals instead of concentrating the seating in one area. The southwest corner pocket park will also have benches so people can relax and observe nature, and observe the natural beauty.

In order to maintain the overall theme of the downtown square the best type of seating will be \FIG_DTPRL_156_3\ with the bench that is all dark colored steel. While the other benches are good choices, the one composed entirely of steel fits best because of a couple reasons; the dark color of the steel matches the color and the material of the light posts downtown, and has less chances of being vandalized over the wooden benches because they are steel.



FIG_DTPRL_156_2\

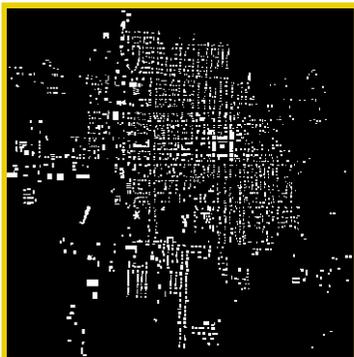


FIGURE GROUND



DELAWARE STREET SIDEWALK

FIG_DTPRL_156_3\

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WOODEN BENCH WITH STEEL ACCENT

\\FIG_DTPRL_157_1\\



STEEL BENCH

\\FIG_DTPRL_157_3\\



STEEL BENCH WITH BRONZE ACCENT

\\FIG_DTPRL_157_2\\



WOODEN BENCH WITH BRONZE ACCENT

\\FIG_DTPRL_157_4\\





TRASH BINS
FIG_DTPRL_158_1\

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is an issue for every town. Dumpsters are left in open sight, and sometimes overflow. Wooden fencing needs to be placed around the dumpsters and they should be located mainly in the alleys. Trash bins should be placed along the sidewalks to discourage littering. Recycling containers should also be made available for various items and designed to blend into the rest of the streetscape.

For the reasons stated pertaining to the selection of benches, the dark-colored steel trash cans, as seen in FIG_DTPRL_158_2\, best compliment the overall theme for the downtown square of Butler. FIG_DTPRTL_158_3\, however, would be a great way to for Butler to label their city with a logo on the trash can.

However, FIG_DTPRL_158_4\ exhibits a great example of sustainable efforts being implemented in a city's public space. Recycling is a small step that goes a long way in the overall efforts towards sustainable practice. Butler should be setting an example for other cities in their sustainable efforts; we recommend that a trash recycle system be incorporated in the overall beautification of the square and the city at large.



TRASH BINS
FIG_DTPRL_158_2\



FIGURE GROUND



TRASH BINS

FIG_DTPRL_158_3\



TRASH BINS

FIG_DTPRL_158_4\

PARKING

The current parking situation in the downtown Butler area is complicated and extensive due to the three rows of parking around the square. Currently, no sidewalks are located on the inside of the square. The proposed parking solution is to remove the center row of parking and extend the green space around the square, incorporate a sidewalk. We recommended the retention of the current brick pavers in the square to retain the historic aspect of the square, however, they need to be cleaned and repaired. The diagonal parking will remain. The parking area around the square will house the farmers market. This area will allow farmers to set up a tent and allow shoppers to walk the streets. The parking spaces which has been removed from the square has been relocated to nearby lots and adjacent blocks.



PARKING PERSPECTIVE

\FIG_DTPRL_159_1\



GREENSPACE PLAN

\FIG_DTPRL_159_2\

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CURRENT DOWNTOWN LOFTS
\\FIG_DTPRL_160_1\\



CURRENT DOWNTOWN LOFTS
\\FIG_DTPRL_160_2\\

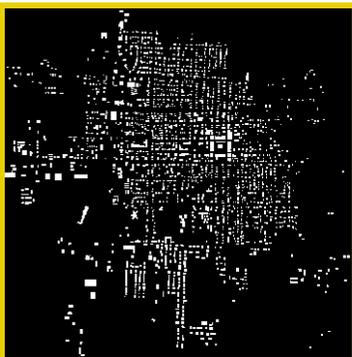


FIGURE GROUND

LOFTS

Lofts are prime real estate in the downtown area. Currently, there are perfect opportunities for lofts above the stores that are currently being used as storage. With the implementation of loft spaces, the store owners could either bring in additional income to their property or live above their store. Currently, Butler's downtown is declining. With limited shopping and entertainment opportunities during the day and evening hours, there are few incentives to draw people to the "heart" of Butler. By implementing a more permanent presence, such as housing, in collaboration with other support retail and entertainment entities, the downtown could be renewed as the center of the community.

Lofts are a great place for young professionals to live. Since lofts are usually occupied by multiple persons, the openness of the interior spaces create a great interaction among the residents and their guests while at the same time, creating great views to the street below. By attracting young adults and professionals to the downtown area, a much needed spark of renewed life can enliven the heart of the city.

It is also a great convenience to be able to live directly above where you work and also a greater sense of security for the business owners. Additionally, it is seemingly more convenient to offer more housing options to professionals who are not quite ready to settle down yet. Loft style apartments offer flexibility to those who want it, and stability for others who are purely more comfortable in apartment style housing.



RENOVATED LOFTS

\\FIG_DTPRL_160_3\\



RENOVATED LOFTS

\\FIG_DTPRL_160_4\\

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LOOKING OUTSIDE FROM LOFT APARTMENT

\FIG_DTPRL_161_1\

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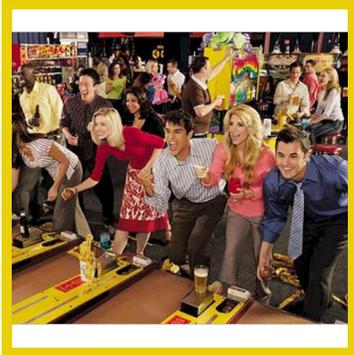
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COMMUNITY CENTER
(FIG_DTPRL_162_1)

ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

The entertainment center is proposed to go in one of the upper stories in the main buildings on the square. Since most of the upper spaces will be used as lofts, this will be a good addition to bring people to the square, and increase the presence of the younger generation within the heart of the city. For example, in the past, one of the buildings on the square had a skating rink on the second story. The center will be ADA accessible as well.



ENTERTAINMENT CENTER
(FIG_DTPRL_162_2)

POLICE STATION RELOCATION

The police station is currently next to the old high school. It is recommended that the police station be relocated to the downtown square area, so it is closer to the government buildings. Also, moving the police station downtown contributes to the overall security of the downtown atmosphere. More people will be encouraged to come to the square at night if they know they are safe.

Since the police station works in conjunction with the courthouse and county jail, moving the police station to the downtown square improves the functionality of the department. The police station will be closer to the square, giving off a safer atmosphere in the area.

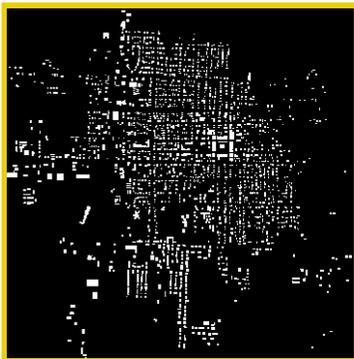


FIGURE GROUND



AERIAL OF URBAN GREENSPACE

(FIG_DTPRL_162_3)

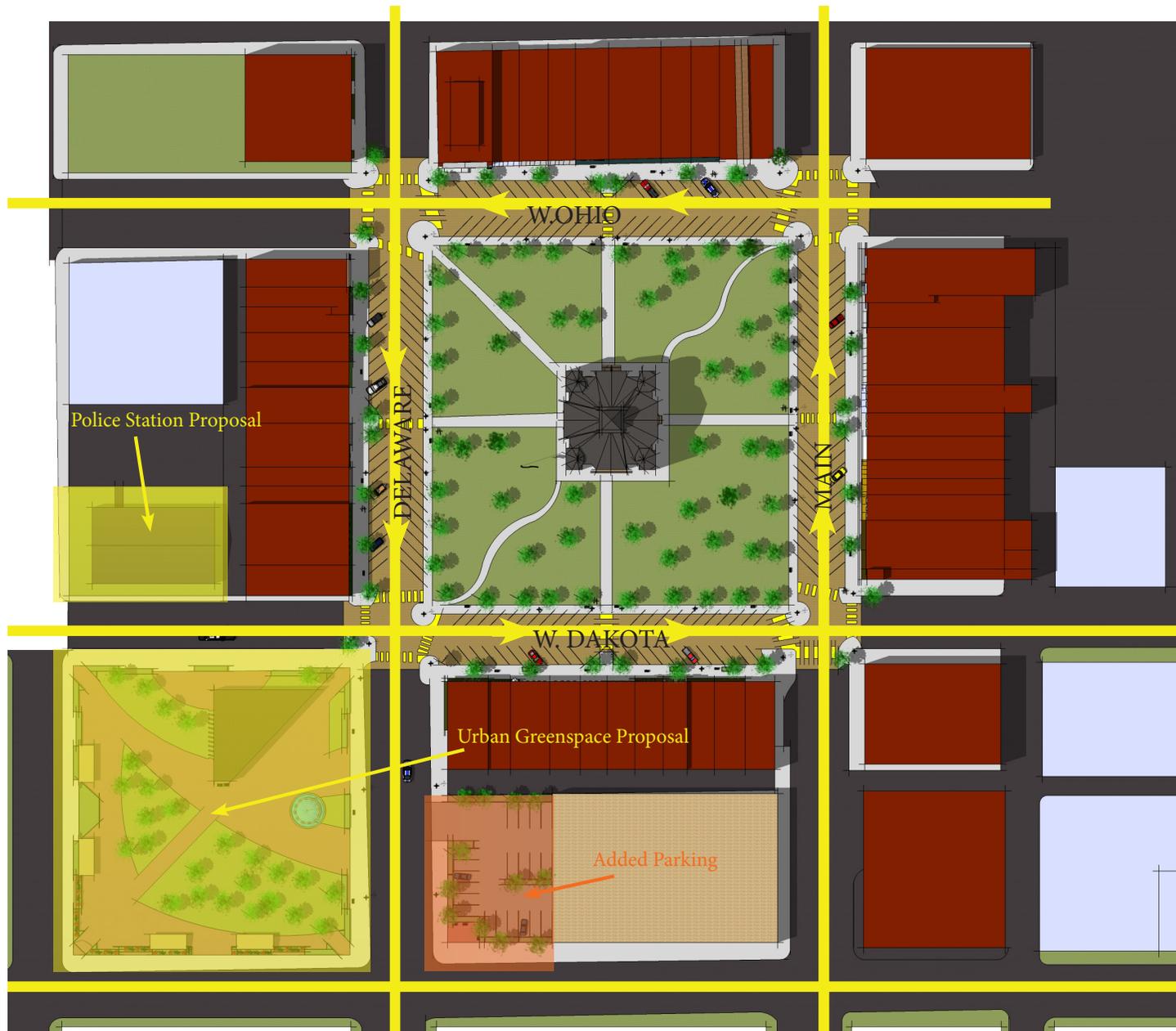


AERIAL OF POLICE STATION

(FIG_DTPRL_162_4)

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STREET CIRCULATION DIAGRAM

FIG_DTPRL_163_1\

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URBAN GREENSPACE
\\FIG_DTPRL_164_1\\



URBAN GREENSPACE
\\FIG_DTPRL_164_2\\



FIGURE GROUND

URBAN GREENSPACE

Currently there is limited green space on the square, aside from the area around the court house. Pocket parks are small green spaces along the street edge that can be used to soften the streetscape and allow for a more natural setting for relaxation and socialization. We recommend creating a park at the

southwest corner of the square on the block bounded by Fort Scott, S. Delaware, and W. Dakota. All other buildings will be taken down for the implementation of this space. Since there are no current way finding signs along Fort Scott directing people to the square, finding the square from Fort Scott is difficult. The green space will provide both a physical and visual connection.



URBAN GREENSPACE

\\FIG_DTPRL_164_3\\

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URBAN GREENSPACE

FIG_DTPRL_165_1\



CURRENT FACADES
FIG_DTPRL_166_1



CURRENT FACADES
FIG_DTPRL_166_2

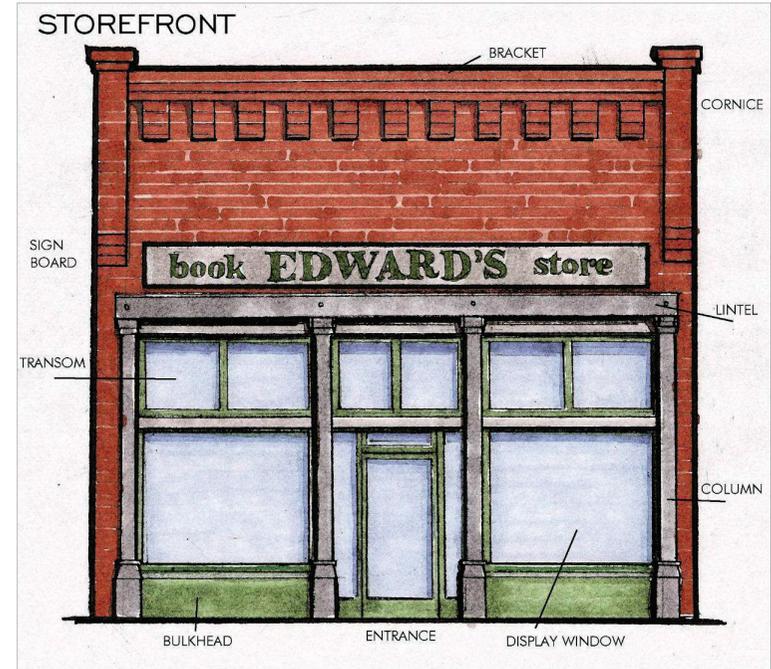


FIGURE GROUND

FACADE RENOVATIONS

Facade renovations should be completed with similar guidelines as the D.R.E.A.M Initiative or Vision 20/20 as precedents of successful town square renovations. Currently the buildings range from one story to two-story buildings with offices and stores on the first floor, while storage on the second floors. The storage should eventually turn into loft apartments because not only will it provide additional living space in the square, but also bring in additional income for the store owners. Many of the buildings are made of brick, while others have stucco and some metal features. There are windows that are boarded up, which for the appearance of a successful downtown, should to be replaced with glass.

Storefronts- The storefronts on the square have transparent first stories. There are some that have smaller industrial sized windows instead of storefronts we recommend removing the smaller windows and replacing the storefront windows making it a more inviting streetscape and downtown area. The storefronts should create a seamless flow, from one business to the next, while visually connecting the sidewalk to the business.



FACADE

FIG_DTPRL_166_3



CURRENT FACADES

FIG_DTPRL_166_4

AWNINGS

Awnings are a very important aspect in the downtown. They provide shade, and also a place for signage. The shade from the awnings helps to lower the energy cost of the building while beautifying the storefront. By incorporating awnings on the facades, an overall cohesiveness would be created in the city center.



AWNINGS

\\FIG_DTPRL_167_1\\



AWNINGS

\\FIG_DTPRL_167_2\\



AWNINGS

\\FIG_DTPRL_167_3\\



AWNINGS

\\FIG_DTPRL_167_4\\

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BUTLER 2040

downtown square

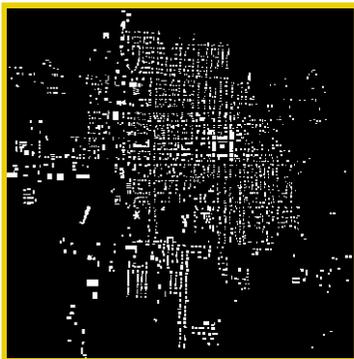
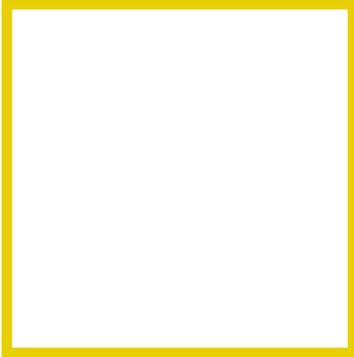
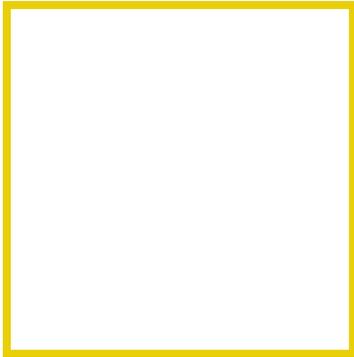


FIGURE GROUND



SOUTH ELEVATION ANALYSIS

FIG_DTPRL_168_1



SOUTH ELEVATION RECOMMENDATION

FIG_DTPRL_168_2



EAST ELEVATION ANALYSIS

FIG_DTPRL_168_3



EAST ELEVATION RECOMMENDATION

FIG_DTPRL_168_4

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WEST ELEVATION ANALYSIS

FIG_DTPRL_169_1



WEST ELEVATION RECOMMENDATION

FIG_DTPRL_169_2



NORTH ELEVATION ANALYSIS

FIG_DTPRL_169_3



NORTH ELEVATION RECOMMENDATION

FIG_DTPRL_169_4

BUTLER 2040

downtown square

CLEANING AND REPAIR

The brickwork on the square is dirty, cracking, or falling apart. Discretion should be made while deciding whether facades should be repaired, replaced, or cleaned. Only professionals should work on the facades. Pressurized water and acid washings are the most common methods used for brick restoration. Acid washing uses chemicals to strip away at paint that has been applied to brick, however this is an extremely difficult task and requires a professional. Sandblasting is an option but it should not be used on historic brick because it actually wears down the brick and removes any weak particles. Mortar replacement options should be carefully considered because new mortar compounds could ruin old brick. Wood should be carefully scraped of paint, primed, and then repainted.



CURRENT BRICK
\\FIG_DTPRL_170_1\\



CURRENT BRICK
\\FIG_DTPRL_170_2\\

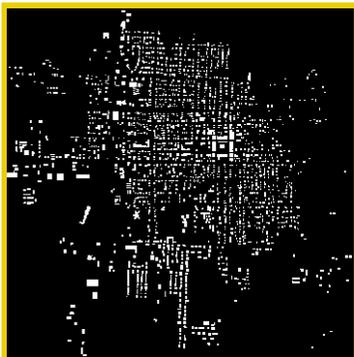


FIGURE GROUND



CURRENT CONDITION

\\FIG_DTPRL_170_4\\



CURRENT CONDITION

\\FIG_DTPRL_170_3\\



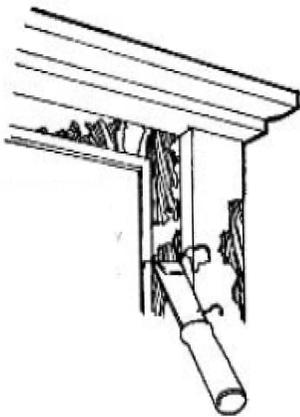
CURRENT CONDITION

\\FIG_DTPRL_170_5\\

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WOOD RESTORATION



Scrape off old or loose paint, and use wood filler where wood is damaged. Replace only the piece of wood that is damaged rather than the entire wooden frame.

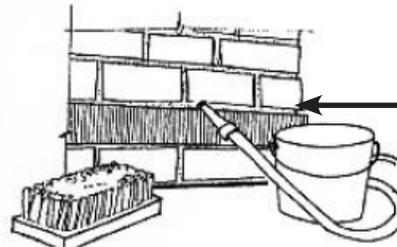


Prime and paint raw wood. Paint the remainder of wood to match the entire frame.

WOOD RESTORATION

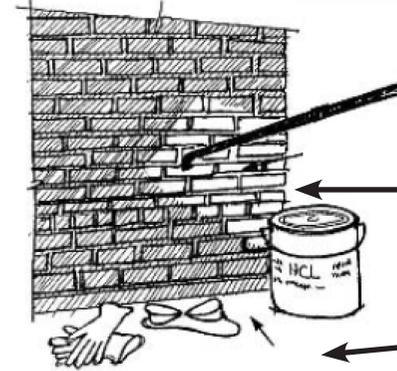
\\FIG_DTPRL_171_1\\

MASONRY



WHITE WASH

Use of a detergent and scrub brush (manual or electric) is the safest method, but also the most time consuming.

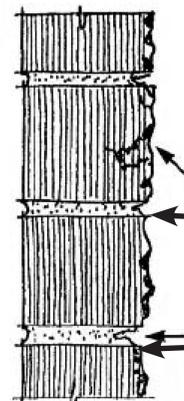


Do a "test patch" first to verify effectiveness.

ACID CLEANING

Acid cleaning requires equipment and safety precautions.

SAND BLASTING



SANDBLASTING

Even though effective in dirt and stain removal, damage occurs in both masonry and mortar joints.

Pitted face, leaving softer surfaces exposed to weathering.

Mortar joints damaged.

MASONRY RESTORATION

\\FIG_DTPRL_171_2\\

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MARKET STAND
FIG_DTPRL_172_1\



MARKET STAND
FIG_DTPRL_172_2\



FIGURE GROUND

FARMERS MARKET

Farmers markets promote community development by introducing a public gathering space for local farmers to trade and sell agricultural produce. Local pride would be implemented as well, giving back the sense of pride to Butler along with being deemed the "Electric City". To further promote the farmer's market, music, entertainment and other festivities will be facilitated on Saturdays or Sundays when the market is being held. Ideas of implementing the farmers market in the southeast greenspace occurred, but the space would have to accommodate the cars which would take away from the current green area. A consolidated idea is to place the farmers market in the middle of the square on the street. The trucks will come in with tents, park their vehicles in a parallel parking fashion and set up their tent. Consumers would walk the streets on a weekend when the market is open, and purchase their local goods from local farmers, boosting the local economy.



FARMER'S MARKET

FIG_DTPRL_172_3\



SQUARE PLAN

FIG_DTPRL_172_4\

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VIEW FROM SIDEWALK TO FARMER'S MARKET

\\FIG_DTPRL_173_1\\



PRODUCE
\\FIG_DTPRL_174_1\\



GARDENING
\\FIG_DTPRL_174_2\\

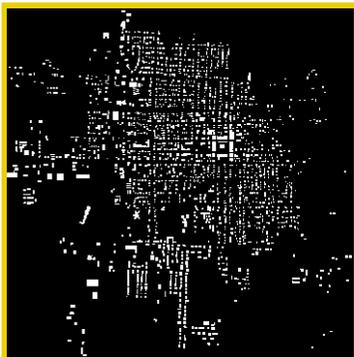


FIGURE GROUND

COMMUNITY GARDEN

Community Garden- To help boost the enthusiasm for the market, community gardens should be placed around the square and by the community center. The main community garden will be located where the current police station is. It is recommended not to have a fence around the garden, because even though it would deter trespassers, it goes against being a community garden. The garden will have trees around it for shade, and also include benches for relaxing. Studies have shown that communities with community gardens improved social relations resulting in a decrease in crime and vandalism. Community gardens are a great way for the residents of Butler to give back to the community. It encounters the residents to interact with one another through teamwork and group collaboration. These community gardens could be located along major roads, underdeveloped plots of land, street corner, etc; which create a great break from the abundance of hardscape in the city. The goods that are grown in the garden could also have a great effect on the farmers market and the variety/quality of the goods sold at the farmer's markets.



GARDEN

\\FIG_DTPRL_174_3\\



GARDENING

\\FIG_DTPRL_174_4\\

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downtown square

Community gardens are also a great step towards sustainability and the overall beautification of the community. Greenery and plants are more visually pleasing to look at than roads, sidewalks and run-down buildings. The community gardens could be maintained by groups and organizations or even the ordinary community member who wants to get outside and help out. Maintaining a system like this could ultimately save the city money in a multitude of ways. With the production and consumption of the food grown in these gardens, the community will gain from the abundant, more healthy local foods, job increase for the workers who maintain the gardens and also can be donated to non-profit organizations.



VEGETATION

\\FIG_DTPRL_175_1\\



VEGETABLE GARDEN PLOT AREA - 13.5m x 23.5m
(44' x 77')

\\FIG_DTPRL_175_2\\

GARDEN PLAN

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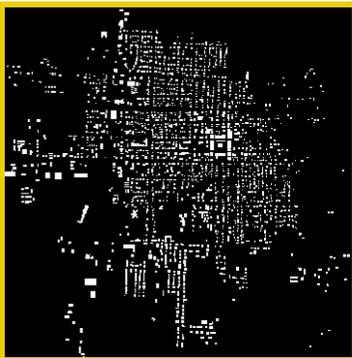
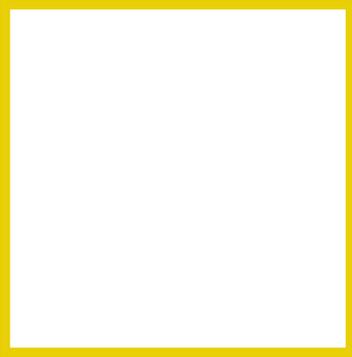
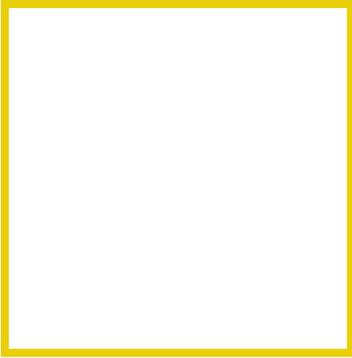


FIGURE GROUND



ENTRY INTO THE DOWNTOWN SQUARE THROUGH THE SOUTHWESTERN URBAN GREENSPACE

FIG_DTPRL_176_1\



VIEW OF SQUARE FROM THE COURTHOUSE TOWARDS FUTURE RENOVATED STOREFRONTS

FIG_DTPRL_176_2\

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SHORT TERM	STREETSCAPING AROUND THE SQUARE AND REMOVE CENTER LANE OF PARKING REFER TO PG. 150-159
	INCORPORATE LOFTS ABOVE SHOPS REFER TO PG. 160-161
	FACADE RENOVATIONS AROUND THE SQUARE REFER TO PG. 166-171
	IMPLEMENT DOWNTOWN ENTERTAINMENT CENTER REFER TO PG. 162
MID TERM	MOVE POLICE STATION TO THE SITE NORTH OF THE URBAN GREEN SPACE REFER TO PG. 162-163
	INCORPORATE URBAN GREENSPACE REFER TO PG. 164-165
LONG TERM	FARMERS MARKET ON THE SQUARE REFER TO PG. 172-175

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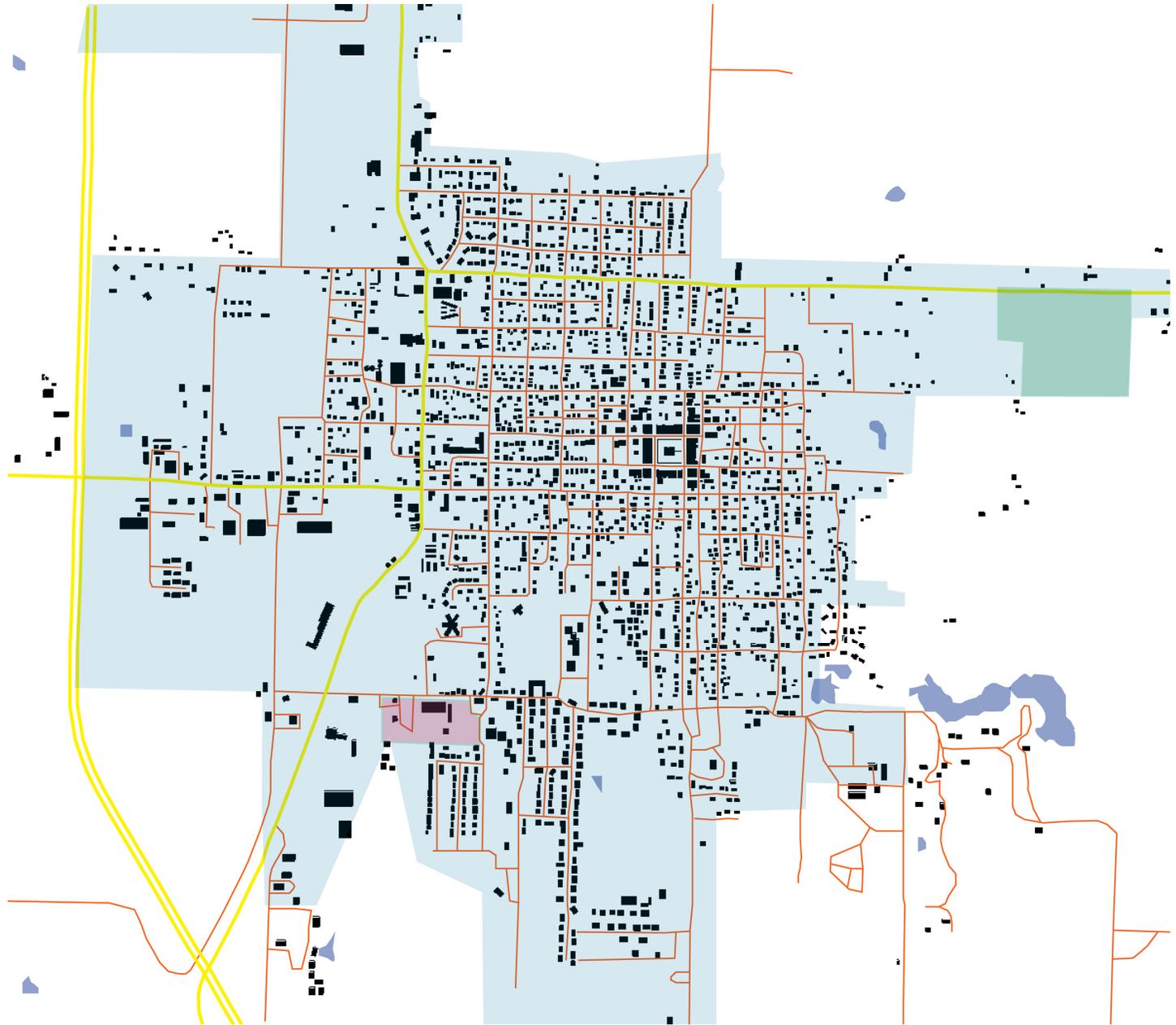


FIGURE GROUND

FIG_CLR GRND\

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This section presents the research and precedents studied while forming the design proposals. The history, educational opportunities, demographics, organizations, and city itself were all researched to gain knowledge of Butler.

Precedents were then looked at to inform design decisions. Topics such as active living, commuting, city squares, and sustainable practices were all examined. These precedents demonstrate what has been done and what could potentially be done. They illustrated concepts and theories to aid in the development of community design and planning strategies.

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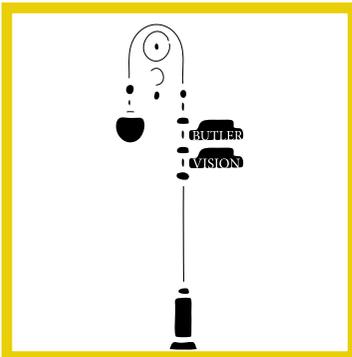
pre-white settlers



MISSOURI NATIVE AMERICANS
\\FIG_RESEARCH_180_1\



NATIVE AMERICAN
\\FIG_RESEARCH_180_2\

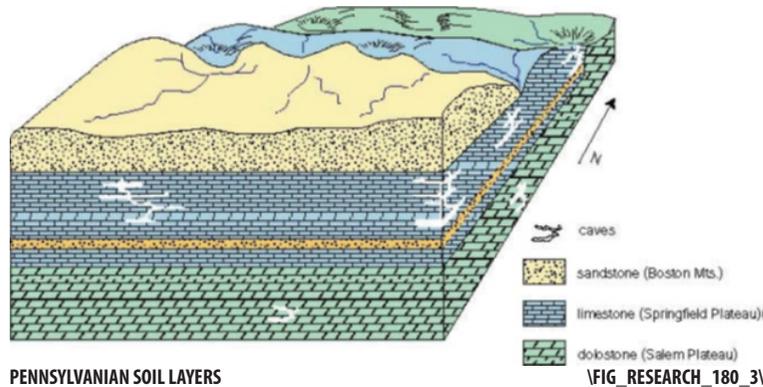


BUTLER VISION LOGO

FORMING THE PRAIRIE LANDSCAPE

Pennsylvanian Period (320 to 286 million ago)

Coal and the Pennsylvanian Period go hand in hand. The Absaroka Sea covered most of the state of Missouri. This sea left evidence in a series of rocks. Most of these rocks are shales, sandstones and clays, although thin layers of limestone and coal are also common. Most prairie soil was deposited during the last glacial advance that began about 110,000 years ago. The glaciers expanding southward scraped the soil, picking up material and leveling the terrain. As the glaciers retreated about 10,000 years ago, it deposited this material in the form of till. Native ungulates such as bison, elk, and white-tailed deer, roamed the expansive, diverse, plentiful grassland of the plains. For 10,000-20,000 years native people used fire annually as a tool to assist in hunting, transportation and safety.

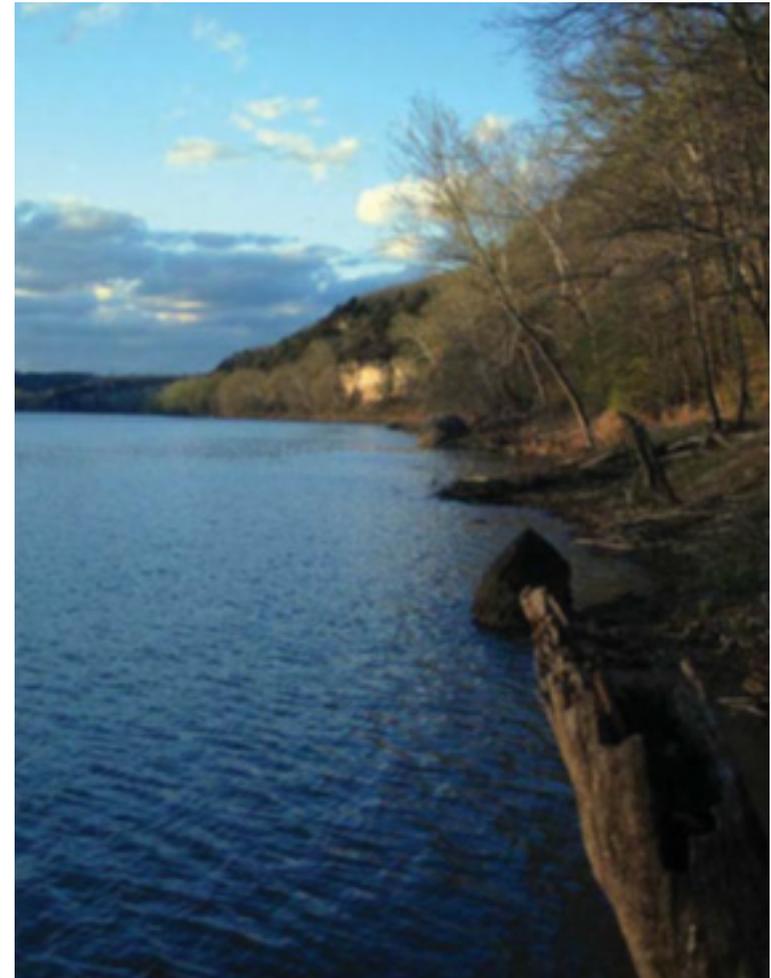


PENNSYLVANIAN SOIL LAYERS

\\FIG_RESEARCH_180_3\

The Missouri or (in their own language, Niúachi, also spelled Niutachi) are a Native American tribe that originated in the Great Lakes region of United States before European contact. Historically, the tribe lived near the mouth of the Grand River at its confluence with the Missouri River; the mouth of the Missouri at its confluence with the Mississippi River, and in

Saline County, Missouri. The Osage Nation is a Native American Siouan-language tribe in the United States that originated in the Ohio River valley in present-day Kentucky. The Osage migrated west of the Mississippi River to their historic lands in present day Missouri. The first historical mention of the Osage appears to be on Marquette's map of 1673, which locates them apparently on the Osage River.



OSAGE

\\FIG_RESEARCH_180_4\

RESEARCH AND PRECEDENTS

pre-white settlers



PRE WHITE SETTLER

FIG_RESEARCH_181_1\



PRE WHITE SETTLER

FIG_RESEARCH_181_3\



PRE WHITE SETTLER

FIG_RESEARCH_181_2\



PRE WHITE SETTLER

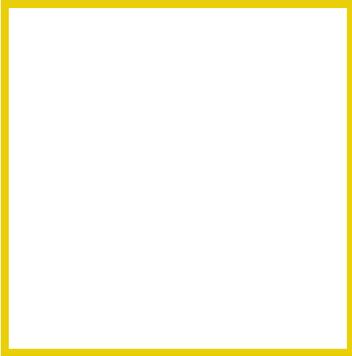
FIG_RESEARCH_181_4\

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RESEARCH AND PRECEDENTS

BUTLER 2040

regional heritage until 1940

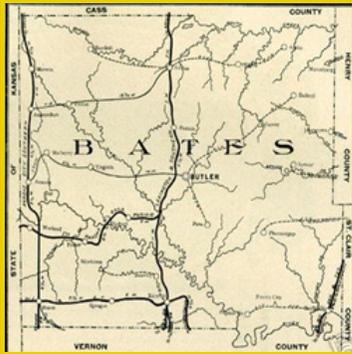


EARLY SETTLERS AND PIONEERS

- After the Louisiana Purchase, many pioneers flooded into the region. Mostly fur trappers and traders
- Bates county was formed in 1841 and its boundaries were created in 1855
- Butler was part of Osage County which got its name from the Osage Indians
- Missouri signed a treaty to move the Osage Indians to Oklahoma where they now reside

CIVIL WAR AND BEYOND

- Butler was partially burned down by General Jim Lane's troops as they made their way to St. Clair County.
- When Order 11 was issued in August 1863, the rest of Butler was burned down. Bates County became a "no-mans" land.
- It is estimated that only 40% of the 6800 original citizens returned to the burnt out county settlements.
- The Drake Constitution which banned Confederate from returning was abolished around 1870.



BATES COUNTY PLAN
\\FIG_RESEARCH_182_1\\



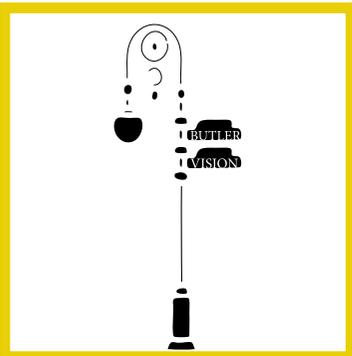
WAGON TRAIN IN THE WHITE SETTLEMENTS
\\FIG_RESEARCH_182_2\\



COAL MINERS
\\FIG_RESEARCH_182_3\\

CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

- Many settlers traveled to California in hopes of striking it rich and most never returned home afterwards.
- After the Gold Rush, the 1854-Kansas-Nebraska Act caused troubles for Missouri-Kansas which continued until the Civil War



BUTLER VISION LOGO

ROADS

- Highway 71 (Jefferson Highway) was a highway that ran from Talbert Canada to New Orleans. It was constructed in 1915.
- Highway 71 is 2,300 miles long and could be traveled while staying within the same time zone.

1880'S AND ON

- Land-speculators and business men start moving to Butler and Bates County. The majority came from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana. Some were European immigrants that arrived during the early 1880's.
- After the 1880's, the town started to grow rapidly, due to the mining of coal and construction of the railroad.
- Butler was the first city west of the Mississippi to have electricity
- Ohio Street was named the "Great White Way" of Butler because of its white lamp posts implemented along the street.



VEHICLE IN THE 1920'S

FIG_RESEARCH_183_1

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- Many of Butler's citizens moved to Kansas City to find work depleting the population significantly.
- Many citizens lost their land at this time.



THE GREAT DEPRESSION SOUP LINE

FIG_RESEARCH_183_2

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Community Gateways

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Revitalized City Squares

Community Centers

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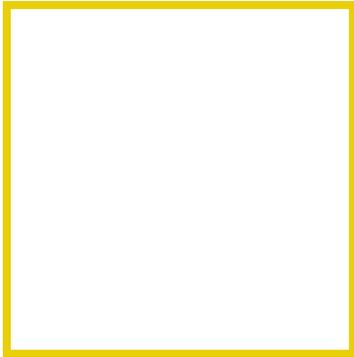
Self-Supportive Communities

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BUTLER 2040

demographics

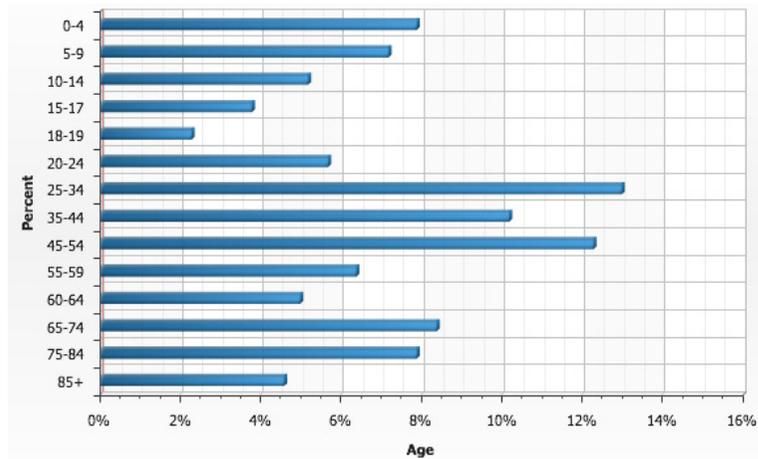
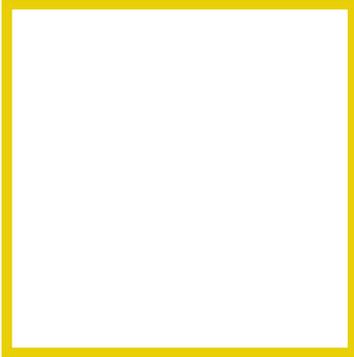


POPULATION

Total Population 2010:	4219
Total Population 2000:	4209
Change in Population 2000-2010:	10
Males:	1973
Females:	2246
Population Density:	1029
Land Area Sq. Miles:	4

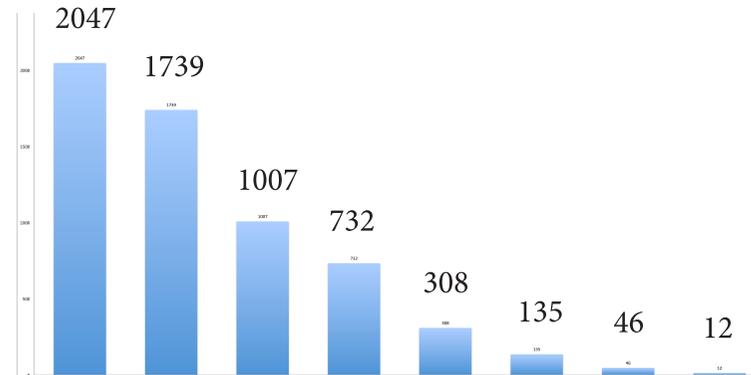
HOUSING

Total Housing Units:	2047
Occupied Housing Units:	1739
Owner Occupied:	1007
Renter Occupied:	732
Vacant Housing Units:	308
Vacant for Rent:	135
Vacant for Sale:	46
Vacant for Seasonal:	12



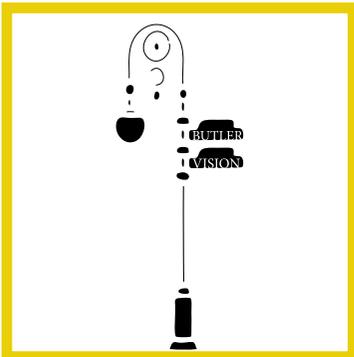
AGE

{FIG_RESEARCH_184_1}



HOUSING

{FIG_RESEARCH_184_2}



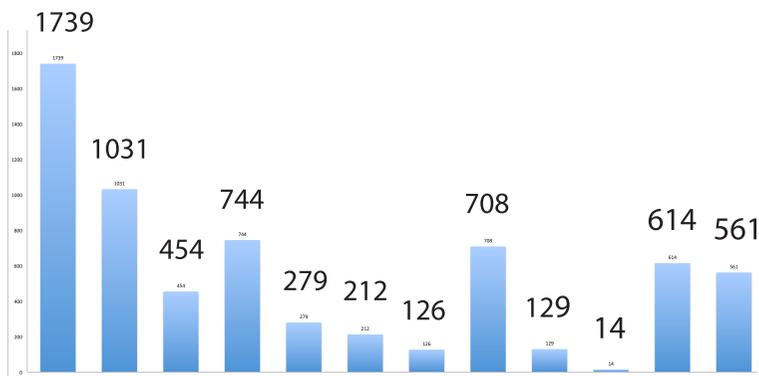
BUTLER VISION LOGO

RESEARCH AND PRECEDENTS

demographics

HOUSEHOLD

Total House Holds:	1739
Families:	1031
Family w/children under 18:	454
Married Family:	744
Married Family w/children under 18:	279
Female house holder:	212
FHH w/children under 18:	126
Non Family	708
Unmarried partner	129
Same--Sex unmarried	14
Alone:	614
65 and older:	561
Average Household size:	2.3
Average Family Size:	2.97



HOUSEHOLD

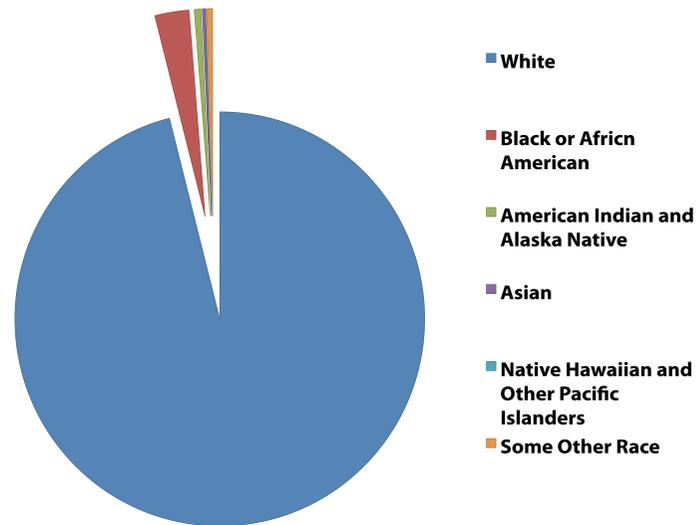
\\FIG_RESEARCH_185_1\

RACE

White:	3985
Black or African American:	112
American Indian and Alaska Native:	33
Asian:	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander:	1
Some Other Race:	20

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Rate:	12.4%
Below Poverty Level :	772
Mean Income:	\$34,986
Median Income:	\$25,531
Poverty Rate:	19.4%
Families in Poverty Rate:	15.4%
Commuters:	33%
Travel Time Commuters:	25 min



RACE

\\FIG_RESEARCH_185_2\

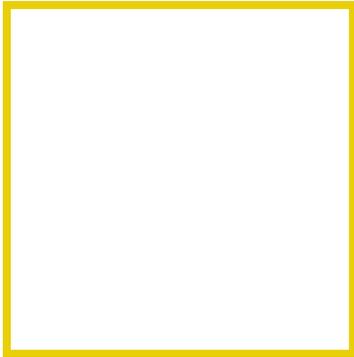
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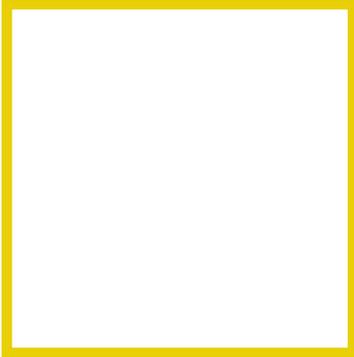
BUTLER 2040

post secondary education

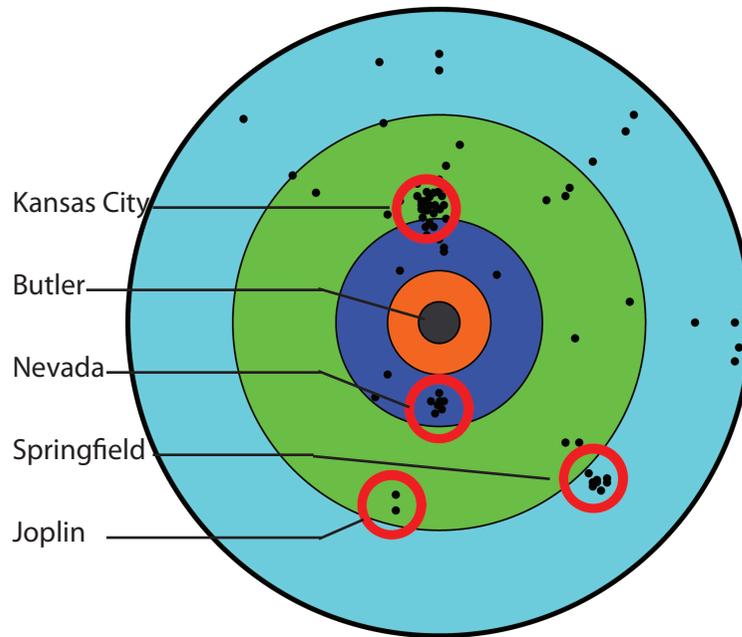


These diagrams show the relation of all post-secondary educational facilities within 150 miles of Butler, MO. These include two year, four year, graduate, community, work prep and specialization facilities that are both public and private. These facilities are for eighteen year old's looking to attend college, job training and mid-life enrichment opportunities.

There are no post-secondary educational facilities within thirty miles of Butler. This creates an apparent need for educational opportunities near Butler as the only options for those seeking education are to drive to a distant facility or to take courses online. Bringing a facility to the Butler area would make education much more viable.



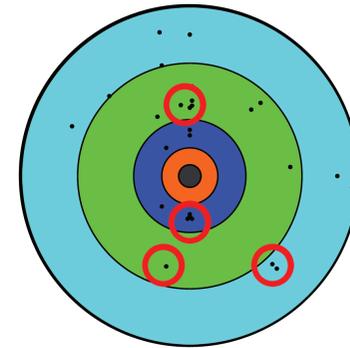
ALL POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES



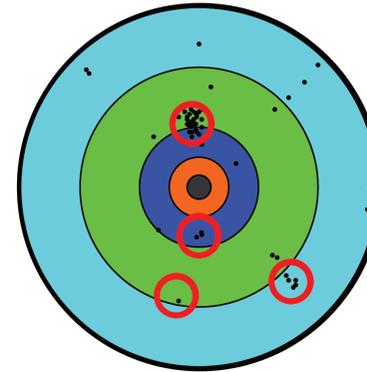
EDUCATION DIAGRAMS

\FIG_RESEARCH_186_1\

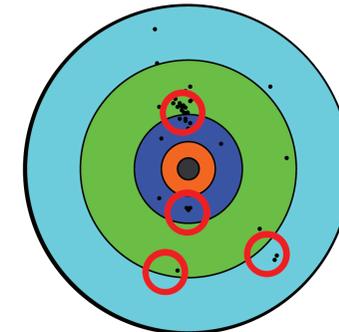
PUBLIC FACILITIES



PRIVATE FACILITIES

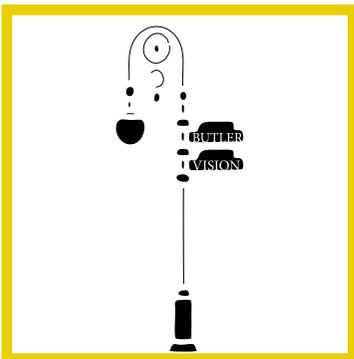


TWO YEAR DEGREE FACILITIES



EDUCATION DIAGRAMS

\FIG_RESEARCH_186_2\

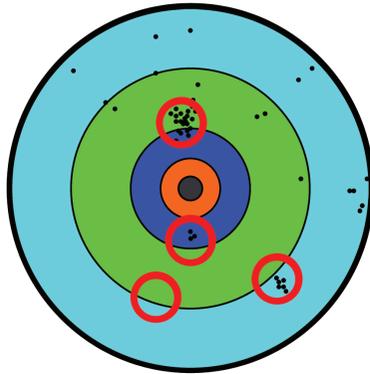


BUTLER VISION LOGO

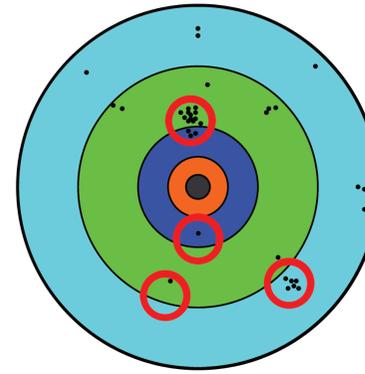
RESEARCH AND PRECEDENTS

post secondary education

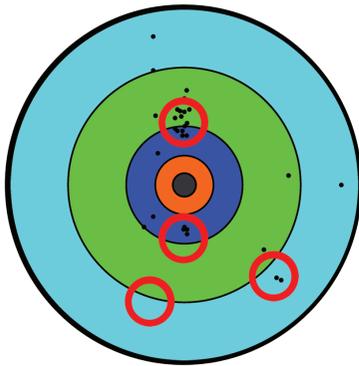
FOUR YEAR DEGREE FACILITIES



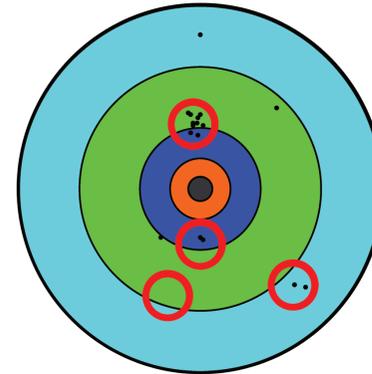
GRADUATE FACILITIES



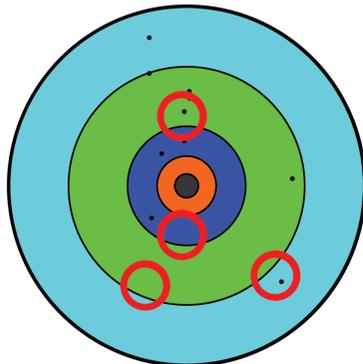
WORK PREP FACILITIES



SPECIALIZATION FACILITIES



COMMUNITY FACILITIES



EDUCATION DIAGRAMS

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BUTLER 2040

flora and fauna



FISHING ON LAKE
\\FIG_RESEARCH_188_1\\

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Missouri Department of Conservation owns, leases and manages land for public use. The conservation department also protects and manages the fish, forest and wildlife resources. The conservation department encourages the community to participate in resource management activities. They also provide opportunities that allow the community members to enjoy and learn about nature. In Bates County alone there are 8 different conservation areas that are owned, leased, or managed by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

BUTLER CITY LAKE

The Butler City Lake area has grasslands, forests, and old fields. It has a boat ramp, boat dock, picnic tables, a pavilion, a restroom, a fishing dock, and Butler City Lake. Activities at this site include: bird watching, canoeing, fishing for bass, catfish, and sunfish, and hunting for waterfowl.

AUGUST A. BUSCH JR. MEMORIAL WETLANDS AT FOUR RIVERS CONSERVATION AREA

This area lies within the Marmaton/ Wah'Kon Tah Conservation Opportunity Area. It has also been designated an Important Bird Area by Audubon Missouri. The field access roads provide people with a place to hike and bird watch since they are restricted to only foot traffic. The area has two boat ramps, camping, four different streams, the Four Rivers Reservoir, four fishable ponds, and an Osage Indian village site. The site is mostly wetlands and is managed for wetland species with moist-soil management and agricultural crops. This site's activities include: bird watching, camping, fishing of bass, catfish, crappie, and sunfish, hiking at Robbie Briscoe Memorial Boardwalk, hunting of deer, dove, quail, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, and waterfowl.



WETLANDS

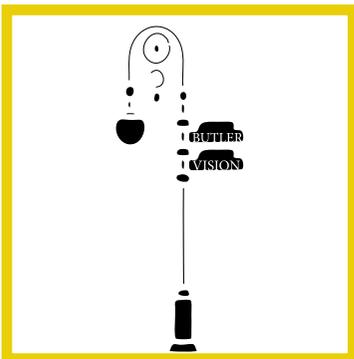
\\FIG_RESEARCH_188_3\\

HARMONY MISSION LAKE CONSERVATION AREA

This area is mostly cropland, grassland, and old fields. It has a boat ramp, Harmony Mission Lake, and several ponds. The activities on this site include: bird watching, camping, fishing of bass, catfish, crappie and sunfish, hiking, hunting of dove, deer, quail, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, and waterfowl.



AERIAL PLAN
\\FIG_RESEARCH_188_2\\



BUTLER VISION LOGO

OLD TOWN ACCESS

This area consists mostly of bottomland forest and croplands. It provides access to Bates County Drainage Ditch. The area has a boat ramp, camping, two streams, and an oxbow lake as well as a fishing pond. The activities on this site include: bird watching, camping, canoeing, fishing of catfish and crappie, hunting of deer, squirrel, turkey, and waterfowl.

OLD TOWN ACCESS

This area consists mostly of bottomland forest and croplands. It provides access to Bates County Drainage Ditch. The area has a boat ramp, camping, two streams, and an oxbow lake as well as a fishing pond. The activities on this site include: bird watching, camping, canoeing, fishing of catfish and crappie, hunting of deer, squirrel, turkey, and waterfowl.

RIPGUT PRAIRIE NATURAL AREA

This area is about 140 acres of native wet prairie land as well as part of the Bates County Drainage Ditch. The activities at this site are: bird watching, demonstrations, fishing of catfish, and hunting of deer and waterfowl.

SETTLE'S FORD CONSERVATION AREA

This site is 2,500 acres of wetlands, old fields, cropland, and forests. Its activities are: bird watching, fishing of bass, catfish, crappie, and sunfish, hiking, hunting of deer, dove, quail, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, and waterfowl, and trapping with a Special Use Permit.

SETTLE'S FORD GUN CLUB RANGE

This area is open for public use on Tuesday nights between 6 and 10 p.m.



FISHING LAKE

\\FIG_RESEARCH_189_1\



OPEN HUNTING

\\FIG_RESEARCH_189_2\

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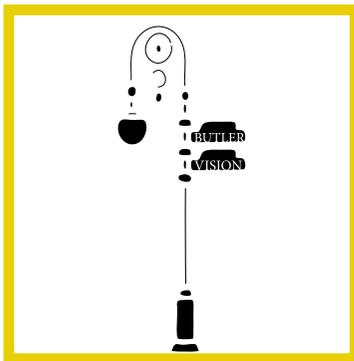
FALSE FOXGLOVE
 \FIG_RESEARCH_190_1\

OFFICIAL NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	FLOWERING	FRUITING
Agalinia Auriculata ●	Auriculate false foxglove	Scrophulariaceae figwort family	mid August to early October	September to October
Asclepias meadii ● ●	Mead's milkweed	Asclepiadaceae Milkweed family	late May to mid June	mid September
Carex oklahomensis ●	Oklahoma sedge	Cyperaceae Sedge family	May to June	June to August
Geocarpon minimum ●	Gepcarpon	Caryophelaceae Pink family	April to May	May to early June
Platanthera praeclara ●	Western prairie fringed orchid	Orchidaceae Orchid family	mid June to early July	July to August

- Extant (seen within the last 25 years)
- Historical (not seen for 25 years or more)



VEGETATION
 \FIG_RESEARCH_190_2\



ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES IN MISSOURI'S KANSAS CITY

\FIG_RESEARCH_190_3\



GEOCARPEN

\FIG_RESEARCH_190_4\



OKLAHOMA SEDGE

\FIG_RESEARCH_190_5\