Village of Shorewood Hills
PARKS MEETING
September 15, 2020 - 3:00 PM

To register to speak on an agenda item, send an email to info@shorewood-hills.org before 8:00 am on September 15, 2020 detailing which item is of interest. Your comments may be limited to 3 minutes.
You can listen to the meeting by dialing: 1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago). Enter Meeting ID: 885 7323 2693 and Access Code: #
Written comments on the agenda can be sent to info@shorewood-hills.org before 8:00 am on September 15, 2020.

AGENDA

Member	Present	Absent	Excused	Member	Present	Absent	Excused
Laura Valderrama (Chair)				Jeremy Rogers			
Roma Lenehan				Georgene Stratman			
Nancy Heiden				Kathie Brock			
Dave Boutwell				Corey George (Forester)			
Mary Janet Wellensiek (GC liaison)				Karl Frantz			
Others in Attendance:							

Time	Item	Materials
3:00 pm	Call to order Note compliance with open meeting law Approval of last meeting's minutes	August Minutes
3:05 pm	Topic 1: Summer Youth Volunteer Program Resolution	"The Parks Committee would like to recognize and thank village residents Ilana Greenspan, Jonathan Greenspan and Parks Committee member David Boutwell for their summer volunteer work in our parks and natural areas. Twice weekly, over a period of 12 weeks, they worked on a number of environmental and conservation related projects. Together, they made significant contributions to further the established goals of the Village of Shorewood Hills Parks and Open Space Plan. Projects included invasive plant identification and removal, native plant reseeding, and working with the village forestry staff on tree and shrub maintenance."
3:15 pm	Topic 2: Google Maps Follow Up	
3:25 pm	Topic 3: Commercial use of Village parks/rec areas working group follow up	
3:35 pm	Topic 4: LMD Bridge discussion on saving plants and trees, drainage and runoff issues in that area	
3:30 pm	Topic 5: Discussion on proposed dog park	Dog park soil assessment, Scout Park draft proposal
4:30 pm	Close	

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that any person who has a qualifying disability as defined by the Americans with Disability Act that requires the meeting or materials at the meeting to be in an accessible location or format, should contact the Municipal Clerk, 810 Shorewood Boulevard, or phone 267-2680, during regular business hours at least 48 hours before the meeting so that reasonable arrangements can be made to accommodate each request.

It is possible that members of, and possibly a quorum of members of other governmental bodies of the Village of Shorewood Hills who are not members of the above committee, commission or board may be in attendance at the above stated meeting to gather information. However, no formal action will be taken by any governmental body at the above stated meeting, other than the Board, committee or commission identified in the caption of this notice.

Resident Input / Communication			
Date	**Topic**	**Resident**	**Action**

Committee Follow-up			
Date	**Owner**	**Action**	**Completed**

Scout Park Proposal

Unleashed Pet Exercise Area

Final Draft - July 2020

Overview

The Village of Shorewood Hills (VoSH) Rec Committee put together this document in hopes of establishing a thriving, off-leash pet exercise area in our community. This space will provide well-behaved dogs (and their well-behaved humans) a safe, clean environment to exercise and socialize in. The Scout Park space will be well maintained; have clear hours, rules and regulations; and will be understated and unadvertised.

Call to Action

Over the last 10 years, there have been several changes worth noting in the Village:

- Many have moved into the neighborhood with population growth from 1,572 to 2,202.
- Dogs are popular and at any time, you will see people out walking with them.
- Our neighbors in University Housing are now allowed to have canine companions, as do most of the new apartments in the Village.
- Many areas lack sidewalks so our furry friends and their walkers are in the street.
- Available green space for dogs is limited and has become increasingly so --
    - The elementary school no longer tolerates dogs on its property;
    - University Bay Fields, a favorite for running, has started ticketing;
    - The Lodge residents find themselves unable to use the green space nearby after the golf course raised concerns during the offseason; and
    - Arbor Crossing residents now face a six-foot (railroad-required) fence blocking previously used green space.

History:

The Recreation Committee, as well as a Parks Committee liaison, met numerous times to evaluate the feasibility of an unleashed area in VoSH for pets to exercise and socialize in. All VoSH-owned properties were evaluated and of those, three potential sites were identified - Post Farm, McKenna Park and the quarry. Pros and cons considered in evaluating locations included: proximity to homes, designations, ground cover, drainage, sun/deep shade, accessibility and size. All three sites were considered underused and with a buffer from homes. Post Farm was selected as the top choice - it's available, has low/no-density of homes, is located between retail and park space, is accessible and in a prime location, is underused and it is already partially fenced.

This document is to inform the committees, the public and other stakeholders on the details of the proposal as we seek their input- input that will be used by the Rec Committee to decide as to whether or not we should recommend moving forward.

Objectives:

- Allow owners an option to interact with fellow dog-owners, establishing a greater sense of community within our Village.
- Support our Sustainability Plan by providing residents a walkable option.
- Provide socialization opportunities for dogs and people to hone better relationships.
- Provide a safe environment for our canine friends to maintain a healthy, active lifestyle.
- Increase new services to match the increase in population and dog ownership.
- Address changing demographics.
- Acknowledge the desire and need for such a park.

Happy Dogs and Happy Residents

Being able to socialize while off-leash allows dogs to interact and play in a safe environment. This sort of socialization helps dogs develop healthy relationships with other dogs as well as humans, encouraging them to learn how to behave at and away from the park. Allowing dogs to run freely helps them to expend their energy in a productive and controlled manner. Dogs who get regular exercise live healthier lifestyles and tend to be calmer in public.

A Sense of Community Between People

Creating a common place for dog owners to bring their pets initiates socialization between owners as well. Informal dog gatherings have provided a deep sense of community among users and by having a space that has been created specifically for owners and their dogs people are apt to make an effort to take care of the special place by keeping it clean and safe.

Requirements:

In designing a dog park, and to ensure a place to play and expend energy without endangering or aggravating people, property or wildlife, the following minimal requirements must be met: (Details found in the attachments.)

- **Rules and Recommendations**
  - Must follow Dane County Parks Dog Parks Rules & Recommendations
- **User Requirements**
  - Must have current dog license and Scout Park license or day pass.
  - Must be up-to-date with their veterinarian.
  - Must not have behavioral or aggression issues.
- **Entry Gates and Signage**
  - Must post clear signage stating rules and regulations.
  - Dogs must be on a leash until they are inside of the park.
  - Gate must have a latch lock and be double entry for extra security.
- **Fencing**
  - Must be 4 to 6 feet high.
  - Should consider a separate area for small dogs elsewhere.
  - Should be understated and of minimal design.

- **Clean up**
    - Must provide eco-bags via a refillable dispenser.
    - Must have covered trash cans.
    - Must organize an annual volunteer clean up to get the park ready for use.
- **Water, Benches and Shade**
    - Should have a bench and/or picnic table for owners to use.
    - Should have some shade covering achieved ideally through trees.
    - Should provide some sort of water at the park; a cooler and bowl would suffice.
- **Maintenance**
    - Must appoint recreational staff and/or a volunteer to oversee the space.
    - Must be mowed, mulched and maintained as needed.
    - Must have regularly scheduled trash pickup.

Estimated Costs

The estimated overall cost to establish Scout Park depends on the options and will range between $20,000 to $35,000 maximum. Costs are broken out in the attachments.

Funding:

To set up Scout Park and to provide the required amenities we need to have the funds. There are many different options for funding the setup and maintenance - Village investment, donations, fundraisers, partnering and operational fees are all options.

Ideally, any fees would cover the ongoing maintenance and supplies.

> *For example, the City of Madison Dog Parks require a Permit represented in the form of a dog tag. Fees: Annual Permit Tag $35, Senior or Disabled Permit Tag $17, Additional or Replacement Permit Tag $17, Daily Fee $5 (as an "honorable donation" at Village Hall)*

Maintenance:

We propose seeking a volunteer, similar to the Land Rec or 4-Corners director. This volunteer will help in the year-round efforts and will help coordinate an annual Spring Clean-Up to spread mulch, pick up litter, trim around the fences and scoop up waste if necessary. Supplies will be provided and weather/conditions permitting, the clean up will be held from 9-11am on the first Saturday in April. Ongoing maintenance will be handled by the Public Works Department and will include, as needed, mowing, mulching and garbage removal.

Related Projects:

The pedestrian path that runs from Harvard thru Post Farm is planned to be re-done and will include a stretch to the Scout Park entrance at that time. The existing fencing at the proposed location may also be in need of replacement. Remaining foundation from the Scout Shack will be used for the picnic table and water area with no associated cost.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment	Notes
Committee Members	
Communication Plan	
Draft of Letters	To be updated and edited as needed by Village Staff.
Estimated Costs	To be reviewed and updated by Village Staff.
Rules and Recommendations	
Map of Proposed Site	To be updated!!!
Survey	Will include responses when finalized.
Petition	Will include responses when finalized.
Sample Provisions	

Recreation Committee Mission and Members

"The Recreation Committee aims to facilitate multi-generational recreational opportunities in the areas of sports, appreciation of our natural environment and the arts. The committee supports the work of activity specific recreational committees and ad hoc interest groups as needed. The Committee is the steward for the Village recreational resources ensuring that residents have full access and take full advantage of our neighborhood treasures."

The Recreation Committee shall: oversee, coordinate, and advise the Village Board on the operations of all Village recreation programs, related to staffing and budget development and implementation issues, capital improvements planning for all recreational facilities, and assessing the recreational needs of the Village {Village Ordinance 2.02(10)(b)8.}.

Committee Member	Original Appt/ End of Term		Phone Number
Tracy Bailey	**-**	**Elected**	**520-5512**
Santhia Brandt	**2011**	**2014**	**334-7336**
Andy Alexander	**2011**	**2014**	**770-0375**
Gloria Beach	**2015**	**2018**	**293-3108**
Andy Curtiss	**2019**	**2022**	**772-1637**
Erin Clune	**2019**	**2022**	**320-4416**
Peter Wickman	**2019**	**2022**	**669-6789**
Parks Liaison: **David Boutwell**	**--**	**--**	**212-203-7443**

** Committee members whose terms expire continue to serve at the will of the committee/board until they are reappointed or replaced.*

Communication Plan

Group	Point Person	Mode	Date
Present to Board	Tracy Bailey	Meeting	July 20, 2020
Committee Chairs -add to Agendas	Chairs	Meeting	August
Neighbors: -Harvard -Swarthmore -Columbia -La Brioche	Rec Committee / Staff	Letter 1	August
Partners/Sponsors: -The Lodge -The Boulevard -Arbor Crossing -700 UBD -Blackhawk Country Club -Shackelton Condos	Rec Committee / Staff	Letter 2	August
Community Groups: -Garden Club -Community League -Shorewood Hills Elementary	Rec Committee / Staff	Letter 1	August
Public	Rec Committee / Staff	-**Info Session** -Survey -Facebook -Bulletin -Bulletin Boards -Nixle -Apartment Flyer	September
Recreation Committee Vote	Tracy Bailey	Meeting	October
Motion to Board, if advanced	Tracy Bailey	Meeting	November

Estimated Costs of Scout Park Set-Up and Maintenance
DRAFT
-- to be edited by Village staff --

Item	Required	Village	Town & Country
Signage			
Welcome Sign		$1,000	
Rules Sign	x		
Contact Info Sign	x		
Partner/Sponsor Sign		tbd	
Fencing			
Whole area	x	tbd	$16,000
Double entry gate	x	tbd	$2,500
Equipment			
Waste Bag Dispenser	x	$200	$5,000
Garbage Can	x	$200	
Water Cooler & Bowl		$100	
Picnic Table		$700	
Set-Up and Maintenance			
Clearing/Grubbing	x	tbd	$2,500
Mowing	x	Paid by fees	n/a
Garbage removal	x	Paid by fees	n/a

Dog Park Rules & Recommendations

As dog parks increase in popularity, it is important to remember the following rules and recommendations to keep the experience will be enjoyable for everyone:

Rules:

- Dog owners are legally and financially liable for injuries or damages caused by their dog(s). *Wis. Stat. Ann. 174.02 (1).*
- All dogs must be legally licensed and vaccinated. Dogs are required to wear a visible, municipal license, and I.D. tag. *Wis. Stat. Ann. 95.21 (2).*
- A Daily or Annual Park Dog Permit is required. *D.C. Ord.53.02 (2)*
- Aggressive dogs are prohibited from the park. Any dog exhibiting aggressive behavior must be removed from the park immediately.
- Dog waste must be cleaned up and placed in the proper receptacle by the owner/handler. *This is essential to the ongoing success of the dog park.*
- The owner/handler must be in control of their dog(s) at all times. The dog must be within view and under voice control of the owner/handler.
- Female dogs in season (heat) are not allowed in a dog park.
- Dogs must be leashed with a 6-foot static lease when entering and leaving off-leash areas. The owner/handler must have a leash in their possession at all times.

Recommendations:

- Limit food and treats brought into a dog park as it may attract other dogs.
- Throwing balls or other dog toys may lead to possession aggression.
- Make sure your dog is healthy. It is possible for your dog to pass on an infection or parasite to other dogs. Sharing water can also lead to disease transmission.
- Children should be supervised when in the dog park.
- A dog park is not the place to work on behavioral problems with your dog.
- Do not bring more dogs than you can effectively restrain. It is recommended that you bring no more than 3 dogs at one time.
- You are responsible for all actions of your dog. You must remain in the dog area with your dog at all times.
- Do not allow your dog to be in contact with wild animals.
- It is not acceptable to dump pet waste from offsite at the dog park.

Proposed Site Map
-- to be updated!!! --

Sites Considered

*Many sites were removed from consideration due to size, land restrictions, high density, and/or location. (See December 2019 Rec Committee minutes.)

Site	Pros	Cons
Post Farm	Spacious; neighborhood hub; underused space; some fencing; commercial neighbors; grass; natural shade; accessibility	Some impact to natural area
Quarry Park	Already used by some; private; low density; underutilized; spacious; few homes	Location; natural habitat; sound/echo; more fencing and sidewalk needs
McKenna Park	Available; some pavement exists under; cleared out vegetation	
Bradley Park	Available	Lots of residents; current play area; future planning
Sam Roth	Available	Small; entrance to village
Koval Woods	Available	Very wet; heavily wooded; no grass

Sample Provisions

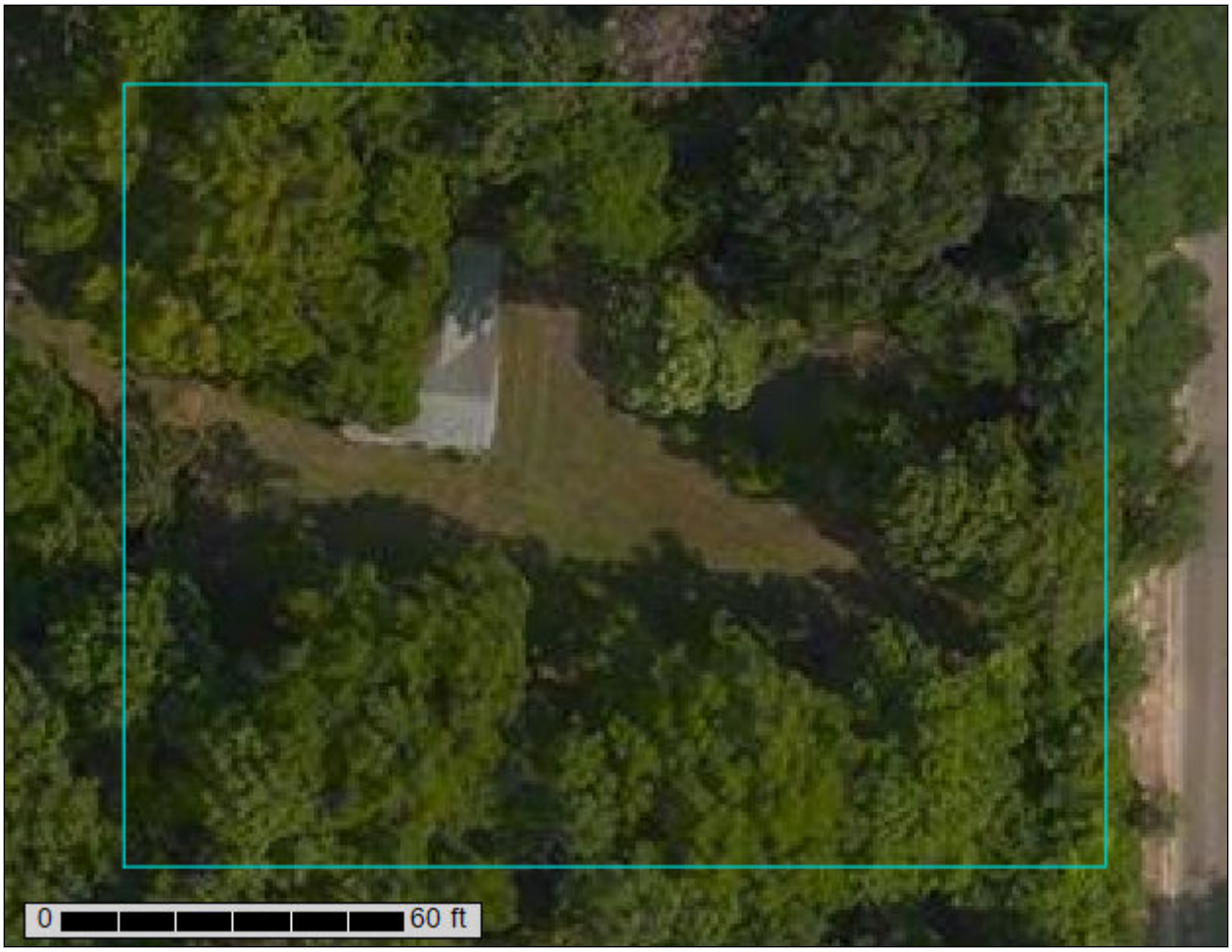
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Dane County, Wisconsin



August 13, 2020

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:353 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 5 10 20 30

Feet: 0 15 30 60 90

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot

Other

Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dane County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 8, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 16, 2013—Aug 29, 2013

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DsC2	Dresden silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	0.3	54.7%
GsB	Grays silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.2	45.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**0.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Dane County, Wisconsin

DsC2—Dresden silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wspw
Elevation: 750 to 1,180 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 132 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Dresden, eroded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dresden, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over calcareous sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 8 to 25 inches: clay loam
2Bt2 - 25 to 30 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam
2C - 30 to 79 inches: stratified gravel to coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 29 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)
Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Casco, eroded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Kegonsa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

GsB—Grays silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: t92w
Elevation: 580 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 160 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Grays and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Grays

Setting

Landform: Lake plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty alluvium over stratified silt and fine sand lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
H2 - 10 to 33 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 33 to 60 inches: stratified very fine sandy loam to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Available water capacity: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Forage suitability group: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Other vegetative classification: High AWC, adequately drained (G095BY008WI)
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Management

Land management interpretations are tools designed to guide the user in evaluating existing conditions in planning and predicting the soil response to various land management practices, for a variety of land uses, including cropland, forestland, hayland, pastureland, horticulture, and rangeland. Example interpretations include suitability for a variety of irrigation practices, log landings, haul roads and major skid trails, equipment operability, site preparation, suitability for hand and mechanical planting, potential erosion hazard associated with various practices, and ratings for fencing and waterline installation.

Soil Compactibility Risk

This interpretation is designed to predict the potential for soil compaction from operation of ground-based equipment for forest harvesting and site preparation activities when soils are moist. Soils are rated based on their susceptibility to compaction from the operation of ground-based equipment for planting, harvesting, and site preparation activities. Soil compaction is the process in which soil particles are pressed together more closely than in the original state. Typically, the soil must be moist to be compacted because the mineral grains must slide together. Compaction reduces the abundance mostly of large pores in the soil by damaging the structure of the soil. This produces several effects that are unwanted in forest soils since large pores are most effective at transmitting water and air through the soil. Compaction also increases the soil strength, which can limit root penetration and growth. The ability of soil to hold water is adversely affected by compaction since the large pores hold water. The degree of compaction of a soil is measured by its bulk density, which is the mass per unit volume, generally expressed in grams per cubic centimeter.

Compacted soils are less favorable for good plant growth because of high soil bulk density and hardness, reduced pore space, and poor aeration and drainage. Root penetration and growth is decreased in compacted soils because the hardness or strength of these soils prevents the expansion of roots. Supplies of air, water, and nutrients that roots need are also reduced when compaction decreases soil porosity and drainage.

Interpretative ratings are based on soil properties in the upper 12 inches of the profile. Factors considered are soil texture, soil organic matter content, soil structure, rock fragment content, and the existing bulk density. Each of these properties contributes to a soil's ability to resist compaction. Organic matter in the soil provides resistance to compaction and the resilience to overcome the effects with time. Soil structure adds strength through discrete aggregates; it is the aggregates that are deformed or destroyed by the forces of compaction, thus strong soil structure lowers the susceptibility to compaction. Similarly, rock fragments in the soil can bridge and provide a framework to resist compaction. Finally, if a soil is already dense, further compaction is more difficult.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the soil compaction potential.

Definitions of the ratings:

Low - The potential for compaction is insignificant. The soil is able to support standard equipment with minimal compaction. The soil is moisture insensitive, exhibiting only small changes in density with changing moisture content.

Medium - The potential for compaction is significant. The growth rate of seedlings may be reduced following compaction. After the initial compaction (i.e., the first equipment pass), the soil is able to support standard equipment with only minimal increases in soil density. The soil is intermediate between moisture insensitive and moisture sensitive.

High - The potential for compaction is very significant. The growth rate of seedlings will be reduced following compaction. After initial compaction, the soil is still able to support standard equipment but will continue to compact with each subsequent pass of the equipment. The soil is moisture sensitive, exhibiting large changes in density with changing moisture content.

Numerical ratings indicate the soil compaction potential. The ratings are shown in decimal fractions ranging from 1.00 to 0.00. They indicate gradations between the point where compaction potential is highest (1.00) and the point at which compaction potential is lowest (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition

of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

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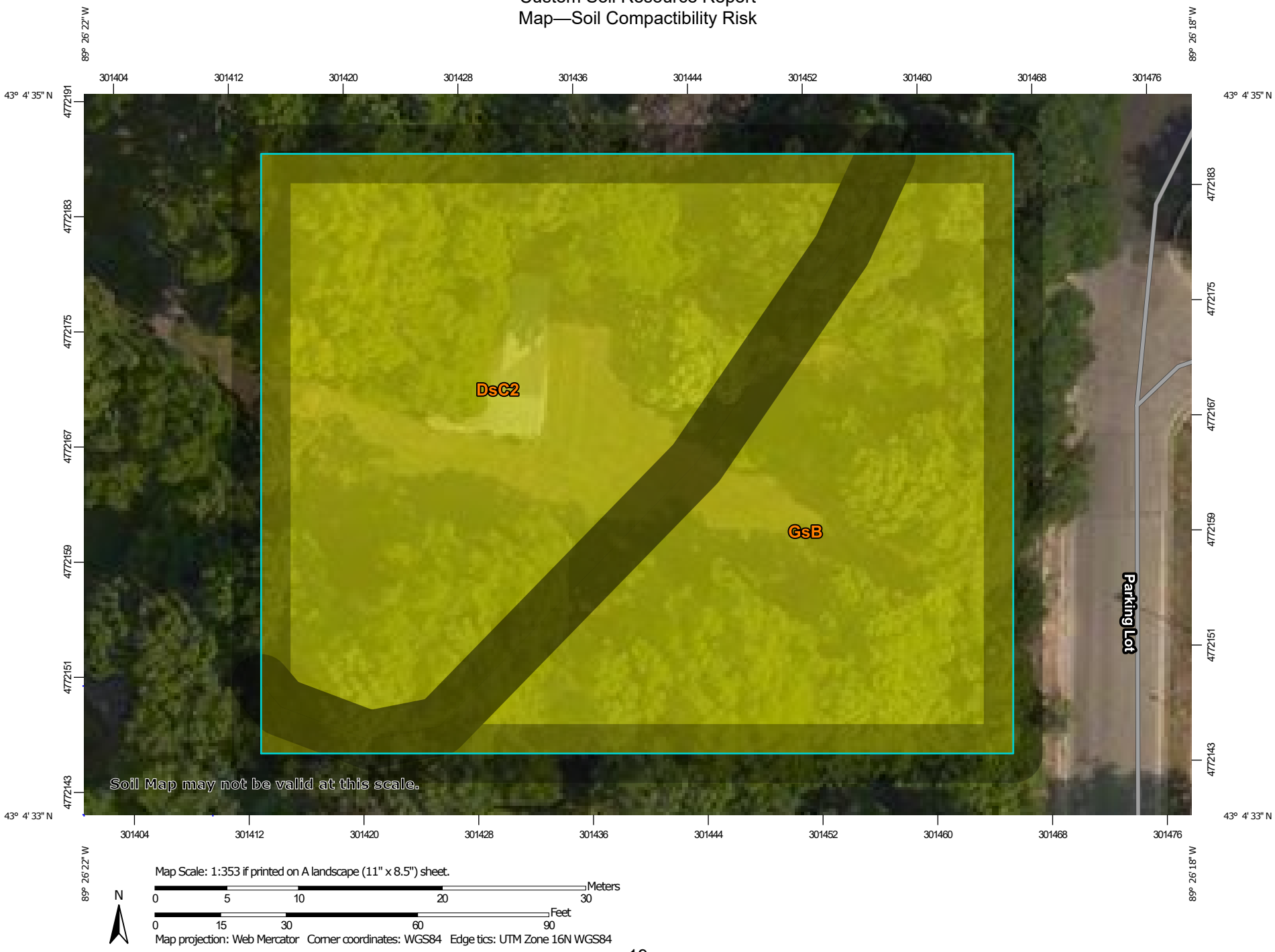
Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Soil Compactibility Risk



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

High

Medium

Low

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

High

Medium

Low

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

High

Medium

Low

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dane County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 8, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 16, 2013—Aug 29, 2013

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Tables—Soil Compactibility Risk

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DsC2	Dresden silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Medium	Dresden, eroded (90%)	Soil texture, 0-12 inches (1.00)	0.3	54.7%
				Rock fragments, 0-12 inches (1.00)		
				Soil structure grade, 0-12 inches (1.00)		
				Organic matter content, 0-30 cm (0.85)		
				Bulk density-compactibility to 30cm (0.65)		
			Casco, eroded (5%)	Soil texture, 0-12 inches (1.00)		
				Rock fragments, 0-12 inches (1.00)		
				Soil structure grade, 0-12 inches (1.00)		
				Organic matter content, 0-30 cm (1.00)		
				Bulk density-compactibility to 30cm (0.65)		
GsB	Grays silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Medium	Grays (100%)	Soil texture, 0-12 inches (1.00)	0.2	45.3%
				Rock fragments, 0-12 inches (1.00)		
				Soil structure grade, 0-12 inches (1.00)		
				Bulk density-compactibility to 30cm (1.00)		
				Organic matter content, 0-30 cm (0.77)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**0.5**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Medium	0.5	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Totals for Area of Interest	**0.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Soil Compactibility Risk

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Erosion Hazard (Road, Trail)

The ratings in this interpretation indicate the hazard of soil loss from unsurfaced roads and trails. The ratings are based on soil erosion factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. The hazard is described as "slight," "moderate," or "severe." A rating of "slight" indicates that little or no erosion is likely; "moderate" indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and "severe" indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Erosion Hazard (Road, Trail)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

Very severe

Severe

Moderate

Slight

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

Very severe

Severe

Moderate

Slight

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

Very severe

Severe

Moderate

Slight

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dane County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 8, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 16, 2013—Aug 29, 2013

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Tables—Erosion Hazard (Road, Trail)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DsC2	Dresden silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Severe	Dresden, eroded (90%)	Slope/erodibility (0.95)	0.3	54.7%
			Casco, eroded (5%)	Slope/erodibility (0.95)		
GsB	Grays silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moderate	Grays (100%)	Slope/erodibility (0.50)	0.2	45.3%
Totals for Area of Interest					**0.5**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Moderate	0.2	45.3%
Severe	0.3	54.7%
Totals for Area of Interest	**0.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Erosion Hazard (Road, Trail)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

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Village of Shorewood Hills Parks and Open Space Plan

Executive Summary FALL 2005

The Village of Shorewood Hills parklands, including wooded and open spaces, shoreline, trails, and public recreation areas, constitute one of the community's greatest assets. These resources provide for Village residents' interaction with nature, relaxation, and recreation in ways that enhance a sense of community and promote the stewardship of natural resources.

The Parks Committee has jurisdiction of the Village parks, "all of the lands and water owned or used by the Village for park or recreational purposes except those lands leased to others" (Village of Shorewood Hills Ordinance 12.01). The Village Board assigned the Parks Committee to draft a long term plan guiding the maintenance, development, and restoration of the parks. As a first step, the Committee developed a mission for the Committee, a vision for the Village parks, and a set of purposes for the plan:

Mission of the Village of Shorewood Hills Parks Committee:
In addition to accepting the mandates presented in the Village ordinances, the Committee is

1. To provide and regularly update an overall parkland restoration plan that maintains appropriate biodiversity and protects native trees, plants, and compatible animal life.
2. To actively educate residents about ways to safeguard the natural resources of Village parklands.
3. To cooperate with the Recreation Committee and other Village committees to ensure that the development and maintenance of recreational facilities occur and are compatible with the parks' natural environment.
4. To create opportunities for residents to participate communally in activities that improve parklands and enrich neighborhood ties.

Vision for Village of Shorewood Hills Parks:
Village parks will

1. Enable Village residents to explore and enjoy public natural areas and recreational facilities.
2. Serve as an example of healthy urban natural areas that contain appropriate biodiversity and protect native trees, plants, and compatible animal life.
3. Obtain sufficient funding for proper maintenance and replanting.
4. Be available for the enjoyment of residents as appropriate for each park category.

Purposes of the Parks Plan:
The four purposes of the Parks Plan are:

1. To implement the park vision.
2. To identify parks and open space goals for the Village of Shorewood Hills and to identify processes to meet those goals.
3. To provide Village administrators and residents with a basic knowledge of parks, parks facilities, and parks histories that will supply a foundation for future parks planning.
4. To satisfy requirements of the State of Wisconsin and granting agencies for a parks plan in order to obtain grant money.

The Village of Shorewood Hills has 21 acres of parklands in nine parks. Three of these parks, containing 10.8 acres, are recreational parks: Post Farm Park, Four Corners Park and the Marina. Recreational Parks provide a place for community activities and gatherings. Two of the Village parks, containing 2.69 acres, are mixed use parks: Bradley and McKenna Parks. Mixed use parks have both recreational and natural areas. Four of the Village parks, containing 6.1 acres, are natural area parks: Dudley Davis Quarry Park, Koval Woods, Oak Way Lots, and Bigfoot Park. Natural areas 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. In addition, the Village has limited recreational usage of two private properties. Although the 99.5 acre Blackhawk Country Club is owned by the Village, it is leased by Blackhawk Country Club Corporation until 2025 and Shorewood Hills residents have unlimited access only in the winter months. The Village also uses portions of the Shorewood Hills Elementary School grounds for recreation.

November 14, 1987

To the Board of Trustees
Village of Shorewood Hills

Attached is a report from the Post Farm Park Committee. The report generally follows the outline presented to the Board on September 21, 1987, although differing from it in some details. With this report the Committee, as originally constituted, has finished its work.

Very truly yours,

John Neess

John C. Neess, for the Committee

The following individuals contributed to the preparation of the report: R. Gard, R. Gerber, K. Killian, D. Logan, J. Neess, M. Thomas; many others contributed to the collection of the information used.

SUGGESTED PRINCIPLES GOVERNING FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In thinking about our task, designing our questionnaire, interpreting its results, and, finally, formulating recommendations to the Trustees, we have gradually assembled a set of principles that have guided us and that we now feel might be useful to Trustees or any Village group that continues to make plans for the Park. We are very much of the opinion that planning needs principles. Without them it is likely to be reactive, aimless, and without any very satisfactory results. To us, one of the very first stages in planning is an agreement on principles, therefore we advance the following as possibilities for discussion. They are principles we feel will be valuable in further consideration of development of the Park, i.e. they are specifically directed at this park as a problem in planning. The principles are affected by the circumstances that 1) the Park (plus the school-grounds and certain other small areas in the Village) is the only area available to serve a multitude of potential recreational uses, and 2) it is small and already heavily developed.

1. The Park should be planned as a whole, not piecemeal. Planning for recreation in the Park should take into account recreational facilities on the school-grounds and in other parts of the Village. Competing proposals should be referred to a plan or a set of principles rather than being decided upon one by one. Until a plan for the whole is developed, maintenance of the status quo or of maximum flexibility is preferable to new commitment of space or funds.
2. Planning for development of the Park should take account of Village demography so that all members of the community can expect to realize benefits from it. In deciding how to allocate space and funds to different purposes, account should be taken of the preferences of various age-groups, weighted by the relative sizes of those age-groups in the Village population. Similar attention should be paid to persons with any kind of special requirements. Final decisions should be based on good-faith efforts to obtain a consensus from the entire Village.
3. Space that can be used for multiple uses is preferable to space that can be used only for a single purpose. Space that would be used by

many persons is preferable to space that would be used only by a few. Space that can be used throughout the year is preferable to space that can be used only for a limited time. This principle is not meant to apply in an absolute sense, but may be useful inresolving certain conflicts over use of a given space.

4. The boundaries of the Park should be carefully protected and buffered, so that the quality of the Park does not deteriorate as a result of intrusion by effects (noise, lights, polluted air, dust, etc.) from surrounding commercial areas, and so that residential areas surrounding the Park are not adversely affected by activities in the Park. The Park should under no circumstances be treated as a potential fringe-benefit for commercial enterprises located adjacent to it.
5. No uses inappropriate to a park should be made of any land in the Park. The Park should not be looked upon as available empty space into which to expand Village functions that may prove troublesome to accommodate outside it. (We have in mind here at least the use of part of the Park as a place to dump fill or rubbish that are hard to dispose of elsewhere, or for the seasonal or long-term storage of vehicles or road-maintenance materials.)
6. No part of the Park should be sold or disposed of (for example, by lease) for permanent non-park uses, such as new commercial, residential, or other development.
7. Space within the Park should not be overcommitted or overdeveloped. It should always be kept in mind that a park is essentially an open, undeveloped tract of land. Overdeveloped, it will cease to be a park and will become a street, parking-lot, or playground. As a corollary, it should be recognized that adding certain uses to the Park will imply adding paved roadways or parking spaces. Vehicular accommodation in the Park should be severely limited; uses that encourage pedestrians or bicycles should be preferred.

Village of Shorewood Hills Comprehensive Plan

Adopted: December 15, 2009

Pending: 2020 Comprehensive Plan Update

B. Key Planning Issues and Opportunities

Listed below are a number of key planning issues that presented the impetus, context, and focus for this planning effort. These issues were the major topics of discussion during the Community Goal-Setting/Vision Forum held in January of 2002. These issues have been discussed thoroughly over a long period of time and are reflected through throughout this Plan. The contents of this Plan work carefully to address these issues and opportunities to ensure a vital and sustainable future for the Village.

5. CHANGES IN LAND USES (page 18)

Over the life of this Plan, the Village will undoubtedly be faced with the need for alterations in the way land is used. Aging housing, flooding problems along University Avenue, mounting development pressures, and market demand may drive consideration of such changes. Areas closest to University Avenue are most susceptible to such pressures. The Plan seeks to identify what areas are likely to be most vulnerable and to take measures to ensure that the land is used in the best interest of the Village and its residents with the underlying concept of Community Character as the starting point.

Chapter 4 (page 38)

F. Environmental 'Pockets'

Although the Village contains no officially recognized environmental corridors or large conservancy areas, substantial stands of mature trees and pockets of largely undisturbed woodlands are interspersed throughout the community. The largest of these is the 1.3-acre Tessa and Hans Reese Woods located near Davis Quarry Park. An overgrown Oak Savannah, this site was donated to the Village in 1972, and serves as an example of the type of natural land cover that once blanketed the Village. Other natural areas include the partially restored "Chuck Koval Park" between Wood Lane and Edgehill Drive, a large part of John C. McKenna Park, and the east side of Post Farm Park.

The Parks Committee has a strong commitment to preservation of Village natural areas. Village parks are shown on Map 5-2 in the following chapter.

K. Goals, Objectives and Policies

1. Goal: *Preserve and protect those features that reflect the unique history and natural geography of the Village.*

Objectives:

1. Preserve Village green spaces and enhance scenic areas.
2. Strengthen historic preservation *consciousness* within the Village.
3. EncourageextraordinarystormwatermanagementmeasurestoreducepollutionofLake Mendota.
4. Protect, maintain, and restore trees, wooded terrain, and other aspects of the natural environment.
5. Preserve historic sites, structures, and neighborhoods.
6. Get additional historic properties listed on the State and National Registers.

Policies:

1. Promoteenergyefficiencyandenvironmentalsustainabilityinallnewdevelopments.
2. Encourage property owners to preserve historic buildings in a manner consistent with the Department of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation.
3. Promote development that is sensitive to established neighborhoods and natural land-forms/features.
4. Seek opportunities to acquire additional parkland for passive recreational use.
5. Encourage landowners to preserve woodstands on private lots.

L. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Review the Village's tree ordinance, and amend if necessary.

- Alert property owners to the availability of State income historic preservation tax credits for historically appropriate rehabilitations and restorations (newsletter, web-site article, posters at Village Hall.)

- Maintain a library of instructional historic preservation resources, references, and guides at the Village Hall and/or links from the Village web-site.

- Celebrate the Village's architecture by developing a walking tour guide - and promoting an annual tour of homes - within the Village's historic districts.

- Establish an historic preservation land trust to purchase or receive donations of historic preservation easements on the Village's most remarkable properties. (Easement donations are treated as tax-deductible charitable contributions.)

- Provide a link on the Village's web-site to the Wisconsin Historic Preservation office, as well as historic preservation web-rings.

- Investigate alternative methods for historic preservation.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORMER SAM. POST PROPERTY

Mr. R. H. Postweiler was chairman of a special committee which developed a complete plan for the development of the former Post far of approximately 8 acres purchased by the Village of Shorewwod Hills in Dec. 1968 for $200,000.00.

Mr Phillip Lewis, Chairman of the University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Landscape Architecture and K. Dick Zweifel a senior in the department, and both residents of Shorewood Hills, drew up a general plan for the property.

The pool and bath house with community building on the second floor were completed in 1970 and the pool opened in June 1970. (See special folder on the pool for cost etc.)

A new drive, parking lot, some landscaping and improvements to the Post Farm property were made in 1970 using $50,000.00 transferred from the general fund.

At the request of residents on Columbia Road and Swarthmore Court who disliked the added traffic to the pool on their streets the village board considered extending Purdue Street to Shorewood Boulevard. The village board held hearings, had A.A.A. make a traffic study in the village, studied the situation and voted to delay any extension of Purdue Street for the present. Columbia Road and Swarthmore Court were made one way streets from Purdue Street to Harvard Drive in the interest of safety and to lessen traffic on those streets.

Two tennis courts and a combined badminton, tether ball, basketball play area and some green area will be developed east of the pool in 1971.

The community center was dedicated July 18, 1970 with a dancing party, water show and refreshments for village residents. Mr and Mrs Charles Field and Mr and Mrs Robert Fox were general chairman.