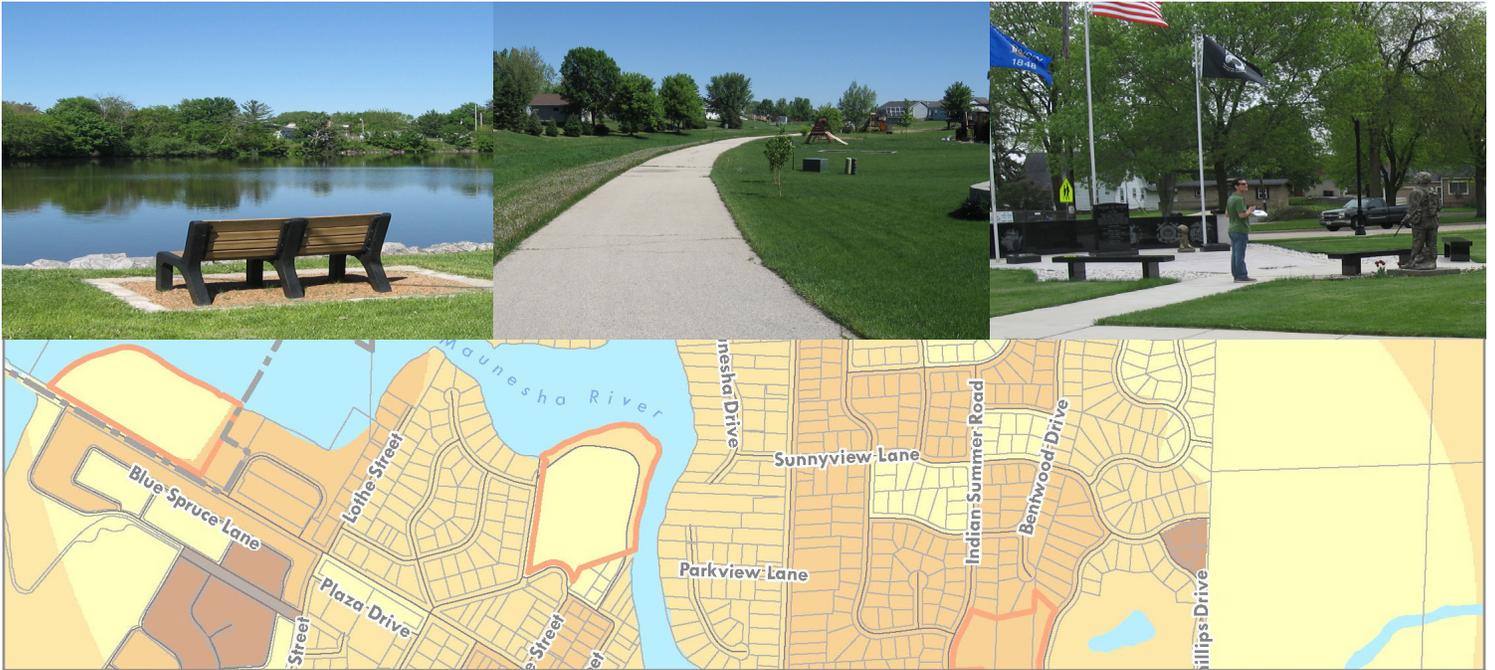


Village of Marshall

# Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

2013 – 2018

November, 2013



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## INTRODUCTION

This plan updates and replaces the Village of Marshall Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan (2006). It has been prepared to guide the village in acquiring and developing public outdoor parks and recreation facilities and to enable Marshall to participate in outdoor recreation grant programs through the Department of Natural Resources.

### 1.1 Executive Summary

This update of the Village of Marshall's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan sets forth the village's vision for the future growth and development of its outdoor recreation parks and facilities. This plan is intended to guide the village's outdoor recreation facility development through the year 2018.

Marshall has enjoyed steady population growth over the past 50 years and is anticipated to add an additional 715 residents over the next ten years (Wisconsin DOA). These new populations will enjoy a variety of active and passive use parks with activities ranging from fishing (Lion's Park, Riley Deppe Park, etc.) to softball and baseball (Converse Park, Fireman's Park, etc.).

The existing village-owned park system is comprised of 11 active and passive use park areas. A majority of these parks are special use parks that provide specific facilities for baseball or other active use pursuits. In addition, Dane County currently owns and maintains Riley-Deppe Park, which is located just outside of the village's western boundary and provides a relatively large public open space abutting the mill pond and Mauneshia River. There are also three local school parks owned by the Marshall School District that can be utilized by local residents for active outdoor recreation (basketball, play structures, etc.).

During the public input process, several issues repeatedly surfaced from different stakeholder groups, as highlighted below:

- River-based Recreation: A variety of stakeholders expressed a desire for improvements that would enhance the quality of and access to the Mauneshia River for recreation.
- Maintenance Partnerships: Outside organizations play a key role in park maintenance and programming.
- Support Facilities: Need for basic facilities such as restrooms, signage and wayfinding, and equipment storage were noted as an issue for most parks.
- Swimming/splashing: Several of the stakeholders felt a small pool or even splashpad would be very popular; something for Marshall's young families to enjoy in the summer.
- Connections: Stakeholders agreed that Marshall has a great parks system, but linking the parks with trails and dedicated ped/bike routes is needed.

General recommendations for the entire park system include retrofitting all parks and park facilities to be disabled accessible, including shelters and restrooms; improving existing playlots and playgrounds as neighborhood gathering places for all ages; developing a village-wide, barrier-free, multi-purpose trail system that connects village parks, county and state parks, existing regional trails, and provides access to natural and cultural resources in the community and region; and, actively pursuing funds for park and recreation programs and park development.

### 1.1.1 Mission Statement

The Village of Marshall's Park and Recreation Department is committed to providing opportunities that promote healthy lifestyles, strengthen community, and facilitate collaboration while improving the health of individuals, families and our community.

### 1.1.2 Statement of Need

The Village of Marshall Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has been prepared to identify a strategy to provide residents and visitors an array of recreational opportunities. This plan updates the 2006 Plan which has expired and is no longer useful in preparing budgets, policies and strategies to maximize the enjoyment and economic capability of the parks and recreation system. Marshall desires to leverage the desirable attributes of the park system to enhance the vitality of neighborhood and commercial areas, especially the downtown, by enhancing facilities and connectivity that will make Marshall a destination locale for shopping, dining, and recreation enthusiasts.

## 1.2 Goals and Objectives

The following section identifies goals and objectives to guide the future development or expansion of community parks and open space facilities.

**Goal 1.2.1: Ensure that the village's existing open space, recreational facilities and programs are designed to meet the special needs of all residents regardless of age, gender, or ability.**

Objectives:

- a. Prepare a site Master Plan prior to improvement and/or development of any public park to assure the highest and best use of existing village resources.
- b. Provide for barrier-free access in all new park facility construction and play areas.
- c. Achieve compliance with accessibility requirements in existing facilities by 2020.
- d. Encourage participation and accommodation of all interested participants at park and recreational meetings and in recreational programs.
- e. Comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act as it applies to communication with the public. This is in reference to the standard language that government agencies should use on their agendas and other public meeting documents stating accommodation of those with disabilities who wish to attend the meeting.

**Goal 1.2.2: Maintain an adequate amount of active and passive recreational lands to meet current and future recreational needs.**

Objectives:

- a. Acquire additional lands for active and passive recreational use based on current demand, demands created by increasing populations, and environmental significance of the land.
- b. Acquire 15 acres of land suitable for active recreation for every 1,000 new residents.
- c. Acquire lands suitable for park and recreation use by explicitly stating acceptable characteristics of land in the parkland dedication ordinance.

- d. Establish a trail network to link existing and future parkland and surrounding neighborhoods, schools, and planned state trails (Waterloo to Marshall Glacial Heritage Area Trail).

**Goal 1.2.3: Coordinate subdivision review with all departments responsible for providing or maintaining adequate park facilities.**

Objectives:

- a. Consult and incorporate the needs identified in the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan before subdivision plats are approved.
- b. Evaluate land dedicated for parks to differentiate between land appropriate for active park use, land appropriate for open space only, and land requiring protection from development. Land requiring protection from development should be protected via development codes.
- c. Continually evaluate and update the subdivision ordinance so that it adequately addresses the recreational needs of residents.
- d. Preserve any proposed trail corridors in any review of new development.

**Goal 1.2.4: Coordinate development efforts and the use and maintenance of recreational facilities between the Village of Marshall, the Marshall School District, and appropriate recreation associations.**

Objectives:

- a. Coordinate planning efforts of new transportation corridors to ensure proper consideration of trail connection development, and adequate green space protection.
- b. Enhance formal coordination and communication between the Village of Marshall's Parks and Recreation Committee and local service agencies, such as the Lion's Club, Maunsha Soccer Club, and Marshall Fire Department, Inc. through periodic updates and collaborative workshops.
- c. Coordinate the public use of indoor and outdoor school recreation facilities.
- d. Encourage cooperative Village/School/Sports Association development projects to help improve and expand recreational opportunities throughout the community in a cost-effective manner.
- e. Develop formal use/revenue/maintenance agreements between the Village, school district, and community/volunteer organizations to help operate and maintain public recreation facilities in the Village. Agreements should be reviewed every two years.
- f. Participate in regional planning of parks and recreational needs, including the Dane County Parks Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

**Goal 1.2.5: Stress the benefits of larger neighborhood and community parks that provide a wide range of facilities over the development of small playground and tot-lot facilities.**

Objectives:

- a. Analyze the location, size and function of existing and proposed parks as annexations, residential development, or land use changes occur.
- b. Communicate the importance of dynamic, multi-purpose parks and recreational facilities as a component of the village's regional draw and economic development potential.

- c. Use Park Service Area Criteria to help determine the location of future park sites (see Chapter 2).

**Goal 1.2.6: Provide residents with safe and reliable recreation equipment throughout the village park system.**

Objectives:

- a. Accurately inventory existing parks facilities and maintain an active log of facilities improvement.
- b. Continue funding the replacement of old and deteriorating recreation equipment in all village parks.
- c. Continually monitor and maintain existing park equipment to ensure its longevity and safety.

**Goal 1.2.7: Use all available resources to further enhance the quality of the Village's park system.**

Objectives:

- a. Continually pursue state and federal funding programs, which can aid in the purchase and/or development of desired park system improvements.
- b. Nurture the existing positive relationships with public and private organizations for donations and volunteer help to aid in park system development.
- c. Update the village's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan every five years to maintain grant eligibility.
- d. Pursue the development of revenue generating recreational facilities and activities, which can aid in the development of new facilities and/or the maintenance of existing facilities.
- e. Utilize the skills and ideas of Park Board members. This includes keeping a roster of improvement ideas for evaluation and inclusion in CORP updates.
- f. Explore opportunities to coordinate management and operations of parks and open space on a regional level, for example by working more closely with the City of Waterloo.

**Goal 1.2.8: Improve and expand the bicycle network.**

Objectives:

- a. Improve trail connectivity throughout the Marshall area to parks, schools, and regional trails.
- b. Establish wayfinding signage to allow new residents or visitors to effectively travel throughout the village.
- c. Increase the availability and accessibility of bicycle parking.
- d. Coordinate with streets development to provide on-street linkages (such as bike lanes) between trail segments and park facilities.

**Goal 1.2.9: Recognize the importance of an adequate park budget, which can financially address existing park hazards and allow for future parkland acquisition and facility development.**

Objectives:

- a. Use the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as a guide to establish yearly park budgets.

- b. Invest funds for the development of facilities that will maximize existing park and recreation areas and provide exciting recreational programs, with the intention of increasing park prominence, community visibility, and use.

**Goal 1.2.10: Better integrate programming and facilities development to correspond to recreational pursuits on a seasonal basis.**

Objectives:

- a. Create a menu of programs for each season to identify gaps in the calendar where programs are not offered.
- b. Focus on creating additional winter programs, indoor and outdoor, to maximize the recreation opportunity of Marshall as a year-round destination.
- c. Promote seasonal festivals in cooperation with local business and organizations.
- d. Identify a dedicated, long-term home for youth soccer in Marshall that accommodates the needs of a wider range of age groups.

## 1.3 Review of Past Planning Documents (Local, Regional, State)

### 1.3.1 Village of Marshall Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2006)

The 2006 CORP set forth the Village of Marshall's vision for the future growth and development of its outdoor recreation parks and facilities. It was intended to guide the Village's outdoor recreation facility development to the year 2010. The plan establishes a policy to provide 15 acres of "suitable new parkland" per 1,000 new residents and includes recommendations for all existing village public outdoor recreation sites.

Priorities identified in the 2006 CORP included improving the shorelines of the Millpond and Maunsha River, expanding the bicycle and trail systems in the village, preparing master plans for most parks, improving signage and barrier free access at most parks, and upgrading Converse park with children's play equipment, improved and expanded ballfields, and improvements to restrooms and concession areas.

The 2006 plan also recommends, as part of its "Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan", new park areas as follows:

- a. Northwest side Neighborhood Park – north of the railroad track in the area of the North Lakewood Estates subdivision
- b. Eastside Neighborhood Park – outside city limits on the east side, near the Maunsha River
- c. Northeast side Neighborhood Park – about ¼ mile east of Lewellen Street, south of Canal Road

Finally, the 2006 CORP recommends a park land dedication requirement of 3,789 square feet per new residential dwelling unit to accommodate future village growth.

### 1.3.2 Village of Marshall Downtown Master Plan (2003)

This plan was prepared to provide a guideline to assist village stakeholders in identifying and prioritizing streetscape, public space, waterfront, and redevelopment activities in the village's downtown area. The master plan seeks to strengthen the relationship between the river and the downtown and capitalize on economic opportunities that would result from new public and private investments in the riverfront area.

The downtown plan identifies public space development in the downtown including river overlooks, seating areas, special use areas, sculpture/focal features, information kiosks and pedestrian wayfinding. Public spaces mentioned in the plan include:

- a. “Village Square” – mostly implemented as Veteran’s Memorial Park
- b. “Pump House Park” overlook - some of which has been implemented as Lion’s Park
- c. New Village park west of Little A-Merrick-A
- d. Public promenade between Alaskan Ice Company building and 113 E. Main Street
- e. Pedestrian bridge across Maunsha River at Fireman’s Park

Additional recommendations from the Master Plan that are relevant to the CORP include creating a continuous bike loop utilizing existing public streets and the construction of Maunsha Drive to serve the downtown and riverfront.

### **1.3.3 Village of Marshall Strategic Urban Forestry Plan (2006)**

This plan evaluates Marshall’s “urban forest” and provides recommendations for planting, maintaining, and replacing trees in the community. With respect to parks and open spaces, the plan includes recommended species selections and provides general guidance for both active and conservancy parks and open spaces.

### **1.3.4 Village of Marshall Master Plan (2002, 2011)**

The Village’s Master Plan is a long-term, comprehensive plan that serves to guide elected officials, staff and residents in the direction and management of future growth and redevelopment. Within the Master Plan, the village identifies capital improvements and acquisitions that ultimately were incorporated into the 2006 CORP.

### **1.3.5 Glacial Heritage Area Plan (Wisconsin DNR, 2009)**

The Glacial Heritage Area Plan is a plan for a coordinated series of public open spaces and trails in Dane, Rock, Jefferson, and Dodge Counties. A focus of this plan is to improve and expand opportunities for residents and visitors to engage in a range of outdoor activities, particularly trail-based activities, and to protect and manage conservation parks, wildlife areas, and river-based conservation areas. The GHA Plan recommends a “Waterloo to Marshall” linking trail for recreational biking, cross-country skiing, and walking. This segment is proposed to run adjacent to the existing railroad, STH 19, and/or the Maunsha River in order to link Marshall to points east, including Garman Preserve, the Crawfish and Rock Rivers, and DNR State Natural Areas in Jefferson and Dodge County.

### **1.3.6 2012-2017 Dane County Park and Open Space Plan (Dane Co. Parks, 2012)**

With a vision to “Connect people to the land and water resources of Dane County”, the county park and open space plan is a five-year plan that identifies significant cultural, historical, and natural resources in the county for possible protection, preservation, or restoration. Dane County’s plan also documents the county’s role in meeting facilities and sites for recreational needs to accommodate anticipated growth countywide.

The county plan specifically recommends working toward a refined ownership/management agreement with the village for Riley-Deppe Park, which is currently county-owned and maintained and just west of village limits on STH 19. The plan also calls for a new, over 6,000 acre, Maunsha River Natural Resource Area to extend from Deansville Marsh (a DNR Wildlife Area northwest of Marshall) along the Maunsha River through Marshall and ultimately on to

the county line, with potentially enhanced canoeing, kayaking, hunting, fishing, and mountain biking.

### **1.3.7 Wisconsin's State Outdoor Recreation Plan (Wisconsin DNR, 2011)**

Since 1965, the State has developed and maintained the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in an attempt to classify, measure, and ultimately provide for the preferences and needs of a statewide recreating public. Goals include the following:

1. Improve integration of outdoor recreation interests and needs in land use and other relevant planning efforts.
2. Continue to provide and enhance access to Wisconsin recreational land and waters.
3. Promote outdoor recreation as a means of improving public health among Wisconsinites.
4. Establish great urban parks and community green spaces.

## **1.4 Summary of the Planning Process**

### **1.4.1 Work Plan and Timeline**

This plan was developed between May and October 2012. The process included two meetings with staff and other officials, a one-day stakeholder interview, and a public information meeting. All parks were audited by SAA staff with findings identified on inventory sheets. An online survey was also performed to elicit public information from individuals and groups unable to attend the public meetings.

### **1.4.2 Meetings**

Meeting #1 May 17, 2013: the kick-off meeting was at Village Hall with the Village's Director of Parks and Recreation. The scope and timeline of the project were reviewed and dates for the remainder of the meetings were set. Key discussion points included activities and programming, the Village's frustration with the condition of Riley-Deppe Park, and the unique maintenance and programming arrangements at Fireman's Park and Lion's Park. A key theme to surface in the CORP was identified at how to best enhance, maintain, and make usable the village's existing parks and open spaces.

Meeting #2 June 11, 2013: this was a public information meeting held to report on the status of the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, discuss its purpose, and obtain feedback before recommendations were developed. The event was held in the Cafeteria at Marshall Elementary School and was attended by approximately 15 people. A proceedings memo is available in Appendix A.

Meeting #3 August 5, 2013: this was a progress review meeting with the village park committee to review input received to date and generate additional feedback from the park committee before preparing plan recommendations.

### **1.4.3 Stakeholder Interviews**

In June 2013, SAA conducted interviews with village-selected stakeholders identified as having interest, expertise, or insight into parks and open space issues within the planning area. There were no members of the Parks and Recreation Committee interviewed. The following groups participated in the interview process:

- Marshall Firefighters, Inc.
- Maunsha Soccer Club
- Marshall Boy Scouts
- Marshall Girl Scouts
- Marshall Business Association
- Rebel Disc Golf Club

The purpose of the interviews was to collect primary-level data regarding the current and future conditions of parks from a broad spectrum of users within the community. A special emphasis was placed on collecting information about the perceived adequacy of existing facilities and any related improvements to mitigate concerns.

In all cases we recorded information about assets and opportunities for the park each group used most often. The results of this exercise would be most effectively utilized if shared with other implementation authorities including the school district and county parks. Complete results are available in Appendix A.

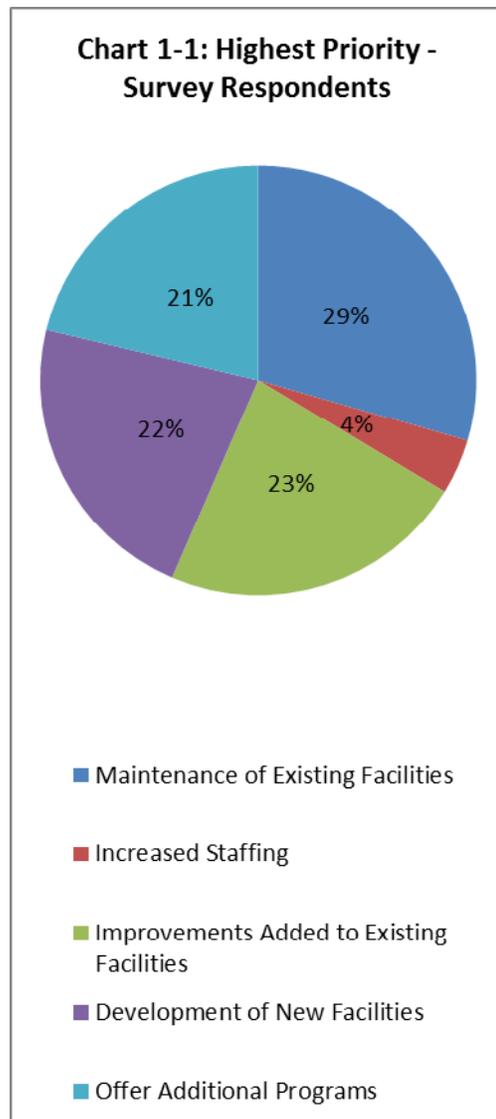
#### 1.4.4 Online Survey

An online survey was developed to record public opinion concerning key issues and opportunities for enhanced use and enjoyment of the Marshall recreation system. The survey was also used to formulate recommendations in Chapter 3.

A web link to the survey was placed on the home page of the Village of Marshall website, the link was also distributed via email and shown during public meetings. The survey was activated in early June 2013 and closed at the end of August 2013. In total, 264 individuals responded to the survey. A summary of responses for the entire survey is available for review in Appendix A. General findings are summarized below.

The highest percentage of response for the overall condition of each type of recreation facility offered in Marshall was a rating of “good”. Facilities that were lacking, or “need improvement” include basketball courts, tennis courts, swimming, and winter sports. When asked if there were enough of these facilities, swimming, trails, historic and educational sites, and winter sports were all regarded as in insufficient supply. When asked about age groups, respondents felt that the only group that was not being adequately served was “adolescents 13-18 years”.

Support components are accessory structures and facilities necessary for park use. These include restrooms, parking lots, handicap accessibility, shelters, and public transportation. When asked if any of these facilities were inadequate in Marshall

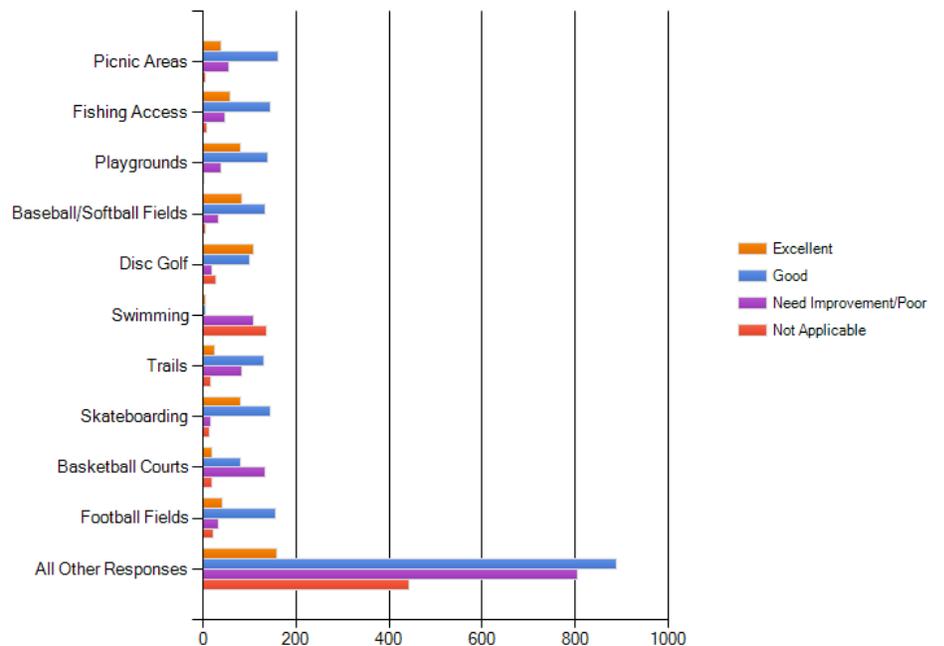


“public restrooms” received the highest percentage of response (77%). “safe routes to walk and/or bike to the facility” (46%) and “parking” (39%) showed the next highest percentage.

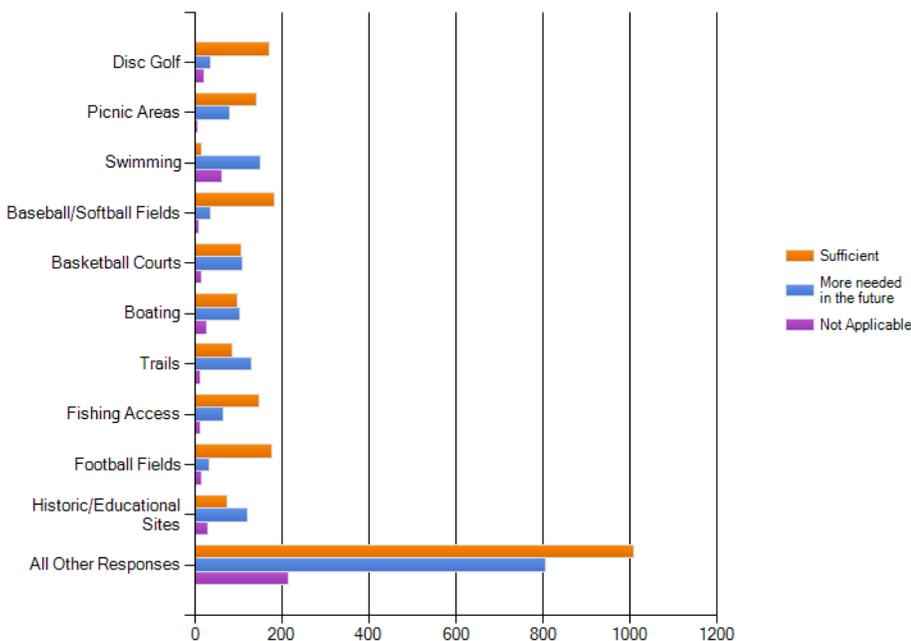
Respondents were also asked to consider the needs of the community for additional outdoor recreation facilities, resources, and programs, and to rate the selections in order of importance. Chart 1-1 shows the #1 Ranking in Order of Importance as revealed through the survey. The most commonly ranked #1 priority was “maintenance of existing facilities” (29%) followed by “improvements added to existing facilities” (23%) and “development of new facilities” (22%).

Additional question  
Summaries are provided  
herein:

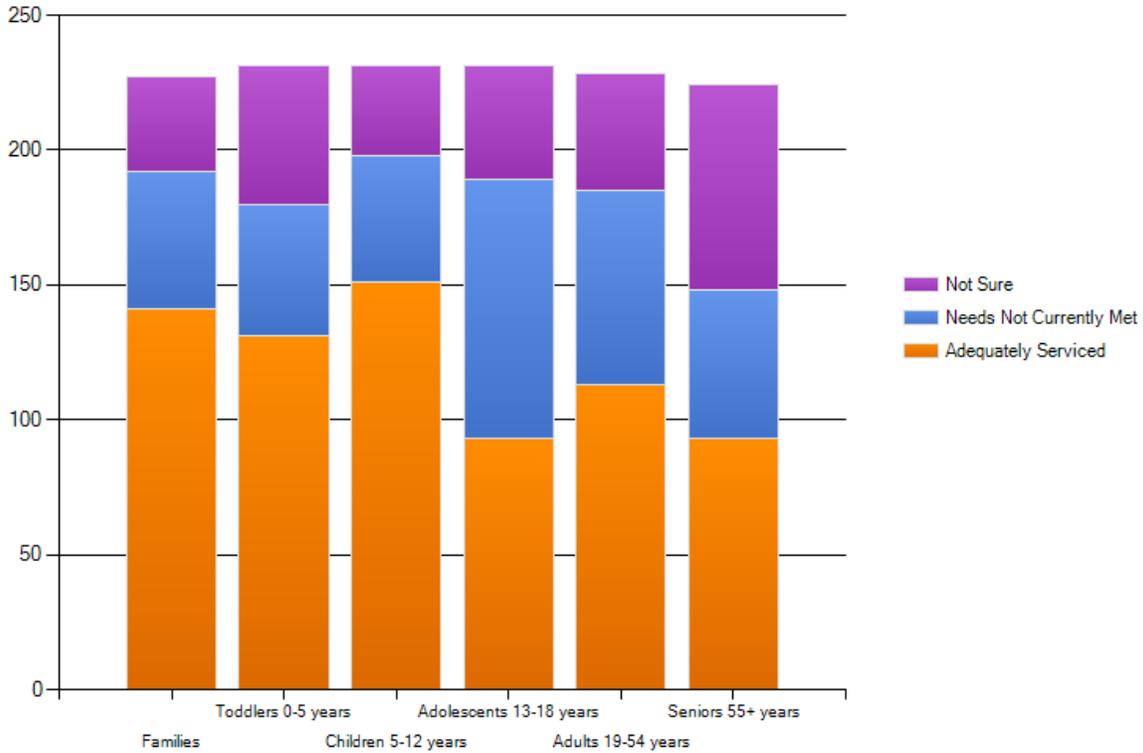
Please indicate the overall condition of each type of recreational facility that your community offers.



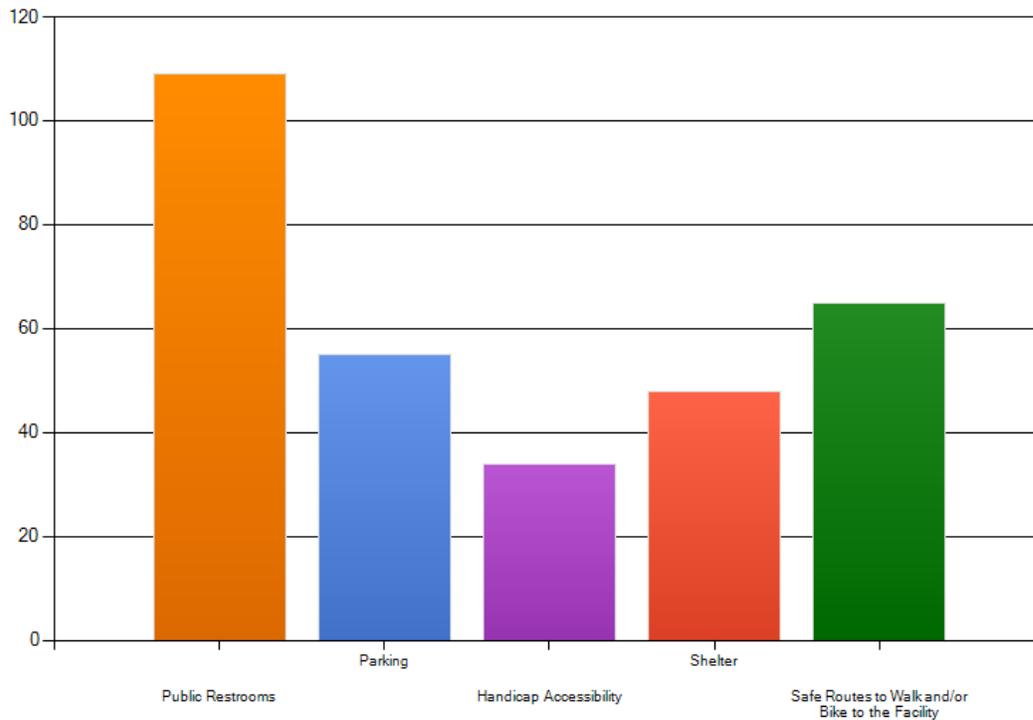
Considering the same group of facilities, please indicate whether or not your community has sufficient resources for each type to meet the demand.



Considering the various age groups or clusters of people in your community, please indicate whether the existing facilities are able to adequately meet their needs. If needs are not currently met, please specify what is lacking in the blank box below.



Please indicate which if any of the following support components are inadequate at any of the facilities in your area. Select all that apply.



## 1.5 Village of Marshall Demographics

### 1.5.1 Social Characteristics

This section presents social factors that are important to understanding the Marshall community and its recreation needs and potential. Particularly important to planning for the adequate provision of parks and open spaces are population trends and projections over the planning period (5-10 years) and age characteristics of potential park users.

#### Population Trends and Projections

There is a direct relationship between population and the need for parks and recreational space. Predicting how the population might grow in the future provides important information about the amount of new parkland and recreational facilities that will be needed to serve the new populations.

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the greatest population change over the past 50 years in the Village of Marshall was between 1970 and 1980, when population increased 126.5% (from 1,043 to 2,363). More recently, population grew by 47.4% between the 1990 and 2000 Census (from 2,329 to 3,432), and by 12.5% between the 2000 and 2010 Census (from 3,432 to 3,862), indicating that although population growth is slowing somewhat, it is growing steadily nonetheless (statewide population, by comparison, grew just over 6% between the 2000 and 2010 Census). The Wisconsin Department of Administration Demographic Services Center (DOA) estimated Marshall's population to be 3,864 in 2012. DOA also updated population forecasts for each community in Wisconsin in 2008, and using these forecasts DOA estimates that there can be expected an approximately 27% increase (about 381 people more than in 2010) in village population through 2025. Population information for Marshall, as well as several neighboring communities, is provided in table 1-11.

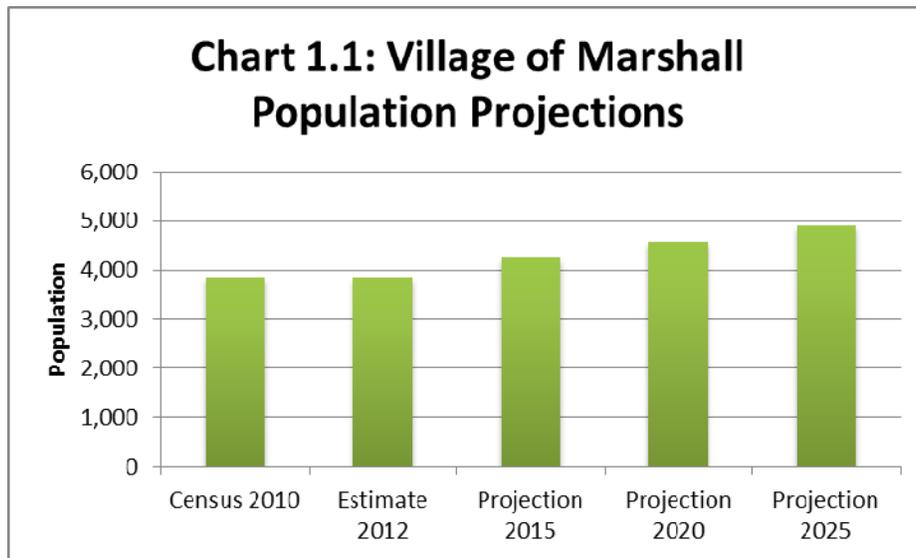
Table 1.1 includes a housing unit projection for the village through 2025, which also utilizes census and Wisconsin DOA data and projection methodology to project an additional 462 housing units in the village in 2025. This figure is important because the village's Park Land Dedication Ordinance requires a minimum of 1 acre of parkland to be dedicated for every 30 residential units. Utilizing this methodology, a minimum of 15.4 additional acres of parkland should be planned for through 2025 in the CORP.

**Table 1.1: Population Projections for Village of Marshall and Comparables (2025)**

Name of Municipality	Census 2010	Estimate 2012	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025	Percentage Change 2010-2025
<b>V Marshall</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>4,577</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>27%</b>
Housing Units	1,500				1,962	
Marshall Urban Service Area*	4,002	-	-	4,836	-	21%
C Sun Prairie	29,364	29,840	30,885	34,327	37,709	28%
C Waterloo	3,333	3,331	3,623	3,791	3,951	19%
V Cottage Grove	6,192	6,230	6,889	7,934	8,967	45%
C Lake Mills	5,708	5,742	5,850	6,215	6,566	15%
C Watertown	23,861	23,891	25,456	26,768	28,009	17%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration Estimates and Projections (2008, 2012)

\* Marshall Urban Service Area projections by Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (2009)



**Ethnic Background**

In 2010, the Census indicated the largest percentage of Marshall residents (91%) were white. The second highest percentage were “some other race” with (5%) followed by “Asian” and “Black or African American” (both with ±1%). About 11% of Marshall residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

**Employment/Unemployment**

In 2010, the Census indicated that 5.5% of Marshall residents were unemployed. This compares slightly lower than the state figure which indicated 7.1% of the population was unemployed this same year. In 2010, approximately 23% of the population over the age of 16 was not in the labor force. This includes retired persons and those that choose not to work.

### Age

Age distribution in the Village of Marshall is shown in Table 1.2. Age cohorts are an important consideration when determining park facilities because certain age groups are more likely to utilize certain recreation facilities depending upon their stage in life. For example, in 2010 there were an estimated 330 (8.5% of Marshall's population) of children under the age of 5. These children would best be served by low platforms with ramps or ladders, sand areas, or short slides no taller than 4 feet. These same facilities would be uninteresting to a 10 year old. A well-rounded park system will provide a variety of facilities (soccer fields, etc.) and equipment (swings, etc.) for all potential users regardless of ability or stage of life.

Changes in age distribution between 2000 and 2010 seem to suggest there is a growing need for playground equipment and facilities (0-19 years) and for more adult-oriented (45-75 years) activity centers. Following national trends, the village is likely to experience an increase of senior residents seeking recreation opportunities. These populations are generally seeking walking paths (with benches) and formalized senior programming as well as fishing and other outdoor options.

**Table 1.2: Age Distribution, 2000-2010**

	2000		2010		Percent Change 2000-2010
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Under 5 years	300	8.7	330	8.5	10%
5 to 9 years	322	9.4	294	7.6	-9%
10 to 14 years	304	8.9	323	8.4	6%
15 to 19 years	208	6.1	281	7.3	35%
20 to 24 years	146	4.3	179	4.6	23%
25 to 34 years	587	17.1	554	14.3	-6%
35 to 44 years	557	16.2	588	15.2	6%
45 to 54 years	376	11.0	548	14.2	46%
55 to 59 years	162	4.7	198	5.1	22%
60 to 64 years	112	3.3	166	4.3	48%
65 to 74 years	167	4.9	234	6.1	40%
75 to 84 years	137	4.0	119	3.1	-13%
85 years and over	54	1.6	48	1.2	-11%
Total Population	8,851		9,936		

Source: 2000, 2010 Census, SF-1

### **1.5.2 Physical Characteristics**

This section presents physical factors in the community and region that are important to understanding Marshall's recreation potential.

#### Topography and Soils

The Village of Marshall's topography provides clear evidence of its glacial history, as the area is dominated by elongated, NE to SW-oriented glacial drumlins created from glacial till in the last glaciation. Topographic relief ranges from about 950 feet above mean sea level (msl) at its highest elevation on the southeast, to about 830 feet msl along Maunsha River.

Marshall's predominate soil types are well-drained, relatively deep silt loams underlain by sandy loam glacial till. Adjacent to the Maunasha River, soils are generally wet and poorly drained silt loams and mucks underlain by silt, sand, and gravel.

#### Water Resources

The Village lies entirely within the Maunasha River watershed, with stormwater runoff discharging to the river upstream of the dam. In addition to its prominence as a drainage feature, the Maunasha River is a primary recreational resource within the village, and several village parks provide river views, fishing opportunities, and boating access. The river supports a warm-water sport fishery. Major water quality concerns are associated with animal waste runoff (bacteria). Depth to groundwater is generally 10 feet, except near the river and its tributaries where depths can be shallower than 10 feet.

#### Floodplains and Wetlands

Most of the lands abutting the Maunasha River and its tributaries lie within the 100-year floodplain as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and therefore have at least moderate limitations for development. Mapped wetlands are found on Marshall's west side, particularly around Schumacher Creek and Langer Park, as well as in small pockets east of Highway 73 and south of Highway 19 and along the river on the east side of town. Additionally, wetland indicator soils are found throughout the village. These soils are somewhat to very poorly drained soils typically found in areas designated as wetlands, but in these cases no wetland designation has been made.

#### Climate

Climate is an important consideration for determining the range of recreational activities that should be provided in a community. Marshall exhibits a continental climate, characterized by significant changes in weather from season to season. The cold, snowy winters favor a variety of winter sports. Lakes and rivers usually begin to freeze over in December and remain ice covered until March. Early spring brings a variety of temperatures and a mix of precipitation. By the end of March, nearly all precipitation is in the form of rain. Summers are characterized by warm days and potentially cool nights with occasional hot and humid weather. Drought conditions may occur. Fall temperatures are generally mild during the day with cool clear nights. Temperatures range from an average low of 9.2° F in January to an average high of 84° F in July. With an annual average of 101 precipitation days, Marshall's average annual rainfall measures 33.2", and average annual snowfall measures 37.9".

# 2 ANALYSIS OF THE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

This chapter analyzes the park and open space system in and around the Village of Marshall. It inventories and classifies the park system based on national standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association. In addition, this chapter documents the nearby county and state outdoor recreation supply available to Marshall residents.

## 2.1 Village of Marshall Parks, Open Spaces, and School Facilities

The information for this section was gathered from site visits conducted by SAA staff, discussion with Village staff, and review of the 2006 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. A Facility Matrix for the entire Marshall park system is located in Appendix B. See Appendix C for a map of park locations.

### 2.1.1 Mini Parks

Mini parks include specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. Desirable size is 1 acre or less.

#### *Scenic Circle Park*

This nearly 1 acre park is nestled into the southwest corner of the Freidel Drive/Overlook Terrace intersection. Scenic Circle Park effectively serves as a playground for the surrounding neighborhood, and is outfitted with general open space, an open-air structure, and a small play structure and sandbox. A path connection to Scenic Circle extends to the edge of the open space, but does not connect to the play area.

#### *Lion's Park*

This  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre park is located at the terminus of Waterloo Road on the bank of the Maunsha River Mill Pond, just north of the Hubbel Street (STH 73) Bridge. Lions has recently received generous improvements – thanks in large part to volunteer hours by the local Lion's Club – such as an accessible fishing pier and canoe launch, seating and picnicking amenities, play and exercise equipment, and a water fountain. The park connects to a sidewalk on both STH 73 and Maunsha Drive via a connecting path.

### 2.1.2 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are areas for multiple and sometimes intensive recreation activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus, skating, picnicking, wading pools and the like. Desirable size is between 3 to 10 acres.

#### *Deerhaven Park*

This roughly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acre park is located at the corner of Waterloo Road and Merrick Terrace, adjacent to the Marshall Public Library. Deerhaven is home to the community's skate park, as well as play structures for children between 2 and 12 years old, an open-air shelter, general open space, and a small amount of parking (accessible off Waterloo Road). An off-road path

clips Deerhaven's northeast corner and links directly to the surrounding residential neighborhood and Converse Park, about ½ mile north.

#### *Riverview Park*

This nearly 5 acre park is located between Riverview Drive and Freidel Drive West of Hubbell Street. Riverview Park is one of the Maunsha Soccer Club's main facilities for youth league play, and also is improved with a basketball court and general open space. The soccer club provides a portable restroom on site from April through July.

### **2.1.3 Community Parks**

Community parks are areas of diverse environmental quality and may include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. Desirable size is at least 10 acres.

#### *Converse Park*

This park is located east of Lewellen Street at Best Built Parkway, and contains approximately 14½ acres of mostly developed active recreation space. The park is a popular and well-used destination for local and regional organized softball and baseball and also offers play areas, sand volleyball, bike path connections, community gardens and off-street parking for about 100 vehicles.

#### *Fireman's Park*

This centrally-located, 12¼ acre park is nestled on the western bank of the Maunsha River (southern shore of the millpond), and offers 1,500 feet of shoreline and a wide range of recreational amenities. Fireman's Park hosts Marshall's major community festivals (such as Firemen's Festival in late-June, Maunsha Riverfest in August), and is improved with a lighted baseball field, basketball court, play structures ADA accessible fishing pier, concessions buildings, and more. Marshall's volunteer fire department (Marshall Fire Department, Inc.) provides volunteer maintenance and operational support for this city-owned park.

### **2.1.4 Conservancy Parks**

Conservancy parks are established for protection and management of the natural or cultural environment with recreational facilities as a secondary objective.

#### *Charles Langer Family Park*

This natural area is located on Canal Road in the northwest corner of the village and contains approximately 107 acres of wooded riverfront, wetlands, restored prairie, and floodplain vegetation. In addition to its scenic amenities, a key attraction at Langer Park is the Bird's Ruins disc golf course, open to the public and largely championed by Rebel Disc Golf Club. In addition, Langer has rustic campsites, a canoe launch, potable water, interpretive educational signage, an amphitheater, and a picnic shelter. The Village received the Award of Excellence from the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association in 2013 for the park improvements.

### **2.1.5 Special Use Parks**

Special use parks are areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities, such as golf courses, nature centers, skate parks, and ball diamonds.

#### *Veteran's Memorial Park*

This almost ½ acre passive-use park is located across Farnham Street from the Municipal Building. It is a triangle-shaped parcel bounded by Farnham, Madison, and Howard Streets and has recently been improved with landscaping, donor bricks, benches, and memorial signage and flags. There is also a gazebo structure on site which is used for equipment storage.

#### *Riverview Drive Access Points*

The City owns three lots, each approximately ¼ acre in size, along the south and west sides of Riverview Drive in the Lakeview Terrace and Maunesh Lake Estates subdivisions. None of these areas is identifiable as “park” space, and their general purpose seems to be for stormwater conveyance. The southernmost two of these three properties access the river, while the northernmost is separated from the river by about 450 feet of private property.

### **2.1.6 Village-Owned Open Spaces**

These spaces are undeveloped/unimproved sites currently in village ownership. These spaces were identified by the village to be considered via the CORP for their potential as public park spaces.

#### *Highway 73 Property*

Located on the east side of Highway 73 across from the Early Learning Center, this rather oddly-shaped property measures approximately 25 acres, with almost 1,200 feet of Highway 73 frontage to a depth of between 300 and 500 feet (varies). Approximately half of the soils on site are hydric or have hydric inclusions, often used as a trigger to identify potential wetlands.

#### *Downtown Property*

Situated on the north side of Main Street in downtown, this parcel is just under one acre in size and is currently used by the American Legion Post as a parking lot.

#### *Business Park Property*

This oddly-shaped, roughly 10-acre parcel lies at the southwest corner of Industrial Drive and Waterloo Road in the village industrial park. The property is within TIF District #1, and is almost entirely within the 100-year floodplain. In addition, hydric soils and some very small wetland pockets are found on this site.

#### *Lakewood Estates Property*

This landlocked, roughly 3 acre parcel in northwestern Marshall lies about 500 feet east of the millpond and is bordered on the north by the railroad track. Most of the property is DNR-mapped wetland and/or wetland indicator soils.

### **2.1.7 School Parks**

Although not calculated as components of village-provided parks and open space, school facilities in Marshall also offer community residents with outdoor recreation activities, for the most part with structured play equipment and playing fields. Marshall's four public schools are located on a continuous, almost 70 acre campus on the village's west side, in the quadrant between Madison Street/County Highway T and Deerfield Road/STH 73. While the schools provide recreational amenities, the campus' location between two very busy roadways

presents challenges with regards to safe accessibility from surrounding neighborhoods and the community at large.

Facilities at Marshall's Schools include:

- Two (2) lighted softball fields with backstop and aluminum bleachers
- Baseball field with (cyclone fence) backstop and aluminum bleachers (portable)
- Lighted track facility with football field and bleacher seating
- Football practice field
- Soccer field with goals
- Blacktop play area with associated game markings
- Swing sets
- Modular play set
- Steel climbing apparatus/bars
- Two (2) tennis courts
- Basketball courts
- General open space

### 2.1.8 Linear Parks (Trail Corridors)

A linear park is an area designated for one or more modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, etc.

#### *Maunasha River Water Trail*

The Maunasha River – including that portion of the river in Marshall - is recognized in the Glacial Heritage Area plan and other planning documents as a water trail, linking Marshall's river and terrestrial recreation systems with the larger region by water. The Marshall Dam presents a barrier to continuous downstream travel by water, as one who takes out in Marshall would have to Waterloo to get back on the water.

#### *Marshall Pedestrian and Bicycle Path*

This off-road, paved path stretches approximately 1 mile between Deerhaven Park and Converse Park on the village's east side through the Amerricka's Dream subdivision. The path links to sidewalks on Merrick Terrace, Sunnyview Lane, and Meadowview Lane.

## 2.2 Inventory of Nearby County and State Facilities

### 2.2.1 Dane County Parks

#### *Riley-Deppe Park*

Riley-Deppe lies just west of Marshall's village limits on Main Street (STH 19), encompassing 12.7 acres of public open space on the Maunasha River at the millpond. Riley-Deppe has been long-discussed for transfer from county to village ownership and authority. In general, existing park facilities such as its play structure, boat launch, restroom, and landscaping are in deteriorating condition. The park's main entry provides sidewalk connection to the east, but otherwise there are no internal sidewalks, trails, or paths.

### 2.2.2 State of Wisconsin Lands

#### *Deansville State Wildlife Area/Deansville Fen State Natural Area*

Deansville State Wildlife Area (DSWA) is located in the southwest corner of the Town of York, about 1½ miles northwest of Langer Park as the crow flies. DSWA measures about 1,673 acres in total, with about 600 acres at the western edge delineated as the Deansville Fen. DSWA provides a variety of vegetation types including grasslands, marsh, uplands, and

substantial sedge meadow and shrub-carr (in other words, wetlands). This area is a significant upriver resource to the Village of Marshall and its parks system, and is managed as a passive-use outdoor recreational area.

#### *Glacial Drumlin State Trail*

Running between Madison and Milwaukee, Glacial Drumlin is a heavily-used 52 mile trail that passes through the Village of Deerfield, about 7 miles south of Marshall on Highway 73. The former rail corridor is surfaced with crushed limestone and is open to bicyclists, walkers, and (during the winter) snowmobiles.

## **2.3 Parkland Classification Analysis**

The number and type of parks and recreation facilities needed within a community are dependent on the demands of the local residents. Identifying the recreational needs and wants of community residents provides the justification for funding the acquisition and development of new facilities as well as for the maintenance of existing recreational facilities.

### **2.3.1 Parkland Classification**

A parkland classification system is a useful tool to determine if an existing park system serves the needs of a community. The definitions in this document are adapted from the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) classification system. Total acreage alone does not guarantee that the community's park needs are being met. A community should have a number of different types of parks to serve the various needs of the residents. They may have "met the standard" in acreage through the creation of one large park, but the community's needs can best be met through a variety of recreational activity. Table 2-1 (next page) explains the seven park classifications most commonly used in the NRPA system, their associated use, service areas, desirable size and desired acres per 1,000 population. A well-rounded park system offers at least one park in each classification.

Table 2-1 National Recreation and Park Association Parkland Classification System

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
<b>A. Local/Close-to-Home Space</b>				
Mini-Park	Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens.	Less than ¼ mile radius	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5A
Neighborhood Park/Playground	Areas for intense recreational activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	¼ to ½ mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood)	3-10 acres	1.0 to 2.0A
Community Park	Areas of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above, depending upon site suitability and community need.	Several neighborhoods. 1 to 2 mile radius	10+ acres	5.0 to 8.0A
<b>Total Local Space = 6.25 to 10.5 AC/1,000</b>				
<b>B. Regional Space</b>				
Regional/ Metropolitan Park	Areas of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail uses; may include play areas.	Several communities. 1 hour driving time	200+ acres	5.0 to 10.0A
<b>C. Space that may be Local or Regional and is Unique to Each Community</b>				
Linear Park	Area developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel, such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, canoeing and pleasure driving. May include active play areas. (NOTE: the above components may occur in the "linear park")	No applicable standard	Sufficient width to protect the resource and provide maximum use	Variable

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
Special Use	Areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities, such as golf courses, nature centers, skateparks, marinas, zoos, conservatories, arboreta, display gardens, arenas, outdoor theaters, gun ranges, or downhill ski areas, or areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings, sites, and objects of archeological significance. Also plazas or squares in or near commercial centers, boulevards, parkways.	No applicable standard	Variable	Variable
Conservancy	Protection and management of the natural/cultural environment with recreational use as a secondary objective.	No applicable standard	Sufficient to protect the resource	Variable

### 2.3.2 Level of Service Standards

Once a community's existing parks have been classified, a comparison can be made between the national standard for each park type and existing park acreage. While there is no formally established formula to determine the Level of Service (LOS) provided by the existing facilities, the following parameters should be considered.

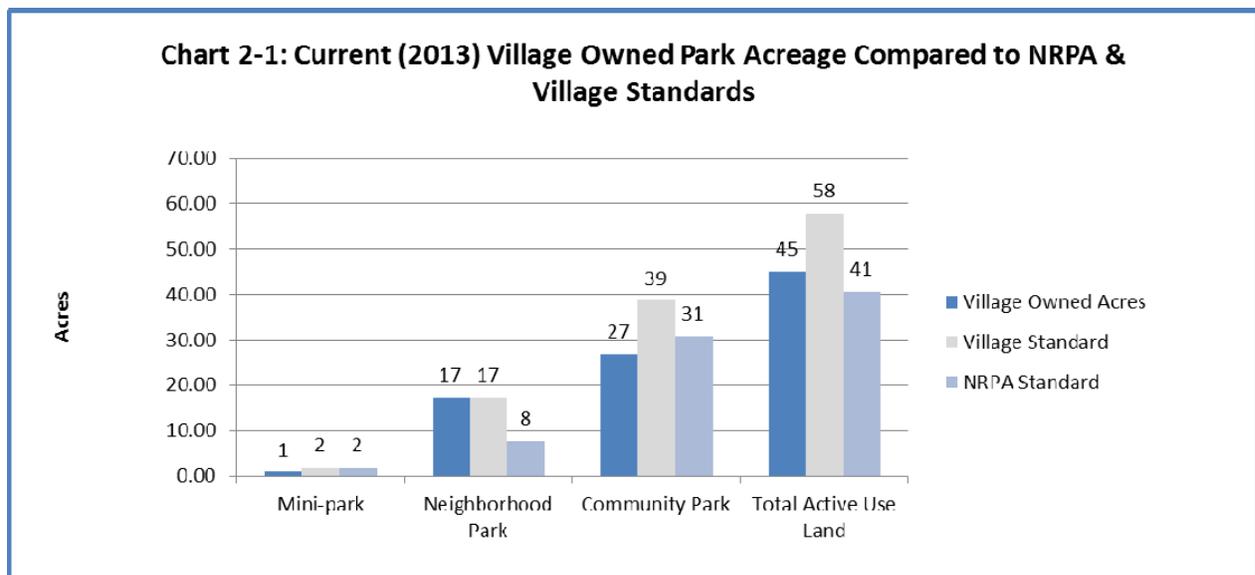
Indicators	Social Environmental Economic
Acreage/Miles	Population standards (Acres/1000 population) Benchmarking
Facilities, Activities, Capavillage	Population standards Demographic Analysis Neighborhood area activities Supply/Demand
Access	Walking/Bicycling/Driving, Transit Parks Facilities
Quality	Evaluation Mapping/Distribution
Programs	Relevancy, quality, and variety Scheduling Mapping/Distribution

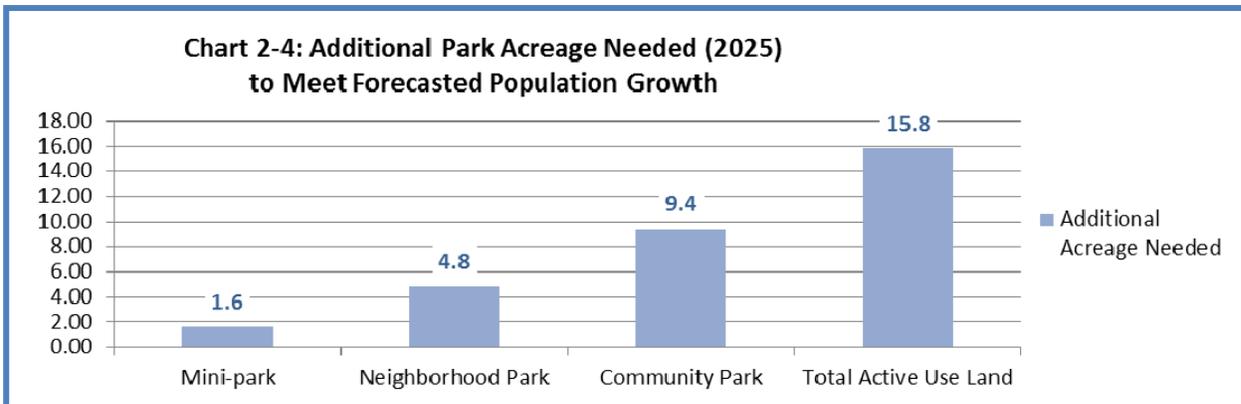
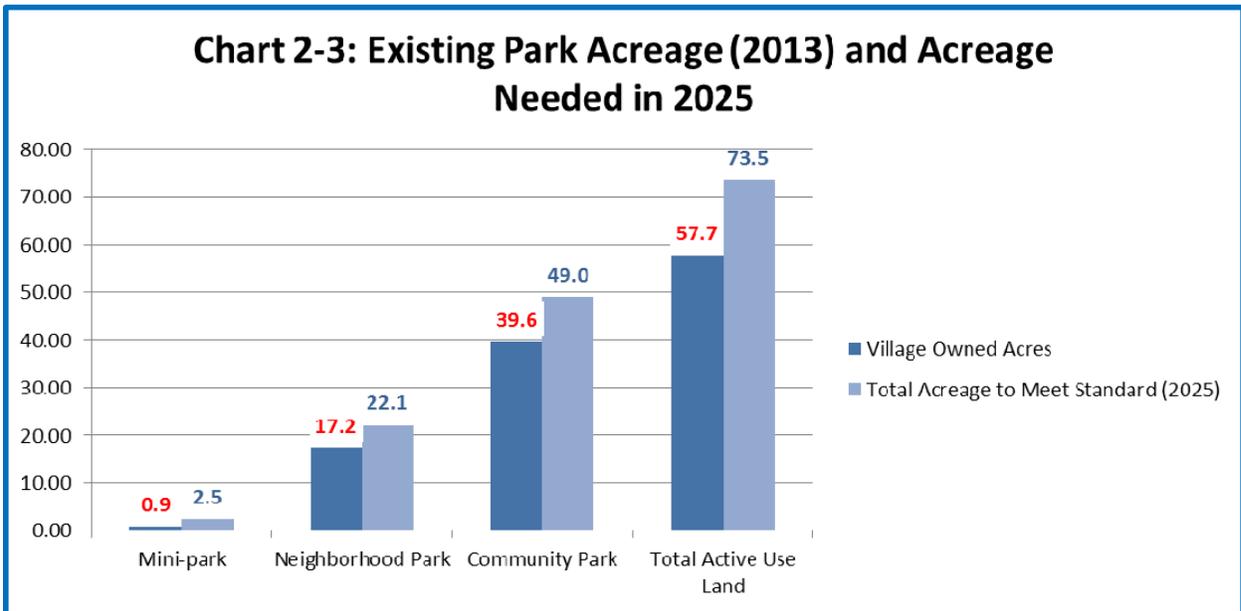
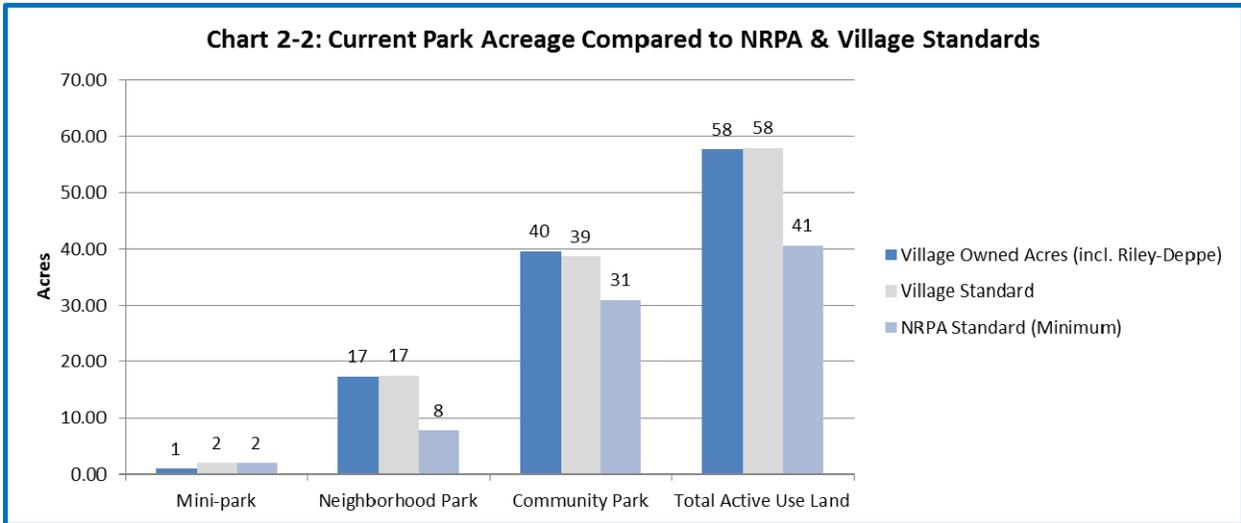
The widely accepted NRPA standard for park acreage per 1,000 population is between 6 and 10.5 acres. For this plan, the village-defined standard of 15-acres/1,000 population (found in the 2011 Master Plan update and originated in the 2006 Outdoor Rec Plan) – notably higher than the NRPA standard - is used as a basis for determining recommended acreage needs. This acreage should be distributed among park types as follows:

Table 2-2 Recommended Park Standards	
Mini Parks	0.5 acres/1,000 population
Neighborhood Parks	4.5 acres/1,000 population
Community Parks	10 acres/1,000 population
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 acres/1,000 population</b>

Below, current actual acreage totals in the village compared to NRPA standards and the village’s proposed standards are identified in Chart 2-1. As shown, current acreage totals surpass minimum NRPA standards, but do not meet the village standard overall, specifically due to a shortage of community parks (27 actual acres compared to a recommended standard of 39 acres) and mini-parks. However, as shown in Chart 2-2, if the acres for Riley-Deppe County Park are added, the village meets or surpasses the national and local standards in each active use park classification for the current population (3,864 in 2012).

Chart 2-3 uses the 2025 projection (Wisconsin Department of Administration) of 4,900 residents and applies it to measure current acreage figures and future standards. Assuming Riley-Deppe Park becomes a village Community Park (adding about 12.7 acres), Marshall will have a roughly 10 acre shortage versus the recommended standard for community parks, a roughly 5 acre shortage versus the recommended standard for neighborhood parks, and a shortage of about 1½ acres versus the standard for mini-parks. Without Riley-Deppe, the village would require an additional 22.1 acres of community parks to meet its stated standard for the 2025 population.





### 2.3.3 Level of Service Comparison – Cohort Communities

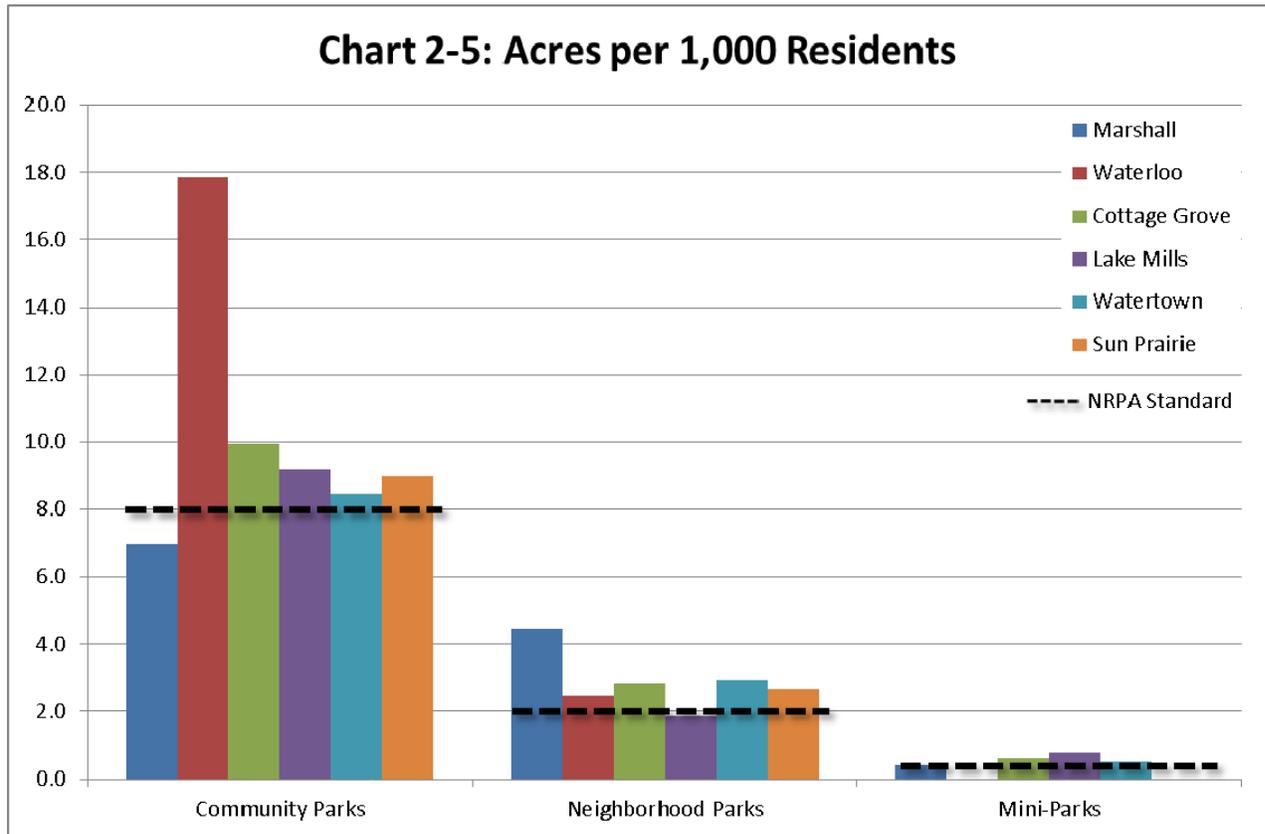


Chart 2-5, above, provides an overview of how Marshall measures against some of its neighbors in terms of acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. As Chart 2-5 reveals, Marshall sets the pace for neighborhood park acreage per 1,000, but is somewhat behind its cohort communities in terms of community park acreage per 1,000. This calculation does not include Riley-Deppe community park, and it should be noted that Waterloo is a tremendous outlier thanks primarily to its roughly 60-acre community park (Waterloo Firemen’s Park).

Taken at face value, Chart 2-5 indicates that in terms of “destination” park spaces that can accommodate a wide range of recreation and programming, Marshall appears to have some “catching up” to do. More and more in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, communities are finding that quality of life – including robust parks and recreation systems – are critical in attracting residents and strong employers to the community. During the course of this process, the Marshall Parks Department stated its purpose was to “not be ordinary... but to be extraordinary”, thus striving to set the standard in each category above should be a long-term objective.

## 2.4 Park Service Area Requirements

This method of evaluating a community's parkland needs and adequacy of service includes plotting park service areas on a base map to identify areas that are underserved. Utilizing the park service radii criteria established by the NRPA, park service areas were mapped for existing mini, neighborhood and community parks in Marshall. See Map 2 in Appendix B.

While no major gaps exist under the community park classification for populated areas, both neighborhood and mini park classifications are lacking in the outlying areas of the village, particularly south of Main Street/STH 19. Both of the village's neighborhood parks (Deerhaven and Riverview) are located north of the river and in all practicality serve only the residential areas north of the river. Residential areas in the southwest corner of the village have the largest gap in public park system coverage, although it is important to note that the Marshall Schools campus is located in this area and provides a certain level of recreational value.

In addition to State Highway 19 (Main Street) and the Mauneshia River, State Highway 73 (Deerfield Road) and the rail corridor are significant hazards that serve as boundaries for bicycle and pedestrian access to public parks and open spaces, and isolate use of community facilities only for those that do not have to cross these hazard boundaries.

As residential growth continues, specific areas of focus should include the neighborhoods south of the STH 19 corridor, and north of the rail corridor to the north of Converse Park and east of Langer Park. As new housing development is contemplated and developed, the village should utilize this analysis to assure that existing facilities adequately and conveniently serve new populations.

## 2.5 GIS Age Cohort Analyses

This analysis was developed to help prioritize improvements based on the distribution of residents by age and the availability of recreation facilities most suited for these ages in relation to their geographic location. The methodology includes the layering of data on a map (See Maps 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 in Appendix B). The result is a graduated scale of relative need or "priority" based on the absence of a particular set of amenities we would expect an age group to utilize. The map is used to identify areas of spatial mismatch where parks containing certain apparatus or amenities are not located in neighborhoods containing user groups best suited for those amenities. For example, if an area contains a high percentage of toddlers (age 2-5) but does not contain toddler-aged play equipment, the priority rating would be "high" because the area lacks the amenities to serve that population.

The analysis was used for three populations:

1. Under 5 years of age: toddlers are best served by play equipment such as sandboxes, toddler swings, tot slides, spring riders, and tilt cups.
2. Age 5 to 17 year of age: this group can be served by a variety of play equipment and field areas. Amenities evaluated for this population include standard swings, climbing structures, play structures, teeter totters, standard slides, merry-go-rounds, and monkey bars.
3. Age 50+: this group was used to help identify areas within the city where hiking trails, picnic areas, shelters, and other passive uses are the primary attractions.

Parks that appear in “priority” areas (shown as the darkest areas on the graduated scale) are listed in Table 2-3. A map has been created for each age group identifying the village park where the appropriate recreational amenity should be provided (see Appendix C).

## 2.6 Bicycle and Pedestrian Connections

A park-by-park analysis revealed a lack of barrier-free access to many of the parks and to most of the play equipment. This is an important consideration for residents who have mobility limitations and require additional accommodation. Barrier-free access to Marshall’s riverfront should also be prioritized. Similarly, the curb cuts that are lacking in some parks and preclude easy access for pedestrians from street to park also pose a barrier for cyclists. There are also very few – or poorly located - bike racks for cyclists to use at most park sites.

Map 4 (Appendix C) shows the existing bicycle network in the Village of Marshall. Through a combination of off-road trails, demarcated on-street facilities, and informal routes, this network increases the number of linkages between community destinations and has recreational value for all users. Perhaps the strongest and most widely used “connection” in the village is the north-south path that currently links Converse Park to Deerhaven Park. This plan will seek to identify opportunities to expand this system to reach more of the village’s park spaces – both existing and planned.

# 3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This comprehensive outdoor recreation plan for the Village of Marshall includes a variety of recommendations specifically developed to meet the existing and future needs of the community over the next ten years. The plan incorporates substantial local citizen input and has been developed as a result of extensive detailed analysis and participation by village officials, staff, citizens, stakeholder groups and local organizations as presented in the preceding chapters.

General village-wide recommendations are provided for direction on policy and design considerations while also considering operational and maintenance procedures. This chapter also includes a detailed park inventory sheet for each Marshall park including general issues, possible improvement options, and costs. Where they can be graphically depicted, the park inventory sheets provide general concept layouts for park improvement options. This chapter is divided into the following sections:

**3.1 General Recommendations:** system-wide policies and procedures

**3.2 Future Parks and Open Spaces:** identification of potential spaces to be acquired and/or developed as public parks and open spaces

**3.3 Individual Park Recommendations:** an inventory sheet has been provided for each Marshall Park (includes inventory and park improvement options)

### 3.1 General Recommendations

The following is a list of general recommendations for the entire Village of Marshall parks system. Some recommendations should occur when capital improvements and upgrades are considered on an annual basis while others reflect procedures or policies that should be implemented over time. The recommendations are divided into four categories: Facilities, Programs, Marketing and Community Outreach, and Finance.

#### 3.1.1 Facilities

- a. Conduct an ADA audit system-wide, and develop a prioritized action plan to address documented issues; this includes assuring barrier-free access to all play areas, shelters, river access points, seating areas, and restrooms.
- b. The lack of restrooms was one of the most frequently-cited complaints from the online survey (see Chapter 2). Restroom buildings are expensive and may pose after-hours use, lighting, and vandalism challenges. While this plan recommends some permanent restrooms, a majority of mini and neighborhood parks will continue to not have restroom facilities. For parks that attract a lot of users, placement of portable toilets is recommended. A Portable Toilet Pilot Program is recommended for high-use parks that do not have restroom facilities. Costs can be offset by a donor program (donor programs in other communities cost \$65/month and allow for recognition plaques) and enclosures or other anti-vandalism structures could be installed to reduce tipping or unlawful activity.
- c. Where possible with existing infrastructure, assure that all parks are improved with water fountains.
- d. Cover surfaces directly under play equipment and a safe zone around the play equipment with a 10-inch to 12-inch layer of resilient safety surface. Commonly used resilient surfaces are sand, pea gravel, recycled rubber or wood chips. To meet the Federal ADA requirements, the Village of Marshall should consider using “Wood Carpet” or a similar product that provides wheelchair accessibility as well as a resilient surface.
- e. Conduct a safety audit/inspection of all existing play areas for current National Playground Safety Institute (NPSI) conformance. Audits should be performed by a Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI). This includes a thorough examination of existing slides, merry-go-rounds, and other play structures.
- f. Develop an integrated village-wide, barrier-free multi-purpose trail network that connects village parks and provides access to natural and cultural resources in Marshall and the surrounding area. Coordinate with local, county, and state agencies as appropriate to provide for safe crossings of major streets and highways.
- g. Improve existing playlots and playgrounds as neighborhood gathering places for all ages. This includes the addition of passive spaces, shelters, and benches for older residents.

- h. Incorporate new neighborhood-focused facilities consistent with the patterns of new residential growth in the Village.
- i. Work with the Marshall Public Schools to explore opportunities to share existing and future recreation facilities through formalized use agreements. Though most village neighborhoods are served by a Marshall park, others rely on the local school playground for recreation.
- j. Acquire and develop additional parklands when lands within residential growth areas, as identified in the Village of Marshall Master Plan, are platted and developed.
- k. Perform systematic routine maintenance of park facilities and equipment including:
  - i. Play equipment
  - ii. Courts and fields
  - iii. Benches and picnic tables
  - iv. Trail systems
  - v. Restrooms and shelters

### 3.1.2 Promotion/Education

- a. Maximize the use of current riverfront parks and community parks by offering additional concerts and special events. The Firemen's Festival and Concerts in the Park are a good example of the potential of Marshall parks to serve as community gathering spaces.
- b. Improve and standardize on-site park signage for all Marshall parks, and establish a community-wide wayfinding system that identifies key parks and bicycle routes along primary transportation corridors to and through the village.
- c. Utilize marquee signs and other displays to announce special events, prices, or programs. For example, major parks that hold sporting tournaments (Converse, Riverview) could benefit from variable message signs. This plan recommends coordinating with user groups and/or advertisers to offset costs and install marquees when budgets, grants, or fundraising allow for purchase and installation.
- d. Continue to communicate with user groups over facilities updates and promote donations and formalized use agreements for maintenance.
- e. Enhance the village web page to include a parks location map and specific site maps for each park illustrating site layout and amenities.
- f. Establish an online portal for recreation programming offered through Parks & Rec and other clubs and agencies using Marshall's parks.
- g. Utilize regularly scheduled parks commission meetings to promote and educate the public about Marshall's parks system and recreation programming, and consider distributing a periodic (annual, semi-annual, etc.) newsletter to households in Marshall to generate interest and participation in Marshall's parks and recreational offerings.

- h. Establish a protocol for groups such as the Lion’s Club and Marshall Fire Department, Inc. to participate in regularly scheduled parks commission meetings.

### 3.1.3 Environmentally Sustainable Practices

- a. Trash receptacles should be evenly distributed throughout Marshall parks. The method of collection should also be used to determine receptacle locations. Placement of trash receptacles near sitting benches, for example is not preferred since it may discourage use of the benches or the trash receptacle.
- b. There is demand for recycling receptacles in Marshall parks. The presence of recycling bins has been shown to increase the collection of recyclable materials. This is especially prominent in community and special use parks that attract a large number of users. Recycling receptacles should be located near trash receptacles and collection should keep recyclable materials separate from refuse.
- c. Consider integrating rain gardens and bio-retention facilities, rain barrels, and other stormwater best management practices to park designs and improvements. Water quality of the Maunasha River and Marshall Mill Pond were noted as key concerns by stakeholders throughout the planning process, and minimizing the amount of untreated rainwater entering the river and shorelands could help to alleviate this issue.
- d. Consider adopting a “grow not mow” policy in village parks to limit how often (and what portions of) parks are mowed. Adding a day or more to the mowing cycle and preserving natural grasslands and other features in parks can reduce the amount of fossil fuels consumed in village operations, increase natural buffers around shoreland and wooded areas, and reduce soil erosion.
- e. When replacing and/or installing new lighting in village parks, consider fixtures that utilize solar regeneration and LED illumination to reduce long-term maintenance costs and minimize non-renewable energy use.

### 3.1.4 Surplus or Shortage Property Strategies

- a. At 27 acres, current Community Park acreage totals in Marshall do not meet the NRPA standard (31 acres) or the village standard (39 acres). However, if the acres for Riley-Deppe County Park are added, the village meets or surpasses the national and local standards in each active use park classification for the current population (3,864 in 2012). As of this writing, discussions are ongoing with respect to transferring Riley-Deppe to village ownership, and this plan recommends pursuing this through to acquisition.
- b. Main Street (WIS 19) is a substantial bicycle and pedestrian barrier between the north and south sections of the village, and almost all of the village-owned park space is north of Main Street. While the school campuses on the south side provide some play equipment, playfields, and play courts, the village should consider establishing a neighborhood-scale public park to service the south side of the village. While the village currently meets NRPA and local standards for neighborhood park acres per 1,000 population, an additional 4.8 acres are needed to meet the projected 2025

population, and this could potentially meet that need and address the lack of park service south of Main Street as well.

### 3.1.5 Finance

- a. The village should pursue grant funding to supplement capital funds for future development and park system upgrades. Some facilities mentioned in this plan are almost entirely dependent on grant acquisition as development costs are too great to fund through the general fund alone.
- b. Continue to explore opportunities to share existing recreation facilities through the use of formalized use agreements with Marshall Public Schools and community organizations (Lion's, Marshall Youth Club, Marshall Firefighters, Inc.).
- c. User fees should be reevaluated commensurate with increases in service. Marshall should be cautious about charging fees for facilities that can be of general use, and user fees should continue to be charged for leased facilities (park shelters, etc.).
- d. Consider private sponsorships and non-traditional funding opportunities to fund facilities improvements or special events. These include cash and property donations or planned giving.
- e. Continue to require parkland dedication at a rate of at least one acre per thirty residential units as a condition of land development approval. The fee in lieu of dedication (currently set at \$515 per dwelling unit in the land division ordinance) and parkland development fee (currently set at \$560 per dwelling unit in the land division ordinance) should be reevaluated annually to assure they accurately represent site acquisition and development costs.

## 3.2 Future Parks and Open Spaces

The following section identifies future park and open space locations based on previously adopted village plans and the results of the analysis performed as part of this comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. Instead, the upgrade and redevelopment of existing parks has been identified as the primary outcome.

### 3.2.1 Comprehensive Plan

The *Marshall Master Plan* (2011) identifies general locations for future parkland development to serve the Village of Marshall population and household growth via Map 7 (Parks and Open Space Plan). Three neighborhood parks are recommended to be acquired through required parkland dedication, and each are identified as 4 to 5 acre parks: Northeastside Neighborhood Park (between Canal Road and the Railroad east of Hubbell Street), Eastside Neighborhood Park (about midway between Waterloo Road and the Railroad east of the village), and Northside Neighborhood Park (between Canal Road and the Railroad west of Hubbell Street). This CORP recognizes those locations as suitable areas for new parks if concurrent with residential growth in conformance with the comprehensive plan.

### 3.2.2 Village Owned Lands

Although the comprehensive plan (wisely) directs new public park development towards areas slated for future residential growth, there are other opportunities that the village could pursue in order to meet the more pressing and current gaps in the village park system, such as serving the areas south of Main Street and south and west of the river. Hence, in addition to acknowledging the future park locations identified in the comprehensive plan, the CORP considers several sites that the village should consider for development and/or acquisition in order to address the needs identified by this plan in the spirit of the plan's goals and objectives.

#### *Site One: South Gateway Community Park*

South Gateway would be an iconic entry to Marshall from the south on Highway 73. At almost 25 acres and ideally located along the state highway, South Gateway could potentially accommodate several of the key "needs" identified through stakeholder interviews, public meetings, and the online survey such as:

- A permanent, dedicated soccer facility to accommodate a full range of field sizes, from early youth to full-size competition fields.
- An aquatic amenity, such as a splash park, swimming pool or aquatic center.
- Trail Connections between destinations such as public schools, downtown, and the existing off-road path linking Deerhaven to Converse
- Winter recreation such as an ice rink, sledding hill, or snowshoe and cross country ski trails
- A dedicated dog exercise area
- A community center, which offers recreational programs in the winter and also provides rentable space for banquets, private functions, performances, and more.

#### *Site Two: Industrial Drive Trail Greenway/Paw Park*

Much of this nearly 10-acre site is within the FEMA floodplain, and there are small wetland pockets on site as well. Thus, there are substantial challenges to industrial development for this site, and a public use could be considered a more viable option.

This site offers a terrific opportunity to extend the existing north-south trail that currently terminates at Deerhaven Park to East Main Street at least, and depending upon the alignment could offer direct, off-road bike access to the Maunasha River and downtown. In any event, this site offers a logical first leg of an extended, ultimately village-wide off-road bike path.

Another potential use for at least a portion of this site is a dog park. The village expressed some concern about establishing a dog park in this area due to the wet soil conditions, however some communities (for example Whitewater, Wisconsin) utilize wetland areas as dog parks. While wet conditions do require Whitewater's dog park to be closed at times, there have been no reported illnesses or other concerns with respect to canine or human health or water/wetland quality. The village of Marshall's floodplain ordinance lists "parks" among the permitted uses for floodplain areas.

*Site Three: Downtown Trailhead Park*

Situated in the village's downtown, this site currently serves as a public parking lot and access point to Main Street for the American Legion Post, although the Legion's property does extend to Main Street west of the current access point. Ideally, the village would work with the Legion to explore developing an independent driveway and parking area on their own property, which would give the village the opportunity to improve this site as a small trailhead park with parking, seating areas, and trail connections. Unless the Legion is engaged in reconfiguring access and parking to their site, however, the potential for substantial site improvements here in the short term are most likely limited.

*Site Four: Langer Park Expansion*

This triangular, roughly 3-acre parcel is currently landlocked with no public access to Riverview Drive or Riverview Court, although a village-owned lot fronting Riverview Drive is about 120 feet to the south. The village should hold this site and work with adjacent landowners to the south and west to provide continuous public access between Riverview Drive and Langer Park, which is roughly 1,000 feet west of this parcel along the rail corridor.

*Site Five: SouthSide Village Square*

This site is the "square" between William Street, Porter Street, Deerfield Road, and School Street – part of which formerly housed the Elementary School. Currently, the site is owned by the school district and improved with play equipment, swingsets, and two softball fields with lighting, backstops, and bleachers. Outside of these improvements, however, the block looks to be "in transition", as there is a large expanse of asphalt and concrete in varying states of repair which provide limited recreational or aesthetic value.

This site represents a smaller-scale opportunity to work cooperatively with the school district to strengthen the publicly accessible recreational amenities south of Main Street in the village, providing a different character as compared to the South Gateway concept introduced above. The "village square" could build upon the existing amenities in place and add additional facilities, such as:

- A picnic shelter and/or bandshell
- A splashpad
- Historical information displays
- Basketball and tennis courts

**3.2.3 Park Layout Concept /Park Master Plans**

A potential site layout concept was prepared for Riverview and Firemens Park, providing an alternate approach to accommodating a more diverse range of recreational programming and activity. This layout should serve as a primer for a more detailed master planning process for Riverview, especially once a permanent home is settled upon for the Mauneshia Soccer Club. In addition to Riverview, the village should consider preparing master plans for Firemen's Park and Riley-Deppe Park. If the Village decides to pursue development of "South Gateway" and "Village Square" as identified above, a master plan should be prepared for each of these sites, as well.

The process for development of a park master plan includes research and data collection to identify drainage patterns, topography and other site features. After this initial reconnaissance, a public meeting is held to gather input on preferred park programming and amenities. Following this community engagement, concept development plans are created and cost estimates are prepared.

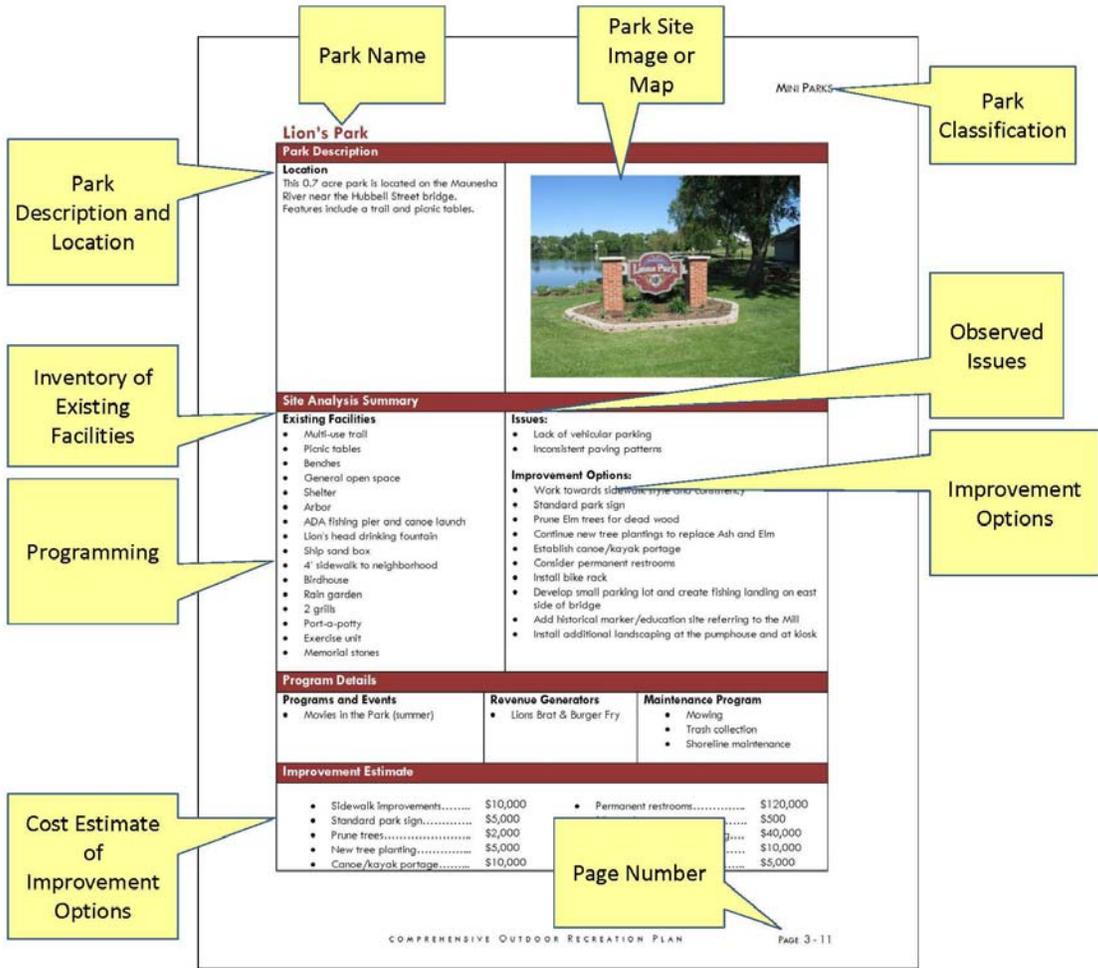
### 3.3 Individual Park Recommendations

The following section discusses detailed improvements identified by residents, stakeholders, village staff and departments, and local officials for each park in the Marshall parks system. Improvement options identified for each park are included in the 10-Year Capital Improvements Table in Chapter 4.

An inventory sheet has been prepared for each park or conservancy area in the Marshall park system. Each sheet contains the location of the park, existing facilities, observed issues, and recommendations for improvements. Not all improvements can be made in the next 10-years, and many require substantial resources in time, money, or human capital to implement. Improvement recommendations should be viewed as “options” that could occur to mitigate, improve, or promote aspects of the park site.

A sample inventory sheet (Figure 3.3) illustrates how information is presented on each park sheet. Park sheets are presented by parkland classifications devised by the National Recreation and Park Association as identified in Chapter 2.

Figure 3.3: Inventory Sheet



## Lion's Park

Park Description		
<p><b>Location</b> This 0.7 acre park is located on the Maunasha River near the Hubbell Street bridge. Features include a trail and picnic tables.</p>		
Site Analysis Summary		
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-use trail</li> <li>• Picnic tables</li> <li>• Benches</li> <li>• General open space</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Arbor</li> <li>• ADA fishing pier and canoe launch</li> <li>• Lion's head drinking fountain</li> <li>• Ship sand box</li> <li>• 4' sidewalk to neighborhood</li> <li>• Birdhouse</li> <li>• Rain garden</li> <li>• 2 grills</li> <li>• Port-a-potty</li> <li>• Exercise unit</li> <li>• Memorial stones</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of vehicular parking</li> <li>• Inconsistent paving patterns</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work towards sidewalk style and consistency</li> <li>• Standard park sign</li> <li>• Prune Elm trees for dead wood</li> <li>• Continue new tree plantings to replace Ash and Elm</li> <li>• Establish canoe/kayak portage</li> <li>• Consider permanent restrooms</li> <li>• Install bike rack</li> <li>• Develop small parking lot and create fishing landing on east side of bridge</li> <li>• Add historical marker/education site referring to the Mill</li> <li>• Install additional landscaping at the pumphouse and at kiosk</li> </ul>	
Program Details		
<p><b>Programs and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movies in the Park (summer)</li> <li>• Lions Brat &amp; Burger Frys</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revenue Generators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lions Brat &amp; Burger Fry</li> </ul>	<p><b>Maintenance Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing</li> <li>• Trash collection</li> <li>• Shoreline maintenance</li> </ul>
Improvement Estimate		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sidewalk improvements..... \$10,000</li> <li>• Standard park sign..... \$5,000</li> <li>• Prune trees..... \$2,000</li> <li>• New tree planting..... \$5,000</li> <li>• Canoe/kayak portage..... \$10,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent restrooms..... \$120,000</li> <li>• Bike rack..... \$500</li> <li>• Develop parking lot/landing.... \$40,000</li> <li>• Historical marker..... \$10,000</li> <li>• Additional landscaping..... \$5,000</li> </ul>	

Site Images



Rain garden and path system



Accessible fishing pier



Shelter and arbor



Drinking fountain



Ship sand box



Bench along riverfront



Picnic table and path system



Exercise unit



Port-a-potty

## Scenic Circle Park

### Park Description

**Location**

Scenic Circle Park is a 0.87 acre park at the corner of West Freidel Drive and Overlook Terrace. Features include a playground and shelter.



### Site Analysis Summary

**Existing Facilities**

- Play structure
  - 2 belt, 2 bucket swings
  - 2-5 play structure
  - 2 sand diggers in box
  - Tire swing
- General open space
- Shelter
- Bike rack
- Picnic tables (2)
- Benches

**Issues:**

- No trash receptacles
- Outdated/uninviting benches
- Outdated bike rack

**Improvement Options:**

- Replace benches
- Relocate/replace bike racks
- Complete sidewalk connections
- Standard park sign
- Continue tree plantings
- Conduct safety/compliance audit on play structure, replace if necessary
- Install additional play surfacing for proper depth

### Program Details

**Programs and Events**

- None

**Revenue Generators**

- None

**Maintenance Program**

- Mowing
- Trash collection

### Improvement Estimate

• Benches.....	\$2,500	• New tree planting.....	\$5,000
• Bike racks.....	\$500	• Assess/replace play structure....	\$35,000
• Sidewalk improvements.....	\$10,000	• Play surfacing.....	\$5,000
• Standard park sign.....	\$5,000		

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Park shelter



Playground equipment



Playground equipment



Bench



Path system



Lawn area

## Deerhaven Park

Park Description		
<p><b>Location</b> 5.62 acre Deerhaven Park is located at the corner of Waterloo Road and Merrick Terrace. Main features include a skate park, playground and open air shelter.</p>		
Site Analysis Summary		
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skate park</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Play structures (2-5, 5-12)</li> <li>• Swings</li> <li>• Picnic tables</li> <li>• General open space</li> <li>• Parking</li> <li>• Sand box</li> <li>• Small backstop</li> <li>• Benches</li> <li>• Bike rack</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No ADA compliant access to shelter</li> <li>• Desire line from library driveway to skatepark pad</li> <li>• Infestation of bees at playground</li> <li>• Portable toilets are not desirable by park patrons</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install sidewalk from library parking lot and from entrance sidewalk to connect to skate park area</li> <li>• Relocate bike rack and place on concrete pad</li> <li>• Plan for reforestation with young trees</li> <li>• Standard park sign</li> <li>• Install sidewalk to shelter</li> <li>• Install drinking fountain</li> <li>• Extend bike trail through park to Waterloo Road</li> <li>• Add landscaping/entry node at skate park/main entrance area</li> <li>• Expand skate park facilities for board and bmx riders</li> <li>• Install permanent restroom facilities</li> <li>• Consider location for future splashpad</li> </ul>	
Program Details		
<p><b>Programs and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start Smart Sports</li> <li>• Soccer</li> <li>• Playground Playdates</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revenue Generators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<p><b>Maintenance Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing</li> <li>• Trash collection</li> <li>• Skate park equipment upkeep</li> </ul>

**Improvement Estimate**

- |                                |          |                                      |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| • Sidewalk to skate park.....  | \$10,000 | • Install drinking fountain.....     | \$10,000  |
| • Relocate bike rack w/ pad... | \$3,000  | • Extend bike trail through park.... | \$25,000  |
| • Reforestation.....           | \$5,000  | • Landscaping/entry node.....        | \$10,000  |
| • Standard park sign.....      | \$5,000  | • Expand skate park .....            | \$25,000  |
| • Sidewalk to shelter.....     | \$5,000  | • Permanent restrooms.....           | \$120,000 |
|                                |          | • Future splashpad.....              | \$400,000 |

**Site Images**



Parking lot and skate park



Skate park elements



Lawn area



Backstop



Shelter



Bench



Sand play area



Playground equipment



Path system

## Riverview Park

Park Description		
<p><b>Location</b> Riverview Park is a 4.92 acre park located north of Riverview Drive and west of Hubbell Street. Facilities include a basketball court and soccer field.</p>		
Site Analysis Summary		
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basketball court</li> <li>• Soccer field</li> <li>• General open space</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage swales limit circulation and function of park</li> <li>• Stormwater conveyance areas on west property line could be maintained or utilized to provide more function</li> <li>• Large open space is underutilized and needs a master planning effort</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install new basketball nets</li> <li>• Improve area for trash receptacles, picnic tables, etc.</li> <li>• Install bike parking area with appropriate racks</li> <li>• Complete Master Plan for new site addition/full park</li> <li>• Extend trail south to north connecting Lion's Park to Freidel Drive</li> <li>• Install trail connection to the east (will require easement)</li> <li>• Install pedestrian lighting (when developed)</li> <li>• Create plan for new tree plantings to provide shade</li> <li>• Install playground for ages 2-5 and 5-12</li> <li>• Install open air shelter</li> </ul>	
Program Details		
<p><b>Programs and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Soccer (Spring, Fall)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revenue Generators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None currently</li> <li>• Future tournament fees</li> </ul>	<p><b>Maintenance Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing</li> <li>• Trash collection</li> <li>• Fertilization</li> </ul>
Improvement Estimate		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install new basketball nets..... \$1,200</li> <li>• Improve trash/table area..... \$5,000</li> <li>• Bike rack..... \$500</li> <li>• Master plan (addition) ..... \$20,000</li> <li>• Trail development..... \$50,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail extension (east-west)..... \$10,000</li> <li>• Open air shelter..... \$40,000</li> <li>• Playground..... \$35,000</li> <li>• Lighting..... \$30,000</li> <li>• New tree planting..... \$10,000</li> </ul>	

Site Images



Basketball court



Storage shed and port-a-potty



Drainage swale



Flexible open space



Desire line



Picnic table at basketball court



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## Converse Park

Park Description		
<p><b>Location</b>                      Converse Park is a 14.62 acre park located at the corner of Lewellen Street and Best Built Parkway. Facilities include three softball fields, two sand volleyball courts, shelters and a concession stand.</p>		
Site Analysis Summary		
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighted softball fields (2)</li> <li>• Unlighted softball field</li> <li>• Sand volleyball courts (2)</li> <li>• Shelter (2)</li> <li>• 2 spring riders</li> <li>• Natural playground</li> <li>• Orchard</li> <li>• 100+ Parking Spaces (3 ADA)</li> <li>• Bike path</li> <li>• Community gardens</li> <li>• Arbor</li> <li>• Concession stand</li> <li>• Restrooms</li> <li>• General open space</li> <li>• Soccer Field</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bike trail ends in parking lot</li> <li>• Sidewalk on west entrance of park does not connect to park facilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop concept plan to explore expansion opportunity north (across RR Track), especially if track ever goes "rails to trails". Facilities could include baseball/softball support and practice areas, natural ecosystem restoration areas for wildlife viewing, etc.</li> <li>• Fulfill recommendations from Master Plan</li> </ul>	
Program Details		
<p><b>Programs and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Softball (May thru October)</li> <li>• Kickball tournament (mid-May)</li> <li>• Softball tournaments (Summer)</li> <li>• Youth baseball/softball (Summer)</li> <li>• Soccer</li> <li>• Flag football (Sept. thru early-Nov.)</li> <li>• Playground Playdates</li> <li>• Community Gardens</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revenue Generators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concessions</li> <li>• Tournament fees</li> </ul>	<p><b>Maintenance Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing</li> <li>• Trash collection</li> <li>• Infield maintenance</li> <li>• Fertilization</li> </ul>
Improvement Estimate		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept plan (expansion)..... \$5,000</li> </ul>		

Site Images



Restroom building



Softball field



Picnic shelter



Volleyball courts



New tree planting



Playground equipment



Playground area



Playground equipment

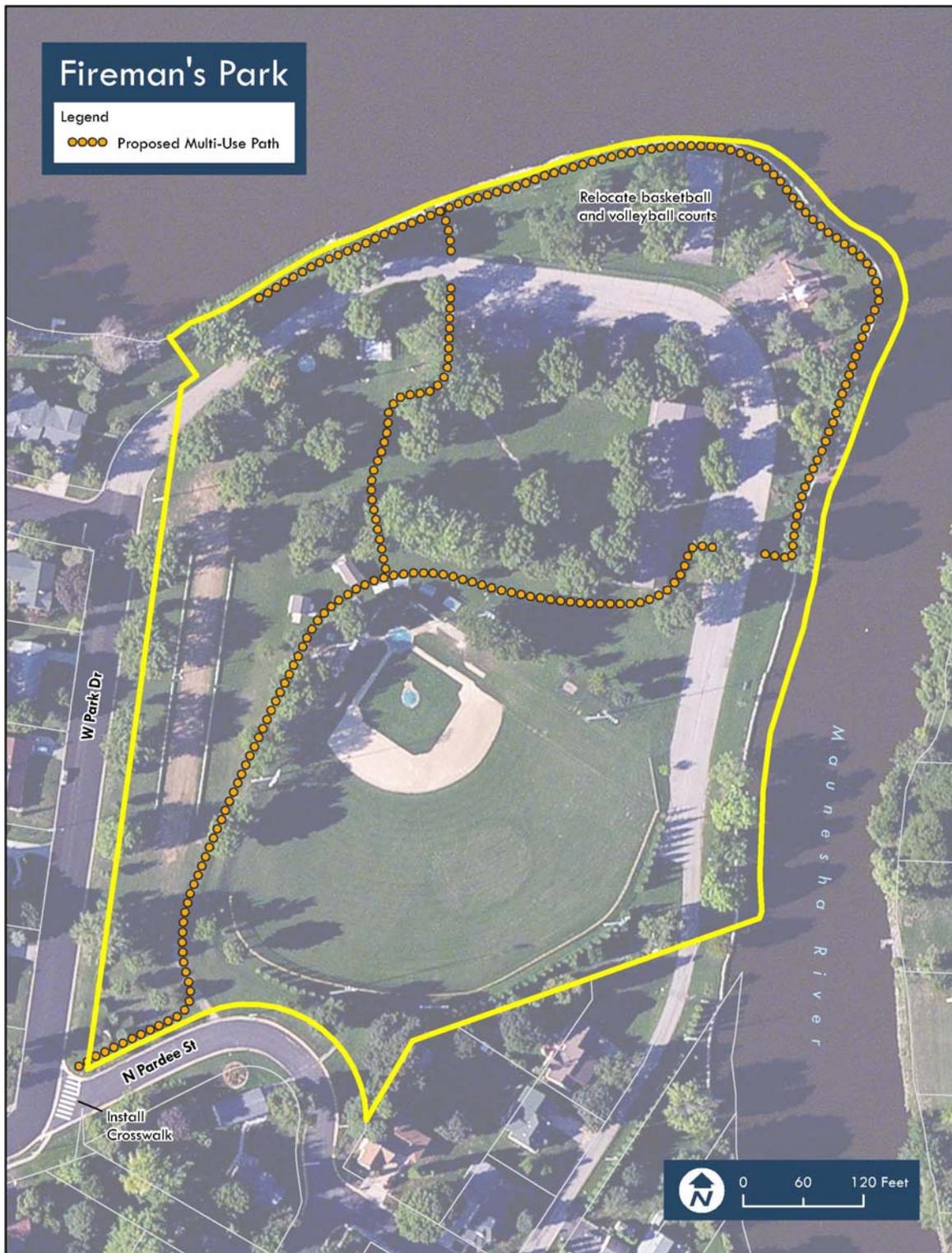


Path system

## Fireman's Park

Park Description	
<p><b>Location</b></p> <p>Fireman's Park is a 12.28 acre park located on the Maunsha River off of West Park Drive. Facilities include a lighted baseball diamond, an outdoor stage and handicap accessible fishing pier.</p>	
Site Analysis Summary	
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighted baseball field</li> <li>• Outdoor stage</li> <li>• Basketball court</li> <li>• Grass volleyball court</li> <li>• Play structure</li> <li>• Tractor pull</li> <li>• Benches</li> <li>• Shelters (open and enclosed)</li> <li>• Fishing pier</li> <li>• Canoe launch</li> <li>• Concessions buildings (2)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing fenceline blocks riverfront access</li> <li>• Canoe launch is not easily accessible from parking areas</li> <li>• Lack of ADA parking stalls or signage</li> <li>• Existing building configurations are confusing. It may be possible to eliminate a structure without compromising overlapping uses</li> <li>• Playground structures may not meet current NPSI code</li> <li>• Lack of accessible pedestrian facilities throughout park</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop master plan for future park renovations</li> <li>• Install standard park sign at Sunset/Park entrance</li> <li>• Install new sidewalk along east side of Park Street or establish path network on interior of park to the waterfront</li> <li>• Complete internal park path system connecting main facilities</li> <li>• Create accessible path by river, connect benches</li> <li>• Install concrete pad under bleachers</li> <li>• Install accessible path to baseball field bleachers</li> <li>• Continue new tree plantings</li> <li>• Relocate volleyball court and basketball court away from river and remove fence. Possible locations include footprint of removed shelter</li> <li>• Replace basketball nets</li> <li>• Remove/replace playground with compliant facilities             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Add swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)</li> <li>○ Climbing structure (2-5 &amp; 5-12)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide ADA compliant access to playground</li> <li>• Delineate parking with new striping</li> </ul>

Program Details			
<b>Programs and Events</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ice skating</li> <li>• Maunsha Riverfest (Annual, August)</li> <li>• Zumba (Wednesdays)</li> <li>• Lions Fisharee Festival</li> <li>• Baseball</li> <li>• Firemans Festival</li> <li>• Broomball Tournament</li> <li>• Snow Sculpting</li> <li>• Candlelight Skating</li> </ul>		<b>Revenue Generators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Festivals (Fireman’s Festival, Maunsha Riverfest)</li> <li>• Pavilion rentals</li> </ul>	
		<b>Maintenance Program</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing</li> <li>• Trash collection</li> <li>• Infield maintenance</li> <li>• Fertilization</li> </ul>	
Improvement Estimate			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard park sign.....</li> <li>• Develop master plan.....</li> <li>• Sidewalk on Park Street.....</li> <li>• Internal path system.....</li> <li>• Accessible path by river.....</li> <li>• Concrete pad at bleacher....</li> <li>• New tree planting.....</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$5,000</li> <li>\$20,000</li> <li>\$10,000</li> <li>\$20,000</li> <li>\$15,000</li> <li>\$5,000</li> <li>\$15,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocate volleyball court.....</li> <li>• Replace basketball nets.....</li> <li>• Update play equipment.....</li> <li>• New swings.....</li> <li>• New climbing structure.....</li> <li>• Accessible route to playground..</li> <li>• Delineate parking.....</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$15,000</li> <li>\$1,200</li> <li>\$15,000</li> <li>\$5,000</li> <li>\$25,000</li> <li>\$10,000</li> <li>\$5,000</li> </ul>
Site Images			
			
Open lawn area	Entry drive	Riverfront	
			
Volleyball courts	Backstop	Basketball court	
			
Playground equipment	Park shelter	Park shelter	



## Riley-Deppe Park

Park Description	
<p><b>Location</b></p> <p>Riley-Deppe Park is a 12.7 acre park located on the Maunasha River north of Main Street. The park includes a small island in the river and contains facilities such as a shelter, playground and small boat launch.</p>	
Site Analysis Summary	
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter (open air)</li> <li>• Play structure</li> <li>• Boat launch</li> <li>• General open space</li> <li>• Picnic tables</li> <li>• Parking</li> <li>• Restrooms (1 stall vault)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation overgrowth impedes visibility through park</li> <li>• Old restroom building is dilapidated</li> <li>• Playground structures are outdated and access is not accessible</li> <li>• Many mature ash trees in poor condition</li> <li>• Poor condition pavement in parking lots</li> <li>• Lack of parking lot striping</li> <li>• Hazard trees throughout park</li> <li>• Lack of mowing</li> <li>• Boarding dock at boat ramp is in poor condition. Access is not ADA compliant</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop master plan for park to determine highest and best use of the park space for the Village</li> <li>• Establish dog exercise area</li> <li>• Improve shoreline by removing excessive vegetation</li> <li>• Construct ADA compliant fishing pier</li> <li>• Complete hazard tree remediation</li> <li>• Replace playground equipment and surfacing</li> <li>• Provide accessible route to playground</li> <li>• Replace park identification sign</li> <li>• Remove old restroom building</li> <li>• Repair or replace boat ramp area/dock</li> <li>• Repave &amp; stripe parking lots</li> <li>• Reduce mowed turf area w/ low native prairie</li> <li>• Construct pedestrian connection across WI-19 to mobile home neighborhood</li> <li>• Install parking lot lighting</li> <li>• Install new park rules signage</li> <li>• Establish internal park path system with logical facility destinations</li> <li>• Consider for location of future community center</li> <li>• Install a small "Pitch and Putt" disc golf course</li> </ul>

Program Details		
<b>Programs and Events</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None currently programmed</li> </ul>	<b>Revenue Generators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None currently</li> </ul>	<b>Maintenance Program</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None currently</li> <li>• Mowing</li> <li>• Trash collection</li> <li>• Shoreline maintenance</li> </ul>

Improvement Estimate			
• Dog exercise area.....	\$40,000	• Repair/replace boat ramp.....	\$10,000
• Develop master plan.....	\$20,000	• Repave and stripe parking.....	\$50,000
• Shoreline improvements.....	\$20,000	• Reduce mowed area.....	\$8,000
• Accessible fishing pier.....	\$30,000	• Pedestrian connection/WI 19...	\$18,000
• Hazard tree remediation.....	\$5,000	• New parking lighting.....	\$30,000
• Replace play equip/surface...	\$65,000	• Install new park rules sign.....	\$1,000
• Accessible route to play area.	\$10,000	• Establish internal path system....	\$25,000
• Replace id sign.....	\$5,000		

**Riley-Deppe Park Site Images**



Pier



Boat ramp



Riverfront



Parking area



Picnic area



Restroom building



Park shelter



Playground equipment



Playground equipment

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## Charles Langer Family Park

Park Description		
<p><b>Location</b> Charles Langer Family Park is a 107.09 acre park located on Canal Road in the northwest portion of Marshall. The park includes a disc golf course, rustic campsites, mowed trails and an outdoor amphitheater.</p>		
Site Analysis Summary		
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disc golf course</li> <li>• Campground</li> <li>• Amphitheater</li> <li>• Prairie</li> <li>• Open air shelter</li> <li>• Vault toilet</li> <li>• Parking lot</li> <li>• Bike rack</li> <li>• Canoe launch</li> <li>• Mowed walking trails</li> <li>• Campfire rings</li> <li>• Interpretive signage</li> <li>• Drinking fountain</li> <li>• Trash receptacles</li> <li>• Picnic tables</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing gravel parking lot is small and often crowded</li> <li>• The western parking area is not connected by pedestrian facilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install small archery range</li> <li>• Pave main parking lot to reduce dust and potential long term erosion problems</li> <li>• Install additional wayfinding signs</li> <li>• Formalize western parking lot</li> <li>• Provide ADA compliant access to destination facilities such as shelter, toilet, and drinking water</li> </ul>	
Program Details		
<p><b>Programs and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disc golf leagues and tournaments</li> <li>• Concerts in the park</li> <li>• Yoga Sprouts</li> <li>• Special events</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revenue Generators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter reservations</li> <li>• Disc golf tournament fees</li> </ul>	<p><b>Maintenance Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail mowing</li> <li>• Trash collection</li> <li>• Shoreline maintenance</li> <li>• Annual vault toilet pumping</li> </ul>
Improvement Estimate		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install archery range..... \$15,000</li> <li>• Pave main parking lot..... \$25,000</li> <li>• Install addtl. wayfinding..... \$5,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalize west parking lot..... \$35,000</li> <li>• Provide ADA path to shelter.... \$15,000</li> </ul>	

Site Photos



Parking area



Riverfront



Entry area



Park bench



Disc golf course



Park shelter

## River Access Lots (North)

Park Description		
<p><b>Location</b> This 0.2 acre river access lot is located on River View Drive between West Freidel Drive and Scenic Circle. The land is currently maintained by the adjacent land owner and serves little purpose to the general public.</p>		
Site Analysis Summary		
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland soils are not conducive to facility development</li> <li>• Invasive plant species are prominent</li> <li>• No viable land based use is known</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider boardwalk/trail system to connect to Langer Park (would require additional land acquisition and railroad crossing)</li> <li>• Install interpretive educational signage and overlooks in conjunction with the boardwalk/trail system</li> </ul>	
Program Details		
<p><b>Programs and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revenue Generators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<p><b>Maintenance Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None currently</li> </ul>
Improvement Estimate		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boardwalk/trail to Langer..... \$200,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpretive signs/overlooks..... \$40,000</li> </ul>	
Site Photos		
 <p>Overview</p>	 <p>Curb ramp</p>	 <p>Open lawn</p>

## River Access Lot (South)

Park Description		
<p><b>Location</b> This 0.2 acre river access lot is located on River View Drive between Sleepy Hollow Lane and Scenic Circle. It is currently mowed by adjacent land owners</p>		
Site Analysis Summary		
<p><b>Existing Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storm sewer outfall is covered by landscape trees</li> <li>• Debris from the river has accumulated in the storm sewer outfall structure</li> </ul> <p><b>Improvement Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove debris from storm sewer outfall and install trashrack on endwall</li> <li>• Regrade adjacent area to remove hazard condition</li> </ul>	
Program Details		
<p><b>Programs and Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revenue Generators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<p><b>Maintenance Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None currently</li> </ul>
Improvement Estimate		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve storm outfall..... \$5,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regrade outfall area..... \$5,000</li> </ul>	
Site Photos		
 <p>Overview</p>	 <p>River bank</p>	 <p>Vegetation</p>

## Veteran's Memorial Park

### Park Description

**Location**

Veteran's Memorial Park is a 0.4 acre park bounded by Madison Street, Howard Street and Farnham Street. Features include war memorials and a historic bandstand.



### Site Analysis Summary

**Existing Facilities**

- Gazebo/Tower (appears to be for storage of maintenance equipment)
- Memorials
- Benches (3)
- Perimeter lighting
- Landscaped areas
- Sidewalks
- Donor pavers

**Issues:**

- Lack of ADA ramps from disabled parking stalls to sidewalk
- Lack of crosswalk on Farnham at intersection of Howard

**Improvement Options:**

- Install accessible curb ramps from disabled parking stalls
- Install crosswalk at east leg Farnham/Howard
- Continue landscape plantings for seasonal interest

### Program Details

**Programs and Events**

- None

**Revenue Generators**

- None

**Maintenance Program**

- Mowing
- Trash collection
- Landscape bed maintenance

### Improvement Estimate

- |                                  |         |                            |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| • Install curb ramps.....        | \$5,000 | • Landscape plantings..... | \$9,000 |
| • Crosswalk at Farnham/Howard... | \$2,500 |                            |         |

Site Photos



Parking lot



Trash and path system



Open lawn area



Sidewalk at parking lot



Memorial bench & statue



Benches and tree



Memorial flags

# 4 IMPLEMENTATION

The previous chapter of this report detailed an extensive number of specific improvement options. This chapter of the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan provides the mechanism for implementing them. It includes a compilation of capital improvements, park acquisition and development mechanisms, and funding sources. The chapter also includes the process for adopting, monitoring, and updating this plan.

## 4.1 Plan Approval and Amendments

### Introduction

A prerequisite to participation in outdoor recreation grant programs is the adoption and subsequent Department of Natural Resources acceptance of a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Comprehensive planning is an overall survey of the existing facilities within a given jurisdiction, and gives recommendations for future improvements. A comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (CORP) is only the first step in the development of a recreational park site or system.

Master planning, which follows the recommendations of the comprehensive plan, is an overall view and analysis of an existing or proposed park area. The purpose is to guide the orderly development of a park or recreational facility.

Site Planning, is the detailed plan of how an area within a park or recreation area will be developed. Site plans supply the construction details needed to develop a facility recommended in the master plan.

This plan provides strategies and recommendations for improving Marshall parks village-wide. It is anticipated that master planning for community parks and proposed parks is a high priority and should be featured prominently when budgets are determined over the life of this plan.

### Formal Plan Approval

This Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan should be approved by the local governing body after thorough review by the Parks Committee. Once adopted, the plan will become a component of the village's comprehensive plan. The village should follow all rules and procedures established in the citizen participation plan adopted as part of the comprehensive planning process (per State Statute 66.1001) when adopting this CORP.

### Amending the Plan

Plan amendments are common and should be considered part of the planning process. They frequently represent good implementation or plan usage and should be acceptable for consideration by local decision-makers. Amendments must follow the same process as the original plan and should be developed in coordination with the Parks Committee before

presented to the Village Board for approval. Amendments generally prolong the effectiveness of the parent plan.

The Village of Marshall Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) will make the village eligible for funding through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources through the year 2018. Similarly, since this plan has been developed with a five-year timeframe, it should be amended in 2018 to ensure grant eligibility and to reflect progress made over time.

## 4.2 Park Acquisition and Development Mechanisms

### 4.2.1 Parkland Dedication Ordinance

Many communities, including the Village of Marshall, have developer exactions for parkland acquisition. These exactions are designed to help a growing community acquire new park land to keep pace with new residential development. As residents move into a new subdivision, they place additional stress on existing park facilities. Developer exactions, agreed upon during the subdivision review and approval period, provide land or cash or a combination of both to be used for the provision of park facilities for the new neighborhood.

The Village of Marshall Subdivision Regulations code (Title 14, Article H.) covers dedication of lands and public site fee options. Subdividers of land where suitable sites have been designated on the Comprehensive Plan are required to dedicate these sites to the public. The public site is required to be equal to five (5%) percent of the total net area of the land division for commercial or industrial uses, and one acre for every thirty dwelling units created for single-family, two-family, and multi-family residential purposes. If the village allows the land division to not include a public park, a fee in lieu of dedication must be paid for the acquisition of park land.

#### Suggestions for Improving the Parkland Dedication Ordinance

##### *Usable Lands*

Because the intent of parkland dedication requirements is to provide sufficient recreation lands for new residents, neighborhood parks should be developed within new developments.

Neighborhood parks are designed to provide active and passive recreation activities and organized league recreation, as well as informal “pick up” play. The service area of 1/2 mile radius should include the entire neighborhood; with some neighborhood overlap if features are unique. The average neighborhood park commonly ranges from 5 to 10 acres in size and serves from 1,000 to 5,000 people – basically one park for every elementary school.

An improved ordinance would include the following land specifications for negotiation with developers in planned neighborhoods:

- Land should be contiguous and in a configuration to serve the development(s) with proposed recreational components. Careful consideration should also be made for providing connections to other new or expected subdivisions. In cases where several new subdivisions are being developed within a “planned neighborhood,” the opportunity to develop a larger neighborhood park (5 to 10 acres) in a central location should be explored as the best option rather than several smaller parks that are less land intensive.

- A public facilities needs assessment should be developed to determine the true cost of park development. Many communities that perform these studies find that the cost to develop a park, including facilities, not just land, far exceeds the fee in lieu of dedication amount that is collected. Marshall should examine updating Chapter 35 of the Code of General Ordinances.

#### **4.2.2 User Groups**

The village should coordinate with potential user groups when planning new facilities to see if cost-sharing, donation, or outright purchase options exist. There are several unique relationships between the Village of Marshall and community organizations such as the Marshall Youth Club.

#### **4.2.3 Planned Giving**

In many communities, parkland development often occurs with the availability of land. Donations of private land for a public purpose is not uncommon, but there needs to be criteria for accepting lands, and a formal procedure for how the land will be planned and used in the best interest of the community. A planned giving program through the Village of Marshall would allow prospective patrons to dedicate land in a legal manner that provides a legacy for how the land will be utilized over time.

#### **4.2.4 Grant Funding**

Implementation dollars are available for acquisition and development of recreation spaces and facilities. Linear parks and trails can be funded through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) or the Department of Transportation (WDOT). The WDNR also provides monies for the acquisition of lands, the stabilization of shorelands, and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas. A complete list of grant opportunities is provided in Section 4.3.

### **4.3 Grant Information for Park Acquisition and Development**

The state and federal government provides grants to local governments for the acquisition and development of parks. Many of these programs require that a local government submit an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan or master plan to the WDNR as a condition for eligibility. By adopting this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan by resolution, the Village of Marshall has met the eligibility requirement for these grant programs until 2019.

#### **4.3.1 Projects that Require Grant Funding**

The financial realities of our time necessitate the acquisition of outside funding to enable the development of large projects. Grant funding also provides seed money and crucial capital for leveraging additional community dollars and support. While many projects identified in this CORP would benefit from the acquisition of outside funding sources, some projects will require grant funding if they are to be realized. A brief description of each project and potential funding is provided below. Grant programs are discussed in the next section (4.3.2).

The shelter and playground facilities at *Deerhaven Park* should be connected to the multi-use trail to the east. The DNR RTA grant program would be an excellent opportunity to fund this trail segment connecting these existing facilities.

Future development of a trail system at *Riverview Park* could provide a missing link in the village-wide trail network. The DNR RTA grant program is an option for funding this project. DNR Stewardship or Dane County PARC grant programs are funding sources to be explored for the implementation of the development recommendations as shown in the concept plan or future Master Plan for this park.

*Fireman's Park* recommendations include development of a riverwalk and internal park trail network. Potential grant funding may be available from the DNR Urban Rivers, RTA, or Stewardship programs. Dane County PARC grant or DNR NPS grant funding could also be used to implement the shoreline stabilization and riverwalk concept.

Development of Riley-Deppe Park should only occur after a Master Plan is completed outlining a priority schedule for park improvements. It is likely that DNR Stewardship, DNR Urban Rivers, DNR NPS, or DNR RTA funding could be used for future development.

Other projects discussed as part of this planning process include a future Splashpad, Community Center, and further development of a large sports complex to house the regional soccer league. Various grant programs should be explored for funding assistance including the Madison Community Foundation, Dane County PARC, and CDBG grants.

#### **4.3.2 Grant Programs**

This section provides general information and details for many of the grant programs that may be used to acquire and develop local park facilities, linear trails, or beaches. Categories, by authorization agency, include:

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation
- Wisconsin Department of Administration
- Other Programs (Various Agencies)

#### ***Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)***

**Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program:** Named for two of Wisconsin's most revered conservation leaders, Governor Warren Knowles and Senator Gaylord Nelson, the Wisconsin Legislature created this innovative program in 1989 to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation.

All grant program awards cover up to 50% of eligible project costs. Projects eligible for Stewardship grant programs require that all land acquisition and development projects provide public access for "nature-based outdoor recreation" purposes. DNR decisions as to whether a particular project activity is "nature-based outdoor recreation" are made on a case-by-case basis. Please note that purchase and installation of playground equipment, and the purchase of land for recreation areas not related to nature-based outdoor recreation (dedicated sports fields, swimming pools, etc.) are not eligible. The Stewardship Program includes the four funds described below (A – D).

For more information and to submit applications contact the South Central Region representative (listed below). All applications are due May 1.

Mary Rothenmaier  
 Telephone: (608) 275-3322  
 Email: mary.rothenmaier@wisconsin.gov

#### **A. Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)**

Description: Stewardship sets aside 50% of funds for projects that improve community parks and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Applicants compete against other applicants from their region. Funds may be used for both land acquisition projects and development projects for nature-based outdoor recreation, such as fishing piers, hiking trails and picnic facilities. Funds are not available for non nature-based activities such as baseball and soccer fields. Costs associated with operation and maintenance of parks and other outdoor recreation facilities are not eligible for Stewardship funds.

##### Eligible Project Examples:

- Land acquisition projects that will provide opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.
- Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries and reservoirs that will provide water-based outdoor recreation.
- Property that provides special recreation opportunities, such as floodplains, wetlands and areas adjacent to scenic highways.
- Natural areas and outstanding scenic areas where the objective is to preserve the scenic or natural values, including areas of physical or biological importance and wildlife areas. These areas shall be open to the general public for outdoor recreation use to the extent that the natural attributes of the areas will not be seriously impaired or lost.
- Land within urban areas for day-use picnic areas.
- Land for nature-based outdoor recreation trails.

##### Ineligible Project Examples:

- Projects that are not supported by a local comprehensive outdoor recreational plan.
- Land to be used for non-nature-based outdoor recreation.
- Acquisition and development of golf courses.

#### **B. Urban Rivers (UR)**

Description: Stewardship allocates 20% of funds annually to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition of land or easements adjacent to rivers. Funding will be provided for projects that are part of a plan to enhance the quality of a river corridor. Applicants compete against other applicants statewide. The purposes of the program are:

- To provide for economic revitalization through the restoration or preservation of urban rivers or riverfronts;
- To improve outdoor recreational opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers for a variety of public uses, including but not limited to, fishing, wildlife observation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, canoeing, boating, hiking and bicycling;
- To preserve or restore significant historical, cultural, or natural areas along urban rivers.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Acquires land or land rights that preserve or restore natural values, including aesthetic values, and enhance environmental quality along urban waterways.
- Provides new or expanded diverse recreational opportunities to all segments of urban populations.
- Provides new or expanded access to urban waterways.
- Acquires blighted lands that will be restored to complement riverfront redevelopment activities.
- Encourages comprehensive riverway planning within and between municipalities and other agencies.
- Provides opportunities for increasing tourism.
- Acquires lands that through proper management will improve or protect water quality.

### C. Urban Green Space (UGS)

Description: The intent of the Urban Green Space Program (UGS) is to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect from urban development areas that have scenic, ecological or other natural value and are within or in proximity to urban areas; and to provide land for noncommercial gardening for the residents of an urbanized area.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- a. Planning Considerations, including:
  - Specifically implementing a priority of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
  - Implementing the approved master plans of 2 or more units of government or regional planning agencies
  - Preserving land that is listed on the natural heritage inventory database
  - Implementing elements of water quality plans or initiatives
- b. Project Considerations, including:
  - Serving the greatest population centers
  - Serving areas of rapidly increasing populations
  - Providing accessibility
  - Having unique natural features, threatened or endangered species, or significant ecological value
  - Providing open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas
  - Having water frontage
  - Containing or restoring wetlands
  - Protecting sensitive wildlife habitat
  - Protecting an area threatened by development
  - Preserving a natural community or one that could be restored
  - Having regional or statewide significance
  - Relating to brownfield redevelopment
- c. Administrative considerations, including:
  - Projects that are ready to be implemented and/or continue previously started projects

#### **D. Acquisition of Development Rights**

Description: The purpose of the Acquisition of Development Rights Program is to protect natural, agricultural, or forest lands that enhance nature-based outdoor recreation.

"Development Rights" are the rights of a landowner to develop their property to the greatest extent allowed under state and local laws. The goals of the program are achieved through the purchase of those development rights and compensating landowners for limited future development on their land.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes or estuaries
- Property that creates a buffer between land that has been permanently protected for natural resource and conservation purposes and potential or existing residential, commercial or industrial development
- Property that is within the boundaries of an acquisition project established by the DNR, a government unit or a NCO where the uses of the property will complement the goals of the project and the stewardship program
- Property that is within an environmental corridor that connects 2 or more established resource protection areas

**Federal Programs Related to the Stewardship Program:** The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Recreational Trails Act (RTA) programs fund projects that are similar to the Stewardship programs. One primary difference is that LWCF and RTA programs are not restricted to nature-based outdoor recreation projects. In these programs, nature-based outdoor recreation projects compete against projects with non-nature based recreation elements for LWCF funds. Another difference is that federal programs have additional requirements that must be satisfied – for example, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Historic Preservation Act, etc. Federal programs administered through the DNR include the two funds described below (E, F).

#### **E. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)**

Description: This program was established to encourage nationwide creation and interpretation of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. The program funds both state and local outdoor recreation activities.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Relationship to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; activities must be in locally approved plans
- Regional or statewide in nature
- Acquires land where a plan supports need
- Provides or enhances water-based activity
- Serves the greatest populations
- Involves other local government's, cooperation, volunteers, local donations
- First time applicants
- Sponsor has completed past projects
- Provides multi-season, multi activity use
- Basic over elaborate facilities

- Participant over spectator facilities
- “Nature based” restriction does not apply

Eligible Project Examples:

- Land acquisition
- Development of outdoor recreation facilities, including active sports facilities

**F. Recreational Trails Act (RTA)**

Description: These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. RTA funds may only be used on trails which 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. 30% of funds must be used on motorized trail uses, 30% on non-motorized trail uses, and 40% on diversified (multiple) trail uses.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- 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).
- Acquisition of easement or property for trails.

**Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT)**

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation offers a variety of programs that can provide financial assistance to local governments, along with other public and private entities, to make improvements to highways, airports, harbors, bike, rail and pedestrian facilities. The use of these funds in Marshall would be most closely tied to developing trails to link parks and conservancy areas to places of employment, residence, and commerce.

**G. Surface Transportation Program – Rural (STP-R)**

Description: This program allocates federal funds to complete a variety of improvements to federal-aid-eligible roads and streets outside of census-designated urban areas. Projects must meet federal and state requirements. Communities are eligible for funding on roads functionally classified collector or arterial. The WisDOT requires that pedestrian and on-street bicycle accommodations be part of all STP projects within or in the vicinity of population centers, unless extraordinary circumstances can be demonstrated to WisDOT for not providing these accommodations.

Contact: Michael Erickson, Southwest Region at (608) 246-5361 or Michael.erickson@dot.wi.gov

Deadline: spring of odd-numbered years, next cycle Calendar Year 2015

**H. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)**

Description: The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) allocates federal funds to transportation improvement projects that “expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment.” TAP is a new legislative program that was authorized in 2012 by federal transportation legislation, the Moving Ahead for

Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). The transportation alternatives program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities, to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Examples of bicycle and pedestrian projects that TAP will likely fund include: multi-use trails, paved shoulders, bike lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, overpasses/underpasses/bridges, sidewalks, and pedestrian crossings. Local municipalities contribute 20% of the project costs. Federal regulations restrict the use of funds on trails that allow motorized users, except snowmobiles.

Contact: Tressie Kamp, State Coordinator at 608-266-3973 or [tressie.kamp@dot.wi.gov](mailto:tressie.kamp@dot.wi.gov) or Marilyn Daniels, Southwest Region at 608-246-3864 or [Marilyn.daniels@dot.wi.gov](mailto:Marilyn.daniels@dot.wi.gov)

Deadline: first application cycle expected to open October 2013

### **Wisconsin Department of Administration**

#### **I. Community Development Block Grant – Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)**

Description: Available through the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA), communities receiving CDBG funds from the State may use the funds for many kinds of community development activities including, but not limited to:

- acquisition of property for public purposes;
- construction or reconstruction of streets, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood centers, recreation facilities, and other public works;
- demolition;
- rehabilitation of public and private buildings;
- public services;
- planning activities;
- assistance to nonprofit entities for community development activities; and
- assistance to private, for profit entities to carry out economic development activities (including assistance to micro-enterprises).

Contact: Tom Clippert at (608)261-7538 or [tom.clippert@wisconsin.gov](mailto:tom.clippert@wisconsin.gov)

## 4.4 Capital Improvements Plan

Capital improvements to a park are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park. Capital improvements are designated and funded individually through segregated municipal funds. Routine maintenance, on the other hand, is considered to be the repair and upkeep of existing park facilities, such as painting a shelter building. Routine maintenance of park facilities does not appreciably increase the value or usefulness of the park, and is traditionally funded through the park department's operations budget. Non-routine maintenance of park facilities, such as upgrading a toilet facility to be barrier-free, is usually considered to be a capital improvement.

Most projects can be easily identified and categorized, but some are difficult. When a project falls on the borderline between a capital improvement and maintenance, the overall cost becomes the determinant. Projects with a high cost, such as that for seal coating roads or parking lots, are categorized as capital improvements.

The capital improvements program for each park is a combination of several types of projects. These projects are ranked according to their importance and priority in the overall development of the park, and the value of the project to the overall Marshall parks system. Capital improvements for this plan are ranked in the following manner:

- a. Improvements to existing facilities that will:
  - i. Correct health and safety hazards
  - ii. Upgrade deficient facilities
  - iii. Modernize adequate but outdated facilities
- b. Installation of facilities as deemed appropriate and necessary through public demand (public meetings, Park Commission input, village budgeting)
- c. Development of new facilities as deemed necessary through level of service, population projection, and age cohort analyses

Generally, improvements to existing facilities rank the highest in the capital improvements program, while new facilities are usually ranked lower, according to their relative need in each park location. Improvements that correct health and safety hazards are always the highest ranking priority. Improvements that are deemed necessary through empirical analyses are usually ranked the lowest.

Parks have been divided by classifications established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) including Mini, Neighborhood, Community, Conservancy, and Special Use parks. Improvement costs are shown by year (2014-2019) which establishes a priority ranking – higher priority improvements would occur sooner in the schedule. When a long-term improvement is forecast to occur beyond 2019 the improvement is highlighted and labeled “LONGTERM”. In some cases a capital improvement may utilize a special fund. When this occurs the improvement contains an identifier citing that particular funding source. Depending on the fund, it may or may not be reflected in the subtotal for each park type.

The total improvement cost by park classification and by year is assembled in Table 4. Costs associated to each park improvement option are based upon recent regional project

construction costs and may be spread out over many years. An inflation factor of 2.5% starting in year three has been used to adjust for cost increases. This inflation factor, like the priority rankings, should be adjusted over time to reflect changes that may occur over time that were unknown when this plan was originally prepared.

Table 4: Total Improvement Costs by Year and Park Classification

Year	MINI PARKS	NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	COMMUNITY PARKS	CONSERVANCY LANDS	SPECIAL USE PARKS	ALL PARKS
2014	\$15,500	\$44,200	\$60,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$154,700
2015	\$30,000	\$120,500	\$144,000	\$25,000	\$5,500	\$325,000
2016	\$25,625	\$184,500	\$97,375	\$15,375	\$3,075	\$325,950
2017	\$84,000	\$420,000	\$111,510	\$0	\$3,150	\$618,660
2018	\$129,000	\$80,625	\$110,725	\$37,625	\$258,000	\$615,975
<b>Grand Total</b>	\$284,125	\$849,825	\$523,610	\$98,000	\$284,725	\$2,040,285

The complete capital improvements schedule is located in Appendix E.



**Appendix A:**  
**Public Process Results**



## MARSHALL CORP PLAN – STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

### 1. Theresa Kakul – Boy Scouts

- Langer is most-used park by scout groups
  - Campgrounds 1x-2x per year
  - Eagle Scout projects
    - Camp-sites
    - Re-seeding, native plantings
    - Info sign/kiosk
    - Clean-up
  - No latrine in back, would be nice
  - Bay is perfect for teaching
- Fireman’s park
  - Festival
  - Baseball
  - Boat access
- Riley-Deppe would be great – get access to water

### 2. Mark Diercks – Maunsha Soccer Club

- Marshall and Waterloo families – try to have something mutually and easily accessible
- Land across ELC has been considered
- Need “all-inclusive” facility (full-size to early youth)
- Not a big club, but they use facilities every night of week during season(s)
- Riverview accommodates 3 fields: 2 U-10 and 1 U-12
- Morrison in Waterloo accommodates full-size
- Major issue is no support facilities such as restrooms, storage, parking
- Riverview – drainage and weed control are challenges
- Ideally, a facility on 73 makes sense; accommodate traveling teams, gas, food service
- Club is self-sufficient – all money to operate program is raised by club
- Other issues in Marshall:
  - No pool, splash parks
  - Accessibility of parks for kids

### 3. Shelley Hugget – Girl Scouts

- Once a year – Fireman’s park, use pavilion for ceremonies, outside activities
- Langer for end of year barbecue and scavenger hunt; service projects
- Converse improvements are great – good opportunities for troops to help w/ clean up and maintenance
- Veterans Park opportunities for troops to volunteer (clean bricks, plantings)
- Need more bike paths
- Need additional amenities in parks, bathrooms, benches

- Need more ballfields for girls to use
- Soccer fields
- Better/more sand volleyball courts

4. Dan Timpel – Marshall Firefighters

- Water Quality a huge issue; village dam is too high and much of shoreline stabilization improvements are under water
- At Fireman’s park, updating playground and want to update everything else – budget issue, firemen are a “thrifty bunch”
- Over 300 man hours to address issues w/ playground – volunteer
- Ballfield highly used (varsity, JV, teener, legion, home talent) firemen maintain it
- Major reconstruction hoped for down the line – park needs master plan
- Many festivals hosted throughout year
  - Firemen’s fest good source of funding
  - Tractor pulls
- 100% of concessions go to Firemen
- Village covers 50% cost for maintenance, “new” improvements 100% Firemen
- Concession should be added to or torn down; refrigeration needed
- Plumbing, bathroom need improvement
- River is very underutilized
- Lighting needed
- Splashpad needed in city
- Open to more “joint” planning/improvement to park w/ City

5. Brent Clemens – Rebel Disc Golf

- Focus on Langer – their club planned/designed/built disc golf course
- Could use more parking
- Bathrooms more towards back side of course would be good
- Better signage throughout town needed to publicize parks
- No real issues or concerns, only small thing occasionally see walkers/dog walkers on fairways and don’t always clean up after themselves
- 1 tournament per year currently, hope for a lot more in the future
- Overall goal is to have a premiere course with ability to host major tourneys

6. Dan McCrea and Barb Sramek - Marshall Public Schools (School District)

- Playground on proposed neighborhood square is used by the elementary school
- Ballfields, gymnasiums also used by youth and adult leagues, clubs in town, schools have become defacto “rec center” for many activities
- Concluding campus and facilities study w/ Eppstein Uhen, October will share with village. Very early in planning stages, haven’t begun setting priorities and won’t until they have a grasp on what study finds
- Middle school is the oldest facility, so likely that most improvements would go there

- HWY 73 and 19 are major hazards for walking and biking – all students in district are bus-eligible and district sends buses to all areas in Marshall
- Their focus is on their existing facilities, but open to collaborating w/ Village on “shared” facilities/sites. Doesn’t make sense for district to make major facility investment in gymnasiums, fields for example if village intends to move forward on a community rec center across the street



# **Appendix B:**

## **Facilities Matrix**



# **Appendix C:**

## **Maps**



## **Appendix D:**

### **Capital Improvements (by park classification)**



# **Appendix E:**

## **Adoption**

