

Summary and Recommendations for Shorewood Hills Parks

Recreational Parks

Recreational parks are primarily used for recreation. They tend to have heavy usage, at least at some time during the year. Recreational parks provide a place for community gatherings. Many activities occur on the Village's 10.8 acres of recreational parkland, mainly in Post Farm Park. Below is a description of each park including facilities and problems, as well as recommendations for future improvements.

Post Farm Park

Post Farm Park, the Village's biggest park, is the most intensively used recreation area in Shorewood Hills. The 8.7 acre Post Farm Park was a historic farm that was purchased by Shorewood Hills in 1968 in order to build a swimming pool. The Shorewood Hills Pool, completed in 1970 and renovated in 1997, is a 50-meter pool with deep diving area. It has a small, separate, children's pool. The Shorewood Hills Community Center building is adjacent. The park has 60 parking spaces for users to park. The park also has 3 lighted tennis courts and a relatively new (2001) sand volleyball court. A piece of play equipment, 11 picnic tables, and 2 grills are also in the park. The park contains grass and flower garden areas, including the projected site of the centennial garden. About 2 acres of the park is used for 71 garden plots, which are rented on an annual basis by residents to grow vegetables and flowers. In addition, the Scout Shack, which was remodeled and extended in 2002, stands near an approximately 3 acre natural area.

In 1992 a Park Charette investigated the needs of the Village of Shorewood Hills for recreation and produced "Park, Open Space, and Outdoor Recreation Plan" which concentrated on recreation in Post Farm Park.

Between 1998 and 2003 a great deal of effort was devoted to the removal of non-native invasive species and replanting of native shrubs and flowers in this natural area.

Issues

- In the past few years there have been persistent problems with leaks and other Pool maintenance difficulties. The Village needs to keep the Pool in working order. The Village of Shorewood Hills Pool Committee manages the Pool.
- The Shorewood Hills Community Center is not currently handicapped accessible. In addition, some maintenance is needed. The Community Center should be updated and maintained so that it can be used by the Village. Other Shorewood Hills Committees, including the Recreation Committee, oversee the Community Center.
- In order to be safe and to encourage residents to use them, other recreational facilities including the tennis courts, sand volleyball courts, play equipment, and picnic areas must be maintained. The Village of Shorewood Hills Recreation Committee coordinates maintenance.
- Currently a bike trail is washed out and a large section of the bike trail floods, encouraging bikers to make alternative, unofficial paths. Bike trails should be maintained and trails and roads kept safe for multiple users.
- Post Farm Park has several garden beds, multiple landscaping trees, and grass, all of which need to be maintained. The Village Crew, the Village Forester, and Pool personnel may be involved in maintaining the landscaping.
- Although garlic mustard, honeysuckle, and buckthorn have been removed, keeping them out of the park requires continuing efforts. The elimination of these non-native invasive species leaves some areas with few plants. Although planting native species began in 2003, additional planting and ongoing maintenance of plantings will be required. Currently no official plan exists for the Post Farm Park natural area restoration.
- Storm water runs through the park from Harvard Drive and floods the bike trail and the edge of the gardens.

Recommendations for Post Farm Park

1. Legally designate Post Farm Park as a park area.
2. Maintain existing recreational equipment and facilities.

3. In cooperation with the Village Board, remedy storm water and erosion problems, especially along the railroad tracks and in the corner where Harvard storm sewers drain into the park.
4. Develop relationships and lines of communication with other groups involved with the park including the Recreation Committee, the Village Crew, the Pool Committee, the Boy Scouts, and the Garden Club.
5. Repair or relocate a small section of the bike path to end the short cut.
6. Work with the other committees to plant and maintain appropriate landscaping and flower gardens. This may include screening from the businesses beyond the railroad track and screening neighbors.
7. Continue to remove invasive species including garlic mustard, buckthorn and honeysuckle as well as any other aggressive disturbed ground species that invade (examples - stinging nettle, dame's rocket, and some annual weeds including ragweed).
8. Complete a plan for the natural areas of the park.
9. Plant and maintain appropriate native species.

Four Corners Park

According to Thomas Brock, "Four Corners was planned as the crown jewel of John McKenna's 1920s Shorewood development" (Brock, 1999). It was "part of a large tract of woods on the lower part of Blackhawk Hill that had never been logged" (Brock, 1999). A portion of Four Corners Park was sold off as seven lots by John McKenna in 1925. Subsequently 1.5 additional lots were added to the Park to make it easier to enter from Edgehill Drive and to provide an entrance from Sunset Drive. Today the 1.8 acre Four Corners Park has a shelter and playground equipment for small children and is mainly used for preschool summer recreation. About half of the park is natural area.

In 1998, improvements were made in Four Corners Park. New play equipment was installed. Undesirable shrubs including honeysuckle and buckthorn were removed. This clearing and the resulting lack of privacy upset the neighbors. Native understory shrubs were planted in spring 1998. Savanna/woodland species seeds were planted in fall 1998.

Issues

- The shelter and play equipment require ongoing maintenance to keep them safe for young children.
- The front portion of the park is landscaped and has grass and trees which need to be maintained.
- Four Corners Park has a trail that needs to be maintained.
- Although buckthorn, and honeysuckle were removed from most of the park, persistence is needed to keep them out. Garlic mustard continues to be a problem in the park and in the wooded yards adjoining the park. In addition, native jewel weed tends to crowd out other native species and may have to be controlled.
- Four Corners Park receives storm water that may cause erosion from the surrounding residential areas.

Recommendations for Four Corners Park

1. Maintain the existing recreational equipment and facilities.
2. Continue to remove any invasive species in the park including garlic mustard, buckthorn and honeysuckle.
3. In cooperation with the Village Board, remedy storm water and erosion problems.
4. If disturbances destroy plants or landscaping, replant as appropriate.

Marina

The Shorewood Hills Marina has 600 feet of Lake Mendota shoreline. The Marina was developed in 1956 by the Boat House Committee and continues to be run by the Waterfront Committee. The Marina has a storage building, piers, outdoor storage racks for smaller boats, and boat lifts. Users, both Shorewood Hill residents and non-residents (non-residents pay higher fees), pay rent to store their boat at the marina. The service road to the marina is frequently eroded by heavy rains. Only people who rent a space, "Authorized Marina Users," are allowed at the Marina. Above the Marina is a wooded natural area. Although parts of this area are very disturbed and have invasive species, other areas have wildflower cover.

Issues

- The marina has had problems with vandalism.
- Marina equipment needs to be maintained.
- The Waterfront Committee manages the marina, while the Parks Committee manages the "park."

- Neighbors use the small natural area associated with the marina for dumping. In addition, invasive species have taken over a large section of this small natural area. Disturbed areas are susceptible to erosion and invasion by non-native invasive species.
- The Marina road is regularly washed out by heavy rains because storm water from Blackhawk Country Club and Shorewood Hills flows rapidly down this steep hill.

Recommendations for the Marina

1. Maintain existing recreational equipment, facilities, and the road.
2. Develop innovative strategies for preventing vandalism.
3. Develop communication with the Waterfront and Recreational Committees and establish each committee's responsibilities.
4. Continue to remove any invasive species in the park including garlic mustard, buckthorn and honeysuckle.
5. In cooperation with the Village Board, remedy storm water and erosion problems.

Blackhawk Country Club (leased to the Blackhawk County Club Corporation)

The Blackhawk Country Club is the largest open area, 99.5 acres, in the Village of Shorewood Hills. Shorewood Hills acquired the existing golf course with park bonds in 1944. The Blackhawk Country Club was established in 1921 and was the first golf course on the west side of Madison. This land is leased to the Blackhawk County Club Corporation until 2025. This lease gives Shorewood Hills residents several recreational privileges. Village residents have the right to use this land during the winter months for outdoor recreation. Several days are reserved for youth golf for Shorewood Hills residents.

Blackhawk has several outstanding features. The Country Club has one of the most spectacular views, especially at sunset, in Madison. The portion of the Country Club that borders Lake Mendota is used by the Village for the Marina. Blackhawk Country Club has Native American Mounds, which are listed in the National Registry of Historic Places. It also has many mature trees including several oak groves. On one end near the Club House there is also a semi-forested undeveloped area.

The storm water from the hill at Blackhawk goes into Garden Homes, increasing the flooding of this residential area. Efforts to decrease storm water and erosion continue. Attempted solutions have included berms near the railroad track and a large rain garden that was completed in the summer of 2003.

Issues

- Garlic mustard, buckthorn, and honeysuckle continue to thrive on the edges and in more natural areas of the golf course. If garlic mustard continues to thrive on the Country Club property, it will be impossible for Shorewood Hills to get rid of this aggressive weed.
- In order to function correctly, appropriate deep rooted native plants have to be established in the rain garden. Otherwise, non-native invasive species, like garlic mustard and buckthorn, will take advantage of the disturbance and invade the area. These species will increase erosion and prevent the rain garden from functioning as planned.
- Some Shorewood Hills residents wish the Village not to renew the Blackhawk Country Club lease in 2025 so that the land will become a Village park rather than remain a private golf course.

Recommendations for Blackhawk Country Club

1. Control invasive species, especially garlic mustard. This will require coordination between Blackhawk personnel and Village personnel.
2. Establish and maintain appropriate plants in the rain garden.
3. Encourage Blackhawk Country Club to reduce its use of fertilizers and pesticides and continue to work to minimize storm water from Blackhawk in order to protect Lake Mendota water quality.
4. When the lease expiration approaches, have a Village wide discussion of the options for the future of Blackhawk Country Club.

Shorewood Hills Elementary School Grounds (not owned by the Village)

Since 1962 the Madison Metropolitan School District has owned and run the Shorewood Hills Elementary School, but the Village of Shorewood Hills has continued to use the tennis courts in the summer and the warming house (the Heiden House was built in 1980) and ice rink at the opposite end of the school in the winter. The Heiden House is used year around for recreational activities. The Shorewood Hills Fourth of July Celebration also takes place at the end of the school property where the ice rink is located. In addition, various Shorewood Hills teams and groups use the School Grounds for sports and events.

Issues

The Village of Shorewood Hills does not own the School land, nor does it have a contract with the Madison Metropolitan School District to use the land.

Recommendations for the Shorewood Hills Elementary School Grounds

Develop an agreement with the Madison Metropolitan School District that ensures that the Village of Shorewood Hills continues to have access to the grounds of the Shorewood Hills Elementary School.

Mixed Use Parks

Mixed use parks have both recreational and natural areas. They are generally not as heavily used as recreational areas or have high usage for shorter periods of the year. The Village has 2.69 acres of mixed use park areas which are used for passive recreation and enjoyment of nature most of the year. Below is a description of each park including facilities, natural areas, and issues, as well as recommendations for future improvements.

Bradley Park

The portion of Harold C. Bradley Park fronting on Amherst Drive was purchased so that the Village would own the land on which Harold Bradley had placed a ski jump. Eventually the ski jump was removed and today this area is used as a skiing and sledding hill. The upper portion of Bradley Park is a natural area that was donated by the original College Hills Water District in 1936 after the Village began to obtain water from the City of Madison. A significant part of this park is maintained in mowed grass. In addition, there is a small wooded area that has problems with honeysuckle, buckthorn, and garlic mustard. A portion of the buckthorn and honeysuckle was removed in Bradley Park in the late 1990s and the neighbors protested the opening up of this area.

Issues

- The boundaries between the park and yards are unclear. As a result, mulch piles and equipment are dumped in the park, causing disturbance and making it easier for non-native species to invade the park.
- Invasive species including buckthorn and garlic mustard threaten native species in this park. Removal of non-native species is more difficult because the park boundaries are uncertain.

Recommendations for Bradley Park:

1. Legally designate all of Bradley Park (the two lots on the ski slide are not restricted) as a park area, so portions cannot be sold off and developed.
2. Establish park boundaries.
3. Stop resident encroachment by posting park borders and educating residents.
4. Develop a park plan for Bradley Park.
5. Continue to remove garlic mustard. After a park plan is in place and residents are informed and plans for screening are in place, remove buckthorn and honeysuckle.

McKenna Park

John C. McKenna Park, or the Village of Shorewood Hills Beach, served as a major summer gathering place for Shorewood Hills residents from the 1920s until the Shorewood Hills Pool was built in 1970. In order to support recreation at the Beach, a swimming pier was installed and sand was acquired for the Beach annually. The Beach employed life guards. Swimming lessons occurred at the Beach. A Beach House provided a gathering and picnic area. After the Shorewood Hills Pool was built in Post Farm Park, the popularity of the Beach for swimming decreased dramatically.

Today the 1.65 acre McKenna Park provides public access to Lake Mendota. However, sand is no longer delivered. Perhaps partially due to the increase in the density of water weeds, many of them non-native, few people swim in Lake Mendota. The Beach House is used primarily for boat storage and is not well maintained. A small pier is erected annually. Walkers, fishermen, and swimmers use the pier.

The Boat House and the Boat Moorings are run by the Waterfront Committee. Behind the Beach is a natural area that has relatively few invasive species except for honeysuckle along the bluff edge. One of Shorewood Hills sewer lift stations is located in the park. The lift station was rebuilt in 2002 and 2003.

Issues

- The Boat House/Beach House has not been maintained and needs some major repairs.
- The Beach and surrounding area has problems with littering and glass.
- Construction of the new lift station killed native woodland understory plants in some park areas. Since part of this area is steep, these disturbed areas need to be replanted with native plants to minimize erosion and prevent non-native invasive species from taking over these areas.
- The Parks Committee needs to cooperate with the Recreation and Waterfront Committees to deal with issues of maintenance and safety.
- Storm water is dumped directly into McKenna Park and on into Lake Mendota. This rapidly moving storm water carries fertilizer, leaves, and other items that fertilize and pollute Lake Mendota. In addition, in some areas this water erodes McKenna Park, such as where the storm sewer at the edge of the bridge dumps water from Lake Mendota Drive down a steep slope.
- Invasive species, especially honeysuckle and buckthorn, occur in scattered areas in the Park. Near the edges of the park resident dumping has brought in undesirable species like garlic mustard and burdock.

Recommendations for McKenna Park

1. Legally designate all of McKenna Park as a park area.
2. Work with the Waterfront and Recreation Committees to arrange repair of the Boat House/Beach House to make it safe.
3. Replant areas disturbed by lift station construction. Ensure invasive species do not invade these disturbed areas.
4. In cooperation with the Village Board, remedy storm water and erosion problems.
5. Stop resident encroachment and dumping by posting park borders and educating residents.
6. Develop a park plan for McKenna Park.
7. Continue to remove garlic mustard as necessary.
8. After a park plan is in place and residents are informed, remove buckthorn and honeysuckle. Replace them immediately on steep slopes with aggressive native species to hold the ground.

Natural Area Parks

Natural area parks are not designed to be high use areas. They are designed to protect native plants and animals, to preserve green space, to control erosion in steeply sloped land, and to be enjoyed by passive recreation like walking and nature observation. The Village has 6.1 acres of natural areas in four parks. Below is a description of each park including facilities, natural areas, and issues, as well as recommendations for future improvements.

Dudley Davis Quarry Park (including Reese Woods)

Dudley Davis Quarry Park is actually made up of two separately donated and managed parcels of land. The Quarry itself was an old sandstone quarry that was acquired in 1933 for back taxes. The deed stipulated that the Quarry could be used “for park purposes only” (Brock, 1999). Various plans for the area were developed, but not carried out. The Shorewood Hills Garden Club planted wildflowers in the Quarry. Despite its lack of amenities, scout troops and other groups used the Quarry. Two other lots were also acquired for back taxes. In 1972 Hans and Theresa Reese donated another three lots above the Quarry “for park and wild life sanctuary purposes” (Brock, 1999). In recent years the lower part of the Quarry has been used for leaf and mulch storage.

Unfortunately, due to neglect, the Quarry became a mass of non-native honeysuckle, buckthorn, and garlic mustard. These shaded out and killed the planted wildflowers and the dense thickets made the Quarry

less appealing to users. Beginning in the mid 1990s, Tom and Kathie Brock led spring work parties to eliminate garlic mustard in the Quarry and other Shorewood Hills parks.

In 1999, under the first full time Forester/Horticulturist, David Koehler, an oak savanna restoration was begun in Reese Woods. Honeysuckle, buckthorn, and other undesirable trees and shrubs were removed. David Koehler seeded appropriate savanna/woodland species into the park and planted some native shrubs. Many of these plantings survived and became an established part of the park plant community. Garlic mustard and buckthorn removal by the Forester and Village volunteers continues so that these invasive species will not crowd out the newly established plantings.

In 2001 a crew led by Mark Wegner removed buckthorn, honeysuckle, and locust from the Quarry. These trees and shrubs were chipped and left on the ground to make soil in the very rocky Quarry. This opened up the area and made it easier to remove garlic mustard. In 2003 Mark Wegner and Shorewood Hills school children planted native plants in the Quarry to supplement the scattered surviving wildflowers.

Issues

- Despite persistent efforts to control garlic mustard in the Quarry, Reese Woods, and the surrounding private lands, garlic mustard remains a serious problem in these areas and without continuing work, garlic mustard will kill any new plantings.
- In addition, other invasive species, including leafy spurge, buckthorn, and honeysuckle, persist in Reese Woods and the Quarry.
- Neighbors continue to dump in the park, reintroducing non-native, invasive weeds.
- In 2003 a small area of the Quarry was planted with native plantings, but these plants will require maintenance. Most of the remainder of the Quarry is still dominated by non-native species or has bare ground where shading killed the ground layer. This bare ground can be invaded by undesirable species.
- Reese Woods has problems with storm water and erosion. The Quarry has problems with rain pooling in the lower area, preventing easy access to the remainder of the park. This large persistent puddle also provides a breeding place for mosquitoes.

Recommendations for Dudley Davis Quarry Park

1. Legally designate all of Dudley Davis Quarry Park as a park area (most of it is already specified as park, but two legal lots are not).
2. Establish a policy that declares the Dudley Davis Quarry Park to be a natural area for passive enjoyment, rather than a recreational area.
3. In cooperation with the Village Board, remedy storm water and erosion problems.
4. Stop resident encroachment and dumping by posting park borders and educating residents.
5. Improve park access by building a path through the storage area or marking the alternative path.
6. Continue to remove invasive species including garlic mustard, buckthorn, and honeysuckle as well as any other aggressive disturbed ground species that invade (examples – leafy spurge, stinging nettle and some annual weeds including ragweed).
7. Complete a park plan for the Quarry portion of Dudley Davis Quarry Park. (The Reese Woods area already has a park plan).
8. Replant native plant species and maintain them. Consider methods to get people involved such as an adopt a park program or find a partner such as the Garden Club to help plant, water, and monitor for weeds during the first few years.

Koval Woods

Formerly called Outlot A, Koval Woods, a 1.85 acre oak woodland natural area, was dedicated in 2001 to Charles Koval, the long time Village of Shorewood Hills Forester. Koval Woods is an unlogged extension of the 28 acre Eagle Heights Woods (a part of the University of Wisconsin Campus Natural Areas) and is separated from Eagle Heights Woods only by the houses and lots on either side of Wood Lane. Most of the houses around Koval Woods have naturalized yards and lack a clear dividing line between the yards and the park. The larger adjoining woodland has enabled Koval Woods to support a much wider range of animal life than a small isolated woodland would have, including area sensitive woodland birds. In addition, due to its lack of disturbance, Koval Woods supports a diverse set of woodland plants including wildflowers and shrubs. Koval Woods, unlike the rest of the natural areas of the Village, has few non-native invasive species like honeysuckle and buckthorn. Garlic mustard occurs where soil or yard refuse dumps occurred. However,

Koval Woods does have aggressive, non-native *Polygonum cuspidatum* or Japanese knotweed, which is slowly invading the woods from two private yards. A broad, barked walking trail goes through Koval Woods from Edgehill Drive to Wood Lane.

Unfortunately, in 2000 an oak wilt cluster developed in Eagle Heights Woods and spread into Koval Woods and the adjoining yards. In the fall of 2002 three infected trees were removed from Koval Woods leaving a large canopy gap. Before they were removed, the area was trenched. Adjoining park trees were injected with a fungicide to prevent oak wilt. Although no more trees have died in Koval Woods, untreated trees in adjacent private yards continue to sicken and die, increasing the risk that insects will bring oak wilt back to injured trees within Koval Woods.

In 2000 a partial restoration was begun in Koval Woods. Partially due to objections from the neighbors about removing native trees and shrubs, in the interior of the park only the few non-native buckthorn and honeysuckle were removed. Near the entrance additional trees and shrubs were removed and some native plants planted. Unfortunately, due to a drought, these plantings failed to survive.

In 2003 several new trees were planted in Koval Woods to replace the oaks lost to oak wilt. The disturbance caused by treating, removing, and planting new trees killed injured some of the existing native forbs and brought in new disturbed ground weeds, including thistles.

Issues

- Although the oaks adjoining the diseased trees in Koval Woods were treated for oak wilt, oak wilt continues to be present nearby.
- The removal of the oaks, trenching, and replanting of trees created a disturbed area. Some of the shrubs and wildflowers were damaged. This provides an opportunity for invasive species to move into this area.
- Along the edges of Koval Woods invasive species tend to come in, especially where there is disturbance such as dumping. In addition, Japanese knotweed, *Polygonum cuspidatum*, is invading Koval Woods from the yards on two sides.

Recommendations for Koval Woods

1. Establish a policy that declares Koval Woods to be a natural area for passive enjoyment, rather than a recreational area.
2. Stop the spread of oak wilt.
3. Plant and maintain plants in the oak wilt area.
4. Continue to monitor and remove invasive species including garlic mustard, thistle, buckthorn, honeysuckle, Japanese knotweed, and other invasive non-native species.
5. Stop resident encroachment and dumping by posting park borders and educating residents.

Oak Way Lots (including Kaeser Woods)

Two of these lots were acquired to prevent people from building on this steep, partially quarried slope. Another half a lot, Kaeser Woods, was donated. There is no safe, public access to the wooded natural area above.

Issues

- Although portions of this oak wood lot have a good understory, other areas have invasive species problems including garlic mustard, buckthorn, and honeysuckle. These problems are harder to solve since access to the park is difficult.
- Since the only access to the upper natural area is private, users climb up the steep slopes and cause erosion.
- People are using the park to dump and store materials, build tree houses, and play games (using large trash cans) that result in disturbance, kill native plants, and create opportunities for the invasion of exotic species.

Recommendations for Oak Way Lots

1. Legally designate all of the Oak Way Lots as park area.
2. Establish a policy that declares the Oak Way Lots to be a natural area for passive enjoyment, rather than a recreational area.
3. Establish park boundaries.

4. Through education and signs prevent erosion by stopping inappropriate uses like games and climbing the steep banks.
5. Reestablish plants on eroding areas where possible.
6. Continue to remove invasive species in the park including garlic mustard, buckthorn and honeysuckle.
7. Establish a safe access to the park from Circle Close if possible.

Bigfoot Park

Bigfoot Park was given to the Shorewood Hills Park Association in 1930 by the Eagle Heights Land Company. Bigfoot contains a major storm sewer outlet to Lake Mendota. This narrow, wooded area has good spring ephemerals. The Park is not designed for public use or as a Lake Mendota access..

Issues

- Garlic mustard persists in the park despite efforts to eradicate it.
- The sewer line gets clogged with leaves, dirt, and other items carried by storm water. Some of these flow directly into Lake Mendota, fertilizing and polluting the Lake. Other materials block the drain outlet and form pools for mosquito breeding.

Recommendations for Bigfoot Park

1. Establish a policy that declares Bigfoot Park to be a natural area for passive enjoyment, rather than a recreational area.
2. Maintain the storm sewer to prevent mosquito breeding.
3. Limit resident encroachment onto parkland.

Gardens/Trails/Corridors

The Village of Shorewood Hills owns a variety of open space that is not officially parkland. These Village owned open spaces include the H. S. Roth Entry Park, formerly called the Entrance Park (1.24 acres on both sides of Shorewood Boulevard), the triangle at Shorewood and Bowdoin, and the 21 Shorewood Hills Garden Club triangles that are maintained in ornamental plantings and grass. These areas, acquired at different times, enhance the beauty of the Village and increase the open, park-like feeling of the Village. The Garden Club and the Village Forester/Horticulturist maintain these areas.

The Village of Shorewood Hills also owns three walkways not attached to parks: the Tally Ho Lane Walkway which goes from Tally Ho Lane to Locust Drive and has a water lift station, the Shorewood Boulevard Walkway which goes from Shorewood Boulevard along the railroad track to Post Farm Park, and the Edgehill Parkway to Crestwood Walkway which provides a short cut between these two Village streets. Other walkways give access to Village parks and are included with the individual parks.

In addition, there are some open space corridors not owned by the Village. These include the Railroad Corridor which is owned by the state of Wisconsin and controlled by the railroad and portions of the bike trails that go through Shorewood Hills.

Issues

- All of the Village owned open space has to be maintained by the Garden Club, Village Crew, or Forester/Horticulturist.
- Non-native invasive species including garlic mustard persist in some areas.

Recommendations for gardens/trails/corridors

1. Legally designate the Tally Ho Walkway and the H. S. Roth Entry Park as park areas.
2. Establish park boundaries for the Tally Ho Walkway.
3. Monitor all areas for garlic mustard and remove where present.
4. Establish and maintain appropriate landscaping in cooperation with other groups including the Garden Club and adjoining landowners.