

Town of Ledgeview Park Committee



Parks and Recreation Plan 2007-2012

Prepared by the
Brown County Planning Commission
Planning and Land Services Department
305 E. Walnut Street
PO BOX 23600
Green Bay, WI 54305-3600
www.co.brown.wi.us/planning
Adopted August 21, 2007

In cooperation with the
Town of Ledgeview Park Committee

Town of Ledgeview Parks and Recreation Plan 2007-2012

August 21, 2007

**Prepared by the
Brown County Planning Commission**

**In cooperation with the
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Special acknowledgement is due to Sarah Burdette, Town Clerk/Administrator, for her contributions to this plan.

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CHUCK LAMINE, AICP

PLANNING DIRECTOR

August 21, 2007

Ms. Sarah K. Burdette, Clerk/Administrator
Town of Ledgeview
3700 Dickinson Road
De Pere, WI 54115

Dear Ms. Burdette:

On August 24, 2006, the Brown County Planning Commission entered into a contract with the Town of Ledgeview to assist the town in the preparation of a parks and recreation plan. Acting in accord with that contract, and under the direction of the Town of Ledgeview Park Committee, Brown County Planning Commission staff has now completed an update of that plan.

This report describes that plan. This report sets forth recommended park, trail, outdoor recreation, open space preservation, acquisition and development goals and objectives; presents pertinent information on the supply of, and the need for, park, recreation and open space lands and facilities; and identifies the roles that the town and other units and agencies of government should play in meeting the outdoor recreation and open space needs of the Town of Ledgeview.

The importance of this plan to the overall quality of life within the Town of Ledgeview cannot be overemphasized. Implementation of this plan would, over time, provide an integrated system of parks, open spaces, and recreation trails within the town — a system that would serve to preserve and enhance natural resource features, while providing residents an opportunity to participate in a wide range of wholesome outdoor recreational activities close to home.

The Brown County Planning Commission is pleased and proud to have been of assistance to the Town of Ledgeview in this effort.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chuck Lamine".

Chuck Lamine, AICP
Planning Director

Resolution # 2007-008

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
2007-2012 PARK AND RECREATION PLAN**

The Town Board of the Town of Ledgeview, do resolve as follows:

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Ledgeview, Wisconsin, has endorsed the development of a Park and Recreation Plan to declare orderly development of local outdoor recreational facilities; and

WHEREAS, said Plan is designed to foster public participation in outdoor recreation from both the resident and non-resident population; and

WHEREAS, said Plan will serve as an accessory and in harmony with the 2004 Town of Ledgeview Comprehensive Plan in conjunction with 66.1333(6)(a) of the Wisconsin State Statutes.

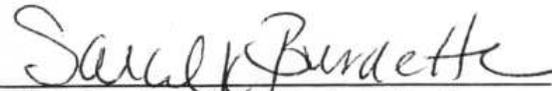
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town of Ledgeview is committed to the development of outdoor recreation facilities and participation through the adoption of a Park and Recreation Plan.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Ledgeview, Brown County, Wisconsin does hereby adopt the 2007-2012 Park and Recreation Plan and that from this date forward said Plan is to be considered in the future planning and development of the Town of Ledgeview.

Adopted this 21st day of August 2007.



Jeff Van Straten, Chairman

Attest: 

Sarah K. Burdette, Clerk/Administrator

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Vote: Aye | <u>5</u> |
| Nay | <u>0</u> |
| Abstain | <u>-</u> |
| Absent | <u>-</u> |

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1. INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE AND PHILOSOPHY

Introduction

Outdoor recreation and open spaces lend form and function to the Town of Ledgeview, enhancing the attractiveness and sense of civic pride in the town. The provision of areas, facilities, and activities to accommodate public recreational needs have long been demonstrated to promote the general health, welfare, and safety of our communities, residents, and visitors.

The public's desire for recreation and open space has grown over the years to the point that today's residents commonly expect government to satisfy a large proportion of these needs for the provision of neighborhood parks, community parks and open spaces.

To respond to this need, local communities have provided park, open space and recreational opportunities to their citizens. To provide these recreational services in an efficient and effective manner, planning principals and guidelines are often included as an integral element of park and recreation programs. That process is formalized in the Town of Ledgeview Park and Recreation Plan.

Purpose

The purpose of the Town of Ledgeview Parks and Recreation Plan is to provide a planning document to guide future

park and recreation needs within the town. The plan provides a goal, objectives, and policies for recreational opportunities to meet the town's current and future recreational requirements. The Plan includes a description of the primary service area and the level of service the community may require. With an adopted Plan the town is eligible to submit and receive grants from the State of Wisconsin and federal government for acquisition, preservation and development of park lands and natural open spaces. The town needs to continue planning efforts for the provision of park and recreational opportunities due to the potential for increasing growth over the next 5-20 years.

Existing parks and the need for park development was identified within the town's 2004 Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan. The town also has a Park Plan which was developed in 2001. The 2001 Park Plan expired past the 5-year limit that allows the plan to be used for certain grant applications. The elements of the former Park Plan and the Comprehensive Plan have been incorporated into this new Park Plan because parks and recreational opportunities are viewed as an integral part of the town and are important to the quality of life for its residents.

The goal, objectives, and policies of the Park Plan reflect the need for retention of natural open space and preservation

of fish and wildlife habitat as well as the need to acquire and develop parks as the town continues to develop.

Philosophy

This Plan represents a comprehensive update to Ledgeview's formal park and recreation plan. The town should strive to provide high quality, safe and accessible recreational facilities, link natural areas with trail connections and wildlife passages, and preserve the community's natural resources, including waterways and the Niagara Escarpment.

The Plan establishes concepts and strategies for the provision of parks, open space and recreational opportunities. The following are key concepts:

- Provision of park facilities and recreational opportunities for residents of all ages in the town, now and in the future.
- Protection and preservation of the town's parks and open space areas and natural resources by providing one of the finest and most dynamic park systems in the region.
- Provision of park facilities and recreational opportunities for all residents in a safe environment.

- Protection of scenic and visual resources within the town boundaries.
- Provision of park facilities that take advantage of nature based tourism for residents and tourists.

This plan is the culmination of a cooperative effort undertaken by the Brown County Planning Commission and the Town of Ledgeview Park Committee during the winter and spring of 2007. It is intended to serve as a guide for the town in its provision of park, outdoor recreation, and nature based tourism, and open space sites and facilities for at least the next five years.

Consistent review and implementation of the Plan over time will ensure the cost-effective and coordinated provision of park, open space, and outdoor recreation opportunities to the residents and visitors of the Town of Ledgeview.

The town has many opportunities to enhance cultural, historical, and natural amenities. It is important that the town and community groups actively plan and support the acquisition, development, and improvement to the Town of Ledgeview's Park and Recreation facilities, programs, and natural open space areas for the benefit of current and future generations.

2. GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The goal, objectives, and policies chapter of the Town of Ledgeview Parks and Recreation Plan support the variety of needs and desires, in the form of parks, recreation and open space that foster and support the stewardship of cultural, historical, and natural resources throughout the community and surrounding area. The chapter further defines and supports the Town of Ledgeview's vision and philosophy.

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of property within the Town of Ledgeview to meet the town's park needs is dependant on property availability. Because of the high potential for future increased development, suitable property may quickly disappear within the Town of Ledgeview. Thus, acquisition should be of top priority. The Plan will identify the types, sizes, and quantity of acres needed to provide and meet the cultural and recreational facilities needs of the residents of the Town of Ledgeview.

Park Development

Development of acquired and undeveloped park lands for recreational opportunities should be of significant priority. To meet recreational demand for park facilities, the town has a critical need to acquire and develop sites for recreational and sports programs, and to provide

neighborhood parks for recreational and sports programs. These sites should be accessible, safe, and visible, and efficient to maintain. While reviewing new development options, the town should also be aware of the need to renovate, repair, and upgrade existing parks and recreational facilities.

The Town of Ledgeview has a limited inventory of developed and undeveloped parks and recreation facilities, which serve the needs of residents and visitors. The park facilities provide benefits for individuals of varying ages and abilities with active and passive recreation sites, indoor and outdoor facilities, and spontaneous activities. The Plan identifies areas, acreage, and where the town may be deficient, based on national Level of Service standards, and provides recommendations for the acquisition and development of properties to meet the town's recreational needs. The Plan will also identify the benefits of a park system, which, besides providing active recreational opportunities, provides passive recreation, trails, environmental protection, and cultural enrichment.

Partnerships

Partnerships with agencies such as the De Pere and Green Bay School Districts, businesses, developers, non-profit organizations, and neighborhood

groups, will play an important role in the acquisition and development of active and passive recreational opportunities for the Town of Ledgeview.

The schools within the town offer fields, gymnasiums, and other amenities that potentially could be used to offer recreational programs. In some cases, school and park sites can be combined in order to provide shared and enhanced recreational opportunities for the town.

Privately owned spaces or parks in planned communities or neighborhoods may supplement recreational opportunities but these facilities typically do not offset public recreational needs. Privately held open space may, however, add to the town's scenic and visual resources and quality of life character.

It is essential that the town forges partnerships with developers through developer's agreements, design review, or other policies identified within Objective 8 of this chapter. Parks and recreational facilities level of service is based upon the expected population of the development. The review process may include impact fees for the construction of parks and facilities or a dedication of land. Through the design of business areas, developers may provide public spaces, plazas, trails and other pedestrian/bicycle connections that link with the town's trail system.

Neighborhood and business group partnerships can provide land or facilities for parks and recreation for

the town. This might include cost sharing for acquisition and development, furnishing materials or equipment, or provision of maintenance and security. Some examples include the purchase of play equipment for a local park by community groups, or existing businesses might contribute trees, plantings, street furniture, or funds to maintain these elements in the business areas.

Intergovernmental Coordination

The Town of Ledgeview is located in a transition area at the south end of metropolitan Green Bay and at the east side of De Pere. The town is developing on the west side, while the east side holds agricultural uses. As the cities, villages and towns near the Town of Ledgeview continue to develop, the town will experience growth and a growing population rate. Thus, the town's role in the design of urban and rural areas must be defined. The town is also impacted by the Niagara Escarpment, Fox River, east River, Bower Creek, and trails that traverse several communities in Brown County and the State of Wisconsin.

Some of the above-mentioned natural feature lands are public and some are not. There are many similar issues that face state, county, city, village, town, and federal agencies. Development of committees to address natural feature management and enhancement should be developed, enhanced and insured to include representation from the Town of Ledgeview Park Committee. This management should include

recreational uses, stewardship, and environmental protection.

Community Participation

Involving the citizens of Ledgeview is imperative in providing a responsive, effective, and high quality park and recreation system. Citizen participation in the development of recreational programs and facilities ensures that the park system will reflect community needs and values. Since the Town of Ledgeview is growing, citizen participation is encouraged in order to provide facilities and programs that meet the needs of the community.

Volunteers are an important component in community participation. Not only do they provide needed services efficiently and cost effectively, they also develop a strong commitment toward community ownership of park resources.

Safety and Security

Ledgeview's park and recreation facilities should provide a sense of security, safety, and wellbeing. The safety and security of park and recreation areas are critical to the success of recreational programs and managing the park system. Identifying potential concerns, providing designs with these concerns in mind, and developing programs for these facilities accordingly, can help avoid or limit unwanted activities. This could be as simple as age appropriate play equipment, skate parks, or active play-fields. Signage and regulations help

publicize rules and guidelines for acceptable behavior, appropriate times of use, and identify safe ways in which to use the town's recreational facilities.

Recreational Services

The Town of Ledgeview does not have a formal park program for its facilities. However, many services are available at existing parks for varying ages that help build healthy productive lives. The development of a program to facilitate the services should be considered.

A survey of the general public identified that the majority of the residents of the town were interested in developing either a town Park Program or a program in combination with an adjacent community.

The diversity of the town's land would allow for an excellent park system, from both an environmental and facility standpoint. There are many areas that would be appropriate for education, socialization, fitness, sports, and leadership development, as well as the preservation of natural resources. All of these elements help to build a community identity.

Objectives and Policies

Even with the parks and trails that have already been developed, the town needs to continue its planning effort for the provision of park and recreation opportunities due to the expected population growth that will occur over the next 5-20 years. This planning effort includes a public involvement process, identifying a park and

recreation service area and determination of the appropriate level of service to meet the community's recreational needs.

The main components of the Parks and Recreation Plan include the following:

- Identification of primary park areas.
- Inventory of existing facilities.
- Public involvement.
- Recommended opportunities and needs.
- Strategies to obtain recommendations and needs.

The following goals, objectives, and policies support the needs and desires of the residents of the Town of Ledgeview, and promote the stewardship of the parks, recreation facilities and natural open areas.

GOAL: To promote the stewardship of natural, historical, and cultural resources throughout the town in the form of a parks and recreation system that serves the needs of the residents of the Town of Ledgeview and the surrounding area.

Objective 1: Balanced Needs

The town's Park and Recreation Plan shall be used to ensure that the development of parks is balanced with environmental protection. The town shall promote and protect environmental quality, open space and wildlife habitat, and multi-use recreational opportunities.

Policies

- *Access and education.* Provide access and education about the town's natural environment, historical and cultural heritage throughout the park system.
- *Natural integrity and heritage.* Preserve and protect the natural integrity of the environment as well as resources and artifacts of historical and agricultural heritage within the park system.
- *Wildlife Corridors.* Maintain wildlife corridors to provide adequate linkage for wildlife movement between and about wildlife habitat areas.
- *Recreation and habitat.* When providing recreational facilities, ensure that these facilities are consistent with and do not adversely affect the preservation and protection of wildlife habitat areas.

Objective 2: Resource Management

Preserve and protect the town's natural resources through provision of resource management strategies and programs.

Policies

- *Natural Resources.* Preserve and protect natural resources through open space and wildlife management and other environmental programs for the benefit of future generations.
- *Forest Management.* Protect forestlands through forest

management for the benefit of future generations.

- *Native Biological Diversity.* Implement proper management strategies to maintain wildlife population levels and encourage native biological diversity.
- *Stewardship.* Promote stewardship projects throughout and along the Niagara Escarpment, Fox River, East River, Bower Creek and other tributaries, corridors and upland open space areas.
- *Native Vegetation.* Native species of vegetation should be emphasized and used where appropriate within the town's designated open space and natural areas.

Objective 3: Visual Environment

Preserve and enhance the beauty of the town through the parks and recreation areas that make up the town's park system.

Policies

- *Visual Relief and Tranquility.* Bring visual relief and tranquility to mitigate the impacts of the urban environment, including noise, traffic, concrete, and congestion, through the use of maintained parkways, including streets, gardens, lawns woods, and water through the park system.
- *Natural Beauty of the Area.* Promote retention and replication of the area's natural beauty and ecology (escarpment, plantings, water, etc.) in the park system.

- *Scenic and Visual References.* Preserve the quality and integrity of the surrounding scenic and visual resources provided by natural open space areas such as the Niagara Escarpment.

Objective 4: Future Generations

Ensure the town's park system has a strong orientation toward providing parks, recreation and open space facilities and opportunities for future generations.

Policies

- *Planning for Future Generations.* Acquire and preserve land for coming generations, and develop parks to meet both existing and future demand including multi-use activities and open space preservation.
- *Planning for a Future Park Program.* Develop and implement a formal park program for effective use of town facilities. Enhance and organize existing and future park services that are available for varying ages that help build healthy productive lives.
- *Planning for Future Growth.* Plan the park system through population projections to determine future growth and growth patterns. Designate, when possible, locations for town owned parks should the ability to annex property occur in the near future.
- *Planning for future Area Development Plans.* Consider and designate, when possible, locations for town owned parks when preparing Area

Development Plans and Official Maps.

Objective 5: Accessibility

Make the town's park system easily accessible for as many recreational users as possible.

Policies

- *Active and Passive Park Facilities.* Make both active and passive park facilities available to as many individuals as possible.
- *Multi-Use Recreational Opportunities.* Provide multi-use recreational opportunities at park facilities consistent with the intended use of the particular park facilities when appropriate.
- *Planning Facilities for Residents with Special Needs.* Give special consideration to people with limited financial resources, youth at risk, the elderly, the disabled, and others with special needs.

Objective 6: Service and Management

Ensure the town's park facilities are safe and well managed while providing all segments of the community with quality park and recreational facilities and services.

Policies

- *Service and Management.* Provide natural open space, multiple-use parks, and recreational opportunities and services to a variety of age groups, interests, and abilities throughout the park system.

- *Park Services.* Develop a variety of services to meet the community's diverse needs. The services should be characterized by quality and efficiency.
- *Park Programs.* Consider the development of a park program, either independently or jointly with a nearby park program that further enhances the community's diverse needs.
- *Safety.* Promote the opportunity for use and minimize user and neighborhood conflict, through the provision of safe and well-managed park facilities. Anticipate the security and safety concerns of users, and design parks and parks services with these concerns in mind. Strategies to alleviate potential security and safety concerns include: requesting police patrols, posting signage with regulations for behavior and appropriate times and ways to use parklands and park facilities, regular maintenance, appropriate outdoor lighting and landscaping.
- *Resident Involvement.* Utilize resident involvement and participation in planning, developing, operating, stewarding and maintaining the town's park system. A variety of residents and recreational users should be included in the review of strategies and implementation of park planning projects. Town sanctioned volunteer activities should be encouraged for maintenance and stewardship of natural resources.
- *Trails.* Develop trail plans to be used as a background and guideline

for future planning of trails, expansion of existing trails and supplemental recreational facilities within the town's parks, open space, and recreation areas. Place emphasis on connecting trails to existing and proposed local, regional and state trail systems to avoid trail duplication and dead ends.

- *Integrated Pest Management and Plant Health Care.* Design, develop and manage park facilities utilizing plant health care and pest management approaches and strategies. Match appropriate plants to their respective sites, emphasize proper site preparation to ensure plant establishment, promote long term success with a minimum of artificial inputs, conserve water, reduce use of chemical pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers and protect water quality, endangered species and public health, while also considering public safety, economic, legal and/or aesthetic requirements.
- *Facility Management.* Design, develop, construct, maintain and operate facilities in an efficient and sustainable manner, which minimizes impacts and improves the quality of the environment, community and economy.

Objective 7: Acquisition and Development

Acquire land for future parks, trails, and trail connections and natural open space, when such lands are available and affordable, to meet present and

future community and user demand and needs.

Policies

Park Land Acquisition. Acquire suitable land, when available and affordable, to meet present and future community and user demand and needs.

Inventory and Identification. Inventory existing developed and undeveloped parks and determine appropriate recreational uses and facilities at these sites.

Minimal Access in Passive Areas. Provide minimum access, such as trails, where full development is not appropriate or possible within areas where natural area preservation and/or protection of environmentally sensitive areas are a necessity.

Acquisition Consideration. Consideration should be placed on acquiring land adjacent to existing parkland to augment the potential uses of those facilities and to improve linkages between parks.

Acquisition of Natural Areas. When feasible, priority should be given to the identification, acquisition, and preservation of natural open space areas and wildlife corridors in order to allow migration from place to place and to avoid isolation o habitat connectivity.

Acquisition of County Parks. When the opportunity arises, priority should be given to acquisition of county parks that are no longer desired to be kept in ownership of Brown County.

Development of former county parks should be incorporated into the service areas for existing and proposed future town parks. County partnership opportunities should be considered.

Public donation of Parkland. Encourage private property owners to donate lands that should be preserved as natural areas or public parks.

Objective 8: Partnerships

Create partnerships with local, state, regional and federal agencies, school districts, businesses, developers, user groups, non-profit organizations, and neighborhood groups. Encourage partnerships that provide and assist in the management and maintenance of parks, open space, and recreational facilities, services, and security.

Policies

Partnerships with developers. Develop partnerships with developers to mitigate or offset the impacts of their new development by providing parkland and park facilities, and/or payment of impact fees in lieu of such land or facilities, through processes developed within the town's Subdivision Ordinance and/or other ordinances. In commercial areas, develop pedestrian connections, and/or payment of impact fees in lieu of such land or facilities, through processes established by the town's Neighborhood Center District (NCD), Planned Development District-Business Park (PDD-BP), and other ordinances.

Neighborhood and Business Partnerships. Encourage partnerships with

neighborhoods and existing businesses to provide land or facilities for parks including: Cost sharing for acquisition and development, furnishing materials or equipment, or providing maintenance or security. Promote partnerships with non-profit and service organizations. These groups provide increased expertise, interest, volunteers, and/or funding for a particular facility or program.

Objective 9: Regional Coordination

Participate in coordination, cooperation and partnership with local, state, and federal agencies on a regional basis in order to provide an effective and efficient regional natural open space and park system, thus providing better recreational opportunities, services and facilities for both local residents and area park users.

Policies

Cooperative Planning Efforts. Cooperate in the regional planning efforts among agencies and jurisdictions within Brown County and Wisconsin in order to provide recreational opportunities and facilities on inter-jurisdictional public lands. The town should work together with other towns, villages, cities, and Brown County to identify, establish, protect and steward urban and rural open space corridors of regional significance.

Specific Partnerships. Due to the local benefit of regional public open space the town should continue coordination of the East River Trail and Fox River Trail, with governmental agencies and other groups.

3. INVENTORY OF TOWN PARKS, TRAILS, AND NATURAL OPEN SPACES

The Town of Ledgeview has experienced a change in demographics and growth in population in recent years. Although a continuous explosive population increase may not be imminent, the town anticipates that its population will continue to increase for the next ten to twenty years. This growth will continue to affect community decisions on the provision for parks, recreational opportunities and facilities.

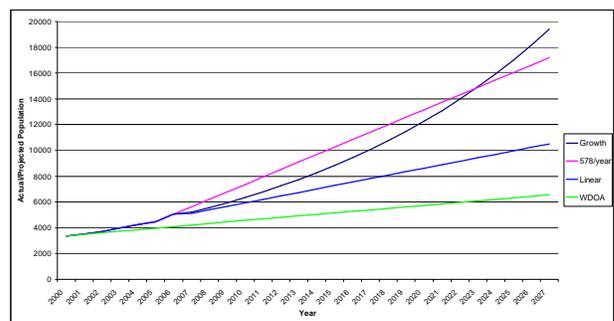
There are many opportunities to acquire land for future park development because many areas of the town are not yet developed. The physical beauties of the area, characterized by waterways, wooded lands, the Niagara Escarpment, wetlands and other natural features (many of which are identified in chapter 5) form a basis for people to relocate to the Town of Ledgeview. Therefore, it is imperative that the Park Plan anticipates the land resources needed to serve the population needs for both active and passive recreational needs.

Population

In 2005, the Wisconsin Department of Administration released new population projections through 2025, which took into account recent growth patterns. According to these patterns, the Town of Ledgeview is forecasted to

grow to 4,810 people by 2012 and to 6,562 people by 2027. Population growth was modeled again in a format where the most recent year's growth rate (578) is statically added on a per year basis, resulting in a forecasted population of 8,527 people by 2012 and to 17,197 people by 2027.

Both models appeared to be either too low or too high when the calculations were compared to recent and proposed population changes for similar communities in Brown County. Also, the 2006 actual town population was 5,059. Thus, a Linear Model was used for this Plan which appears to provide the best source of population projection information. The Linear Model resulted in a forecasted population of 6,474 people by 2012 and to 10,505 people by 2027. The blue line on the following chart identifies the Linear Model in relationship to other models reviewed:



Based upon this information, some calculations for park needs can be determined. Although park plans

should not completely rely on population projections, this method is an excellent basis for comparison purposes.

Inventory of Town of Ledgeview Owned Parks, Trails and Facilities

The Town of Ledgeview provides various parks, recreational facilities and open space opportunities, which are divided into the following categories:

- Pocket Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Recreational Facilities
- Community Parks
- Greenways
- Public Sidewalk Systems
- Recreational Trails
- Natural Open Spaces
- Undeveloped Park Parcels
- School District Facilities

A definition for each type of above listed park is identified in Chapter 11 (Definitions). The Town of Ledgeview does not have a park that matches all of the above categories. In this case, the park inventory is listed with the word "none". The category was left with this statement, rather than eliminating the category altogether so future park developments can easily be added to this document in future revisions.

The following is an inventory of Town of Ledgeview owned parks, trails, and facilities:

Pocket Parks:

None.

Neighborhood Parks:

Town Land Park. A 5-acre public owned property that houses the Town Hall and parking lot. The park is located on the side and rear of the Town Hall, providing three picnic tables with grills, volleyball net, a small trail, and an open undeveloped grass area for active sports including soccer.



Community Recreational Facilities:

Ledgeview Golf Course (private). A 139-acre privately owned golf course located along CTH G in the central portion of the town. The site consists of a regulation 18-hole course and an 18-hole executive course that encompasses ponds and streams and a portion of the Niagara Escarpment.

Community Parks:

Ledgeview Park. A 66-acre public owned property located along CTH G near the East River in the western

portion of the town. The site encompasses wetlands and a portion of the East River and its associated shorelands and floodlands. The site was developed with a 40-stall parking lot connected to CTH G, restrooms and pavilion, pedestrian bridge crossing East River, a baseball diamond, multiple pedestrian connections to an adjacent residential development to the south and Creamery Road, and pedestrian/bicycle trails connecting the park to the East River Trail.



Greenways:

None.

Public Sidewalk System:

Dickinson Heights. A subdivision near Dickinson Road. This is the first subdivision with a complete sidewalk system. The town has integrated

requirements for sidewalk development in all future subdivision developments.

Recreational Trails:

East River Trail. A 1+ mile portion of the trail located within the town. The trail connects to Allouez, Bellevue, and De Pere along the East River. Public access is provided at Creamery Road, Winding Waters Way, Ledgeview Park, and River Point Court.



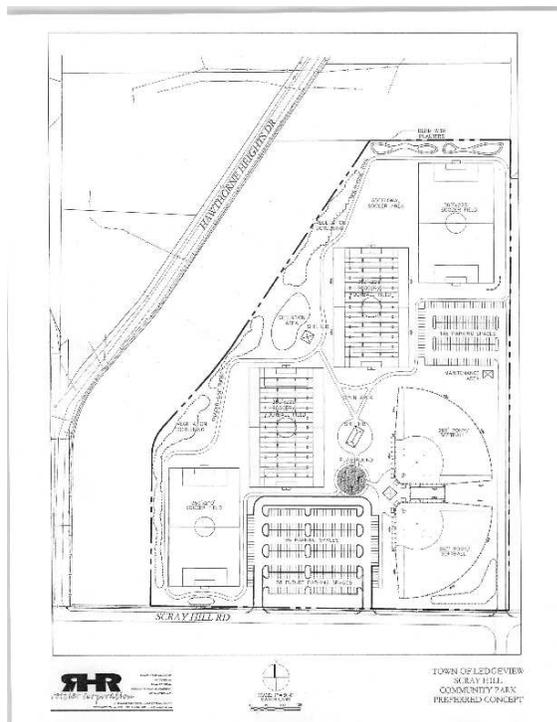
Natural Open Spaces:

There are over 62.2 acres of publicly owned natural open spaces, within conservancies of the Ridges of Dollar Creek and Meadow Ridge subdivisions. Refer to Chapter 5 for additional open space and conservancy lands that are attractive, scenic, and worthy of protection and preservation.



Undeveloped Park Parcels:

Scray Hill Park. The Park Committee is in the process of reviewing a 28-acre undeveloped parcel which was recently acquired. The property is located near Scray Hill Road and Hawthorne Heights Drive at the south end of the town. Rettler Corporation designed concepts for an active park with proposed parking, soccer fields, football fields, baseball diamonds, trails, concession stand, bathrooms, a well designed storm water management pond, and field viewing areas are under review.



Ledgeview Business Park Trails and Natural Areas. The proposed business park, designed by Schreiber/Anderson Associates, is located at the intersection of I-43 and CTH MM. The business park includes a proposed set of integrated pedestrian and bicycle trails, a trailhead, a rail-to-trail conversion, and natural areas that will connect the

business park to CTH GV and the Fox River Trail. The property is not owned by the town, but it is expected that the trails will be developed as site plans are submitted, and natural areas will be protected, reflecting proposals identified in the business park master plan and this Park Plan.



Dickinson Road and Dollar Road Property. A 77-acre privately owned property on Dickinson Road and Dollar Road. The town has right of first refusal should the property become available for acquisition. No formal action has been taken for the acquisition of this property for park purposes. The property has open natural areas, including wetlands. There are no development plans for the property.

School District facilities within Town Limits:

De Pere Middle School. A 28-acre public school owned by the De Pere School District located along Swan Road in the northwest portion of the town. The school provides approximately 14 acres of open space, including two softball diamonds, one baseball diamond, and two basketball courts.

Heritage Elementary School. A 23-acre public school owned by the De Pere School District located along Swan Road in the southwestern portion of the town. The school provides approximately 7-acres of open space, including two softball diamonds and three basketball courts.

Inventory of Wisconsin and Brown County Parks, Trails and Facilities within the Town

County Parks and Trails:

Fonferek's Glen Park. A 74-acre park located along CTH MM in the central portion of the town. It provides parking and an overlook of a scenic 30-foot waterfall and natural stone archway. The site encompasses woodlands, wetlands, prairies, steep slopes, and a portion of Bower Creek and its associated shorelands and floodlands. Because of its relative uniqueness and quality, this area meets the qualifications of a State geological site.

State Parks and Trails:

Fox River State Trail. A 14-mile state-owned and county-maintained trail located along the abandoned Wisconsin Central Limited Railroad Corridor. It is located east of the Fox River and extends from the south side of the City of Green Bay, through the Village of Allouez, City of De Pere, Town of Rockland, Town of Wrightstown, and ends in the unincorporated community of Greenleaf. The 12-foot wide trail is adjacent to the Town of Ledgeview and consists of a paved portion extending

from the City of Green Bay through the City of De Pere. The remainder of the trail from De Pere to Greenleaf has a crushed limestone surface. Permitted uses include walking, hiking, bicycling, and skating. The portion of the trail from Green Bay through most of De Pere is located along the shoreline of the Fox River and traverses residential neighborhoods. However, from the southern portion of the City of De Pere, the trail leaves the shoreline and continues southward through farmlands.

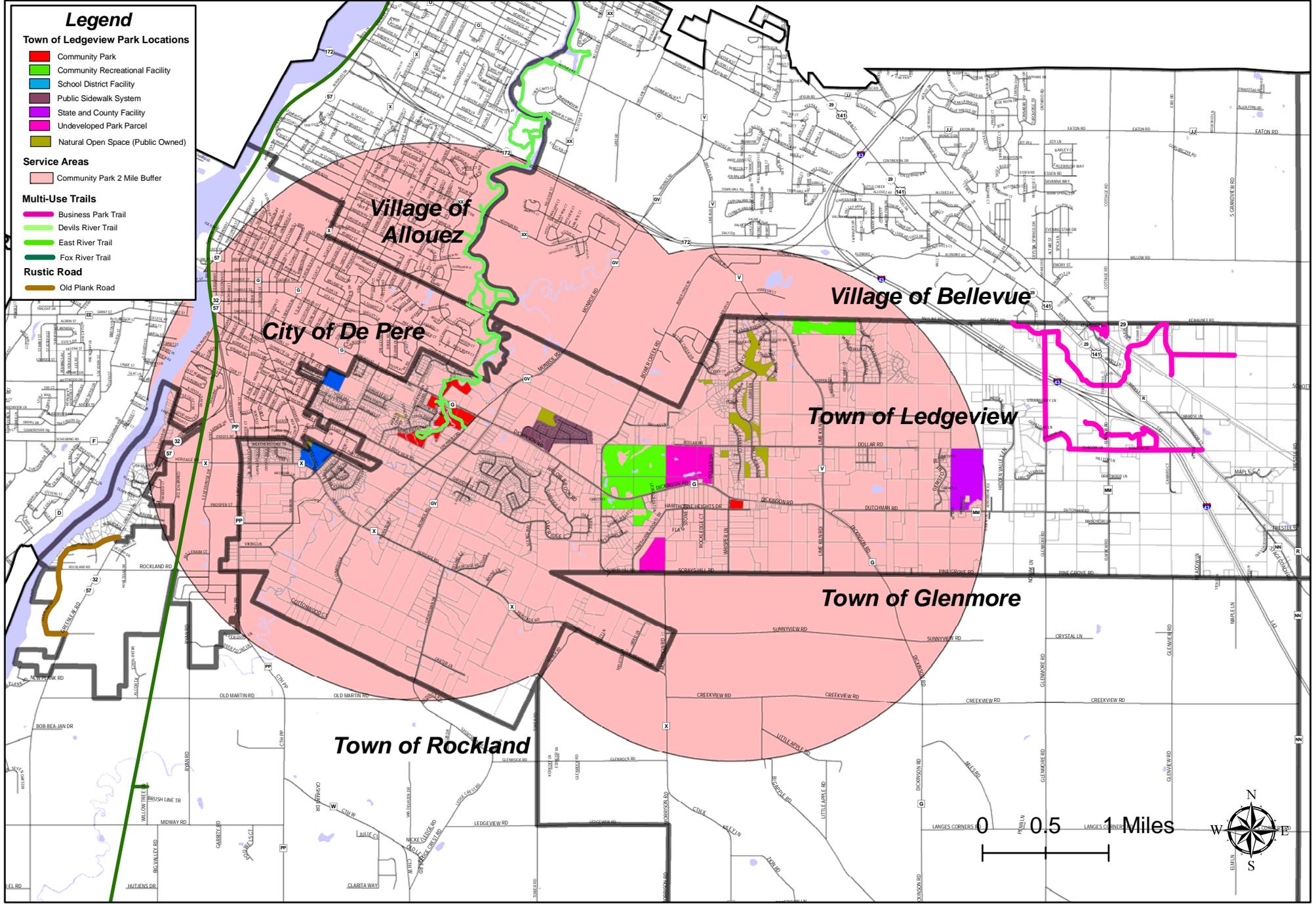
Old Plank Road Rustic Road. A 0.6 mile long rustic road located between STH 32/57 and Rockland Road in the southwestern portion of the town. A 0.7 mile long continuation of the rustic road is located in the Town of Rockland. The road is narrow and winding and is adjacent to scenic and natural features such as the Fox River, small ravines, and large trees. The road was once a route for stagecoaches and was used during the Civil War to transport supplies to and from the Fox River.



Figure 3-1

Inventory of Ledgeview Parks, Trails and Open Space

Town of Ledgeview, Brown County, Wisconsin



Existing Town of Ledgeview Park facilities

| Park Name | Undeveloped | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|-------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | ADA Accessible | Ball Diamond | Soccer Field | Volleyball | Basketball | Golf | Shelter | Restroom | Picnic Table | Playground | Grill | Trail System | Sidewalk | Wildlife Viewing | Wetlands | River Access | Fishing | Parking |
| Town Land | | | X | X | | | | | X | | X | X | | | | | | X |
| Ledgeview Golf Course | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Ledgeview Park | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Dickinson Heights | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| East River Trail | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | X |
| Scray Hill Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ledgeview Business Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dickinson/Dollar Property | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| De Pere Middle School | X | X | X | | X | | | | | X | | | X | | | | | X |
| Heritage Elementary | X | X | X | | X | | | | X | | | | X | X | | | | X |
| Forferek's Glen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| Fox River State Trail | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Old Plank Rustic Road | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4. INVENTORY OF NEARBY REGIONAL PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The Town of Ledgeview is adjacent to 1 city, 2 villages, and 4 towns in the immediate borders of the town. Many park services and programs provided by the adjacent communities may also be available to town residents. In fact, sharing programs can be a cost-effective method for the town to provide many services to residents until the town is able to develop and facilitate a park program of its own.

The accessibility of parks near the town borders should be taken into consideration when developing the Plan so replication of services does not occur. Particularly when locating potential sites for regional parks that are intended for use by residents and non-residents.

Inventory of Local Parks, Trails and Facilities near Ledgeview (not including West De Pere)

The following is simplified list of parks available in communities adjacent and near the Town of Ledgeview (not including West De Pere):

Pocket Parks:

Nature Center. 0.8-acres in East De Pere.

Rainbow Park. 1-acre in De Pere.

Rusk Park. 0.9-acres in East De Pere.

Neighborhood Parks:

Bel-Meadow Park. 3-acres in Bellevue.

Bethal Park. 7-acres in Bellevue.

Brashier Park. 3-acres in East De Pere.

DeBroux Park. 13-acres in Bellevue.

East Lawn Park. 6-acres in Allouez.

Langlade Park. 6-acres in Allouez.

Moonrise Park. 1-acre in Bellevue.

Optimist Park. 7-acres in Allouez.

Riverview Park. 7-acres in Allouez.

Sunrise Park. 3-acres in Allouez.

Sunset Park. 3-acres in Allouez.

VFW Park. In Bellevue.

Wells Park. 1-acre in East De Pere.

Wilcox Park. 2-acres in East De Pere.

Community Recreational Facilities:

Allouez Community Center. 1-acre in Allouez.

Bomier Boat Ramp. 1-acre in East De Pere.

Broadview Soccer Complex. 15-acres in Allouez.

Fox Point Boat Launch. 4-acres in East De Pere.

Jim Martin Park. 17-acres in East De Pere.

Green Bay Country Club. 240-acres in Ledgeview and Bellevue.

Patrick Henry Martin Webster Park Sports Complex. 15-acres in Allouez.

YMCA. 6-acres in Allouez.

YMCA. 21-acres in Bellevue.

Community Parks:

Firemans Park. 12-acres in the Town of Wrightstown.

Green Isle Park 51-acres in Allouez.

Josten Park. 36-acres in Bellevue.

Kiwanis Park 25-acres in Allouez.

Legion Park. 16-acres in East De Pere.

Optimist Park. 12-acres in East De Pere.

Voyageur Park. 21-acres in East De Pere.

Greenways:

East River Parkway. 116-acres in Allouez, 179-acres in Bellevue, and 40-acres in East De Pere.

Flicker/Tanger Park. 1-acre in East De Pere.

Waterview Estates Park. 3-acres in De Pere.

Public Sidewalk System:

Public sidewalk system information should be identified if it impacts an immediate border of the town, due to a short service area. An exhaustive list of streets with sidewalks outside of the Town of Ledgeview may not be beneficial for the purposes of this Plan.

Recreational Trails:

East River Trail. A 5-mile trail in Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, and Ledgeview.

Natural Open Spaces:

Refer to Chapter 5 for open space and conservancy lands that area attractive, scenic, and worthy of protection and preservation in Ledgeview.

Undeveloped Park Parcels:

Bower Creek Park. 1-acre in Bellevue.

East Park. 22-acres in Bellevue.

Kiwanis Park. 4-acres in De Pere.

Plum Creek Parkway. A proposed 8-mile long greenway along Plum Creek in the Town of Wrightstown.

VandenHeuvel Park. 23-acres in Bellevue.

Willow Creek Park. 10-acres in Bellevue.

School District facilities outside of Town Limits:

De Pere East High School. 64-acres in East De Pere.

Dickinson Elementary School. 29-acres in East De Pere.

Doty Elementary. 23-acres in Allouez.

Foxview Intermediate School. 26-acres in East De Pere.

Langlade Elementary. 7-acres in Allouez.

McAuliffe School. 22-acres in Bellevue.

Minahan Field. 10-acres in East De Pere (part of St. Norbert College).

Unnamed Elementary. 39-acres on Ryan Road in East De Pere.

Webster Elementary. 6-acres in Allouez.

Wisconsin and Brown County Parks, Trails and Facilities

Brown County Fairgrounds. 16-acres in West De Pere.

Fox River State Trail. A 14-mile state-owned and county-maintained trail located in Allouez, East De Pere, Ledgeview, Rockland, and Town of Wrightstown.

Lily Lake. 126-acre Brown County park in Eaton.

St. Francis Park. 1-acre Brown County Park along Fox River Trail in Allouez.

Heritage Hill State Park. 55-acre State of Wisconsin Park in Allouez.



Figure 4-1

Inventory of Nearby Parks and Recreational Facilities

Town of Ledgeview, Brown County, Wisconsin



Legend

Park Locations

- Community Park
- Community Recreational Facility
- Greenway
- Neighborhood Park
- Pocket Park
- School District Facility
- State and County Facility
- Undeveloped Park Parcel

SERVICE AREAS

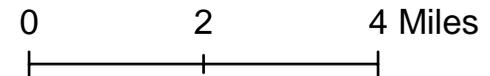
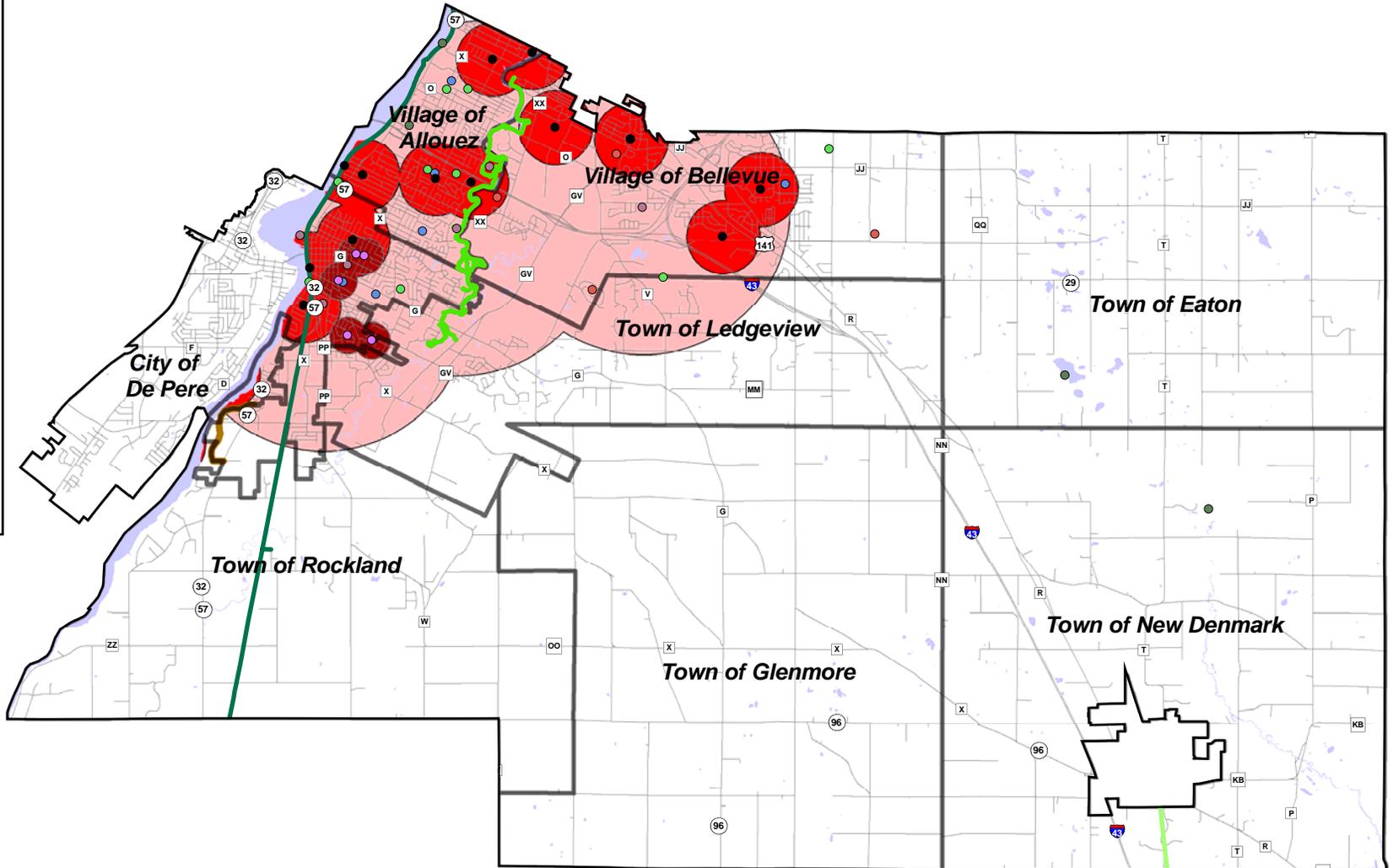
- Pocket Park 1/4 Mile Buffer
- Neighborhood Park 1/2 Mile Buffer
- Community Park 2 Mile Buffer

Multi-Use Trails

- Devils River Trail
- East River Trail
- Fox River Trail

Rustic Road

- Old Plank Road



5. NATURAL OPEN SPACE AND HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS

The Town of Ledgeview includes a combination of rural and newly developed areas in the town's east side and growing suburban areas on the west. Both the Fox and East Rivers bisect the town from south to north forming important ecological features. A portion of the Niagara Escarpment is located within the town. This important geologic formation is a remnant from the last glacial activity in Wisconsin, and provides the highest elevation point in the town.



Open space and natural characteristics affect the quality of life for town residents. The protection and conservation of natural resources is vital as they provide valuable wildlife habitat, remove pollutants from waterways, and give town residents the opportunity to enjoy the open spaces. The Town of Ledgeview is working in

cooperation with Brown County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to protect the open space and development of new plans for natural area enhancements. Non-profit groups are typically involved in the process through conservation efforts and public education on natural resources.

Natural Open Space Strategies

The Town of Ledgeview actively promotes both the conservation and use of open space found within the town for specific passive and active recreational uses. Strategies have been implemented to help this process, which are also found in the Town of Ledgeview Comprehensive Plan.

Natural Open Space Preservation:

- Encourage and support the efforts to protect the soil resources in the town. This includes best management practices, crop rotation, and control of livestock access to waterways.
- Encourage and support the installation of waterway buffers. This is the single most effective way to protect and improve the quality of Ledgeview's rivers and waterways.

- Conduct an inventory of identified historic buildings and structures and consider protection for them.
- Cooperate with and support the efforts by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service along with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to both protect and re-establish wetlands within the town.
- Preserve the natural scenic views afforded by the Niagara Escarpment.

Recreational Opportunities:

- Provide both passive and active park uses that are consistent with the preservation guidelines as outlined in the park survey (Chapter 7).
- Expand and establish a trail system that interconnects existing and proposed parks.

Educational and Interpretive Opportunities:

- Create and maintain an educational program that promotes the stewardship and conservation of natural open spaces.
- Provide opportunities for local residents to gain a better understanding of the resources in Ledgeview and how to better protect them.
- Provide public safety information for the use of the natural areas and trail system.

Natural Open Space Inventory

The Town of Ledgeview offers various passive recreation sites. Although not necessarily owned by the town, the

following primary sites exist and should be considered for preservation:

- Woodlands
- Wetlands
- Priority Habitats and water Features
- Wildlife Corridors
- Priority Species
- Special Natural Features

Habitat Types and Species

Woodlands

The remaining larger tracts of woodland in Ledgeview are most commonly associated with wetland features. Although smaller wooded areas are found throughout the town, the following larger woodlands are not specifically associated with wetlands:

The South-Central portion of town, south of Dutchman Road between Dickinson Road and Glenmore Road. A 34.1-acre and a 23.0-acre tension dry mesic forest surrounded by agricultural land and sparse residential development. The wooded areas are segregated from other natural features due to agriculture uses and street development, with the exception of the larger forest linking to a non-navigable waterway near Pine Grove Road at the south town limits. The forests are privately owned.

The North-Central portion of town, west of I-43 and Glenmore Road, and north of Dutchman Road. A 409-acre

tension dry mesic forest with pocket wetlands surrounded by agricultural fields, fallow fields and developing residential uses. Bower Creek and tributaries flow through the forest. Due to the location and size of the forest, many trail opportunities exist. The south end of the forest is Fonferek's Glen Park, owned by Brown County. The remainder of the forest is privately owned.

The North-Central portion of town, north of Dutchman Road and east of Lime Kiln Road. A 54.0-acre and a 24.0-acre tension dry mesic forest surrounded by agricultural land developing residential uses. Both sites are near the 409-acre forest. The 54.0-acre site has intermittent waterways, and has a high risk of loss due to residential development, although access would be easy. The 24.0-acre site is adjacent to a non-metallic quarry and residential development with easy access. Both sites are privately owned.

Wetlands

Three large areas of wetlands exist within the Town of Ledgeview's boundaries. Other small pocket wetlands are dispersed throughout the town, but mainly follow stream corridors associated with Bower Creek, Fox River, and the East River.

The Northeast corner of town, along the Canadian National Railway. A 136-acre wetland characterized by shallow marsh land along with forested wetland.

The North-Central portion of town, east of Bower Creek road and north of

Dollar road. A 16-acre wetland along the East River. The wetland is characterized by forested wetland

The West portion of town, south from Dickinson Road and east of Monroe. A 42-acre wetland is associated with the East River and is a mixture of shallow marsh, wet meadow, and forested wetland.

Priority Habitats and Water Features

Priority habitats located within the town have been associated with the threatened and endangered species found in the area. These areas are significant habitat features:

Fox River and tributaries. Located along the west boundary of the town. Adjacent lands include waterway tributaries, steep slopes and ravines. The majority of the features, providing habitat, follow the Fox River, and may be difficult to connect to areas within the town.

East River and tributaries. Located west of Creamery Road and Cottonwood Lane on the west side of the town. Adjacent lands include waterway tributaries, wetlands and wooded areas. Most of the river is surrounded by residential development. The northern portion of the river is accessible along the East River Trail.

Bower Creek and tributaries. Located west of Creamery Road and Cottonwood Lane on the west side of the town. Adjacent lands include waterway tributaries, wetlands and wooded areas. Most of the river is

surrounded by residential development. The northern portion of the river is accessible along the East River Trail.

Wildlife Corridors

The two sections of the Niagara Escarpment located within Ledgeview are currently connected by an existing hedgerow between Ledgeview Golf Course and property at Dickinson Road and Dollar Road. This wildlife corridor allows for movement between the two sections and is considered a critical pathway for wildlife.

Priority Species found within the Greater Ledgeview Area

A table identifying priority species, obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, is summarized below:

Priority Species List:

1. American eel – SC/N
2. Snow Trillium - THR
3. Lake Sturgeon – SC/N
4. Longear Sunfish - THR
5. Greater Redhorse - THR
6. Osprey - THR
7. Dicksissel – SC/M
8. White adders-mouth – SC
9. Yellow gentian - THR
10. Upland sandpiper – SC/M

11. Black crowned night heron – SC/M
12. Long spur violet - SC
13. Brilliant granule – SC/N
14. Cherrystone drop – THR

The notation after the common species name denotes the species status with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. SC designates a species of special concern, THR designates a threatened species, SC/N denotes a species that is of special concern but it given no protection under a law, SC/M denotes that a species is of special concern, but is protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Act.

Special Natural Features

Niagara Escarpment. A unique geologic formation in Brown County and the Town of Ledgeview. It is a band of Niagara Dolomite rock that was left behind after the Wisconsinian Glacier retreated back to the north. In 1990 this stone band was designated a biosphere reserve by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). While the ledge that runs through the town is not home to any endangered or threatened species, it is delicate and unique feature in Ledgeview and should be approached as such. The Escarpment is located south of County Highway G, and between Bower Creek Road and Whisper Lane.

Physical Description of Habitat Types

Woodland Description

The present vegetative cover of the town has been altered considerably from its original state. The majority of the woodland-type vegetation in the Town of Ledgeview is classified as Tension Dry Mesic Forest. Much of this woodland vegetation is present on the slopes of the many ravines and tributaries of Bower Creek and the East River.

Kittel Falls and Fonferek's Glen are especially scenic areas. The ravines are vegetated with many mature red and white oaks, sugar maple, white pine, paper birch, and some American beech.

There is also a significant area of woods located south of CTH G. The soil cover in this area is very thick, and bedrock is very close to the surface. Consequently, these woods have not been cleared for agricultural uses. The upland woods in the town generally include many large white pines in close association with red and white oak, sugar maple, paper birch, and aspen.

Species, such as red and white oak, sugar maple, paper birch, and aspen, can be found growing in small pockets of soil along the face of the escarpment. A ledge community such as this is unique and very sensitive to environmental disturbance due to the high risk of soil and rock erosion. Once vegetation is removed, the rocky slopes become very unstable.

In addition to the upland woodlands, there are two large wooded wetlands in the eastern portion of the town. These areas are classified as Tension Wet Mesic Forests. The larger of these wetlands lies east of USH 141 and adjacent to the railroad tracks. A few tamarack trees can be found in this forest.

One of the most significant and unique areas of vegetation is located in Section 36 north of CTH X and south of Ledgeview Road. A thick stand of white cedar and birch tree exists here. According to the Brown County Land Use Inventory, there were 1,091 acres of woodlands in Ledgeview in the year 2001. This compares to 1,265 acres in 1990. The other scattered woodlands found in the town are mostly associated with wetland or drainage areas.

The town's woodlands are shown on the map in this chapter. Continued development is the primary threat to Ledgeview's remaining woodlands. Since these areas are prized as settings for residential subdivisions, they are often targeted for development. Intensive development, especially if improperly planned, can destroy the scenic and natural values of the woodland resource and can disrupt the blocks and corridors necessary to provide refuge and passage for wildlife. Loss of these woodlands may also degrade the perceived rural atmosphere of the town.

Other threats to the woodlands of Ledgeview may include improper management (such as the over-harvesting or under-harvesting of

trees), haphazard utility and road construction and maintenance, and the introduction of exotic species and disease. Where woodlands are not also classified as wetlands and are not located within the protected portions of floodplains and shorelands, the woodlands should be preserved as much as possible through such approaches as conservation by design and conservancy zoning.

Wetland Description

Wetlands are characterized by water at or near the ground level, by soils exhibiting physical or chemical characteristics of waterlogging, or by the presence of wetland adapted vegetation.

Wetlands are significant natural resources that have several important functions. They enhance water quality by absorbing excess nutrients within the roots, stems, and leaves of plants and by slowing the flow of water to let suspended pollutants settle out. Wetlands help regulate storm runoff, which minimizes floods and periods of low water flow. Wetlands also provide essential habitat for many types of wildlife and offer recreational, educational, and aesthetic opportunities to the community.

The Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory Map in this chapter identifies only the larger wetlands scattered throughout the town. Other wetlands identified on the WDNR wetlands inventory identified approximately 266 acres of wetlands within the town.

There is a large complex of wetlands located in the eastern part of the town adjacent to a rail line in the far northeast area of the town. There are quite a few smaller sized wetlands located within the western portion of the town associated with Bower Creek and the East River.

The primary threat to wetlands is filling. Although an array of federal, state, and local regulations helps with protection, wetlands (especially smaller ones) are still lost to road construction and other development activities. The draining of wetlands can also occur through tilling and rerouting of surface water.



Some agricultural areas are actually former wetlands that could possibly revert back to wetland characteristics if left alone for a period of time. Even if wetlands are not directly filled, drained, or developed, they still can be impacted by adjacent land uses.

Silt from erosion or pollutants entering via storm water runoff can destroy the wetland. Healthy and diverse wetlands can be reduced to degraded “muck holes” where only the hardiest plants like cattails can survive. Invasive plant

species, such as purple loosestrife, can also negatively affect wetlands.

Under current regulatory requirements, all wetlands are off limits to development unless appropriate permits and approvals are obtained. In addition, under certain situations, agricultural activities may also be regulated within wetlands. In this regard, the town should take full advantage of federal, state, and county funding and other assistance in the protection of existing wetlands and restoration of drained wetlands. The town should also consider conservancy zoning to further identify critical environmental features where appropriate.

Priority Habitats and Species

Wisconsin adopted a wildlife action plan which is intended to streamline the process of protecting the states endangered and threatened species. The plan is proactive and hopes to transform the way wildlife and natural places are preserved for future generations.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources along with the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that two species currently found in Brown County are listed as Endangered Species and are in need of protection. The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and the Dwarf Lake Iris (*Iris lacustris*) are given maximum protection under the ESA and all steps must be taken to preserve their habitats and breeding grounds



The habitat for the Dwarf Lake Iris is shallow or sandy soil found on top of bedrock. They are found naturally along the Great Lakes shoreline where the air is cool and moist. The main threat to this plant is loss of habitat due to and development.

The Bald Eagle was once common sight across the country with a population near 500,000 in the 1700's. Due to hunting, pesticides, loss of habitat and pollution the population is around 20,000 birds. Brown County serves as both a breeding ground for the birds as well as permanent residence. Growing public awareness of the problem, preservation of habitat, and broad public support for environmental programs will help to secure a healthy future for this bird.

6. NATURE BASED TOURISM

What is nature based tourism?

Nature based tourism is a segment of the tourism industry that includes enjoying plant and animal wildlife and the scenery. Examples of nature based tourism include visiting parks, hunting, fishing, and spending time in the outdoors.

Why develop nature based tourism?

Nature based tourism is dependent of the ability of a community to develop environmental destinations that will attract visitors. These destinations are commonly a mixture of both man-made resources and natural features. Smaller business groups are often the direct beneficiary of nature based tourism and include lodging, food service, outfitters, and campgrounds. For this segment of the tourism industry to stay effective nature based tourism must be built on a sustainable base of attractions, even if the attractions are only seasonal.

In order for nature based tourism to be productive, there must exist a degree of cooperation between the public and private sectors of the economy. The Town of Ledgeview is responsible for the management and future planning of the natural resources within the community. While the private sector industry must be willing to make a

commitment to establish the appropriate businesses needed for nature based tourism to be successful.

Examples of Successful Nature Based Tourism

1. A recent study done University of Wisconsin Extension measuring the economic benefit to the Lake Winnebago area estimated that through fishing alone, an additional \$147.5 million dollars was spent in the area. The figure represents money spent in a five county area including: Winnebago, Outagamie, Fond du Lac, Calumet, and Waushara counties. The study estimated that every year local and out of state anglers makes 1.1 million trips into the region. The money spent in the communities was used to purchase meals, groceries, lodging, licenses, and tackle.

Dr. John Stoll, Professor of Economics at University of Wisconsin Green Bay analyzed the data and found the multiplier effect to be about 1.5. This means that for every dollar spent in the area, an additional .50 is generated in local communities.

Non-consumptive wildlife activities are the fastest growing form of nature based tourism activities. Non-consumptive uses allow multiple people to enjoy the same resource over an extended period. The most popular non-consumptive recreational activities

include viewing, photographing, and feeding wildlife.

2. Bird watching is one of the fastest growing recreational activities. Wisconsin was the third highest state in the percentage of citizens who reported bird watching in 2001. Nearly 2.2 million Wisconsinites (41%) viewed birds at their residence or on trips throughout the state.

A 2005 study indicated that birding can have large potential in revenue generation for local communities. Horicon Marsh visitors were surveyed by University of Wisconsin – Green Bay researchers regarding their wildlife viewing and economic expenditures in the Horicon Marsh Area. The average person spent approximately \$19 per trip while visiting the Horicon Marsh. Over \$6.3 million of revenue was generated in communities within 15 miles of the Horicon Marsh.

Economic value of bird watching is not restricted to direct expenditures alone. UWGB researchers examined the consumer's surplus, or the additional value bird watchers associate with their pastime. On average, Horicon visitors indicated they would be willing to pay an additional \$107 for their birding trip to the Horicon Marsh Area. In total, Horicon Marsh area business could anticipate an additional \$42.7 million in revenue if these funds were realized.

This example shows the benefits that result from simple planning and foresight on the local community's part. The Town of Ledgeview may not have Lake Winnebago, but the Fox

River, East River, and the Niagara Escarpment offer ample opportunities to develop nature based tourism.

Both the Fox and East River trails along with the Niagara Escarpment offer excellent bird watching opportunities. Birds will migrate using natural wildlife corridors and geologic features such as the Niagara Escarpment as temporary resting stops. The keys for the Town of Ledgeview to develop successful nature based tourism are:

- Protect the natural resources located within the town
- Actively promote the amenities and features that Ledgeview has to offer
- Develop access points and facilities to the natural features

The Glenmore agricultural fields are an active bird watching site for Gray Partridge along with other species including Northern Shrikes and Snowy Owls in Brown County. Located immediately to the south of Ledgeview, this area has an active bird watching community which often travels to and spends hours driving the roads of Glenmore. While not directly located in Ledgeview, many of the town resources could possibly be utilized through promotion and advertisement. Travelers must purchase gas, food, and occasionally lodging. Since Glenmore does not have a large selection to choose from, the Town of Ledgeview may possibly see an increased economic benefit.

A study of migratory birds within the Town of Ledgeview was performed in

May 2007. The results of species found in six locations are summarized in Appendix C. Eight “special concern” species were identified during this study.

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The primary reason for creating the Park plan is to determine the need and locations for passive and active recreational parks. These elements are all factored into the Needs Assessment chapter. The park needs reflect the community's desire of recreational facilities and the level of service that is required. Other factors that will influence the determination of needs are the various sociological trends that affect the community: economic trends for the town; demographic trends; technological trends; environmental trends; social trends; and, urban land use/growth patterns. These factors or trends affect the Town of Ledgeview's ability to provide parks and recreation opportunities now and into the future.

Public Participation

To identify the demand for park and recreation facilities within the town and for the preparation of this plan, the Parks and Recreation Committee conducted a public opinion survey to gather ideas and a public open house to present a draft version of the Park Plan to town residents prior to final approval by the Town Board. Due to the changing nature of the geographical area over the last several years, it is important to assess community recreational needs and to project future recreational needs. The information generated from the open house and the

public opinion surveys helped to guide the development of future recreational facilities within the community.

Public Open House

In July 2007, a near-final DRAFT version of the Park Plan was completed. The Parks and Recreation Committee facilitated a public open house on August 20, 2007, prior to final Plan approval by the Town Board. The open house allowed the residents of the town to review individual sections of the plan, and offer comment and suggestions for final revisions.

The primary purpose of the open house was to provide an opportunity for the public to learn about the various services that the plan is focusing on for expansion, additions, and changes over the next five years. The open house also allowed the public to provide 'feed-back' to the Parks Committee regarding recreational programs, services and facilities that would best serve the community over the next 5-20 years.

Tables were set up with displays and from the Parks Committee who answered questions and explained the purpose behind each chapter of the plan.

Surveys

At the beginning of the development of the Park Plan, a fourteen question survey was mailed to every residential property owner in the Town of Ledgeview. The property owners were requested to fill out and return the questionnaire by mail or at the Town Hall. A copy of the survey and the Survey Report is included in Appendix A. Because of the nature of the distribution of the survey, it is not a statistically valid survey. However, it does provide a sense of the community desires and needs for recreational services, programs and facilities within the community.

Summary of Survey

The following is a summary regarding details of the survey that was mailed to residents of the Town of Ledgeview at the beginning of the Park Plan development process. One resident of each household was asked to complete the questionnaire on behalf of all members of the household, unless a question specified otherwise.

1. General Respondent statistics:

- 1,370 surveys were mailed to residents and 597 surveys were returned, for a 43.6% response rate.
- The average respondent was 42 years old.
- 41% were male and 59% were female.

- 55% were from households with minors living at home.
- There was a low representation of respondents aged 20-29.

2. Respondents were asked where they “play” or recreate:

- 25% utilize local parks within town limits.
- 21% utilize local streets or sidewalks.
- 15% utilize Wisconsin State parks
- 12% utilize County parks

3. Respondents were asked which parks they use:

- 17% use East River Trail
- 16% use Ledgeview Park
- 15% use Fox River Trail

4. Respondents were asked why they don’t utilize local parks:

- 39% do use local parks
- 20% do not have enough time
- 11% cannot walk or bike to a park
- 9% do not know park locations

5. Respondents were asked how far they would walk to a park:

- 58% would walk 15 minutes
- 18% would walk 30 minutes

- 14% would only use a motorized vehicle

6. Respondents were asked what recreational activities they take part in within the park systems:

- 12% walk in local parks
- 9% bicycled in local parks
- 8% (tie) walked in county parks and state parks
- Although not offered as an option, winter activities were a commonly noted.

7. Respondents were asked if they participate in park programs offered by nearby communities:

- 35% yes
- 55% no
- Of those who said yes, nearly half utilize De Pere Parks Department

8. Respondents were asked if Ledgeview should develop its own Parks Program:

- 55% yes, a shared/combined program with an adjacent community
- 20% yes, on its own
- 16% no

9. Respondents were asked what recreational activities are most important:

- 39% desire a combination of passive and active park uses
- 34% desire passive park uses
- 26% desire active parks

10. respondents were asked what athletic programs they were most interested in:

- 9% fitness programs
- 7% bicycling programs
- 6% (tie) for nature programs, soccer programs, and basketball programs

11. Respondents were asked what features were important in a park:

- 14% desired cleanliness
- 13% desired natural beauty
- 12% desired safety
- 4% desired historic value

12. Other comments that were made:

- Concern for “out-of-town” park fees
- Additional parks are not needed in a rural town
- Consider a dog park
- Enhanced winter activities
- Ease of access (parking or trails)

Public Meetings

In preparing the Parks Plan, the Park Committee incorporated regular discussions and reviews of the various chapters of the plan into the regularly scheduled Parks Committee meetings as an agenda item. All Committee meetings were open to the public, allowing residents to listen to committee reviews of the plan and contribute associated information. All Committee meeting agendas were available to the public prior to Committee meetings at the official posting sites including the Town of Ledgeview website, Larry's Piggly Wiggly, Bel-Aire Restaurant, and the Town Hall. Each public meeting was advertised in order to promote public comment.

The final Parks Plan was presented, discussed, and approved at the following meetings after final edits were made as a result of the open house:

- *August 20, 2007*: Plan approval by Town of Ledgeview Park Committee.
- *August 21, 2007*: Plan review and approval by Town Board.

8. NEEDS ASSESSMENT–LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Level of Service

The National Park and Recreation Association publishes general guidelines for park system planning for communities. A community typically provides a basic public infrastructure such as schools, water, sewer, roads, fire and police protection, for its residents. Along with these infrastructure needs and expectations, the national Level of Service (LOS) standards are provided only as a means of comparison with the Town of Ledgeview’s needed Level of Service. By utilizing the national Level of Service for comparison, this leads to developing appropriate service areas to meet community needs. Parks and recreation services also fall into the category of providing adequate public services or infrastructure to meet the needs of community within its service area.

Historically, the basic park standard of providing ten (10) acres of parkland per 1000 people was the accepted standard among park professionals. This standard was further defined to include the different recreational facilities to be developed within the park areas. Since development of this standard, park professionals have come to realize that each community is unique, has different values, and that the Level of Service (LOS) guidelines are “a quantification of the park and

recreation delivery philosophy and policy of a community.”

Other changes in community concepts of parks and recreation facilities included the stewardship of open space land, water, and historical and cultural resources. This provided Park Committees the opportunity to expand recreational services from the provision of active sports recreational facilities, such as athletic fields and playgrounds, to provide passive recreational opportunities, sometimes referred to as ecotourism, on these open space lands. It also furthered the opportunity for Parks and Recreation to provide interpretive and environmental education facilities to increase the public’s awareness of an area’s natural resources.

With the expansion of providing parks and recreational facilities, the level of service provided to the community changed from the “absolute” to planning for parks and recreational services to meet the community’s needs.

Town Parks – Level of Service

The following table defines potential impact fees for park and recreational facilities in the Town of Ledgeview. The cost per facility is based on actual costs of recent projects in the area, when possible.

Calculation of the Town of Ledgeview parks level of service standards is a four-step process. Unlike a traditional approach of calculating the number of parks or acres of parkland required per person, The Town of Ledgeview level of service standards for parks are determined through the application of a formula that measures overall parks investment per person. This "investment per capita" method is used to measure parks and recreation levels of service for the town's park and recreation facilities within the town limits.

The Level of Service is derived by identifying the spaces and facilities required to meet the community real

time recreation demand, and the minimum amount of park land needed to accommodate not only the specific facilities but also the space needed for recreation activities.

The "investment per capita" method provides the town with a flexible approach to providing park and recreational facilities. By using the total capital investment per person figure, the town is able to provide facilities that are most appropriate for each site without being required to maintain arbitrary ratios for each type of facility at each park site. This method also provides the town the flexibility to be responsive to changing park needs.

Level of Service Need

| TYPE OF EXISTING PARK OR FACILITY | CAPACITY PER PERSON | AVERAGE COST PER FACILITY | CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER PERSON |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Baseball Field | 0.0002 | \$125,000 | \$25 |
| Basketball Court (half-court) | 0.0001 | \$20,000 | \$4 |
| Football Field | 0.0001 | \$80,000 | \$16 |
| Golf Course - private | n/a | n/a | \$0 |
| Grill | 0.0006 | \$200 | \$0 |
| Land - Unstructured (acres) | 0.01125 | \$44,500 | \$9 |
| Parking (50 stall) | 0.0078 | \$50,000 | \$10 |
| Picnic Area (acres) | 0.00118 | \$30,000 | \$6 |
| Playground | 0.0002 | \$100,000 | \$20 |
| Shelter- w/restroom | 0.0001 | \$250,000 | \$50 |
| Soccer Fields | 0.0001 | \$80,000 | \$16 |
| Trail System (2 miles) | 0.00039 | \$250,000 | \$50 |
| Trailheads | 0.0002 | \$5,000 | \$1 |
| Volleyball Court (net only) | 0.0001 | \$5,000 | \$1 |
| Wetland/passive (acres) | 0.01125 | \$2,500 | \$1 |
| Wildlife Viewing (acres) | 0.01125 | \$2,500 | \$1 |
| Level of Service | n/a | n/a | \$209 |

The Level of Service Standard table lists the types of land and facilities included as existing and desired park elements in the Survey Report, which is located in Appendix B, and referenced in Chapter 7. Although it lists most of park and recreation facilities, which make up Ledgeview’s park system, the table was not all inclusive. For each of the facilities listed in column (1), the number of facilities existing in 2007 divided by the population (5,130 in 2007) listed in column (2), and Column (3) is based on what the facilities cost the town to acquire or develop and does not reflect current replacement or new development figures. Column (4) represents the ratio of person to existing facilities multiplied by the average cost per facility. The results of this Table is a Parks Level of Service standard of approximately \$209 per person (new growth), which is used for calculating projected capital expenditures based on population growth. As an example the projected 2012 population would equate to an approximate value of parks and recreational facilities needed for growth of over \$280,805. This is the projected amount needed for investment into the parks facilities as the population grows. The population is expected to grow to 6,474 by 2012 and to 10,505 by 2027.

The table below shows calculations for the increase of value or investment needed to maintain the adopted level of service (LOS) for park and recreation facilities as the population increase according to the estimates in this plan. It should be noted, however, that this is

a total figure of value or investment needed for growth.

VALUE NEEDED FOR GROWTH

| YEAR & POP. | CAPITAL INVEST. PER PERSON | INCREASE IN POP. | VALUE NEEDED FOR GROWTH |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2007/5,130 | \$209 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2012/6,474 | \$209 | 1344 | \$280,805 |
| 2017/7,818 | \$209 | 2688 | \$561,631 |
| 2022/9,161 | \$209 | 4031 | \$842,237 |
| 2027/10,505 | \$209 | 5375 | \$1,123,053 |

The above Value Needed for Growth Table reflects a figure of \$209 per person of value needed for expansion or improvements to the Town of Ledgeview’s park and recreation facilities as the population increases. Currently, there are no provisions for providing these dollars. Thus, impact fees, mitigation fees, or an item line on the Town Budget must be established.

The Value Needed for Growth table should be adjusted periodically as project priorities change, the costs for land and development rise, and inflation varies. The table serves as an estimated guideline for funding park and recreation facilities, not in planning for the need for facilities which is based on demand on programs, population growth, and citizen needs and desires.

When future unanticipated development occurs, an analysis of the town’s infrastructure needs, including parks and recreation facilities, should be addressed by the Park Committee,

the Planning & Zoning Committee, and the support staff. This is necessary during the analysis to ensure that the town's Level of Service for recreational facilities is met.

Needs Assessment

To begin the process for identifying parks, facilities, and trails needs for the Plan, standards must be used for comparison against the Town of Ledgeview's existing inventory of recreation resources. Many states, counties, and cities use a wide variety of standards. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) generated new documentation to base the park and recreation needs for Level of Service Standard (LOS), which is, reviewing the existing recreational facilities provided and comparing the number of facilities to the number of residents within the community. It is important to look at the overall community need in relation the amount of users. The following table illustrates how the Town of Ledgeview compares to other recommended or national standards to current levels of use.

The Comparison of National Standards table includes most of the park and recreational facilities that exist or that are identified as potentially needed amenities in the Town of Ledgeview. Through analysis of the community service standards and comparing those standards to existing park facilities, it is possible to derive where park facility deficits occur.

There may be difficulties in determining the needs for the town if people from outside the town limits

become dependant on town recreational facilities. This may become more noticeable as the park system develops to serve a wider set of users. This is an area where the benefits of nature based tourism can be tied to park development, particularly in areas such as trail development and birding.

**Comparison of National Standards with Existing
Developed Parks and Facilities
(Not including school facilities)**

| FACILITY TYPE | FACILITY STANDARD | EXISTING FACILITIES | COMMENTS |
|--|--|---|---|
| Neighborhood Park | 2 acres per 1,000 pop. or 30 acres ½ mile service radius | 0.19 acre per 1,000 pop. or 5 acres ½ mile service radius | -1.81 acres per 1,000 pop. or 25 acres short |
| Community Park | 5 acres per 1,000 pop. or 75 acres 2 mile service radius | 12.87 acres per 1,000 pop. or 66 acres | +8.53 acres per 1,000 pop. over or 9 acres short |
| Baseball & Softball Fields | 1 field per 5,000 pop. or 3 fields | 1 field per 5,000 pop. or 1 field (not including school) | +0 fields per 5,000 pop. or 2 fields short |
| Soccer & Football Fields | 1 field per 2,000 pop. or 7.5 fields | .78 fields per 2,000 pop. or 2 fields | +0 per 2,000 pop. or 5.5 fields short |
| Basketball Courts | 1 court per 5,000 pop. or 3 courts | 0 court per 5,000 pop. or 0 courts | -1 per 5,000 pop. or 3 courts short |
| Tennis Courts | 1 court per 2,000 pop. or 7.5 courts | 0 court per 2,000 pop. or 0 courts | -1 per 2,000 pop. or 7.5 courts short |
| Playgrounds | 1 per 2,000 population | .78 per 2,000 population or 2 areas | -.61 per 2,000 population short |
| Volleyball Courts | 1 indoor court per 5,000 pop. or 7.5 courts 1 outdoor court per 5,000 pop. or 3 courts | 0 public indoor courts 1 public outdoor court | User needs do not support development of indoor courts -0 courts per 5,000 pop. or 2 courts short |
| Community & Recreation Center | 1 per 25,000 population | None | None |
| Swimming Pool (indoor/outdoor) | 1 per 20,000 population | None | None |
| Trails | Range from 1 mile per 2,000 pop. to 4 miles per 1,000 pop. | .39 mile per 2,000 pop. to .19 mile per 1,000 pop. | -.61 mile per 2,000 pop. to -3.81 miles per 1,000 pop. short |
| Open Space | 50 acres per 1,000 population | 12.29 acres per 1,000 population | -37.71 acres per 1,000 population short |
| Golf Course | 1 per 25,000 population | 1 private golf course | None |
| Skateboard Park | No standards | None | None |
| Amphitheater | No standards | None | None |
| Senior Center | 1 per 50,000 population | None | None |

Facilities Shortfall

Upon review of the existing facilities as measured against current national level of service standards in the above Table and based upon community needs, it appears that Ledgeview currently falls short in its supply of both facilities and acreage. The shortfall is 34 acres for improved parkland. Scray Hill Park is not yet developed and has not been figured into this calculation. When the 28-acre Scray Hill Park is added to the calculation, the current developed park needs for the Town of Ledgeview reduce the shortfall to 6 acres. It is anticipated that the shortfall would increase to at least 13 acres by 2012.

The current passive recreation space for trail opportunities are a shortfall of approximately 1.6 to 19 miles, depending on the desired intensity of trail systems by the community. Based on the results from the public survey and discussions with town staff, it appears that the desired amount would be a combination of the two calculations, perhaps 2 miles per 1,000 population. It is anticipated that the shortfall would increase to at least 11 miles of on-street and off-street bicycle lanes/trails by 2012.

The current open space shortfall is 188 acres. The town owns 62.2 acres of conservancy land within several subdivisions. Some additional acreage that would fall into this category has already been calculated into other parks, such as Ledgeview Park and the East River trail. Acquiring lands for open space is an excellent move to effectively protect the town's

environmentally sensitive areas, and to establish an off-street set of trails. The needed mileage for the trail system can also be incorporated into the open space needs. It is anticipated that the shortfall would increase to at least 238 acres by 2012.

Review of park categories and facilities shows that much of the deficit is in the supply of neighborhood parks. There is a lack of neighborhood parks within walking distance of most residential neighborhoods. Placement of parks will have to be properly calculated, partially due to the natural geography of the town. community parks appear to be adequate for the west and central areas of the town, but do not provide service to the east side of the town, where the population is less dense. Needs for community parks on the east side are less immediate, thus focusing on acquisitions may be more appropriate at this time.

Acreage from school facilities is not calculated into any of the shortfalls because the town does not have primary and unlimited use of these outdoor or indoor facilities.

The need for development of additional park facilities is clear. Some of the needed facilities for potential future recreation programs can be built on property already owned by the town. However, most of the land will be acquired and developed over the next 5 to 10 years. Due to Ledgeview's continued population growth from new residential developments, future neighborhood park and community park service needs will require an even

greater effort to meet the town's desired Level of Service. It is important to balance property acquisition and recreational facility development, in order to ensure that as the population increases, current and future recreational needs are met.

It is important to identify the areas of the town where park facilities are needed. Many national and community standards determine their level of service on the distance from a neighborhood or community park rather than number of acres per 1,000 populations. These standards show a ½ mile radius for neighborhood parks and a two-mile radius for community parks.

The following is a needs assessment of Ledgeview's park and recreational facilities:

Neighborhood Parks

Using the neighborhood parkland standard of 2.0 acres/1,000 population within a ½ mile service area radius, there is currently a shortage of 2-3 parks or 5 developed acres for the community. This means that 1 park cannot adequately serve the various residential areas spread throughout the town. There potentially will be a shortage of 2-3 acres, or an additional 1-2 parks over the next 5 years and at least a 20 acre shortage over the next 20 years. There currently are no plans for acquisition of properties to address this shortfall.

Community Parks

When applying the community park standard of 5-acres/1,000 population within a 2-mile service radius, there is no current shortage of developed park acres within the town. Community Parks, because of their relatively large size, ability to host a variety of athletic activities, and the desirability of locating these at an acceptable site that incorporates natural or scenic features, must be targeted for acquisition well in advance of emerging development or the opportunity to acquire land may be lost. This is particularly the case for the east side of the town, where there will be a 0-acre shortage over the next 5 years and at least a 7-13 acre shortage over the next 20 years. The addition of undeveloped park properties may address this shortfall in acreage. The property location must be considered in order to address future needs for parks on the town's east side.

Baseball/Softball Fields

In comparing facility capacity with the demands on existing fields, there is a shortage of field space for youth athletic practices and games. The town does not offer a baseball/softball program, however, 1 field is provided in public parks. The town negotiates the use of this field with privately organized athletic groups. There is currently a shortfall of 2 fields, a shortfall of 2 fields over the next 5 years, and a shortfall of 3 fields over the next 20 years. While the increase of fields at Scray Hill Park may decrease the deficit for this type of

facility, the user demand still exceeds the standards for these types of recreational facilities. The 2 fields that are planned for development will help to off set the current field deficit if there was not an increased demand. In agreements with schools, some school fields could be used in partnership with the Town of Ledgeview and the De Pere School District.

Soccer Fields

Soccer is the single fastest growing sport in the country, and growth figures for participants are exponentially greater than the rate of population growth. The growth is occurring in all age groups, even into the adult age group. The town does not offer a soccer program, however, two fields are provided in public parks. There is currently a shortfall of 5.5 fields, a shortfall of 5.5 fields over the next 5 years, and a shortfall of 5.5 fields over the next 20 years. While the increase of fields at Scray Hill Park may decrease the deficit for this type of facility, the user demand still exceeds the standards for these types of recreational facilities. The 5 fields that are planned for development will help to off set the current field deficit if there was not an increased demand. In agreements with schools, some school fields could be used in partnership with the Town of Ledgeview and the De Pere School District.

Outdoor Basketball Courts

Outdoor basketball sometimes can be problematic with changing weather

conditions. With the popularity of sport, it does not deter the desire for a pick up game with friends or shooting some hoops with the kids. Portable basketball stanchions are seen throughout town neighborhoods on driveways. The Level of Service standards call for 1 court/5,000 population. There is currently a shortfall of 3 courts, a shortfall of 3 courts over the next 5 years, and a shortfall of 3 courts over the next 20 years. The increase of developed parks will allow for additional court locations. To meet community demand, The Park Committee agreed it would be appropriate to provide a half basketball court in Neighborhood Parks and a half court in Community Parks.

Tennis Courts

The Town of Ledgeview does not have tennis courts in public parks. The sport may not appear to be as popular as other sports, it was ranked equivalent to sports such as hockey in the survey. There is currently a shortfall of 7.5 courts, a shortfall of 7.5 courts over the next 5 years, and a shortfall of 7.5 courts over the next 20 years. The increase of developed parks will allow for additional court locations, however, based on demand the calculation may be extremely excessive for this area. The Park Committee agreed that the number was excessive, and should remain at a significantly lower number. Thus only two courts are recommended for the 5-year needs of the Park Plan. After this time, the needs should be re-evaluated.

Playgrounds

The current level of service standard for play areas is 1 playground per 2,000 population. The City currently has 1 playground at Ledgeview Park. There is currently a shortfall of less than 1 playground, a shortfall of 1 playground over the next 5 years, and a shortfall of 3 playgrounds over the next 20 years. Through review of the survey, there is a need to provide multi-age appropriate play structures. National guidelines suggest a mixture of, and/or, separate structures. One set would be for toddler through five years of age. These play structures would have lower decks, smaller slides, less height and climbing, more make believe, and less challenging apparatus. A second structure should be provided for older children, six through twelve years of age. These structures would have more climbing, upper body movement equipment, decks and slides at higher levels for the thrill rides, and more challenging movements. An objective for the town is to install a new play structure/area at every park, with multiple play areas at the larger community parks that could accommodate the two targeted age groups.

Volleyball Courts

Ledgeview has 1 outdoor volleyball court (on grass without a sandpit). There are numerous areas within the neighborhood and community parks where portable volleyball courts can be set up for leisure play. There is currently a shortfall of 2 courts, a shortfall of 2 courts over the next 5

years, and a shortfall of 4 courts over the next 20 years. If the popularity grows for outdoor volleyball, the town can easily research possible sites for volleyball facilities within existing parks.

Skate Parks

The Town of Ledgeview does not have a skate park, and most likely will not have a population over the next 5-20 years to support costs associated with development and maintenance of a skate park.

BMX Bike Parks

The Town of Ledgeview does not have a BMX bike park, and most likely will not have a population over the next 5-20 years to support costs associated with development and maintenance of a BMX bike park.

Dog Parks

A Dog Park is an area for people to exercise their dog or dogs "off-leash." These parks can be as small as about an acre to multiple acres in size. With increasing housing density and the reduction of yard size, residents have identified the need for space to exercising their pets' off-leash. The Town of Ledgeview does not have a dog park. This type of park was suggested several times in the survey. The town may wish to consider working in cooperation with other communities if the desire for the development of a regional dog park in the community increases. Because the population over the next 5-20 years

may not support a local dog park facility, a regional park plan should be considered. Costs for a dog park are not calculated into this plan.

Other Park Amenities

Participants in the survey were asked what park features were most important. The most common responses were cleanliness, natural beauty, and safety. Participants felt swimming areas and historic value, among other items were less important. For community parks, restrooms should be a part of each park development. To make a park successful and enjoyable by users, other basic park amenities should be included in every neighborhood park and possibly in multiple locations in community parks. Other park amenities include benches, trash receptacles, drinking fountains, bike racks, picnic tables, possibly grills and picnic shelters.

Recreation/Community Center

The Town of Ledgeview does not have a Recreation/Community Center, and most likely will not have a population over the next 5-20 years to support costs associated with development and maintenance of a Recreation/Community Center.

Swimming Pool

The Town of Ledgeview does not have a Swimming Pool, and most likely will not have a population over the next 5-20 years to support costs associated

with development and maintenance of a Swimming Pool.

Recreational Trails and Trailheads

Recreational trails are the basis for the creation of a pedestrian-oriented community where walking and riding bicycles are safe and convenient methods of travel throughout the town. An integrated network of trails should provide cross town corridors that connect to the regional trail system. Trailheads and neighborhood access points provide parking and neighborhood can provide access to the trail system.

The survey ranked trail usage and desire highly as a recreational resource for town residents. Pedestrians and bicyclists require safe, convenient and direct routes to link neighborhoods, schools, and commercial districts. Properly designed trails can link natural open space areas located within the town to a broader open space trail system located in the outskirts of the town and to other communities within Brown County.

The current level of service standard for trails ranges from 1 mile per 2,000 population to 4 miles per 1,000 population. The range used for this plan is 2 miles per 1,000 population because the survey identified a stronger desire for an interconnected on-street and off-street trail system. There is currently a shortfall of 9 miles of on-street and off street trails, a shortfall of 11 miles over the next 5

years, and a shortfall of 19 miles over the next 20 years.

Within the town limits, there are now approximately 2 miles of paved multiple use trails. The town has three trailheads which are at the end of the East River Trail. The trailheads connect to Ledgeview Park, a residential area, and a neighborhood business area. The park and commercial area provide parking, restrooms, picnic area, shelter, and food/ice cream at the end of the trail. There is also a 1 mile long on-street bicycle lane on Dickinson Road, between the west town limits and CTH GV. The bicycle lane has not been extended through the town yet.

Based upon the level of service standards, there is a significant shortage of on-street and off-street bicycle lanes and trails. Based upon the survey, residents have indicated that a safe internal trail system is required and additional trails and trail connections are needed.

Natural Open Space

The Town of Ledgeview does not own natural open space, with the exception of areas along the East River Trail. The current level of service standard for open space is 50 acres per 1,000 population. There is currently a shortfall of 188 acres natural open space of, a shortfall of 238 acres over the next 5 years, and a shortfall of 500 acres over the next 20 years. Protecting natural open spaces is extremely important, particularly along waterways, around wetlands and wooded areas, and along the

escarpment. The protection of aquatic and riparian corridors protects the habitat values of species dependent on the creek system (us fish), and provides an opportunity to view these undisturbed resources.

Rental facilities

The Town of Ledgeview does not have a campground or large site that is rented to the public. However, areas such as the shelter at Ledgeview Park, and sports fields are rented/leased for public and athletic use. The addition of rental spaces should be incorporated into the design of future Neighborhood Parks and Community Parks. There will be an on-going need for improvements and repairs to keep these facilities functioning and aesthetically pleasing.

Golf Courses

The Town of Ledgeview does not have a publicly owned golf course, and has no plans to acquire land to develop a future course. Approximately 100 acres is needed for a full 18-hole golf course. The focus of park acquisitions is to expand parks and recreation facilities, not for the construction of a golf course. There are additional nearby golf courses.

Town/School Agreements

The Town of Ledgeview and De Pere school District presently do not have agreements for the sharing and use of school and public park facilities. Such an agreement should be considered

that covers all indoor and outside facilities. The agreement should cover recreational opportunities and facilities, such as indoor basketball courts and gyms, outdoor sport fields, and grass areas for soccer games and practices. A current and future problem for the school district is the lack of funds for renovation and improvements of their recreational facilities. Many cities and towns have partnered with school districts to provide improvements to school sites and fields in order to provide public recreational opportunities after school hours. Through use of a variety of funding sources such as: grants, sports groups, or CIP funds, improved or renovated school fields could provide another opportunity to reduce park acreage and facility deficits within the Town of Ledgeview.

Parkways and Streetscapes

As part of new development in commercial areas, the Town of Ledgeview should consider emphasis on increased tree and greenway plantings. As Ledgeview grows, it is important to maintain an aesthetic appeal through elements such as requiring extensive streetscape plantings, creation of greenways, and improvements to all areas of the town, especially in the Neighborhood center Districts and areas where the town's population and activities increase. The use of additional landscaping features, such as hanging baskets, can establish a unique design for the town.

Amphitheaters

The Town of Ledgeview does not have an amphitheater. There are no population standards, and the town may not have a population over the next 5-20 years to support costs associated with development and maintenance of an amphitheater, unless it was privately designed and incorporated into an NCD district.

Other Town Facilities

The town oversees maintenance and care of facilities such as the Town Hall, two fire stations, and park sites. These town facilities require on going maintenance, repair, and upgrades, but are not included in the Park Committee budget.

Summary of Needed Facilities*

| Facility Type | Needed In 5 years | Needed In 20 years |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Neighborhood Park | 2-3 ac | 20 ac acquisition |
| Community Park | 5-10 ac | 25-30 ac acquisition |
| Baseball Field | 2 | 3 |
| Soccer Field | 6 | 6 |
| Basketball Half Court | 3 | 3 |
| Tennis Court | 2 | as needed |
| Playground | 1 | 3 |
| Volleyball Court | 2 | 4 |
| Skate Park | 0 | 0 |
| BMX Bike Park | 0 | 0 |
| Dog Park | 0 | 0 |
| Other Amenities | as needed | as needed |
| Community Center | 0 | 0 |
| Swimming Pool | 0 | 0 |
| Trails | 11 miles | 19 miles |
| Natural Open Space | 238 acres | 438 acres |
| Rental Facility | 1-2 | as needed |
| Golf Course | 0 | 0 |
| Parkway/Streetscape | 0 | 0 |
| Amphitheater | 0 | 0 |
| Other Town Facility | 0 | 0 |

*Does not include undeveloped park parcels such as Scray Hill Park.

9. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section identifies a recommended action plan for implementing recreational facility needs and issues addressed in the previous chapter of this plan. The implementation plan is based on the analysis of community needs, as well as the inventory of existing facilities and opportunities for new parks or facilities. Combined with Level of Service (LOS) standards, the implementation plan identifies priorities and funding strategies for the development of future parks and recreation facilities for the Town of Ledgeview.

This chapter addresses the implementation of the Parks Plan by identifying short term (the next five years) recommendations and long term (the next twenty years) acquisitions for future parks. The previous chapters provide the background and direction for the setting of priorities for the acquisition of sites, renovation of parks and the development of new parks for the town's the park system. In setting priorities, all of the competing needs for land and park facilities are considered. The next Chapter provides a suggested yearly work plan for projects identified in the implementation plan.

Acreage was identified for future acquisition potential by the town for park and recreational facility development. Also, hundreds of acres of natural open space land were identified because of the potential for

acquisition by or donation to the town with grant funds, or by dedication from developers for the protection of wildlife habitat values and provision of low-impact recreational use.

Over the next twenty years, the Town of Ledgeview is projected to double its residential population. The town's population growth will occur through the addition of the new neighborhoods and through redevelopment within the town. The impacts of new residents, employees from new businesses, and visiting tourists create the need for significantly increasing the present park acreage and facilities such as sports fields, trails, and other recreational facilities. The town must strive to meet community and citizen needs.

The following sub-sections provide an inventory of recommended additions and acquisitions that are necessary for expansion of the park system over the next five years. Long-term goals include land acquisitions only, not development of facilities within the acquisition.

New and existing facilities are discussed in each category. Recommended new park developments are listed as Short Term Development, and future land acquisitions (only) are listed as Long Term Development. The recommendations are prioritized to help provide a basis for decision

making as opportunities arise. Opportunities will arise within the priority categories at the same or at different times, and those opportunities should be weighed against available resources. Therefore, given that there are outside influences that may affect the priority list, the lists need to be flexible. For example, acquisitions may require all available resources thus deferring development, or in another scenario, a mixture of acquisition, renovation, and new development projects may be more appropriate.

Parks

Town Land Park (Neighborhood) - Short Term Development

Town Land Park is a 5-acre existing neighborhood park. The publicly owned property houses the Town Hall, a fire station, and a parking lot. The park is located on the side and rear of the Town Hall, providing three picnic tables with grills, volleyball net, a small trail, and an open undeveloped grass area for active sports. The property is centrally located within the town, with excellent views off the escarpment.

Short term development of this park should include the following:

- Play Ground
- Two redesigned volleyball courts
- Reconstructed area for multi-use football/soccer field
- Enhanced wooded trail system (.5 miles)

- Rental facility (If Town Hall is relocated)
- Consideration of picnic table & grill replacement
- Modifying Parking Area

Proposed Cost:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Acquisition = | \$0 |
| Playground = | \$100,000 |
| Volleyball Courts = | \$10,000 |
| Multi-use Field = | \$80,000 |
| Trail System = | \$62,500 |
| Rental Facility = | \$250,000 (If Needed) |
| Picnic Tables, etc. = | \$30,000 |
| Parking Area = | \$50,000 |
| TOTAL = | \$582,500 |

Future Park at CTH V & Copper Lane (Neighborhood) - Short Term Development

This future park will be located at the intersection of CTH V & Copper Lane. The subject site was identified as a future park in the Comprehensive plan, and was recommended members of the Park Committee when individually polled regarding future park locations. The Site is located within walking distance of an existing residential area to the east, and a short distance from a residential neighborhood to the west, if proper trail connections are developed.

Short term development of this park should include the following:

- Land acquisition (2-5 acres)
- Connecting trails (1 mile)
- Playground
- Basketball half-court

- Rental facility (if needed)
- Consideration of picnic table & grill

Proposed Cost:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Acquisition = | \$222,500 |
| Trail System = | \$125,000 |
| Playground = | \$100,000 |
| Basketball Court = | \$20,000 |
| Rental Facility = | \$250,000 |
| Picnic Tables = | \$30,000 |

TOTAL = \$747,500

Future Park at Glenmore Road & Shadow Lane (Neighborhood) - Short Term Development

This future park will be located at the intersection of Glenmore Road & Shadow Lane. This proposed site and another proposed short-term neighborhood park located on Copper Lane will act as end-points to a very large natural feature that includes woodlands and wetlands. The large natural feature is proposed for acquisition as natural open space. The site is located within walking distance of future residential areas that most likely will develop near the end of the proposed 5-year life of this plan.

Short term development of this park should include the following:

- Land acquisition (2-5 acres)
- Connecting trails (1 mile)
- Playground
- Baseball field
- Rental facility
- Consideration of picnic table & grill

Proposed Cost:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Acquisition = | \$222,500 |
| Trail System = | \$125,000 |
| Playground = | \$100,000 |
| Baseball Field = | \$125,000 |
| Rental Facility = | \$250,000 |
| Picnic Tables = | \$30,000 |

TOTAL = \$852,500

Ledgeview Park at CTH G & the East River (Community Park) – Short Term Development

This park is located along CTH G, where it intersects with the East River. The site was recently constructed. The site encompasses wetlands and a portion of the East River and its associated shorelands and floodlands. The site has been developed with a 40-stall parking lot connected to CTH G, restrooms and pavilion, pedestrian bridge crossing East River, a baseball diamond, multiple pedestrian connections to an adjacent residential development to the south and Creamery Road, and pedestrian/bicycle trails connecting the park to the East River trail system. Reconstruction or refurbishing of this park is not needed within the next five years, with the exception of typical park maintenance.

Short term development of this park should include the following:

- Completion of Parking Plan
- Additional Playground Equipment

Proposed Cost: Not calculated.

Scray Hill Park (Community Park) –
Short Term Development

This park is located east from the Scray Hill Road and Hawthorne Heights Drive intersection on the south border of town. The Park Committee is in the process of reviewing the 28-acre undeveloped parcel for acquisition and development. The design includes an active park with proposed parking, soccer fields, baseball diamonds, concession stand, bathrooms, play area, trails, and field viewing areas.

Due to the project already being under review, the designs and costs for this proposed park are not incorporated into the costs of this Plan. However, a design concept is included in Appendix D.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Acquisition = | \$0 |
| Parking Area = | \$450,000 |
| Trail System = | \$125,000 |
| Playground = | \$100,000 |
| Baseball Field = | \$250,000 |
| Football/Soccer = | \$640,000 |
| Rental Facility = | \$500,000 |
| Picnic Tables = | \$30,000 |
| Detention, etc. = | \$2,405,000 |
| TOTAL = | \$4,500,000* |

**Please note that the proposed cost may not be accurately calculated, due to some research and costs already applied to the subject site.*

Future Park at Main Street & Shadow Court (Community Park) –
Short Term Development

This future park will be located at the intersection of Main Street & Shadow lane on the east side of I-43. This site is at the end of proposed residential development for the next five years, so the focus should primarily be on acquisition, not necessarily development. This proposed site is near the Fox Valley & Western railway, a proposed future Brown County rail-to-trail site. The site is also near a wetland area, located to the east, which will provide ample hiking, bird watching, and other passive recreational activities if the adjacent area were purchased. Because access to the site is limited, due to I-43, appropriate trail access must be considered, and future similar long-term parks should be considered on the west side of the highway.

Short term development of this park should include the following:

- Land acquisition (5-10 acres)
- Parking Area
- Connecting trails (2 miles)
- Playground
- Baseball field
- Basketball half-court
- Two Football/Soccer Fields
- Two Tennis Courts
- Rental facility
- Consideration of picnic table & grill

Proposed Cost:

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Acquisition = | \$445,000 |
| Parking Area = | \$50,000 |
| Trail System = | \$250,000 |
| Playground = | \$100,000 |
| Baseball Field = | \$125,000 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Basketball Court = | \$20,000 |
| Football/Soccer = | \$160,000 |
| Rental Facility = | \$250,000 |
| Picnic Tables = | \$30,000 |
| TOTAL = | \$1,430,000 |

Park Acquisitions – (Neighborhood Park) Long Term Developments

In the next 20 years, 5-10 future Proposed Neighborhood Park acquisitions will provide service for the Town of Ledgeview. The future acquisitions should be located at or near the following locations:

1. The west of the intersection of Kewaunee Road (STH 29) and Trestle Road.
2. The east end of Heritage Road (CTH X) and the town limits.
3. The intersection of Heritage Road (CTH X) and Silverstone Trail.
4. The west of the intersection of Dollar Road and Three Penny Court.
5. The intersection of Oakridge and Garrett Street.
6. A trailhead park within the Business Park, southeast of and Cottage Road.

Proposed Long-Term Acquisition Cost (not including development): \$890,000

Park Acquisitions – (Community Park) Long Term Developments

In the next 20 years, 1-2 future Proposed Community Park acquisitions will provide service for the Town of Ledgeview. The future acquisitions should be considered at or near the following locations:

1. The intersection of Cottage Road Creek End lane.
2. The future intersection of Cottonwood Lane and Rockland Road.
3. Property at Dickinson Road and Dollar Road. Please note that the site may be considered, but long-term placement may not be appropriate for the two-mile area that a Community park typically serves, due to overlapping service areas.

Proposed Long-Term Acquisition Cost (not including development or the property at Dickinson Road and Dollar Road): \$900,000

Park Acquisitions – (Natural Open Spaces) Short Term Developments

In the next 5 years, 238 acres of future Proposed Natural Open Space acquisitions will provide service for the Town of Ledgeview. This priority list includes up to 695 acres. The future acquisitions should be located at or near the following locations:

1. Woodlands at the north-central portion of Ledgeview, west of I-43 and Glenmore

- Road, and north of Dutchman Road (409 acres).
2. Woodlands at the north-central portion of Ledgeview, north of Dutchman Road and east of Lime Kiln Road (78 acres).
 3. Wetlands at the north-central portion of Ledgeview, south of Kettle Creek Drive (16 acres).
 4. Wetlands at the north of Dickinson Road and west of Monroe Road (42 acres).

Proposed Short-Term Acquisition Cost: \$1,737,500*

Park Acquisitions – (Natural Open Spaces) Long Term Developments

In the next 20 years, approximately 200 acres of additional future Proposed Natural Open Space acquisitions will provide service for the Town of Ledgeview. This priority list includes up to 234 acres. The future acquisitions should be located at or near the following locations:

1. Wetlands at the northeast corner of Ledgeview along the Fox Valley & Western Limited Railroad (136 acres).
2. Woodlands at the south-central portion of Ledgeview. South of Dutchman Road between Dickinson Road and Glenmore Road (57 acres).

3. Wooded Wetlands next to County landfill and escarpment (41 acres).

Proposed Long-Term Acquisition Cost: \$585,000*

Total Short-Term Park Costs

Total Short-Term Park Cost: \$8,112,833

Total Short-Term Passive Area Cost (up to 238 acres): \$595,000*

Total Short-Term Trail Cost (up to 11 miles): \$1,375,000

Grand Total: \$9,282,833*

**Please note that acquisition costs of passive natural areas are typically much lower than typical property values because the land is not developable. Thus, the calculation may appear to be very low.*

Community Facilities

None proposed for short-term or long-term development.

Dog Park on County Property

Brown County owned property on Scray Hill Road, south from Limestone Trail, may be suitable for development in cooperation with other communities for uses such as a dog park. As explained earlier in this Plan, the community may not be able to support a dog park independently. A cooperative effort among governmental

jurisdictions would be required. This may not be a short term development, thus, the costs for such a park have not been calculated into this Plan.

Undeveloped Parks

Long Term goals should include planning for the development of park areas that are currently undeveloped. This includes Scray Hill Park, the Ledgeview Business Park Trails, and the property located at Dickinson Road and Dollar Road.

Trails

The Town of Ledgeview does not have an established comprehensive plan for the development of non-motorized transportation system. The following map in this Park Plan includes the identification of proposed on-street and off-street pedestrian and bicycle trails. The system includes short-term and long-term development, because interconnectivity is crucial for a successful trail system. The cost for sidewalk development is not calculated into cost calculations for the Park Plan because sidewalks are typically ordered as needed, or implemented at the time of new subdivision development. Sidewalk costs are typically charged to the developer or adjacent property owner.

Trails are the basis for the creation of a pedestrian-oriented community where walking and riding bicycles are safe

and convenient methods for recreational travel throughout the town. The town's proposed integrated trail system provides cross-town trail corridors through natural features including wetlands, wooded areas, the escarpment, and along streets. These trails are proposed to link to existing trails such as the East River Trail, and extend to trails such as the Fox River Trail and future rail-to-trail projects along the Fox Valley & Western Railroad corridor.

In addition to multiple-use trail corridors, the Park Plan provides pedestrian walkways or neighborhood trails connecting Neighborhood Center Districts to adjacent and future residential developments. These walkways provide connections between neighborhoods, schools, commercial districts, and other activity nodes. The walkways can also provide the dual purpose of a sidewalk.

Pedestrian or hiking trails are located within the proposed natural open space areas. These paths are generally developed for walkers, hikers, and runners, although a few non-paved trails accommodate bicyclists. Additionally, these trails lead to or connect with the larger natural open space areas.

To further encourage recreational and non-motorized transportation use within the town and to facilitate the viewing of natural resources, it is important to provide recreational trail opportunities within new and existing parks and along the escarpment, whenever possible. Through analysis of the public opinion survey and

comments, the development of bicycle and pedestrian access facilities is a priority of high importance.

Proposed Future Trail Plan:

1. Local – On-street (side street) bicycle lane along Creamery Road, between Dickinson Road and future Rockland Road (CTH PP), eventually connecting to Fox River Trail. The proposal includes lanes along CTH GV.
2. County Highway – On street bicycle lane along full length of Heritage Road.
3. County Highway – On-street bicycle lane along Dickinson Road, between CTH GV and Cottage Road, then leading northward through Business Park, crossing I-43 to future Rail Road bicycle trail.
4. Local – Off-street trails interconnecting the Business Park.
5. Local – On-street bicycle lane along Hawthorne Heights Drive to south town limits, and then along Scray Hill Road, connecting two potential future parks.
6. County Highway – On-street bicycle lane along CTH V, between Dickinson Road and northern town limits.
7. Local – Off-street trails in wetlands between Copper Lane and Glenmore Road.
8. Local – Off-street trails connecting future park on Glenmore Road to Business Park.
9. Local – Off-street trails following the base of the escarpment, ultimately connecting CTH V to the property at Dickinson Road and Dollar Road, Bower Creek Road, the Mystery Valley subdivision neighborhood, and crossing CTH CV to Creamery Road.
10. Local – Off-street trails through wetlands on north side of proposed railroad corridor.
11. County Highway – Extension of Cottage Road, southward from Dickinson Road to town limits.
12. Rail-to-Trail – The Wisconsin Central LTD railroad that connects the Village of Bellevue to the Town of Eaton in the northeast corner of the Town of Ledgeview.

Acquisition – Future Park Development

Acquisition

To continue to offer consistent park services to all residential areas of Ledgeview, acquisition of additional acreage for active recreation has been identified as an important need as the town's population and demand grows. To implement typical standards for active recreational land, the town should acquire an additional 27-40 acres by 2012 and a total of 45-50 acres by 2027, when the town population is expected to reach 10,505. The needed acquisition is accounted for in the "Parks" section of this chapter.

There is also a need to acquire land for passive recreation in the form of natural areas. The town should acquire an additional 300 acres by 2012 and a total of 500 acres by 2027. Again, the needed acquisition is accounted for in the "Parks" section of this chapter.

There are a couple of issues to overcome for acquiring additional acreage for active recreational use: 1) the lack of available suitable level sites and 2) funds. With increased knowledge of the needs and limitations, the following are recommendations for acquisition of properties to provide for parks and recreation facilities and opportunities in the future:

- Expand existing parks or future parks.
- Acquire properties in areas not in the current service area of neighborhood parks.
- Acquire properties for active recreation first.
- Investigate acquisition of commercial properties when the

property becomes vacant and the site could be a viable recreation facility.

- Focus on acquiring parcels for new parks or for park expansion.

Future Park Development

The Town of Ledgeview should consider all possibilities to increase park and recreation opportunities. Partnerships and Interagency Agreements with local and state agencies could help to provide needed recreational facilities and opportunities for the town. Some Long Term Strategies for increasing park and recreation opportunities:

- Consider partnership with State properties for shared use facilities for active recreation and/or sports fields. For example, an Interlocal Agreement with an adjacent Parks and Recreation Department or organization for the provision of recreational opportunities (i.e., interpretative signage along trails and other environmental education programs) and facilities (i.e., athletic fields for soccer, baseball, softball).
- Consider partnership with the school district for renovation of field and play areas for shared use as neighborhood parks and sports fields.
- Consider partnership with County to expand use of neighborhood parks to County

owned property, or proposed future County trails.

Implementation Summary

The following is a summary of Short Term and Long Term Goals. These goals are subject to further review, analysis, and prioritization. It should also be noted that with the provision of new capital projects, park and recreation staffing levels may need to be increased in order to ensure proper maintenance of the facilities. The town does not have a Park Department. The following goals are in no particular order of completion:

Short Term Goals (2007-2012)

- Acquisition of lands needed for active Neighborhood Park development.
- Acquisition of lands needed for active Community Park Development.
- Acquisition of lands needed of passive Natural Area and trail development.
- Completion of design for the parks in Ledgeview.
- Completion of design for the on-street and off street bicycle lanes and trails in Ledgeview.
- Reconstruction of Town Land Park.
- Development of two additional Neighborhood Parks.
- Development of one additional Community Park.

- Development of bicycle lanes and trails near new parks, and lanes that interconnect the parks.
- Monitor availability of properties adjacent to properties owned by the town as future park developments, adjacent to existing parks for expansion, and for future trails.
- New Trailheads.
- Trail Construction and Improvements.

Long Term Goals (2007-2027)

- Acquisition of lands needed for active Neighborhood Park development.
- Acquisition of lands needed for active Community Park Development.
- Acquisition of lands needed of passive Natural Area and trail development.
- Consideration of modified timeline for projects that cannot be completed in years.
- Corrections to plan due to unknown circumstances, such as dynamic change in population or growth patterns.
- Monitor availability of properties adjacent to properties owned by the town as future park developments, adjacent to existing parks for expansion, and for future trails.
- New Trailheads.
- Trail Construction and Improvements.



Figure 9-1
Proposed Park Locations
Town of Ledgewood, Brown County, Wisconsin

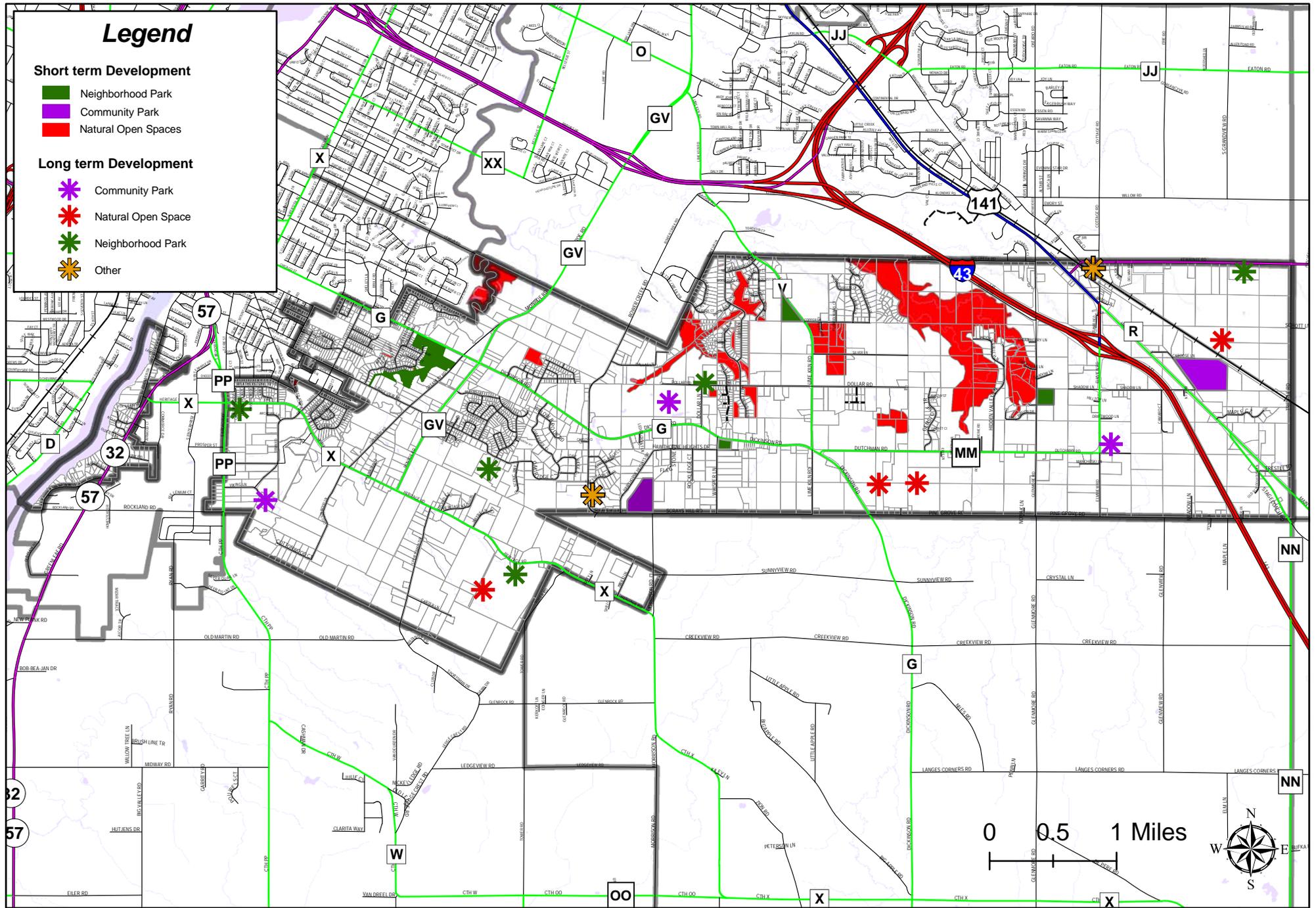
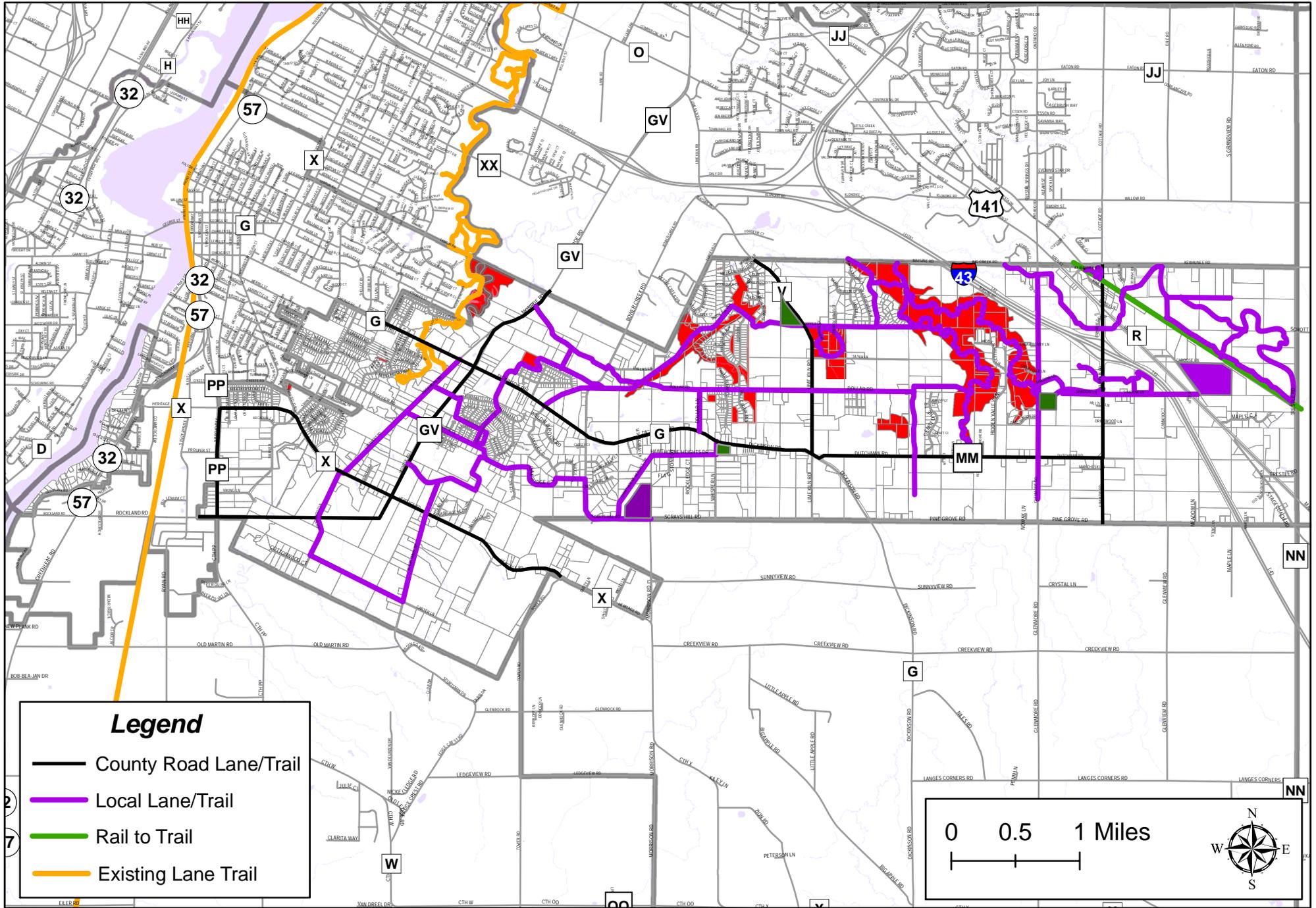




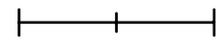
Figure 9-2
Proposed On-Street Bicycle Lanes and Off-Street Pedestrian/Bicycle Trails
 Town of Ledgewood, Brown County, Wisconsin



Legend

-  County Road Lane/Trail
-  Local Lane/Trail
-  Rail to Trail
-  Existing Lane Trail

0 0.5 1 Miles



10. PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Some of the recommendations in the plan may be implemented with the help of various sources of funds besides local property taxes. There are a number of grant programs administered by local, state, and federal agencies, including the Brown County Planning Commission, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and Wisconsin Department of Transportation. At the federal level, the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Agriculture–Rural Development, and the (U.S.) Department of Commerce–Economic Development Agency all provide sources of funding.

Typically, the grant programs require a local match. However, the local match may include a combination of local tax dollars, in-kind services, and/or private donations. Each grant program has its own set of guidelines regarding eligible projects, as well as financing mechanisms, and should be reviewed before applying.

In addition to the following sampling of programs, the State of Wisconsin Department of Administration maintains the Wisconsin Catalog of Community Assistance (WCCA), which provides a comprehensive list of state aid programs. The WCCA can be found at

http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dhir/wcca_catalog_all.asp.

Identified on the following pages are a number of programs that may be particularly applicable to the Village of Denmark. However, this is just a sample, and a comprehensive list can be found with the link to the Wisconsin Catalog of Community Assistance.

Funding Programs

Brown County Planning Commission

The Brown County Planning Commission administers the Brown County Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Program for businesses seeking reduced interest loans for a business start up or expansion that will result in job creation or retention opportunities in Brown County. Additional information regarding the revolving loan fund may be found at http://www.co.brown.wi.us/Planning/econ_devel.html.

Wisconsin Department of Administration

Most of the programs administered by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) would not apply particularly well to the town.

Detailed information regarding programs offered through the Wisconsin Department of Administration can be found at www.doa.state.wi.us or the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission at www.baylakerpc.org.

Coastal Management Grants

Wisconsin Coastal Management Grants help restore, preserve, protect and enhance areas in Wisconsin's Coastal Zone. This includes locations within the counties adjacent to Lakes Superior and Michigan. The grant may be applied toward some environmental and redevelopment expenses.

Although this most likely is a difficult grant to link to the Town of Ledgeview, there may be some opportunities because Brown County is a Coastal County and certain features such as the escarpment may be taken into consideration.

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) administers the Agricultural Development and Diversification (ADD) Grant. According to the Wisconsin Catalog of Community Assistance, "The objective of the program is to provide grants to fund demonstration projects, feasibility analysis, and applied research toward new or alternative products, technologies, and practices that will stimulate agricultural development and diversification of economic activity within agriculture." Applicants may

include private individuals, businesses, or other organizations involved in Wisconsin agriculture. Additional information regarding the ADD program can be found at <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>.

Wisconsin Department of Commerce

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce (Commerce) has a broad range of financial assistance programs to help communities undertake economic development. Commerce maintains a network of area development managers to offer customized services to each region of Wisconsin (Brown County is located in Region 3).

Commerce-administered programs include:

- Brownfields Initiative
- CDBG-Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment Program
- CDBG-Emergency Grant Program
- CDBG- Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)
- CDBG-Public Facilities for Economic Development (CDBG-PFED)
- Community Development Zone Program

Additional information regarding the brown fields or CDBG programs can be found at <http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/MT/MT-COM-4200.html>. Information regarding the Wisconsin Main Street Program can be found at <http://commerce.state.wi.us/CD/CD->

[bdd-overview.html](#). The Wisconsin Department of Commerce Area Development Manager (Region 3 in Brown County) or Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission can also answer questions about these programs.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources offers a number of grant programs that can be used to provide additional recreational opportunities to residents of the Town of Ledgeview. The town should contact the Northeast Region Office of the WDNR to determine eligibility and availability if the town decides to pursue any of the following grant programs:

Stewardship – Aid for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

The ADLP program funds are available to acquire land, rights in land, and develop public outdoor recreation areas for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes. Funds are allocated on a DNR regional basis so applicants compete only against other applicants located in their region.

Brownfield Green Space and Public Facilities Grant

Funds are available to help local governments clean up brownfields that are intended to be used by the public in the future. This includes developing green spaces such as park and recreation areas, and public facilities such as libraries, fire stations, and town halls.

Stewardship – Urban Rivers

Funds are available to acquire land, rights in land, or develop shoreline enhancements on or adjacent to rivers that flow through urban or urbanizing areas in order to preserve or restore urban rivers or riverfronts for the purposes of economic revitalization and nature-based outdoor recreation activities. Funds are allocated statewide so applicants compete against other applicants statewide in the project selection process.

Stewardship – Urban Greenspace

Funds are available to acquire lands to provide natural space within or near urban areas, protect scenic or ecological features, and provide land for nature-based outdoor recreation, including noncommercial gardening. Funds are allocated statewide so applicants compete against other applicants statewide in the project selection process.

Acquisition of Development Rights

Funds are available to acquire development rights (easements) in areas where restrictions on residential, industrial, or commercial development would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON)

LAWCON is a federal program administered through the WDNR. However, projects funded under LAWCON are not restricted to nature-based outdoor recreation projects as the

Stewardship program funds are. Eligible projects include:

- Land acquisition.
- Development of recreational facilities.
- See eligibility list on WDNR website for ADLP program eligible projects.

Recreational Trails Act (RTA)

Recreational Trails Act (RTA) is a federal program administered through the WDNR. RTA funds may only be used on trails that have been identified in or which further a specific goal of a local, county, or state trail plan included or referenced in a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan required by the federal LAWCON program. Eligible projects in order of priority are 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.

Additional information regarding community assistance programs can be found at the following WDNR Bureau of Community Financial Assistance (CFA) website: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/bureau/programs.html>.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

In addition to the Local Road Aids Program, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation has additional

programs to help fund transportation activities in the Town of Ledgeview.

- Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP)
- Surface Transportation Program-Rural (STP-R)
- Flood Damage Aids
- Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR)

Additional information regarding grant programs and other resources administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation can be found at the Programs for Local Governments web page: <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/localgov/index.htm>.

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD)

The USDA-RD has a number of programs available to aid rural communities located outside of urbanized areas. Programs include grants and low-interest loans for housing rehabilitation, economic development, and public facilities or infrastructure. Additional information regarding USDA-RD programs is available from the USDA-RD Wisconsin office at www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi.

Other Sources

Donations

As traditional funding sources become scarce, it is imperative that the town search for creative and dynamic

methods of financing projects identified in the Park Plan. These can include donations, endowment funds, volunteer support and partnerships with community businesses, organizations and residents.

Park Impact Fees

Park impact fees, charged to new residential developments, should be considered as a funding source for park acquisition.

Levy

A levy is another funding source for financing capital improvements. A portion of property taxes are used to cover costs associated with park acquisition and development.

New Tax Sources

As funding is limited for acquisition and development of park and recreational facilities, new taxing sources and/or revenues will need to be identified in order to fully implement the short and long term goals of this plan. Additionally, maintenance and operation costs are not included in the Plan, only the estimated cost for development. Maintenance and operation costs should be considered during the Town's budget process.

Funding

The Park Plan provides recommendations, for both funded and

unfunded improvement projects for the short term. The Park Plan also identifies the need for long term acquisitions. These cost estimates are based on current dollars and past experience. Costs are updated yearly.

In order to implement the recommendations set forth in this Park Plan, additional funding alternatives are needed to augment CIP dollars. Funding solutions are needed for development of existing land dedicated for parks, acquisition of new land for parks, and renovation and repairs of existing recreational facilities. While it is important to move forward with development of new parks and recreational facilities, funding the on-going maintenance and operation of these facilities must be determined prior to carrying out the improvement projects.

Funding Priorities

Funding priorities should be as follows:

1. Development of park and recreational facilities that are funded by the Town Board.
2. New Park Opportunities.
3. Renovation and repair of existing parks and facilities.
4. Park Acquisition.
5. Trails and natural open spaces.

Final Statement

The Town of Ledgeview has the unique opportunity to set a level of service standard for parks, recreation, and open space for the future. This plan identifies the needs, requirements and desires through community interaction, studies, and research. The users, residents, businesses owners, employers, and employees who work

or play in the Town of Ledgeview, live and work here due to the quality of life the town offers, which should include the parks, open space, recreational opportunities and facilities. It will take time and effort to find the means to provide all of the recreational opportunities and facilities identified in this Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Plan. Having a Plan is the right step to accomplishing this.

11. DEFINITIONS

ACOE: Army Corps of Engineers. Federal agency affiliated with the Army for engineering and construction projects, especially public works projects within the nation's waterways.

Community Park: A larger park, typically greater than (but not limited to) 5-acres, that serve the entire community within a 2-mile radius with both active and passive uses. Amenities may include athletic fields, play equipment, tennis courts, basketball half-courts, walking and/or bicycling trails, picnic areas and pavilions as well as undeveloped natural areas and automobile parking areas.

Community Recreational Facility:

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency. Federal agency to protect the nation's resources and to decrease levels of water and air pollution.

Greenway: A linear park or open space conservation area that provides passive recreational opportunities, pedestrian and/or bicycle paths, wildlife corridors and/or the conservation of open spaces or natural areas

Natural Open Space: An area or portion of unimproved land and/or water that is retained for passive recreation use areas or for resource protection in an essentially undeveloped state.

Neighborhood Park: A smaller park, typically 2-5 acres, that serves residential neighborhoods within a ½ - mile radius with both uses and amenities similar to those found in a Community Park. Due to the smaller size and neighborhood orientation, there are fewer amenities, and a parking lot is not typical due to pedestrian accessibility and the potential for on-street parking.

Parkway: A piece of land between the rear of a curb and the front of a sidewalk, used for planting low ground cover and/or street trees, and which is not intended to be used as part of the roadway.

Pocket Park: A very small park, typically less than 1-acre in size, that serves a residential community within a ¼-mile radius. A pocket park may have a play ground, picnic area, and one active sport area, at most. Due to an urban environment, pocket parks are designed for pedestrian access, typically with sidewalks, possibly with limited on-street parking. Pocket Parks are not proposed for development in this plan.

Public Sidewalk System: A paved path for pedestrians alongside a street.

Recreational Trail: An off-street route through a natural area or the countryside that links paths, streets, parks, and other points of interest.

School District Facility: One or a combination of playground equipment, active fields, tracks, trails and indoor facilities associated with the recreational functions of a public or private school. Although the facilities may similar to those found in a public park system, the facilities may not be readily accessible to the public.

Undeveloped Park Parcel: Property that has not been developed into an active or passive park, but may have potential to be acquired and/or developed for public park purposes.

APPENDIX A – PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY



**Town of Ledgeview
Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan
Survey**

November 3, 2006

Dear Town of Ledgeview resident:

In 2006 the Town of Ledgeview hired the Brown County Planning Commission to facilitate the completion of a new Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan. This process began in October 2006 with the creation of a Town of Ledgeview Park Plan Citizens Advisory Committee. The task of the Citizens Advisory Committee is to identify park and outdoor recreation needs and issues in Ledgeview for the next 5-20 years.

In order to assist the Citizens Advisory Committee with this task, a survey has been forwarded to your household in order to obtain your thoughts and opinions on various issues related to parks and outdoor recreation needs within the Town.

Please return the completed survey to the Ledgeview Town Hall by November 22, 2006.

Surveys can also be mailed to the Brown County Planning office at the following address:

**Brown County Planning Commission
Planning and Land Services Department
ATTN: Peter Schleinz
P.O. Box 23600
Green Bay, WI 54305-3600**

The survey results will be presented to a Ledgeview Park Plan Citizens Advisory Committee in December 2006 and will help to formulate the goals and objectives of the Park Plan and be used as a basis for some of the recommendations within the plan. It is vitally important that you complete the survey and send the information back to the Brown County Planning Commission so your voice can be heard.

For additional information regarding the Town of Ledgeview Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan, please feel free to contact Brown County Senior Planner Peter Schleinz at 448-6480.

Thank you for completing this survey. Your time and assistance is greatly appreciated and is important for the development of the Town of Ledgeview Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Town of Ledgeview Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan Survey

1. Please indicate where members of your household go most frequently for recreation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A local Park within Ledgeview <input type="checkbox"/> A local Park outside of Ledgeview <input type="checkbox"/> A Brown County Park <input type="checkbox"/> A Wisconsin State Park | <input type="checkbox"/> A local Street or Sidewalk <input type="checkbox"/> An Indoor Park <input type="checkbox"/> A Park outside of Wisconsin |
|---|--|

2. Indicate whether you or anyone in your household has done any of these activities in the past year at a Town of Ledgeview park or facility, or at another park or facility.

(Check all that apply)

- | At a Town Park: | At a County Park: | At a State Park: |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walked | <input type="checkbox"/> Walked | <input type="checkbox"/> Walked |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ran or Jogged | <input type="checkbox"/> Ran or Jogged | <input type="checkbox"/> Ran or Jogged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exercised | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercised | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercised |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exercised a pet | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercised a pet | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercised a pet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hiked | <input type="checkbox"/> Hiked | <input type="checkbox"/> Hiked |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycled | <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycled | <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmobiled | <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmobiled | <input type="checkbox"/> Snowmobiled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relaxed | <input type="checkbox"/> Relaxed | <input type="checkbox"/> Relaxed |

3. What are the primary reasons you or members of your household do not use the parks located within the Town of Ledgeview?

- I use the parks
- Not enough time
- Parks are too far away
- I cannot walk/bicycle to the parks
- Parks are not accessible for persons with disabilities
- Parks are in poor condition
- I do not know the park locations

4. How far (time wise) are you willing to travel to reach a park without a motorized vehicle?

- 15 minutes
- 30 minutes
- 1 hour
- More than 1 hour
- I would always take a motorized vehicle

(turn page)

5. Please evaluate the recreation programs that members of your household have participated in by circling the appropriate number. (Excellent 5..4..3..2..1 Poor)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | After School Programs | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Fitness |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Arts and Crafts | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Football, Youth |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Aquatics | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Football, Adult |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Bicycling | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Hockey, Youth |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Campsites | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Hockey, Adult |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Park Rentals | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Ice Skating |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Nature Programs | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Soccer, Youth |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Special Events | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Soccer, Adult |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Baseball, Youth | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Softball, Youth |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Baseball, Adult | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Softball, Adult |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Basketball, Youth | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Tennis, Youth |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Basketball, Adult | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Tennis, Adult |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Cheerleading | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Volleyball |

6. Do members of your household participate in some of the above programs in a park program from an adjacent community? If so, which community(s)?

No Yes: _____

7. Should the Town of Ledgeview develop its own Park Programming?

- Yes
 Yes, perhaps a joint Parks Program with an adjacent community
 No

8. Please check each item below that might be of interest to you and members of your household.

Programs:

- After School Programs
 Arts and Crafts
 Aquatics
 Camps
 Clubs
 Education
 Family Programs
 Fitness
 Nature Programs
 Performing Arts
 Special Events

Athletics:

- Baseball
 Basketball
 Bicycling
 Cheerleading
 Football
 Soccer
 Softball
 Tennis
 Volleyball
 Other: _____

(turn page)

9. Do you walk or ride bicycle on Town of Ledgeview streets or sidewalks?

Walk: Yes No Bicycle: Yes No

10. Indicate if anyone in you household visited the following Parks or School sites for recreational purposes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Town Parks & Schools:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> De Pere Middle School <input type="checkbox"/> Heritage Elementary <input type="checkbox"/> Ledgeview Park <input type="checkbox"/> Town Land Park <input type="checkbox"/> East River Trail <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sidewalks | <p>County Parks:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Fonferek's Glen | <p>State & Private Parks:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Fox River State Trail <input type="checkbox"/> Ledgeview Golf Course <input type="checkbox"/> Old Plank Road (Rustic Road) |
|---|---|---|

11. The following park features are important:

| | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic value | <input type="checkbox"/> Space for passive recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural beauty | <input type="checkbox"/> Space for active sports |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility | <input type="checkbox"/> Parking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modern facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleanliness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Quiet Areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swimming | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

12. What types of park uses are needed in the future for the Town of Ledgeview?
(High need 5..4..3..2..1 Low need)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Mostly Active Park uses (sports complexes, skate parks, basketball, etc.) |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Mostly Passive Park uses (trails, nature appreciation, playgrounds, fishing, etc.) |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Both active and passive recreational uses |

13. List the number of household members in each age category.

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Under 5 years old | | 19-24 years old | | 50-65 years old |
| | 5-11 years old | | 25-34 years old | | 65-79 years old |
| | 12-18 years old | | 35-49 years old | | 80 and over |

14. List the gender and age of the household member who completed this survey (optional).

Male Female Age

(end of survey, thanks!)

APPENDIX B -- SURVEY REPORT

Town of Ledgeview
Park & Outdoor Recreation Plan

Survey Report

12 Dec 2006

Town of Ledgeview

&

Brown County Planning Commission
305 E Walnut ST RM 320
PO BOX 23600
Green Bay, WI 54305-3600

December 12, 2006

Town of Ledgeview Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan Survey Results

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INTRODUCTION

The following survey results are a compilation of information based upon a 14 question survey that was submitted to all residential property owners of the Town of Ledgeview. A total of **1,370** surveys were distributed and **597** surveys were returned, resulting in a response rate of **43.6%**. The respondent filling out the survey was asked to respond to the questions on behalf of all members of his or her household, unless otherwise specified.

Please note that the majority of the subject information is based upon the residents' current knowledge of parks and recreational facilities available to them. The following information should be used as a tool to make educated decisions while planning the Town of Ledgeview Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan. The information should not be used as the only source for public needs and wants, because dynamic new trends in park and recreation may exist that the general public is not aware of. This is not a scientific survey.

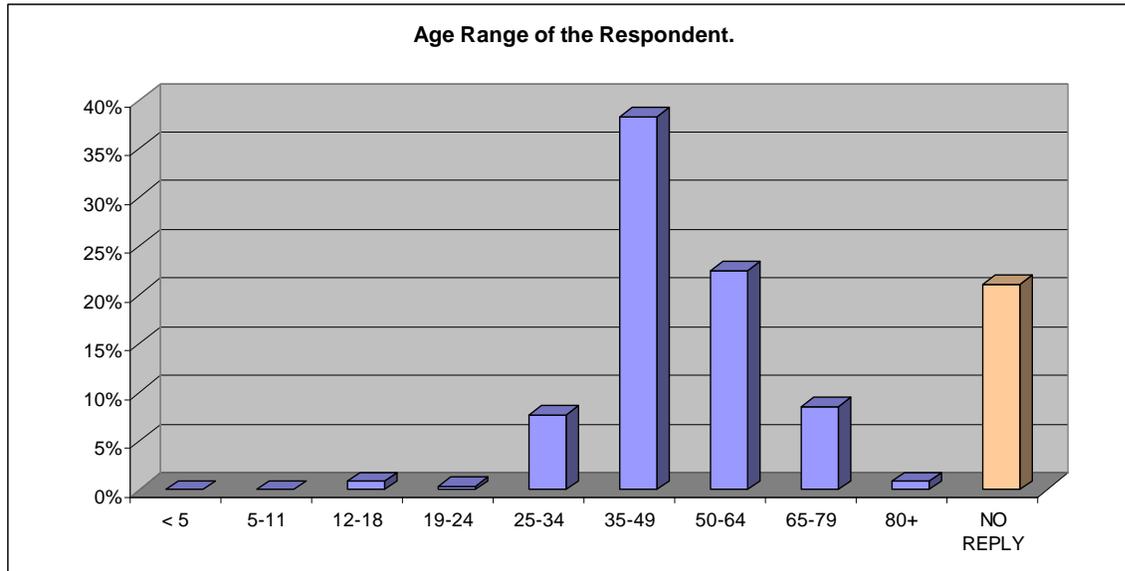


Sample of The Oxford Science Park, Oxford, UK

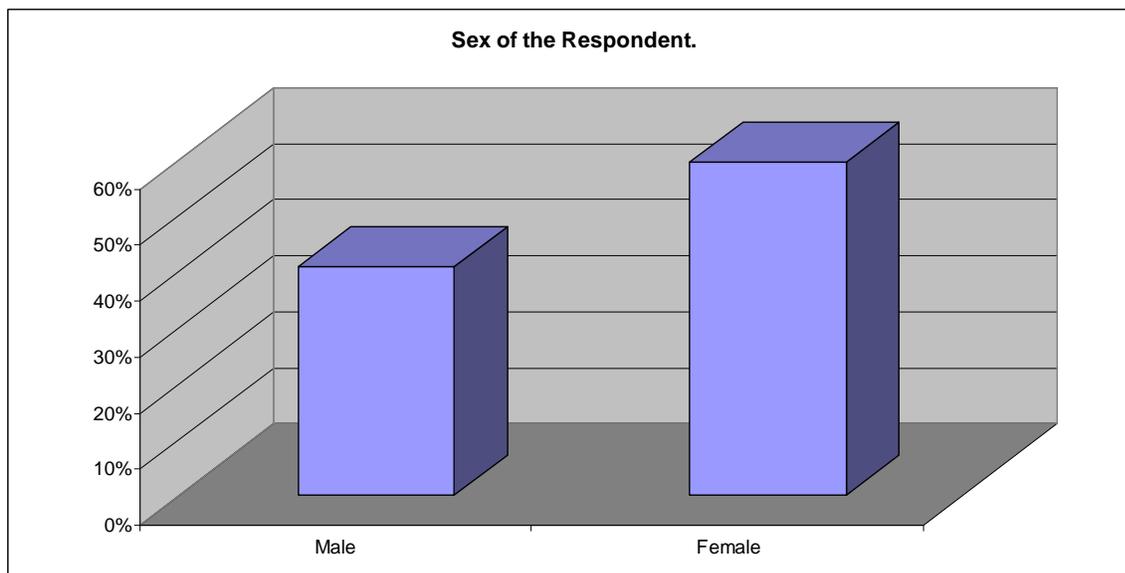
THE RESPONDENTS

The following identifies who completed the survey, and who the survey was being completed for. The respondent was requested to complete each question on behalf of all members of the household, unless specified otherwise.

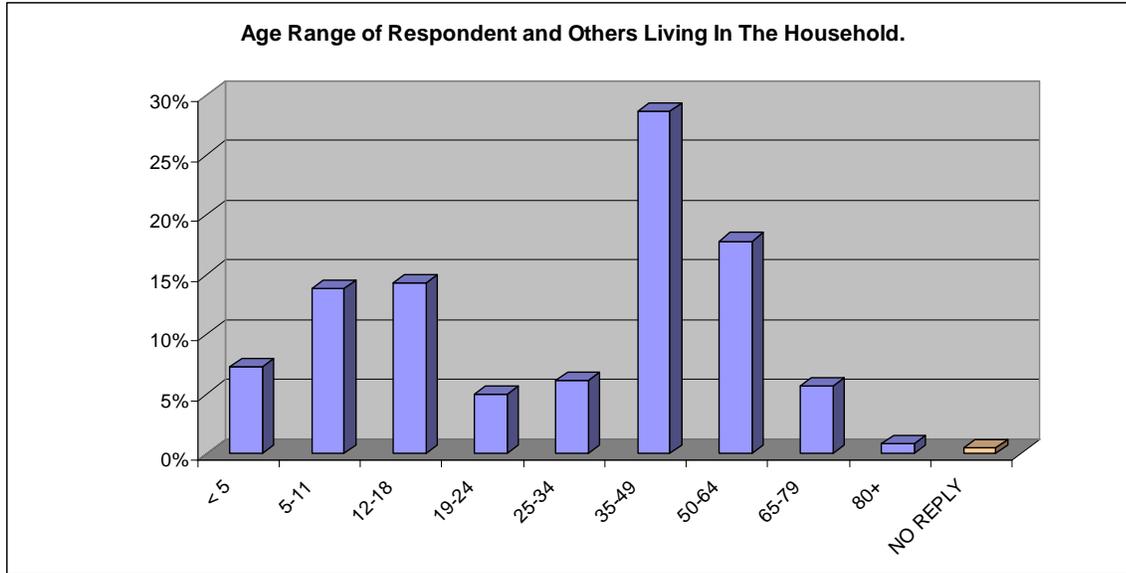
- **1,370** Surveys were mailed and **597** surveys were returned, for a **43.6%** return rate.



- The average age of the respondent was **42**.
- The youngest respondent was **12**, the oldest was **90**.
- **5** Surveys were completed by minors.



- Of the respondents who identified their sex, **41%** were male and **59%** were female.



- The majority of “household members” (i.e. – the respondent and all others living at the household address) were **minors** and adults in their **40’s**.
- **55%** of the surveys included households with minors.
- **3%** of the surveys included households with only one adult and minors.
- **7%** of the surveys included households with one adult living alone.
- There was an unusually low response rate for household members in their twenties. Many of the residents counted were other members of a household, not the respondent completed the survey. Perhaps they were non-homeowners, college students, or individuals who may not have moved from home.

The Respondents Summary:

The survey had a **43.6%** return rate.

The typical respondent completing the summary was a **42** year old female.

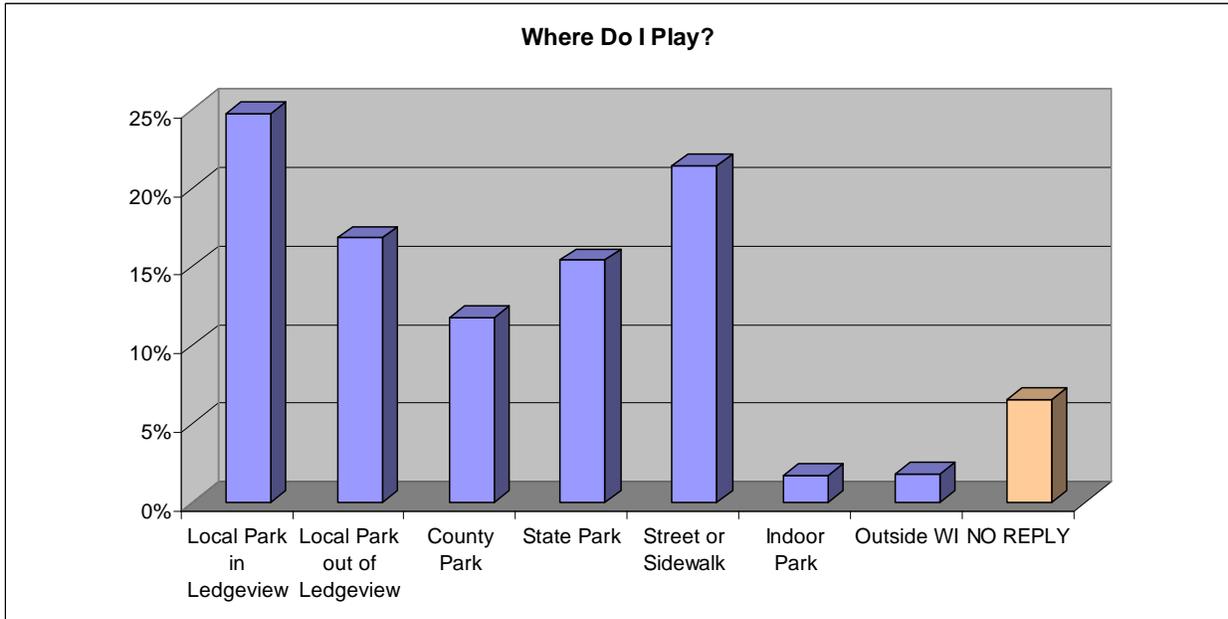
The survey included **55%** respondents with minors living at home, of which **3%** were single adult/parent homes.

The survey included **7%** adults living alone.

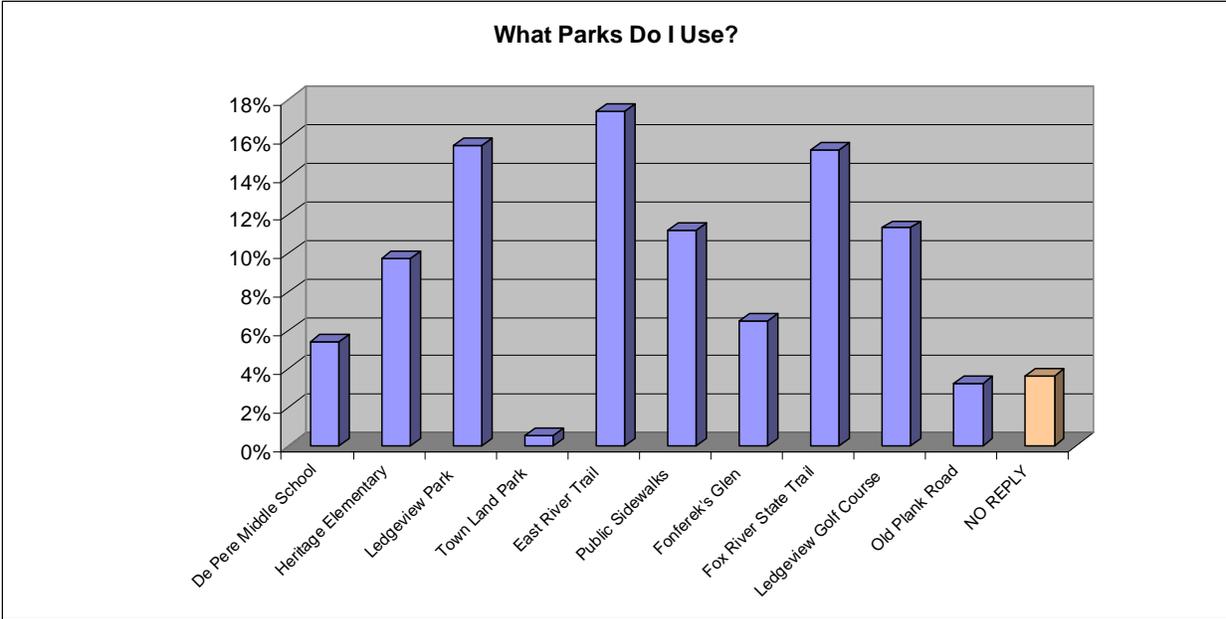
There was a low representation for residents in their **20’s**.

WHERE THEY PLAY

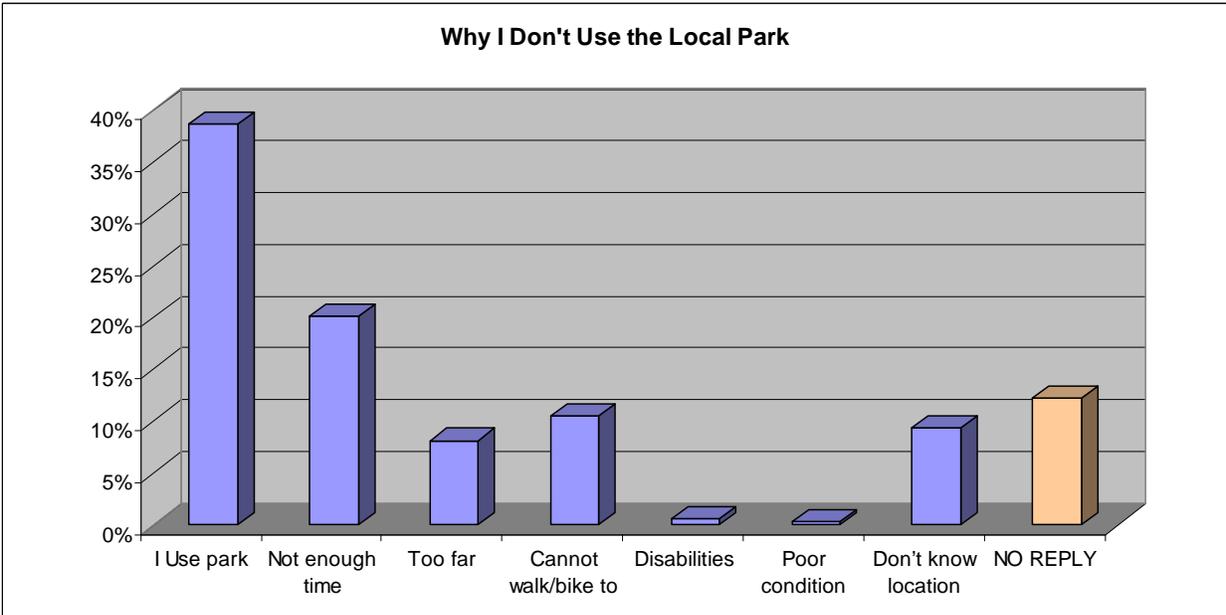
The respondents were questioned where, other than in their own yards, they recreate. Initially they were asked what types of parks they use, and then they were asked which parks they use within Ledgeview and within the area. Respondents were given the option to reply to more than one category.



- 25% of the respondent population utilizes local parks within the Town limits.
- 21% utilize local streets or sidewalks for recreational purposes.
- 17% use local parks outside of the Town of Ledgeview.
- 15% use State of Wisconsin parks.
- 12% use county parks.
- 2% use indoor parks and an additional 2% use various parks outside of Wisconsin.

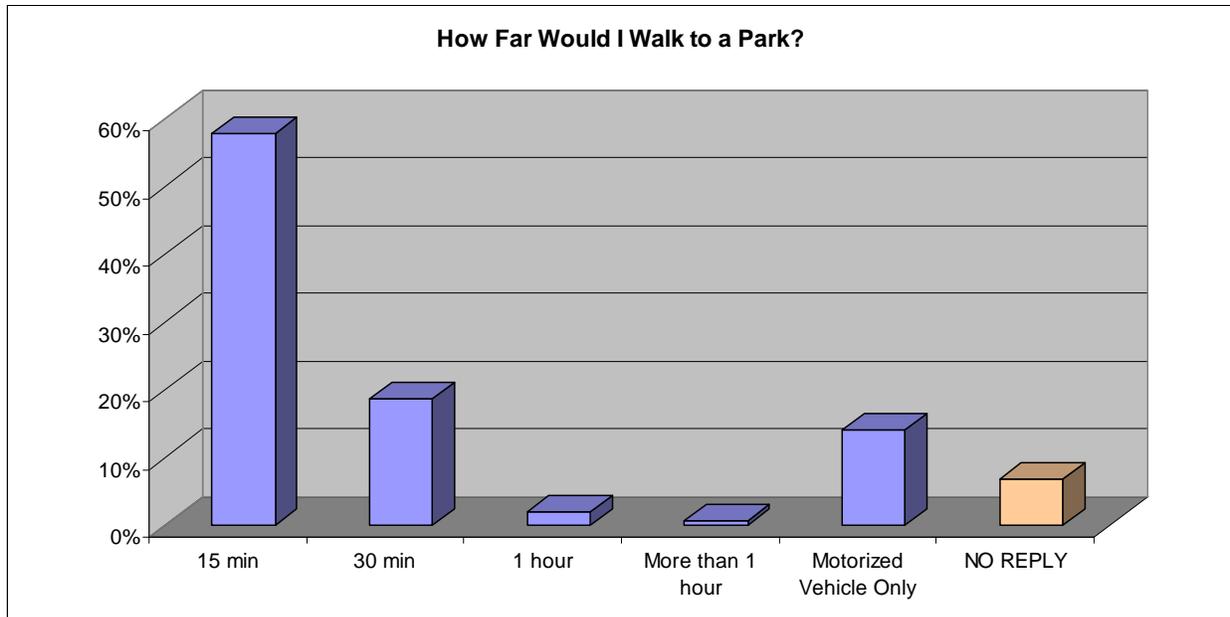


- 17% use the East River Trail
- 16% use Ledgeview Park
- 15% use Fox River State Trail
- 4% had no reply
- Only 1% of respondents indicated they use Town Land Park

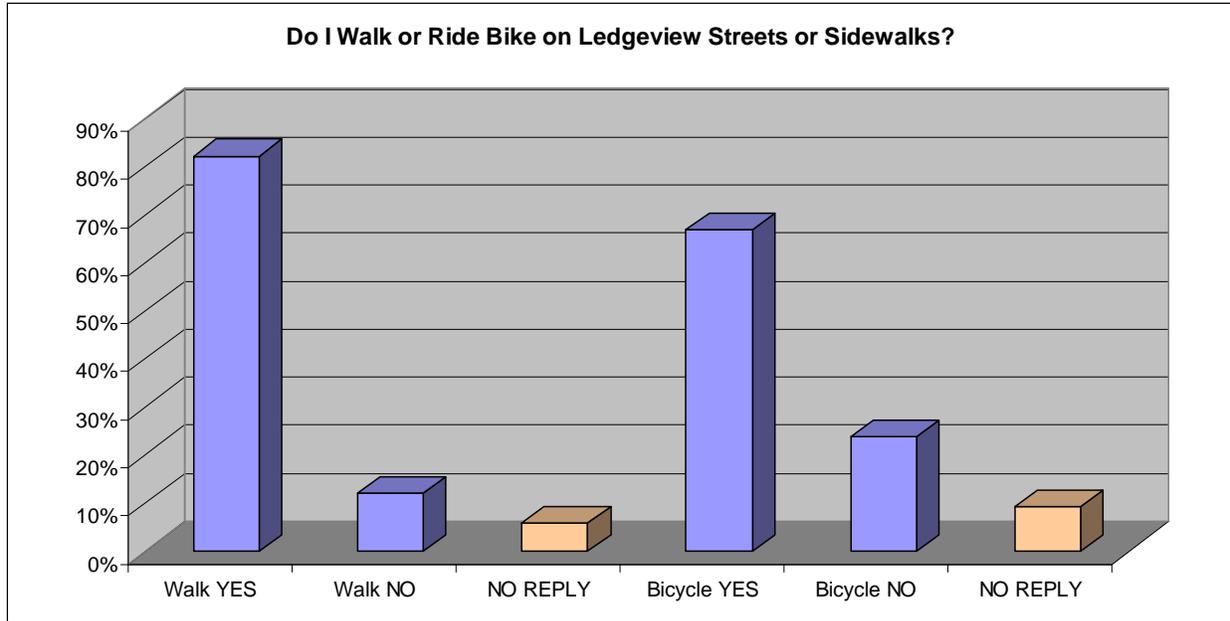


- 39% use the local parks
- 20% do not have enough time

- 12% had no reply
- 11% indicated they can not walk or bike to the park
- 9% do not know the location of the park
- No one indicated that the poor conditions was the reason they do not use local parks



- 58% would walk 15 minutes
- 14% would only use a motorized vehicle to get to a park
- 7% had no reply
- 1% was willing to walk more than 1 hour to a park



- 82% walk on Ledgerview streets and sidewalks
- 12% do not walk on the streets and sidewalks of Ledgerview
- 67% bicycle on Ledgerview streets and sidewalks
- 24% do not bicycle on the streets and sidewalks of Ledgerview

Where They Play Summary:

Local parks within the Town limits are utilized by 25% of the respondent population.

The East River Trail is the most common park/trail which is used by 17% of the population.

Only 1% of respondents indicated they use Town Land Park.

Local parks were used by 39% of the respondent population for recreational purposes.

Very few indicated that poor park conditions were the reason they do not use local parks.

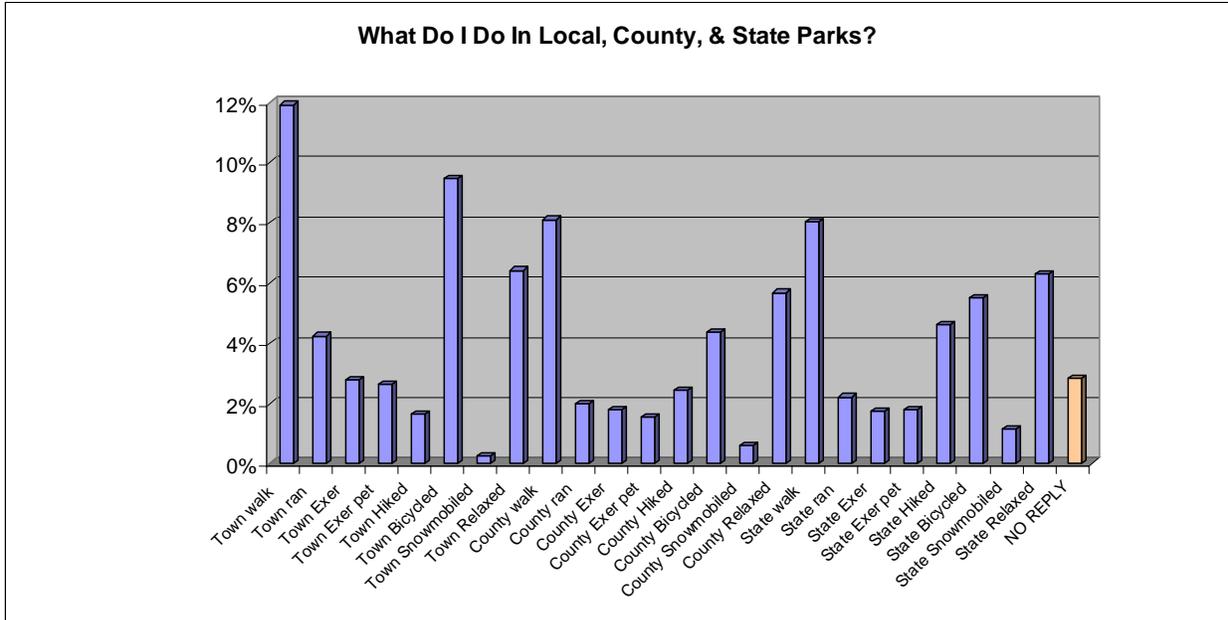
A 15 minute, or less, walking distance to a park was considered acceptable by 58% of the respondent population.

82% of the respondent population walks on Ledgerview streets and sidewalks.

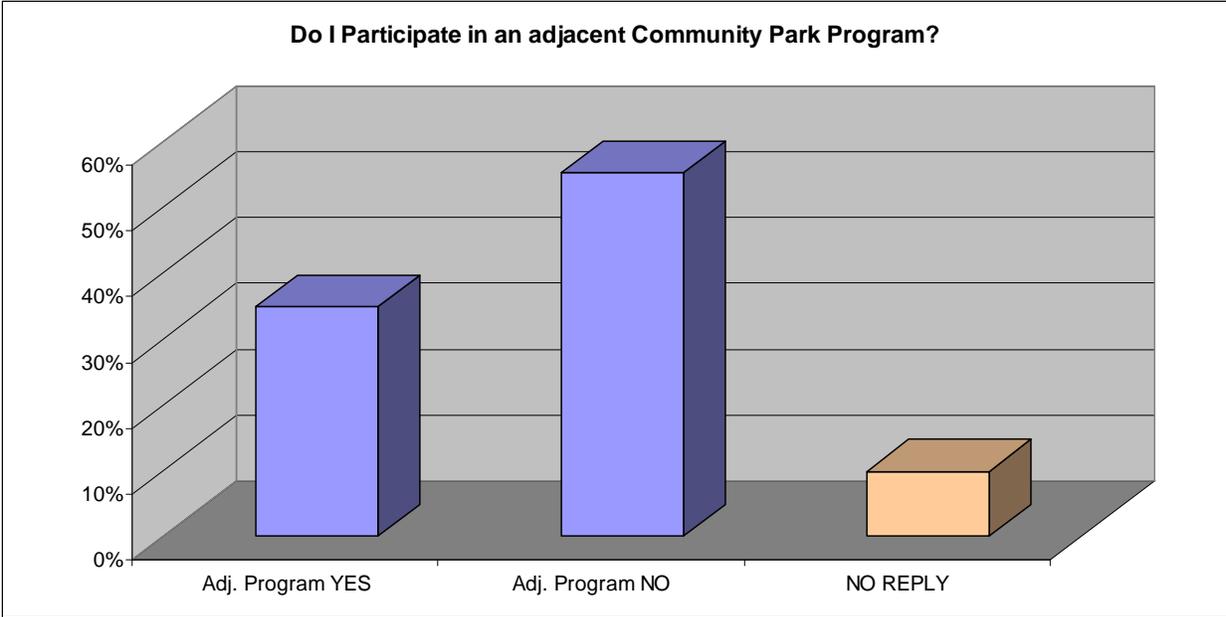
67% of the respondent population bicycle on Ledgerview streets and sidewalks.

WHAT THEY CURRENTLY DO IN THE PARK SYSTEMS

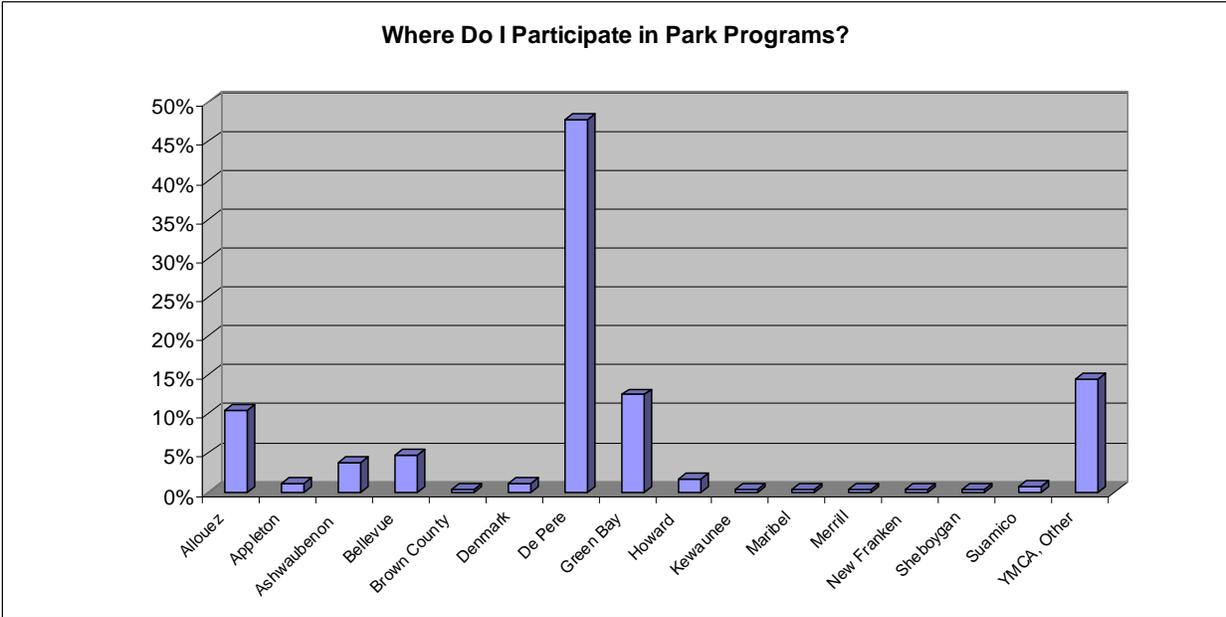
The respondents were questioned what they do, in terms of recreation within the Town of Ledgeview, within Brown County and within the State of Wisconsin. They also were questioned if they participate in local park programs and which programs they participate in. The following information may assist if the Town of Ledgeview develops a self-sustained park program, or combines with a neighboring program. Respondents were given the option to reply to more than one category, unless the chart represents a simple “yes/no” question.



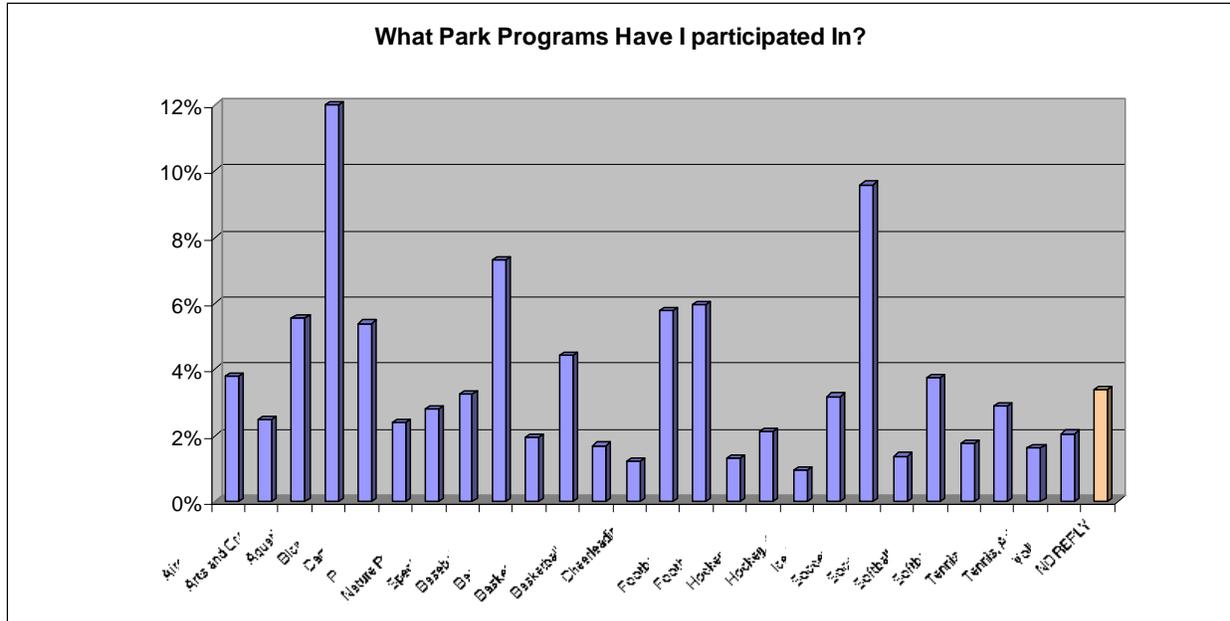
- 12% walked in the local parks
- 9% bicycled in local parks
- Local, County, and State parks were each used for relaxing by 6% of the respondents.
- Snowmobiling was identified the least in local, county, and state parks. Note: Other winter-specific related activities were not offered as an option.



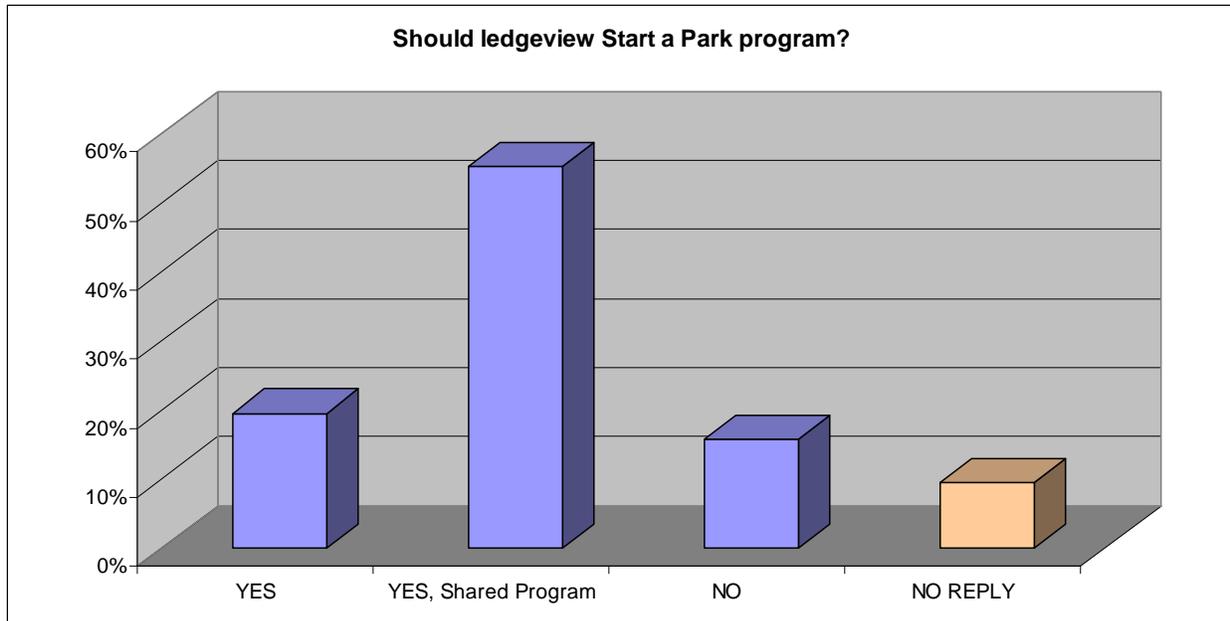
- 35% participate in adjacent community park programs.
- 55% do not participate in adjacent community park programs.



- 48% of respondents participate in community park programs in De Pere.
- Allouez, Green Bay, and YMCA/Other community park programs were used by Ledgeview respondents 10%, 12%, and 14% respectively.
- Many comments written into the margins of the questionnaire reflected a public dislike for paying “out-of-town” fees when using De Pere’s park program.



- *NOTE: There is a significantly high “No Reply” response. It is assumed that many of the respondents did not understand the phrasing of the question, thus the information may not be valid.*
- 12% participated in bicycling.
- 10% participated in youth soccer.
- Adult activities, including soccer, football, baseball, hockey, basketball were participated in by only 1% or 2% of the respondents.



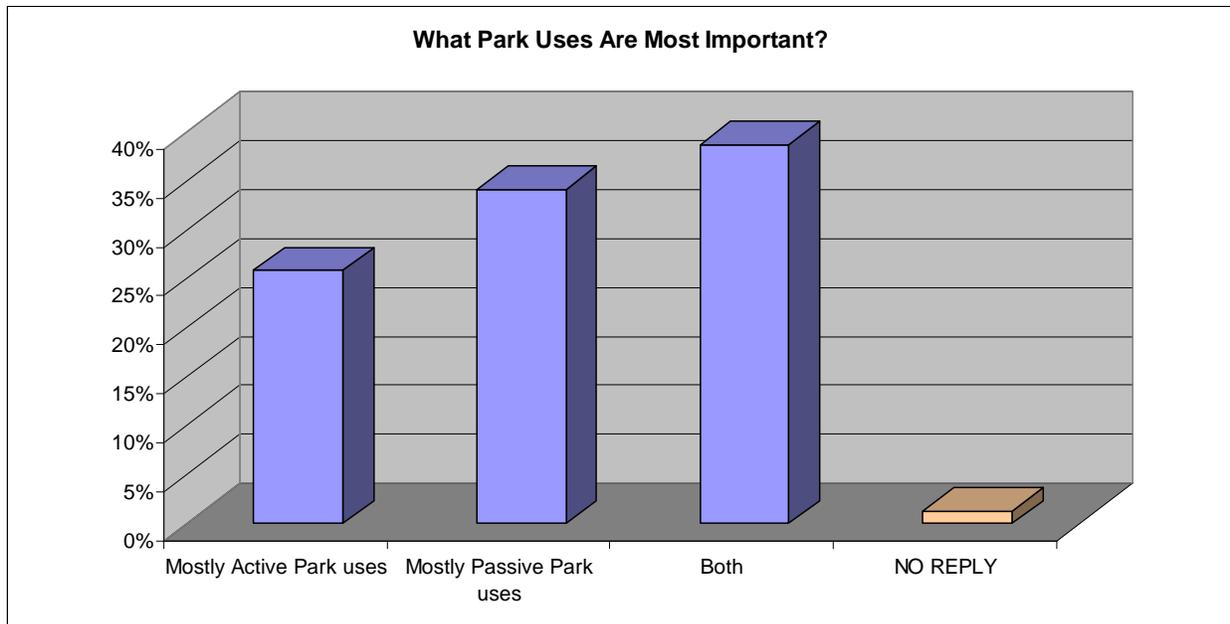
- 55% of respondents think Ledgeview should have a shared park program
- 20% think Ledgeview should have a park program of their own.
- 16% think Ledgeview should not develop a park program.

What They Currently Do Summary:

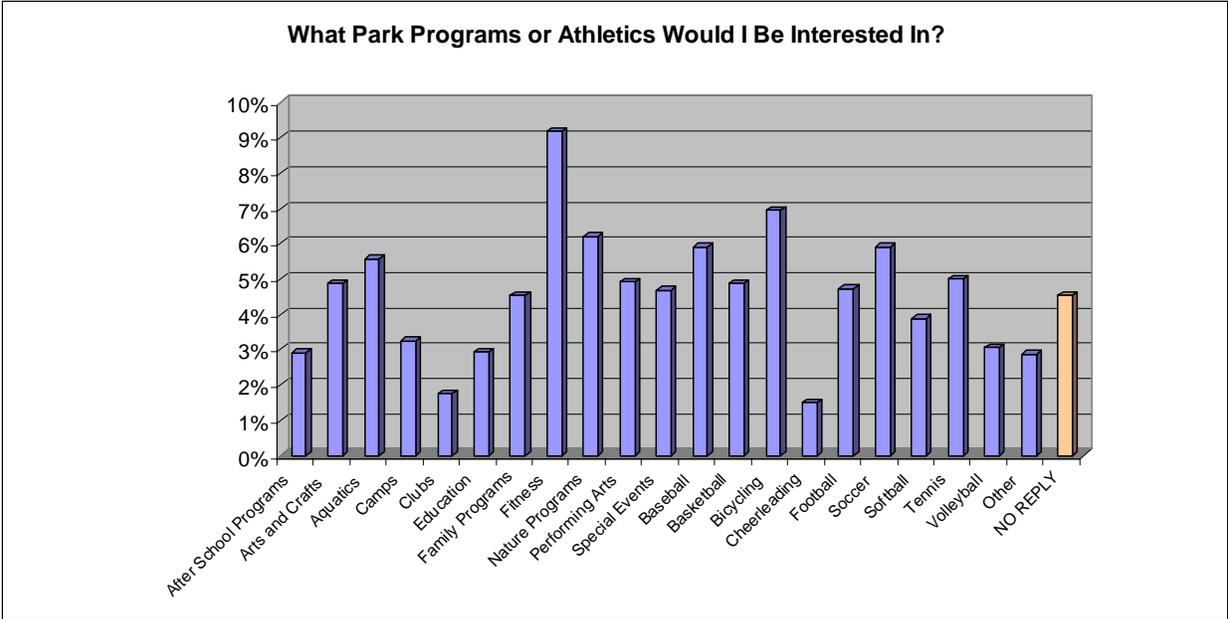
- About 10-12% of the respondents walk, bicycle, and/or participate in youth soccer in the local parks.
- About 1/3 of the respondents participate in adjacent community park programs.
- About **half** of the respondents participating in community park programs utilize De Pere Park Department.
- Over **half** of the respondents think Ledgeview should have a shared park program.

WHAT THEY WANT TO DO IN THE PARK SYSTEM

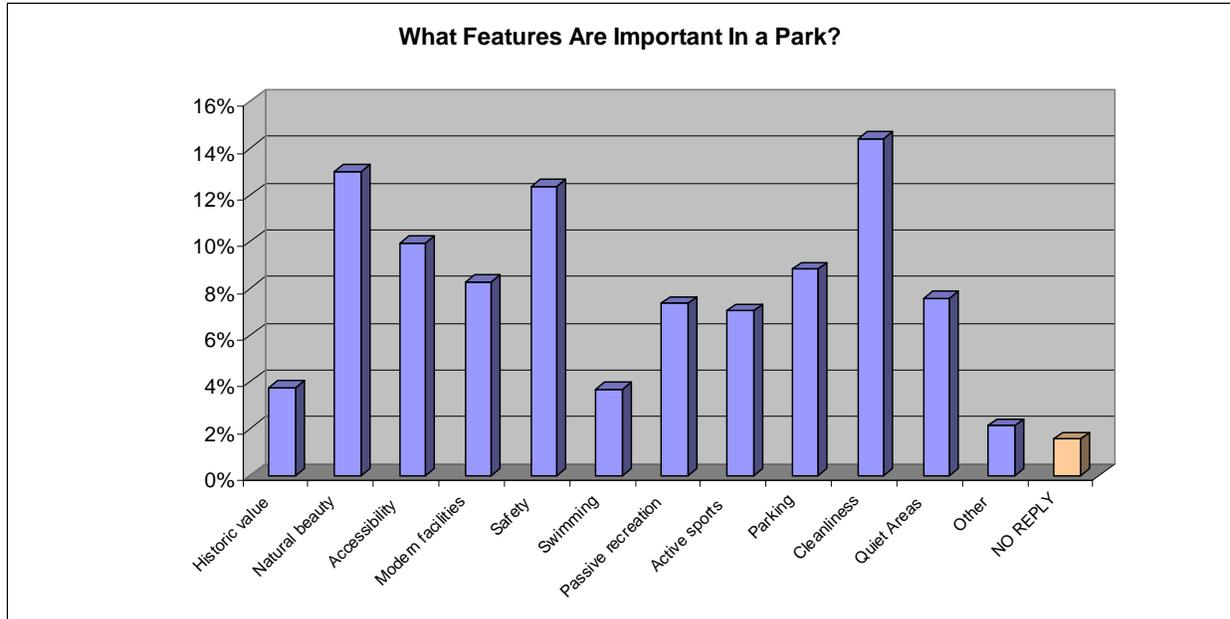
The respondents were questioned what they desire in their park system. This includes activities that may already be available, and activities that should be added to the area. One point to consider in this section of the report is that the some members of the public may have difficulty imagining new park services that are not already available in this region of Wisconsin. Thus, when developing a Park Plan, one should not remain exclusive to the choices with highest percentages. Respondents were given the option to reply to more than one category, unless the chart represents a simple “yes/no” question.



- 39% think both passive and active park uses are important.
- 34% think passive park uses are more important.
- 26% think active park uses are more important.



- 9% would be interested in fitness programs.
- 7% would be interested in bicycling programs.
- 6% would be interested in nature programs. Likewise for soccer and basketball.
- 1-2% would be interested in clubs and cheerleading.
- Numerous “other” suggestions were made. The most common suggestions were winter sports (skating/skiing) and dog parks.



- 14% think cleanliness is most important.
- 13% think natural beauty is important.
- 12% think safety is important.
- Only 4% think both historic value and swimming are important.

What They Want To Do Summary:

- 39% think both passive and active park uses are important in park development.
- Residents are most interested in establishing fitness or bicycling programs.
- Residents believe park cleanliness, natural beauty, and safety are the most important park features.
- The park features considered least important were historic value and swimming facilities.
- Many handwritten suggestions were made for winter sport activities such as skating/skiing, as well as development of a dog park.

APPENDIX C – MIGRATORY BIRD STUDY RESULTS

The following data are the results of a May 2007 study of migratory birds within the Town of Ledgewick. The species were identified in seven different locations on two dates. Eight “special concern” species, identified with an asterisk*, were identified during this study.

| | 2-May-07 | | 14-May-07 | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Common Name | Scientific Name | Common Name | Scientific Name |
| Scray's Hill Road & Hawthorne Heights Road | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> |
| | American robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | American robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> |
| | Blue-gray gnatcatcher | <i>Polioptila caerulea</i> | Brown-headed cowbird | <i>Molothrus ater</i> |
| | Brown-headed cowbird | <i>Molothrus ater</i> | Chipping Sparrow | <i>Spizella passerina</i> |
| | Chipping Sparrow | <i>Spizella passerina</i> | European Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |
| | Northern cardinal | <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> | Northern cardinal | <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> |
| | Red-winged blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | Red-winged blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> |
| | Savanah sparrow | <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> | Savanah sparrow | <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> |
| | Yellow-rumped warbler | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> | | |
| | | | | |
| Dallas Lane | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> | American crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> |
| | American robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> |
| | Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> | Blue-winged warbler* | <i>Vermivora pinus</i> |
| | Blue-gray gnatcatcher | <i>Polioptila caerulea</i> | Chestnut-sided warbler | <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> |
| | Eastern phoebe | <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> | Golden-winged warbler* | <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> |
| | Red-tailed hawk | <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> | Gray catbird | <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> |
| | Red-winged blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | Red-tailed hawk | <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> |
| | White-breasted nuthatch | <i>Sitta carolinensis</i> | Warbling Vireo | <i>Vireo gilvus</i> |
| | Wild turkey | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> | Yellow warbler | <i>Dendroica petechia</i> |
| | | | | |
| Town Hall | | | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> |
| | | | American robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> |
| | | | Barn swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Black-capped chickadee | <i>Poecile atricapilla</i> |
| | | Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> |
| | | Brown-headed cowbird | <i>Molothrus ater</i> |
| | | Chipping sparrow | <i>Spizella passerina</i> |
| | | Clay-colored sparrow | <i>Spizella pallida</i> |
| | | European startling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |
| | | Indigo bunting | <i>Passerina cyanea</i> |
| | | Mourning warbler | <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> |
| | | Northern cardinal | <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> |
| | | Red-winged blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> |
| | | Tree swallow | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> |
| | | | |
| Peso Place Estates | | American Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> |
| | | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> |
| | | American robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> |
| | | Baltimore Oriole | <i>Icterus galbula</i> |
| | | Blue jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> |
| | | Common yellowthroat | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> |
| | | Downy woodpecker | <i>Picoides pubescens</i> |
| | | Indigo bunting | <i>Passerina cyanea</i> |
| | | Killdeer | <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> |
| | | Magnolia warbler | <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> |
| | | Nashville warbler* | <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> |
| | | Northern flicker | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> |
| | | Palm warbler | <i>Dendroica palmarum</i> |
| | | Rose-breasted grosbeak | <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> |

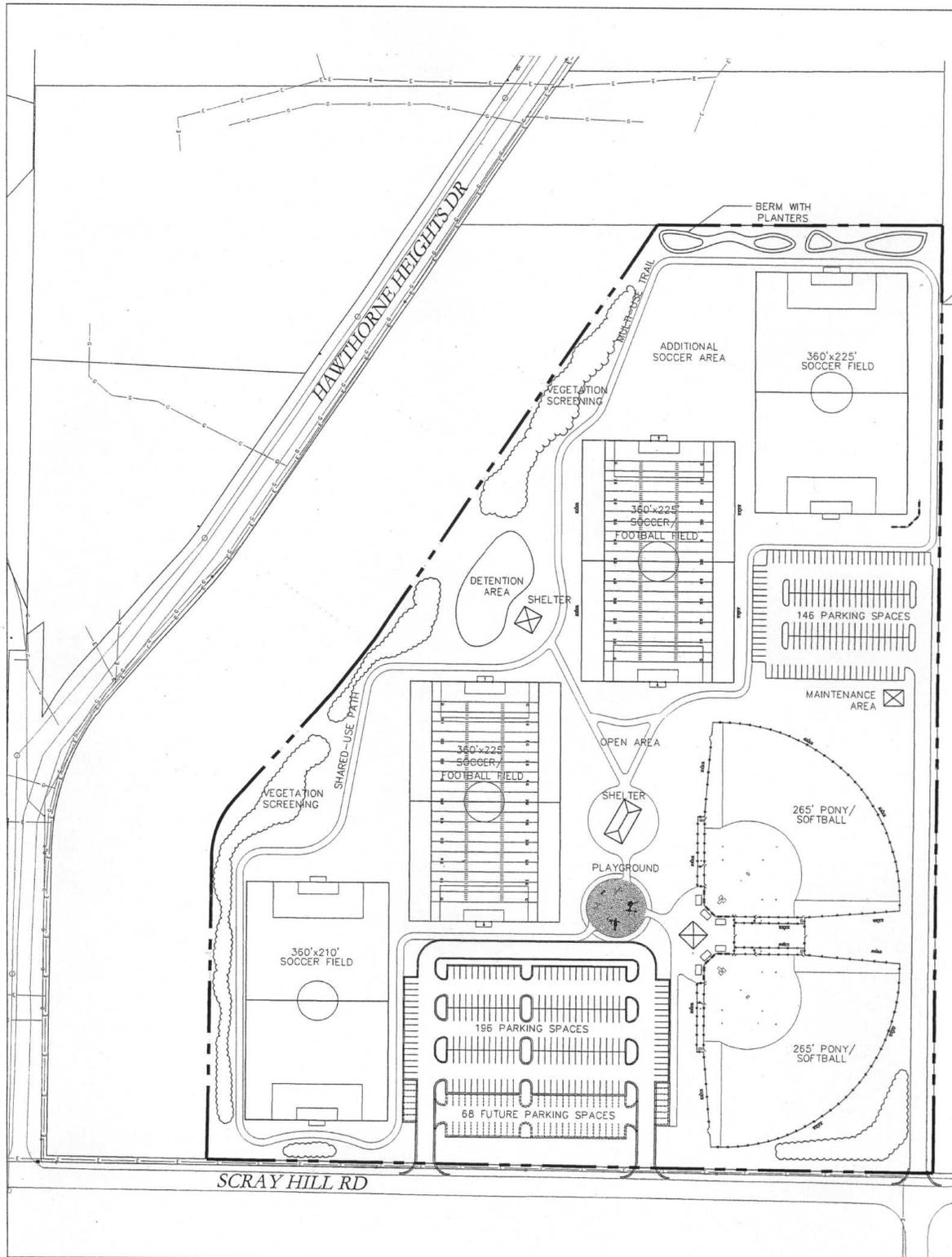
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|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Tennessee warbler | <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> |
| Ledgeview Park | | | Baltimore Oriole | <i>Icterus galbula</i> |
| | | | Barn swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |
| | | | Belted kingfisher | <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> |
| | | | Canada goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> |
| | | | Cliff swallow | <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> |
| | | | Eastern phoebe | <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> |
| | | | Green heron | <i>Butorides virescens</i> |
| | | | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> |
| | | | Mourning dove | <i>Zenaida macroura</i> |
| | | | Nashville warbler* | <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> |
| | | | Tennessee warbler | <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> |
| | | | Tree swallow | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> |
| | | | Yellow warbler | <i>Dendroica petechia</i> |
| Fonferek Glen | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> |
| | American robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | Baltimore Oriole | <i>Icterus galbula</i> |
| | Blue jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> | Bank swallow | <i>Riparia riparia</i> |
| | Brown headed cowbird | <i>Molothrus ater</i> | Black-capped chickadee | <i>Poecile atricapilla</i> |
| | Eastern meadowlark* | <i>Sturnella magna</i> | Black-throated green warbler | <i>Dendroica virens</i> |
| | Hermit thrush | <i>Catharus guttatus</i> | Blue jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> |
| | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | Brown headed cowbird | <i>Molothrus ater</i> |
| | Red-winged blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | Brown thrasher* | <i>Toxostoma rufum</i> |
| | Song sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | Chestnut-sided warbler | <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> |
| | Tree swallow | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> | Hermit thrush | <i>Catharus guttatus</i> |
| | | | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Least flycatcher* | <i>Empidonax minimus</i> |
| | | | Nashville warbler* | <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> |
| | | | Ovenbird | <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> |
| | | | Rose-breasted grosbeak | <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> |
| | | | Song sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> |
| | | | Spotted sandpiper | <i>Actitis macularius</i> |
| | | | Tree swallow | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> |
| | | | Turkey vulture | <i>Cathartes aura</i> |
| | | | White-throated sparrow | <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> |
| | | | Wild turkey | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> |
| | | | Wilson's warbler* | <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> |
| | | | Wood thrush* | <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> |
| | | | Yellow warbler | <i>Dendroica petechia</i> |
| | | | Yellow-rumped warbler | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> |
| | | | | |
| Mayline Court | American Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | | |
| | American goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> | | |
| | Red-tailed hawk | <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> | | |
| | Red-winged blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | | |
| | Savannah sparrow | <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> | | |
| | Song Sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | | |
| | Tree swallow | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> | | |
| | Wild turkey | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> | | |

*Wisconsin Special Concern species

Field point counts/observations performed by Jon Motquin, BCPC, and Mike Reed, Green Bay Wildlife Sanctuary on indicated dates.

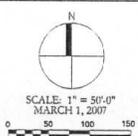
APPENDIX D - CONCEPT SCRAY HILL COMMUNITY PARK



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APPENDIX E – AASHTO GUIDELINES FOR BICYCLE FACILITIES AND THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR TRAILS

Comparison of American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guidelines for Bicycle Facilities and the Proposed Guidelines for Trails

16.2.1 Surface:

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: Firm and stable

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: Bicycles need the same firmness and stability as wheelchairs; skaters usually require a smooth, paved surface. Most shared use paths are paved, although crushed aggregate surfaces are used on some paths.

16.2.2, Clear Tread Width:

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: 36 inches (3 feet; 915 mm); exception for 32 inches (815 mm).

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: Shared use paths usually require a minimum 3 meter (10 foot) width, plus a 0.6 meter (2 foot) safety buffers on both sides. A 2.4 m (8 ft) width may be allowed in low use facilities.

Posts or bollards installed to restrict motor vehicle traffic should be spaced 1.5 m (5 feet) apart. Posts or bollards should be brightly painted and reflectorized for visibility. When more than one post is used, use an odd number, with one on the centerline to help direct opposing traffic.

16.2.3, Surface Openings (Gaps):

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: To prevent wheelchair wheels and cane tips from being caught in surface openings or gaps, openings in trail surfaces shall be of a size which does not permit passage of a ½ inch (13 mm) diameter sphere, elongated openings must be perpendicular or diagonal to the direction of travel; exception to permit parallel direction elongated openings if openings do not permit passage of a ¼ inch (6 mm) sphere; second exception to permit openings which do not permit passage of a ¾ inch (19 mm) sphere.⁽¹⁾

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: The AASHTO Guide does not specify a maximum dimension for a surface opening, but openings should be minimized. Openings should not permit a bicycle wheel to enter.⁽²⁾ Grates should be flush with the surface, and elongated openings should be perpendicular to

the direction of travel. (Diagonal openings are more difficult for bicyclists to negotiate). Where openings are unavoidable, they should be clearly marked.

16.2.4, Protruding Objects

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: ADAAG 4.4; provide a warning if vertical clearance is less than 80 inches (2030 mm)

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: Protruding objects should not exist within the clear tread width of a shared use path. Vertical clearance on shared use paths should be a minimum of 3 m (10 feet) or the full clear width and the safety buffers. Where vertical barriers and obstructions, such as abutments, piers, and other features are unavoidable, they should be clearly marked.

16.2.5, Tread Obstacles (Changes in level, roots, rocks, ruts)

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: Up to 2 inches (50 mm); exception up to 3 inches (75 mm).

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: Tread obstacles are hazardous to bicyclists and skaters. The surface of a shared use path should be smooth and should not have tread obstacles.

16.2.6, Passing Space

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: At least 60 inches (1525 mm) width within 1,000 foot (300 m) intervals. Appendix note recommends more frequent intervals for some trail segments.

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: Shared use paths should have a minimum clear width of 3 m (10 ft), exception for 2.4 m (8 ft).

16.2.7.1 Cross slope:

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: 1:20 (5%) maximum; exceptions for open drains up to 1:10 (10%).

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: For drainage, shared use paths should have a minimum 2% (1:50) cross slope on a paved surface. On unpaved shared use paths, particular attention should be paid to drainage to avoid erosion. Curves on shared use paths may require super elevation beyond 2% (1:50) for safety reasons. The Guide suggests limited cross slope for accessibility reasons.

16.2.7.2 Running Slope:

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines:

- 1:20 (5%) any length;
- 1:12 (8.33%) for up to 200 feet;
- 1:10 (10%) for up to 30 feet;
- 1:8 (12.5%) for up to 10 feet;
- No more than 30% of the total trail length shall exceed 1:12

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: Running slopes on shared use paths should be kept to a minimum; grades greater than 5 percent are undesirable. Grades steeper than 3 percent may not be practical for shared use paths with crushed stone or other unpaved surfaces. Where terrain dictates, grade lengths are recommended as follows:

- < 5% (< 1:20) any length
- 5-6% (1:20-16.7) for up to 240 m (800 ft)
- 7% (1:14.3) for up to 120 m (400 ft)
- 8% (1:12.5) for up to 90 m (300 ft)
- 9% (1:11.1) for up to 60 m (200 ft)
- 10% (1:10) for up to 30 m (100 ft)
- 11+% (1:9.1) for up to 15 m (50 ft)

16.2.8, Resting Intervals

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: Size: 60 inch (1525 mm) length, at least as wide as the widest trail segment adjacent to the rest area. Less than 1:20 (5%) slope in any direction. Resting areas are required where trail running slopes exceed 1:20 (5%), at intervals no greater than the lengths permitted under running slope (see 16.2.7.2 above)

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: The Guide does not address resting intervals.

16.2.9, Edge protection:

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: Where provided, 3 inch (75 mm) minimum height. Handrails are not required.

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: The Guide does not address edge protection. Some kinds of edge protection may be hazardous to bicyclists and skaters. The Guide has minimum railing height recommendations when needed for safety reasons.

16.2.10, Signs:

Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines: Accessible trails require designation with a symbol of accessibility, and information on total length of the accessible segment.

No traffic control sign information.

AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999: Guidance on signing and marking is provided in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), incorporated by reference as a Federal regulation (23 CFR 655.601). A proposed amendment for Part 9 (Traffic Controls for Bicycle Facilities) was published in the Federal Register on June 24, 1999 (64 FR 33802-33806). A rulemaking is scheduled for March 2000 that will have an update for Part 4 (Signals), that will include provisions for pedestrian signals for people with disabilities.