

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013 – 2017



Village of Hartland, Wisconsin

ADOPTED BY THE VILLAGE OF HARTLAND

10 December 2012

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INTRODUCTION

The Village of Hartland places a high priority on providing diverse and well-maintained recreational facilities to its citizens. Parks and other recreation areas have been shown to have numerous benefits to communities and their residents, such as:

- Increasing the value of nearby properties
- Encouraging physical activity that results in a healthier population, including lowering the risk of many diseases, increasing longevity, and maintaining the physical capabilities of an older population
- Relieving stress and improving mental fitness
- Providing opportunities for formal and informal social interaction
- Reducing criminal activity
- Enhancing environmental quality (i.e., water and air quality) and preserving important natural features
- Generally improving resident satisfaction and quality of life

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requires communities to adopt a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan and to update it every five years in order to establish eligibility for funding under the Nelson-Knowles Stewardship Grant Program. This *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* for the Village of Hartland sets forth the standards used by the Village to assess its parks and other recreational facilities, and identifies priorities for enhancements over a five year period from 2013 to 2017. The Village of Hartland first adopted its *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* in 1988 and subsequently updated it three times, most recently in 2007.

The Village's park system includes developed facilities for active recreation, trail systems, and natural areas for passive enjoyment. Since it began implementing the 1988 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the Village has made significant improvements to its parks, often in partnership with other organizations such as the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation. Additionally, residents benefit from related facilities owned and maintained by others, such as the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Waukesha County, and local schools.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public input was sought throughout the planning process. This began with a review of survey information collected in 2011 to evaluate the need for an indoor recreational facility, along with user survey data collected by the Village. Additional input was encouraged during three meetings of the Village's Park and Recreation Board, held as the plan was prepared in October, November, and December of 2012.

PLAN PREPARATION

This update to the *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* was prepared under the supervision of the Village's Park and Recreation Board. The plan is organized in six main sections: 1) a background section that assesses community demographics and potential demand for park facilities; 2) a section to establish Village standards for Level of Service; 3) an Inventory section that documents existing facilities and equipment; 4) an assessment of parks and recreational facilities to determine their ability to meet existing and projected demand, as well as to review safety and accessibility; 5) goals and policies that the Village will follow in considering issues related to parks and recreation; and 6) a multi-year development plan identifying priorities for investment in the park system.

BACKGROUND

There are any number of conditions that may influence the need for particular types of parks and recreational facilities within a community. It should also be understood that these conditions change over time, causing a need for communities to provide new types of facilities even when there may not be a change in the overall population size or location of these residents. Some of the more common factors to be considered are highlighted below.

- The population is aging

The Baby-Boomers had a tremendous impact on communities as they swelled the population between 1945 and 1964. The leading edge of this generation began to turn 65 around 2010. Unlike their parents, the Baby-Boomers are more likely to age in place and to remain physically active in their retirement years. Active retired seniors are likely to increase the overall demand on recreational facilities and services.

- Children make up a smaller part of the total population

Although the numbers will increase, the share of the population under 18 will decrease in coming years. Part of the challenge for park planners will be monitoring where these children locate. If older residents remain in their homes after their children grow, some neighborhoods may see a decrease in demand for equipment oriented to the under 18 age brackets.

- We are becoming more diverse

While Hartland (and most of Waukesha County) is largely homogeneous, there is a growing presence of ethnically diverse subgroups within the population, creating demand for additional or new kinds of recreational facilities.

- Non-traditional households are becoming more common

Traditional family households once made up over three-quarters of the total, but have declined to fewer than half. People living alone, in one-parent households, or in non-family situations make up the remainder, and are expected to continue to rise. It is becoming increasingly common for both heads of household to work, particularly as higher housing and living costs strain the family budget. Childcare and recreation programs for children will continue to be in demand.

- Women's sports are on the increase

With the passage of the Title IX Amendment to the Education Act, women are now offered greater access to sport facilities. In addition, girls are finding their way into the male dominated sports, such as youth baseball, soccer, etc. The result has been dramatic increase in recreation interests and a nearly doubling of demand for some types of facilities.

- Recreational preferences change over time

As the population and culture evolves, the demand for various activities can be expected to change. Interest in activities like rollerblading, which enjoyed brief popularity, has ebbed. New activities like geocaching have appeared for the first time. As the number of dogs has grown and people's relationships with their dogs has changed, dog parks have become the fastest-growing type of new park in the nation. Changes such as these may be reflected in decisions to add or remove facilities within the Village's parks.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Hartland is a suburban community located in Waukesha County, in southeastern Wisconsin. The Village comprises an area of roughly 4.5 square miles and supports a 2012 population of 9,118 persons. This represents an increase of 669 persons, or 7.9 percent since the previous Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was prepared. While the Wisconsin Department of Administration last prepared population projections in 2008, indicating continued growth over the next decade, the weak housing market since 2007 may slow growth to considerably below the estimate.

TABLE 1 – POPULATION CHANGE IN THE VILLAGE OF HARTLAND AND WAUKESHA COUNTY

	1980	1990	2000	2010	Change		Change
					2000-2010	2020	2010-2020
Village of Hartland	5,559	6,906	7,905	9,118	1,213	9,898	780
Waukesha County	280,203	304,715	360,797	389,891	29,094	421,489	31,598

Source: US Census Bureau and Wisconsin Department of Administration

The community's early growth was centered around the intersections of Cottonwood Avenue, Hill Street, Capitol Drive. The central area continues to be one of the community's most desirable neighborhoods, attracting considerable reinvestment in recent years. Most municipal offices and public buildings are located in or adjacent to this downtown area, as is Nixon Park, the primary community park in the Village.

Residential land uses make up the largest part of the Village's land area. These tend to be concentrated in the northeast, northwest, and southeast quadrants of the village. Future residential growth is expected to occur mostly to the north, with a new subdivision near County Highway K and Jungbluth Road in the planning stages. Industrial and commercial uses are predominantly located in the southwest quadrant.

Perhaps the most notable change in Village demographics has been the growth in the older population. In 2000 only 14.9 percent of households included somebody aged 65 or older. By 2010 that percentage had grown to 19.8 percent. At the same time the percentage of households with children under 18 fell from 42.5 to 37.3 percent. The median age increased from 34.1 to 37.5 years. Clearly, while children will remain a primary driver of demand for parks, there will be growing demand for activities associated with an older population base.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of the Hartland area provide an ideal starting point for identifying park and recreation sites. These lands are often unsuitable for development or may contain amenities conducive to park uses. Many of these resource areas are already contained within the Village's system of parks and open spaces.

- Environmental Corridors

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission identified environmental corridors and isolated natural areas throughout the region. Hartland contains approximately 998 acres of primary environmental corridors, often found along major streams. They contain most remaining wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat areas, as well as major lakes and streams and associated flood lands. These corridors offer many of the best remaining potential park sites.

TABLE 2 – POPULATION BY AGE

	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	550	7.0	600	6.6
5 to 9 years	599	7.6	722	7.9
10 to 14 years	754	9.5	798	8.8
15 to 19 years	651	8.2	630	6.9
20 to 24 years	411	5.2	468	5.1
25 to 34 years	1,100	13.9	1,069	11.7
35 to 44 years	1,547	19.6	1,340	14.7
45 to 54 years	1,146	14.5	1,552	17.0
55 to 59 years	317	4.0	572	6.3
60 to 64 years	240	3.0	449	4.9
65 to 74 years	318	4.0	482	5.3
75 to 84 years	220	2.8	300	3.3
85 years and over	52	0.7	131	1.4

Source: US Census Bureau

An estimated 33 acres of secondary environmental corridors are found in Hartland. These corridors are often remnants of primary environmental corridors that have been partially converted to intensive urban or agricultural use. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface water drainage and maintain pockets of natural resource features. Such corridors should be considered for preservation as the process of development proceeds.

Isolated natural resource areas are smaller pockets of natural elements that are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural uses. Approximately 81 acres of isolated natural resource areas are found in Hartland.

These primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas may represent the only wildlife habitat in the area, provide good locations for local parks and nature study areas, and lend unique aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. The Village's *Master Plan* has recommended preservation of remaining environmentally significant lands by limiting the impact of future development.

- **Wildlife Habitats**

The region is home to a variety of wildlife species, many of which have adapted to urban conditions. These include birds, small mammals, and aquatic species. Designated wildlife habitat areas tend to be located within environmental corridors. Future park and open space plans may include protection or restoration of these areas. Wildlife viewing opportunities may be considered in future development of these lands.

- **Water Resources**

The Village of Hartland contains approximately 33 acres of surface water. The most significant waterway is the Bark River, which flows through the western third of the Village and into Lake Nagawicka. Residents of Hartland have significant access to water-based recreation on nearby lakes such as Pine Lake, Beaver Lake, Nagawicka Lake, and Pewaukee Lake.

WISCONSIN STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Wisconsin prepares a *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)* every five years, with the most recent update addressing 2011 through 2016. This plan includes research into the outdoor recreational preferences of state residents as well as establishing priorities for parks and open space. Goals included in the plan are:

- Assess, understand, and adapt to growing recreation tourism demands and preferences
- Improve integration of outdoor recreation interests and needs in land use and other relevant plans
- Continue to provide and enhance public access to Wisconsin recreational lands and waters
- Conserve rural landscapes and forests through partnerships and incentives
- Address funding challenges associated with managing Wisconsin outdoor recreation resources
- Promote outdoor recreation as a means of improving public health among Wisconsinites
- Establish great urban parks and community green spaces

The role of parks in public health is a recent addition to the SCORP. A lengthy chapter notes that the availability and accessibility of parks and recreational facilities can have a major bearing on participation in physical activities. Parks, trails, open spaces, waterways, and other recreational facilities support a wide variety of activities such as walking or running, bicycling, team sports, etc., through which people can get regular exercise.

Connectivity or accessibility is another critical consideration in the SCORP, with a finding that about 70 percent of Wisconsin residents do not live within ½ mile of a public park or recreation area. Even within urban areas, barriers may impede accessibility, particularly to young or elderly park users. Examples of barriers may include limited-access freeways or roads with high traffic volumes, or concerns about safety.

In a similar vein, planners have traditionally defined “walkable” as a distance of ¼ mile or less. Recent research, however, has shown that distance is not as important as having a route free from barriers. People will walk a greater distance when there are no major obstacles, and particularly those associated with perceived safety (such as traffic or criminal activity). The SCORP recommends that parks be easily accessible by walking or bicycling in addition to driving, and that they be designed so as to minimize internal conflicts between cars and pedestrians or cyclists.

Table 3 provides a partial list of activities in which Wisconsin residents regularly engage in an outdoor setting. Walking remains the most popular of these activities, with 87.7 percent of state residents participating. This is followed by gardening. In recent years there have been a growing number of communities providing public space for “community gardening”, in which the municipality designates plots that may be reserved by residents to grow their own produce. Other communities have introduced edible plants into their public spaces, planting fruit trees or berries in open spaces, and even introducing vegetables into downtown streetscapes.

The SCORP notes that in prior years the fastest-growing activities have included soccer, wildlife viewing, golf, handball or racquetball, walking, attending outdoor sporting events, bicycling, day hiking, running, and bird watching. Looking forward, the state is anticipating the growing popularity of a handful of activities that may be considered in Hartland. These include kayaking, dog parks, soccer, BMX biking, climbing, and gardening. Activities with stable demand include walking, running, water parks, day hiking, golf, trail running, wildlife watching, bicycling, and snowshoeing. Inline skating, skateboarding, and softball are among those activities with declining demand.

The 2011-2016 SCORP, for the first time, establishes some baseline data by which to benchmark park and recreational facilities within communities. This includes information on supply and budgeting, and is further discussed in the following section of this document.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

Park and recreation initiatives are addressed through two Waukesha County documents, the *Comprehensive Development Plan for Waukesha County* (2009) and the *Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan*, which is Appendix A of the comprehensive plan.

The *Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan* documents existing County park and recreation facilities, itemizes planned improvements to the park system, and establishes criteria for levels of service (including recommendations for local governments). The *Comprehensive Development Plan for Waukesha*

TABLE 3 – WISCONSIN RESIDENT PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Activity	Percent participating
Walk for pleasure	87.7
Gardening or landscaping for pleasure	65.4
View/photograph natural scenery	65.3
Attend outdoor sports events	65.0
Family gathering	63.5
Visit nature centers, etc.	63.5
View/photograph other wildlife	57.9
View/photograph wildflowers, trees, etc.	52.4
Sightseeing	50.6
Bicycling	48.7
Picnicking	47.0
Snow/ice activities (any type)	45.9
Yard games, e.g., horseshoes	44.7
Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.	42.8
Golf	41.8
Swimming in lakes, streams, etc.	41.7
View/photograph birds	41.7
Day hiking	36.7
Swimming in an outdoor pool	34.5
Visit a wilderness or primitive area	33.7
Attend outdoor concerts, plays, etc.	32.8
Soccer outdoors	32.3
Running or jogging	32.1
Mountain biking	30.7
Sledding	28.2
Handball or racquetball outdoors	23.5
Trail running	18.6
Cross country skiing	8.8
Tennis outdoors	8.5
Snowshoeing	6.1
Inline skating	2.5
Orienteering	1.6

Source: Wisconsin SCORP

County addresses related topics such as natural resources and transportation. It includes recommendations for on- and off-road trails for bicycles and pedestrians.

HARTLAND COMMUNITY CENTER STUDY

In 2011 the Village commissioned a study to assess potential demand for an indoor recreation center. While the focus of this study was on indoor recreational activities, it did document the change in demand for many types of outdoor recreational pursuits. These are noted in Table 4.

The study used a survey to identify likely users of an indoor facility and documented those features of a facility that would be most in demand. Teens and seniors were the most likely to use the space. Programming might include an indoor track, space for aerobics exercise and fitness equipment, gyms, multi-purpose classroom space, and potentially a pool. About half of those surveyed were currently using a facility offering some or all of these features. Most were members of private fitness clubs, followed by users of school facilities and the YMCA.

A FOCUS ON HEALTH

Evolving technology, entertainment, and work situations have resulted in people living a more sedentary lifestyle than in previous generations. This has led organizations such as the Center for Disease Control (CDC) to note rising levels of obesity and diseases such as diabetes. Almost two-thirds of American adults do not get the recommended level of physical activity. While this may seem to signal decreased demand for recreational facilities, the response has been a concerted campaign to educate people and to get them to exercise. The end result may be increased demand for recreational facilities and programming.

The CDC has established guidelines for physical activity recommended to provide substantial health benefits. These are as follows:

- Children and Adolescents (aged 6–17)

Children and adolescents should do one hour or more of physical activity every day. Most of the hour or more a day should be either moderate- or vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity. As part of their daily physical activity, children and adolescents should do vigorous-intensity activity on at least three days per week. They also should do muscle-strengthening and bone-strengthening activity on at least three days per week.

- Adults (aged 18–64)

Adults should do two hours and 30 minutes a week of moderate-intensity, or one hour and 15 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least ten minutes, preferably spread throughout the week. Additional health benefits are provided by increasing to five hours a week of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity, or two hours and 30 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity physical activity, or an equivalent combination of both. Adults should also do muscle-strengthening activities that involve all major muscle groups performed on two or more days per week.

- Older Adults (aged 65 and older)

Older adults should follow the adult guidelines. If this is not possible due to limiting chronic conditions, older adults should be as physically active as their abilities allow. They should avoid inactivity. Older adults should do exercises that maintain or improve balance if they are at risk of falling.

**TABLE 4
CHANGE IN PARTICIPATION**

Activity	Percent Change 2000-2009
Hockey (ice)	63.2
Running/jogging	41.2
Aerobic exercise	24.0
Walking	14.9
Tennis	8.0
Soccer	5.4
Skateboarding	-7.7
Basketball	-10.0
Volleyball	-13.0
Swimming	-14.6
Softball	-15.7
Baseball	-26.3

Studies show that people will tend to sustain activities that they enjoy. These are activities with a broad appeal, such as walking, bicycling, etc. conversely, people do not tend to stick with activities taken up for the purpose of exercise, such as "joining a gym". After a period of a few months participation in these activities drops off significantly.

It is also worth noting that the CDC and other health organizations have drawn attention to the critical role that public parks – and good urban design in general – play in providing opportunities for recreation. This is especially true in a recessionary environment when fewer households may be able to afford the cost of private facilities.

CLASSIFICATION AND SERVICE STANDARDS

Each of the Village of Hartland’s park facilities was inventoried and evaluated during preparation of the plan update. The evaluation was based on level of service criteria established by the Village for park area by type, access, and facilities (equipment, structures, various types of recreational spaces, etc.). Defining the level of service helps to measure how well an overall park system serves community residents. Other potential benefits of establishing these criteria include:

- Measuring change over time
- Comparing Village services with those of other communities
- Ensuring equity between neighborhoods and user groups
- Relating budget costs to levels of use
- Serving as justification for impact fees
- Projecting future facility needs

Facility needs are typically expressed as a ratio of facilities provided per unit of population, as in x (number, acres, etc.) per 1,000 residents. In addition, communities will usually establish access standards. This is a measure of a service territory for the park or recreation area, or maximum distance the targeted population should be located from the facility. While a straight line distance has been the norm, communities have more recently tended to define service areas using transportation networks and recognizing barriers to access.

Some objective standards have been used to help in establishing level of service standards. The most widely used guidance comes from *National Park, Recreation and Open Space Standards (1996 edition)*, published by the National Park and Recreation Association (NPRA). Recognizing the diversity of communities, urban and rural areas, and park types, the NPRA has moved away from these standards to suggest a more community-specific approach may be appropriate.

Some additional guidance, specific to Wisconsin, was established in the *2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*. Communities around the state (including Hartland) were surveyed to ascertain averages for various park and recreation measures among peer community groupings. These are identified in Table 5. Hartland falls within peer group 4.

TABLE 5 – AVERAGE SUPPLY OF RECREATION FACILITIES BY PEER COMMUNITY GROUP

Recreation Type (per 1000 residents)	Peer Group 1 45,000 to 150,000	Peer Group 2 20,000 to 45,000	Peer Group 3 10,000 to 20,000	Peer Group 4 1,000 to 10,000	Average of Municipalities
Non-school equipped playground (number per 1,000)	0.31	0.50	0.69	1.12	0.89
Parks (number per 1,000)	0.78	0.95	1.19	1.83	1.51
Parks (acres per 1,000)	14.8	19.14	19.11	21.78	20.37
Trails, bicycle (miles per 1,000)	0.19	0.40	0.27	0.41	0.36
Trails, hiking (miles per 1,000)	0.12	0.40	0.33	0.69	0.54
Operating and capital expenditures (% of municipal budget)	5.58%	6.95%	8.51%	6.83%	7.06%

Source: 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Each year the Trust for Public Land publishes a report documenting national statistics for parks. The *2011 City Park Facts Report* contains the following information:

- The average community has 5.4 park and recreation employees
- There are an average of 12.4 park acres per 1,000 community residents
- There are an average 2.1 playgrounds per 10,000 residents
- The average community spends \$74 per capita on parks, consisting of \$18 on capital expenditures and \$56 for operational expenditures.

Finally, the Center for City Park Excellence has provided some comparative information through an analysis of communities across the United States. This benchmarking data includes the following:

- Park acres as a percent of community area averages 9.1 percent
- A median of 1.89 playgrounds are provided per 10,000 residents
- Median capital and operational spending (a three-year average from FY 2007 to FY 2009), is \$85 per capita.
- A median of 57 percent of community residents live within ½ mile (a ten minute walk) of a park entrance, where that half-mile is entirely within the public road network and uninterrupted by physical barriers such as highways, train tracks, rivers, and fences.

PARK CLASSIFICATION

Community residents are served by a hierarchy of park and recreation units made up not only of those facilities owned and maintained by the Village of Hartland, but also including resources provided through local schools, Waukesha County, the State of Wisconsin, and even some private entities. The following park classifications have been revised in this update to the *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, based on evolving needs and standards recommended by the State of Wisconsin, Waukesha County, and others.

TABLE 6 – HARTLAND PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCES BY TYPE

Regional Park	Community Park	Neighborhood Park	Mini Park	Special Use Area
Naga-Waukee Park	Centennial Park	Bark River Park	Sunnyslope Park	
Nashotah Park	Hartbrook Park	Castle Park	Nottingham Park	
Ryan Park	Nixon Park	Joliet Park		
Lapham Peak State Park		Penbrook Park		
Conservancy Area	Greenway	School Park	Private Park	Trail
Cottonwood Wayside	Bark River Greenway	Arrowhead High Sch.	Ice Age Wetlands	Ice Age Trail
Maple Wayside	Mill Place Greenway	Hartland North Elem.		Ice Age Wetlands Trail
		Hartland South Elem.		Village of Hartland Tr.
		North Shore Middle		
		Swallow School		

- Mini Park

A mini park is a small site used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs. These parks may be found in any type of setting. Examples might include a downtown “pocket park” or plaza, a memorial or historic site, or small open areas. These parks may be either active or passive, but speak to a specific recreational need rather than a particular population density.

- Neighborhood Park

Neighborhood parks are designed to meet the immediate active and passive recreation needs of those people living within a short distance of the park (usually between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers). These parks serve as the recreational and social focus of their neighborhood, helping to establish a neighborhood identity.

The average neighborhood park serves from 500 to 2,500 people. Neighborhood parks commonly range from 5-10 acres in size. The design focus is typically on children (five to fifteen years old) and families, although the demographic composition of the neighborhood should determine if facilities for other population groups are warranted.

Neighborhood parks will usually provide play apparatus for preschoolers and school age children. They typically provide informal recreational facilities, stressing versatility to accommodate multiple recreational pursuits. Examples include multi-purpose turf fields and paved court areas, and lawn areas that may be used for intermittent activities (horseshoes, lawn games, badminton, etc.) and seasonal activities (ice rinks, etc.). Other features found in neighborhood parks may include picnic shelters, restroom facilities, and maintenance or storage buildings. They may include passive recreation areas with naturalized landscaping.

As neighborhood parks are intended to meet the needs of persons living within a walkable distance, vehicle parking will usually be provided on the street, rather than in the park. Bike racks should be provided. Where feasible, neighborhood parks will provide connectivity to a regional path system.

The service area for a neighborhood park should include the entire adjoining neighborhood. If the park contains some unique features, such as a wading pool, the service area may be slightly larger.

- Community Park

Community Parks are designed to serve several neighborhoods or an entire community, meeting the needs of all age groups. Whereas neighborhood parks cater to younger children, a community park will contain features geared toward teenagers and an adult population. Although size is not always a sound criterion for classifying parks, it is generally recognized that community parks are more spacious than neighborhood parks or playgrounds. Most community parks have an average size of between 20 and 35 acres, but may be larger. Community parks have an effective service area of one to three miles (or an entire municipality) and can serve from 2,500 to 20,000 people.

Community parks provide a combination of intensive and non-intensive development ranging from play apparatus to trail systems. In addition to the kinds of facilities provided at neighborhood parks, community parks may provide facilities such as swimming pools, formal playing fields, sports complexes, community centers, amphitheatres, and other facilities serving a large population base. Parking is typically provided within the park, with the amount determined based on the types of uses the park will accommodate.

- Regional Park

Regional Parks provide a wide range of natural resource-related recreation opportunities as well as preserving high quality and unique landscapes and open spaces. They meet the needs of multiple communities. Waukesha County has established criteria for regional parks including a 250 acre minimum size, four mile service area, and access to natural areas and water bodies. They support activities such as camping, swimming, walking and hiking, picnicking, boating and canoeing, nature study, cross county skiing, sledding, and snowshoeing.

Although these parks are owned and maintained by Waukesha County (or the State of Wisconsin, in the case of Lapham Peak State Park), they are accessible to Village residents and a part of the overall park system. Where facilities have been provided by the County, it may not be necessary for the Village to provide duplicate services. In other cases, the resources contained within these parks may not be available within Village boundaries.

- Special Use Area

A special use park is often created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. Examples might include a sports park, water park or pool, arena, community center, fitness center, or theater/event center. These are needs that are not generally found in neighborhood or community parks, greenways, or trail corridors, or may be incompatible with passive, nature-based outdoor recreation. The actual size of a special use park is determined by land availability and facility/market demand for special uses or recreation programs. These parks may be designed as a revenue-generating enterprise.

- Conservancy Area

Conservancy areas or natural resource areas are lands set aside to preserve significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, or open space. They may also be used to provide buffering between residential and more intensive land uses. Aside from habitat preservation and visual aesthetics, uses within these areas are generally limited to activities such as hiking trails and wildlife viewing.

- Greenway

Greenways are corridors providing connections between parks or other community destinations, and may preserve significant environmental resources in the area. The majority of land area within greenway corridors is used to preserve natural features such as floodways, wetlands, river corridors, and woodlands. Trails will often be found located within the greenway. Other active and passive uses may be found at nodes within the greenway system. Greenways may be owned and maintained by the local or county governments, as well as conservation organizations and others.

- School Park

Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of park, such as neighborhood, community, and special use parks. Shared use of school park facilities can provide cost and operational efficiencies benefitting both the Village and the school district, while ensuring that student and neighborhood needs are adequately served.

The criteria established for neighborhood parks and community parks should be used to determine how a school park site is developed and programmed. Establishing a clearly defined joint-use agreement between involved agencies is critical to making school park relationships workable. This is particularly important with respect to acquisition, development, maintenance, liability, use, and programming of facility issues.

- Private Parks and Recreational Facilities

Private parks and recreation areas are sites owned by organizations, clubs, or homeowner associations, which provide public access to privately owned open space or recreational facilities.

- Trail System

A trail system is comprised of hard and soft-surfaced paths designed to accommodate some combination of hiking, walking, bicycling, mountain biking, skating, horseback riding, and similar activities. Nature trails are also included in the trail system. Trails may be designed for a single purpose, or as multi-use paths for several kinds of users (ex., cyclists and pedestrians). Standards for bicycle and pedestrian path design and maintenance have been established by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO).

CAPACITY STANDARDS

Village standards for recreation facilities were first presented in the 1988 *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*. The *Master Plan for the Village of Hartland* also contains standards related to parks and recreation. These standards are presented as a basis for evaluating the existing park and open space resources of the Village.

TABLE 7 – TYPICAL CAPACITY OF COMPETITIVE SPORTS FACILITIES

Facility	Recommended Standard	Normal Capacity
Baseball Fields	One ball field can accommodate 72 players per day / one per 5,000 people	18 players on the field per game Turnover rate equals four games per day 1.1% community usage per day
Softball Fields	One ball field can accommodate 80 players per day / one per 5,000 people	20 players on the field per game Turnover rate equals four games per day 1.1% community usage per day
Picnic Tables	One table accommodates six persons per day	1.8% population usage per day
Outdoor Grills	One grill per 4 picnic tables	None
Outdoor Skating Rinks	One 185' by 85' rink accommodates 250 persons per day	1.5 hours per outing Turnover rate equals three outings per day 1.4% population usage
Outdoor Swimming Pools	Each swimmer requires 27 square feet of surface water / one per 20,000 people	Turnover rate equals three groups per day 3.8% population usage per day
Basketball	One court can accommodate 40 players per day / one per 5,000 residents	Ten players per court Turnover rate equals four games per day 1.1% community usage per day
Football	One field can accommodate 66 players per day / one per 20,000 people	22 players per game Turnover rate equals three games per day 0.6% community usage per day
Horseshoes	One pit can accommodate 32 players per day	Four players per match per pit One hour per match Turnover rate equals seven matches per day 0.2% population usage
Tennis	One court can accommodate 28 players per day / one per 2,000 people	Four players per court 1.5 hours per game Turnover rate equals seven games per day 1.0% community usage per day
Soccer	One field can accommodate 44 players per day / one per 10,000 residents	22 players per game Turnover rate equals two games per day 1.8% community usage per day
Volleyball	One court can accommodate 96 players per day / one per 5,000 people	One hour per match 12 players per court Turnover rate equals eight games per day 0.7% community usage per day

Source: Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, National Park and Recreation Association

MAINTENANCE

The cost of ongoing park and facility maintenance is becoming a greater concern for the Village. Annual budgets have grown very little and are projected to remain flat for the foreseeable future, yet the costs of maintenance continue to rise. A substantial part of the rising cost is made up of materials such as fuel, landscaping materials, and

supplies. The other contributing factor is the cost to maintain additional facilities. The splash pad intended for construction in Nixon Park, for example, may have an annual maintenance cost of \$15,000. Meanwhile, staffing reductions have resulted in the loss of one full-time public works crew member, so that there are fewer workers available to maintain Village assets. These concerns need to be taken into account when considering new park facilities or even routine maintenance needs.

Data on average maintenance costs is scarce, however, the State of Colorado has conducted an empirical study of parks in communities with populations under 10,000, deriving the estimates contained in Table 8.

TABLE 8 – ESTIMATED WEEKLY MAINTENANCE NEEDS (IN SEASON)

Facility	Hours	Facility	Hours
Baseball diamond	16-20	Playground	2-3
Basketball court	0.5-1	Football / Soccer field	12-16
General park	17-21	Tennis court	1-2
Paved trail	2-3	Volleyball court	0.5-1

Source: Small Community Parks & Recreation Standards, State of Colorado

Village staff provided input to determine additional maintenance needs for park shelters and the Fine Arts Center. Park shelters require 5 to 10 hours of maintenance weekly. The Fine Arts Center requires 12 to 15 hours each week.

PARK AND RECREATION AREA INVENTORY

The Village of Hartland contains 14 existing parks and recreation sites providing outdoor recreational opportunities to its residents. Additionally, the Village has acquired a site in the northwestern part of the Village (Northwest Park site), on which it intends to construct a new park. Park and recreation sites owned by the Village are supplemented with Waukesha County and State of Wisconsin facilities, and private facilities in the Village.

VILLAGE OF HARTLAND PARK AND RECREATION SITES

The following pages identify and describe these parks and note potential areas for improvement based on a comprehensive site assessment, using guidance from a variety of sources.



SUNNYSLOPE PARK

Classification: Mini park

Area: 0.1 acres

Description

Sunnyslope Park is the smallest park within the Village of Hartland. It is located in the northeastern part of the Village on Merton Avenue. It formerly contained a small playground, which was removed in 2007 due to safety concerns. It is poorly accessed by pedestrians or bicyclists.

Resources

Sign
Bench (1)

Comments

Sunnyslope Park is a small passive park. Two potential uses could be considered:

- 1) Create a Village entry feature at the intersection, including a sign and landscaping
- 2) Use the site for a garden. Options might include a formal garden, prairie demonstration plot, or community gardening site



NOTTINGHAM PARK

Classification: Mini park

Area: 1.8 acres

Description

Nottingham Park is an urban greenspace located in the southeastern portion of the Village. The park was developed around a Village water tower. It is a wooded hill with a paved trail leading up to the water tower, and connecting to a private path system through the surrounding residential development. The park is not heavily used and is only developed for passive uses such as walking and bird watching.

Resources

Paved path

Comments

The Village may consider signage to denote that this is a public park.



LOUIS JOLIET PARK

Classification: Neighborhood park

Area: 1.4 acres

Description

Joliet Park serves the northeastern section of the community. It is bounded by Anton Road on the north and west, by Dona Road on the south, and by private residences on the east. The extensive road frontage provides excellent visibility to the park. The street frontage is lined with trees. The park contains uses appropriate to a wide age range.

Resources

Sign	Basketball ½ court
Play structure	T-ball field
Swing, child (2)	w/backstop
Swing, infant (2)	Multi-purpose field
Spring horses (2)	Benches (4)
Merry-go-round	

Comments

The surface of the basketball court is deteriorating and may need replacement in the near future.



CASTLE PARK

Classification: Neighborhood park

Area: 4.2 acres

Description

Castle Park serves as a neighborhood park for the southeast part of the community. The park is situated in the center of a large block with limited visibility from the public roads. Pedestrian paths lead into the park from Oxford Drive (1), Penbrook Way (2), and Hartbrook Drive (2). These connect to form a trail system through the park. Castle Park received its name from the concrete, castle-like structures that were once located in the park. These were removed several years ago.

Resources

Sign	Spring horses (2)
Play structure (2)	Merry-go-round
Sand box	Sledding hill
Slide	Multi-purpose field
Teeter-totter	Benches (3)
Swing, child (4)	Paved path
Swing, infant (2)	Shelter

Comments



BARK RIVER PARK

Classification: Neighborhood park

Area: 6.0 acres

Description

Bark River Park is a neighborhood park immediately south of Highway 16 along either side of Bark River. The portion lying west of the river is wooded with a trail following the river. A foot bridge connects to the eastern portion of the park, where the more developed uses are located. The park is adjacent to Hartland North Elementary School, offering play areas and athletic fields associated with the school.

Resources

Sign	Bleachers (4)
Scenic/natural area	Restrooms
Softball diamond	Drinking fountain
Multi-purpose field	Shelter
Paved path	Concession
Parking lot	Barbeque grill
Benches (2)	

Comments

Village staff have indicated that the pedestrian bridge over the Bark River will need replacement. Several of the ball field improvements in this park are owned and maintained by HAAA through a formal agreement with the Village.



HARTBROOK PARK

Classification: Community park

Area: 12.5 acres

Description

Hartbrook Park is located north of Highway 16 and straddles the Bark River on the Village's north side. It contains areas for passive and active use. The area along the river and to the west is predominantly wooded. The Ice Age Trail and a small wood chip trail pass through this part of the park, and are accessed by a pedestrian bridge over the river. Active uses are located on the eastern portion of the park site, along Rae Drive.

Resources

Sign	Play structure
Basketball court	Swing, child (3)
Baseball diamond	Swing, infant (2)
T-ball diamond	Merry-go round
Soccer field (2)	Benches (9)
Multi-purpose field	Bleachers (2)
Volleyball court	Restrooms
Paved path	Drinking fountain
Nature trail	Shelter
Scenic/natural area	Barbeque grill (4)
Parking lot	

Comments



PENBROOK PARK

Classification: Community park

Area: 28.8 acres

Description

Penbrook Park is a neighborhood park on the Village's south side. A large portion of this park is made up of wetlands and woodlands. A path connects to Maple Avenue and the Maple Wayside. There are benches along the path, and an overlook of a small wetland. Growing brush has obscured the view. The path is steep and may be difficult for persons with mobility limitations. It is not lighted.

Resources

Sign	Play structure
Baseball diamond	Swing, infant (2)
Basketball court	Spring horse (3)
Soccer field	Benches (5)
Multi-purpose field	Bleachers (2)
Tennis court (2)	Shelter
Paved path	Barbeque grill (2)
Portable toilets	Drinking fountain
Parking lot	

Comments

Portable toilets have been located near the picnic shelter. The distance to existing water and sanitary sewer lines makes installation of a permanent facility in this area overly costly. If provided near the park entrance, the facility would be some distance from the center of use.



CENTENNIAL PARK

Classification: Community park

Area: 14.5 acres

Description

Located on the Village's north side on Highway K, Centennial Park is the newest of the Village's parks. The park is located on the Bark River and the Ice Age Trail passes through it. Both active and passive uses are provided in the park, which contains a significant sports complex for football, baseball, and soccer.

Resources

Sign	Play structure
Baseball diamond	Swing, child (2)
Football field	Swing, infant (2)
Soccer field (1)	Benches (4)
Multi-purpose field	Bleachers (5)
Volleyball court	Portable toilets
Paved path	Barbeque grill (6)
Scenic/natural area	Parking lot

Comments

The park does not have a permanent restroom facility. This need was documented in the previous edition of the CORP.

The Village may consider providing bicycle racks in the park.

The river bank is overgrown with invasive European buckthorn and other plants. Cutting these plants and restoring a native landscape could provide attractive views of the river.

Some ball field improvements are owned by the Chiefs, which has entered into a formal agreement with the Village.



NIXON PARK

Classification: Community park

Area: 16.0 acres

Description

Nixon Park is adjacent to the downtown, east of the Bark River, and is connected to other parks on the river by the Ice Age Trail. It is the most heavily used of the Village's parks. The Village's Fine Arts Center is located within the park. This building provides a stage and backdrop, along with lighting and sound system for live performances. In addition to the Bark River, there is a constructed pond on the south side of the park.

Resources

Sign	Play structure (2)
Basketball court	Sand box
Baseball diamond	Slide
T-ball diamond	Swing, child (3)
Multi-purpose field	Swing, infant (2)
Volleyball court	Merry-go round
Tennis court (2)	Balance beam
Paved path	Parallel bars
Scenic/natural area	Climbing structure
Parking lot	Benches (12)
Restrooms	Bleachers (2)
Fine arts center	Drinking fountain (3)
Shelter (2)	Barbeque grill (9)

Comments

Village staff have indicated that the pedestrian bridge over the Bark River, at the southern end of the park, will need replacement.

In 2013, the Village will replace the basketball court with a splash pad.



BARK RIVER GREENWAY

Classification: Greenway

Area: 1.7 acres

Description

The Bark River Greenway is an urban greenspace extending from Bark River Park south to the central business district, along the Bark River. The Ice Age Trail runs through this greenway. It is an attractive semi-natural environment with grass and mature trees.

Resources

Paved path
Scenic/natural area

Benches (3)

Comments

Village staff have indicated that the pedestrian bridge over the Bark River, at the southern end of the park, will need replacement.



MILL PLACE GREENWAY

Classification: Greenway

Area: 7.3 acres

Description

The Mill Place Greenway is an urban greenspace lying south of the railroad tracks and along the east bank of the Bark River, extending south from Nixon Park to Cardinal Lane. The Ice Age Trail runs through this greenway. It is an attractive semi-natural environment with grass and mature trees.

Resources

Paved path
Scenic/natural area

Benches (3)

Comments

The open space was not noted in previous editions of the CORP.



COTTONWOOD WAYSIDE
 Classification: Conservancy Area
 Area: 52.7 acres

Description
 Cottonwood Wayside is a small “trailhead” area providing access to the Ice Age Wetland, an extensive natural area owned by private conservation organizations. The primary feature of the area is a wood chip path and shelter.

Resources
 Scenic/natural area Parking lot
 Wood chip path Shelter
 Bench (1)

Comments
 In previous editions of the CORP, the area of this recreation site was combined with a portion of the conservation land owned by others.



MAPLE WAYSIDE
 Classification: Conservancy Area
 Area: 28.9 acres

Description
 Maple Wayside is a small “trailhead” area providing access to the Ice Age Wetland. The land on which the facility is located is owned by the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation. In addition to wetland features, this natural area includes a steep hillside with many mature oak trees. While there are many invasive species, the Village has worked with volunteer groups to remove these.

Resources
 Scenic/natural area Parking lot
 Gravel path/boardwalk

Comments
 In previous editions of the CORP, the area of this recreation site was combined with a portion of the conservation land owned by others.



FUTURE PARK SITE – NORTHWEST PARK
 Classification: undeveloped
 Area: 6.0 acres (approximately)

Description
 This is an undeveloped site intended as a future passive park.

Resources
 none

Comments
 Due to the topography, this site will be developed primarily as a passive park.

TABLE 9 – SUMMARY OF PARK FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

	Sunnyslope Park	Nottingham Park	Louis Joliet Park	Castle Park	Bark River Park	Hartbrook Park	Penbrook Park	Centennial Park	Nixon Park	Bark River Greenway	Mill Place Greenway	Cottonwood Wayside	Maple Wayside	Future Park Site
Area (acres)	0.1	1.8	1.4	4.2	6.0	12.5	28.8	14.5	16.0	1.7	7.1	52.7	28.9	6.0
Classification	M	M	N	N	N	C	C	C	C	G	G	R	R	U
Park sign	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Parking lot					1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Shelter				1	1	1	1	1	2			1		
Restrooms					1	1	a	a	1					
Concession					1									
Stage (Fine Arts Center)									1					
Drinking fountain					1	1	1		1					
Bleacher					4	2	2	5	2					
Bench	1		4	3	2	9	5	4	12	3	3	1		
Barbeque grill					1	4	2	6	9					
Paved path		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Nature trail						1							1	
Natural/scenic area					1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sledding hill				1										
Play structure			1	2		1	1	1	2					
Swing, child			2	4		3	2	2	3					
Swing, infant			2	2		2	3	2	2					
Spring horse			2	2					1					
Merry-go-round			1	1		1			1					
Teeter totter				1										
Slide				1					1					
Balance beam									1					
Parallel bars									1					
Climbing structure									1					
Sand box				1					1					
Baseball diamond					1	1	1	1	1					
Softball diamond			1			1			1					
Football field								1						
Soccer field						2	1	1						
Multi-purpose field			1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Basketball court						1	1		1					
Basketball ½ court			1											
Tennis court							2		2					
Volleyball court						1		1	1					

a) portable toilets

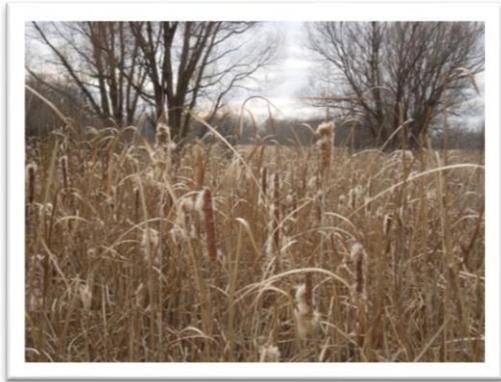
M Mini park; N Neighborhood park; C Community park; G Greenway; R Conservancy area; U Undeveloped

TABLE 10 – TOTAL ACRES OF VILLAGE PARK LAND

Facility Type	Number	Acres
Community parks	4	71.8
Neighborhood parks	3	11.6
Mini parks	2	1.9
Conservancy areas	2	81.5
Greenways	2	8.8
Undeveloped	1	6.0
TOTAL	14	181.6

PRIVATELY OWNED PARK AND RECREATION SITES

Recreation opportunities can be provided by organizations other than governments. Residential subdivisions may hold land in common ownership, often to provide stormwater management or similar functions, but also to meet the recreational needs of residents. In other cases a non-profit land conservancy may acquire property containing significant environmental or cultural features, and providing public access. Within Hartland, the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation and the Waukesha County Land Conservancy have acquired several properties for conservation purposes. Several subdivisions have constructed walking and cycling paths on property they own in common.



ICE AGE WETLAND

Classification: Private Park / Conservancy Area

Area: 159.6 acres

Description

The Ice Age Wetland is a large natural area owned by two conservation organizations. The Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation owns a total of 132.0 acres lying on either side of Cottonwood Avenue. The Waukesha County Land Conservancy owns another 27.6 acres west of Cottonwood Avenue. In addition to the wetland, this area contains significant oak uplands. Access is provided through Cottonwood Wayside and Maple Wayside.

Resources

Scenic/natural area Gravel path/boardwalk

Comments

Only a portion of these conservancy lands were identified in previous editions of the CORP, combined with Cottonwood Wayside. The Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation may look to the Village or Waukesha County to take ownership of its portion of the wetland, as the organization does not have the capacity to sustain restoration and maintenance.

HOMEOWNER ASSOCIATION OPEN SPACE

Many of Hartland’s subdivisions have provided open space for the use of home owners. These open spaces frequently serve as buffers from other development, utility easements or drainage corridors. Trails have been developed through some of these corridors to provide walking opportunities for residents of the subdivision. The

Village should secure public access easements to these open spaces through the subdivision review process, especially if they will be used to offset park land and facility impact fees.

SCHOOL PARKS

Recreational facilities associated with schools can help to meet the demand generated by community residents. Five public schools are located in or adjacent to Hartland neighborhoods. These total 152.4 acres and include:

- Arrowhead High School – a 69.2 acre site with baseball diamonds (2), running track, soccer fields (3), softball diamonds (3), tennis courts (12), a field hockey/lacrosse field, and football stadium.
- Hartland North Elementary School – a 13.8 acre site with baseball diamond, basketball courts (3), playground, and soccer field. This site is located adjacent to Bark River Park.
- Hartland South Elementary School – a 10.2 acres site with baseball diamond, basketball courts (3) and playground.
- North Shore Middle School – a 48.9 acre site with baseball diamond, basketball courts (2), playground, and soccer field.
- Swallow School – a 10.3 acre site with playground and soccer field.

TRAIL SYSTEMS

Hartland is well served by approximately 8.7 miles of trails, including both those maintained by the Village and the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation. These include 6.0 miles of paved surfaces and 2.7 miles of unpaved surfaces, which may include wood chip paths, gravel or earthen trails, and boardwalks. These are summarized in Table 11.

TABLE 11 – APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF HARTLAND TRAILS (MILES)

	Total Length	Asphalt of Concrete Surface	Wood Chip, Gravel, Earthen, or Boardwalk Surface
Ice Age Trail ¹	4.7	3.2	1.5
Village of Hartland Trail ²	2.8	2.8	0.0
Ice Age Wetlands Trail	1.2	0.0	1.2
TOTAL	8.7	6.0	2.7

1 Does not include on-street segment through downtown Hartland. A portion of the trail is owned and maintained by Waukesha County.

2 Trail segments in Centennial, Hartbrook, Penbrook, and Castle Parks, Mill Place Greenway, and Cottonwood Wayside, does not include segments of designated Ice Age Trail

In addition to these trails, several more miles of trails have been developed within subdivisions in the community. The Hartridge Homeowners Association, for instance, maintains approximately 1.5 miles of trails on common space within the subdivision, and the River Reserve Homeowners Association maintains about 1.6 miles of trails.

ICE AGE TRAIL AND ICE AGE SCENIC DRIVE

A segment of the 1000-mile long Ice Age National Scenic Trail passes through Hartland. While the entire trail is still under development, those portions passing through Hartland have been completed. The Aldo Leopold Overlook and Cottonwood Wayside, and the John Muir Overlook and Maple Wayside are a part of the Ice Age Trail. It also

passes through Penbrook Park, Nixon Park, Bark River Park, Hartbrook Park, and Centennial Park. The Village may consider two enhancements to the trail:

- Install additional signage, particularly directional signs in places where the trail is routed onto local streets, such as through the downtown and under Highway 16.
- Install trailhead features at the Cottonwood Wayside, Nixon Park, and Centennial Park, providing information about the Ice Age Trail and a map of its route through Hartland.

WAUKESHA COUNTY RECREATION AREAS

Four County parks are located in or near the Village of Hartland. Due to their proximity these facilities may be considered the most likely to meet the needs of community residents. In addition to these parks, the County has developed several special use facilities meeting the needs of all County residents, including the Eble Ice Arena, the Retzer Nature Center, and the Exposition Center.

- Naga-Waukee Park is a 414-acre park located within the City and Town of Delafield. It includes land along the shoreline of Pewaukee and Nagawicka Lakes and the Naga-Waukee War Memorial Golf Course. The Lake Country Recreation Bike Trail is located along the southern boundary of the park. The Ice Age Trail passes through the park. Other facilities include a beach with beach house, boat launches on both lakes, a campground, hiking trails, five covered picnic shelters, a multi-purpose field, and a legacy forest. There is also a barn and maintenance building. Improvements recommended in the County's 2009 plan include restroom upgrades, a color-coded looped trail system, upgrade for RV sites in the campground, and a sledding hill.
- Nashotah Park is located in the Towns of Merton and Delafield, and totals 444 acres. The County has identified another 9.5 acres for potential acquisition and access to Forest Lake. The conservancy area for Nashotah Park covers 138.4 acres. The park has a varied glacial terrain, and contains trails, multi-purpose field, two picnic shelters, a sledding hill, a legacy forest, and a barn and maintenance building. It is also home to one of two dog exercise areas currently in the County park system. Planned improvements include a developing campground with an overnight lodge, restroom upgrades, constructing a natural outdoor amphitheater, and installing nature trails and interpretive signage.
- Ryan Park is a largely undeveloped 204 acre site within the Town of Lisbon and City of Pewaukee. Another 112 acres has been identified for potential acquisition. Approximately half of the existing park area is maintained in agriculture. There are maintained trails for equestrian, dog walking, and hiking. The County maintains a native plant nursery on the site. Minimal improvements are planned, aside from prairie and forest restoration activities and trail development.
- Bark River Greenway and Trail is a 16-mile route following the Bark River through the Town of Lisbon, the Town and Village of Merton, the Village of Hartland, and the City of Delafield, where it enters Lake Nagawicka. It then continues through the Town of Summit, the Village of Dousman, and Town of Ottawa before crossing into Jefferson County. A total of 402 acres of the greenway are presently in public ownership, with another 1,082 acres identified for acquisition. The Bark River Trail, which shares sections with the Ice Age Trail, would provide a north-south trail in the northwestern portion of the County, since bicycling and horses are not permitted on the Ice Age Trail property. Waukesha County will develop the trail, connecting to the Bugline Trail, the Lake Country Trail, and Glacial Drumlin Trail.

STATE OF WISCONSIN RECREATION AREAS

Lapham Peak is the nearest unit of the Wisconsin State Park system. The park contains the highest point in Waukesha county with a elevation of 1,233 feet above sea level. It is maintained in a natural condition with ongoing restoration of the native landscape. The park contains over 25 miles of trails maintained for hiking and cross country skiing, an outdoor stage, a 45-foot tall observation tower, picnic areas, and a nature center.

PARK AND RECREATION ASSESSMENT

As a part of its Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update, the Village of Hartland has included an evaluation of its existing park and recreation facilities to assess compliance with common standards for maintenance, safety, and handicapped accessibility.

The key findings of the Village's parks system assessment include:

- Parks are well-distributed throughout the community. Most residents are within walking distance (½ mile) of a park.
- Pedestrian and vehicular access to the park system is very good with path or sidewalk access and adequate on-street parking available for the majority of park sites.
- Parks are very well maintained and relatively free from safety or ADA compliance concerns.
- The level of service compares well to the Village's adopted standards.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE REVIEW

A handful of observations were made during a physical reconnaissance of the Village's parks and recreation areas. These include:

- The drought of 2012 has taken a toll on vegetation in several parks. The Village will need to monitor conditions in subsequent years and may need to invest in additional landscaping to replace trees and shrubs that do not survive.
- It may be necessary to increase the frequency of ball field maintenance.
- Several benches, particularly in Hartbrook Park, have settled at odd angles. These should be reset.
- While path surfaces are generally good, there were two areas of concern.
- The shelter in Hartbrook Park is in need of painting.

PLAYGROUND SAFETY EVALUATION

The 1997 edition of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* establishes standards for the design and installation of common park furnishings and athletic facilities. This is the third time that Village parks have been assessed to identify potential conflicts with these standards, and as might be expected, few concerns were identified.

It should be noted that Village parks contain two slides with metal surfaces. The *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* discourages use of metal surfaced slides as they can become hot, potentially causing injury. Hartland has noted that plastic slides recommended for safety purposes will cause problems for persons with ear implants. For this reason, the Village has made a decision to leave some of the metal-surfaced slides in its parks. As a guideline, these slides should be located facing north, and where possible, in shaded locations to reduce the chance of the metal becoming overly hot.

The assessment was conducted in August of 2012. Concerns identified at the time include the following:

- As a safety measure, the Village may want to consider placing warning signage along heavily traveled roads where the Ice Age Trail crosses (ex., East Capitol Drive, Cottonwood Avenue, Lisbon Road, and North Shore Drive – these last two roads are county highways)
- The Village provides grills in several parks, but does not provide a place to dispose of hot coals. This may be a consideration to discourage people from dumping coals onto the ground where they may kill vegetation, or in waste cans where they may cause a fire.

- Two tennis courts are located within Nixon Park, surrounded by a chain link fence. Standard recommendations for a safety zone around tennis courts are 12 feet on either side and 21 feet on either end.
- The asphalt basketball court in Nixon Park is deteriorating and would have needed eventual resurfacing. This issue will be eliminated as the court will be replaced in 2013 with a splash pad.
- Swings provided in Castle Park are very high off the ground (30 inches or more). While the *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* establishes a minimum distance of 12 to 24 inches off the ground, it is silent on a maximum height. Still, the village may consider lowering the swings to 24 inches from the ground.

ADA COMPLIANCE

Hartland has made exceptional efforts to provide access to its park and recreation facilities to residents with physical disabilities. The Village has acted on recommendations in the prior edition of the CORP to provide an off-street, handicapped-accessible parking stall at Castle Park and ensure that all entrances have a handicapped mountable curb.

The only potential issue noted during this evaluation is that a bench chained to a post for the concession stand in Bark River Park blocks the only accessible access to the bleachers. This bench should be moved.

LEVEL OF SERVICE

The Village has established two types of measures used to determine if community outdoor recreation needs are being adequately met. The first of these is what is commonly referred to as a level of service ratio, or the number of a particular kind of feature provided per a given number of persons. The standards adopted by the Village, and the actual ratios attained, are summarized in Tables 12 through 14. The second measure is related to accessibility. Previously, the Village has used a linear distance from a park to determine whether residents are adequately served. In this update to the plan, the Village has designated neighborhood and community areas served by its parks.

This evaluation also projects future park needs as the community population grows. Even before considering the availability of school resources, Hartland has a surplus capacity for most sports fields, such as baseball diamonds and soccer fields. Projected demand for these resources, as the population increases in coming years, will not create a demand for new sports facility construction.

PARK LAND AREA

Table 12 shows the amount of land area in Hartland parks compared to Wisconsin and National Park and Recreation Association standards. Hartland currently has a total of 175.6 acres of park land, not including an undeveloped Northwest Park site, or open space and recreation lands owned by others.

Wisconsin communities of a similar size have an average of 21.78 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents. Including only Village-owned properties, Hartland provides 19.26 acres per 1,000 residents, or slightly below state average. When land owned by the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation (132.0 acres), and Waukesha County Land Conservancy (27.6 acres) are added in, the number of acres per 1,000 residents increases to 36.76. This exceeds the state average. Additionally, many of the Village's subdivisions provide commonly-owned open space for their home owners.

Anticipated population growth by 2020 will create an increased demand for park space. Based on the projected population of 9,898, the Village would need to maintain a total of 215.58 acres of park and recreation land to reach the state average. With 181.6 acres of public park land, (including the approximately 6-acre Northwest Park site) the Village would fall short of that mark. Once the 159.6 acres of private conservancy land are added in, there is a surplus of 119.62 acres (or an average of 33.87 acres per 1,000 residents).

The National Park and Recreation Association has established widely used standards for the provision of parks in a community. These recommend ten acres of park land (of all types) per 1,000 residents, and also establish a range of acres to be provided for specific park types. For community parks, a range of five to eight acres per 1,000 residents is recommended. One to two acres of neighborhood parks should be provided for each 1,000 residents. The Village currently meets or exceeds these standards. Assuming that the Northwest Park is developed, in 2020 the Village will have 18.35 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents.

TABLE 12 – LEVEL OF SERVICE COMPARISON FOR PARK AREA

Park Type	Standard (acres/1000)	Village Facilities (acres/1000)	2012 Acres	Surplus or (Need) in acres	Target 2020 Need (acres)	2020 Acres	Surplus or (Need) in acres
All Parks (WI Avg.)	21.78	19.26	175.6	(23.99)	215.58	181.6	(33.98)
All Parks (NPRA)	10	19.26	175.6	84.42	98.98	181.6	82.62
Community Parks	5 to 8	7.87	71.8	--	49.49 to 79.18	71.8	--
Neighborhood Parks	1 to 2	1.27	11.6	--	9.89 to 19.78	17.6	--

Based on this analysis alone, it does not appear that the Village will need to obtain additional park and recreation lands to continue to meet its service standards through 2020. However, the Village has also established an accessibility standard (barrier-free, walkable access to a neighborhood park), and potential growth in the northeastern part of the Village suggests the need to acquire a future park site in that area.

TRAIL SYSTEMS

Trail systems are a more recent consideration in local park and recreation planning. Walking or hiking, as well as bicycling, are among the most popular outdoor recreational activities. A good trail system provides a safe and pleasant means of accessing parks, recreation sites, and other community destinations, such as the downtown business district or library. Recognizing this, communities have made significant investments in establishing trail systems over the past two decades. In its analysis for the *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, the State of Wisconsin found that the typical community the size of Hartland provides a total of 1.1 miles of trail for each 1,000 residents. Table 13 compares Hartland’s trail system to these averages. Trail lengths are estimated.

TABLE 13 – LEVEL OF SERVICE COMPARISON FOR TRAILS

Trail Type	Standard (miles per 1,000 residents)	Village Facilities (miles)	Target for Current Population (miles)	Surplus or (Need)	Target 2020 Need	Surplus or (Need)
Trails, bicycle (paved)	0.41	6.0	3.74	2.24	4.06	1.94
Trails, hiking (unpaved)	0.69	2.7	6.29	(3.59)	6.83	(4.13)
TOTALS	1.10	8.7	10.03	(1.33)	10.89	(2.19)

Hartland has a far greater number of miles of paved surface trails than is typical, while having fewer trails with an unpaved surface. As paved trails may be used by either walkers or bicyclists, this should not be perceived as a deficit situation.

Overall, the Village falls below the average length of trail provided per 1,000 residents. These figures, however, do not include trail systems provided by homeowner associations within subdivisions, which often connect residents to public park sites, or at a minimum will provide recreational walking opportunities within the subdivision.

As the population increases there will continue to be a demand for trails within the community. These may be provided by the Village or by individual subdivisions, with consideration for the following standards:

- Trails within subdivisions should be designed as a network to connect with trail systems in adjoining subdivisions, and to lead to public parks or other common destinations
- Trails should be constructed to Village-defined engineering standards
- The Village should secure public access easements to assure continued access by all residents to these trails

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Table 14 identifies standards for recreational fields and other facilities, and measures the provision of these resources within Hartland.

Even without counting facilities available at local school sites, Hartland does a good job of providing the resources to meet the athletic and play needs of its residents. Based on the analysis, there does not appear to be a need to construct additional facilities based on demand. It is expected, however, that the Northwest Park site may need facilities to serve its neighborhood population.

In prior years the Village did prepare an outdoor skating rink in Nixon Park during winter months. This practice was discontinued after a series of warm winters made maintaining the rink difficult. With increasing levels of interest in hockey and ice skating, the Village may continue to monitor weather patterns and periodically assess whether it may once again construct ice skating rinks in its parks.

TABLE 14 – LEVEL OF SERVICE COMPARISON FOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreational Facility Type	Standard (per 10,000 people)	Village Facilities	Target for Current Population	Surplus or (Need)	Target 2020	Surplus or (Need)	School Facilities	Total Village and School
Baseball diamond	2.0	4	1.82	2.18	1.98	2.02	5	9
Baseball diamond (lighted)	0.67	1	0.61	0.39	0.66	0.34	0	1
Softball diamond	2.0	3	1.82	1.18	1.98	1.02	4	7
Football field	0.5	1	0.46	0.54	0.49	0.51	1	2
Soccer field	1.0	5	0.91	4.09	0.99	4.01	6	11
Basketball court	2.0	3.5	1.82	1.68	1.98	1.52	8	11.5
Tennis court	5.0	4	4.56	(0.56)	4.95	(0.95)	12	16
Volleyball court	2.0	3	1.82	1.18	1.98	1.02	0	3
Sledding hill	0.25	1	0.23	0.77	0.25	0.75	0	1
Ice rink (outdoor)	0.5	0	0.46	(0.46)	0.49	(0.46)	0	0
Playground	3.33	7	3.04	3.94	3.30	3.70	4	11

ACCESS STANDARD

The Village seeks to ensure that all community residents have walkable access to a neighborhood park. In prior iterations of the plan, this was defined as having a neighborhood park located within a ¼ to ½ mile radius of all residential areas. Figure 1 is a map from the 2007 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan depicting a ¼ mile radius (shaded yellow) and ½ mile radius (dashed black line) around the Village’s neighborhood parks. It includes a proposed Northwest Park site among these. The map demonstrates that most parts of the Village are located near a neighborhood park, with the exception of the east and northeastern residential neighborhoods. An additional residential area to the south also fails to meet the distance standard.

Park planners are increasingly shunning the distance/radius approach to defining park service areas. Straight line distances do not reflect street networks, the availability of sidewalk or path connections to parks, barriers such as high-traffic roadways, rivers, or railroads, and other features that may discourage walking to a particular park. At the same time, there is a realization that people will walk a distance greater than ½ mile.

This update to the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan establishes neighborhood service areas for neighborhood parks, based on development patterns and density, barriers (the railroad, Highway 16, and heavily traveled roads), and proximity of other parks. The new neighborhood service areas are depicted in Figure 2 on the following page.

Figure 2 suggests that there are three parts of the Village that may not be well served by the existing park system.

1. North of County Highway K, residents may have to cross a street with a traffic count in excess of 5,000 cars per day, or may be more than ½ mile from Centennial Park. As new residential development occurs in this area, the Village should assess opportunities to acquire land for a new park, perhaps through the park dedication requirement in the Subdivision Ordinance.
2. The central western part of the Village is cut off from existing parks by Highway 16 on the north, the railroad tracks to the south, and high volume roadways on the west. Distance is also a factor. This area, including the unincorporated lands outside of Village borders, is settled with a low density development pattern. Some sites may still be developed. If this were to occur, the Village may have an opportunity to acquire land for a park to serve this part of the community.

FIG. 1 – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SERVICE AREAS – 2007 CORP

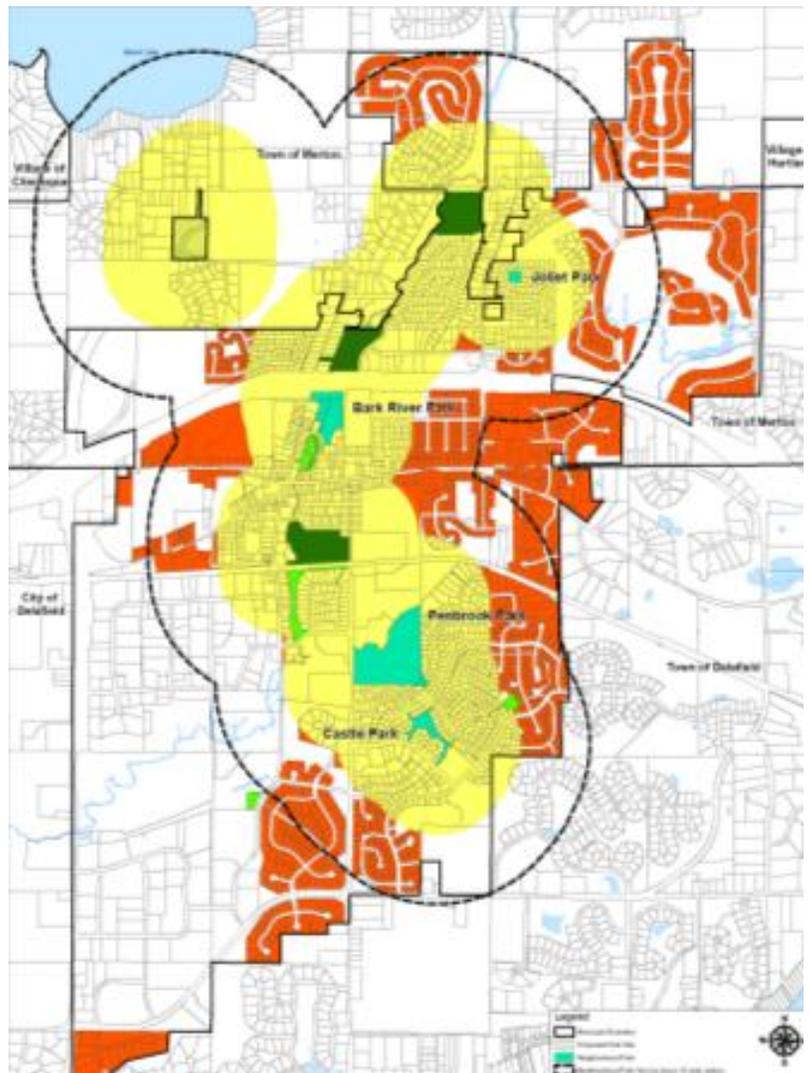
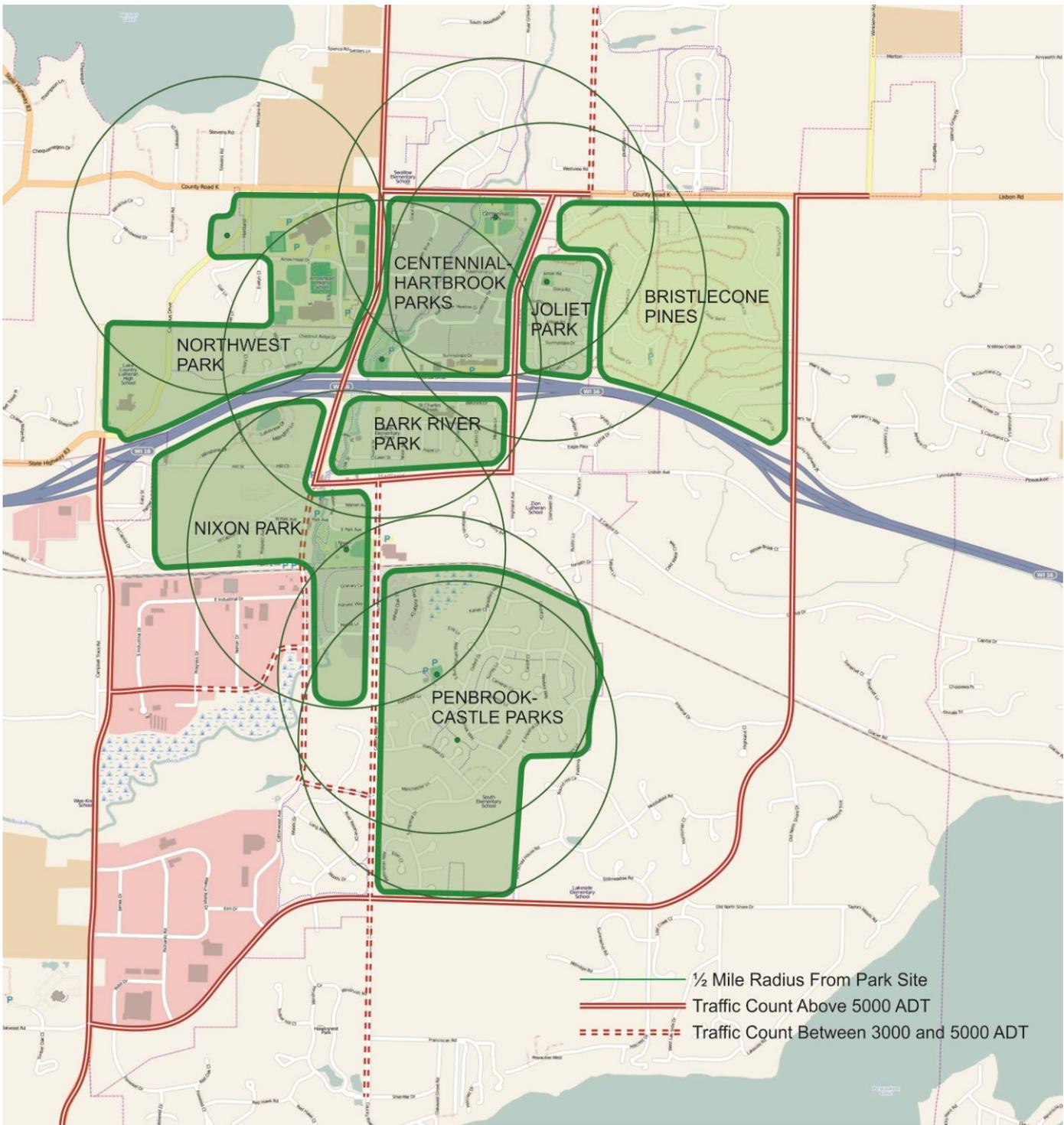


Fig. 2 – Neighborhood Park Service Areas



3. While the southwestern portion of the Village is dominated by commercial or industrial uses, there is a small residential area that is presently not well served by a neighborhood park. The Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation and the Waukesha County Land Conservancy both own a substantial land area (the Ice Age Wetlands). There have been prior discussion about the opportunity to provide a small playground or other neighborhood park amenities on these sites, however, the Village has determined that there is not sufficient demand to warrant the substantial investment. Census data from 2010 show that there are a total of 416 people residing in 130

housing units in the area bounded by Cottonwood Avenue, North Shore Drive, Maple Avenue, and the Ice Age Wetlands. This population includes 83 children under ten years old, and another 57 between the ages of ten and 14 years.

Road patterns do not allow residents of the Bristlecone Pines Subdivision to easily access Village Parks. This subdivision, however, provides private recreational facilities exceeding what would be included within a typical neighborhood park. Examples include a playground, tennis courts, and swimming pool. These are sufficient to meet resident needs, but as they are private, should not be considered to meet the needs of residents outside of the subdivision.

GOALS AND POLICIES

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is based on a variety of goals and objectives identified by the Village of Hartland, Waukesha County, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The *Master Plan for the Village of Hartland: 2020* identifies certain objectives, principles, and standards to guide preparation of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. These are identified below.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OBJECTIVE NO. 5 – RECREATION

To provide an integrated system of outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas that will provide the residents of the Hartland area with adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

Principle – The provision of outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas contributes to the attainment and maintenance of physical and mental health by providing opportunities to participate in a wide range of activities. An integrated park and related open space system properly related to the natural resource base, such as the existing surface water network, can generate the dual benefits of satisfying recreational demands in an appropriate setting and protecting and preserving valuable natural resource amenities. Finally, an integrated system of outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas can contribute to the orderly growth of the Hartland area by lending form and structure to urban development patterns.

Public Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities Principle – Public, general-use, outdoor recreation sites promote the maintenance of proper physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in such athletic recreational activities as baseball, swimming, tennis, and ice skating, activities that facilitate the maintenance of proper physical health because of the exercise involved, as well as opportunities to participate in such less athletic activities as pleasure walking, picnicking, or just rest and reflection. These activities tend to reduce everyday tensions and anxieties and thereby help maintain proper physical and mental well-being. Well-designed and properly located public general-use outdoor recreation sites also provide a sense of community, bringing people together for social and cultural as well as recreational activities, and thus contribute to the desirability and stability of residential neighborhoods and of the communities in which such facilities are provided.

Standard – Local governments should provide recreation sites sufficient in size and number to meet the recreation demands of the resident population. Such sites should contain the natural resource or human-made amenities appropriate to the recreation activities to be accommodated therein and be spatially distributed in a manner which provides ready access to the resident population.

Recreation-Related Open Space Principle – Effective satisfaction of recreation demands within the region cannot be accomplished solely by providing general-use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational pursuits, such as hiking, biking, in-line skating, cross-country skiing, canoeing, and kayaking are best provided through a system of recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space areas. Resource-oriented outdoor recreational activities rely on natural resource amenities for their very existence or are significantly enhanced by the presence of natural features. A well-designed system of recreation corridors offered as an integral part of linear open space lands also can serve to connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming a truly integrated park and recreation-related open space system. Such open space lands, in addition, satisfy the human need for natural surroundings, serve to protect the natural resource base, and ensure that many scenic areas and areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest assume their proper place as form determinants for both existing and future land use patterns.

Standards – The public sector should provide sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the resident demand for trail-oriented recreational activities. To fulfill these requirements, the following standards should be met:

- Resource oriented recreation corridors should maximize use of environmental corridors, while protecting environmentally sensitive resources, for trail-oriented recreational activities; outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites; and existing recreational trail facilities. Major recreation corridors are identified in the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan.
- The maximum vehicular travel distance to major recreation corridors should be five miles in urban areas and ten miles in rural areas. Local recreation corridors should be conveniently accessible to residents in neighborhood units. These corridors should also function as a greenway system that interconnects local parks, and that ultimately connects to a major recreation corridor.
- A minimum of 0.16 linear mile of recreation-related open space consisting of linear major recreation corridors should be provided for each 1,000 persons in the region, including those in the Village of Hartland study area. No minimum size requirements are necessary for creating linear recreation corridors; however, a width of at least 200 feet wide is recommended to the extent practicable. There is no minimum length requirement for the provision of local recreation corridors since such corridors should be provided whenever possible.

OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals are derived from goals originally stated in the 1988 edition of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. They have subsequently been modified as the plan has been updated.

Goal 1: Maintain adequate active and passive park areas based on current and projected demand, and natural resource base significance.

Objectives:

- Acquire additional land for neighborhood and community parks in accordance with adopted standards for service area coverage and population level of service ratios.
- Stress the importance of acquiring land suitable for the types of uses that should be accommodated within the park area.

Goal 2: Ensure that the Village's neighborhood and community parks provide adequate facilities or furnishings appropriate to the park type and the needs of residents in its service area.

Objectives:

- Activities to be located within parks will be identified based upon the size and characteristics of the population living within the park service area.
- Park facility development will commence once 25 percent of the park service area has been residentially developed.
- Where privately owned and maintained recreation facilities will be provided in individual subdivisions, ensure that area residents will all have access to the kinds of larger recreation assets, such as ball fields or courts, that are normally provided in a neighborhood park serving multiple subdivisions.

Goal 3: Collaborate with schools, surrounding municipalities, Waukesha County, the State of Wisconsin, conservancy organizations, and other partners in providing adequate sites and facilities to meet the recreational needs of all community residents.

Objectives:

- Encourage increased use of indoor and outdoor school recreation facilities.
- Encourage continued cooperation between the Village of Hartland and schools to develop new facilities in a cost-effective manner.

- Encourage increased use of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities owned and managed by other public entities in the region.

Goal 4: Provide parks and other recreation areas that are easily accessible to service area residents, and consider developing larger neighborhood and community parks instead of multiple small parks, as the larger parks can accommodate a wider range of potential uses.

Objectives:

- Continue to analyze the location, size, and function of existing and proposed parks as annexations occur or land uses are changed.
- Locate future parks in accordance with defined service area standards.

Goal 5: Encourage preservation of environmentally sensitive or historically significant sites in the Village.

Objectives:

- Identify historic and culturally significant sites within the Village and provide interpretation of these.
- Encourage the use of natural features such as floodplains, rivers, wetlands, and woodlands for passive recreation.

Goal 6: Provide residents with a safe and reliable environment for recreation in the Village.

Objectives:

- Replace old and deteriorating equipment at all Village parks.
- Maintain existing park equipment and facilities to ensure longevity and safety.
- Evaluate playground equipment for compliance with U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission standards and replace or repair non-compliant equipment.

Goal 7: Recognize the potential for new and creative recreational opportunities.

Objectives:

- Continually evaluate the demand for new recreation programs.
- Provide increased opportunities for passive recreation within Village parks.

Goal 8: Utilize available resources to enhance the Village's park and open space resources.

Objectives:

- Continue to update the Village's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan on a five-year cycle to maintain eligibility for Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources grant funding.
- Pursue state and federal funding which can provide assistance for park and open space acquisition and development.
- Identify and pursue potential funding from other public and private sources.

Goal 9: Provide recreational programming targeted to all segments of the community and covering all seasons of the year.

Objectives:

- Develop programs for senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and others with special needs.
- Design park facilities to accommodate persons with disabilities and retrofit existing parks to meet ADA guidelines.

- Develop winter recreational programs.

Goal 10: Prepare park and Village budgets which help to implement the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Objectives:

- Use the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as guidance in preparing budgets for park improvements.
- Incorporate recommended improvements from the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan into the Village's Capital Improvements Plan.
- Conduct an annual operational analysis to evaluate revenues and expenses, programs, schedules, and staffing.
- Annually review and adjust park program fees incorporating variable rates for resident and non-resident users.
- Where appropriate, establish fee structures that accurately reflect the maintenance or programming costs associated with the park use.

Goal 11: To the extent possible, provide connectivity between the Village's park and recreational sites through environmental corridors and greenways that may also accommodate multi-purpose trail systems.

Objectives:

- Secure additional land along environmental corridors and natural areas to ensure public access and trail continuity.
- Develop a trail system which has multiple uses and is handicapped-accessible.
- Ensure that the Village requires a public access easement on private trail systems that can be part of a community-wide trail system, connecting neighborhoods and providing access to the Ice Age Trail.

Goal 12: Promote the role of public parks and recreation facilities in fostering healthy lifestyles.

Objectives:

- Support the efforts of local recreational providers in addressing the recreation needs and desires of all segments of the community including children, teens, adults, elderly, and the disabled.
- Provide education on the health benefits of physical activity, and on the opportunities for exercise available in village parks and recreation sites.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This final section of the *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* identifies park development needs over the next five years and beyond. These recommended improvements are intended to address maintenance concerns as well as to anticipate community needs related to outdoor recreation. State financial assistance program that may provide funding for these improvements have been identified.

COMMUNITY-IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Community input was solicited at each of three meetings of the Park Board at which the plan was presented. Potential needs identified by the Park Board and residents included the following.

- More passive park land is desired for group activities and individual recreation. Some of this need is met in nearby county parks.
- There is an interest in monitoring the demand for, and potential to provide ice skating rinks in winter. The Village discontinued the practice as warm weather made maintaining the rinks difficult, they are time-intensive to construct and maintain, and the county does provide an indoor ice arena.
- There is growing interest in lacrosse. The Village does not currently provide lacrosse fields. The dimensions of a regulation men's lacrosse field are 110 yards by 60 yards, while those of a full-size soccer field are 100 yards by 70 yards. This may allow the fields to be used interchangeably.
- There is an interest in having more places with picnic tables and shade to simply sit and eat in the parks.
- There was some interest in an exercise path (fitness stations along a trail).
- Residents of the south side (east of Cottonwood Avenue and south of the railroad) have suggested the need for a park to serve that part of the community. Crossing Cottonwood Avenue can be a concern for younger children. Crosswalk improvements might be considered.
- As the northeastern part of the community is developed there may be a need to provide park space in the area. Subdivisions have installed paths in common open space, but this does not meet the potential need for athletic fields and other park amenities. Heavily traveled roads can inhibit access to existing parks such as Centennial Park.
- With growing popularity, there may be a future need to provide sites for community gardening.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The development plan enumerates projects that have been identified and prioritized for action over the next several years. With regard to both opportunity projects and those in the five-year development plan, consideration was given to the availability of funding for capital development and ongoing operations, in an environment where there is no anticipated increase in funding for parks and recreation in the Village budget. Many of the projects that have been identified are eligible for competitive grant funding through a variety of state programs.

Table 15 identifies opportunity projects, or those that do not have a specific timeline associated with them. Action on these projects may be driven by anticipated future demand, the opportunity to acquire land through dedication or purchase, or the availability of funding through grants or other sources. While not programmed, the Village can be aware of the need or desire for these facilities and be prepared to act if an opportunity presents itself to take appropriate steps toward these goals.

Table 16 presents a list of improvements intended for action during the next several years. These projects have been identified as priority needs and in some cases the Village has already taken preliminary steps toward implementing the projects.

TABLE 15 – OPPORTUNITY PROJECTS

Project	Description	Cost (Est.)
North park site	As development occurs, acquire land for a future neighborhood park through the land dedication requirement in the Village's Subdivision Ordinance.	TBD
West park site	As development occurs, acquire land for a future neighborhood park through the land dedication requirement in the Village's Subdivision Ordinance.	TBD
Passive recreation enhancements	Create additional opportunities for passive recreation throughout the park and trail system, such as benches for sitting, picnic tables, and wildlife viewing opportunities.	TBD
Resurface basketball ½ court in Joliet Park	Monitor court surface for deterioration and replace when necessary.	\$5,000
Trailhead signage in Centennial and Nixon Park and Cottonwood Wayside	Install trailhead signage including maps of the Village's trail systems in designated parks.	\$5,000
Community center	Develop a community center to meet the indoor recreation needs of residents.	TBD

TABLE 16 – RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Year	Project	Description	Cost (Est.)
2013	Splash pad	Develop a splash pad on the site of the Nixon Park basketball court. A majority of this project is being funded by the Rotary and Kiwanis.	\$500,000 total, \$90,000 from Village
2014	Centennial park picnic shelter and restrooms	Construct a new picnic shelter and restrooms at Centennial Park, with a storage space.	\$180,000
2014	Nixon Park pond inlet study	Preliminary work for dredging the pond and replacing the inlet structure	\$10,000
2014	Nixon Park river bank restoration	Restore and reinforce river bank, plant bank and buffer area with native species	\$130,000 + \$3,300/year x 3 years
2015	Hartbrook Park river bank restoration	Restore and reinforce river bank, plant bank and buffer area with native species	\$110,000 + \$3,000/year x 3 years
2016	Nixon Park pedestrian bridge replacement (south)	Replace the southern Ice Age Trail pedestrian bridge due to deterioration	\$36,000
2017	Bark River Park pedestrian bridge replacement	Replace Ice Age Trail pedestrian bridge	\$45,000
2018	Dredge Nixon Park pond and construct new diversions structure	The pond in Nixon Park is dredged approximately every ten years. A new control structure would help to eliminate sediment washing into the pond, reducing the need for future dredging.	\$300,000
2018	Bark River Greenway bridge replacement	Replace pedestrian bridge behind Palmer's Restaurant due to deterioration	\$45,000
2019	Hartbrook Park bridge replacement	Replace the southern Ice Age Trail pedestrian bridge due to deterioration	\$45,000

STATE OF WISCONSIN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The following is a description of State of Wisconsin programs that may provide financial assistance for the Village of Hartland in carrying out planned improvements to its park and recreation system.

COUNTY CONSERVATION AIDS

Section 23.09 (12), Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 50, Wis. Admin. Code

Counties or recognized Indian tribes are eligible for 50% of the costs of carrying out fish or wildlife management projects that enhance fish and wildlife habitat or relate to hunter/angler facilities. Applications are submitted throughout the year until funding is depleted.

FEDERAL AID IN SPORT FISH RESTORATION

16 U.S.C. 777-777k, 64 Stat. 430 (also known as Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act)

The DNR prioritizes fisheries related projects (sport fish restoration, boating access, fishing piers) to identify projects eligible for a 75% cost share; the DNR sometimes negotiates contracts and develops use agreements with counties, villages, and towns for use of this funding for construction of boat landings and fishing piers. The amount of funding available varies depending upon excise tax revenue from fishing equipment sales and the federal gas tax.

KNOWLES-NELSON STEWARDSHIP LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL PARKS

Section 23.09(20), Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 51, subchapter XII, Wis. Admin. Code

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land or conservation easements and development of facilities for public park and recreation areas used for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 of each year.

KNOWLES-NELSON STEWARDSHIP LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: ACQUISITION OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Section 23.09(20m), Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 51, subchapter XV, Wis. Admin. Code

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs to acquire development rights (conservation easements) in areas where restrictions on residential, industrial, or commercial development would provide or enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 of each year.

KNOWLES-NELSON STEWARDSHIP LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: URBAN GREEN SPACE

Section 23.09(19), Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 51, subchapter XIII, Wis. Admin. Code

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land and conservation easements for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes that will protect open natural space and land with scenic, ecological, or natural values in urban areas. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 of each year.

KNOWLES-NELSON STEWARDSHIP LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: URBAN RIVERS

Section 30.277, Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 51, subchapter XIV, Wis. Admin. Code

Towns, villages, cities, counties, tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land or conservation easements and development of

facilities for public park and recreation areas, including shoreline enhancements, for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes along urban waterways and riverfronts. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 of each year.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF)

LWCF Act of 1965, Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897; 36 CFR Ch. 1, Part 59

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, tribes, and school districts are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land and development of facilities for public park and recreation areas. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 of each year. The amount of funding available varies depending upon the amount appropriated by Congress to the program within the Department of Interior's budget each year.

RECREATIONAL BOATING FACILITIES

Section 30.92, Wis. Stats.

Counties, cities, villages, towns, and others are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of feasibility studies and the construction of capital improvements related to the development of safe recreational boating facilities, purchase of aquatic weed harvesting equipment, purchase of navigation aids, dredging of channels of waterways, and chemical treatment of Eurasian water milfoil. An additional 10% may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the DNR. Applications are due to the DNR and are reviewed and recommended quarterly by the governor-appointed Wisconsin Waterways Commission.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act - Title 23 United States Code (23 U.S.C.).

Towns, villages, cities, counties, tribal governing bodies, school districts, state agencies, federal agencies, and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive up to 50% of the costs of maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, construction of new trails (with certain restrictions on federal lands), and acquisition of easements or property for trails. Funds are available for both motorized and non-motorized trails. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 of each year. The amount of funding available varies depending upon federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used by off-highway vehicles.

TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENTS (STATEWIDE MULTIMODAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM - SMIP)

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

This program funds projects that increase multi-modal transportation alternatives and enhance communities and the environment. Eligible activities include pedestrian and bicycle facilities, safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists, acquisition of scenic easements or historical sites, scenic or historic highway programs, tourist and welcome centers, landscaping and other scenic beautification, historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation facilities, preservation of abandoned railway corridors, control and removal of outdoor advertising, archaeological planning and research, mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff or reduction of vehicle-caused wildlife mortality, and establishment of transportation museums. Applications are accepted every even-numbered year. A 20% local match is required.

CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

This program provides funding for transportation projects that improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion. Eligible projects include new transit services, ridesharing, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, alternative fuel technologies, and various public education and marketing activities designed to increase public awareness of air quality and transportation issues. The federal funds are available in counties that are classified as air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas for the federal criteria pollutant ozone. Applications are accepted in spring of odd-numbered years and require a 20% local match.



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**VILLAGE OF HARTLAND
RESOLUTION NO. 12/10/2012-01**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR
RECREATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Hartland Park and Recreation Board has recognized that the residents of the community value the quality park system which currently exists, and

WHEREAS, the Hartland Park and Recreation Board is committed to maintaining that level of quality for current and future generations to enjoy, and

WHEREAS, the Hartland Park and Recreation Board endorsed adoption of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan at their meeting held on December 3, 2012, and

WHEREAS, the Village Board has taken steps to create a solid recreational base by developing a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan by approving an agreement with Place Dynamics to create this document, and

WHEREAS, acceptance of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan by the Village Board and subsequently by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, will enable the Village to become eligible over the next five years to pursue funding through State and Federal programs for the further development of recreational areas within the Village of Hartland;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village Board of the Village of Hartland does hereby adopt the final draft of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as prepared by Place Dynamics for use in developing goals and objectives for the park system in the Village of Hartland.

Adopted this 10th day of December, 2012



David C. Lamerand, Village President

ATTEST:



Connie Casper, WCMC/CMC, Village Clerk

