

PARK AND RECREATION BOARD AGENDA
MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2017
7:00 PM
BOARD ROOM, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 210 COTTONWOOD AVENUE

Roll Call

1. Consideration of a motion to nominate a Chairperson Pro-Tem in the absence of Chairperson Hallquist.

Public comments for those items not included on this agenda: (Please be advised the Park and Recreation Board will receive information from the public for a three minute time period per person with time extensions per the Park and Recreation Chairperson's discretion. Be it further advised that there may be limited discussion on the information received, however, no action will be taken under public comments.)

2. Consideration of a motion to approve Park and Recreation Board minutes of the May 1, 2017 and June 5, 2017 meeting.

Director of Public Works Items

3. Presentation and consideration of the final report from the Environmental Corridor and Open Space Task Force.
4. Discussion regarding the Park Board's comments on their individual park visits.
5. Discussion and possible consideration of a meeting date and time to tour the Village Parks as a group.
6. Discussion and possible consideration of the 2018 Park Budget.

Recreation Director Items

7. Discussion and possible consideration of the 2018 Recreation Budget.
8. Update on partnership between Hartland-Lakeside School District and Village of Hartland Recreation Department
9. Announcements: It is not contemplated that these matters will be discussed or acted upon. The following individuals may provide announcements: Park and Recreation Board members or other Village Staff members
10. Adjourn.

Notice: Please note that upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through appropriate aids and services. For additional information or to request this service, contact Darlene Igl, Village Clerk, at (262)367-2714. The Municipal Building is handicap accessible.

**VILLAGE OF HARTLAND
PARK AND RECREATION BOARD MINUTES
MONDAY, MAY 1, 2017
7:00 PM
Central Area of the Community Center
210 Cottonwood Avenue, Hartland, WI**

Present: Tina Bromberger, Mike Cottrell, Curt Gundrum, Tim Hallquist and Duane Lawson. Excused: Peggy Kallenberger and Dick Landwehr.

Others Present: Director of Public Works Einweck, Recreation Director Yogerst and Deputy Clerk Meyer.

7:00 PM Call to Order

Public comments for those items not included on this agenda (Please be advised per Wisconsin Act 123, the Park Board will receive information from the public for a three minute time period, with time extensions per the Park Board Chairman's discretion, per person, be it further advised that there may be limited discussion on the information received, however, no action will be taken under public comments.) — NONE.

Consideration of a Motion to Appoint a Park and Recreation Board Chairperson for the Upcoming Year – duties involve running Park and Recreation Board meetings and being a member of the Jt. Architectural Board/Plan Commission

Motion (Bromberger/Cottrell) to appoint Tim Hallquist to the Park and Recreation Board Chairperson for the upcoming year. Carried (5-0).

Approval of Park and Recreation Board Minutes for April 3, 2017

Motion (Cottrell/Gundrum) to approve the Park and Recreation Board Minutes for April 3, 2017. Carried (4-0-1). Tina Bromberger abstained.

Presentation by Charlie McCarthy and possible consideration of an Eagle Scout Project for Improvements to Cottonwood Wayside

Charlie McCarthy is a Boy Scout from Troop 49 in Oconomowoc. Both of his parents work in Hartland. He was looking for a place to hike and found the Cottonwood Wayside, which he felt is a nice trail, but he also saw that he could make some improvements.

Mr. McCarthy proposes to install seven benches throughout four locations, construct and install an interpretive sign at the John Muir Overlook and put together an informational brochure about the surrounding area and the local chimney swifts. The wooden benches will be roughly 5 feet long and anchored to the ground. Either wood chips or crushed Lannon stone will be installed at the foot of the benches.

Park and Recreation Board Minutes
May 1, 2017 Meeting

Three of the benches will be at the start of the trail overlooking the retention pond, one on each side of the boardwalk and two benches at the overlook that is about halfway through the trail.

The interpretive sign will be at the John Muir Overlook. It will give information on John Muir, his legacy and information on the Bark River and surrounding wildlife.

Mr. McCarthy will be making informational brochures (placing them at the beginning of the trail) about the surrounding plant and animal life, information on the local chimney swift population and conservation efforts, as well as information on the local invasive species. The brochure will be contained in a water resistant plastic container, similar to what is there now.

All Eagle projects are entirely self-funded. Mr. McCarthy will be giving a hand-out to local businesses to see if they will contribute to the project. Many suppliers will donate supplies to Eagle projects.

The benches will be built off-site in early June and installation should take place in early July.

Questions/Discussion:

The benches will be anchored/staked into the ground similar to how the existing benches that are on the trail.

Mike Einweck commented on the benches at the beginning of the trail where the edge of the mowing strip is. He suggested that Mr. McCarthy cut into that high grass area and put the benches in there with the mulch or stone. That way the Village will not have to mow around the individual benches. The other bench locations are satisfactory.

Treated lumber will be used for the benches and it will age naturally.

This project will serve the Village, The Ice Age Trail and The Waukesha County Land Conservancy.

It was mentioned that there might be a concern about the treated lumber. Mr. McCarthy stated that none of the benches are on the Waukesha County Land Conservancy, but he will be talking to a representative from the Ice Age Trail and will check with them about the materials and chemicals possibly leaching into the soil.

The information brochures will be stored at the site in something similar to what is there now, which is a clear, water resistant container with a lid.

It was mentioned that the Arrowhead Environmental Science teacher is keeping a count of the Chimney Swifts. He may be a good resource for Mr. McCarthy.

Park and Recreation Board Minutes
May 1, 2017 Meeting

Motion (Bromberger/Lawson) to approve an Eagle Scout Project proposed by Charlie McCarthy for Improvements to Cottonwood Wayside, with the applicant continuing to work with Village staff on any outstanding details. Carried (5-0).

Discussion of possible Capital Improvements Plan projects for the next biennium

Every two years the Village does the borrowing for Capital Improvement Projects. The project list needs to be to the Village Board by July.

In 2018, we are looking at replacing a pedestrian bridge at Nixon Park South, adding a picnic shelter at Centennial Park and budgeting for the CORP Study update.

In 2020, there is a potential plan for a bathroom facility and drinking fountain in Penbrook Park.

The next Nixon Park pond dredging is in 2018. There are no funds or grants available to help with the cost. It was estimated that the cost is between \$200,000 - \$300,000.

The question was brought up about the idea of installing artificial turf on the football field at Centennial Park. However, no user group has contacted the Village regarding funding of an artificial turf project. The Village would not be able to pay for that. The cost would be from \$500,000 to \$800,000.

Mike Einweck reported on what projects on the list have been done:

- Pathway project at Nottingham
- Pathway project at Mill Place
- Tree Surveys

The Nixon tennis court repairs were not done. It's going to be a larger than anticipated project (more than the \$5,000 budgeted). It will be rolled over into the next two-year planning period. There is not an updated cost at this time.

The donor recognition at the Fine Arts Center will be done this year.

The idea of rehabilitating the Nixon ball diamond was discussed, however, no user groups have come forward with the \$36,000 - \$38,000 for that potential project. The Village did roll the outfield last year. This year it has been too wet to roll.

Park Board CIP 2018-2019 project suggestions:

- Nixon Pond dredging
- Nixon Park Tennis Courts
- Nixon Park Field Reconstruction

CIP projects are those that are \$5,000 or greater.

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It was mentioned that there are a lot of branches/sticks down in Nixon Park due to the recent wind storms. Mr. Einweck stated that the DPW will be picking those up in the parks very soon.

The splash pad will open Memorial Day weekend starting May 27.

It was asked if the splash pad needs annual maintenance. Mr. Einweck stated that three times during the season the Village hires a professional cleaner to clean off the concrete. Staff does repairs, when needed.

The Park Board requested a 2016 vandalism report for the next meeting.

There was extensive graffiti damage in Hartbrook Park in early April. The doors to the restroom, the garbage dumpster and surround, the speed limit sign on Rae Drive, the metal box for the t-ball field and one of the trees all had damage.

Chairperson Hallquist questioned building a restroom at Penbrook Park. He felt there was a great potential of vandalism there. Mr. Einweck stated that it would be costly to connect the sewer and water near to the amenities in that park. Now there is one regular and one handicap accessible port-a-potty at Penbrook.

Mike Einweck reported that a volunteer group from Divine Redeemer recently did general clean up at Nixon Park. They also spread wood chips over the island between the pedestrian bridges. This material was from the Village's supply of chips from the recent Village-wide branch pickup.

Certified playground chips will come from a company that we used last year at Castle Park that also installs the chips for a lesser price that we used to pay for the chips themselves.

There was discussion on how weeds are controlled in the playground areas. Weed barriers don't work well because the decomposed woodchips act as a medium that the weeds can still grow in. Spraying herbicides is not possible because it would expose the children. Consequently, the weeds are pulled by hand. The Village does spray the athletic fields and we post that information on the Village website.

The new Nixon Park batting cage was discussed. The Village hopes that when Arrowhead replaces their artificial turf, we could get a swatch from them to use. We don't have a location for a Centennial Park cage yet. It was suggested to put down ¼ inch of rubber (golf mat) until the turf is available, otherwise a hole will be dug out in no time from the cleats. Pitching screens for the batting cage are owned and kept by LCYBS and Land O Lakes.

Chairperson Hallquist suggested that the Board should think about any additional CIP items for discussion at next month's meeting. Additional/replacement playground equipment might be needed.

The 2018-2019 projects listed are Nixon pond dredging, Nixon Park tennis courts, Nixon Park infield reconstruction, and an additional batting cage at Centennial Park.

Park and Recreation Board Minutes
May 1, 2017 Meeting

Announcements: It is not contemplated that these matters will be discussed or acted upon. The following individuals may provide announcements: Park and Recreation Board Members or other Village Staff members

Kelli Yogerst mentioned that this year's Hometown Celebration will be from June 30 – July 2. June 30 will be the music/fireworks. July 1 will be the 125th Anniversary activities in Nixon Park. Ms. Yogerst has been working on a 5K race the morning of July 1st. The route will go around the River Reserve Subdivision and back to Nixon Park. A pie baking contest, bounce houses, games and ice cream will be some of the activities on July 1. We are looking for volunteers to help out. The parade will be July 2.

Duane Lawson, Dick Landwehr and Tina Bromberger have been reappointed to another two-year term on the Park and Recreation Board

June 10, 2017 9:30 AM – 1:00 PM is a work day to help remove invasive species in the Hartland Marsh Preserve

The Partnering to Preserve Hartland Marsh Logo was viewed by the Park Board.

The Summer Recreation Program Guide is online and should be in mailboxes in a few days.

Recognition of Lynn Meyer, Deputy Clerk, for her 20 years of service to the Park Board and Village of Hartland and congratulations on her upcoming retirement on September 5, 2017.

Adjourn

Motion (Bromberger/Cottrell) to adjourn. Carried (5-0). Meeting adjourned at 7:40 PM.

Respectfully submitted by
Recording Secretary,

Lynn Meyer
Deputy Clerk

**VILLAGE OF HARTLAND
PARK AND RECREATION BOARD MINUTES
MONDAY, JUNE 5, 2017
7:00 PM
Board Room
210 Cottonwood Avenue, Hartland, WI**

Present: Tina Bromberger, Mike Cottrell, Peggy Kallenberger and Dick Landwehr.

Excused: Curt Gundrum, Tim Hallquist and Duane Lawson.

Others Present: DPW Director Einweck and Recreation Director Yogerst.

Motion to nominate a Chairperson Pro-Tem for tonight's meeting in the absence of Chairperson Hallquist.

Motion (Kallenberger/Landwehr) to nominate Tina Bromberger as Chairperson Pro-Tem for tonight's meeting. Carried (4-0).

7:00 PM Call to Order

Public comments for those items not included on this agenda (Please be advised per Wisconsin Act 123, the Park Board will receive information from the public for a three minute time period, with time extensions per the Park Board Chairman's discretion, per person, be it further advised that there may be limited discussion on the information received, however, no action will be taken under public comments.) – NONE.

Approval of Park and Recreation Board Minutes for May 1, 2017

Motion (Cottrell/Kallenberger) to approve the Park and Recreation Board Minutes for May 1, 2017. Vote (3-0-1). Landwehr abstained. Motion did not pass.

Motion (Kallenberger/Cottrell) to table until the next meeting approval of the Park and Recreation Board Minutes for May 1, 2017. Carried (4-0).

Recreation Director Items

- **Presentation by Recreation Director Yogerst and possible consideration of Hometown Celebration and 125th Anniversary Nixon Park Activities in Nixon Park on July 1, 2017**

Kelli Yogerst described the Hometown Celebration events for June 30, July 1, and July 2, 2017. A change from previous years is that it is the Village's 125th Anniversary this year and the Rotary will not be holding their beer and food festival as they had done the last few years.

This year, on June 30, there will be arts and crafts vendors, the Hartland Community Band Concert, fireworks at 9:30 PM and live music afterwards by Montage.

Saturday, July 1 activities consist of a Family 5K Run/Walk, bounce houses, arts and crafts vendors, a history walk, a pie baking contest, old fashioned games, hands on experiences, popcorn and ice cream social by Hartland Fire, old time music and Endter's Beer Garden. We are looking for volunteers to help out throughout the day. Proceeds from the pie contest will go to the Hartland Food Pantry.

Park and Recreation Board Minutes
June 5, 2017 Meeting

Sunday, July 2 at 1:30 pm will be the Hometown Celebration Parade.

No action was taken.

- **Update and possible consideration regarding the Jack Sullivan kiosk project in Nixon Park**

Jack Sullivan's project has changed. The Boy Scout Council Board that reviewed the project felt that the project Jack originally presented would take too much adult involvement, not enough leadership from Jack and not enough participation from fellow boy scouts. At a previous meeting, he had presented as an alternative, a two sided panel with a bench and a roof, which was a simpler version of his initial project. After a discussion with Jack and staff, it was decided to construct the alternative project at Centennial Park instead of Nixon Park. The cement footing installation will require adult assistance.

No action was taken.

Director of Public Works Items

- **Discussion of possible Capital Improvements Plan projects for the next biennium**

CIP projects are those valued at \$5,000 or more.

Projects discussed at the last meeting for 2018 – 2019 were the CORP Study, Nixon pond dredging, repairing Nixon Park tennis courts, Nixon Park field reconstruction and building a batting cage at Centennial Park. A potential project is a shelter at Centennial Park. Because it's a new project, it could be funded by incoming impact fees from the new developments.

It was suggested that the batting cage be built this fall, if possible. Staff met with Arrowhead today and they are willing to give us some of the turf from their football field. The only problem is that there are rubber particles in the turf and they don't want the rubber particles dumped at the site. The weight of the turf is two or three times as much because of the rubber particles and we would have to dispose of those rubber particles. Staff would have to check if the particles can stay in the turf or not.

At this point there have been no contributions from outside sources for the batting cages or the Nixon field reconstruction.

There was discussion about the condition of the playground equipment in the parks. Tina Bromberger will do some research for the next budget in two years regarding possible updating of the playground areas and equipment.

There were no further additions to the CIP list.

It was discussed that it has been a number of years since the Park Board, together as a group, has visited all of the parks. It was suggested that the Board do this in the future. At the next meeting, when more members are present, there should be discussion regarding choosing a date and scheduling a visit to the parks.

- **Discussion of 2016 Vandalism Report**

Park and Recreation Board Minutes
June 5, 2017 Meeting

The report from DPW Supervisor Jambretz listed one incident of spray painting on the Castle Park path that was removed by Premier Blasting for \$175.

- **Discussion and possible consideration of a request from Trustee Wallschlager to install a basketball court in Nixon Park**

Trustee Wallschlager was not present, but Mike Einweck has spoken to her regarding this item and her email regarding this subject is in the Park Board packet.

Ms. Wallschlager feels that there is an older child population that is lacking activities in the Village. For the teenage group, she thought that a basketball court would be a good use of recreational activities. The Village used to have a basketball court in Nixon Park where the splash pad is now. When the basketball court was there, the Police Department had complaints of fights, drugs and criminal damage to property stemming from use of the courts. Deputy Police Chief Collura reported that the amount of calls for juvenile problems in the park have dropped off. Complaints now are mainly parking issues due to people using the splash pad. Over the last year comments have been favorable and the splash pad is seen as a positive change.

The Village has a full court at Hartbrook Park, a full court at Penbrook Park and a half court at Joliet Park. The schools have basketball courts as well. There has been vandalism with people cutting down the nets on the basketball hoops. Chain nets are not allowed.

Considering the discussion that has taken place tonight, Mike Cottrell stated that he is not in favor of going forward with the basketball court idea for Nixon Park. He felt no further discussion was needed. The Park Board felt there are enough basketball courts within close proximity of Nixon Park for people to use. With the success of the splash pad and where Nixon Park has gone, the board does not want to revert back to the prior situation with the significant police reports.

Dick Landwehr suggested that the Park Board send their recommendation back to the Village Board for their review.

With the limited funds available for use in the parks, the Board did not see a need for an additional basketball court. A quick internet check showed that a basketball court would cost approximately \$25,000 to build.

Motion (Cottrell/Kallenberger) to recommend to the Village Board that based on the current data and information that the Park Board has been provided from the DPW and the Police Department, at the current time, it is not necessary to move forward with replacing the basketball court in Nixon Park due to the success of splash pad and the fact that we have numerous courts available to the public. Carried (4-0).

Announcements: It is not contemplated that these matters will be discussed or acted upon. The following individuals may provide announcements: Park and Recreation Board Members or other Village Staff members

This Thursday is our first Thursday night concert. The band is the Whiskey Belles and it is also the grand opening of the Beer Garden.

Dick Landwehr asked what the Village will do about the Centennial Football field that the pictures in the board packet show as being damaged. Mike Einweck and Mike Gerszewski met with the field caretaker from Arrowhead, Mike Mueller, and they

Park and Recreation Board Minutes
June 5, 2017 Meeting

discussed areas that will need sod, aerating and slit seeding (with a 50-50 grass mix (a rye that comes up first and then the perennial grass would come in). If the seeding doesn't take hold, they would go to sodding because there is a use in the fall for football. The field use agreement requirements address not using the fields when they are wet. Unfortunately, Arrowhead lacrosse had a double header game when the field was wet. The agreement had stated use for only games, but the lacrosse coach had the team use the field for practices as well, which unfortunately conflicted with the Recreation Department program scheduled on that field. Kelli Yogerst had to cancel a couple of her programs because the lacrosse players were already on the field and she didn't realize she could ask them to leave because they had not reserved or paid for those days. As part of their agreement, AHS will pay for the repairs and also the days they used the field that had not been reserved previously. Mr. Einweck encouraged all the Park Board members to go out to Centennial Park during and after the restoration phase and make a decision as to if lacrosse should be allowed to use the field next year.

It was asked if the restoration will be able to "take" by the time the field is needed for football season. Sod will be used if the seed does not take. The Village will have to re-evaluate before football starts to see if the field is playable with the repairs. AHS will try to start this week with the restoration. Football starts the end of August.

Using the field when they had not reserved it was brought up to Arrowhead. They said the coach was not aware of that situation. The biggest concern was that the Village had to cancel our programs for them. The Park Board needs to consider these things for next year and for the possible renewal of the agreement.

Adjourn

Motion (Cottrell/Kallenberger) to adjourn. Carried (4-0). Meeting adjourned at 7:45 PM.

Respectfully submitted by
Recording Secretary,

Lynn Meyer
Deputy Clerk

Village of Hartland

Environmental Corridor and Open Space Taskforce Report

Introduction

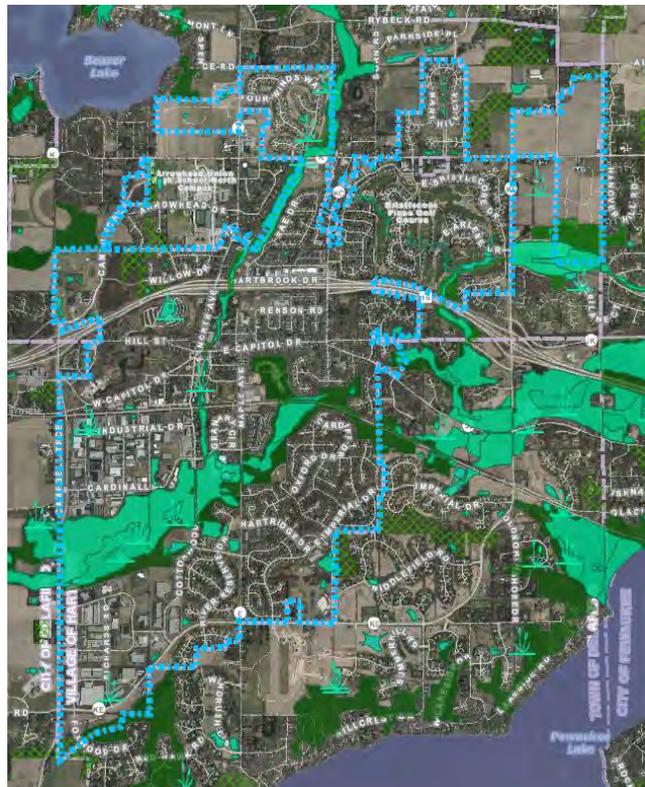
The Village of Hartland Environmental Corridor and Open Space (ECOS) Task Force created under RESOLUTION NO. 05-9-2016-01, was formed in response to community engagement and advocacy that raised concerns that the Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource areas within the Village of Hartland were being degraded with invasive species.

What are Environmental Corridors?

Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource areas are a composite of the best individual elements of the natural resource base, including lakes, rivers, and streams and their associated floodlands, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat areas; rugged terrain consisting of slopes 12 percent or greater; wet, poorly drained or organic soils; and significant geological formations. (Village of Hartland Comprehensive Development Plan)

Why should they be protected?

By protecting these elements of the natural resource base, flood damage can be reduced, soil erosion abated, water supplies protected, air cleansed, wildlife population enhanced, and continued opportunities provided for scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits. These areas also maintain a high level of environmental quality in the area, protect the natural beauty of the area, and provide valuable recreation opportunities. Preservation techniques may avoid the creation of serious and costly environmental and developmental problems such as flood damage, poor drainage, wet basements, failing pavements and other structures, excessive infiltration of clear waters into sanitary sewers, and water pollution.



Location of Environmental Corridors within the Village of Hartland (Waukesha County GIS, 2017)

What can I do if my property includes Environmental Corridor?

In many ways, having a property in an Environmental Corridor means you get to do less work. We want to preserve these areas as much as possible in their natural state. This means letting native trees and plants grow and NOT cutting them down in an attempt to increase lawn space (less mowing for you!). However, we encourage property owners to take a renewed interest in the uniqueness of being in a corridor and learn about what plant species are desirable (native to the area) and which are invasive. If, after learning more, you deem there are too many invasive plants on your property you are encouraged to take action. Plants of major concern in Hartland at this time include buckthorn, garlic mustard and Japanese knotweed.

What can I do to help preserve the Environmental Corridors?

Environmental corridors are connected natural areas that possess especially scenic or protected elements. This could mean rivers, woodlands, wetlands or other unique features. As the name suggests, they are meant to work as a connected corridor for animals to move safely within and for plants to propagate freely. If one property owner within a corridor works to keep their land free of invasive species and favorable for animals, but other property owners in that same corridor don't, then the system doesn't work as well. Beyond just working to ensure the health of your own property, it is important to start the conversation with your neighbors and community members about why these corridors are so vital and why they, too, should work to make their property a functional piece of the corridor puzzle.

The Village of Hartland wishes to thank the following members of the ECOS taskforce for their volunteer efforts and contributions in developing this report.

Michelle Bonness

David de Courcy-Bower (Chairperson)

Mike Einweck

Tim Hallquist

Courtney Marshalek

David Pride

Carol Zahorik

Purpose:

The purpose of the ECOS taskforce is to identify, evaluate, and plan for the protection of environmental corridors and other natural areas within the Village of Hartland.

Objectives:

The objectives of the ECOS taskforce are to preserve sufficient high-quality environmental corridors and open space lands to:

1. Natural Resource Protection - Protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base to enhance the social and economic well-being and environmental quality of the Hartland area.
2. Recreational Use - Provide residents of the Hartland area a wide range of educational and recreational opportunities in areas that have high environmental, scenic, and wildlife habitat value.
3. Community Benefit - Ensure the maintenance of natural resources that provide value by reducing flood damage, replenishing drinking water supplies, stabilizing steep slopes, reducing soil erosion, and providing clean air.
4. Quality of Life – Provide an environmental amenity to the community that supports community engagement and involvement, a sense of community pride, and improves the overall quality of life in the Village of Hartland.

Duties:

The resolution states that the duties of the Environmental Corridor and Open Space Task Force shall be as follows.

- a) Identify Village owned, other publically or non-profit held and privately held parcels of land that contain stands of woods, wetlands, open fields and other varied environmental corridors within the boundaries of the Village of Hartland.
- b) Assess the condition of those environmental areas with priority on assessing the condition of such environmental areas owned by the Village of Hartland.
- c) Develop and recommend to the Village of Hartland Village Board or Village of Hartland Park Board, as appropriate, a written plan of improvements or enhancements, including proposed budgets, for the environmental areas owned by the Village.
- d) Develop and present to the Village of Hartland recommendations for improvements or enhancements, including proposed budgets, for the environmental areas owned by other parties. If approved by the Village, present said improvements, enhancements and budgets to the various parties for their consideration.
- e) If authorized by the Village, develop and implement work days or other activities to implement the approved improvements or enhancements on Village-owned lands.

ECOS Recommendations:

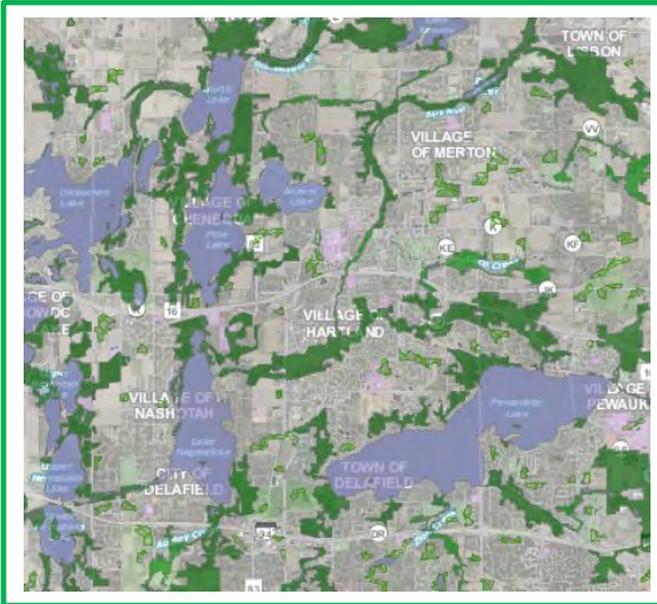
The ECOS Task Force has developed the following recommendations for improvements, enhancements, or actions that can improve management of Environmental Corridors within the Village of Hartland. Bolded items represent actions with budget expenditures. These actions are recommended to be discussed, modified, reviewed and approved by the ECOS taskforce during monthly meetings. The Village of Hartland Board would be responsible for reviewing progress and providing budgets on an annual basis, or as requested by the board and/or ECOS task force.

1. The Village of Hartland municipal code should be reviewed and improved with language to clearly define the Environmental Corridors within the Village and provide clear criteria and requirements that support protection and management of these areas. Changes should consider information contained in the following documents:
 - a. The Village of Hartland Comprehensive Development Plan
 - b. The Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission – “Plan on it” Fact Sheet for Environmental Corridors (See Attachment A)
 - c. The Waukesha County zoning code (see Attachment B) that provides more detailed language than the current Village of Hartland municipal code

The ECOS taskforce recommends that Village of Hartland staff develop changes to the municipal code and coordinate changes with the Village of Hartland Plan Commission.

2. The current term of the ECOS taskforce expires at the end of 2017. The Village of Hartland is recommended to form a permanent ECOS committee/task force that is responsible for implementing, monitoring, organizing and providing ongoing recommendations for management of the Environmental Corridors within the Village of Hartland. The ECOS committee/task force would be also be responsible for managing expenditures of any budget assigned to the ECOS task committee/task force as allocated by the Village of Hartland Board.
3. Recommendations developed by the ECOS task force for each of the areas evaluated within the Village of Hartland should be implemented. The initial focus should be on the following areas:
 - a. Implementation of action items developed for Penbrook Park including organizing volunteer days to clear invasive buckthorn, install and maintain trails, **retain company to provide professional application of herbicides (\$4,000 for herbicide application)**
 - b. Coordination of efforts at Penbrook Park with the Village of Hartland Park Board, Ice Age Trail Alliance (IATA) and Waukesha County Land Conservancy (WCLC)
 - c. Address priority issues/urgent needs within the Village of Hartland owned properties as determined by the ECOS task force/committee
 - d. Engage the broader public by:
 - i. **Providing Signage within Village Parks (\$4,000 for graphic design and signs)**
 - ii. **Developing information for private property owners within and adjacent to Environmental Corridors (\$1,000 for graphic design and mailing – see Attachment C)**
 - iii. **Organizing volunteer days/initiatives (\$1,000 for equipment/supplies)**

ECOS Taskforce – Village of Hartland



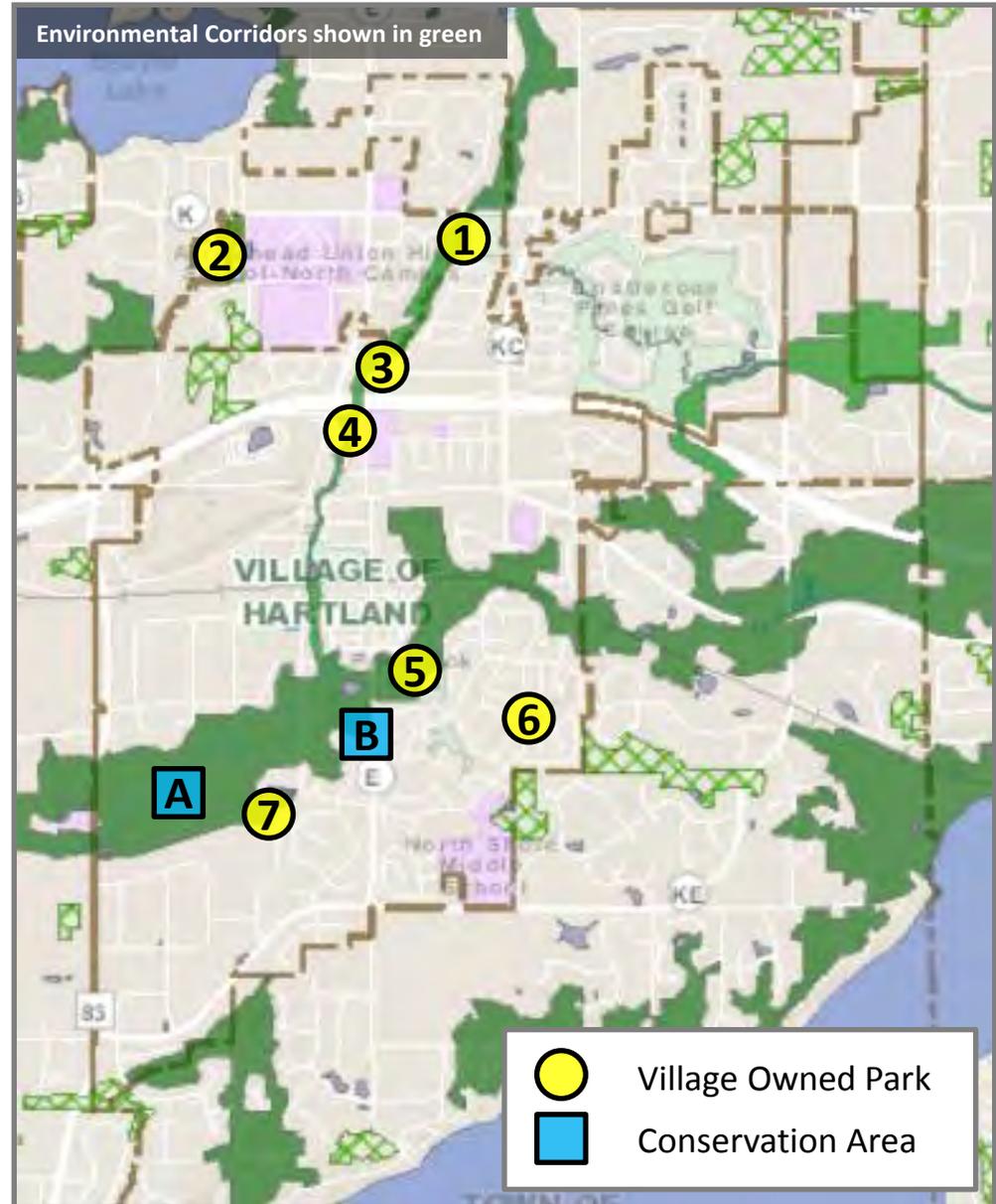
Village Overview

Area: ~4.5 square miles

ECOS Features: Environmental Corridor (~400 Acres), Wetlands, Bark River, Oak Woodlands

Focus Areas

- 1) Centennial Park
 - 2) Northwest Park
 - 3) Hartbrook Park
 - 4) Bark River Park
 - 5) Penbrook Park
 - 6) Nottingham Park
 - 7) Cottonwood Wayside
 - A) Cottonwood Wayside – NGO* Owned
 - B) Maple Wayside – NGO* Owned
- * NGO – Non-governmental organization



Centennial Park



Key Attributes

Classification: Community Park

Area: 14.9 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~1.2 Acres)
Bark River

Recreational Amenities:

Developed Park Areas (ballfield, playground, restrooms)

Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) adjacent to natural areas along Bark River

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Strip of primary environmental corridor along Bark River
- Bark River located on west side of Park and includes areas of natural habitat
- Some invasive species along Bark River (buckthorn and Japanese knotweed)

Recreational Features:

- Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) adjacent to Bark River
- Connections to Bark River Greenway and boardwalk to the south

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to south, Bark River and floodways to north and west, Residential/light commercial to east

Opportunity Uses

- Access point for Bark River
- Select viewing points cleared to allow view of River

Proposed Actions

- Selective clearing of invasive brush to support view of Bark River - keep areas of natural habitat undisturbed
- Clean-up of trash/garbage along the river way
- Planting of buffer grasses along the west side of the paved trail where mowed grasses are currently present.
- Provide signage related to environmental corridors and invasive species

Northwest Park



Key Attributes
Classification: Undeveloped Park
Area: 5.5 acres

ECOS Features:
No significant features

Recreational Amenities:
Currently undeveloped

<p>Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)</p> <p>Environmental Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hills and aspen / pine woodlands• Stormwater retention pond• No environmental corridors• Some invasive species (buckthorn) <p>Recreational Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undeveloped trails• Wildlife viewing <p>Adjacent Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residential to north and west, Campus Drive to east and south
<p>Opportunity Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wildlife and bird sanctuary
<p>Proposed Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential to install wildlife / bird boxes to encourage passive use as bird sanctuary

Hartbrook Park



Key Attributes
Classification: Community Park
Area: 10.1 acres
ECOS Features:
Environmental Corridors (~4 Acres)
Bark River
Recreational Amenities:
Developed Park Areas (ballfield, playground, restrooms, picnic areas)
Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) and unpaved trail in natural area adjacent to Bark River

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)
Environmental Features:

- Well maintained and cleared woodlands – clear efforts have been made to minimize invasive species
- Scenic overlook of the Bark River
- Primary environmental corridor and Bark River floodway
- Native flora and wildflower near river

Recreational Features:

- Paved trail (Ice Age Trail) and unpaved trail adjacent to Bark River
- Connections to Bark River Greenway and boardwalk to the north

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to north and west, developed park and Bark River to east

Opportunity Uses

- Park could serve for educational purposes – Bark River/Habitat signage could be present across river in formal park
- Ideal park for environmental education of younger children
- Possible location for art-walk along Ice Age Trail

Proposed Actions

- Provide educational signage and encourage exploration of environmental areas
- Engage with adjacent property owners
- Find longer-term “sponsor” to help with park maintenance
- Provide signage related to environmental corridors and invasive species

Bark River Park



Environmental Corridor shown in green

Key Attributes

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Area: 13.9 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~3.6 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Developed Park Areas (ballfield, restrooms)

Paved trails (Ice Age Trail) and unpaved trail in natural area adjacent to Bark River

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Area of primary environmental corridor
- Area of woodland adjacent to Bark River
- Mulched trail along Bark River (maintenance is a challenge)

Recreational Features:

- Formal paved trail (Ice Age Trail) and benches along river further to the South of the park for viewing the Bark River
- Woodchip pathways connect to Ice Age Trail, but are challenging to maintain as they get washed away
- Pedestrian bridges across the Bark River link formal park to environmental areas

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to west, village parkway to south, school to east and Hwy 16 to north.

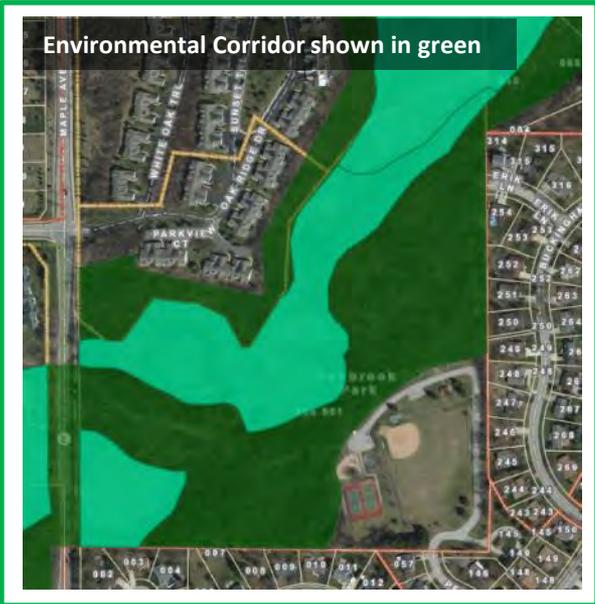
Opportunity Uses

- Potential launch point for Kayaks into Bark River – challenges navigating under the culvert under E. Capitol Drive to south as the river gets shallow and rocky

Proposed Actions

- Improved signage to provide information about environmental areas and Bark River floodway
- Engage with Village of Hartland BID to investigate sponsorship opportunities and/or for BID members to support maintenance
- Provide signage related to environmental corridors and invasive species

Penbrook Park



Key Attributes

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Area: 28.8 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~24.8 Acres)

Upland Oak Woodlands (15.9 Acres)

Wetlands (~8.9 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Developed Park Area (ballfield, playground)

Formal and informal trails that lead to wetlands and Ice Age Trail along Maple Rd

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Significant area of primary environmental corridor
- Oak and hickory woodlands, wetlands, and cattail marshes
- Uplands have significant presence of invasive species (buckthorn)
- Some significant trees in distress / exhibiting signs of disease
- Exceptional native flora observed around marshes
- Provides stormwater management for Hartridge Subdivision

Recreational Features:

- Limited formal trails and public access into conservancy areas
- Paved pathway connects playing field and playground to Maple Ave and Ice Age trail on west-side of park
- Current informal trail network difficult to access and walk
- Trash/garbage presence and indications of improper uses

Adjacent Land Use:

- Private properties of Hartridge to north, east and south, Oak Ridge to northwest and Maple road to west

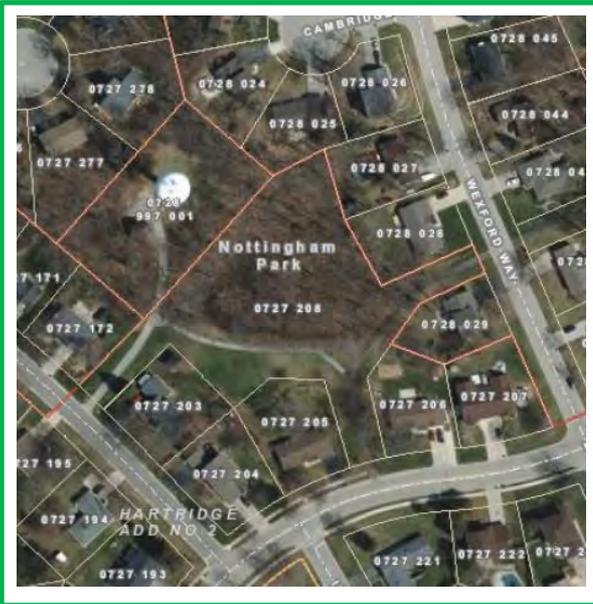
Opportunity Uses

- Increase ability to view wildlife areas and wetland areas
- Formalize trail network and provide access into conservation area
- Natural extension of the Ice Age Trail and Ice Age Wetlands
- Improve the overall health of the woodlands and conservation area

Proposed Actions

- Improve informal trail network on public lands (remove trash, wood chip)
- Provide scenic overlook of wetland areas accessible from formal park
- Clear buckthorn to open up accessibility of conservation areas and wetlands
- Selective clearing around large oaks to maintain health of large oaks
- Provide signage related to environmental corridors and invasive species
- Engage with adjacent private property owners

Nottingham Park



Key Attributes

Classification: Mini Park

Area: 1.8 acres

ECOS Features:

Wooded Areas (~1 Acre)

Recreational Amenities:

Paved trails

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Oak woodland
- Degraded with significant presence of invasive species (buckthorn)

Recreational Features:

- Formal trails and public access connect with Hartridge subdivision
- No signage for park

Adjacent Land Use:

- Surrounded by private properties of Hartridge and Village of Hartland water tower

Opportunity Uses

- Park currently serving intended purpose.

Proposed Actions

- Limited select clearing around large oaks
- Engage with surrounding homeowners

Cottonwood Wayside – Village Owned



Key Attributes

Classification: Conservancy Area

Area: 23.3 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~13.7 Acres)

Upland Oak Woodlands (~11.8 Acres)

Wetlands (~1.9 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Covered Picnic Area and scenic overlooks

Formal and informal trails that lead to Ice Age Wetlands

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Significant area of primary environmental corridor
- Oak woodlands adjacent to Ice Age Wetlands (owned by various)
- Significant efforts to clear invasive species (buckthorn)
- Man-made wetland area (stormwater pond) provides stormwater management for Industrial Park to south
- Wildlife encouraged (Chimney swift tower, owl/bird boxes), along with natural wildlife habitat and downed trees

Recreational Features:

- Extensive formal trails and public access into Ice Age Wetlands
- Woodchip pathways connect to Ice Age Wetlands and across street to Ice Age Trail and Maple Wayside
- Limited formal signage and information along trail

Adjacent Land Use:

- Industrial Park to south, Ice Age Wetlands to north and west, Cottonwood road to east

Opportunity Uses

- Increase use of wetland / stormwater pond
- Access point for Bark River
- Convert farm field into wildlife prairie
- Expand trail system around retention pond
- Expand trail system to the north to connect with the WCLC property

Proposed Actions

- Signage/bulletin board – provide information about events
- Coordination with IATA/WCLC/Village of Hartland/WDNR Forestry
- Engage with surrounding industrial properties (corporate engagement)
- Develop plan to expand trail network and link to surrounding non-governmental organization (NGO) properties

Cottonwood Wayside – NGO Owned

A



Key Attributes

Classification: Conservancy Area

Area: ~160 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~160 Acres)

Upland Oak Woodlands (~14.5 Acres)

Wetlands (~145.5 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Scenic overlooks

Formal and informal trails in Ice Age

Wetlands

Boardwalk

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Significant area of primary environmental corridor
- Oak woodlands and Ice Age Wetlands (owned by various)
- Significant efforts to clear invasive species (buckthorn)
- Unique oak wood island in wetlands area, springs along boardwalk
- Wildlife encouraged (owl/bird boxes), along with natural wildlife habitat and downed trees
- Bark river runs through wetlands

Recreational Features:

- Extensive formal trails and boardwalks within Ice Age Wetlands
- Woodchip pathways in uplands connect to Ice Age Wetlands and Village Parking lot
- Limited formal signage and information along trail

Adjacent Land Use:

- Industrial Parks to north and south, Cottonwood Ave to east, Hwy 83 to west

Opportunity Uses

- Formalize the trail that leads to the Bark River and use of benches that have scenic overlook

Proposed Actions

- Coordination with IATA/WCLC/Village of Hartland/WDNR Forestry
- Engage with surrounding industrial properties (corporate engagement)
- Improve signage and update to highlight environmental features
- Improve condition of boardwalk in places (IATA)
- Perform burns/maintenance according to restoration plan for the area

Maple Wayside – NGO Owned

B



Key Attributes

Classification: Conservancy Area

Area: 28.9 acres

ECOS Features:

Environmental Corridors (~39.2 Acres)

Upland Oak Woodlands (~9.0 Acres)

Wetlands (~30.2 Acres)

Recreational Amenities:

Scenic overlooks

Ice Age Trail

Current Conditions Assessment (2016/17)

Environmental Features:

- Significant area of primary environmental corridor
- Oak woodlands adjacent to Ice Age Wetlands (owned by IATA)
- Some efforts to clear invasive species (buckthorn)
- Excellent example of glacial moraine
- Bark River runs through northern edge of the wetlands

Recreational Features:

- Ice Age Trail along south side of conservancy is poorly maintained and boardwalk sections need repairs
- Scenic overlook of wetlands from top of the moraine

Adjacent Land Use:

- Residential to south, Cottonwood Ave to west, Maple Ave to east and residential to the north.

Opportunity Uses

- Educational use for Ice Age geology (moraine)

Proposed Actions

- Ice Age Trail needs maintenance
- Selective clearing around large oaks to maintain health of large oaks
- Maintain the handicap deck overlook
- Repair/maintain signage

Attachment A - Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
“Plan on it” Fact Sheet for Environmental Corridors

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

LIFELINES OF THE NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

A SERIES OF FACT SHEETS ON REGIONAL PLANNING ISSUES IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

WHAT ARE THEY?

Environmental corridors are areas in the landscape containing especially high value natural, scenic, historic, scientific, and recreational features. In Southeastern Wisconsin they generally lie along major stream valleys, around major lakes, and in the Kettle Moraine area.

From the air, environmental corridors appear as long intertwining ribbons of natural vegetation and surface waters. They contain the best remaining woodlands and wetlands, wildlife habitats, undeveloped shorelands and floodlands, groundwater recharge and discharge areas, and steeply sloped lands in the Region.

To better understand the concept behind environmental corridors, the term “corridor” becomes important. In buildings, corridors are places of concentrated activity, where people move back and forth. They link important destinations and often have adjoining rooms, which rely upon their passageway function.

So it is with environmental corridors. High value lakes, wetlands, prairies, and woodlands become more valuable when linked by corridors of concentrated



natural resource activity. Like beads or jewels on a necklace, the best resource features are strung together and actually become part of a larger functioning system.

Fish and wildlife, songbirds, native plant distribution, and even clean water are all dependent upon movement through environmental corridors—and upon the vital functions they perform.

RECOVERING FROM OLD THREATS—FACING NEW ONES

The first European settlers in Southeastern Wisconsin encountered a Region of vast natural resources. Soon afterward, however, the greatest of historic environmental changes took place with land clearing and sod breaking.

Yet a new equilibrium was established through compact cities and an agricultural hinterland laced with environmental corridors. These corridors were perhaps not as economically buildable or farmable as other lands; regardless, they were preserved or healed-over with time. Serving as refuges of surprising landscape diversity, and forming the seed source or genetic pool for native plants and animals, environmental corridors performed benefits far outweighing their size.

That relative cultural and natural harmony lasted more than 100 years, but in recent decades it has been threatened by urban sprawl—causing other societal problems as well. To risk losing what remains locally of the natural environment, while relying on “heading north” for outdoor recreation, is flawed. Many people lack the time—or the means—to go elsewhere. So the problem boils down to issues as basic as some children missing the opportunity to chase butterflies, catch tadpoles, or play in a woods. Against this, saving environmental corridors offers some insurance.

HOW DO THEY BENEFIT US?

Recreational use is enhanced by the continuous nature of environmental corridors. This extends the quality of hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, and even touring by bicycle or motor vehicle where parkways exist. Beyond the features already mentioned, environmental corridors may also contain historic sites and structures, and scenic vistas.

Environmental corridors are in effect a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base. Protection and proper management of the resources found within them helps prevent serious environmental problems.

For example, maintenance of corridor wetlands as open space will allow them to function to their full natural capacity. The benefits may be protected wildlife habitat and fish spawning beds, filtration of stormwater runoff, storage of floodwater, and the preservation of diverse, rare, or endangered plant communities. *Wetlands in environmental corridors may contain several levels of legal protection. And, it should be noted that not all regulated wetlands lie within these corridors.*

Saving high quality woodlands provides many complementary benefits. These include scenic beauty, upland plant and animal habitat, and protection against soil erosion that occurs with their loss. Unseen, but vitally effective, is the forest's infiltration of precipitation for groundwater recharge. This provides clean, cool groundwater inflow to lakes, streams, and wetlands, and replenishes well water supplies.



LAYING NECESSARY GROUNDWORK

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has been a pioneer nationally in identifying and advocating the protection of environmental corridors. Once they are delineated—that is, accurately mapped—then informed planning and policy decisions can be made regarding these resources. At a regional level, such information has been available since 1966, with ever-greater refinement achieved over the years. Improvements have been due to ongoing research and field records, local or project planning, and new tools such as detailed topographic maps, including computerized land records.

The Commission has identified what have come to be known as “primary environmental corridors,” “secondary environmental corridors,” and “isolated natural resource areas.”

- **Primary environmental corridors** contain concentrations of our most significant natural resources. They are at least 400 acres in size, at least two miles long, and at least 200 feet wide.
- **Secondary environmental corridors** contain significant but smaller concentrations of natural resources. They are at least 100 acres in size and at least one mile long, unless serving to link primary corridors.
- **Isolated natural resource areas** contain significant remaining resources apart from environmental corridors. They are at least five acres in size and at least 200 feet wide.

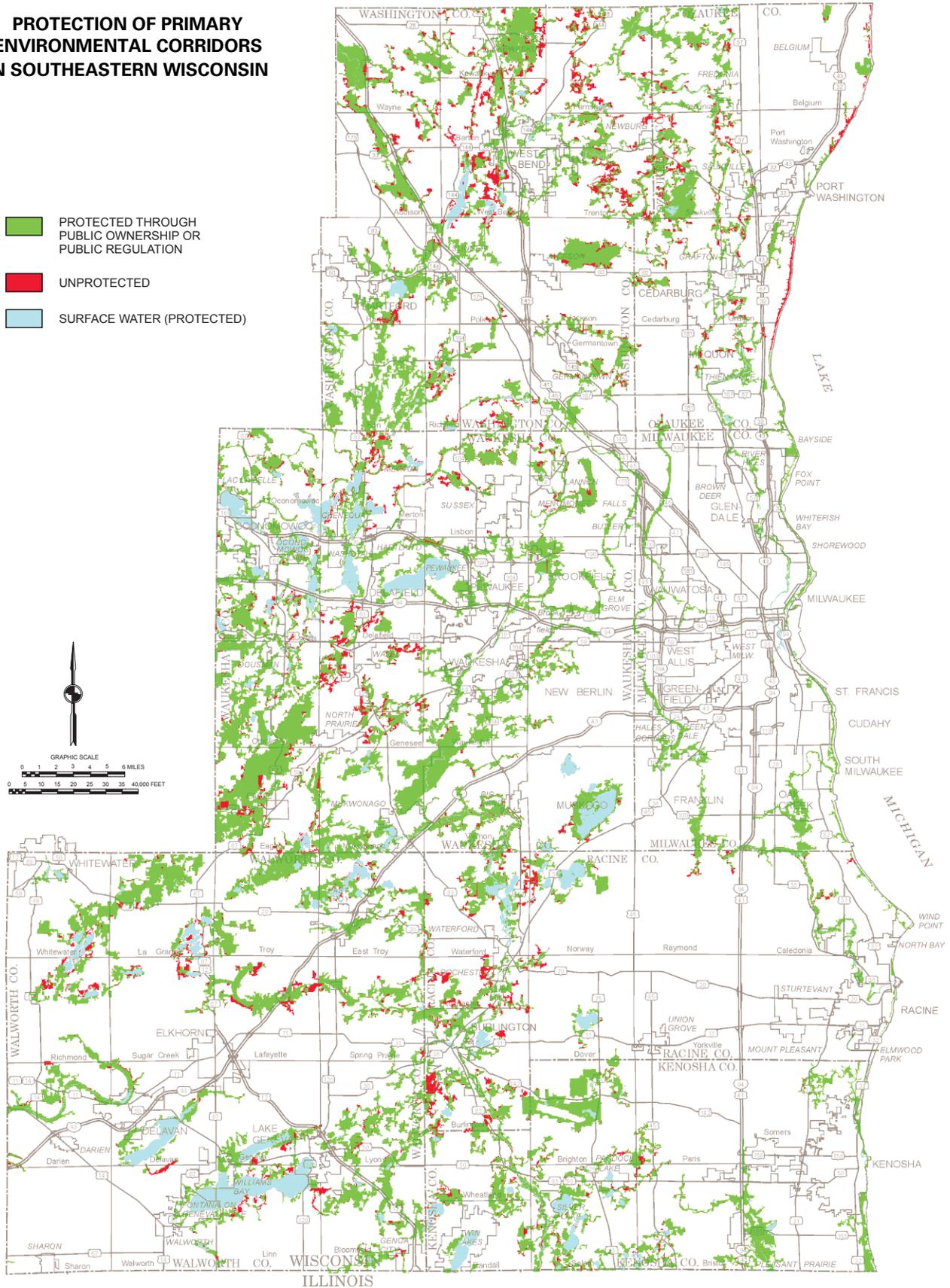
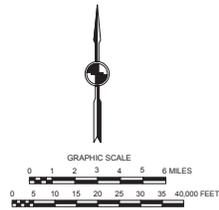
Because these delineations are important, county and local government offices frequently call upon the Regional Planning Commission staff to verify and field stake the boundaries of environmentally sensitive lands. The refinements then are recorded and become part of the growing regional data base.

A SERIOUS CALL TO ACTION

Simply put, environmental corridor identification and protection helps ensure the continuing natural beauty and cultural heritage of our Region. It also helps prevent serious and costly problems that result when urban development is allowed to encroach. If protected, environmental corridors add value to adjacent urban development and may be incorporated into new development as private park and open space areas.

PROTECTION OF PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

- PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OR PUBLIC REGULATION
- UNPROTECTED
- SURFACE WATER (PROTECTED)



Many important actions have been taken by the concerned agencies and units of government in accordance with the adopted regional land use plan to ensure the preservation of the primary environmental corridors in the Region. By 2000, about 350 square miles, or about 87 percent of all primary environmental corridor lands in the Region, were fully or partially protected through public ownership, State/local shoreland wetland zoning and floodplain zoning, Federal wetland regulations, and State utility extension policies. This map is highly generalized; detailed delineations exist for all communities in Southeastern Wisconsin.

The thought of losing our remaining primary and secondary environmental corridors is a serious prospect. Such loss should be sobering due not only to the greater development hazards in the corridors, but also their special value and irreplaceable nature. Further, any losses may transcend the immediate site and reverberate throughout a corridor. Like a chain which can be weakened or broken subject to the condition of its links, the environmental corridor concept is played out on the landscape.

Protection of environmental corridors has been a long-standing principal recommendation of the Regional Planning Commission. It is fundamental to the regional land use plan adopted by all seven counties in Southeastern Wisconsin. Primary environmental corridors, particularly, should not be altered in any way that measurably diminishes their natural attributes and societal benefits. Often, this will involve preservation or management to protect native plant and animal communities.

At times, it is recognized that minor compromises can be negotiated to achieve a greater or more reasonable protection goal. For example, accepting environmental losses on small parcels may be the very action required to permanently preserve large adjoining land tracts; or losses to enable needed public projects can sometimes be mitigated or offset by gains at other locations. Still, the straight-forward protection against urban or agricultural encroachment into these natural remnants is more often called for.



DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Urban development in environmental corridors poses many potential problems. Among these are:

- Poor drainage and flooding;
- Pollution of surface and groundwater sources;
- Structural failure of roadways and buildings;
- Excessive infiltration of water into sanitary sewerage systems;
- Malfunctioning onsite septic systems;
- Wet basements and lots; and
- Trees toppled onto homesites.

The latter may be an ongoing problem with building in a woods. Root systems and the remaining trees in general are often weakened by construction. This is coupled with intruding wind “tunnels” or openings that subject nearby trees to gusts they have never previously felt—and against which they may lack the growth form to withstand.

PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Fortunately, the message regarding environmental corridors has been received and embraced by many. About 87 percent of the primary environmental corridors in Southeastern Wisconsin have received some level of protection thus far (see map). Yet the remaining corridors—including upland woods and some key outdoor recreation sites—may prove among the most difficult to preserve. Other areas enjoy only weak or interim protection that needs strengthening.

Specifically, it is recommended that the lowland portions of all corridors and isolated natural resource areas—lands which are floodplains and wetlands—not be filled or drained. They should be kept free from urban development of any kind except, for example, unobstructive improvements allowing recreational access to public parklands.

It is recommended that the upland portions of primary environmental corridors also be preserved. These lands should not be developed, except for residential use at a density no greater than one household per five acres. Even then, unique resource features should be protected, public ownership or larger lot sizes remain preferable, and limited disturbances within delineated corridors will

cause less harm. Conservation or cluster development may be a good option. This practice shifts all permitted houses to a portion of a parcel, while preserving open space on the remainder.

It is further recommended that local governments consider measures to protect the upland portions of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

Implementation of environmental corridor recommendations may occur through a variety of means. Primary environmental corridors are considered *permanently preserved* when they are:

- Publicly owned as park, outdoor recreation, or related open space lands;
- Publicly leased on a long-term basis for green-space use;
- Protected through a local floodplain and wetland zoning ordinance containing the regional plan preservation recommendations; or
- Protected as private park and open space areas in subdivision plats.

Primary environmental corridors are considered *temporarily preserved* if they are:

- Protected through local conservancy district zoning;
- Part of a private park, outdoor recreation, or related open space area;
- Protected through a local park and outdoor recreation zone; or
- Part of an exclusive agricultural or country estate zoning district requiring lots five acres or larger per dwelling unit.

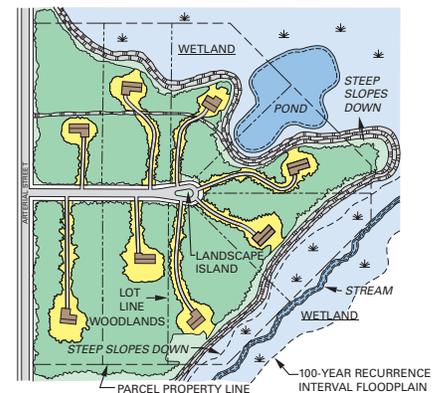
In addition, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources works to protect primary environmental corridors while evaluating public sanitary sewer extension proposals. Essentially, the Department requires that the regional plan's primary environmental corridor protection and development density limitations be met before State approval of sewer extensions is granted. At times, this State policy has the effect of imposing more stringent development limitations than local zoning.

COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

Residential development at an overall density of no more than one unit per five buildable acres may be permitted in environmental corridors— if it is sensitive to natural conditions

ACCEPTABLE

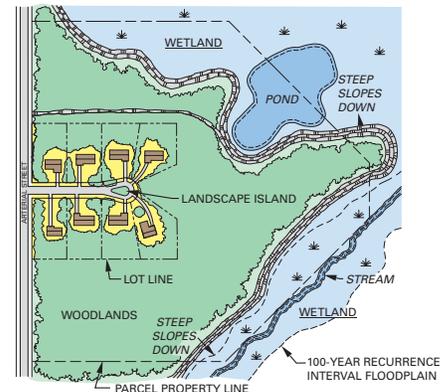
Conventional five-acre or larger lot size design with full area individually owned and managed



Protection above is at least temporarily secured with very low density development. Wetlands and steep slopes are avoided while upland woods are largely preserved. Losses due to access drives, fragmentation, and future alteration may be of concern.

BETTER

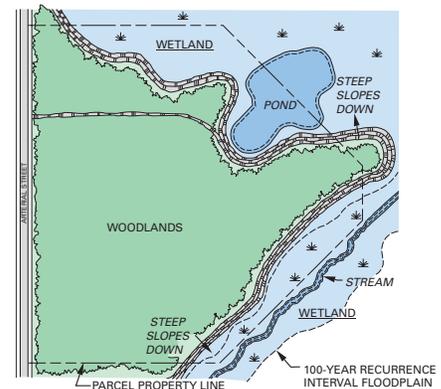
Clustered one-acre or smaller lot size design, with common open space, netting one unit or less per five otherwise buildable acres



Impacts with conservation subdivisions are more intensive in a confined area, making recovery of natural character harder there. But, most upland woods remain intact and undisturbed. Screening allows both residential privacy and natural views from the highway.

BEST

Purchase or easement of development rights, so buildings lie elsewhere in a community, not inside the corridor



Quick repair of disturbed sites using native landscape plantings is wise for all corridor developments. However, that merely helps offset environmental losses. Other options may completely preserve a parcel, with compensation for unutilized development potential.

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS



These photographs typify the two types of primary environmental corridors in the Region. The corridor in the top photo is in an urban area and consists of the Menomonee River Parkway along the Menomonee River west of the “Old Village” area of the City of Wauwatosa. Parkway and corridor lands such as these provide an attractive setting for adjacent residential development and contain conveniently located recreational activities. Much of the natural floodplain of the Menomonee River in this location is also located within the parkway. The corridor in the bottom photo follows the Milwaukee River valley in a rural setting south of the Village of Fredonia in Ozaukee County. The wetlands, woodlands, and other resources found in such corridors provide important wildlife habitat, as well as an attractive setting for very low-density rural residential development.

IMPROVING UPON NATURE'S BEST— IT MAY BE POSSIBLE

Though environmental corridors are like chains which may be jeopardized by weak links, they differ sometimes in the potential to be strengthened. The establishment of adjoining “buffer” or protective zones can widen delineated environmental corridors over time. This happens through the processes of soil stabilization and plant succession or “naturalization.”¹ Likewise, conservation practices like reforestation, wetland restoration, and reserve programs for highly erodible or flood prone croplands may benefit environmental corridors and the valuable functions they perform.

One of the greatest opportunities for improvement may be seen in reestablishing natural corridors along streams. The resource potential and physical limitations there for other uses can offer gains along two fronts:

- Realizing environmental benefits; and
- Avoiding costly development or agricultural problems.

Particularly effective may be an already natural stream corridor which can be widened to fit environmental corridor criteria—or a crucial gap that can be filled to link existing corridors or create a new one from otherwise inadequate segments.

The stringent criteria applied to delineating environmental corridors should suggest an urgency for preserving these major arteries of the natural ecosystem. Nevertheless, any protection or gains for the Region’s key natural resource features is helpful. The size, extent, uniqueness, potential for outdoor recreation, and full benefits of an area should be carefully considered before altering it. The degree of impact should be minimized, and disturbed ground quickly repaired or revegetated. Finally, where protective buffering or other improvements are possible, such actions collectively hold promise.

¹*Protection of rare and endangered species or plant communities, notably prairies, sometimes requires management to halt the advance of plant succession or to remove nonnative and competing species.*

THE BOTTOM LINE

Failing to preserve environmental corridors just does not make sense. Put differently, developing them is illogical:

- Environmental corridors are limited, irreplaceable resources.
- There is ample developable land without infringing on them.
- Natural limitations often make their development more difficult or costly.
- They are the last, good foothold for many native plant and animal communities.
- The beauty and diversity of our Region suffers a loss, with their loss.
- The very resources and natural amenities sought by development can be destroyed by that development.

- The public loss of nearby outdoor recreation opportunities may never be recovered.
- Everyone may pay in hidden ways to service and maintain private development in environmental corridors.

Within every governmental jurisdiction or community, some residences will always be more costly to service than others. Those placed in environmental corridors are likely to entail high costs. Even in urban areas, they can often be the most difficult, limited-point-of-entry, sparsely settled, or end-of-the-line locations (geography and hydrology may simply dictate it—which is why development is inadvisable in the first place).

From road construction and maintenance, to emergency, postal delivery, and school bus services—and from providing telephone, electricity, and heating fuel, to solid waste collection, or sewer and water services, if available—all risk costing *everyone* more if environmental corridors are developed.

FINAL REFLECTIONS

It would not be practical or even possible to preserve every last natural remnant in the Region. Nor is that being recommended. In fact, some creative compromises may accommodate both development and environmental objectives.

For example, when protection of environmental corridors is a condition of the approval process for subdivision plats, several good things happen. The corridors keep performing their valuable natural functions, developments sensitive to the environment are enabled, and private parks or open spaces are formally preserved. Commitments like careful siting of structures, native landscape plantings, and stormwater detention ponds may also enhance wildlife habitat or help offset losses. In the end, such subdivisions and the residences within them tend to be more attractive and valuable.

So whether interests are rural or urban, public or private, and environmentally or economically driven, common ground exists in environmental corridors. Reasonable debate concludes that, over time, corridor preservation and wise management will pay greatly. The continuing vitality and beauty of the Region are at stake—as well as nearby open space and outdoor recreation opportunities for all.



ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AT A GLANCE

For natural resources, environmental corridors represent the “best of the rest”—the remaining areas warranting strong protection.

Primary Environmental Corridors

400+ acres
2+ miles long
200+ feet wide
Often contain many key features

Secondary Environmental Corridors

100+ acres (possibly smaller and
1+ mile long shorter if primary links)
Contain a number of key features

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

5+ acres
200+ feet wide
Contain at least a couple key features

Key Features

- Lakes, rivers, and streams
- Undeveloped shorelands and floodlands
- Wetlands
- Woodlands
- Prairie remnants
- Wildlife habitat
- Rugged terrain and steep slopes
- Unique landforms or geological formations
- Unfarmed poorly drained and organic soil
- Existing outdoor recreation sites
- Potential outdoor recreation sites
- Significant open spaces
- Historic sites and structures
- Outstanding scenic areas and vistas



“Plan on It” is a citizen fact sheet series produced by the University of Wisconsin-Extension working with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Its purposes are to summarize and convey information, broaden avenues for public involvement, and serve as a general reference on important planning matters. For questions regarding content or further information, please contact: Gary K. Korb, UW-Extension Regional Planning Educator, W239 N1812 Rockwood Drive, P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53187-1607; Telephone—(262) 547-6721; FAX—(262) 547-1103, E-Mail—gkorb@sewrpc.org; or visit www.sewrpc.org/regionallandinfo/; (rev. 6/04).



Attachment B - Waukesha County Zoning Code (relevant text)

2.02 Specific words and phrases.

(37) Environmental Corridors: Environmental corridors (Primary, Secondary and Isolated Natural Resource Areas) are concentrations of key significant natural resource elements including surface water such as lakes, streams, and rivers and their associated undeveloped floodlands and shorelands; woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat; prairie remnants; areas of groundwater discharge and recharge; unfarmed wet, poorly drained and organic soils, rugged terrain and high relief topography; and significant geological formations and physiographic features. In general, Primary Environmental Corridors are concentrations of significant natural resources at least 400 acres in area, at least two miles in length, and at least 200 feet in width. Secondary Environmental Corridors are concentrations of significant natural resources at least 100 acres in area and at least one mile in length (possibly smaller and shorter if considered a primary link). Isolated Natural Resource Areas are concentrations of significant natural resources at least five acres in area and at least 200 feet in width. Generalized Environmental Corridor boundaries are mapped by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, typically at five-year intervals, and precise boundaries are field delineated by, or reviewed and approved by, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Staff. A description of the processes for further defining and delineating Primary and Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas is set forth in the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's Technical Record, Volume 4, No. 2, and is incorporated herein by reference.

(Amended by Enrolled Ordinance 169-46, effective 09/09/2014.)

SECTION 6.7 EC ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR DISTRICT

6.71 Purpose and Intent.

The EC Environmental Corridor District, as mapped or intended to be mapped, includes non-wetland/floodplain Primary and Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas as defined in this Ordinance, and is intended to be used to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore significant woodlands, upland wildlife habitat areas, scenic overlooks, slopes exceeding twelve percent (12%), and upland wooded areas, while also affording an opportunity to use the site for limited residential purposes, in concert with the goal and intent of the Regional Land Use Plan, Comprehensive Development Plan for Waukesha County, or locally adopted plan, which recommends that residential densities in such areas not exceed one unit per five (5) acres for all parcels which lie entirely within the Environmental Corridor. Where questions arise as to the exact location or boundary of an Environmental Corridor, the extent and location of such corridors shall be refined and finally determined by infield investigation by the Zoning Administrator or his/her designee, and a notation shall be made on the District Zoning Map of the Waukesha County Zoning Code indicating that such a determination has been made for future reference and map amendment purposes.

(Section 6.71 was amended by Enrolled Ordinance 171-38, effective 9/28/16.)

6.72 Use Regulations.

(1) Permitted Uses:

(A) Any uses permitted in the C-1 Conservancy District except that, whenever possible, pasturing and grazing of Livestock shall be located outside of the Environmental Corridor.

(B) Single family dwellings.

(C) Keeping of Poultry and Livestock on not less than five (5) acres of land where there shall be no more than one (1) head of Livestock or twenty (20) Poultry for the first three (3) acres of land, and one (1) additional head of Livestock or twenty (20) additional Poultry for each additional one (1) acre of land thereafter. The keeping of hogs, male goats or Fur-bearing Animals shall not be permitted.

(D) The following Accessory Buildings and uses, subject to the conditions specified:

1. Private Garages, when located on the same lot, and not involving the conduct of a business; provided, however, that no Private Garage shall be erected unless that Principal Building to which such garage is an Accessory Use has been erected or is to be erected simultaneously with said garage.

2. Quarters for household or farm employees; provided, however, that such quarters shall be occupied only by individuals employed full time on the premises and their families.

3. Stables, barns, or poultry houses, which house Livestock or Poultry, shall not be less than fifty (50) feet from an adjacent property line.

(E) A Sign in accordance with Section 7.01(1)(G).

(F) Hobby Kennel in accordance with Section 7.01(1)(I).

(G) Guesthouses are prohibited in the EC Environmental Corridor District.

(H) The establishment and enhancement of public parks and recreation areas, wilderness or walk-in unimproved boat access sites, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game preserves, and wildlife habitat areas, provided that any tree and vegetation removal and subsequent restoration done in the EC Environmental Corridor District and any improvements and/or construction shall be approved by the County Zoning Administrator before beginning any development activities. Vegetative restoration may be allowed within the corridor for the purpose of improving wildlife habitat or to otherwise enhance wildlife values provided all necessary permits are obtained and said activities shall only be approved after review and approval and issuance of all permits, as required. Roads and trails to service the recreational and wildlife areas, etc. may be permitted, but said Roads and trails may not include vegetation removal or other construction activity within the corridor without obtaining all approvals, as required.

6.73 Building Location.

(1) Road Setback:

(A) Fifty (50) feet minimum, with the following exceptions when measured from a Local Road:

1. Thirty-five (35) feet minimum if the Lot is part of a subdivision recorded after October 1, 2016.

2. Thirty-five (35) feet minimum if the Lot is served by sewer.

(B) Section 3.09(1) for additional regulations and exceptions.

(2) Wetland Setback:

(A) Seventy-five (75) feet minimum.

(B) Section 3.09(2) for additional regulations and exceptions.

(3) Offset:

(A) Thirty-five (35) feet minimum. In the case of existing legal nonconforming principal or accessory Structures that are less than the required thirty-five (35) foot minimum, an extension or addition may be allowed closer than thirty-five (35) feet as long as said extension or addition does not extend or encroach closer to the Side Lot Line than the existing Structure to which it is attached, at its closest point as measured in this Ordinance, and in no case shall be less than twenty (20) feet unless a Special Exception is granted by the Board of Adjustment to allow such extension or addition and with the requirement that all of the disturbance regulations of Section 6.7 of this Ordinance be met as applicable.

(B) Section 3.09(3) for additional regulations and exceptions.

(Section 6.73 was amended by Enrolled Ordinance 171-38, effective 9/28/16.)

6.74 Height Regulations.

The regulations and exceptions of Section 3.10 apply.

(Section 6.74 was amended by Enrolled Ordinance 171-38, effective 9/28/16.)

6.75 Area Regulations.

(1) Floor Area and Building Footprint:

(A) Minimum Floor Area Required for Single-family Dwelling:

1. First floor: Eight hundred and fifty (850) square feet.

2. Total: Eleven hundred (1,100) square feet.

(B) Maximum Building Footprint Permitted:

Lots that are less than two (2) acres in area are restricted to a maximum Building Footprint of seventeen and one half percent (17.5%), or eleven (1,100) square feet, whichever is greater, unless preservation of Green Space limitations are more restrictive.

(C) Additional regulations and exceptions from Section 3.11 apply.

(2) Lot size and Density:

(A) Minimum area:

The overall density of parcels lying entirely within the Environmental Corridor shall be no greater than one (1) dwelling unit per five (5) acres of corridor area with no Lot Area being less than two (2) acres in size. On parcels which contain area outside of the Environmental Corridor or partially within the Environmental Corridor and in a zoning category requiring less than a five (5) acre Lot, the five (5) acre density requirement shall not apply and the Lot can be the size required for that adjacent zoning category, as determined by the Zoning Administrator, as long as any Land Altering Activity and/or building envelopes are located outside of the corridor area and appropriately restricted as such on the face of the Certified Survey Map, Subdivision Plat or other document approved by the Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission or the Zoning Administrator and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds. The overall goal of this requirement is to obtain a maximum density of building activity within the Environmental Corridor of not more than one (1) dwelling unit for each five (5) acres of Environmental Corridor lands.

(B) Lands which lie within a larger parcel or tract of land, the remainder of which is zoned either FLP Farmland Preservation District or FLC Farmland Conservancy District, shall have a minimum (gross) parcel size of thirty-five (35) acres.

(3) Preservation of Green Space:

(A) The maximum area of disturbance in the EC Environmental Corridor District for all Land Altering Activities and vegetative removal, including building sites, septic areas, and drive areas, shall be the greater of fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet or fifteen percent (15%) of a parcel's area, up to a maximum of thirty-two thousand six hundred seventy (32,670) square feet, and a deed restriction shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds describing the permitted area of disturbance at the time of Zoning Permit issuance.

(B) For parcels which lie partially within and partially outside of the EC Environmental Corridor District, the area of disturbance as described in subsection 3(A) above shall be limited to that area outside of the EC Environmental Corridor District unless otherwise permitted by a building envelope on a certified survey map, subdivision plat, or other document, or unless the developable area of a parcel (that area that is not constrained by zoning district setback and offset requirements and that is located outside of the EC Environmental Corridor District) is less than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet or is less than the area that is equal to fifteen percent (15%) of the area of a parcel, up to a maximum of thirty-two thousand six hundred seventy (32,670) square feet.

If the developable area on a Lot is less than the above specified thresholds, a maximum area of disturbance within the EC Environmental Corridor District, as described in subsection 3(A) above, up to the amount of area needed to achieve the greater of a fifteen thousand (15,000) square foot developable area or a developable area of fifteen percent (15%) of the area of the parcel, up to a maximum of 32,670 square feet of disturbance area, as described in subsection 3(A) above, may be permitted by the Zoning Administrator provided a deed restriction is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds describing and authorizing the area of disturbance. The maximum area of disturbance within the Environmental Corridor portion of such a Lot shall be determined by calculating the available

developable area that is located outside of the Environmental Corridor and subtracting the available developable area from the above described fifteen thousand (15,000) square foot or fifteen percent (15%) threshold.

(4) Tree and Vegetation Cutting and Removal:

(A) All tree and native brush and understory vegetation cutting and removal within the EC Environmental Corridor District shall require a Zoning Permit, in accordance with Section 3.03 of this Ordinance, prior to said activities commencing, with the following exceptions:

The cutting or removal of four (4) or fewer dead, dying or diseased trees from a single property within a one-year time period, the removal of invasive species, or the removal of vegetation necessitated by extension of utilities to public or private property shall not require a Zoning Permit. In addition, the Zoning Administrator may waive Zoning Permit requirements for tree cutting or vegetation removal in the event of widespread storm damage or for the cutting of trees that present a safety hazard.

(B) Tree and vegetation cutting or removal is regulated in order to protect natural beauty and wildlife habitat and to prevent erosion. Except for those activities conducted in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.75(3) above, tree and vegetation cutting and removal shall be limited to the cutting and removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees or vegetation; the cutting and removal of invasive species; or the cutting and removal of trees and vegetation related to the implementation of a forest management plan approved by the Zoning Administrator or his/her designee. Cutting and removal activities must demonstrate enhancement of the Environmental Corridor. The Zoning Administrator may consult with natural resource experts at the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission or other governmental agencies to determine the appropriateness of the proposed cutting or removal activities and to solicit recommendations regarding any required re-planting or restoration requirements in order to ensure that the project does not have an adverse impact on the natural environment.

(Section 6.7 was amended by Enrolled Ordinance 169-46, effective 09-09-2014.)

(Section 6.75(2)(B) was amended by Enrolled Ordinance 170-72, effective 12-31-15.)

(Section 6.75 was amended by Enrolled Ordinance 171-38, effective 9/28/16.)

SECTION 6.8 EC ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR OVERLAY DISTRICT

All parameters and requirements of Section 6.7 EC Environmental Corridor District shall apply to lands mapped EC Environmental Corridor Overlay District. If an in-field determination finds that all or a portion of a property within said overlay district is erroneously mapped, the field determined boundaries shall immediately become subject to the applicable district regulations, Lands with an underlying zoning designation of FLP Farmland Preservation District shall comply with the more restrictive parameters of the FLP District but shall be allowed limited disturbance within EC areas if authorized in accordance with Section 6.19(3)(D). All references to the EC District or EC Environmental Corridor District within this Ordinance shall also apply to the EC Environmental Corridor Overlay District.

(Section 6.8 was created by Enrolled Ordinance 170-72, effective 12-31-15.)

(Section 6.8 was amended by Enrolled Ordinance 171-38, effective 9/28/16.)

Attachment C - Example Letter to Community

Dear Hartland homeowner,

Out of (x number of) properties in Hartland, (y number) lay within an environmental corridor. Your property is one of these lucky few!

An Environmental Corridor you say? What is that?

Environmental corridors are connected natural areas that possess especially scenic or protected elements. This could mean rivers, woodlands, wetlands or other unique features. The environmental corridors in Hartland were identified by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWPRC).

Oh, no. Do I have to do extra work because my property is in a corridor?

Actually, in many ways it could mean less work. We want to preserve these areas as much as possible in their natural state. This means letting native trees and plants grow and NOT cutting them down in an attempt to increase lawn space (less mowing for you!). However, we encourage property owners to take a renewed interest in the uniqueness of being in a corridor and learn about what plant species are desirable and which are invasive. If, after learning more, you deem there are too many invasive plants on your property you may choose to take action.

How on earth will I learn about invasive species?!

Don't worry. We want to make this as painless as possible. Your neighbors (Brenda Buckthorn and Gina May Garlic-Mustard), are hosting an information session at their house on _____ . On that date you will learn how to identify invasive species and what you and your neighbors can do to stop their spread. Plus, you and your neighbors can rave about how cool it is to be in a corridor!!

Ugh. I'm an introvert. Do I really have to go to this?

Of course not!! There are many other ways you can learn about how to be an awesome steward in an environmental corridor. The website we think has the best information for our region is: www.yettobedetermined.org. Not a computer fan? We can provide a paper copy of information if you contact us at 262-367-xxxx.

Hartland is a beautiful village in a truly scenic part of the state. Working together we can ensure that our community continues to shine for years to come. Please don't hesitate to contact us for more information.

Sincerely,

The village? Our board? The woodland fairies?

Report for Nixon Park and Mill Pond Area

My wife and I walked the entire Nixon Park and Mill Pond area. We checked the restrooms, grounds and found that everything being extremely well cared for.

The only thing my wife noted was in the women's restroom near the splash pad was a faucet dripping.

The baseball field is in great shape. I spent some time talking with some students from Arrowhead HS and they gave me a thumbs up on the field. Glad the batting cage is now up and running. From last year to this year. Wow !!! I spotted a red canvas behind the 3rd base dugout ??? Does anyone know what that might be?

I also conversed with some women having a picnic lunch near the concert stage. They were very pleased how clean the play area and of course the picnic area was.

We took the walk way around the Mill Pond area which was also in good shape.

All in all things looked marvelous.

Duane Lawson

MEMO

TO: Village of Hartland Park and Recreation Board

FROM: Kelli Yogerst, Director of Recreation

DATE: September 28, 2017

SUBJECT: 2016 enrollment for Hartland Recreation Department and update on the partnership with the Hartland/Lakeside School District and the Village of Hartland Recreation Department.

In 2016, the Village of Hartland Recreation Department saw an increase of over 1,000 more participants than in 2015. The total enrollment for 2016 was 4,596 and in 2015 it was 3,574. The number of programs that were offered did increase from 269 in 2015 to 279 in 2016.

Out of the 279 programs in 2016, 61 of them were offered at Hartland/Lakeside School District facilities, compared to 2015 which 51 programs were offered. A total of 652 participants, 420 residents and 232 nonresidents, participated in the programs that were held at the Hartland/Lakeside School District facilities in 2016. This is in comparison to 2015 where 663 participants, 405 residents and 258 nonresidents, attended programs at the Hartland/Lakeside School District facilities. These enrollment and program numbers do not include the before and after school care program at Hartland South and Summer Afternoon Camp at North Shore Middle School, which the total for both programs was 1,152 in 2015 and 1,398 in 2016. This number represents duplicate children enrolled.

Currently, there are 899 participants who are considered residents because of the agreement the Village of Hartland and the Hartland Lakeside School District established in January 2013. This agreement allows those who are not Hartland residents, but pay taxes to the Hartland Lakeside School District, to be considered as a “resident” and receive the resident rate for all of Hartland Recreation Department’s programs.

It is certain that the access to the schools played a significant role in the ability to schedule programs, which assisted in the Recreation Department’s programming. While receiving access to the schools was not the sole reason why the increase in enrollment occurred, it was a major contributing factor.

The Hartland Recreation Department is excited to continue this partnership and feels it has been a positive experience for both parties. The Recreation Department feels that this partnership will continue to provide the residents of the Village and School District the opportunity for more programs and access to their schools.

CC:
David Cox
Glen Schillings

September 11, 2017

Hartbrook Park

- Parking lot and awning/picnic structure is in good condition. Bathrooms are in good condition, well maintained and clean.
- Both baseball fields are well maintained, grass is cut and there are minimal weeds. Fencing, dugouts, and bleachers are in good condition.
- The playground area has fresh wood chips and looks nice. The playground equipment is in good condition.
- The bridge going over the Bark River is in good condition.
- The trail/walkway is in good condition. Grass is cut approx. 10 feet on both sides of the trail and no weeds.
- Entering the walkway from the Hartbrook Dr, there are a few dead trees that could be removed.
- Overall the park is in very good condition.

Curt A. Gundrum