

City of Lancaster

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2010 - 2015



Southwestern Wisconsin
Regional Planning
Commission

CITY OF LANCASTER
COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
2010 - 2015

Prepared for:

Lancaster City Council

Prepared By:

City of Lancaster Park and Recreation Committee
Assisted by
Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

December 2009

RESOLUTION ADOPTING UPDATED OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Lancaster has had a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan for many years, but it needs to be updated to maintain Lancaster's eligibility for participation in state and federal recreation aid programs; and

WHEREAS, an update of the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan for Lancaster has been prepared by the Lancaster Park Committee; and

WHEREAS, this recreation plan is based on sound planning principles and long-range goals and objectives for the community's recreational development and relied heavily on the information provided by city residents through the City of Lancaster's 2009 Parks and Recreation community-wide survey;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lancaster City Council hereby goes on record to adopt the updated Lancaster Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as the city's guide for future outdoor recreation improvements;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the city council requests the Department of Natural Resources to provide continued eligibility to the City of Lancaster for participation in the LAWCON and Stewardship Fund cost-sharing programs for an additional five-year period.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2010.

CITY OF LANCASTER

Mayor

City Administrator

ATTEST:

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed by the City Council of the City of Lancaster at a regular council meeting thereof held on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

City Clerk



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INTRODUCTION

This document is the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) for the City of Lancaster. It is an expression of the community's goals and objectives and examines current and future needs for recreational facilities. The intent of this document is to plan for the maintenance and improvement of Lancaster's recreational and open space resources by outlining a strategy to manage existing resources wisely, and to develop new resources to meet future needs and demands.

Parks can serve a limited neighborhood area, a portion of the community, or the entire community or region and provide area and facilities for outdoor recreation for residents and visitors. Open space can take the form of parks, greenbelts, wetlands and floodplain. Open space can also serve many functions for a community other than recreation, such as the following:

- preservation of scenic and natural resources
- flood management
- protecting the area's water resources
- preserving prime agricultural land
- limiting development that may occur
- buffering incompatible land uses
- structuring the community environment

A well designed parks and facilities plan should incorporate private as well as public open space areas in the community. Periodic updating of the outdoor recreation plan helps ensure an orderly process to develop parks and recreational facilities that will meet the needs of the City's residents.

PURPOSE OF PLAN

This plan is an update of the Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan prepared in 1989. The specific purpose of this plan is to guide the development and improvement of the city's outdoor recreation facilities over the next five years in order to meet the recreational needs and demands of the local residents.

Policy decisions are made by the City of Lancaster City Council and are carried out under the Park and Recreation Committee. Park programs and improvements are guided by the goals, objectives, findings, and recommendations of this adopted plan. Actual public policy decisions or choices are contingent on funding sources, new opportunities and ideas, changing growth patterns, budget priorities, and changing community needs and desires. For this reason, the plan should be reviewed annually, and a detailed update such as this should be completed every five years. Updating the plan every five years is also a requirement of the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for a community such as Lancaster to stay eligible for matching government funds for parkland acquisition and facility improvements. But just as importantly, the City of Lancaster needs to set a course of action for continued improvement of its parks and outdoor recreation system.





GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This section of the plan presents the goals and objectives that are being used to guide the park and recreation program in the City of Lancaster. There are four basic goals that address the community-wide system of parks, encourage coordinated planning in the operation and improvement of the parks, and promote the conservation/enhancement of natural resources for recreational purposes.

The goals are followed by a listing of objectives. While each of the goals point toward a desired final outcome, the objectives are more specific in terms of listing the types of things that need to be worked on to achieve the goal. The goals and objectives serve as a guide for the preparation of plans for specific improvements, policies and programs.

Goal 1

Establish and maintain a community-wide system of parks and open space to meet the needs of community residents.

Objectives:

- 1. Provide park and recreation facilities that adequately serve all areas of the community.*
- 2. Provide park and recreation facilities that accommodate all user groups, including the special needs of the elderly and disabled.*
- 3. Provide safe and adequate accessibility to community park and recreation facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists.*
- 4. Provide park and recreation facilities that fill unmet recreation needs.*
- 5. Acquire and develop park sites and facilities based on recommended standards, community needs, and the existing distribution of parks and other recreation facilities.*
- 6. Continue to cooperate and work with the school district in providing outdoor recreation and recreation program opportunities.*

Goal 2

Establish a system of community parks that promotes the conservation, protection and enhancement of natural resources in the community and make them available for recreation use.

Objectives:

- 1. Consider environmental impacts in locating and developing all types of recreation facilities.*
- 2. Utilize sensitive environmental areas for passive recreation. Provide for buildings, intensive and active recreation in the least environmentally sensitive areas.*
- 3. Preserve or acquire, properties that are environmentally unique or sensitive.*

Goal 3

Operate the city park system, and conduct planning, acquisition and development in a way that respects and utilizes participation from the public, the school district, various civic groups, and takes advantage of the resources available at the county, regional and state levels.

Objectives:

- 1. Continue to work with recreational users, neighbors, civic groups, and other interested parties in park operation, planning and development.*
- 2. Coordinate improvement of the community park system with the school district, and with county, regional, and state agencies concerned about outdoor recreation planning and development.*

Goal 4

Operate and improve the community park system and recreation facilities, in an efficient and organized manner.

Objectives:

- 1. Use the community outdoor recreation plan to develop a capital improvements schedule/budget for guiding future park acquisitions and improvement projects.*





2. Use city, county, state, federal and private resources to develop and maintain high quality park and recreation facilities.

3. Use, where possible, the skills and energy of city, county and regional staff in facility planning, development and operation.

PLANNING PROCESS

This section of the report will give a brief description of the sequence of events that took place during the development of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. It also describes the process that can be used to amend the plan.

Description of Process

The City of Lancaster has had an outdoor recreation plan for many years and was updated most recently in 2002. An initial public meeting with the Park and Recreation Committee, Mayor Jerry Wehrle, City Administrator Stephen Crane, and the City Public Works Supervisor was devoted to going over the planning guidelines and discussing the projects that were included in that plan, whether they were still priorities, identifying new initiatives and projects, and eliminating those projects that had been completed. SWWRPC staff then met with the City Administrator to develop a public survey that was sent to residents with their sewer and water bills. The results of the survey was then compiled and shared with the Committee and City staff at a second public meeting in December, 2009. Survey results are contained as an addendum to this document.

Following those meetings a final meeting was held for the Park and Recreation Committee to review the draft plan and elicit comments/corrections. All meetings of the City of Lancaster Park and Recreation Committee were noticed, according to state law. The Committee reviewed the plan and recommended it for adoption by the City Council and their adoption took place on _____, 2010. Following adoption, the plan and Resolution was submitted to the Department of Natural Resources requesting re-certification for participation in the state's park and recreation cost-sharing programs.

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 when the original plan was prepared. Amendments generally prolong the effectiveness of the original plan.

The process, then, for amending the city's comprehensive outdoor recreation plan would involve several meetings with the park supervisor, park board and recreation committee, depending on the extent of changes that are being proposed in the amendment. At the least, there should be an opportunity for public input in the plan amendment process, a full and open discussion of the need for the amendment by the city park board and recreation committee, the development of a draft amendment that is reviewed and acted on by the committee at an official public meeting, the referral of the recommended amendment to the city council for action, and, finally, the adoption of the plan amendment by the council.

This city council action on the plan amendment should be by written resolution so that a copy of the resolution can be sent to the Department of Natural Resources for re-certification of the city's comprehensive outdoor recreation plan with the new provisions incorporated therein. The plan amendment will not be effective until a letter is received back from the Department of Natural Resources indicating their receipt and approval of the amendment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING REGION

This section of the report will give a brief description of some of the social and physical factors affecting future recreational development in the City of Lancaster. These factors are important to understanding the community and its recreation needs and potentials.

General Characteristics of the City

Lancaster is the second most populous community in Grant County and is the seat of county government. It is typical of most other communities in the



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



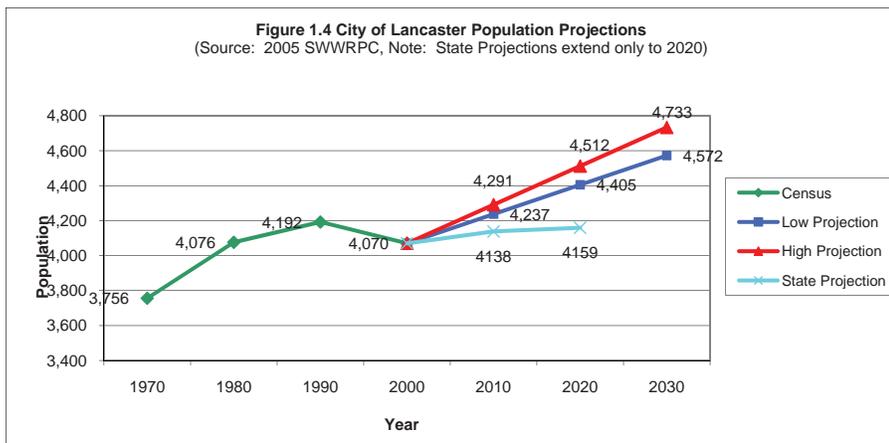
county in that its economy is structured on commercial and light industrial developments, many of which are oriented to agriculture. The city has an active community development committee which is working with the Grant County Economic Development Corporation to seek new business development for the community.

The city experienced a decline in population during the previous decade. The U.S. Census population for 2000 is 4,070. Projections of the city's future population indicate the city could reach 4,237 by the year 2010. These populations suggest minimum acreages of recreational lands to sustain them based on DNR recommended standard of 12 acres per 1,000 population at 40 acres in 2000 and 42 acres by the year 2010. The city already has about 100 acres in recreational use.

the area, including Point of Beginnings Heritage Area, Inc., Hidden Valleys, and the Tri-State Tourism Council. Both school and city-sponsored areas contribute to the supply of public recreational opportunities as neither provides unduly restricted public use.

Physical Characteristics of the Region

In order to better understand the recreational needs and potentials of the community, it is helpful to have an analysis of the physical environment of the region in which the community is situated. This section summarizes the natural resource base information for southwestern Wisconsin as compiled by the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.



Regional Setting: Lancaster is located in the five-county area of southwestern Wisconsin. The southwestern Wisconsin region occupies an area of nearly two and one-half million acres in the extreme southwestern corner of Wisconsin. It includes the five counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland. With the exception of the southeastern two-thirds of Green County, the region falls entirely within the so-called "Driftless Area" of Wisconsin. Because of the lack

Figure 1.4 shows the projected populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a future high projection, while the blue line indicates a future low projection. The State projection trends lower than both the projected high and low supplied by SWWRPC. Chart from City of Lancaster Comprehensive Plan.

of glaciation, streams have continued their weathering process, uninterrupted, for many thousands of years, resulting in a complete absence of any natural lakes within the region.

Lancaster is located in approximately the center of Grant County and is serviced by three principal highways--U.S. Highway 61 and State Highways 35 and 81. It has few natural or man-made features of significant interest to travelers and, in the past, has not been known as a tourist community. For these reasons, its recreation program has been aimed largely at providing for the recreational needs of its own residents and for those residents of nearby rural communities. However, it is anticipated that there may be an increase in tourism as a result of several initiatives being taken by tourism groups in

Climate: The climate of Lancaster and the surrounding Grant County is continental and typical of the central areas of a continent in the middle latitudes; winters are relatively cold and snowy with extended periods of rain during the spring and autumn and intermittent periods of hot, humid summer weather. Air temperatures within the county are subject to large seasonal change and yearly variations. Precipitation in Lancaster and Grant County for the six-month period from April through September falls largely as rainfall and may range in intensity and duration from showers to destructive thunderstorms. The snowfall average for Grant County is about 40 inches annually. Pre-





POPULATION TRENDS						
1970	1980	1990	200*	2010**	2020**	2030**
3,756	4,076	4,192	4,070	4,237	4,405	4,572
Source: * U.S. Census of Population, 2000. ** Estimates for 2010, 2020, and 2030, are provided by Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission						

vailing winds are westerly in winter and southerly in summer.

Topography: Lancaster and the surrounding Grant County are located entirely within the Western Upland, a thorough dissected highland. The average elevation in Grant County is between 900 to 1,200 feet above sea level, where the area immediately adjacent to the highland averages 600 to 900 feet in elevation. Aside from the Upland itself, the strongest topographic features of the region are the trenches of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers and their numerous branches. One of the most dominant topographic features of the region is Military Ridge. The Ridge is the divide between the north flowing tributaries of the Wisconsin River and the south flowing streams tributary to the Rock and Mississippi Rivers. The entire region, with the exception of the eastern half of Green County and a small portion of southeast Lafayette County, is characterized by rugged, steep-walled valleys and high relief. As mentioned earlier, the region is generally referred to as the Driftless Area which preserves a large sample of what the rest of Wisconsin, as well as the northern and eastern United States were like before the Glacial Period.

Soils: Throughout the Driftless Area the work of weathering has continued since long before the Glacial Period and has produced a deep mantle of residual soil. This forms a notable contrast with the remainder of the state, where the continental glacier scraped away nearly all the residual soil and left a sheet of transported soil. Generally, the soils of the region have been classified as the Grayish-Brown Unglaciaded Silt Loam, hilly or steep. These soils were formed from parent materials reflecting native vegetation such as prairie, oak-hickory, forestry and oak savannas. Their basic materials include clay residue from weathered limestone, weathered sandstone, loess and stream-laid sand and gravel. The latter occurs in valleys of large streams, while the first three are wide spread. The

entire southwest Wisconsin region is covered with a thick blanket of loess (windblown silt and sand). Over most of the region the loess is largely silt and is two to three feet thick. In addition, some sandy areas along the Wisconsin River have active dunes.

Forests: The southwestern Wisconsin region comprising Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties, has an area of 2,380,900 acres of which 445,300 acres are classified as forest lands. A breakdown by percentage shows 18.71 percent of the region is classed as forest land and 81.29 percent is classed as non-forest land. In addition, there are 149,700 acres of land classed as wooded pasture in the non-forest category.

Water Resources: Two major rivers form boundaries of counties within the region. The Wisconsin River forms the northern boundary of Iowa and Grant counties, and the southern boundary of Richland County; and the Mississippi River forms the western boundary of Grant County. In addition, the area is transversed by a number of smaller rivers and streams that flow to either the Wisconsin or Mississippi Rivers. As mentioned above, there are no natural lakes in the region due to the fact that the area was never covered by glaciers. However, there are a few man-made lakes in the region, most of which are located in the state parks or other public recreation areas.

STANDARDS FOR PARK AND RECREATION PLANNING

Recreation Open Space Standards

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has endorsed a park and open space classification system which will serve as a guide throughout much of this plan. These standards pertain only to parks, recreation lands, and other open spaces discussed in this plan. Standards can





be a good starting point or reference when determining a community's outdoor recreation land and facility needs, however each community's needs are different based on such factors as a community's demographic profile and what types of facilities and outdoor recreation priorities the citizenry deem important.

Resident input in the form of surveys and/or public hearings are also important when recreation and park planners look at future development and/or preservation of public lands. Based on recommendations from the DNR and Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, the standard of 12 acres of developed park lands/open space per 1,000 population is used throughout this plan. This figure is viewed as a target number when recreation and park planners analyze a community's park, recreation land, and open space composition.

NRPA's standards have been modified to more accurately define park, recreation land, and open spaces within the City of Lancaster. For example, NRPA recommends that a Neighborhood Park/Playground have a desirable size of 15+ acres. In Lancaster, most parks of this nature are in the 1 to 10 acre range. This has been noted in the definition section below. All parks, recreation lands, and open space under the jurisdiction of either the City of Lancaster and the Lancaster School District have been assigned one primary classification or code using the following titles and abbreviations: **(M-P) Mini-Park (a.k.a. Tot Lot); (NP/P) Neighborhood Park/Playground; (C/CP) City/Community Park; (SU) Special Use Area.**

It should be noted that a particular site may contain one or more characteristics or components of another site. A definition of each type of park, recreation land and open space used in this plan is listed below:

Mini-Park (a.k.a. Tot Lot) (M-P)

Desirable/Typical Size: 1 acre or less

Service Area: One-eighth to one-fourth mile

Acres/1,000 Population: 0.5 to 1.0 acre

Use: Specialize facilities that serve a concentration of limited population or groups such as senior citizens or tots.

Site Characteristics: Within neighborhoods and in close proximity to concentrations of family housing or housing for the elderly.

Neighborhood Park/Playground (NP/P)

Desirable Typical Size: 1 to 10 acres

Service Area: One-fourth to one-half mile radius

Acres/1,000 Population: 2 to 3 acres

Use: Area for intense recreational activities such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, ice skating, picnicking, volleyball, etc.

Site Characteristics: Suited for intense development; easily accessible to neighborhood population; geographically centered with safe walking and bike access. May be developed as a joint school/park facility.

City/Community Park (C/CP)

Desirable/Typical Size: 10 to 25+ acres

Service Area: One to two miles

Acres/1,000 Population: 6 to 8 acres

Use: Area of diverse environmental quality. May include acres suited for intense recreational facilities such as athletic complexes or large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation such as walking, viewing, sitting and picnicking. May be any combination of the above depending upon site suitability and community need.

Site Characteristics: May include natural features, such as water bodies and areas suited for intense development. Easy access by all modes of transportation.

Special Use Area (SU)

Desirable Size: Variable depending on type of facility

Service Area: Entire community

Acres/1,000 Population: Variable

Use: Areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities such as golf courses, nature centers, marinas, zoos, conservancies, arboreta,





display gardens, arenas, outdoor theaters, gun ranges and downhill ski areas. Also plazas or squares in or near commercial centers, boulevards or parkways.

Site Characteristics: Located within the community.

In summary, NRPA standards recommend the following acreages be used as guidelines when a community is trying to determine how much land should be allocated for the various types of parks:

Mini-Parks (a.k.a. Tot Lots): 0.5 - 1.0 acres per 1,000 population

Neighborhood Parks/Playgrounds: 2.0 - 3.0 acres per 1,000 population

City/Community Parks: 6.0 - 8.0 acres per 1,000 population

Recreation Facility Development Standards

Facility standards for the development of recreation facilities are similar to open space standards because they are expressed in facility units per population ratio. The purpose of evaluating a recreation system from a facility viewpoint, in addition to an open space viewpoint is to determine the amount of needed facility development in each recreation area.

Problems related to using facility development standards can be seen in the assumption of desired opportunities by the resident population. For example, an examination of the facilities standards may show that a horseshoe area is needed based on the municipality's population. In reality, it is possible that very few people in the community enjoy playing horseshoes, which may eliminate the need for this type of facility.

Age, income, and education all contribute to people's recreational preferences, yet facility standards sometimes ignore these variables. Another problem with using standards is that they have been developed primarily for urban communities and have limited application to rural areas.

Despite these problems, facility development standards have a place in recreation planning.

Community leaders can use them to approximate the adequacy of their park systems. A listing of recreation facility development standards, prepared by the National Recreation and Park Association, can be found in the appendix to this report (Appendix B).

Goals and Actions Identified in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Wisconsin's current Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is available @ Wisconsin.gov

INVENTORY OF EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

To determine what courses of action city officials must take to provide a comprehensive recreation program, it is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of existing areas and facilities in meeting demands for recreation. This section of the report provides an inventory of Lancaster's recreational facilities. The location of all park and recreation areas is recorded on the map following this section.

Memorial Park (33.5 acres)

Memorial Park is of city-wide significance and is Lancaster's most heavily used recreation area. The park would be classified as a "City/Community Park" according to the definitions discussed the previous section the report. It contains an excellent variety of recreational facilities and support facilities, including a swimming pool, a new pool building and a small-child wading pool, 74 picnic tables, 7 picnic shelters, a good selection of playground apparatus, interior park roads, parking areas, two softball diamonds with fencing and lighting, bleachers, drinking water, and a basketball court. A pond provides a place for children to fish in summer. The park also has two volleyball courts, and a sledding hill.

Four restroom buildings are also located at different locations throughout Memorial Park. The restrooms located near the softball diamond have recently been renovated to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). A new drinking fountain was also installed on the outside of this building that is designed to serve handicapped persons. A new picnic shelter was constructed in 1993 that is wheelchair accessible. It is close to the





parking lot and has a ramped walkway from the parking lot for convenient access. A parking stall has also been reserved for use by handicapped persons. **CODE: C/CP**

St. Clement's Grade School (.25 acre)

Playground apparatus constitutes the recreation facilities provided at this neighborhood playground. There is no potential for expanding the number of facilities presently provided or the acreage of the playground due to the confined location of the school. **CODE: NP/P**

Winskill Elementary School (6 acres)

This community park area provides a football/soccer field, four basketball standards, three small ball fields, playground apparatus and two black-topped game areas for public recreation. The park also serves as a neighborhood playground. The ball diamonds need improvement. The park also includes a kids courtyard. **CODE: C/CP**

Ryland Park (2 acres)

Open space and community beautification are this neighborhood park's principal contributions to the city. Developed facilities include two picnic tables and the Schreiner Memorial Library, which occupies one-half acre of land in the southwest corner of the park. **CODE: NP/P**

Lancaster Senior High School/Middle School (25 acres)

This community park offers a lighted field area that has excellent accommodations for football, baseball and softball. It also provides an outdoor basketball court, six tennis courts and an area for field games which is equipped with a small backstop. All of the facilities are in good condition and the area is well maintained. A concession stand/restroom building was recently added to this park. The restroom facilities were designed to meet ADA requirements. **CODE: C/CP**

Klondyke Park (10.4 acres)

Klondyke Park is of city-wide significance to Lancaster even though it is located approximately two miles north of the city's corporate limits adja-

cent to the Grant River. Its recreational improvements are largely associated with passive recreation in the form of picnicking (4 tables) and fishing. The area is also used for nature study and has historical significance to residents in that it contains remnants of the city's first public water supply system. There is also a restroom building located on the premises, but it is not handicapped accessible. The park would be classified as a "City/Community Park" according to the definitions discussed in the previous section. In 1983, the city contracted with a professional engineering firm to prepare a site plan for the park. The site plan addresses several needs which will be discussed under "Recommendations" in the following pages. **CODE: C/CP**

Schreiner Park (20 acres)

Schreiner Park has been in city ownership and dedicated to recreation since 1905. It was formerly the site of the city's swimming pond, but the city's swimming pool constructed in 1933 terminated its use. The pond has since been filled and is no longer identifiable. Abandonment of the old city dump plus the park's many natural amenities has increased the potential for future recreational development.

This community park has been developed with nature trails, a shelter building with four tables, and a "par course" for exercising. A walking bridge has been added to enable people to cross the stream that flows through the park. Three additional timber bridges have recently been constructed to make it easier to maintain the park. These bridges are also used by persons walking through the park. This park is intended primarily as a nature preserve. **CODE: C/CP**

Lancaster Municipal Golf Course (Acreage Not Applicable)

The city owns and leases this 18-hole regulation size golf course. It is considered a "Special Use Area" because of its single use and because it has some restrictions to play (fees and equipment). The clubhouse area is used for many social occasions throughout the year by residents of the city as well as the surrounding area. In winter the grounds are used for cross-country skiing.

The facilities at the golf course were constructed of locally-quarried limestone and were built by the



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



W.P.A. in 1936. A large storage building on the grounds is used for storing golf carts. Little Pigeon Creek meanders through the fairways. The water supply for the creek comes from springs up the valley and the discharge from the pond in Memorial Park adjacent to the golf course. **CODE: SU**

Grant County Fairgrounds (Acreage Not Applicable)

The Grant County Fairgrounds is located near the high school on the east side of the community. The fairgrounds is very accessible for county residents to get to since it is located on County Highway "A" just to the west of State Trunk Highway 129. Various exhibit buildings, a grandstand, and other structures are located on the premises, as well as the county's Youth and Agriculture Building which houses University Extension, etc. In addition to the annual county fair held in late August or early September, the facilities are used for numerous other events. The racetrack at the fairgrounds has been remodeled and is currently used for auto racing in the summer months. **CODE: SU**

Courthouse Square (Acreage Not Applicable)

The Courthouse Square provides a unique open space area for the downtown commercial district. The historic Grant County Courthouse, with its ornate dome, is one of the most beautiful courthouses in the State of Wisconsin. The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has recommended that the Courthouse Square and surrounding commercial buildings be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a downtown historic district. Several years ago, the Commission conducted an intensive architectural and historical survey of Lancaster's buildings and recommended that a number of historic buildings in the community be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. **CODE: SU**

Schacht Soccer Field (3.7 acres)

In 1999, the City acquired additional park land on the north side of the City. Mr. Ted Schacht, a local businessman donated the land to the City for soccer fields. **CODE C/CP**

Baus Park (5 acres)

In 1999, the City also acquired additional park land on the south side of the City. The City purchased 5 acres from the Baus Family with the condition that this property would be developed into a park. The park contains an athletic field, basketball court/ice rink, and handicap accessible playground equipment. **CODE C/CP**

THE ACTION PROGRAM

Lancaster has about 105 acres of land (school grounds included) set aside for recreational purposes. According to a strict quantitative analysis, this is about twice the amount needed to meet the demands of its projected population. Of greater importance, however, is an analysis of these 105 acres that evaluates the quality and quantity of facilities and their accessibility to the various age groups of potential users. The effectiveness of neighborhood and community park facilities need to be evaluated as to their ability to meet the demands of Lancaster residents when facility service areas and obstacles to access are taken into account.

The plate on the following page shows how the present supply of neighborhood parks and playground facilities meet the demands of children--the primary users of these facilities. Baus park will serve to remedy the previous deficiency in playground facilities and community park facilities outlined in the previous Lancaster Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.





Recommendations for Improving Lancaster's Park System

The recommendations that follow are based on recreation area deficiencies noted in the preceding discussion of neighborhood and community parks and on an evaluation of the quantity and quality of facilities within the park system. All future park improvements listed below are based upon the city's policy to meet and/or exceed requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) by removing or modifying all physical barriers that hinder accessibility to outdoor recreation facilities and equipment.

1. Baus Park

The following is a list of future improvements for this park.

- a. Ball fields with appropriate backstops and fencing, as needed. The area identified for the fields, which will be suitable for t-ball and youth baseball, will need to be filled and leveled prior to the construction of the fields. Like previous projects, the City will use fill generated from major street construction; the next major project is the Adams Street reconstruction, scheduled for 2012. The fields could be completed by 2015.
- b. Restrooms and drinking water that meet ADA requirements. This project will include the construction of permanent restroom facilities that will be open seasonally.
- c. Dog Park. Because of its central location, existing parking, and ADA accessible play structures, Baus Park has been identified as a good location for a dog park. Currently, there is no public space within the City limits where a dog can run without a leash. Nevertheless, violations of the leash ordinance are prevalent. The construction of a dog park, which only involves fencing, a bag dispenser, and trash barrel, will be a convenient community asset.
- d. Improve sidewalks and pedestrian access. The popularity of the Park during youth football and soccer seasons—and the volume of cars parking onstreet—highlight the need for improved pathways, including sidewalks and paths.

2. Proposed Improvements at Memorial Park

Memorial Park is a very beautiful park that provides a wide range of recreational opportunities for the citizens of Lancaster. However, it is recommended that the city park board and recreation committee give consideration to the following improvements or additions to the park sometime during the next five years:

- a. There is a need for another set of restrooms in the central or southern part of the park replace some of the older restroom facilities. The existing restrooms are not handicapped accessible and it would be difficult to renovate them to meet ADA requirements. The proposed facility should be located on as level ground as possible to make it wheel chair accessible. It should also be located close to a parking area that has designated parking spaces for the handi-capped.
- b. Skateboard/BMX/Ice rink platform. There has been growing community interest in the development of a skateboard/BMX bicycle park. There is a flat area in Memorial Park that has been identified as a suitable location for the skateboard/BMX park. In recent years, attempts to establish a viable ice skating surface have been unsuccessful. Because both the stakeboard/BMX park and an ice rink are ideally built on a concrete pad, the City will look to combine the projects.
- c. Consideration of additional ADA handi-capped accessible walkways from the parking areas to the shelter buildings and restrooms.
- d. Because of Memorial Park's wide use and popularity, there is a need to consider acquisition of additional contiguous parcels as such lands become available.
- e. Connect parking lots. A new driveway should be built to connect the upper and lower parking lots. This improvement would improve access and reduce pedestrian-vehicle conflicts.
- f. Additional retention ponds. Like the existing pond, additional retention ponds would create a scenic amenity while enhancing storm water management.





3. Proposed Improvements at Klondyke Park

Klondyke Park was acquired by the city many years ago as the site for the city's first water system because of the number of good quality springs located on the premises. The remnants of the old spring house foundation, constructed around 1890, was reclaimed as a spring shelter, accessed by a pedestrian suspension bridge over the Grant River. Several potential improvements to the Park have been identified. The access road and parking area should be paved and improved with landscaping and the stream bank should be restored in certain areas.

4. Proposed Improvements at Schreiner Park

Schreiner Park provides a remote park area for the citizens of Lancaster. The area is well suited for passive recreational activity such as nature trails and picnic areas. The trails in the park are under a maintenance program, and this should be continued. Consideration could also be given to signing along the nature trail to provide an explanation of the various types of plants, trees, etc. Additional park shelters and tables should be considered to enhance the viability of the Park as a destination.

5. Proposed Improvements at Ryland Park

As part of the Community Center project, the construction of an amphitheatre that is sensitive to the existing natural environment should be constructed. This would enhance the current use of the Park for outdoor summer concerts.

The city park committee is hopeful that a number of the recommended improvements to the city parks can be carried out with financial assistance from the Department of Natural Resources under the LAWCON and Stewardship Fund cost-sharing programs. At the same time, however, the city recognizes that a considerable investment will also be required at the community level if the recommendations discussed in this plan are ever going to be carried out. The CIS provides a good indication of what level of assistance is going to be required during any particular year in the planning period.

Operations and Maintenance Schedule

The city recognizes the value of having an operations and maintenance schedule for the city park system. Such a schedule not only evaluates the on-going maintenance responsibilities in each of the parks, it also considers the implications of the capital improvement schedule (CIS) on the community's future operation and maintenance capabilities. All work required in a particular park is listed for each year, by season. An attempt is also made to break the list down to individual work items and, below each work item, list the tasks required to complete the work item. The Lancaster Operations and Maintenance Schedule is included in Appendix D at the back of this report.

Lancaster Park and Recreation Capital Improvements Schedule

The City of Lancaster recognizes the importance of having a capital improvements schedule for the city park system in which all major maintenance projects and other facility needs are prioritized. The Lancaster Capital Improvements Schedule (CIS) is included in Appendix C at the back of this report. The CIS not only prioritizes each facility as to which year the improvement will take place (during the five year period), it also provides an estimate of what the cost will be for each improvement (in 2002 dollars). The CIS also includes those facility improvements that will be made at each park to implement the handicap accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.





Recreation Facility Department Standards

Source: Roger A. Lancaster, Ed. 1983. Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines. Alexandria, Virginia: National Recreation and Park Association. Pages 60-61.

ACTIVITY/ FACILITY	RECOMMENDED SPACE REQUIREMENTS	RECOMMENDED SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION	NO. OF UNITS PER POPULATION	SERVICE RADIUS	LOCATION NOTES
Badminton	1620 sq. ft.	Singles - 17' x 44' Doubles - 20' x 44' with 5' unobstructed area on all sides	Long axis north-south	1 per 5000	¼ - ½ mile	Usually in school, recreation center, or church facility. Safe walking or bike access.
Basketball 1. Youth 2. High school 3. Collegiate	2400 - 3036 sq. ft. 5040 - 7280 sq. ft. 5600 - 7980 sq. ft.	46' - 50' x 84' 50' x 84' 50' x 94' with 5' unobstructed space on all sides	Long axis north-south	1 per 5000	¼ - ½ mile	Same as badminton. Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
Handball (3 - 4 wall)	800 sq. ft. for 4 - wall, 1000 for 3 - wall	20' x 40' - Minimum of 10' to rear of 3 - wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	Long axis north-south. Front wall at north end.	1 per 20,000	15 - 30 minute travel time	4 - wall usually indoor as part of multi- purpose facility. 3 - wall usually outdoor in park or school setting.
Ice Hockey	22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	Rink 85' x 200' (minimum 85' x 185'). Additional 5000 sq. ft. support area.	Long axis north-south if outdoor.	indoor - 1 per 100,000. Outdoor - depends upon climate.	½ - 1 hour travel time	Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multi- purpose facility.
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 sq. ft. single court (2 acres for complex)	36' x 78'. 12' clearance on both sides; 21' clearance on both ends	Long axis north-south	1 court per 2000.	¼ - ½ mile	Best in batteries of 2. Located in neigh- borhood/community park or adjacent to school site.
Volleyball	Minimum of 4,000 sq. ft.	30' x 60'. Minimum 6' clearance on all sides	Long axis north-south	1 court per 5,000.	¼ - ½ mile	Same as other court activities (e.g. badminton, basket- ball, etc.)
Baseball 1. Official 2. Little League	3.0 - 3.85A minimum 1.2A minimum	●Baselines - 90' Pitching distance - 60 ½' Foul lines - min. 320' Center field - 400' + ●Baselines - 60' Pitching distance - 46' Foul lines - 200' Center field - 200' - 250'	Locate home plate so pitcher throwing across sun and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound run east-north- east.	1 per 5000 Lighted - 1 per 30000	¼ - ½ mile	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
Field Hockey	Minimum 1.5A	180' x 300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides.	Fall Season - long axis northwest to southeast. For longer periods, north to south.	1 per 20,000	15 - 30 minutes travel time	Usually part of base- ball, football, soccer complex in commu- nity park or adjacent to high school.
Football	Minimum 1.5A	160' x 360' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides	Same as field hockey	1 per 20,000	15 - 30 minutes travel time	Same as field hockey





Recreation Facility Department Standards (continued)

Soccer	1.7 to 2.1A	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with a 10' minimum clearance on all sides.	Same as field hockey.	1 per 10,000	15 - 30 minutes travel time	Number of units depends on popularity. Youth soccer on fields adjacent to schools or neighborhood parks.
Golf-Driving range	13.5A for minimum of 25 tees	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width for each additional tee.	Long axis southwest-northeast with golfer driving toward northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of golf course complex. As a separate unit, may be privately operated.
¼-mile Running Track	4.3A	Overall width - 276' length - 600.02' Track width for 8 to 4 lanes is 32'	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest-southeast with finish line at northerly end.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minutes travel time	Usually part of high school, or in community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.
Softball	1.5 to 2.0A	Baselines - 60' Pitching distance - 46' min. 40' - women. Fast pitch field radius from plate - 225' between foul lines. Slow pitch -275' (men) 250' (women)	Same as baseball	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)	¼ - ½ mile	Slight difference in dimensions for 18' slow pitch. May also be used for youth baseball.
Multiple Recreation Court (basketball, volleyball, tennis)	9,840 sq. ft.	120' x 80'	Long axis of courts with primary use is north-south.	1 per 10,000	1 - 2 miles	
Trails	N/A	Well defined head maximum 10' width, maximum average grade 5% not to exceed 15%. Capacity rural trails - 40 hikers/day/mile. Urban trails - 90 hikers/day/mile.	N/A	1 system per region	N/A	
Archery Range	Minimum 0.65A	300' length x minimum 10' wide between targets. Roped clear space on sides of range minimum of 30' clear space behind targets minimum 90' x 45' with bunker.	Archer facing north + or - 45°	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of a regional/ metro park complex.
Combination Skeet and Trap Field (8 station)	Minimum 30A	All walks and structures occur within an area approximately 130' wide by 115' deep. Minimum cleared area is contained within two superimposed segments with 100-yard radii (4 acres). Short fall danger zone is contained within two superimposed segments with 300-yard radii (35 acres).	Center line of length runs northeast-southwest with shooter facing northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of regional/ metro park complex.



Recreation Facility Department Standards (continued)

<p>Golf</p> <p>1. Par 3 (18 hole)</p> <p>2. 9 - hole standard</p> <p>3. 18 - hole standard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 - 60A • Minimum 50A • Minimum 110A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average length vary 600-2700 yards • Average length - 2250 yards • Average length - 6500 yards 	<p>Majority of holes on north-south axis</p>	<p>---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 per 25,000 • 1 per 50,000 	<p>15 to 30 minutes travel time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 hole course can accommodate 350 people/day. • 18 hole course can accommodate 500-550 people/day. <p>Course may be located in community or district park, but should not be over 20 miles from population center.</p>
<p>Swimming Pools</p>	<p>Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually ½ to 2A site.</p>	<p><i>Teaching</i> - minimum of 75' x 45' even depth of 3 to 4 feet. <i>Competitive</i> - minimum of 25m x 16m. Minimum of 27 sq. ft. of water surface per swimmer. Ratios of 2:1 deck vs. water.</p>	<p>None - although care must be taken in siting of lifeguard stations in relation to afternoon sun.</p>	<p>1 per 20,000 (Pools should accommodate 3 to 5% of total population at time.)</p>	<p>15 to 30 minute travel time</p>	<p>Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive, and recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.</p>
<p>Beach Areas</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Beach areas should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sq. ft. of water per user. Turn-over rate is 3. There should be 3-4A supporting land per A of beach.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Should have sand bottom with slope a maximum of 5% (flat preferable). Boating areas completely segregated from swimming area.</p>





APPENDIX

B

Park and Recreation Designs

THIS SECTION IS PRESENTED IN THE INTEREST OF ASSISTING PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS. A RECREATION SYSTEM IS COMPOSED OF MANY DIFFERENT COMPONENTS, THE COMBINATION OF WHICH PROVIDE FACILITIES AND LANDSCAPES FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION. MANY ENTITIES ARE INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR A COMMUNITY OR REGION. FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THESE ENTITIES SHOULD BE COMPLEMENTARY AND SERVE A PARTICULAR GEOGRAPHIC AREA OR RECREATIONAL NEED. FOR THIS PLAN, PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR SERVICE AREAS. THEY ARE DESCRIBED AS THE FOLLOWING:

- MINI PARK
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- COMMUNITY PARK
- SPECIAL USE PARK
- SCHOOL PARK
- COUNTY PARK
- STATE PARK
- STATE FOREST

Mini Park

1. Definition Summary:

A play lot or playground provides space for parental supervised recreation of toddlers and young children within a neighborhood, or as part of a larger neighborhood or community park and urban center, including retail shopping areas.

2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally within a neighborhood of a half mile radius or population of 2,000-3,000. Mini parks may be included in parks that serve a larger population or service area.

4. Location Objectives:

Located in protected areas with separation from street traffic and high visibility; serving local neighborhoods and adjoining schools, libraries, or police and fire facilities.

- *Population Ratio to Acreage:* .25 to 0.5 acre per 1,000 population to achieve a park unit size that serves 2,000 to 3,000 people.

5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a play lot or playground may range from as small as 2,500 sq. ft. to 1.5 acres.* Amenities offered by these facilities generally include sand play areas, play apparatus, play equipment, and other special child-oriented features. The service radius for these parks in terms of distance from population served is limited to less than a quarter mile, or within a super block space, unless the playground is incorporated into a larger park.

6. Orientation:

Small geographic areas, sub-neighborhoods, or neighborhoods, when combined with a larger park unit. Serves youth ranging in age from toddler to 12 years, with adult supervision. Playgrounds also serve important needs in city business districts and inner city areas where a mix of commercial and recreation activity is desired.

7. Function:

Provides outdoor play experiences for youth under parental supervision. Generates neighborhood communication and provides diversion from work and domestic chores. Promotes neighborhood solidarity.

*Stand-alone play lots require more land area than play lots incorporated into larger parks.





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APPENDIX B: Park and Recreation Designs



bike racks and a public transit station at the site as well as both on-site and street parking.

- b. Restrooms designed to accommodate the level of park and recreation activities provided and the number of people served. Restrooms should be located within a reasonable walking distance from children's play equipment and other high-use areas.
- c. Community recreation center
- d. Park maintenance and equipment storage building
- e. Tot lot/children's play area
- f. Group picnic shelters
- g. Family picnic facilities
- h. Sport/recreation facility fulfilling the overall city demand

Appropriate program elements include:

- 1) Community pool/water feature
- 2) Soccer fields
- 3) Softball, little league baseball, junior pony league baseball
- 4) Football
- 5) Roller hockey/skateboard area
- 6) Tennis courts
- 7) Basketball courts
- 8) Amphitheater/performing arts center
- 9) Volleyball (indoor and outdoor)
- 10) Jogging trails
- 11) Other facilities as desired and as permitted under park site plan
- 12) Concessions (food and beverage)

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area or community-wide recreation resource serving most or all of the population.

7. Function:

Provides opportunities for a diverse mix of indoor and outdoor recreation, including walking and bicycling, outdoor performances, various programmed and non-programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The minimum space for a community park is 15 acres. Facilities typically provide for some sports activities, though emphasis is on passive cultural and community centers with recreational programming and organized activities. The community park may serve populations within a 2 to 5 mile radius, a scope

that would allow residents of other communities to use the park as well.

Special Use Park

1. Definition Summary:

A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generating enterprise created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. A special use park may also be a sports park combined with enterprise activities and administered as a community recreation resource.

2. Size Objective:

The actual size of a special use park is determined by land availability and facility/market demand for special uses or recreation programs.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Community or area-wide and determined by the type of recreation program, special events or use activities.

4. Location Objectives:

Determined by the property opportunity, service area and size objectives.

5. Program Objectives:

Special use parks require facility programming that is user- or market-driven and based on community needs or economic and service principles for public and private partnerships. The magnitude and type of special use facilities may include:

- a. Water play park
- b. Amphitheater
- c. Festival/swap meet/farmers market
- d. League/individual sports complex
- e. Fitness/entertainment center
- f. Skateboard/in-line hockey park
- g. Recreation programs and classes

6. Orientation:

Provides recreation programming, sports and special event attractions and activities for all age groups.

7. Function:

Special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sports, community gatherings, ethnic/cultural celebrations, plays and numerous other recreational programs and activities.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The minimum size for special parks varies depending on intended use and programming.





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APPENDIX B: Park and Recreation Designs

School Park

1. Definition Summary:

By combining the resources of two public agencies, the school park classification allows for expanding the recreational, social, and educational opportunities available to the community in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Depending on the circumstances, school park sites often complement other community recreation or open lands. As an example, an elementary/middle school site could also serve as a neighborhood park. Likewise, middle or high school sports facilities could do double duty as a community park or as youth athletic fields. Depending on its size, one school park site may serve in a number of capacities, such as a neighborhood park, youth athletic fields, and a location for recreation classes. Given the inherent variability of type, size and location, determining how a school park site is integrated into a larger park system will depend on case-by-case circumstances. The important outcome in the joint-use relationship is that both the school district and park system benefit from shared use of facilities and land area.

2. Size Objective:

The optimum size of a school park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Neighborhood park and community park classifications criteria should be used to determine school park functions and area served. For planning purposes, the degree to which school lands, including buildings or facilities, meet community needs depends on the specific inter-local agreements formed.

4. Location Objectives:

The location of a school park site will be determined by the school district based on district policy. Coordinated city and school district planning allows for siting, acquisition, and facility development to be responsive to community needs. Service areas for school park sites will depend on the type of use and facilities provided.

5. Program Objectives:

The criteria established for neighborhood parks and community parks should be used to determine how a school park site is developed and programmed. If athletic fields are developed at a school park site, they should, where feasible, be oriented toward youth rather than adult programs. Establishing a clearly defined joint-use agreement between involved agen-

cies is critical to making school park relationships workable. This is particularly important with respect to acquisition, development, maintenance, liability, use, and programming of facility issues.

The orientation of school park projects is typically for neighborhood and community recreation services. The functions may include sports, recreation classes, passive recreation activities, and other recreation programs suitable to an elementary or secondary education school.

County Park

1. Definition Summary:

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

2. Size Objectives:

The size of recreation parks varies greatly from park to park, but with the exception of those parks that serve a special use or are trail corridors, a recreation park should consist of a minimum of 100 acres of land. Each park should be of sufficient size to accommodate the estimated use and to allow for the operation and maintenance of planned recreational facilities.

3. Service Area Objectives:

County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents. Special facilities like camping and trails are also used by tourists and visitors to the county.

4. Location Objectives:

The land should have high recreational potential and be able to withstand intensive and extensive recreational activities. Land should have potential to accommodate large groups of people. Land for corridors should be located so as to connect to communities, parks, and open spaces. The potential for future land acquisition should be taken into account.

5. Program Objectives:

Development should be appropriate for intended use and should accommodate moderate to high use. Development and planning should consider the physical condition and characteristics of the land and recognize potential environmental or structural limita-





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APPENDIX B: Park and Recreation Designs

tions that might require intensive maintenance. County parks may include the following facilities:

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas
- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas
- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms
- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a county or multi-county population.

7. Function:

To provide sufficient parks and recreation areas to meet the needs of the people of the county.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a county park should be a minimum of 100 acres. Facilities vary by park; some parks offer active recreation (camping, recreational trails, etc.), while others provide passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most parks provide both active and passive recreation. County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents, though special facilities also serve tourists and visitors to the county.

State Forest

1. Definition Summary:

A state forest consists of well blocked areas of state-owned lands which are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economies and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forest land and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological diversity, aquat-

ic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

2. Size Objectives:

Typically between 1,000 and 250,000 acres, but can be larger or smaller.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 100 mile radius. State forests typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users typically travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state forests, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel to state forests can, however, exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and travel to "destination areas."

4. Location Objectives:

Areas with large blocks of land.

5. Program Objectives:

State forests must meet ecological, economic, social, and cultural needs. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Facilities may include the following:

Current Level of Supply:

Hiking trails	1,256 acres per linear mile of trail
Cross-country ski trails	2,551 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	639 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	559 acres per linear mile of trail
ATV trails	1,795 acres per linear mile of trail
Camping sites	1 campsite per 265 acres

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

7. Function:

To provide for nature conservation, provide income to forest owners, supply raw materials to the wood processing industry, and provide public recreation.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a state forest is determined by the extent of the area's natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state forest. Facilities are not universal and vary by forest. The geographic location of the forest and the natural resources present dictate recreation available at the site. State forests serve large geographic areas of a state or region.





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APPENDIX B: Park and Recreation Designs

State Park

1. Definition Summary:

A state park, by size, program, and location, provides space for outdoor recreation and education about nature and conservation. These parks serve a significant geographic segment of a state or regional population. State parks aim to preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

2. Size Objectives:

Parks must be large enough to accommodate a reasonable mix of outdoor recreational activities. Typically, parks are between 500 and 3000 acres, but can be smaller (<20 acres) or larger (>10,000 acres).

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 100-mile radius. State parks typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users generally travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state parks, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel distances to state parks can often exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and trips to “destination areas.”

4. Location Objectives:

Siting of Wisconsin State Parks is typically based on five criteria developed by John Nolen. These criteria are: 1) large size to serve a large number of citizens, 2) accessibility to major population areas, 3) a healthful, natural setting, 4) reasonable cost for land acquisition, 5) land possessing “decidedly uncommon charm and beauty.” All, or a combination of these criteria are used to determine where to site a state park.

5. Program Objectives:

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Developments may include the following facilities:

Current Level of Supply:

Hiking trails	196 acres per linear mile of trail
Surfaced bicycle trails	860 acres per linear mile of trail
Mountain bike trails	549 acres per linear mile of trail
Nature trails	1,871 acres per linear mile of trail
Cross-country ski trails	430 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	426 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	400 acres per linear mile of trail
Picnic sites	0.05 acres per picnic table
Camping sites	1 campsite per 29 acres
Parking stalls	Year-Round = 1 stall for every 3 visitors
Swimming beaches	17 linear feet per 1,000 users

5. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

6. Function:

To provide for public recreation and education of conservation and nature study. To preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

7. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a state park is determined by the extent of the area's natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state park. Facilities are not universal and vary by park. Some parks offer active recreation (camping, boating, mountain biking trails, hunting etc.), while others offer passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most provide both active and passive recreation. The geographic area and the natural resources present dictate recreation uses and facilities present in the park. State parks serve large geographic areas of a state or region.





LANCASTER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS SCHEDULE

PARK	RECOMMENDATION		COST (high)	YEAR
Memorial Park	New ADA Restrooms in Central Area	\$75,000	\$125,000	Grant dependent
	Acquire Contiguous Parcels as Available	\$35,000	\$50,000	Ongoing
	Link parking lots (100' of asphalt) for safety	\$5,000	\$15,000	2012
	Stormwater Retention Pond North of Lincoln Ave	\$250,000	\$250,000	2011
	Skate/BMX/Ice Multi-use Facility	\$125,000	\$250,000	2013
Klondyke Park	Develop Paved Access Road and Parking with landscaping	\$25,000	\$30,000	2013
	Streambank Restoration	\$100,000	\$200,000	2015
Baus Park	Ball fields with Appropriate Back-stop and Fencing	\$25,000		2015
	ADA Restrooms	\$50,000	\$100,000	2014
	path	\$10,000		2014
	Dog Park	\$3,000	\$10,000	2010
Lancaster Municipal Swinning Pool	Feasibility Study for Upgrades	\$15,000		2012
Schreiner Park	Additional Shelter and Tables	\$15,000	\$30,000	2015
	Improve Walking Trails	\$2,000	\$5,000	semi-annual
Other Facilities	Pigeon River Trail	\$100,000	\$250,000	2015
Ryland Park	Ampitheater			With Expansion Project of the Community Center
	Subtotal	\$983,000	\$1,033,000	

Operations and Maintenance Schedule

The city recognizes the value of having an operations and maintenance schedule for the city park system. Such a schedule not only evaluates the on-going maintenance responsibilities in each of the parks, it also considers the implications of the capital improvement schedule (CIS) on the community's future operation and maintenance

capabilities. All work required in a particular park is listed for each year, by season. An attempt is also made to break the list down to individual work items and, below each work item, list the tasks required to complete the work item. The Lancaster Operations and Maintenance Schedule is included in Appendix D at the back of this report.





LANCASTER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS SCHEDULE

Park		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Notes
Memorial	New ADA Restrooms in Central Area							Grant dependent
	Acquire Contiguous Parcels as Available							Ongoing
	Link parking lots (100' of asphalt) for safety			\$5,000				
	Stormwater Retention Pond North of Lincoln Ave		\$250,000					
	Skate/BMX/Ice Multi-use Facility				\$125,000			
Klondyke	Develop Paved Access Road and Parking with landscaping				\$25,000			
	Streambank Restoration						\$100,000	
Baus	Ball Fields with Appropriate Backstop and Fence						\$25,000	
	ADA Restroom					\$50,000		
	Path					\$10,000		
	Dog Park	\$3,000						
Pool	Feasibility Study for Upgrades			\$15,000				
Schreiner	Additional Selter and Tables						\$15,000	
	Improve Walking Trails							Ongoing
Other	Pigeon River Trail						\$250,000	
Ryland	Amphitheater							With Expansion of the Community Center
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
	Totals	\$3,000	\$250,000	\$20,000	\$150,000	\$60,000	\$390,000	





LANCASTER PARKS DEPARTMENT MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SCHEDULE

The following is the City of Lancaster Parks Department annual maintenance and operation schedule. This includes personnel, tasks performed and budget amounts.

PARK MAINTENANCE AREAS

1. Memorial Park
2. Klondyke Park
3. Library (Ryland Park)
4. Schreiners Park
5. Schacht Soccer Field
6. Baus Park

PARKS ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

January through March

All maintenance is performed by the Park Supervisor, Cemetery Worker and Greenskeeper.

TASKS PERFORMED

- Snow plowing of City Streets as needed
- Removing of snow from City owned sidewalks and Cemetery
- Repair and painting of picnic tables, park equipment, cemetery equipment, etc.

April

All maintenance is performed by the Park Supervisor and seasonal help. The Parks are cleaned and ready for use.

TASKS PERFORMED

- Removing tree branches that have fallen during the winter
- Using lawn sweeper for general clean-up of debris
- Ball diamonds are prepared for upcoming play
- Bathrooms are cleaned and opened for use
- Playground equipment is safety inspected and repairs are made where necessary
- The volleyball courts are readied
- Clean and open picnic shelters

May through September

All maintenance is performed by the Park Supervisor and seasonal help, with the exception of the swimming pool, which is readied and maintained by the Water Department personnel and pool employees.

TASKS PERFORMED

- Mowing of the Parks begins
- Chemical application of the pond is done on an as needed basis to control algae
- Bathrooms are cleaned, garbage is dumped, and shelters are cleaned on a daily basis
- The softball and little league diamonds are readied for play on a daily basis
- Creek banks and other areas are trimmed with push mowers and weed eaters as needed
- Playground equipment may be maintained if needed i.e. woodchips

Season employees and occasionally the Park Supervisor will also trim the headstones at the Cemetery on an as needed basis, usually once a month, taking 4 to 5 days to complete.

October through November

All work is done by Park Supervisor and seasonal employees. Also the Cemetery Worker and Greenskeeper will assist as needed.

TASKS PERFORMED

- Leaf pickup begins, mulching of leaves is done first
- Bathrooms are cleaned, winterized, and closed for the season
- Picnic tables are stacked in the shelters. Tables that are in need of repair are taken to the Park Shop

The Park Supervisor and Parks Worker assist the Public Works Department in leaf pickup as needed



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



December

TASKS PERFORMED

- Flooding of skate area (weather permitting)
- Maintenance of equipment is started

Park Supervisor assists the Public Works Department in snow plowing and removal.

PROJECTED COSTS 2002

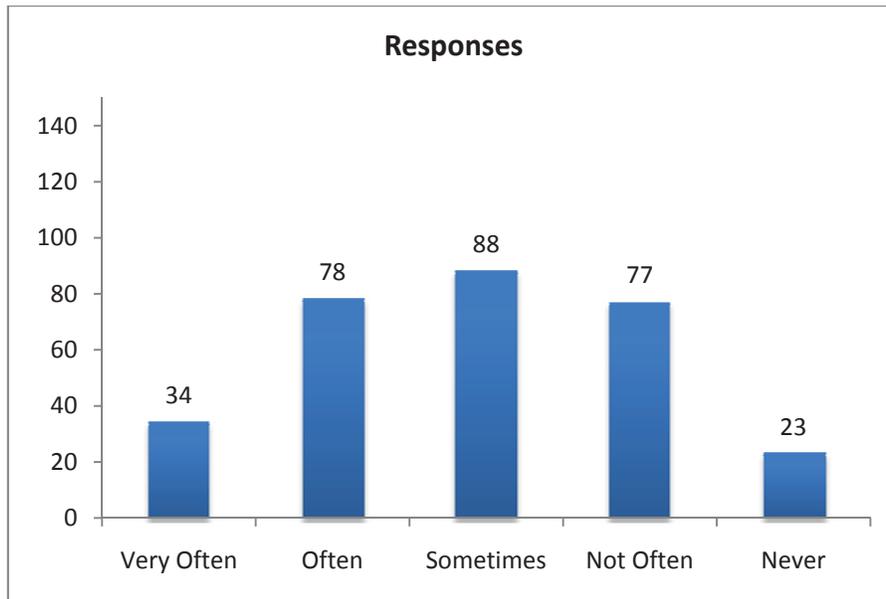
ANNUAL PARK SYSTEM MAINTENANCE \$146,687

This figure includes all wages, benefits, contractual services, and supplies.





Question 1: How often do you use the City's outdoor recreational facilities?



Question 1 Comments:

Golf course desperately needs own water source and retention pond. Bottom right of 6th fairway and below ladies 10th tee box.

I'm in a wheel chair

Maybe use Memorial Park once a year.

Too old

Moved here last April. My health is not very good.

We enjoy Schreiner, Ryland, Memorial, Swimming Pool, and Klondyke Parks

Beautiful park system/ball parks, etc

Nice Parks

Golf course and Memorial Park mainly

Old Pool House nice (Except for paying to rent it)

I am 85 yrs old Senior Citizen and like to be able to walk on sidewalks/streets safely! Thanks!

Only in Summer Time (Does not use Schreiner Park, Rayland Park but uses Baus and Memorial Parks, Golf Course, and Schacht Soccer Field)

Used them very often when children were home

Only When Grandchildren Come

They are nice

Use of Schreiner's Park approx 365 days a year, Can't speak for any other facility.

I take my kids to Baus Park quite a bit - it's great for young kids!

I enjoy golfing on a well groomed course

Please include a biking trail

Primarily Memorial Park, Swimming Pool and Golf Course

Too busy at work to enjoy them



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Something we non athlete can use

They are a wonderful addition to our community!

Golf, volleyball, swimming also attend ballgames

I meet a group once a year and picnic go to memorial day service

Please do not increase my taxes to pay for an additional park

Mostly use the pool during the summer

Retiring so plan to use golf course more

My husband and I think Schreiner park is the best in town to enjoy on a nice day! It makes us feel at home since we are both from the country

Couples times a year

Golf course

We have small children and use many of the offered services

Great pond and spring!

I'm 76 and addicted to TV

More during the warmer months

Fishing pond looks artificial-make decision on whether you want a place to fish or a place for a H2O fountain! Need fish cribs to promote environment for fish

When our children were young and little we used the parks more than we do now since they are grown up now

Like the adult swim lap times

This city is boring

Golf course

We tend to use them more in the warmer months

They're beautiful!

Didn't realize all these were city parks!! :)

"My family live away from here we use parks out of the area."

We are old-don't use them, but we need them

"I would use more if more shelters for large gatherings were available"

Unless you count the golf course - then 'often'

"Play grounds at Winskill, playground on Nathan and Memorial park"

Use the pool

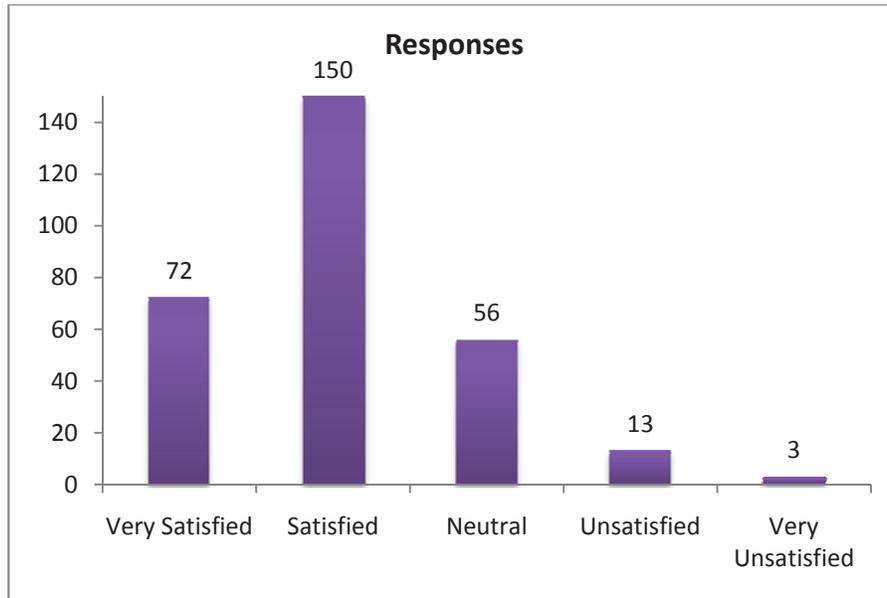
"I'm now 89 yrs old we have discontinued our family Reunion picnics"

We need another softball diamond





Question 2: Please rate your overall satisfaction with the City's park system.



Question 2 Comments:

Large discharge culvert pipes under Lincoln Ave from the park now cause chronic flooding on golf course, years ago the pipes were much smaller and water would back up in the park in the flat area that is seldom used anyway. Water eventually? And little damage was done to the golf course

We are very lucky

How can you rate something you don't use

It's a shame Memorial Park, the shelters are all on the hill, far away from road. Our family has elderly and disabled, so can never use them!!!!

Very well kept, clean, and relaxing place to go

From car the parks look lovely

With trash recyclables pickup and lawn care at all parks. The exercise stations at Schreiner Park used to be very nice. Next spring maybe the civic organizations could "spruce it up a little." Thanks!

Same as above

The Parks that only have portable toilets should have hand sanitizer available or a portable wash station. Maybe switching supplier if needed (there's a lot of germs in those things). I know cost would be more but would be worth it.

Well taken care of

Like to have City help more on Golf Course!

We miss some of the privacy Memorial Park had from the home

1. Reduction in mowing of the walking areas to make it more "natural" was not a good idea - hard to fully use par course, unsightly weeds in groomed area
2. Maintenance of paths throughout the park not a good this year brier bushes were thick and overcrowded the walking areas.
3. Storm debris from 3. years ago still in unsightly piles throughout the park.
4. No wood chips on trails (just delivered and spread 12/1/09 good! keep it up yearly).
5. Good job repairing bridges and culvert area. Thanks!
6. A good portion of money was generated from harvesting trees in Schreiner Park. Doesn't seem as though it was equitably put back into the park to maintain it but instead used for other parks.



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Ice rink could be a little nicer

We need bike trails that are not a part of the streets - there is too much traffic that doesn't care about bikers.

I don't see much activity going on. Maybe this is due to our sedentary lifestyle

We are elderly and do not get out much. When we do get to the park we enjoy them

Pretty well maintained although the golf course doesn't seem to be getting the necessary care, ie: water system broken and the greens need better treatment to alleviate the bugs and weeds that are taking up residence. Sue and Darrin Miles are doing a decent job but it seems underfunded.

The city has too much area none that it is taking care of. There's no mention of school recreational facilities, playground. These should also be remembered when talking about park facilities.

We don't visit many of the other parks since we don't have kids but we are very pleased with Schreiner's

More equipment for little people is needed in Memorial Park; equipment is for older kids

You cannot ask for too much with being in a small town. Overall-satisfied for having small children under 5. Would LOVE more kid-friendly pool though

Well kept

I'm 76 and addicted to TV

Needs more playground equipment

More trees and Baus

Years ago, we used them more when the children were small that we do now. Thank you City of Lancaster property owner

Beautiful City Park

How about go-carts or mini golf or something

Larger pond would be nice

Could use more equipment like used to have

"The golf course has been very well run the boat for years?? To previous managers. Be careful don't lose a good thing."

We have a beautiful park-Thank you

"Hiking trails and cross country trails would be nice. More beautiful parks would be nice too. Places to go, rest enjoy the beauty"

"You should take a look at the cost of going swimming - you pay a fee on the

Afternoon - then if you go back at night you have to pay the same again. Now if we wonder why people don't use our pool more often there's one of the reason's the cost."

Poor lighting along many road through park. (Memorial)

When I'm using them

Our parks are some of the most beautiful areas of our town



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Question 3: Please rate your satisfaction of each amenity for each park by writing in a number in the given box (1-5; 1=lowest, 5=highest).

AVERAGE SCORES

	Parking	Playground equipment	Picnic tables/shelter	Restrooms	Ball fields	Trails and Sidewalks	Maintenance	Overall Score
<i>Baus Park</i>	3.0	3.6	none	none	3.9	2.6	4.1	3.5
<i>Klondyke Park</i>	3.7	none	3.2	2.7	none	3.0	3.6	3.2
<i>Memorial Park</i>	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.1
<i>Ryland Park</i>	3.4	none	none	none	none	3.7	4.4	3.8
<i>Schreiner Park</i>	2.9	none	3.1	none	none	3.8	3.8	3.4

Question 3 Comments:

Unsure of parking never been to all parks

Same as #2

The restrooms at the Memorial Park really need updating

Schreiner Park needs a restroom

What Happened to the 1940's slide at Klondyke?

Haven't visited Klondyke in long time

Do something with flood control so you can stock Memorial Pond

Don't use 1st, 2 don't use playground or ball fields

Klondyke Park needs play equip. better upkeep and better access for fishing

Don't use other parks

Only go to Memorial Park

Baus Park should have the correct size soccer goals according to age and field markings should be maintained.

I haven't used any of these places for years. Will guess all are OK.

We love the Baus park equipment for our kids - 2 and 4. Kids Courtyard can be overwhelming as a parent.

Memorial Park - Shelters are so far away from Parking Areas

I haven't been to Klondyke and Schreiner Parks in many years. Would like a sidewalk on Nathan St. to get to Baus Park

I am 91 yrs old so I have not been to the parks for a long time.

Schacht is excellent soccer field

Love Schreiner Park only can't go there because of BIG unleashed dogs

Restrooms could be open more



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Only visited 2 of the 5 parks

Overall these amenities are in good repair and see a lot of utilization by the community

I have friends that use the park for family gatherings once a year

Use to be able to play at Ryland, less trees

I have never been to Baus Park

NA- don't know which park is which

Overall-nice places to visit and clean!

Not sure what you consider trails

Baus Park- maintenance on scoreboard

Didn't know there was a Ryland park. Don't use Klondyke as much as used to.

Enjoy Schreiners the most. Need to update par course equipment. Fitness Grant money available?

Not familiar with all the parks. None are great without showers and hot water

Don't really consider Klondyke Park "open to public"

Great parks for city size

"We only go to Memorial Park to take our child on the play equipment"

"More restrooms and play ground equipment throughout town would be nice"

Do not use other facilities

"Thanks for all the work and time to keep these facilities up and running"

"Need more; could be maintained better; wish there were restroom facilities at Schreiner Park"

Do not use any parks very often

Not aware of Klondyke or Ryland

Only use Memorial Park

"Boxes left blank because have not been there in a while."

"The trails at Schreiner Park need maintenance due to the flooding we had a year ago. Once repaired, this is an excellent park."

"Don't really use Baus Park; haven't been to

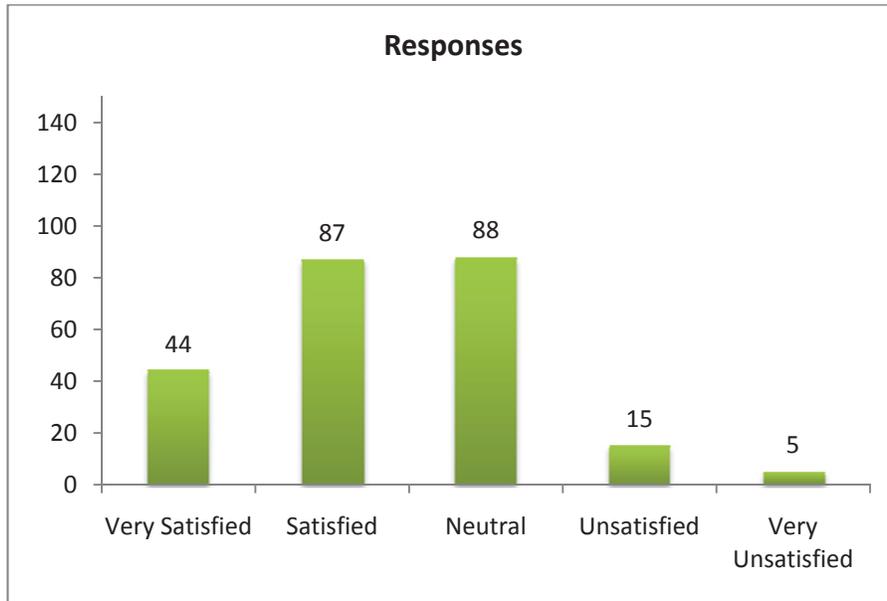
Klondyke Park in years listen to band concerts at Ryland, like the pier and play ground at Memorial have done rails at Schreiner"

"Memorial Park feels like your picnicking in someone's backyard now."





Question 4: Overall, please rate your satisfaction with the Lancaster Municipal Golf Course.



Question 4 Comments:

I like to golf but the cost is too much at \$30 couple for nine holes. Maybe can pay 15 for 1st round, 10 for second

It would be nice if dining hall was open on Saturday nights.

Once again, future water source and pond critical for success

Never golfed

Never used

We're not golfers. Yet very impressed with the care and upkeep looks great. Meals are good too!

Don't golf

Should be self-supporting without city help

Flood control is badly needed

Not golfer

Great asset to the community although I use it very seldom. Irrigation system for fairways is a disaster and has not been repaired and seeded properly. Course is managed well, prices are reasonable.

Needs new clubhouse

Needs water-pond, well

Keep golf course with same mgmt staff and maintenance people

The golf course has never been run better

Larger golf house for events

Poor Darren can't run the Golf Course when it floods because drainage pipe was enlarged

They do a great job!!

Do Not Golf, should be privately owned

Not a Golfer



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Cost taxpayers too much (those who never use it)

Never used

City needs to put more effort in Course

I don't golf!

Darin Miles & crew have done a good job. The City should subsidize when needed. I see there are some City Council that are ANTI golf

The Golf Board should have some "non golfing" members

I think the City should find more ways to support the proprietors of the golf course. Having managed the golf course with my husband for 11 years, I know what hard work it is and it is not a money maker. We need a successful course and rating established and the City should find ways to help accomplish that.

I do not use

What percent of population golf's?

I am not a golfer, but it is a good for cross country skiing when we have snow

Don't use it

Have not golfed for the past 2 years (no time)

Poor use of taxpayers' dollars, better dollars used to improve swimming

It adds a lot to our community, even though I don't play golf. It should be financially supported, just like the swim pool and other parks

Mowing is excellent, water system poor; greens need more attention to rid them of weeds and bugs. Need more funds

Do not use

Country club should be bigger

I eat at country club a couple times a year

I do not think a city should be taxing its citizens to pay for land to be used for golfing when a large number of tax payers will not be using the golf land purchased.

Level the tee boxes, expand or new clubhouse, pavilion is a waste and eye sore

A better job needs to be done on weed control on the tee boxes and fairways! Fairways and tee box's need to be over seeded

Haven't used it at all

I don't golf. My husband did and like it.

Just don't put me on the "back nine"

Don't golf

Not golfer

I am not a golfer but it does seem to me that the golf course gets plenty of money

Need a new larger club house!

Don't golf

Needs more building repair and updated inside

Don't use.

It's a joke! A rich man's sport! Way to keep the poor man down! And out!

Get a bigger and better dining area

Don't play golf



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Country club pleasing stone look but too small and outdates inside, not impressive to draw people from outside our community, not a destination course

Golf once a year

Don't use

Never golfed

"Don't golf. Worry too much about golf course"

Only go once twice a year golfing total

Good job Daren Miles

Do not use

"Excellent facility - ran by local people who put back into Lancaster - friendly and efficient"

"the water system should be fixed and

the cost should be lowered for running the water"

Don't golf

Don't golf

"why should tax payers money go to pay for up keep on something only about 10% of the people use. That's what admission fee should be for"

"Do not golf; country club is great for food"

"Would like to see club house updated/larger"

"The course is decent. Reduced usage of Lancaster course due to being treated rudely there. I now go out of town to golf"

Never use it

"The course needs better grounds keeping"

"Spend a lot of time at the golf course and take out of turn golfers to play there. They are impressed."

"I'm a twice a year golfer ~ not serious...but I enjoy our golf course and clubhouse!"

We don't pay too much attention to it

"Great asset to the Community and has been the reason sewered friends have moved to Lancaster."

"Don't use it, but whatever they need or want they get - all of Lancaster revolves around the golf course!!!"

"Why put in a water system which is not used"

club house very small

"Only night club in town, need to expand dining room and bar"

"Poor golfing etiquette from " "members" " haven't returned since"

Don't use

Don't golf - like country club food

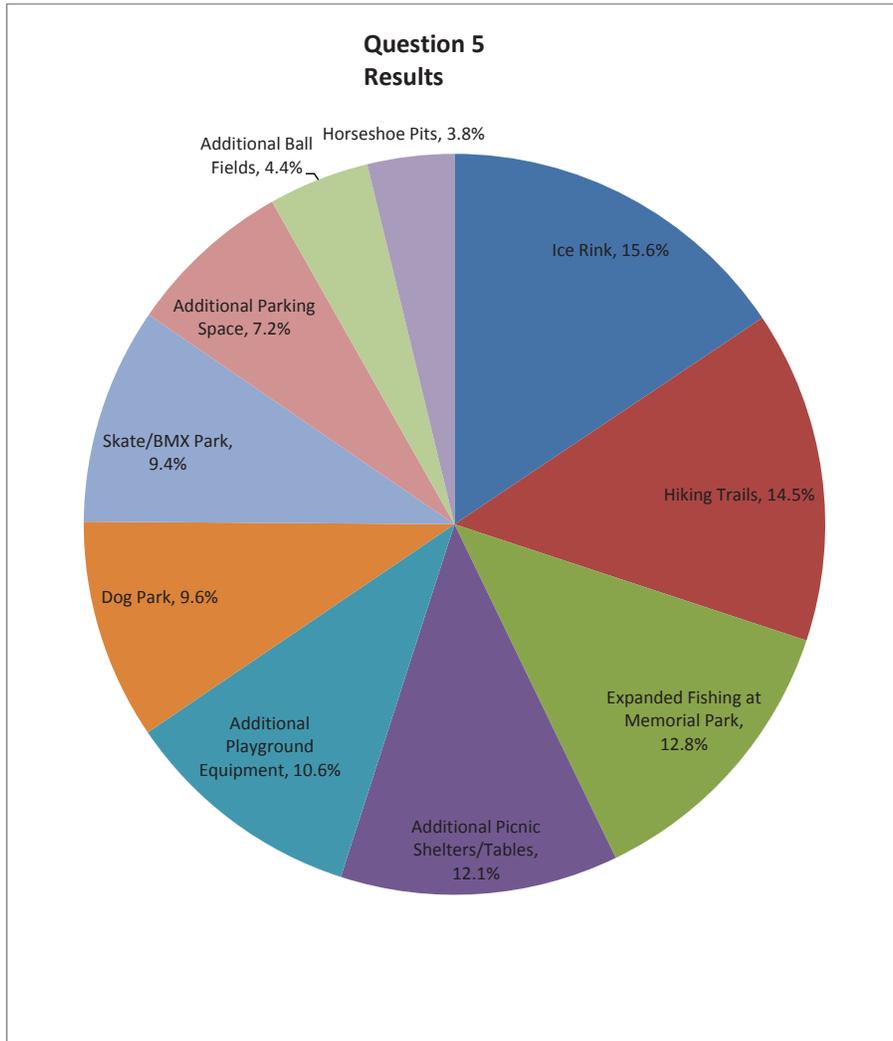
"City could help more with cost. We own it it's getting to expensive for a family to golf."

"Never use it, years ago I tried to golf there and a lady said to me, " "If you don't know how to golf - get off." " I NEVER returned"





Question 5: If funding is available, which 3 options should the City take? (pick 3)



The figure above is based on the total options recommended by Respondents. Of the total 307 responses: 193 provided 3 answers, 34 provided 2 answers, 33 provided one answer, 45 chose not to answer

Question 5 Comments:

Don't Know

Same as #2

Picnic shelters on the level and close to road

Walking trails for all us walkers-even bike trails would be nice

Biking trails it would be wonderful if we could connect with other bike trails somehow!

Ice rink at memorial park with warning house

No opinion on other two

Most park shelters have been built and funded by local civic groups or families; this should be pursued for new shelters, tables and for replacement

Parks are fine as they are

Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Some bike trails would also be nice/skate and bike park to set kids off streets and park lots around town

Dog park number one

We need a dog park, so we don't have to drive out of town to let our dogs run and play

Dog park please

Need a dog park

Dog Park - Who would clean up the mess. Skate/BMX Park - This is seasonal and I feel that money could go somewhere else where more people/children could enjoy. Maintain all soccer fields (w/skill) During Club and Summer Rec. Programs with line markings. Also to line Baus Park during Youth Football Season.

The parks are nice they way they are

How about a bike trail?

Bike Trails

Save our Money

None - Costs too much

More effort in Golf Course

Ice rink double marked

Help Golf Course

Trails to also include walking and rails Pigeon Creek and rail. At Klondyke and Schreiners' Park both should get more picnic shelters and tables and additional playground equipment

* Bike Trails. Separate bike trail from streets and roads. Additional picnic shelters/tables at Ryland Park

Bicycle Trails- would be nice to connect to trails in Platteville and/or Dodgeville

An ice rink with warming shelter would be nice

How about a bicycle trail? Maybe folks in Lancaster don't ride bikes. You would need to ask them & take a vote!

None, can't afford any more taxes

Swimming pool

Any programs to help keep kids active, expand a golf program for kids, they are future members

Handicap accessible restrooms at memorial park

I have been hearing, I do not remember from where; about a desire to add/build a BMX park. How many people will be making use of this addition if it goes forward with city planners? Where would such an addition to the park go and how much would it cost tax payers?

Like to see skating on the pond with warm house again

No skate park!

Replace medium diving board with a slide. Parks are generally well maintained, nice facilities

The city does a nice job on all the parks - you'll never please everyone.

Bike Trails

Biking/walking paths

I would love to have bike trail

Very few hiking trails in this area

Walking trail circling city

Seek a bike path that surrounds our community or a walking trail connecting Industrial Park to Fairgrounds



Lancaster Outdoor Recreation Plan



Bathrooms for handicap

Pay bills

How about bike/hiking trails!

Reduce Property taxes

Parking at golf course

Adults should be able to help their children fish without repercussion, small boats allowed on water including small rafts, etc. At family gatherings, holidays, etc. Even if a small daily permit were needed.

Golf Course pond

Indoor Pool

A dog park would be wonderful

"Go-Kart Track. Mini golf why is this so hard people get with the times. You could make money on this owe well your loss."

More restrooms

"Why don't we just take care of what we already have. Save the money for the future upkeep and replacement fo equipment (tables/shelters) rather than expand today and run short tomorrow"

"A dog park would be a lot of up keep - the items I've marked gives KIDS something to do in this city ball fields would be nice but then let people USE them without such reductions hour specifications - bu the way this is recreation and could draw tourists and outsiders to our city but not the way you people put such specifications on a ball tournament."

I don't use any of these

I think a dog park would be great

Golf Course

Ice rink should have a warming house!

"More money should be put in repairing the streets in Lancaster - we definitely do not need a dog park!"

Additional restroom facilities

"Another suggestion for Schreiners ~ possibly grooming the area to the right below the beautiful lime-stone wall for a stage or "concert area." It may involve more than what I think, but if you've ever been to "Alley Stage" in Mineral point, then you may see our community band performing down there as well as Lancaster Community Players. - Thank you!"

"Need to make better use of Memorial Park, camping? Shows?"

"As we are older it doesn't make much difference to us but seeing so many dogs in town we do think there should be a dog park, definitely." and cross-country ski trails something for winter activities

"Addiitonal picnic shelters/tables.

Additional playground equipments"

"Bicycle - Why did they have to go and mess with the pond we already have - In the winter it was the best ice rink you could want and nobody ever fell thru on years past!!"

A warm warming shed for ice rink

Don't waste tax money on additional projects

Overall Satisfied

Bike trails

Bike trails would be nice





Southwestern Wisconsin
Regional Planning
Commission