

Haumerson's Pond & Bark River Nature Park Revitalization Plan



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Pictures, clockwise from top left corner:

1. Skating at Haumerson's Pond, unknown year. Credit: Friends of Haumerson's Pond Brochure.
2. Photo of Pond in February of 2014. Credit: Erin Marklein.
3. Proposed Warming Shelter. Credit: Friends of Haumerson's Pond Brochure.

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I. Executive Summary

Beginning in the 1920s, Haumerson's Pond and the Bark River Nature Park in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin was the social epicenter of the City, drawing residents of all ages to the park to play hockey and ice skate. By the mid-1970s however, for reasons that will be explored below, this recreational area became unpopular, attendance plummeted, and the City pulled back from its role as stewards of the park. This report recommends that the City of Fort Atkinson and a citizen organization, Friends of Haumerson's Pond, create a disc golf course, two butterfly gardens, and a canoe launch over the next few years to revitalize this once thriving area. Interviews conducted with the Friends of Haumerson's Pond President, the Fort Atkinson Parks & Recreation Director, and professionals in each of the three subject matters determined the feasibility of and specifications for each proposal. The designs for the disc golf course and canoe launch also incorporate existing national guidelines. Ultimately, the City of Fort Atkinson and Friends of Haumerson's Pond will determine whether or not to pursue these proposals and this report should serve as a guide when making these decisions.

II. Introduction



Figure 1. Location of Haumerson's Pond and Bark River Nature Park

Near the confluence of the Bark and Rock Rivers, in the small city of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, there sits a 107-acre park that contains a pond, woods, and large areas of open space. A park of this size, which hosts these types of environmental features would normally be regarded as an attraction to residents that wish to partake in outdoor activities and it would be assumed that the city would want to provide amenities that would encourage park utilization. However, as will be detailed in the following pages, attendance at Haumerson's Pond and the Bark River Nature Park (Haumerson's) is surprisingly low. To increase park utilization, this report details a new master plan which incorporates hockey, cross country trails, disc golf, butterfly gardens, and a canoe launch and has been developed with the guidance of Friends of Haumerson's Pond (a community organization that will be discussed below).

III. History of Haumerson's

To understand the types of strategies that should be implemented to revitalize Haumerson's, the recent history of the park should first be discussed. This area, which had previously been farmed, was converted to a brickyard by Lemuel Roberts in 1867, who then sold the property to William Haumerson in 1886. Mr. Haumerson expanded the operations of the existing brickyard, producing millions of bricks that were utilized in the construction of many of Fort Atkinson's downtown buildings and the surrounding region. To produce these bricks, clay was scraped from the riverbanks of both the Bark and Rock Rivers and through these repeated efforts, the pond of the future park was created (Wesner 2013).

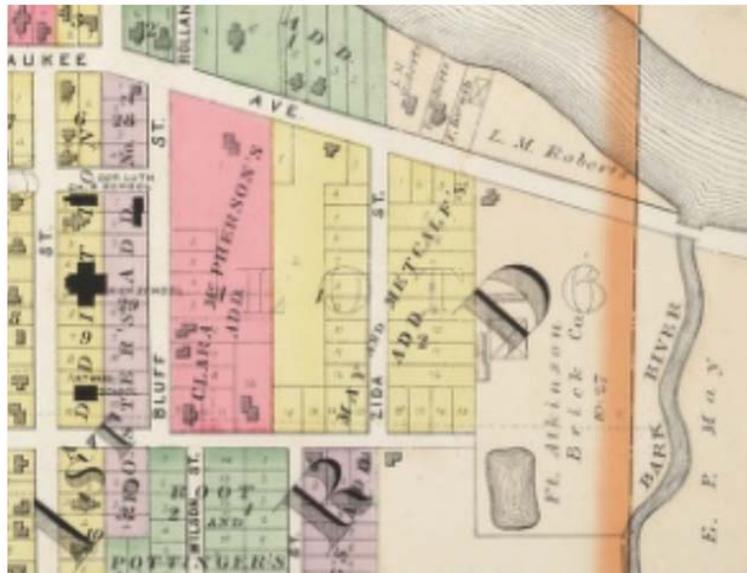


Figure 2. 1899 Plat Map of Fort Atkinson depicting the Fort Atkinson Brick Company, which was owned by William Haumerson. (Courtesy Steve Mode).

By 1909, Mr. Haumerson's business ceased operations and the land lay dormant for eight years until the City of Fort Atkinson purchased the property for use as a septic tank. It is assumed that a filtration system existed on the property which allowed filtrated water to flow into the pond. Shortly after this use, the pond was turned into the City Ice Rink and a warming shed was constructed sometime in the early to mid-1920s (Wesner 2013).

IV. Decline of Haumerson's

For roughly fifty years, Haumerson's flourished as the social epicenter of Fort Atkinson, serving not only as an ice skating and hockey rink, but also as a place for teenagers to congregate. By the 1970s however, the park began to witness declining attendance. Theories abound as to why this drop-off occurred, but according to conversations with the Friends of Haumerson's Pond President and the Fort Atkinson Parks & Recreation Director, there are three main reasons for this decline.

The first factor contributing to this decline is increasingly warmer winters, which have led to fewer days for outdoor skating. While specific data for Haumerson's Pond's historical ice cover is not available, other research in Wisconsin has concluded that global warming is leading to fewer average days of ice cover on the state's lakes.¹ Canadian researchers have also studied the effects of ice cover on pond hockey by gathering research from outdoor public skating spaces in multiple Canadian cities. From their sample size of 142 rinks, researchers discovered a significant decrease in the length of skating opportunities over the past 50 years. From this data, it was predicted that if warming trends continue, outdoor hockey could cease to exist in southwestern Canada within 30 years (Damyanov, Matthews, and Mysak 2012). While such dire results are not likely for a smaller water body such as Haumerson's Pond, a likely decrease in the opportunity for outdoor skating should be considered when developing new plans for the park.

A second suspected reason for the declining use of Haumerson's Pond is a general decline of interest in hockey and outdoor skating in Fort Atkinson. According to an interview with Fort Atkinson Parks & Recreation Director, Scott Lastusky, both hockey and ice skating are

¹ For example, ice measurements from the last 160 years on Lake Mendota (3,272 acres, 74 foot maximum depth) in Madison, Wisconsin shows that average ice cover duration has decreased by 35 days (Climate Wisconsin 2014). While this is a larger lake than Haumerson's Pond, it can be inferred that a similar trend exists at the pond, even if the number of ice covered days are different.

being replaced with other outdoor activities. During his ten years as director, Lastusky has only received a handful of calls asking if there is a park where kids could ice skate or play hockey outdoors. Meanwhile, many residents contact the department to ask if there is a skate park in Fort Atkinson (Scott Lastusky, pers. comm.).² The Parks Director's thoughts are reflected in statistics that show that youth hockey enrollment has dropped by 9.5% in Wisconsin in the last 15 years (Klein 2011). Meanwhile, between 1998 and 2007, skateboarding participants in the United States grew by 74.1%, the highest increase for any sport during this time frame (National Sporting Goods Association 2008).

The shift in the Parks Department's focus from ice skating and hockey towards other sports and activities leads to the third perceived reason for declining attendance at Haumerson's Pond. In the mid-1970s, a few high school students constructed a second ice rink that was located near the pond, but not on the water. These students maintained this second rink, which led the City to willingly pull back from its role as stewards of Haumerson's. By the time these students graduated and moved, the City of Fort Atkinson had limited itself at the park so much that the will to maintain Haumerson's Pond at the City level had almost completely disappeared. Without City or private citizen involvement, the park fell into disrepair, and residents no longer desired to go to a park that was overgrown with invasive species and poorly maintained (Steve Mode, pers. comm.).

It is important to consider these three narratives when developing plans to revive Haumerson's. If hockey is no longer popular, there should be activities at the park that are available throughout the year and are not available elsewhere in the City. Likewise, if the City is not invested in the upkeep of the park, there needs to be communication with Fort Atkinson

² Due to these requests, a new \$240,000 skate park has been approved for Ralph Park.

about what can be done to improve maintenance and what park plans are actually feasible with tightening budgets.

V. Friends of Haumerson's Pond

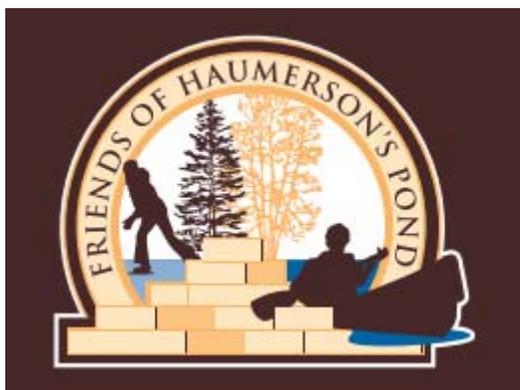


Figure 3. Friends of Haumerson's Pond Logo.
(Credit: Steve Mode)

One way in which the continued maintenance of Haumerson's can be better guaranteed is to involve a community group that is devoted to and specifically created for the beautification of this park. The Friends of Haumerson's Pond, founded by residents who enjoyed traveling to the pond when they were teenagers, is one such organization (Mode, pers. comm.). Across the nation, so-called "friends of groups" have proliferated in recent decades as the operating budgets for parks have been cut by governments and private citizens wish to take more control of public spaces. These public-private partnerships between "friends of groups" and cities have generally been considered successful, however some criticisms have been levied against these groups. Complaints generally focus on the fact that only a few members of the community are deciding how to best utilize the park, which can create conflict between the general population and the "friends of group". In addition, there is concern that private funds for revitalization can lead to the privatization of parks. Finally, there is fear that a two-tier park system may develop where

one set of parks is privately funded and created for the enjoyment of the wealthy, while the other is publicly (and poorly) funded for those that are less well-off (Murray 2010, 189-193).

While none of these scenarios appear to be even remotely likely with Haumerson's, these concerns should be considered and accounted for when planning this park revitalization project. For this reason, it is pivotal that the plans proposed in this report are presented to the community so public input may be gathered. Thus far, the Friends of Haumerson's Pond have done an excellent job at engaging the neighborhood by walking door-to-door, explaining their organizations' mission, and gathering input on how to improve their plans. In addition, they regularly hold public meetings and post the agendas and minutes of these meetings for the entire community to view. Finally, there is no discussion of charging fees for the proposed activities (Mode, pers. comm.).

VI. Proposals

a. Shelter

According to plans already proposed by the Friends of Haumerson's Pond, the first step in revitalizing the park is to construct a shelter with bathrooms (Mode, pers. comm.). As previously mentioned, a warming shelter existed at the pond during its heyday and the absence of a functioning shelter may be a contributing factor to the unpopularity of the park. A new shelter would not only allow skaters to warm up and rest, but also, as expressed by a middle school science teacher during an interview, a facility with restrooms and space for tables, displays, and storage would allow teachers from the neighboring middle school to bring students to the park for outdoor education (Matt Mascal, pers. comm.). The shelter is designed as a timber-frame building with salvaged cream city brick at the base in order to reflect the history of the pond and

will be opened during floods in order to allow water to flow through (Mode, pers. comm.). This building will serve as the anchor for the park and is envisioned as the catalyst for other outdoor activities.

b. Disc Golf Course

One of these proposed activities is the addition of an 18-hole disc golf course. Since the decline of Haumerson's could potentially be linked to its reliance on one activity (skating), it is important to diversify the options that are available to residents in order for the park to remain sustainable. Disc golf could serve as one of these options as it has exploded in popularity around the country, growing from one dedicated disc golf course in 1976 to 60 in 1980 to 2,748 in 2008. Membership has also grown dramatically, from 12,000 Professional Disc Golf Association (PDGA) members in 2007 to over 50,000 in 2014 (McClusky 2009). Wisconsin is no exception to this trend with over 100 disc golf courses in the state (Professional Disc Golf Association "Course Directory" 2014) and one course even serving as host to the PDGA World Championship in 2007 (Highbridge Hills 2014). With the nearest 18-hole disc golf course in a different city, ten miles away, installing a course within Fort Atkinson's city limits could draw more people to Haumerson's (Professional Disc Golf Association "UW-Whitewater Hoffman Field" 2014).

The course has been laid out according to the PDGA and Disc Golf Association (DGA) design guidelines, which consider the following aspects:

- Hole Length
 - Hole lengths should average around 250 feet and be no more than 4,500 total feet for a par 3 course. This course has been designed at a length of 4,022 feet, or about 223 feet per hole.
- Hole Style
 - A balanced course contains holes that are in the open, partially in wooded areas, and completely in the woods. This course attempts to strike that balance by focusing on open areas in the beginning and bringing players further into the woods at later holes.
 - Many doglegs have been included in the design of the course in order to add difficulty to shots. Such features are incorporated to break up the monotony of straight holes and to make shorter holes more challenging.
- Course Flow
 - Courses should be designed so that the front nine and the back nine travel in reverse directions. The flow of the holes for this course was designed so the front nine travels counter-clockwise while the back nine travels clockwise.
 - Cross country trails exist in the park and these have been utilized as walking paths between holes. This is modeled after Elver Park in Madison, which incorporates both cross country trails and disc golf in its design (City of Madison 2014).
 - Since Haumerson's experiences annual flooding, the course was designed so the front nine is available during the wet season and the full 18-hole

course is only available during the dry season. To accommodate this design, the end of the front 9 needs to bring players to both hole 10 (when dry) and to the end of the course (when wet). For this reason, hole 9 ends near the gravel trail that leads to the parking lot, yet 70 feet away from hole 10 (Professional Disc Golf Association “Disc Golf Course Design Recommendations” 2014) (Disc Golf Association “Designing Disc Golf Courses” 2014).

The appendix of this document contains the disc golf course map along with pictures of selected holes. In addition, the appendix includes diagrams depicting how cement tee boxes should be constructed and what types of “holes”, or baskets, should be purchased. To help pay for the cost of installation and development, a grant has been identified which is available through the Wisconsin Disc Sports Association (Wisconsin Disc Sport Association 2014).

c. Butterfly Gardens

Incorporated into the design of the disc golf course are holes that will bring players near one of two planned butterfly gardens in the park. The installation of these gardens marks the second portion of Haumerson’s revitalization plan. According to an interview with Doug Buege, President of the Wisconsin chapter of the North American Butterfly Association, while Waukesha and Dane Counties have an adequate number of gardens to support the area’s butterfly populations, Jefferson County is lacking such facilities and Haumerson’s could serve as a great place to host butterflies (Doug Buege, pers. comm.).

Like the disc golf course, the butterfly gardens must be designed in a unique way so that the persistent flooding that occurs in the park does not detrimentally affect the potential success

of the plans. For this reason, plants that are tolerant of flooding and thrive in silty clay loam soils that drain poorly (the dominant soil of this region) have been chosen.³ Also, since particular plants attract particular butterfly species, plants were selected after speaking with Buege to determine which species should be targeted by this garden and which butterflies have already been spotted in Jefferson County. In addition, plants that are native to Wisconsin were selected in order to provide a more historical sense of place, and to allow middle school teachers to show their students what Wisconsin vegetation once resembled.⁴ This specific request was made by Matt Mascal, a science teacher at the middle school (Mascal, pers. comm.). In addition to educational opportunities, the butterfly garden will also provide opportunities for passive recreation as walkways will be incorporated into the design. Stones (or cream city bricks) will be placed alongside these walkways in order to provide a safe space for butterflies to warm in the sun (Buege, pers. comm.). The shelter could also prove helpful for this portion of the project as it could contain information and pictures of the butterflies spotted at the garden.

To help pay for this portion of the project, NABA's Wisconsin chapter is interested in donating labor and money to install the gardens. The group has been researching a location to create a butterfly garden in Jefferson County for many years and this opportunity seems like an ideal fit. Ultimately, this organization will have more input on both the type and placing of plant species due their expertise, but this initial research should serve as a guide (Buege, pers. comm.).

d. Canoe/Kayak Launch

The third phase of the project is the installation of a canoe and kayak launch. Outdoor, non-motorized water sports have increased in popularity in Fort Atkinson, with a canoe rental

³ A soils map is located in the appendix.

⁴ A plant list is located in the appendix.

business opening in recent years (2 Rivers Bicycle & Outdoor 2014) and another wood canoe building shop and rental store operating for over a decade (Rock River Canoe 2014). One of the rental companies, 2 Rivers Bicycle & Outdoor, currently organizes a canoe trip where paddlers are driven to a park five miles down the Bark River and then canoeists travel back to Fort Atkinson (2 Rivers Bicycle & Outdoor 2014). The proposed canoe launch at Haumerson's is envisioned as a possible stopping point along the Bark River for paddlers that are either participating in the rental program or traveling independently.

The proposal for the canoe launch is modeled off guidelines established by the National Park Service and attempts to create an area that is accessible to people with disabilities. According to these guidelines, launches for small ponds should be designed in a way that is simple and least disruptive to the natural environment. Materials that can be used to achieve this goal include sand, gravel, natural vegetation, or flat rocks placed along the shoreline. If feasible, cream city bricks could be used in order to match the design of the shelter and to harken back to the history of the region, so long as the bricks are not too jagged. The guidelines also suggest that a braided rope serve as a handrail (National Park Service 2004).

The design specifications for the launch call for an area that is 12 feet wide at the pond, tapering to nine feet wide at the top, measuring 15 feet in length. A two-foot water depth is also encouraged. In order to meet ADA standards, the slope of the launch should be no more than 8.33%. If a graded launch is not feasible, a second option would be to create stepping stones resembling a rock outcrop that leads down to Haumerson's Pond, however this plan would make access more difficult for paddlers with disabilities (National Park Service 2004).

An added benefit of this canoe launch would be its ability to be utilized during both the summer and winter months. According to a planner at the City of Madison Parks Department,

when the lakes freeze, the City will place four foot by eight foot sheets of plywood with ribs over the canoe and kayak launches at Madison's parks so that ice fishermen and hockey players may access the lakes more easily (Chris James, pers. comm.). A similar idea could be undertaken at Haumeron's Pond in order to lead residents from the warming shelter to the ice.

VII. Conformance with Existing Plans

To ensure that the three proposed plans for Haumeron's do not overlap with the services already offered by Fort's parks system, a table of existing park amenities and each park's distance from Haumeron's has been created. As can be seen below, there will be no repetition of services at Haumeron's. In addition, Fort's Comprehensive Plan has been analyzed to ensure that the proposed plans for Haumeron's match the City's vision for its parks. According to the Comprehensive Plan, Haumeron's is considered a "Conservancy Park", "protected primarily for [its] environmental significance or sensitivity but may also provide some opportunity for recreational use" (City of Fort Atkinson 2008, 169). In an interview that discussed possible plans for the park, Lastusky stated that disc golf and a canoe launch are considered appropriate recreational uses for this area (Lastusky, pers. comm.). In addition, the Comprehensive Plan's policies for parks include improving access to the Bark and Rock Rivers without impairing the ecosystem and designing facilities to meet ADA requirements (accomplished with a passive and accessible canoe launch). Lastly, the Comprehensive Plan lists planned improvements to Haumeron's, including additional greenspace and interpretive signage (City of Fort Atkinson 2008, 167-178). The butterfly garden could accomplish these two goals by removing overgrown, invasive species and incorporating signs listing the types of butterflies that have been located in the garden.

Map of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin Parks

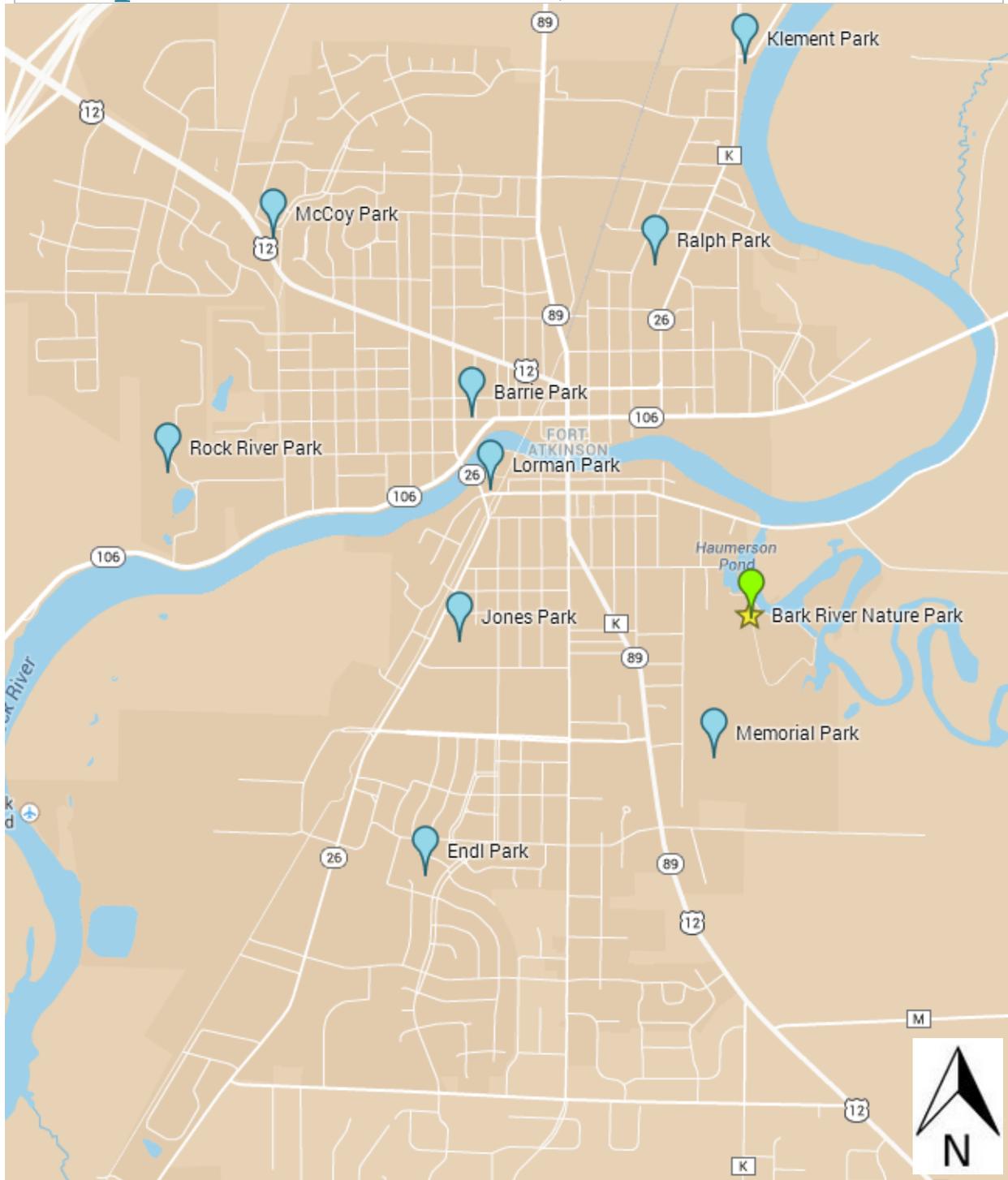


Figure 4. Map of Existing Parks in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin (City of Fort Atkinson 2008). Created with Google Maps.

Existing Parks in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin		
Park Name	Amenities	Distance from Bark River Nature Park
Haumerson's Pond & Bark River Nature Park	Trails Fishing Platform Ice Skating <i>Disc Golf (proposed)</i> <i>Canoe Launch (proposed)</i> <i>Butterfly Gardens (proposed)</i>	---
Memorial Park	Baseball Diamonds	0.9 miles
Lorman Park	Playground Picnic Area Gazebo Boat Pier	1.0 miles
Jones Park	Playground Baseball Field Shelters Horseshoe Court Volleyball Court	1.0 miles
Barrie Park	Playground Bandshell	1.3 miles
Ralph Park	Playground Softball Diamonds Shelters Grills Picnic Tables Soccer Fields <i>Skate Park (proposed)</i>	1.7 miles
Endl Park	Playground Backstop Picnic/Grill Area	1.8 miles
McCoy Park	Picnic Area	2.1 miles
Rock River Park	Aquatic Center Tennis Courts Basketball Courts Football/Soccer Fields Archery Range Shelters Walking Trail Fort Replica	2.3 miles
Klement Park	Picnic Area Boat Launch	2.4 miles

Table 1: Existing Parks in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

VIII. Conclusion

The incorporation of these three designs: a disc golf course, a butterfly garden, and a canoe/kayak launch, should attract more residents to the area by creating a multi-purpose park

that does not rely only on winter sports. The Friends of Haumerson's Pond has already committed time, money, and labor to these projects and their continued guidance will be pivotal to the success of the park. It will also be important to establish an agreement with the City of Fort Atkinson to maintain these proposed facilities. The Parks Director has indicated that such an arrangement is feasible, but assurances should be made before the Friends of Haumerson's Pond spends money on these efforts (Lastusky, pers. comm.). Finally, incorporating input from the community will be essential to the plans' success (a survey is attached that could be sent to residents). It is especially important that neighbors of Haumerson's Pond are included in the planning process as increased attendance at the park will increase local traffic. To anticipate the neighborhood backlash that could result from this new traffic, this reports' plans redesign the parking area so cars are not shining headlights into the homes of these neighbors when exiting the park (Mode, pers. comm.).⁵ With community support of these new plans, Haumerson's Pond and the Bark River Nature Park should return to its former state as a staple of Fort Atkinson life.

⁵ This parking area is depicted in Figure A-1 in the appendix.

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X. Appendix

Haumerson's Pond and Bark River Nature Park Master Plan

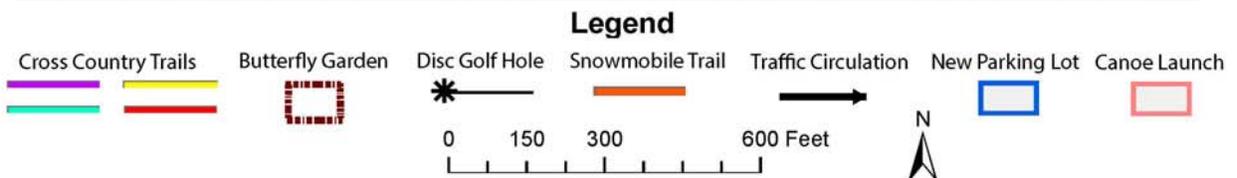
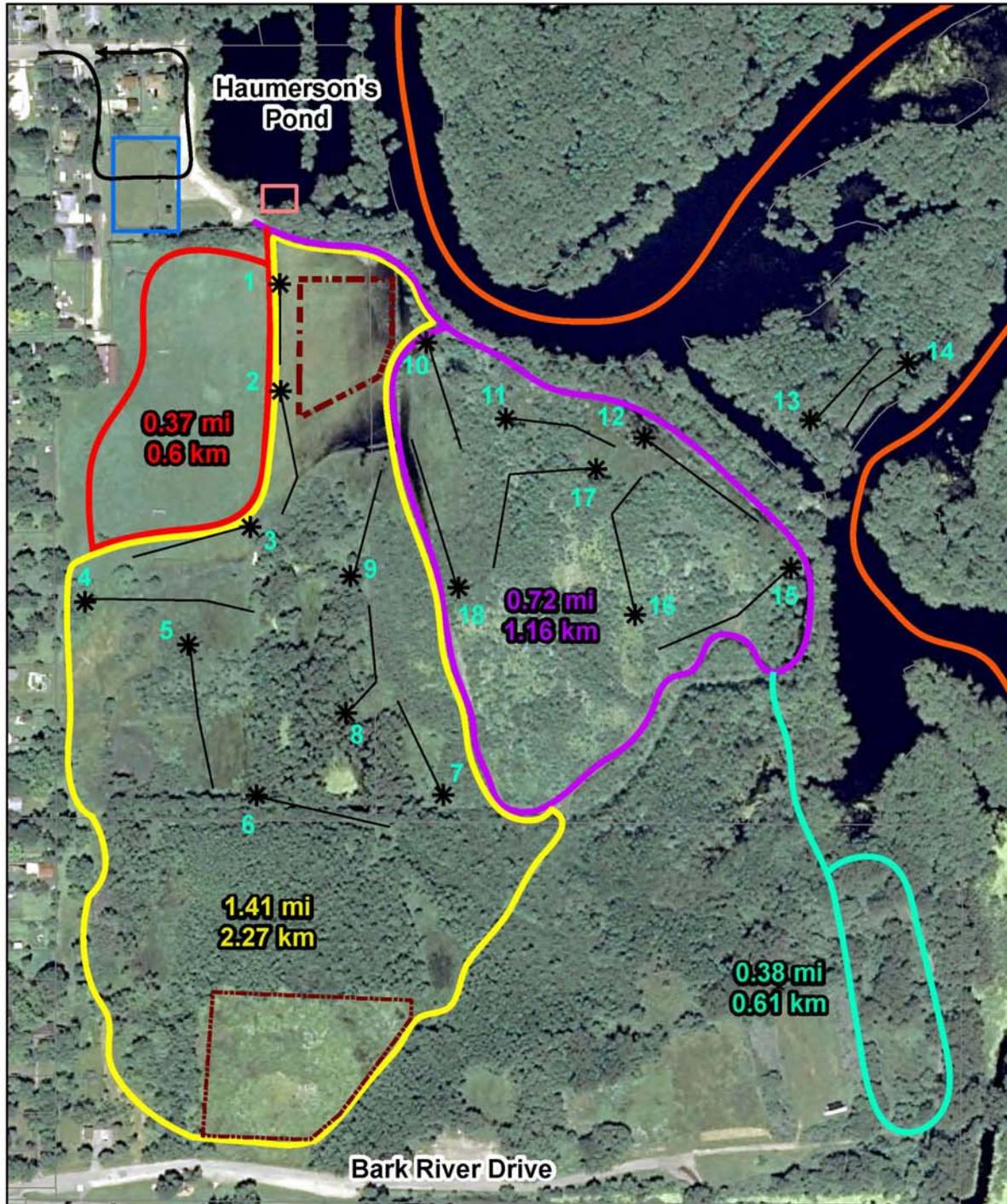


Figure A-1: Master Plan with Cross Country Trails, Snowmobile Trails, Parking Lot, Disc Golf Course, Butterfly Gardens, and Canoe Launch



Figure A-2: Existing Snowmobile Trail on Bark River (Photo Credit: Erin Marklein)



Figure A-3: Existing Trail in the park (colored purple on the map). (Photo: Marklein)

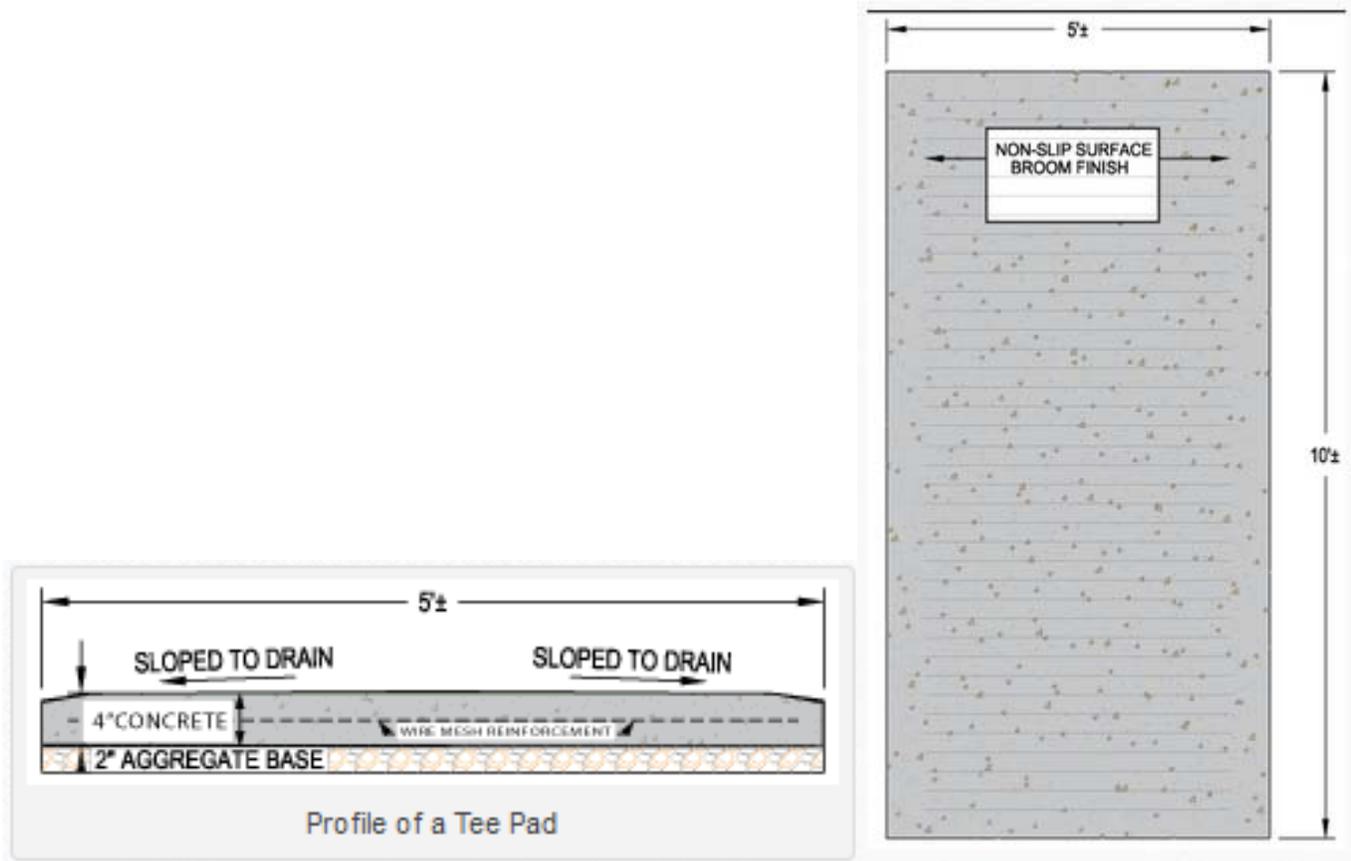


Figure A-4: Proposed Dimensions for Tee Pad (DGA "Concrete Tee Pad Installation" 2014)

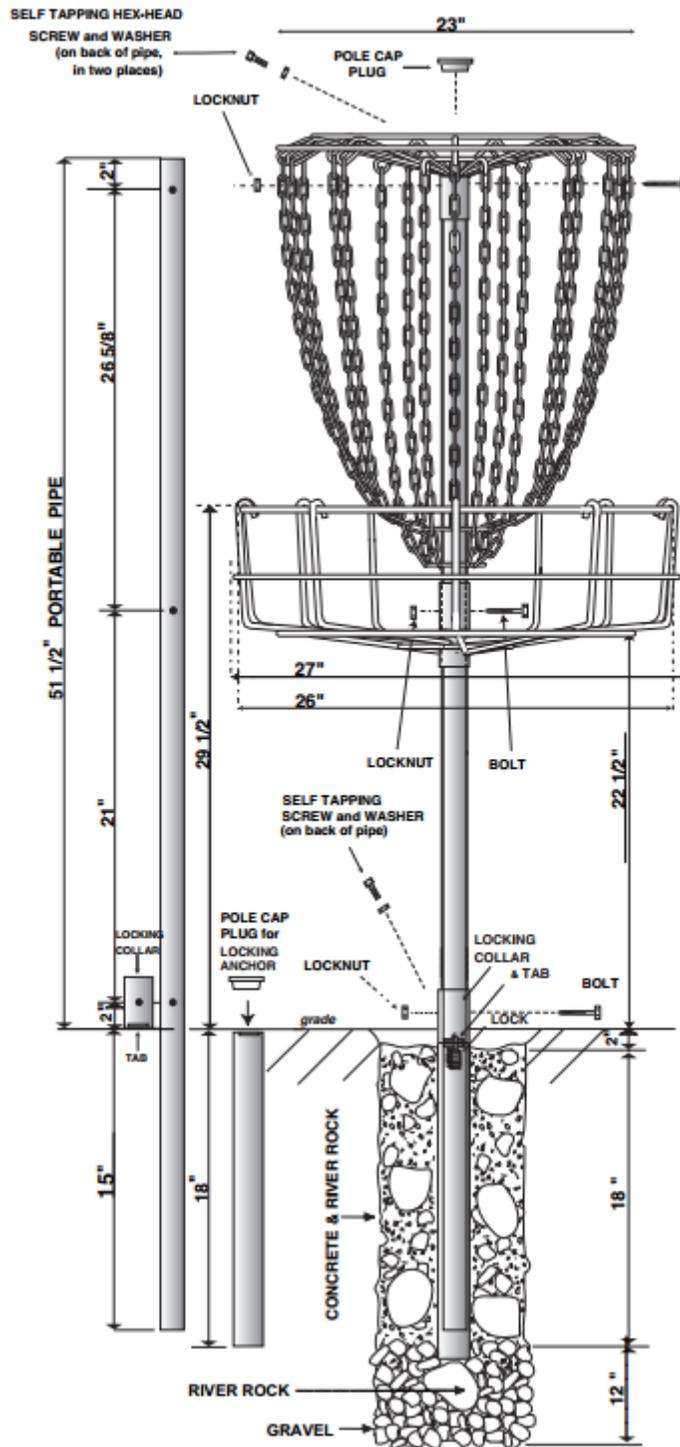


Figure A-5: Basket that could be used at Haumerson's. The baskets are designed for recreational use and non-professional courses and costs between \$225 and \$300 each (DGA "Disc Golf Course Development Guide" 2014).



Figure A-6: View from proposed tee box for Hole 1, measuring 181 feet. (Photo: Marklein)



Figure A-7: Person dressed in black with red disc represents the proposed location of the basket for Hole 1. (Photo: Marklein)



Figure A-8: Picture of park that is to be avoided by disc golf players during the wet season. Taken near Hole 10. A Sandhill Crane pictured in the background. (Photo: Marklein)



Figure A-9: Soils Map of Haumerson's. Milford silty clay loam (Mr) and Wacousta silty clay loam (Wa) are the dominant soil types of the areas where the butterfly garden is proposed. (Soil Survey Staff 2014).

Plants for Butterfly Garden				
Plant (Common Name)	Light Requirements	Soil Requirements	Species of Butterfly Plant Attracts	Additional Information
Common Milkweed	Sun	Moist, Sandy, Loam	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Great Spangled Fritillary, Monarch	Toxic in large quantities, attracts honey bees
Joe-pye Weed	Sun, Part Shade	Moist or Wet	Giant Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Pearl Crescent	---
New England Aster	Part Shade	Moist	Cabbage White, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Monarch	Might require a bit of management as it could become aggressive
Pale Purple Coneflower	Sun	Moist to Dry, Acidic, Lime, Rich	Great Spangled Fritillary, Monarch, Silver-spotted Skipper	---
Showy Goldenrod	Part Shade	Moist, rocky, clay	Cabbage White, American Copper	Can be aggressive in wet soils, good for honeybees
Stiff Goldenrod	Sun, Part Shade, Shade	Dry or moist, Sandy	Monarch	May be too aggressive for smaller areas, Good for honeybees
Wild Bergamot	Sun, Part Shade	Wide Range	Giant Swallowtail, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, Silver-Spotted Skipper	Attracts Birds, Hummingbirds

Table A-1: Proposed plants for the butterfly garden based on soil type, whether native to Wisconsin, and the type of butterfly attracted to the plant. (University of Texas at Austin 2014)



Figure A-10: Photo of the area of the park that would host the southernmost butterfly garden. (Photo: Marklein)



Figure A-11: Photo of the area of the park that would host the northernmost butterfly garden. (Photo: Marklein)



Figure A-12: Canoe launch designed naturally with stones and sand (National Park Service 2004)



Figure A-13: Canoe launch with limestone steps. Plywood could be placed over this in the winter to allow ice access, however accessibility to people with disabilities may be limited during the summer. (National Park Service 2004)



Figure A-14: Pond with shore closest to foreground as a potential area for a canoe/kayak launch (Photo: Marklein)

CITY OF FORT ATKINSON 2014 PARKS SURVEY

This survey is also available online at (Insert Survey Monkey Link)

1. How often do you visit a CITY park?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than once per week | <input type="checkbox"/> Once per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once per month | <input type="checkbox"/> Once every few months |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once per year | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |

2. What are the top three reasons that keep you from using the City parks more often? (Write "1" in the space next to the top reason, "2" in the space next to the second most significant reason, and "3" in the space next to the third most significant reason).

- | | |
|---|---|
| ___ No parks near me | ___ I cannot walk or bike to a park |
| ___ Not enough parking available | ___ Not enough time |
| ___ Park facilities don't meet my needs | ___ Not ADA accessible |
| ___ Condition of parks and facilities | ___ Not aware of the location of Town Parks |

3. Please identify the CITY park your household uses most often _____.

4. Which of the following activities do you use CITY parks for? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ___ Recreational Sports | ___ Learning about Nature |
| ___ Social Gatherings | ___ Playground Equipment for Kids |
| ___ Relaxation | ___ Other: _____ |

5. Which of the following would you most want included in a City park? (Write "1" in the space next to your first choice, "2" in the space next to your second choice, and "3" in the space next to your third choice).

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| ___ Archery Range | ___ Butterfly Gardens |
| ___ Canoe/Kayak Launch | ___ Disc Golf Course |
| ___ Hiking/Cross Country Skiing Trails | ___ Shelter/Nature Learning Center |
| ___ Other (please specify): _____ | |

6. If the City included your desired activity in its parks, how often would you travel to City parks?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than once per week | <input type="checkbox"/> Once per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once per month | <input type="checkbox"/> Once every few months |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once per year | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |

PLEASE TELL US A LITTLE ABOUT YOURSELF

How many adults (18 years of age or older) live in your household?

- One Two Three Four or more

How many children (under 18 years of age) live in your household?

- None Two Four
 One Three Five or more

How long have you lived in Fort Atkinson?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 Year | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 21-30 Years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-20 Years | <input type="checkbox"/> 31 or More Years |

What is your age?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-25 | <input type="checkbox"/> 41-65 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26-40 | <input type="checkbox"/> 66+ |

In what type of residence do you live? Please check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single Family house, <u>non-farm</u> residence | <input type="checkbox"/> Condo, Duplex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single Family house, <u>farm</u> residence | <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment/Rental |

-----THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO RESPOND TO THIS SURVEY-----

Please return the survey in one of the following ways:

- Mail the survey to:
City of Fort Atkinson Municipal Office
101 N. Main St.
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
- Drop off the survey in person at the Municipal Office
- Return the survey with your tax payment. Surveys will be separated from tax payments before results are tabulated to protect the privacy of your responses (*if sent with tax bill*).
- You may also take the survey online at: (*Insert Survey Monkey Site*).