

City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

2017 - 2021



CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN

COMPREHENSIVE

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

2017-2021

May, 2017

Prepared by the

City of New Holstein Park, Recreation, and Forestry Commission

and the

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Trish Nau, Principal Recreation Planner

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of the *City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor and Recreation Plan 2017-2021* was formulated by the New Holstein Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Commission with assistance from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

City Mission & Vision

Mission Statement: It is the mission of the City of New Holsteins Parks Recreation, and Forestry Commission to improve the quality of life for all of city residents and visitors by providing and promoting well-maintained parks and recreational facilities.

CORP Vision: "To positively provide quality parks, programs, facilities, and trails by creating partnerships with a feasible action plan."

PARK, RECREATION, & FORESTRY COMMISSION

The Park, Recreation, & Forestry Commission consists of two alderpersons, appointed annually by the Mayor, one, who shall be the designated Chairman, subject to confirmation by the Common Council, and up to three citizens, appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Common Council, said citizens to have staggered terms of two years each. (Per City Municipal Code 1.13 <http://ci.newholstein.wi.gov/docs/ch-1-general-government1.pdf>)

The Park, Recreation, & Forestry Commission shall be responsible for the following:

1. Formulating recreation programs for the residents of the City and supervising the Recreation Program Directors in carrying out the duties given to him/her.
2. Make rules and regulations as it deems advisable for care, maintenance, and improvement of the City parks.
3. As outlined in Section 6.11 of the municipal code, to guide the city in tree planting and maintenance requirments. <http://ci.newholstein.wi.gov/docs/ch-6-streets-sidewalks.pdf>

Monthly meetings are usually held the first Wednesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. in the City Hall Council Chambers.

2016-17 COMMON COUNCIL

Dianne Reese, Mayor
Bob Bosma
Jason Dyer
Scott Konkle
Keith Price
John Shackleton
Francis Schmitz
Gene Woelfel, Council President
Zachary Ziesemer

2016-17 PARK, RECREATION, & FORESTRY COMMISSION

Scott Konkle - Chair

Scott Busse

Jeffrey Brandt

Jason Dyer (voted in April 2017)

Brian Grenzer (voted in April 2017)

John Shackleton (served until April 2017)

Soledad Theel (served until April 2017)

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: City of New Holstein
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021

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Casey Langenfeld, City Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer
Dianne Reese, Mayor

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City of New Holstein Parks, Recreation, & Forestry
Commission

SUBJECT: City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor
Recreation Plan, (CORP) 5-Year update

DATE: May, 2017

PLANNING AGENCY: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

SOURCE OF COPIES: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
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The 2017-2021 version of the City of New Holstein's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan seeks to help preserve the town's natural environment and at the same time allow residents and visitors alike to play, learn, enjoy and live in harmony with it. In addition to setting forth new recommendations based on present needs, the adopted plan will enable the town to once again compete for matching funds available through the Department of Natural Resources' Stewardship Program if available. Funding components of this program, targets monies for parkland acquisition and development projects as well as for numerous other projects and activities that preserve, protect and enhance important land and water-based natural assets. Collectively, other grants are available through the WDNR Stewardship Program and have effectively doubled the local funding commitment for acquisition and development of parkland and other public recreational facilities.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

PLANNING AREA AND GEOGRAPHY

The City of New Holstein is located in the southeastern portion of Calumet County seven miles southeast of Chilton and four miles northwest of Kiel. STH 32/57 is the main traffic artery through the city, linking Green Bay, 45 miles to the north, and Milwaukee, 70 miles to the south. Several county highways also serve the city. The Wisconsin Central Division of the Canadian National Railroad provides freight-only rail service.

The topography in the New Holstein area can best be described as gently rolling and is the result of past glacial activity. The city lies near the southeastern end of a major drumlin field, which stretches across the southern portion of Calumet County. The city's east water tower, in fact, is located on a drumlin. Elevation changes within the corporate limits slightly exceed 100 feet. Most of the land lying near New Holstein is in agricultural production. A large stand of upland woods, however, is located about a mile south of the city. Most other wooded tracts near the community are found along streams and other lowland areas, where cultivation of crops is difficult.

To create a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan or "CORP", information relative to the community must be gathered. This information includes demographics, land use, parks, usage, open space, trails, and environmentally sensitive areas as well as recommendations and a five-year action plan.

HISTORY OF RECREATION PLANNING IN THE CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN

The City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021 provides guidance for future parks and open space development and acquisition which are intended to improve the quality of life for town residents. Parks, trails, and open space including wetlands, woodlands, stream corridors, and other natural resources provide opportunities for recreating, aesthetics, preserving and enhancing the environment, and shaping the character of a community. Proper implementation of this plan, over time, will provide the town with a park and open space system which is designed to meet the needs of its citizens both in types of facilities and distribution of those facilities.

This plan carries on a nearly 17 year history of park and open space planning for residents. In 1999, the Common Council adopted the first *Open Space and Recreation Plan* provided by ECWRPC. Since its original adoption this plan has been updated twice more, once in 2004, and again in 2010. This plan constitutes the 4th edition and carries on the City's continued efforts to plan and promote recreational opportunities for its residents.

This plan is also an extension of *The City of New Holstein's 2030 Comprehensive Plan*, adopted December 2007, that provides a community-wide vision through the year 2030. This plan addresses park and open space needs for the community and focuses more directly on providing a vision of the parks and open space system through the year 2030. It evaluates

current parks, open spaces, and trails and the need for additional parks, open space, and trails. Current parks and open space amenities within the system are reviewed for improvements. Future parks and open space needs are determined through analysis of projected 2030 population figures and forecasts to anticipate additional lands or facilities which are needed to serve 2030 population levels and distribution. Future needs are based upon the identified goals and strategies and consideration of survey findings completed in September 2010. Recommendations for amenity improvements and future parks and open space acquisition and development are given. Costs and funding and acquisition options are explored. This plan sets forth priorities for implementation for the 2017 to 2021 planning period, and provides eligibility for various state-funded recreational programs.

This plan was prepared by the City's Park, Recreation, and Forestry Commission. The Commission and Public Works Department are responsible for implementation of the plan. Implementation will be achieved through land dedication, recreational grant funds, fees, and budgetary allotments through the City Council. Decisions for funding are made through the budget process, and are based on available funds and consideration of a variety of activities and projects needing financial resources. This plan should not be considered a budgetary document, but as an advisory document.



PLAN PURPOSE AND PROCESS

The purpose of this plan is to develop an updated five-year and long-range action program that can continue to guide the growth of the park system as the community expands and needs change. As a prelude for deriving the action program, the plan inventories existing parks and facilities, determines deficiencies and surpluses within the system, and identifies future recreational needs. These serve as the cornerstone for formulating general and site-specific recommendations, which provide the basis for all projects included in the action program. As mentioned earlier, a second purpose of the plan is to satisfy the mandates of available funding programs. Among these mandates are requirements that all funded projects must be clearly identified and justified in current plans to qualify. Once approved, the communities will once again be eligible for state-administered funding programs, if available, and cost sharing during the interval of 2017-2021.

The success of any type of local planning effort is often dependent on the involvement, support, and active participation of community residents in the plan's preparation. To ensure that a diverse spectrum of citizen viewpoints and concerns contributed to the



plan's development, a broad base of citizen support and input was solicited from individuals representing a variety of interests through an online survey. Among the groups contacted were Senior Citizens, Native Americans, youth, and physically handicapped. Persons representing the business community and educational systems were also involved in the plan's preparation. Within the municipal government, this plan was prepared, approved, & adopted by the City of New Holstein Common Council.

FRAMEWORK FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Review of Existing Plans

Each of the plans and standards below helped shape the development of the Park and Open Space Plan. These plans and standards reflect a body of research conducted by East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, the City of New Holstein, and the National Recreation and Parks Association.

City of New Holstein 2030 Comprehensive Plan

The City of New Holstein 2030 Comprehensive Plan (adopted August 2003) recommends the update of the Five-Year Park Plan for the 2010-2015 planning period. It also recommends the implementation of *East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Long-Range Transportation/Land Use Plans for the Fox Cities, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac* level for service standards of parks.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Long-Range Transportation/Land Use Plan for the Fox Cities, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac Urban Areas

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC), as part of its *Long-Range Transportation/Land Use Plans for the Fox Cities, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac Urbanized Areas* (adopted in October 2010), identifies a level of service standard for parks.

National Parks and Recreation Association Standards

The National Parks and Recreation Association, also has level of service standards for parks. Unlike ECWRPC, the NRPA has level of service standards for open space as well based on national benchmarks.

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CHAPTER 2

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

CHAPTER 2: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In the City of New Holstein, community goals and strategies provide the essential framework for meeting present and future community desires and needs. The goals and strategies are based upon the collective efforts of the Park, Recreation, and Forestry Commission and Staff after meeting and identifying specific needs and priorities. Further efforts were also extended to the task of identifying needed Parks and Recreational improvements which will continue to make the city a desirable place to live.

On January 4, 2017, the Commission identified the following S.M.A.R.T.¹ goals and strategies that correlate with the recommendations made herein. These are intended to serve as a guide for the type of park and recreation system residents of the town would enjoy. The goals are stated as desirable conditions to strive for in the future. They are common ideals that can be achieved through the actions of government leaders, private organizations, and individual citizens. Seven areas of interest/objectives were examined and rated on a scale of 1-3 with #1 being the most important and of highest priority:

Table 1: Core Objectives and Topics

Topic	Health & Fitness	Variety of Activities	Conservation	Accessibility and Design	Partnerships	Financial and Cost Effectiveness	<u>Quality of Life</u>
Score	#1	#1	#1	#3	#1	#2	#1

- Goals represent common community ideals that are brought about by a course of action, rather than a physical end product.
- Objectives are specific courses of action that can be used by local government, private enterprise, institutions, groups, or individual citizens to accomplish the stated goal.

GOAL 1: ADEQUATE FACILITIES

TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A COMMUNITY-WIDE SYSTEM OF PARKS, TRAILS, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION FACILITIES THAT WILL PROVIDE ALL RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN WITH ADEQUATE FACILITIES

- **Objectives – VARIETY, HEALTH, ACCESSIBILITY, QUALITY OF LIFE, PARTNERSHIPS**



¹ SMART goals - S=specific, M=Measurable, A=Agreed Upon, R=Realistic, and T=Time-Based

ACTION #1:

- Provide a wide variety of recreational activities that will serve the residents of New Holstein on a year-round basis. (Baseball, soccer, basketball, multi-use trails, etc.)
Rationale: Activity variety promotes health and quality of life for the residents and gives them options in their own city as to having to go other places. They pay the taxes for the services.

ACTION #2:

- Improve the existing parks, by maintaining the recreational facilities to meet state standards. Rationale: Liability concerns with playground equipment not being safe could arise; insurance may cover some but not all risks. "Who may be liable for a child's injuries in an accident that occurred in a city park will depend on where the accident happened and the circumstances surrounding it. If the accident involved neglected parts of the landscape (such as a dead tree with falling branches), it might also depend on who was responsible for managing the landscape and the extent of that management duty was fulfilled. There are also legal situations in which, upon examining the above three elements, no one is responsible for a child's accident. Such situations do sometimes occur, and they are called "acts of God."

ACTION #3

- Promote the benefits of parks and recreation to city residents through public meetings, surveys, and involvement opportunities. Rationale: Involving more groups and younger citizens gives better input on future need, encourages socialism.

GOAL 2: CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO CONSERVE, PROTECT AND BEAUTIFY OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE CITY AND THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

Objectives – CONSERVATION, QUALITY OF LIFE, HEALTH

ACTION:

- Ensure that environmental and aesthetic qualities of the area are considered when planning for park and recreation development. Preserve and maintain the natural resource areas in and around the city and, where possible, utilize these areas for appropriate recreational development. Rationale: The city is rural-based and that character should be preserved as to provide unique identity to the New Holstein name.



GOAL 3: ACCESSIBILITY NEEDS

TO ENSURE THAT OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ARE DESIGNED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ALL RESIDENTS, INCLUDING THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS²



Objectives – ACCESSIBILITY, QUALITY OF LIFE, HEALTH

ACTION #1:

- Encourage participation by all residents, particularly those who are elderly and handicapped, at public meetings. Rationale: Gives a different perspective on ease of use of parks and what is needed.

ACTION #2:

- Design accessible active and passive recreational areas and park facilities which can be utilized by all ages including the young, elderly, and handicapped citizens. Rationale: Review ADA Regulation for Titles II and III on requirements. Any new facility must be compliant.

GOAL 4: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

TO ENCOURAGE COOPERATION WITH ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES, THE NEW HOLSTEIN SCHOOL DISTRICT, AND LOCAL BUSINESSES, GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS TO MAXIMIZE THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF PROVIDING OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES³ - (Creates increase of Community and Socialism)

Objectives – PARTNERSHIPS, COST EFFECTIVENESS

ACTION #1:

- Encourage involvement by individual citizens as well as special interest groups in developing new parks, facilities and spaces by soliciting the support of community groups and service organizations as a way of funding improvements benefiting residents of the town. Encourage regional efforts to provide for joint parks for regional use such as sports and dog parks, as well as the preservation of sensitive and significant natural areas. Rationale: The City is rural-based in nature which should be preserved as to provide the unique identity to its area. Creating that sense of place with fund raising, grants and the like, a “Friends of the Park” group could be created to assist in funds as well as non-profits 501c groups which have more access to granting opportunities than the City alone. (Lion’s, Kiwanis, Optimists, local sports clubs, local business sponsorship, and donations)

² <https://www.ada.gov/smtown.htm>

³ <http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/resources/wisconsin-school-district-resources-recreational-use-school-property>

ACTION #2:

- Work jointly to avoid unnecessary duplication of facilities and seek equitable ways of sharing the burden for acquiring, developing, and maintaining recreational spaces and encourage cooperative community/school projects to improve and expand indoor and outdoor recreational facilities at the existing adjacent school. Rationale: Work with the School District, New Holstein High School and Elementary School to share spaces and programming of activities.

VISION

In order to create a vision for the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Commission members were asked what their final thoughts were for updates to the existing parks, or other recreational facility in the city now that all public feedback has been received.



The group focused on the below topics to come up with a positive vision.

“What’s that great success that you THINK CAN HAPPEN - 5, 10, 20 years+ down the road?”

- Long-term maintenance
- Budget for a Parks Department – Shared Public Works/Park Director
- Change and Trends
- Age of residents getting younger
- Rural Based Location
- Municipality/Group Connections
- Working with the school district

Mission & Vision

Mission Statement: It is the mission of the City of New Holsteins Parks Recreation, and Forestry Commission to improve the quality of life for all of city residents and visitors by providing and promoting well-maintained parks and recreational facilities.

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CHAPTER 3

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER 3: RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

Natural Resources

Jordan Creek, an intermittent stream flowing through the southern and eastern portion of the community, is the sole natural resource of note in the immediate New Holstein area. Its significance is that it drains over 3,000 acres, including the city's entire storm sewer system, and is subject to flooding following heavy rains and periods of extensive snowmelt.

Historical Resources

The Timm House Historic Site located at 1600 Wisconsin Avenue, owned by the New Holstein Historical Society, is currently the only structure listed on the National Register of Historic Structures (listed in 1996). The Society also owns and operates the Pioneer Corner Museum located at 2103 Main Street. The Society has identified approximately 80 other individual and business properties that potentially qualify as local, state or national historic properties or historic districts. Included in this list are residences along Randolph Avenue, Illinois Avenue, the Honeymoon Hill area, the 1800 block of Mason Street, the 2200 through 2400 blocks of Van Buren Street. In addition most of the buildings located on Railroad and Main streets and the Wisconsin Avenue corridor from the 1300 block to the 2400 block and the businesses in the 2000 block of Calumet Drive are all potential historic sites.

Recreational Facilities

Open space totaling over 160 acres is currently available for recreational use in New Holstein (Table 2). The City maintains nine sites totaling close to 96 acres, the school district provides 65 acres, and about two acres of open space are available at Holy Rosary Parish. The location of these existing facilities is shown on Map 1. (1-14)

**Table 2:
EXISTING PARK AND RECREATION ACREAGE BY OWNERSHIP
City of New Holstein (Acres)**

Recreation Area	City	School	Private
Kiwanis Community Park	56.2		
Kiwanis Prairie (located within Kiwanis Park*)	(10.36)		
Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area	2.7		
Reineck Memorial Woods	7.3		
Civic Park	4.8		
Funke Field	7.9		
Optimist Park	13.5		
Tower Park	1.2		
"New" Park – Open Space	1.7		
New Holstein High School & Middle		49.0	

School			
New Holstein Elementary School		16.0	
Holy Rosary Parish			2.0
Solomon Trail (2.25 miles)			
TOTALS	95.3*	65.0	2.0

**Kiwanis Prairie acres are included within the Kiwanis park acreage total.*

COMMUNITY PARKS

Kiwanis Community Park – Pool and Prairie

Located in the southern portion of the city, Kiwanis Community Park is New Holstein's largest park. The park is 56.2 acres in size including the prairie area to the south. Over the years, the park's growth has closely followed master plans prepared by ECWRPC. Located in the park are two key facilities, the Community Center and the outdoor Aquatic Center. The 4,100 square foot Community Center has kitchen facilities, two meeting rooms, indoor and outdoor restrooms, and is used extensively by local organizations and is rented for social gatherings.

The Aquatic Center which opened in 2009 is a zero-depth/beach entry design. Features include: two run-out slides, a drop-slide, floor-fountain jet play area, interactive play features, a child's slide, shaded sand play area, a diving board, whirl-cove and two lap lanes. The bathhouse includes men's and women's restroom/changing areas, a handicap restroom/family changing room, a concession stand, and a party/meeting room.

Other park amenities include: a fishing pond with a fishing deck, lighted tennis and basketball courts, soccer fields, restroom/storage building, extensive picnic facilities, three open shelters, play equipment, two recreational softball/baseball diamonds, batting cage, volleyball courts, a nine hole disc golf course, lighted paved walkways and off street parking lots. Pedestrian bridges spanning Jordan Creek are integrated into the walkway system. A 10.36 acre portion of the park was developed with native prairie wildflowers and grasses and connects Kiwanis Park with Reineck Memorial Woods. The park's trail system extends from Hickory Lane on the north side, to Fur Farm Road on the Southside of Reineck Memorial Woods, and connects with adjacent residential neighborhoods.

Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area

The Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area occupies a 2.73-acre parcel of woodland across Hickory Lane from Kiwanis Community Park. A system of trails traverses the park with a pristine nature study area and a number of park benches.

Reineck Memorial Woods

Donated to the community in 1997, Reineck Memorial Woods is a 7.32 acre wooded tract, located in the southern portion of New Holstein, and adjacent to the Kiwanis Park prairie. A walking trail extends from the most southern end of the woods along Fur Farm Road and runs north tying into the Kiwanis Park trails and adjacent residential neighborhoods. Restrictive covenants recorded in 1997, bind the property to remain wooded and used for nature study.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Civic Park

Civic Park is located on Park Avenue in the northern portion of the city. It forms part of a recreational complex, which also includes Funke Memorial Field and the New Holstein Elementary School. A canopy of mature trees graces much of the 4.77-acre site. Facilities include an enclosed pavilion, a large open shelter, two concession buildings, restroom facilities, picnic tables and grills, a three-sided band shelter, lighted sidewalks, and several pieces of play equipment. The play equipment, which provides play opportunities for the adjacent elementary school, has been upgraded within the past few years. Adjacent streets provide ample parking opportunities for park users.

Funke Field

Located at the north end of Washington Street, Funke Field lies northwest of Civic Park and north of the elementary school. The field was dedicated in June of 1937 to mark the 50th Anniversary of Edward Funke as the instructor of the New Holstein Turner Society. Among the facilities available at the 7.86 acre Funke Field site a baseball diamond and a softball diamond. The tennis courts on site have not been used and a decision by the Park Commission is pending on their status. The park contains open space for two temporary soccer fields and a football practice area. The drive behind the elementary school provides adjacent parking while convenient on-street parking is also available.

Optimist Park

Optimist Park occupies a 13.5-acre site located on Mason Street in the northeastern part of the city. While the former Honeymoon Hill has long served as a sledding and tobogganing hill for local residents, in 1995 the local Optimist Club offered to assist the City to further develop the site to better accommodate year-round recreational activities. A site plan was subsequently prepared by East Central Regional Planning to guide additional development of the park. Present development consists of a shelter/restroom building, an overlook deck, a park sign, bench, landscaping, and a small paved parking area. Other development planned for the park includes a sledding tow rope, picnic facilities, play apparatus, a sand play area, walking trails, a wildflower prairie, and an informal open play area.

MINI-PARKS

Tower Park

Located on the west side of Mason Street across from Optimist Park, Tower Park is a 1.2-acre site which serves as the location of the city's east water tower. The site has interesting topography and a well-manicured lawn but provides no recreational facilities. To discourage children from darting across Mason Street as they run back and forth between the two parks, no future development is proposed for Tower Park.

“New Park”

In 2004, the City sold Lions Park and purchased a “New” 1.5-acre park located on the south side of Jordan Avenue in the southeastern portion of New Holstein. The park is intended to serve as a neighborhood park. The parcel is an open turf area. On-street parking is available.

SCHOOLS AND OTHER FACILITIES

New Holstein High School and Middle School

The high school & middle school are located on the west side of Plymouth Street in the western portion of the city. About 49 of the site's 55 acres are available for outdoor recreational use. Facilities include a baseball diamond with backstop and dugouts, batting cage, two softball diamonds, lighted running track with a shot put discus throwing area, fitness climbing area, football field, soccer fields, a practice football field, and a restroom/concessions building. A small pond is the centerpiece of a nature study area, which also exists on the site. The school gym and fitness center is available for public use at scheduled times.

New Holstein Elementary School

Located on the northwest corner of Washington and Park streets across from Civic Park and adjacent to Funke Memorial Field, the elementary school has about 16 acres available for recreational activity. Facilities include three basketball hoops, chute ball, and open play area with court games and swings. The elementary school gym is also available for public use at scheduled times. There is also a 1/5th mile walking trail with exercise equipment located on the property.

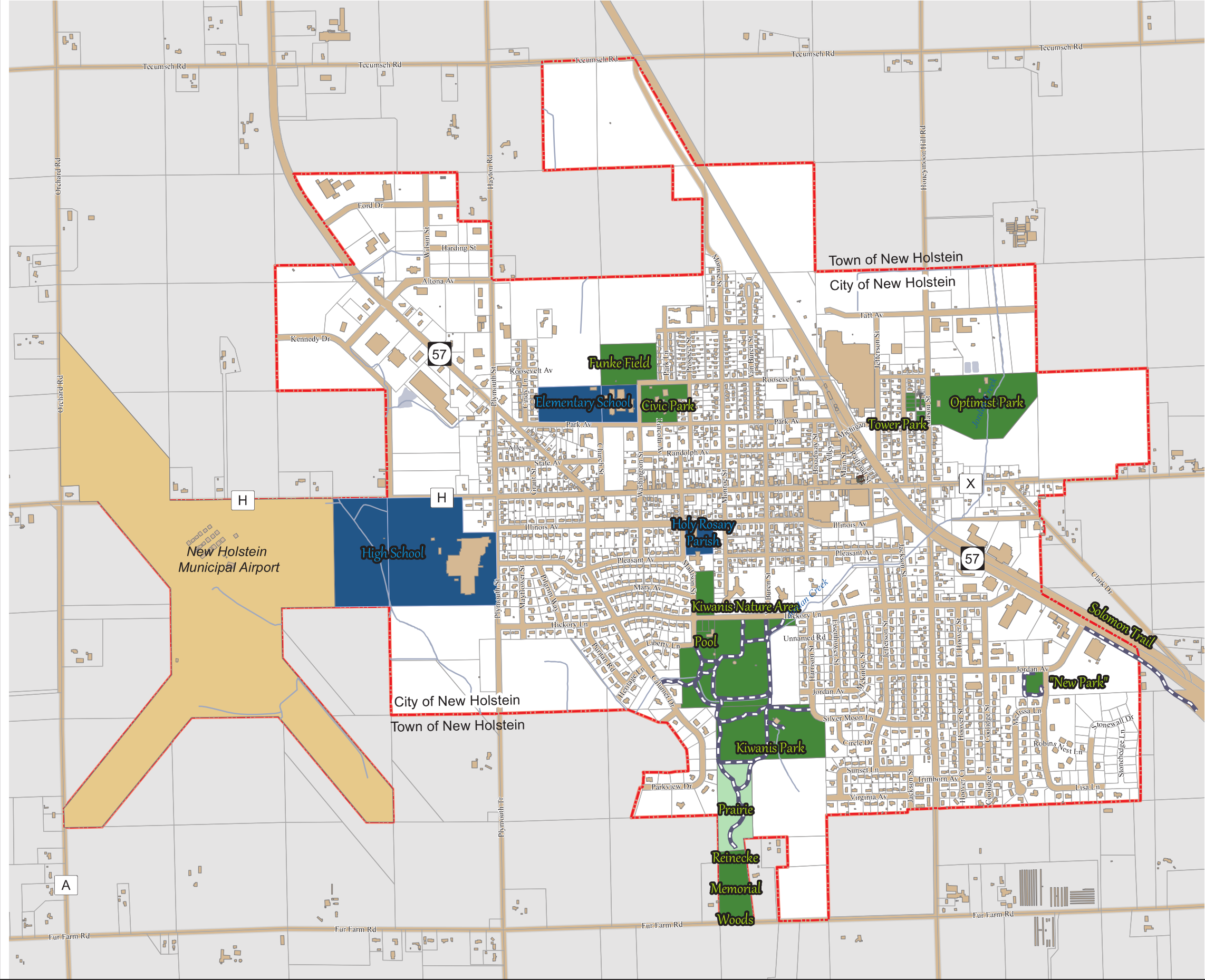
Holy Rosary Parish

Located in the central portion of New Holstein on the southeast corner of Illinois Avenue and Madison Street, contains about two acres of land available for outdoor recreational activities. A paved area with basketball hoops is included as well as recently added playground equipment are available on the site. The Parish gym is generally available for public use.

TRAILS

Solomon Trail

The Solomon trail is a paved 2.25 mile facility that currently links the City of New Holstein to Kiel. The project was a joint effort between the two communities. There are no trailheads on the path but there are multiple benches, a covered rest area with seasonal restroom facilities available.



MAP 1

EXISTING
RECREATIONAL SITES
City of New Holstein

Legend

- Trails
- Streams
- Buildings
- Airport_polygon
- City Park
- City Park / Prairie
- School
- Water Feature
- City Boundary
- Parcel Line
- Right of Way
- Town
- City of New Holstein




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Feet


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PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:



Table 3: Park Amenities Summary

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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	ACRES	Ball Diamonds	Basketball Courts	Bike Racks	Concessions	Frisbee Golf	Fishing Pond	Ice Skating	Kiosk \ Signage	Landscaping	Nature Areas	Open Space	Parking	Playground Area	Picnic Area	Prairie Area	Restrooms	Shelter (open)	Shelter	Sledding Hill	Soccer	Swimming	Tennis	Trails	Volleyball	Wooded Areas
Kiwanis Prairie	10.36								X	X	X	X			X	X								X		
Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area	2.7								X		X													X		X
Reineck Memorial Woods	7.3								X		X													X		X
Total city park acres:	85.3*																									
School Parks																										
New Holstein High School and Middle School	49.0	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X				X				X			X		X
New Holstein Elementary School	16.0		X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X			X		
Holy Rosary Parish	2.0		X							X		X	X	X			X									
Total School Rec Acres:	67.0																									

LAND USE

New Holstein is a compact community with its corporate area encompassing about two square miles. Only a small percentage of the city's total land area remains undeveloped and, with the exception of the municipal airport in its southwestern portion, residential development is the dominant land use. About two-thirds of the residential development, including most of the recent growth is located south of Wisconsin Avenue which bisects the community. Much of New Holstein's commercial development extends along several blocks of this thoroughfare. An area of older more compact commercial development is located north of Wisconsin Avenue and west of the railroad tracks, which angles across the northeastern part of the city. Most of the city's industrial land is in proximity to the tracks.



CHAPTER 4

RECREATIONAL NEEDS

CHAPTER 4: RECREATIONAL NEEDS

RECREATIONAL NEEDS

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Standards:

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC), as part of its *Long-Range Transportation/Land Use Plan for the Fox Cities, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac Urban Areas* (October 2010), has identified a level of service standard for parks, which is 10 acres for every 1,000 residents. ECWRPC created residential standards based on density for various services such as sanitary sewer, water supply, street network, and parks. The high density category is defined as 3 or more residential units per acre.

As a policy, park and recreation programs should have a five-year cycle update for the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (CORP). This will make the city eligible to compete for Stewardship funding and other available grants if so needed.

Park and recreation needs may include the demand for additional park land to accommodate new facilities, requirements for additional parks in areas where new residential growth is occurring, or the need for new or improved park facilities and equipment. Generally, recreation standards are used to identify these necessities. However, in communities the size of the City of New Holstein, citizen input is equally useful when identifying park and recreation desires.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The City of New Holstein's population has declined slightly from 2000 to 2015 (Table 4). The city's population was 3,236 in 2010, down 65 from its 2000 population of 3,301.

Table 4: POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS, 1970-2040

Year	Population	Number**	% Change
1970	3,012	0	--
1980	3,412	400	11.7%
1990	3,342	-70	-2.09%
2000	3,301	-41	-1.24%
2010	3,236	-65	-2.01%
Today 2015*	3,190	-46	-1.44%
Future 2020*	3,275	85	2.59%
2025*	3,305	30	0.91%
2030*	3,315	10	.30%
2035*	3,205	-110	-3.43%
2040*	3,145	-60	-1.91%

*Sources: Census 2010 Data, and Department of Administration projections 2013-2014.

**Number = the amount of population added to the city by year spans.

LAND NEEDS

Land demand standards of 10 acres of publicly owned open space for every 1,000 residents provides a useful barometer for determining whether a community has adequate parkland to meet the recreational needs of its residents. Looking solely at the total recreational acreage currently owned by the city, the acreage is adequate today to support the demand for major types of active recreational facilities. Maintaining the current parks system, should be one of the top priorities in accommodating its residents.

Based on community increases, the City of New Holstein's park and open space acreage will be adequate by 2040 to support its growing population, Table 5. With population steady and declining in the future, a surplus of 60+ acres will continue to serve its residents within acceptable standards.

Table 5: OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND, 1970-2040
Public Population Demand Projection

Year	Park Acres	Population	Demand Projection (10 A/1,000 capita)	Deficiency/Surplus (in acres)
1970	95.3	3,012	30.12	65.2
1980	95.3	3,412	34.12	61.2
1990	95.3	3,342	33.42	61.9
2000	95.3	3,301	33.01	62.3
2010	95.3	3,236	32.36	62.9
2015	95.3	3,190	31.90	63.4
2020	95.3	3,275	32.75	62.6
2025	95.3	3,305	33.05	62.3
2030	95.3	3,315	33.15	62.2
2035	95.3	3,205	32.05	63.3
2040	95.3	3,145	31.45	63.9

FACILITY NEEDS

While New Holstein's population is projected to remain relatively stable, East Central's most recent projections, which are based on past population trends, indicate that the city's population will decline a bit between 2010 and 2040. An analysis of the age distribution of its population shows that New Holstein, like many other smaller communities, has a lower percentage of children and a higher percentage of elderly residents than Calumet County as a whole (Table 6).

The composition of a community's population can provide insight into the need for emphasizing specific types of recreational opportunities. The City of New Holstein's population distribution by age group compares closely with that of Calumet County with the 55-64 and 65+ year olds making up the bulk of the residents which inhibits older and senior based trends. Recreational facilities should be planned with this in mind to accommodate this age group. Approximately only 14.0% of the population is under the age of 14, while 18% of the population is 25-44. (Tables 6 & 7) In comparing New Holstein to other cities within the county, its median age is higher (49.9 years) than Brillion (34.7), Chilton, (36.5) and Kiel (35.9) as their population base is mostly in the 25-44 year range. The City of New Holstein has an aging population base.

Table 6: CITY COMPARISON % POPULATION BY AGE, 2014 DEMOGRAPHICS

	Under 5 years	5 – 14 years	15-24 years	25 - 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
City of New Holstein	3.75%	10.27%	8.44%	17.71%	7.78%	25.58%	26.47%
City of Brillion	7.92%	16.75%	12.66%	26.45%	11.34%	10.08%	14.80%
City of Chilton	5.14%	13.26%	12.93%	24.54%	14.42%	12.78%	16.95%
City of Kiel	6.04%	13.63%	10.88%	27.10%	10.62%	17.59%	14.15%

Table 7: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP (2010 Profile Data)

Age	City of New Holstein		Calumet Co.		State of Wis.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	131	3.75%	3,074	5.33%	358,443	6.30%
5-14	359	10.27%	7,574	13.14%	744,544	13.09%
15-24	295	8.44%	5,879	10.20%	785,761	13.82%
25-44	619	17.71%	12,614	21.88%	1,447,360	25.45%
45-54	272	7.78%	8,152	14.14%	873,753	15.36%
55-64	894	25.58%	14,313	24.83%	699,811	12.31%
65+	925	26.47%	6,048	10.49%	777,314	13.67%
TOTAL:	3495*	100%	57,654	100%	5,686,986	100%

Source: ACS Demographic Profile Data by Age and Sex, 2014. *ACS totals may vary from DOA estimates.

Public properties including parks and open space sites include a total of 8 sites at 95.3 acres. Typically 1 facility is needed per 3,000 capita for a community this size. The city currently has approximately 13 facility type recreational activities to accommodate its residents. Based on the current population of 3,190, there are adequate facilities presently available. The table below reflects a general guideline on how many of each type of facility is needed per population.

Table 8: FACILITY NEED BY POPULATION (General Guidelines*)

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Service Radius and Location Notes	Number of Units per Population	General Needed for City
Baseball Official	3.0 to 3.85 acre minimum	¼ to ½ mile Unlighted part of neighborhood complex; lighted fields part of community complex	1 per 5,000; lighted 1 per 30,000	.63 unlighted .1 lighted
Little League	1.2 acre minimum			
Basketball Youth	2,400 – 3,036 vs.	¼ to ½ mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bike access;	1 per 5,000	.63 courts
High school	5,040 – 7,280 s.f.	outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation		
Football	Minimum 1.5 acres	15 – 30 minute travel time Usually part of sports complex in community park or adjacent to school	1 per 20,000	.16 fields
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 acres	1 to 2 miles Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to larger soccer fields or neighborhood	1 per 2,000 (trend based)	1.6 fields
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 acres	¼ to ½ mile May also be used for youth baseball	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)	.63 fields
Swimming Pools	Varies on size of pool & amenities; usually ½ to 2- acre site	15 – 30 minutes travel time Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive & recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m to 3m diving boards; located in community	1 per 20,000 (pools should accommodate 3% to 5% of total population at a time)	.16 pools
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 s.f. single court area (2 acres per complex	¼ to ½ mile Best in groups of 2 to 4 courts; located in neighborhood community park or near school site	1 court per 2,000	1.6 courts
Volleyball	Minimum 4,000 s.f.	½ to 1 mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bike access; outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation	1 court per 5,000	.63 courts
Total land Acreage		Various types of parks - mini, neighborhood, community, regional,	10 acres per 1,000	31.90

**More facilities may be needed based on trends and demand....General Guidelines*

COMPARISON OF AVAILABLE STANDARDS

In conducting planning work, it is important to realize that the above standards can be valuable when referenced as “norms” for capacity, but not necessarily as the target standards for which a community should strive. Each community is different and there are many varying factors which are not addressed by the standards above.

For example:

- Does “developed acreage” include golf courses”? What about indoor and passive facilities?
- What are the standards for skate parks? Ice Arenas? Public Art? Etc.?
- What if it’s an urban land-locked community? What if it’s a small city surrounded by open Federal lands?
- What about quality and condition? What if there’s a bunch of tennis courts, but they haven’t been maintained in the last ten years?
- What about open space and how is it defined?

There are three available standards that are typically used as a benchmark in a community for the region. These are jurisdictional, national (NRPA), and regional-based (ECWRPC).

Jurisdictional Standards

While immediate land needs show the town as adequate but there are also jurisdictional standards of what the State, County, surrounding communities and private sector are required to provide in terms of recreation.

- Recreational Lands Provided by the State----- 70 acres/1,000
- Recreational Lands Provided by the County----- 15 acres/1,000
- Recreational Lands Provided by the Local Community- 10 acres/1,000
- Recreational Lands Provided by the Private Sector----- 5 acres/1,000

The city currently provides 95.3 acres of parks, recreation, and open space lands per 1,000 residents when looking at all park types as a system well exceeding the necessary requirements (46.3 acres). Tables 8 & 9 below break down the different categories to assist in planning for future types of parks.

National Standards

To determine the land required to meet community need for parks and open spaces, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has developed a level of service standard meaning per park type how many acres are needed. The prevailing national standard for neighborhood and community parks ranges from 9.25-14.5 acres per 1,000 people, which will be used as the criteria to evaluate level of service standards for parks and open space.

As the city becomes more urbanized, resulting in higher densities, it is important to explore ways to preserve or attain additional property in order to meet the desired level of service standard. Table 8 indicates the national standard ranges for community parks, neighborhood parks, mini-parks and open space.

Table 9: NRPA STANDARDS FOR PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Type	Acres per 1,000 persons
Community Park	8.0-10.0

Neighborhood Park	1.0-2.0
Mini-Park	0.25-0.50
Open Space	1-2
Total:	9.25-14.5

Source: National Recreation and Parks Association

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Standards

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC), as part of its *Long-Range Transportation/Land Use Plan for the Fox Cities, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac Urban Areas* (October 2015), has identified a level of service standard for parks, which is ten acres for every 1,000 residents. ECWRPC created residential standards based on density for various services such as sanitary sewer, water supply, street network, and parks. Their high density category is defined as three or more residential units per acre.

As part of the update to the Comprehensive Plan, the City identifies low density as three-five units per acre, medium density as six-ten units per acre, and high density as twelve or more units per acre. Therefore, the City would be encouraged by ECWRPC to apply the low density standard for the specified services, such as parks, since it is classified as a rural area. If the City applies a level of service standard, then it addresses needed services as development is proposed or as population growth occurs.

Therefore, the ECWRPC level of service standard used for this analysis is ten acres per 1,000 residents. Table 10 highlights the ratio of acres per 1,000 persons for community parks, neighborhood parks, mini-parks, and open spaces.

Table 10: CURRENT RATIO PER 1,000 PERSONS VS. ACRES NEEDED BY TYPE

Type	# Acres	Acres needed per 1,000 persons*	Recommended Ratio per 1,000 persons**	Surplus / Deficiency
Community Park	56.2	31.9	10	21.9
Neighborhood Park	26.2	6.38	2	4.38
Mini-Park	2.9	1.60	0.5	1.10
Special Facility	10.0	31.9	2	29.9
All Types:	95.3*	46.3	14.5	31.8

*3190, 2015 projected population base for today, DOA and utilizes the high end of the standard.

** NRPA standard for community parks, neighborhood parks, mini-parks, and special facilities.

As Table 10 infers, the City of New Holstein exceeds the level of service standard adopted by ECWRPC when community parks, neighborhood parks, and open space are combined. ECWRPC does not specify a level standard for open space, but the NRPA standard is one to two acres per 1,000 persons. The city meets and exceeds this standard for open space. The table below is a summary of all standards and where the city stands in terms of park need.

Table 11: Comparison of All Standards

	Jurisdictional	National (NRPA)	ECWRPC
<i>Category</i>	<i>Acres per Population</i>		
State	70 / 1,000		
County	15 / 1,000		
Local	10 / 1,000	9.25-14.5 / 1,000	10 / 1,000
Private	5 / 1,000		
Community Park		8.0-10.0 / 1,000	
Neighborhood Park		1.0-2.0	
Mini-Park		0.25-0.50	
Open Space		1-2 / 1,000	

REGIONAL GREENSPACE COMPARISON

Neighboring communities were researched for actual populations and green spaces. These parks and facilities also provide a level of service to the city's population base and are usually located out of the ½ mile walking distance for residents but are important to note as alternate opportunities for residents. Most visitors to parks don't realize where one jurisdiction ends and the other begins.

**Table 12: COMPARISON TO SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES FOR
OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMAND TODAY**

Community	Active Park Acres	Population Projection 2015	Demand Projection (10 acres/1,000 pop.)	Deficiency / Surplus (in acres)
City of Appleton	633.00	72,810	728.1	-95.10
City of Neenah	349.00	25,723	257.23	91.77
City of New Holstein	95.30	3,190	31.90	63.40
Village of Little Chute	178.00	10,432	104.32	73.68
City of Two Rivers	256.00	11,669	116.69	139.31

Town of Greenville	213.60	10,309	103.09	110.51
Village of Kimberly	140.00	6,559	65.59	74.41
City of Menasha	226.00	17,407	174.07	51.93
City of Chilton	53.00	3,932	39.32	13.68
City of Kaukauna	740.00	15,627	156.27	583.73
City of Fond du Lac	650.00	43,100	431	219.00
Village of Fox Crossing	220.94	18,950	189.50	31.44
Village of Sherwood	70.00	2,740	27.40	42.60
Town of Grand Chute	383.00	21,288	212.88	170.12
City of Oshkosh	361.00	66,325	663.25	-302.25

As compared to other communities its size and being an urban-based municipality, the City of New Holstein falls within adequate parameters for acres of recreation for its growing population today at a surplus of 63.40 acres per 1,000 capita. Intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships could assist the city on providing even more opportunities within its boundaries by 2040.

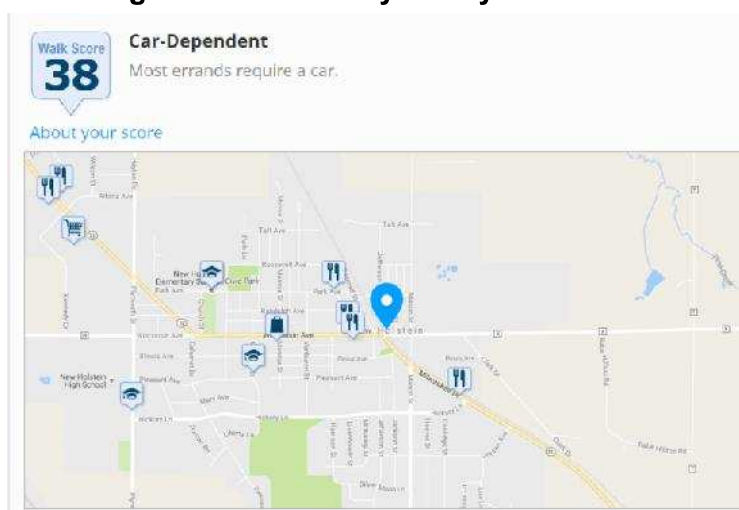
LOCATIONAL NEEDS

It is desirable that recreational opportunities be within convenient walking distance of each of a community's residents. With its compact development pattern and distribution of existing parks and schools, residents walk to an existing recreation facility varies. A ½ mile (neighborhood park level of service) is ideal as a walking distance but also looking at safety and use of sidewalks, trails, and bike paths. When residents are separated from the nearest park or school by natural barriers such as streams or man-made barriers such as busy streets, they are considered to be less adequately served because these features hinder a direct or safe walk. This is a particular concern for children and disabled or elderly residents.

In New Holstein, the bulk of the neighborhood population exists west of STH 32/57. When looking at places to recreate, we use the Walk Score® website to analyze how walkable a community is.

The City of New Holstein area has an overall score of 38 on a scale of 1-100 with 100 being a walker's paradise from the municipal complex. Almost all errands require a car to restaurants, groceries, and entertainment.

Figure 1: Walkability to City Parks



PARK CLASSIFICATIONS AND SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTIONS

The following classifications are derived from *the 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* – Appendix E, and the *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenways Guidelines* – A project of the National Recreation and Parks Association and the American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration. They have been modified to fit local conditions. These classifications can be used as a guideline for understanding what services are typically provided as well as the area that each park typically serves.

Community Parks

These parks serve several neighborhoods within a one-two mile radius. Typically, these parks are 25 acres or more. Community parks address broad base community-wide needs. For example, community parks provide athletic fields while preserving areas for passive recreational uses. Amenities typically include:

- Athletic Courts, Fields, or Playfields
- Boat Launches
- Ice Rinks
- Landscaped/Natural Areas with Trails
- Parking
- Pavilion/Shelter with Kitchen
- Picnic Tables/Grills
- Playground Equipment
- Restrooms
- Sledding Hills/Tobogganing Runs
- Swimming Pools

Accessibility should be by vehicle, biking, and on foot. These parks should be linked to the public transportation system, existing and future trail network and sidewalks.

The City has one community park totaling 56.2 acres. Kiwanis Park has many of the typical amenities, with an aquatics center and swimming pool.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks serve residential areas within a half mile walking distance. The minimum desirable size varies from two – twenty acres. Neighborhood parks have a mix of active and passive uses. Usually, 50 percent of the area of a neighborhood park is used for active recreation and fifty percent is passive recreation, such as undeveloped natural areas. This limits problems such as noise, overuse, and congestion. Development and amenities typically include:

- Playground Equipment
- Play Fields/Open Space
- Picnic Tables
- Trails
- Landscaping
- Sport Field/Court
- Pedestrian Path
- Parking

Access by foot should be made possible, especially since these parks are designed for children. One should not have to cross a collector or arterial to access the park. Ideally, trails, sidewalks, or low volume minor streets should be used as a linkage from the residential area to the neighborhood park. There are three neighborhood parks totaling 26.2 acres in the City of New Holstein.

Mini-Parks

Mini-parks are those that service a limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. They have a quarter mile or a smaller service area, and are usually less than an acre in size. These parks are generally situated in neighborhoods, apartment complexes, townhouse developments, or senior housing complexes.

Development and amenities typically include:

- Playground Equipment
- Landscaped Sitting Areas
- Picnic Tables

Open Space / Greenspace

Open spaces are parcels of land or areas that are reserved for the preservation of unique land, water, vegetative, historic, and other aesthetic features in their natural state. Open spaces should then be addressed separately from park settings. These areas may be publicly or privately owned.

Open spaces may serve certain portions or the entire community. The size and level of service of open space areas varies with the type of use. The normal standard is one-two acres per 1,000 persons and two-five mile radius. Access is important since these areas provide a visual and psychological relief from urban development.

Often, these areas take advantage of streams and other natural features, which then help preserve areas for wildlife and other environmental assets of a community. Urban green spaces can be used for linking open spaces/parks, public facilities, preserving natural resources/wildlife, preserving areas not suitable for development, and addressing the lack of open space in an area. These areas can be used as a less expensive means of addressing stormwater management. Open green space areas may or may not have to be improved but some amenities or characteristics may include:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| • Walking/Hiking Trails (Abandoned Railroad Lines, Right-Of-Ways) | • Ravines |
| • Environmental Corridors or Linear Parkways | • Areas of High Groundwater |
| • Creeks/Streams/Wetlands/Drainageways /Rivers/Ponds/Lakes/Floodplains | • Woodlands |
| | • Steep Sloped Areas (12% or Greater) |
| | • Minimal Landscaping Areas |

The City of New Holstein possesses many natural amenities which could be utilized for open space preservation. These sites are a jewel and should be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

MAP 2 Park Service Areas City of New Holstein

Legend

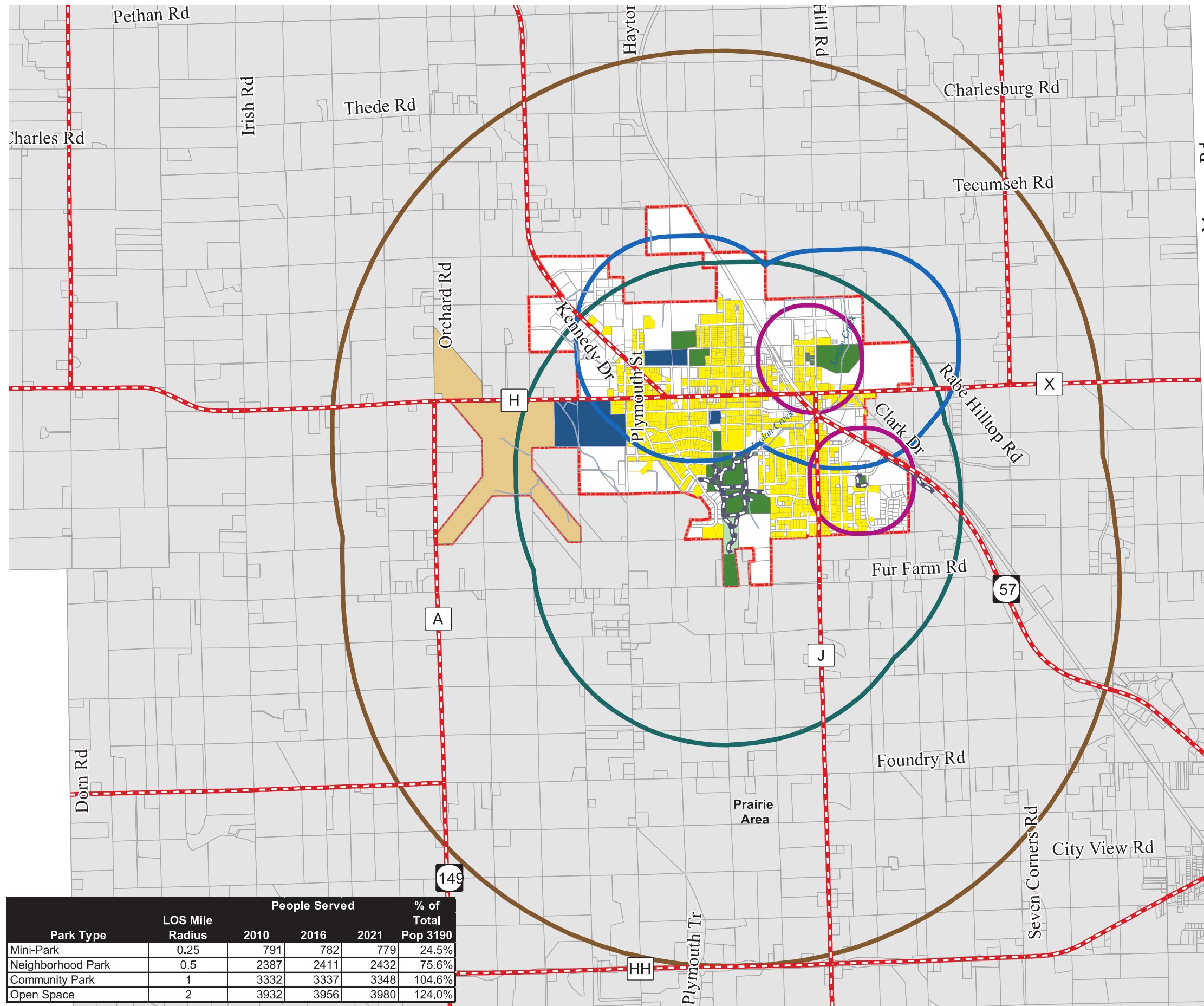
- Road Barriers
- Trails
- Mini Parks 1/4 mile service area
- Neighborhood Parks 1/2 mile service area
- Community Park 1 mile service area
- Open Space 2 mile service area
- City Park
- City Park / Prairie
- School
- Airport
- Residential Areas
- Water Feature
- City Boundary
- Parcel Line
- Town of New Holstein
- City of New Holstein



0 0.25 0.5
Miles

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PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:



Park Type	LOS Mile Radius	People Served			% of Total Pop 3190
		2010	2016	2021	
Mini-Park	0.25	791	782	779	24.5%
Neighborhood Park	0.5	2387	2411	2432	75.6%
Community Park	1	3332	3337	3348	104.6%
Open Space	2	3932	3956	3980	124.0%

TABLE 13: CURRENT & FUTURE POPULATION IN SERVICE AREAS*

Park Type	LOS Mile Radius	2010 Pop	2016 Pop	2021 Pop	% LOS**
Mini-Park	.25	791	782	779	24.5%
Neighborhood Park	.5	2387	2411	2432	75.6%
Community Park	1	3332	3337	3348	105.6%
Open Space	2	3932	3956	3980	124%

**Population is based off of EMSI population database joined to the service areas.*

Some overlap exists in buffered areas as well as servicing outside of the municipal boundary. (See Map 2)

***% LOS allocations are based off today's total population projection numbers, 3,190.*

In looking at the number of people being serviced, Table 13 gives a breakdown of each park type within the service area boundaries. This information can assist the Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Commission in planning for future residential use with parks space. Mini-parks and neighborhood parks include residents within the city boundary where community parks and open space areas are serving those within the city but also the surrounding communities as well, hence the greater than 100% LOS rating. Mini-Parks are serving a quarter of the population base while Neighborhood Parks are serving $\frac{3}{4}$.

PUBLIC SURVEY SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS



A public survey was conducted in the fall of 2016 and asked questions conducive to residential satisfaction, needs and wants, and overall facility use. Safety concerns in walking and biking were also included as well as a questions for supporting more parks and trails. Below is a summary of the findings. For detailed results of the survey, please see Appendix A.

Survey Response rate: 189 total participants with 153 who completed the survey. (81%) completion rate

Parks and Facilities maintained by the City are the following:

- Aquatic Center and Pool (community park facility)
- Community Center (community park facility)
- Civic Park (neighborhood park)
- Funke Field (neighborhood facility)
- Kiwanis Community Park (community park)
- Kiwanis Prairie (community park facility)
- Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area (open space, woods)
- Lion Playland (community park facility)
- “New” Park (open space)
- Optimist Park (neighborhood park)
- Reineck Woods (open space, woods)
- Solomon Trail
- Tower Park (neighborhood park, undeveloped)



City of New Holstein Parks & Recreation

2016 SURVEY RESULTS & ANALYSIS Summary

Total Started Survey: 189 (5.9% of Population Base)
Total Finished Survey: 153 (81%) completion rate

December, 2016



Assistance provided by the East
Central Wisconsin Regional Planning

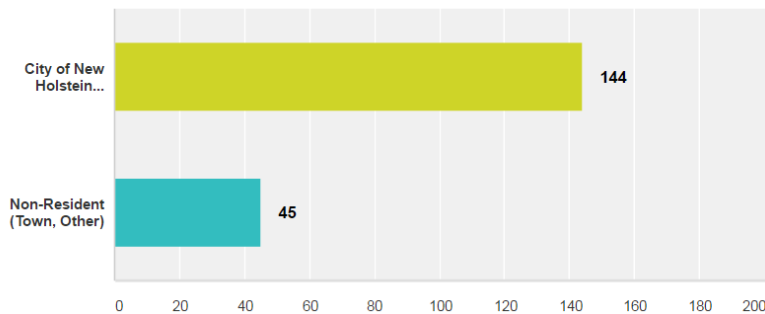
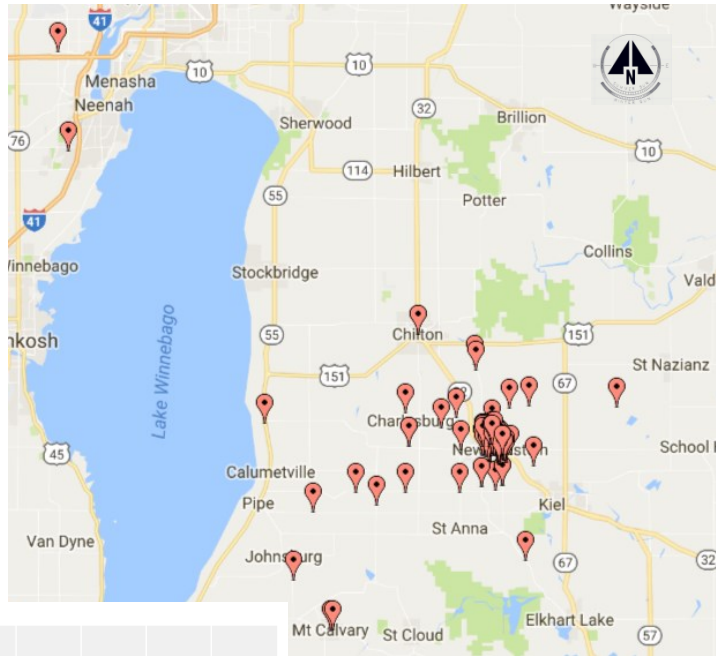
City of New Holstein – Survey Analysis BY THE NUMBERS:

A. INFO/DEMOGRAPHICS 2015 = 3,190 residents

1. Survey Participants

Distribution:

Respondents are traveling as far as the Fox Valley, Mt. Calvary, and Malone to use the facilities. Most users as segregated within the City and township areas. (general locations)

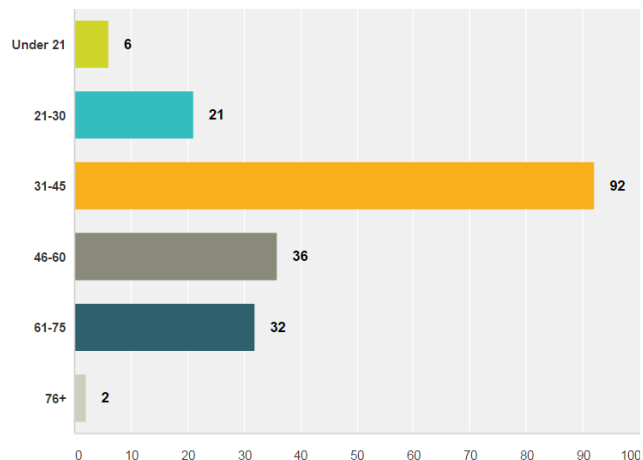


How old is the person filling out this survey?

Answered: 189 Skipped: 0

2. Age Group:

31-45 most responses

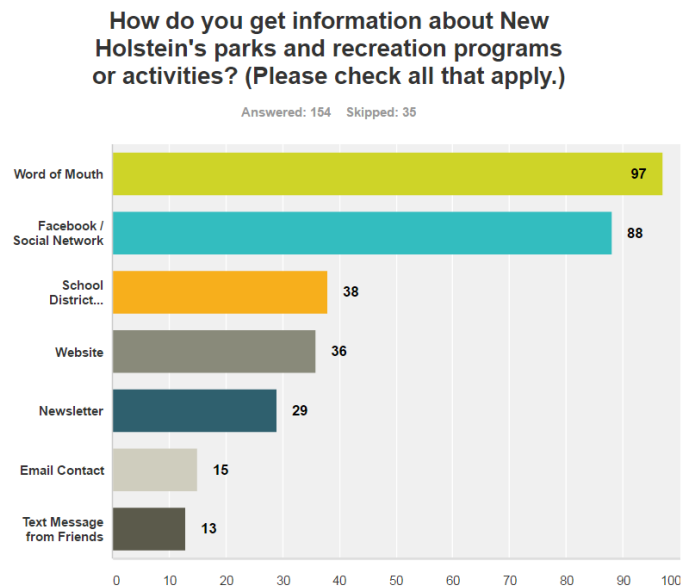


3. Are you Male or Female? 35% Male (65) , **66% Female (124)**

4. How many people reside in your household? *Family of 2 was the #1 answer at 33% (62)*
Family of 4 was second at 27% (51).

5. How did residents get their information? **Word of Mouth #1**
answer at 63% (97)

*More marketing through the website
or newsletter maybe needed.*



B. SATISFACTION &

USE - Once a week

users:

1. Overall
Satisfaction:
**57 were very or
somewhat satisfied.**
Most use came
during the non-snow
months.

Non-Snow Months						
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never	Total
Q7: Very Satisfied	22.08% 17	46.75% 36	15.58% 12	6.49% 5	9.09% 7	55.80% 77
Q7: Somewhat Satisfied	13.56% 8	35.59% 21	18.64% 11	20.34% 12	11.86% 7	42.75% 59
Snow Months						
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never	Total
Q7: Very Satisfied	9.46% 7	10.81% 8	8.11% 6	41.89% 31	29.73% 22	53.62% 74
Q7: Somewhat Satisfied	0.00% 0	23.21% 13	10.71% 6	28.57% 16	37.50% 21	40.58% 56

2. Of the favorite parks being used, park goers were overall pretty satisfied with their experience:

	Aquatic Center and Pool	Community Center	Civic Park	Funke Field	Kiwanis Community Park	Kiwanis Prairie (in Kiwanis Park)	Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area	Lion's Playland (in Kiwanis Park)	Reineck Woods (south of Prairie)	Optimist Park	Solomon Trail	Total
Q7: Very Satisfied	65.82% 52	51.90% 41	46.84% 37	5.06% 4	68.35% 54	49.37% 39	31.65% 25	35.44% 28	35.44% 28	29.11% 23	34.18% 27	259.42% 358
Q7: Somewhat Satisfied	55.93% 33	33.90% 20	49.15% 29	13.56% 8	74.58% 44	28.81% 17	23.73% 14	30.51% 18	28.81% 17	18.64% 11	33.90% 20	167.39% 231
Total Respondents	85	61	66	12	98	56	39	46	45	34	47	138
Other (please specify)												Total
Q7: Very Satisfied	3 Responses											3
Q7: Somewhat Satisfied	1 Responses											1

3. Amenities: Those that need some work: Top 10

	Great	Ok	Needs Some Work	Total	Weighted Average
Volleyball Courts	5.06% 4	35.44% 28	59.49% 47	79	2.54
Tennis Courts	20.79% 21	39.60% 40	39.60% 40	101	2.19
Tow Rope for Sledding Hill	15.38% 12	34.62% 27	50.00% 39	78	2.35
Grilling Units	6.67% 6	51.11% 46	42.22% 38	90	2.36
Park Shelters	31.01% 40	40.31% 52	28.68% 37	129	1.98
Sledding Hill	18.10% 19	50.48% 53	31.43% 33	105	2.13
Basketball Courts	20.19% 21	50.00% 52	29.81% 31	104	2.10
Ball Diamonds (Baseball & Softball)	25.44% 29	50.00% 57	24.56% 28	114	1.99
Restrooms	30.00% 42	50.71% 71	19.29% 27	140	1.89
Bicycling (paved/non-paved trails/on-street)	28.91% 37	53.13% 68	17.97% 23	128	1.89

4. Amenities: Top 10 to be added or expanded: wish list

▼ Movie Night at the Park	46.10%	71
▼ Miniature Golf Course	38.96%	60
▼ Tow Rope for Sledding (Honeymoon Hill)	36.36%	56
▼ Ice Skating Rink (on Langenfeld Pond)	35.06%	54
▼ Special Events (concerts, brat frys, etc.)	33.12%	51
▼ Golf Course (9 or 18 hole)	27.27%	42
▼ Community Center Programs	27.27%	42
▼ Indoor Facilities (gym,fitness center)	25.97%	40
▼ Pet Friendly Areas	25.97%	40
▼ Fitness Workout Stations (course/outside)	24.68%	38

5. Most residents and visitors thought there are plenty of parks and trails to choose from.

Parks: 88% (134) Trails: 76% (115)

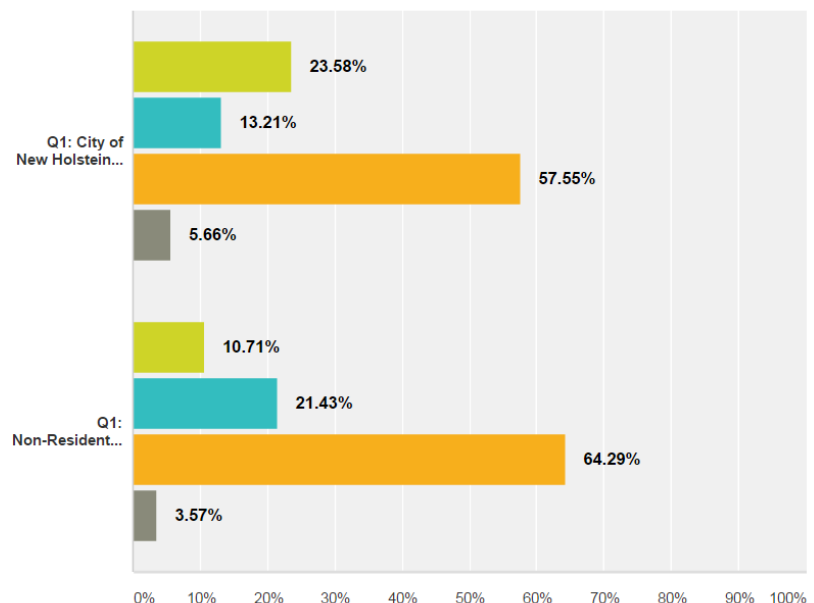
C. SPECIFIC PARK ITEMS

1. Youth Sports

Programming:

**In looking at youth sports and programming
do you feel this is best suited for:**

Answered: 134 Skipped: 55



■ the City to have an organized sports program (basketball, baseball, soccer, etc.)
■ Non-profit groups and clubs ■ Both the City and Groups/Clubs ■ Other (please specify)

**2. Proactive of
Tree Plan: 3
stars out of 5**

	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Weighted Average
Q1: City of New Holstein Resident	10.26% 12	12.82% 15	36.75% 43	27.35% 32	12.82% 15	81.25% 117	3.20
Q1: Non-Resident (Town, Other)	3.70% 1	11.11% 3	40.74% 11	29.63% 8	14.81% 4	18.75% 27	3.41

**3. Ice Skating
Rink on
Langenfeld
Pond – Leave
as is!**

	Leave as is / Grass Open Space	Create another ball diamond	SkatePark/BMX Course	Dog Park Area	Fitness Workout Stations	Mountain Bike Pump Single Track	Playground	Other (please specify)	Total
Q1: City of New Holstein Resident	32.26% 40	5.65% 7	16.13% 20	27.42% 34	19.35% 24	4.84% 6	7.26% 9	19.35% 24 Responses	108.61% 164
Q1: Non-Resident (Town, Other)	29.63% 8	18.52% 5	22.22% 6	29.63% 8	7.41% 2	18.52% 5	14.81% 4	11.11% 3 Responses	27.15% 41
Total Respondents	48	12	26	42	26	11	13	27	151

**4. What to
do with the
tennis courts
at Funke
Field:
Residents
say refurbish
the courts,
non-
residents say
make
parking lot.**

	Parking Lot	Soccer Fields	Basketball Court(s)	Open Space (grass)	Fitness Workout Stations	Skate Park	Refurbish the Tennis Courts	Other (please specify)	Total
Q1: City of New Holstein Resident	12.40% 15	1.65% 2	12.40% 15	15.70% 19	12.40% 15	8.26% 10	22.31% 27	14.88% 18 Responses	81.21% 121
Q1: Non-Resident (Town, Other)	25.00% 7	0.00% 0	17.86% 5	10.71% 3	3.57% 1	7.14% 2	21.43% 6	14.29% 4 Responses	18.79% 28
Total Respondents	22	2	20	22	16	12	33	22	149

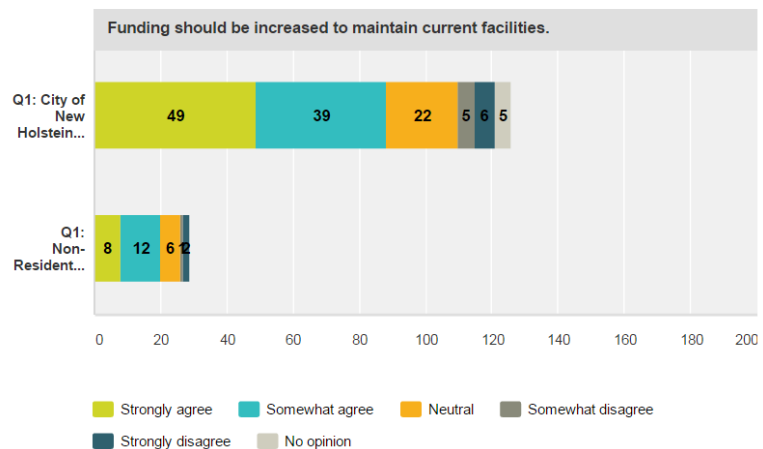
D. FUNDING AND

**OPPORTUNITIES: Strongly
Agree to Somewhat agreed**

1. Mechanisms used:

a. Use Budget to Maintain:

70% Resident

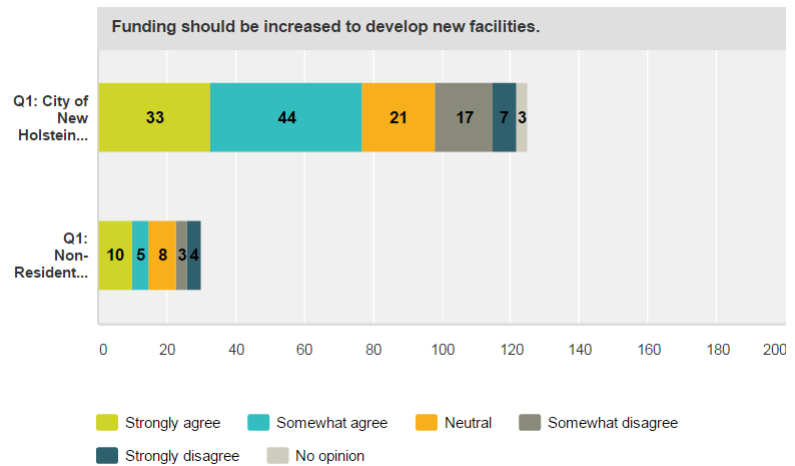


69% Non-resident

b. Develop New Facilities:

61% Resident

50% Non-Resident



c. Support of Tax Increase:

Resident only –

55% were in favor

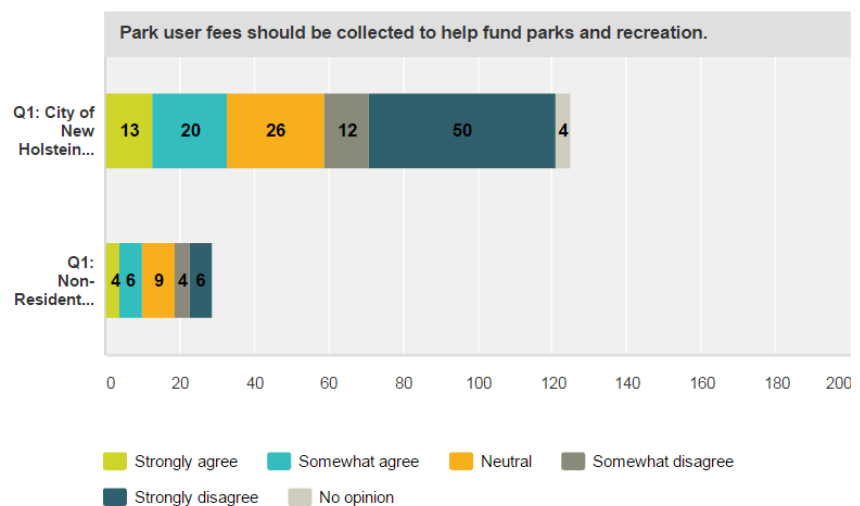


d. Collect Park User Fees:

Resident: 26%

Non-Resident: 34%

Most were not in favor of a park user fee to be collected.



2. \$100 to spend on City Services varied by resident and non-resident. Those who lived in the city would spend it on the parks but those coming from a far choose emergency services as their top pick.

Variations were in Public Admin, Streets/Sidewalks, and Library services between the two groups.

	Parks, Natural Areas, Trails & Rec./Aquatic Facilities	Recreation/Aquatic/Senior Programming	Public Administration/Planning	Law Enforcement	Fire & Emergency Services	Code Enforcement (ordinances)	Sidewalks, Street Maintenance (includes snow removal)	Library Services	Airport Services	Upgrade of Utilities	Other (please specify)	Total
Q1: City of New Holstein Resident (A)	61.60% 77	38.40% 48	9.60% 12 B	59.20% 74	58.40% 73	8.00% 10	55.20% 69 B	31.20% 39 B	11.20% 14	18.40% 23	8.00% 10 Responses	289.68% 449
Q1: Non-Resident (Town, Other) (B)	66.67% 20	33.33% 10	23.33% 7 A	56.67% 17	73.33% 22	13.33% 4	33.33% 10 A	53.33% 16 A	16.67% 5	13.33% 4	3.33% 1 Responses	74.84% 116
Total Respondents	97	58	19	91	95	14	79	55	19	27	11	155

E. COMMON COMMENTS RECEIVED:




	Please provide any other comments to help us improve the parks and recreational services for the City of New Holstein.	Total
Q1: City of New Holstein Resident	100.00% 63 Responses	85.14% 63
<div> <div>Responses (63)</div> <div>Text Analysis</div> <div>My Categories (0)</div> </div> <div> <div>Showing 19 words and phrases</div> <div> Trees Unacceptable Kiwanis Park Bike New Holstein Golf Course Town Not Accept Aquatic Center Tow Rope Maintain Offered Donations Pool Thank You for Asking Civic Park Service Business Department Children </div> </div>		
Q1: Non-Resident (Town, Other)	100.00% 11 Responses	14.86% 11
Total Respondents	74	74

Q1: Non-Resident (Town, Other)	100.00% 11 Responses	14.86% 11
<div> <div>Responses (11)</div> <div>Text Analysis</div> <div>My Categories (0)</div> </div> <div> <div>Showing 12 words and phrases</div> <div> Town Rope Ice Skating Rink Lights Open Swim Buy Needs Maintain Spending Money Tow Longer Amount </div> </div>		

STATE TRENDS

To effectively provide the right type of recreational activities and facilities, the town needs to better understand broader recreational trends. The following tables from the 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan identify trends in outdoor recreational preferences. Below is a table that represents the trends and activities for the state as a whole:

Table 14: WISCONSIN RECREATION TRENDS

Increasing Demand 	Adventure racing	Both as individual and group activity
	Driving for pleasure	Easy activity for aging baby boomers
	Developed/RV camping	Baby boomers continue to drive demand
	Kayaking	Participants attracted by cheap entry
	Visit a dog park	Urban residents driving demand
	Soccer outdoors	Urban youth driving demand
	BMX biking	X Games popularity may be driving force
	Climbing	Indoor climbing leading to outdoor climbing
	Stand up paddling	Popularity is sweeping the country
	Triathlon	Varying distances allowed for growth
	Off-road vehicle driving	Post-recession growth continues
	Gardening/landscaping	"Grow Local" concept taking hold
Stable Demand 	Walk for Pleasure	Market saturation
	Running or jogging	Gen Y replacing baby boomers
	Water parks	Recession caused growth to slow
	Motor boating	Easy access to resources
	Day hiking	Popular with many generations
	Golf	Time constraints does not allow for growth
	Tent camping	Stable, but growth is illusive
	Snowboarding	May have peaked after 20 years of growth
	Trail running	Stable niche with Gen Y
	View wildlife	Activity spans generations
	Bicycle	Popular with easy access
	Snowshoeing	After large growth, this has stabilized
Decreasing Demand 	Hunting	Generational loss and private access
	Inline skating	6 years of decreasing participation
	Skateboard parks	Youth are free-skating with longboards
	Horseback riding	Recession impact caused decrease
	Softball	Baby boomers leaving the sport
	Downhill skiing	Baby boom generation not being replaced

Source: 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan,
 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, August 2012.

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MAP 3: Park Facilities

Walkability Analysis from Kiwanis Park

City of New Holstein

PARK FACILITIES

Baseball or softball field
 Basketball Court
 Bicycling
 Frisbee Golf
 Fishing Pond
 Hiking Trail
 Ice Skating
 Interpretive Trail
 Open Space / Woods
 Parking

Picnic Area / Open Shelter
 Shelter (enclosed)
 Playground Area
 Restrooms
 Sledding Hill
 Soccer Field
 Swimming
 Tennis Courts
 Volleyball Courts

0.5 radii from Kiwanis Park
 1.0 mile radii from Kiwanis Park
 1.5 mile radii from Kiwanis Park
 Airport
 City Boundary
 City Park
 City Park / Prairie

Parks within a half mile of Kiwanis Park

1

Kiwanis Park

2

Reinecke Memorial Woods

3

Kiwanis Nature Study Area

4

Kiwanis Prairie

Parks within a mile of Kiwanis Park

5

Optimist Park

6

Civic Park

7

Funke Memorial Field

8

Tower Park

9

New Park

Solomon Trail

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Source(s): Calumet County Base data 2016

PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:

Park Type	LOS Mile Radius	People Served			% of Total Pop 3190
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East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission



CHAPTER 5

HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 5: HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2016 COUNTY HEALTH COMPONENTS AND STATISTICS

With obesity rates on the rise, the City of New Holstein's need to promote active communities should be a top priority. From the 2016 Calumet County Health Rankings*, (with 1 being the best), Calumet County is rated #2 overall out of 72 in the state for healthy outcomes (today) and #4 out of 72 for health factors (tomorrow). The statistics were up from 2015 as the County was ranked #3 to #2 for health outcomes and from #5 to #4 for health factors. When compared to the other counties in the state (Table 15), these County Health Rankings illustrate what we know when it comes to what's making people sick or healthy, but understanding the City of New Holstein through the Calumet County's rankings is only one component of improving the community's health. The "Roadmaps to Health" Action Center provides tools to help groups work together to create healthier places to live, learn, work and play. The table below shows a comparison of the surrounding counties with changes from 2015 to 2016. Brown, Manitowoc and Sheboygan have gone down a few steps in their healthy rankings, the rest have increased or remained the same.

Table 15: COUNTY HEALTH OUTCOMES AND FACTORS COMPARISONS, 2015-2016

County	2015		2016		Year Change	
	Health Outcomes (HO)	Health Factors (HF)	Health Outcomes (HO)	Health Factors (HF)	HO	HF
Brown	39	23	34	25	+5	-2
Calumet	3	5	2	4	+1	+1
Fond du Lac	34	20	31	16	+4	+4
Outagamie	23	8	18	8	+5	0
Manitowoc	53	31	42	33	+11	-2
Sheboygan	25	10	26	9	-1	+1
Winnebago	42	19	41	18	+1	+1

Improving community health requires people from multiple fields to work collaboratively on an ongoing cycle of activities. Communities may be at different points in this process.

To enable and encourage the citizens of the City of New Holstein to be physically active, a strengthening of the support and funding for the Parks & Recreation facilities and recreational programming should be looked at. "Park Prescriptions" should be written so to speak to encourage active use and enjoyment of what the City has to offer. Improvements that would positively benefit public health and recreation are maintaining and adding more amenities to the existing Neighborhood and Community Parks to support its



growing population base. Also adding more multi-use trail connections in general would help promote a healthy lifestyle and active living. Careful attention should be given to areas of people with lesser means so they have at least an equal level of opportunity for physical activity. This goes back to the Goal 1, Strategy i of making the facilities ADA accessible. In many large cities, low income neighborhoods can often lack quality recreational programs, playgrounds and parks. They can also be hindered in accessing nearby facilities by physical and land use barriers (i.e. transportation, water corridors and industry).

Continued support with community partnerships such as sport clubs, organizations, non-profits, citizen groups (Kiwanis, Optimist, and Lion's), companies, and other interested parties to develop, fund and operate recreation programs, leagues, and events are key. These partnerships are invaluable to help provide the opportunities for people to be physically active.

Parks, playgrounds, and open spaces provide opportunities for physical activity. However, the presence of facilities is not enough to make sure they are being used for the greatest benefit of all. Factors such as location, accessibility, programming, connectivity, safety and aesthetics all play a role in the use of public facilities. By incorporating natural and design elements that have cultural or homeland meaning, will also help represent minority populations. Investing in consistent/uniform signage that aids people in identifying trails, places to be active, and other rec opportunities, should be considered. Promoting and marketing concepts should be developed along with the funding resources identified such as studies done through the Transform Wisconsin grant program.

Figure 2: Health Outcomes

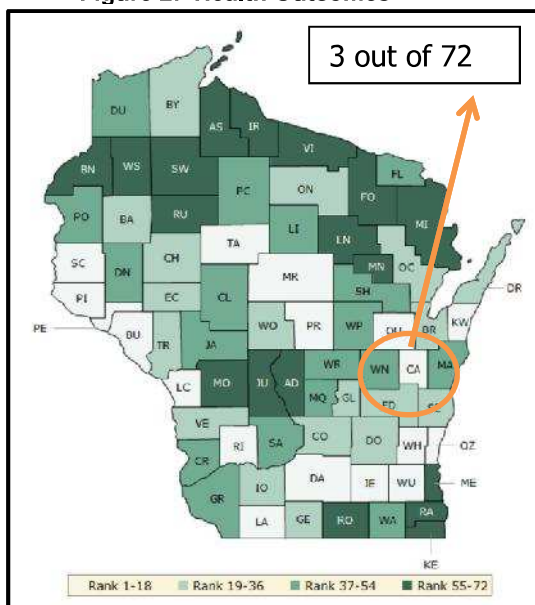
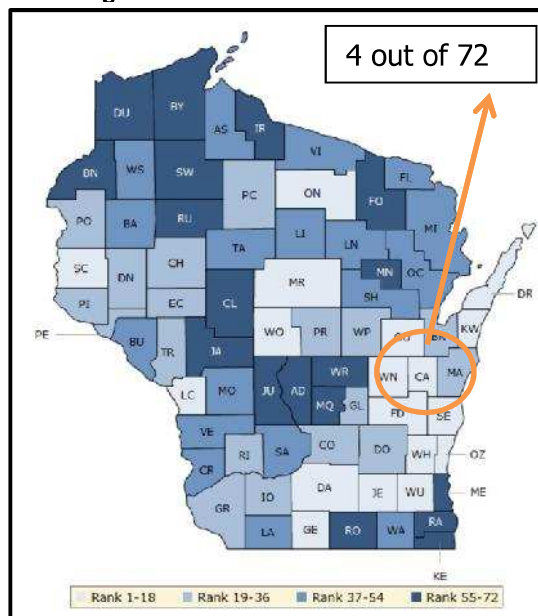


Figure 3: Health Factors



Above are 2 maps that demonstrate where the County stands in the state as compared to the other 72 counties with 1 being the healthiest. Factors such as smoking, obesity rates, drinking excessively, STD's and motor vehicle crashes make up the first map, while outcomes such as premature death, poor to fair health, poor physical days, low birth weight, and poor mental days are shown on the second map. The rankings comparing the rest of the state are as follows:

Multi-modal transportation such as walking, biking, and public transportation can also help enhance the health and overall physical activity of all residents, by improving air quality and the

environment, and reducing overall traffic congestion. Numerous town residents choose to walk, bike, and/or utilize public transportation as a primary means of transportation due to cost of vehicle ownership and maintenance, environmental choice, healthy lifestyle choice, etc. These types of initiatives are recognized at the state, national, and international-level to create safe, convenient, affordable, and fun opportunities for residents to walk, bike, and/or utilize public transportation as a primary means of transportation. Health and safety should be a priority concern to the citizens of the City of New Holstein. Safe Routes to School programs can assist communities and encourage children to walk and bike to school as long as connections are in place and barriers are crossed.

Lastly, according to a publication from the Trust for Public Land, there are 8 ways that parks can improve your overall health:

1. Parks **increase exercise**. People who live closer to parks are shown to exercise more as the opportunity is there and people who regularly use parks get more exercise than people who don't.
2. Most moderate exercise takes place in parks, approximately 12%. Parks are where people get the **kind of exercise** their bodies need most.
3. Parks **reduce stress** and clear the mind. Outdoor areas boost focus and promote relaxation as the term being one with nature implies.
4. A park makeover with **aesthetically pleasing** spaces encourages use and promotes public health habits.
5. A **variety of amenities** can attract different users, i.e. skate parks, basketball & tennis courts, baseball, paths, and therefore encourage fun activities.
6. Dedicated **fitness zone exercise areas** encourage exercise and increase park use. The City of New Holstein just put in workout benches at Fritsch Park where parents can get in reps while watching their kids play on the playground. Body fitness stations are becoming popular to encourage adults to workout.
7. Supervised **activities and programming** maximize a park's public health benefit. Getting people out and moving in a fun active setting is the best medicine.
8. Exercise is one of the cheapest ways to stay healthy. By promoting healthy habits, parks can help **reduce health care costs**.

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CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

As Chapter 4 reflects, the community currently has adequate land for recreational use to accommodate its population, but the City should look at future growth concerns and add parks when new development takes place. To more accurately assess the needs as they relate to the City, the Park, Recreation, and Forestry Commission conducted an analysis of its parks and recreational facilities. The needs they identified focused on specific recreational facilities for additional improvement or expansion based on trends. It was suggested that by adding or upgrading these facilities will help achieve Goal 1 of providing residents with a wide variety of recreational opportunities. (*Chapter 2, Goal 1 states: Adequate Facilities - To establish and maintain a community-wide system of parks, trails, open space and recreation facilities that will provide all residents of the City of New Holstein with adequate facilities.*)

The proposals in this plan are intended to serve as a guide for the future development of park and recreation areas. Although some of the recommendations may not be feasible in the near future, they represent courses of action that should be taken if the opportunity or need arises. Projects that may be feasible for implementation within the next few years are included in the community's five-year action program. These should be reviewed annually by the Park, Recreation, and Forestry Commission to accommodate changing needs of the community. Development of parks and open space should follow the municipality's sustainability policy and industry best practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

General Recommendations

- a. Ensure that active and passive recreational areas and facilities are ADA compliant and meet the various needs of our community.
- b. Redevelopment of parks and open space should follow sustainability and industry best practices.
- c. The city should consider doing an Economic Impact Study Analysis of its parks and recreational programs to show value and what type of tourism dollars are being added to the community and the economy.
- d. Better marketing of program and offerings are needed. Most residents got their information by word of mouth or from social media. (63% and 57% respectively from the survey)
- e. Continue with various club partnerships for joint city sports programs.

Community Parks

Kiwanis Community Park & Aquatic Center 56.2 Acres

- a. Consider keeping the current ice skating rink as green space. (*2016 survey resident request*)
- b. Explore a movie night option at the park to create community and socialism.
- c. Research a pet exercise area in the former ice skating rink bowl. Fencing would have to be added but lighting already exists. (*2016 survey resident request*)



- d. Maintain volleyball court or remove.
- e. Refurbish or remove old playground equipment by the Aquatic Center.
- f. Explore other uses such as an adventure park consisting of a zip line/rope course, mountain bike technical course, parkour/ninja warrior type obstacle course and/or a skate park.
- g. Continue to work with the Lion's Club on improvements to the playground. A Lion based water fountain is currently being planned.
- h. Consider adding lights to the ball diamond, work with the baseball clubs.

Other future plans include: additional parking areas, further development of the nature walk trails and addition of pickle ball to the existing tennis courts.

Neighborhood Parks

Civic Park 4.8 Acres

- a. Develop a master plan for the park looking at current buildings, grandstand, drainage issues, and parking. The Fireman's Picnic is only one aspect of the use of the park on an annual basis. Plan the park for overall users and future implementation. Historic Buildings should be preserved and registered with the National Registry of Historic Buildings if pertinent.
- b. Combine the gazebo and building to the southeast into a concession type structure.
- c. Create an ice rink under the current pavilion.
- d. Continue to update the tree plan for the Ash and other trees within the park to be more proactive with the care and maintenance of the canopy.
- e. Replace the old playground equipment for liability purposes. The swing sets should have only two swings per bay, not three. The city should have indemnity insurance.
- f. Continue with the trail maintenance and drive to the pavilion/grandstand. Address the drainage issues in around the pavilion/grandstand area with drainage tile.



Funke Field 7.9 Acres

- a. Include signage for the field or incorporate with Civic Park.
- b. Leave the green space to the east of the ball diamonds. These can be flexible to accommodate multi-use sporting activities or to allow for events.
- c. Refurbish the three tennis courts - add a basketball court to one



Optimist Park 13.5 Acres

- a. Install the sledding hill tow rope. Winter activities are needed within the park system.
- b. Maintain the landscaping at the park, making it more aesthetically pleasing, i.e. perennials by shelter, sign, and flag pole.
- c. Add a history kiosk of the Optimists in the area and posting programs as well.
- d. Install air conditioning for use in the summer months to increase the rental flexible and add revenue.
- e. Consider a small play structure at the park and/or gravity based slide which could be installed to offer children a play choice.



Mini-Parks

Tower Park 1.2 Acres

- a. Keep as green and open space.

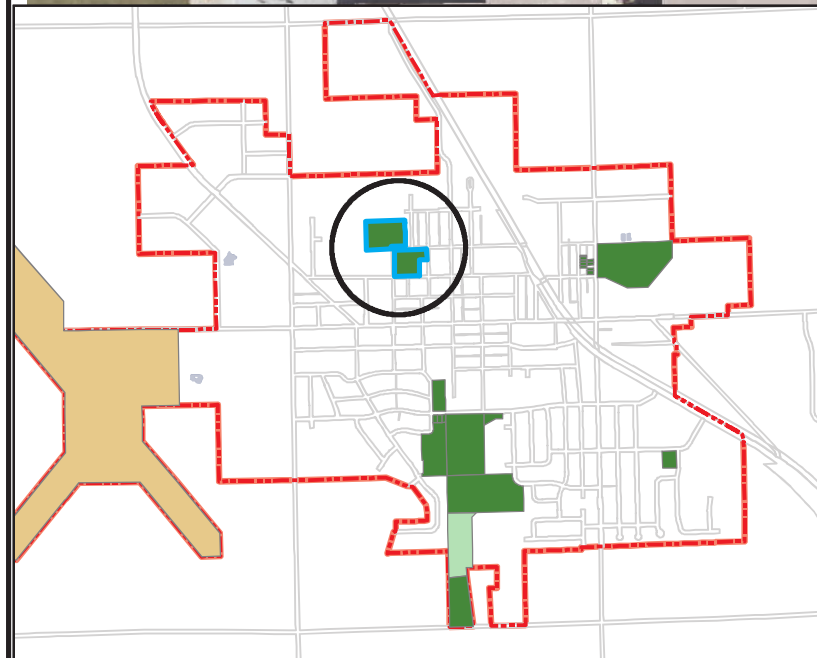
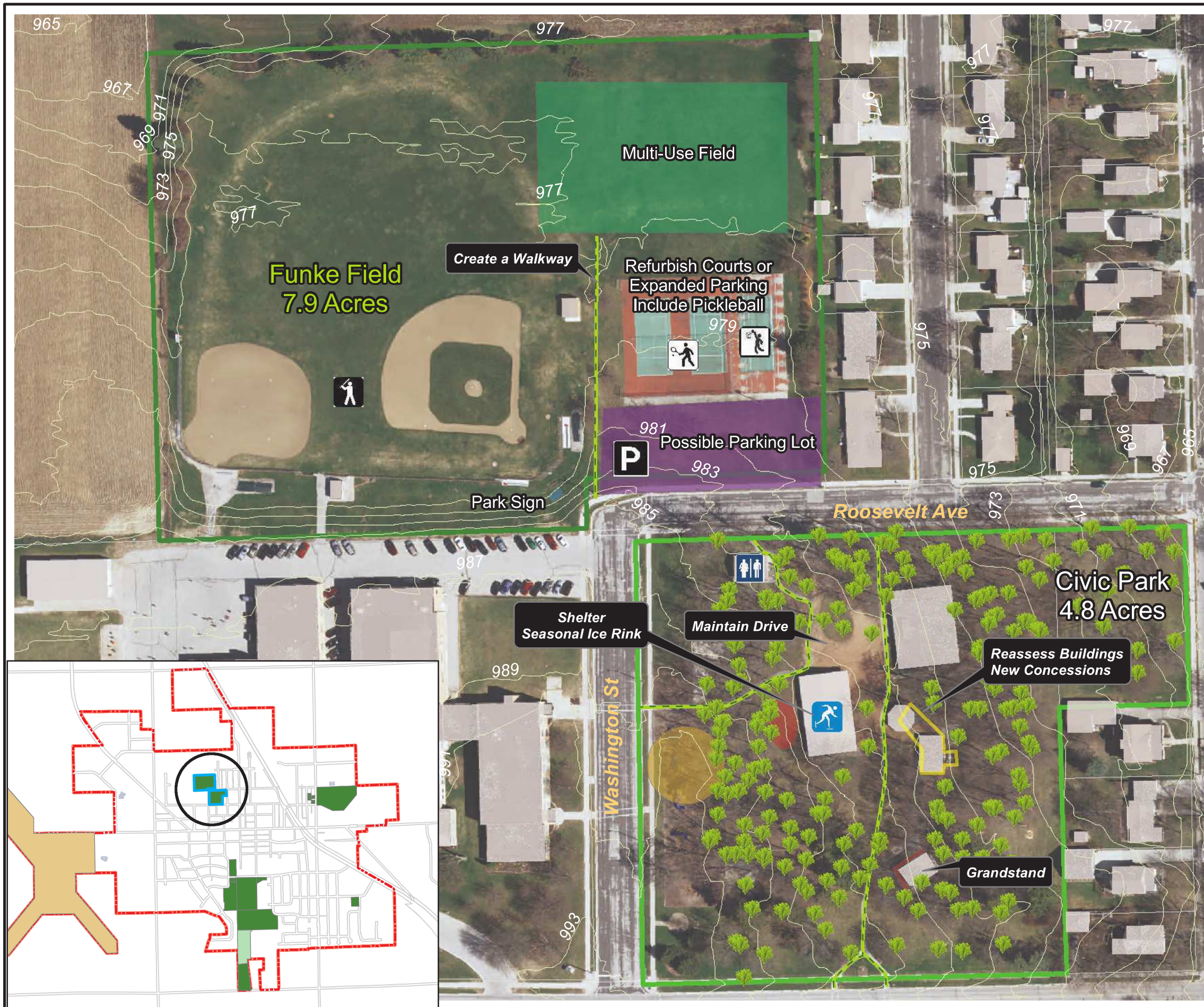
“New Park” / Open Space 1.7 Acres (corner of Jordan Ave and Lisa Lane)

The park should be developed as a long-term goal to provide picnic opportunities for neighborhood residents. Possible projects include:

- a. Picnic equipment should be installed.
- b. Play apparatus should be installed.
- c. A small pavilion should be erected.
- d. Tree planting / landscaping.
- e. Perimeter walking trails
- f. Berms and Rocks
- g. Adult Fitness Workout Stations
- h. Naming of the park once developed with signage.



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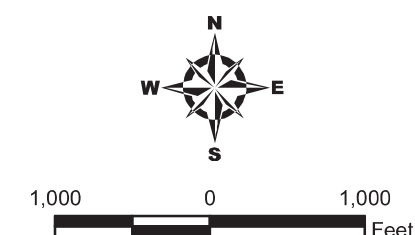
MAP 4

CIVIC PARK / FUNKE FIELD Possible Concept Plan and Recommendations City of New Holstein

Legend

- Trees Canopy*
- Park Trails
- 2' Contours
- Add Funke Field Sign
- Building Restructure
- Drainage Tile
- Multi-Use Field
- Optional Parking Area
- Replace Old Playground
- Buildings

Sources: Calumet County provided the 2017 basemap data and the 2014 aerial photo base.
*Tree canopy survey by ECWRPC 2012.



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PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:



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MAP 5 **KIWANIS PARK** **Proposed Improvements** **City of New Holstein**

56.2 Acres

Legend

- Aquatic Center
- Nature Study Area
- Prairie Area
- Park Boundary
- City Boundary
- Trails



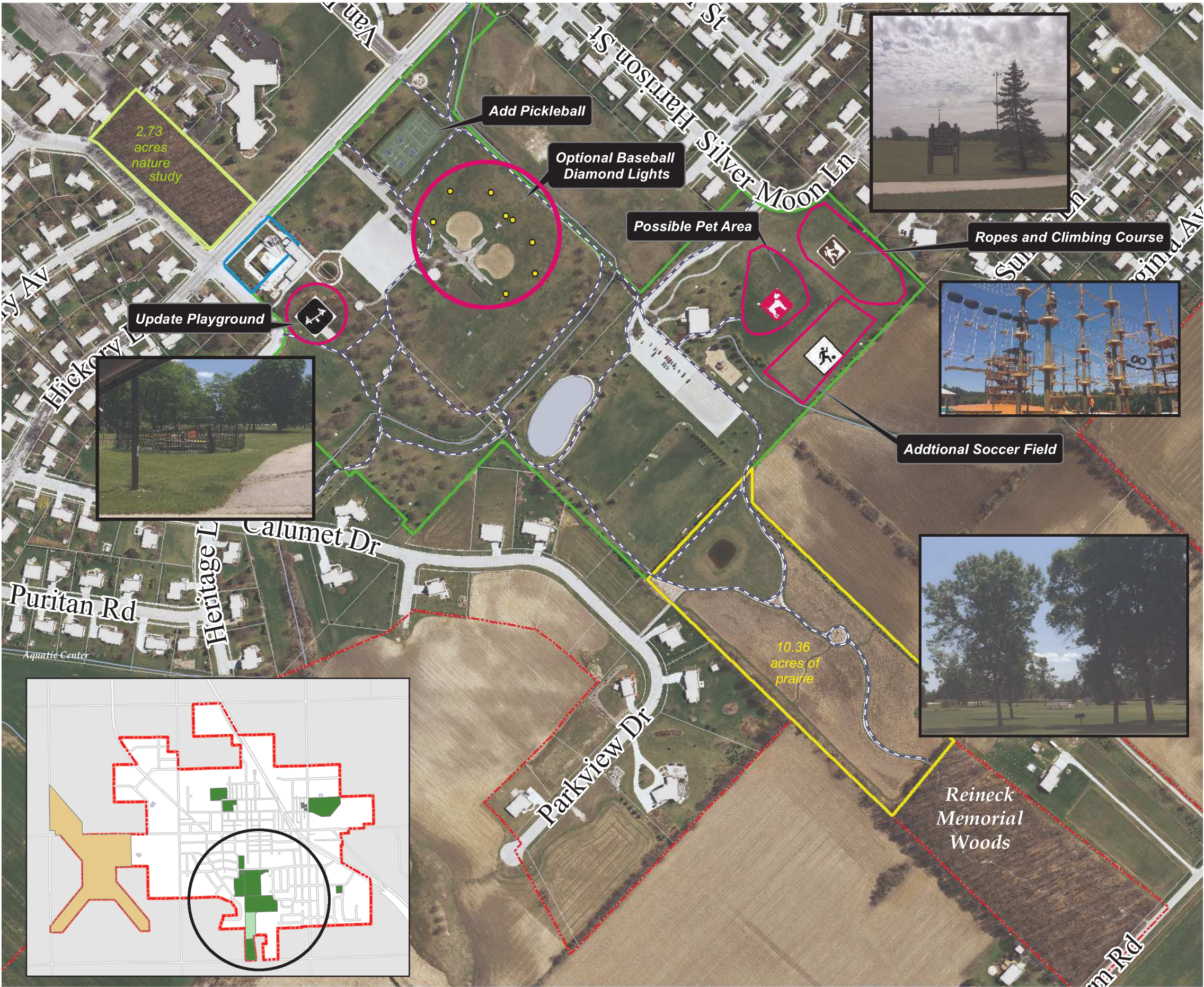
Sources: Calumet County provided the 2016 basemap data and the 2015 aerial photo base. Park photos taken by ECWRPC, May, 2016.



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MAP 6 **OPTIMIST PARK** **Optional Improvements** **City of New Holstein**

13.5 Acres Optimist
 1.2 Acres Tower

Legend

-  Streams
-  AC in Shelter
-  Parking
-  Ropes Course
-  Sledding Hill
-  Playground
-  2' Contours
-  Structures
-  Parcels

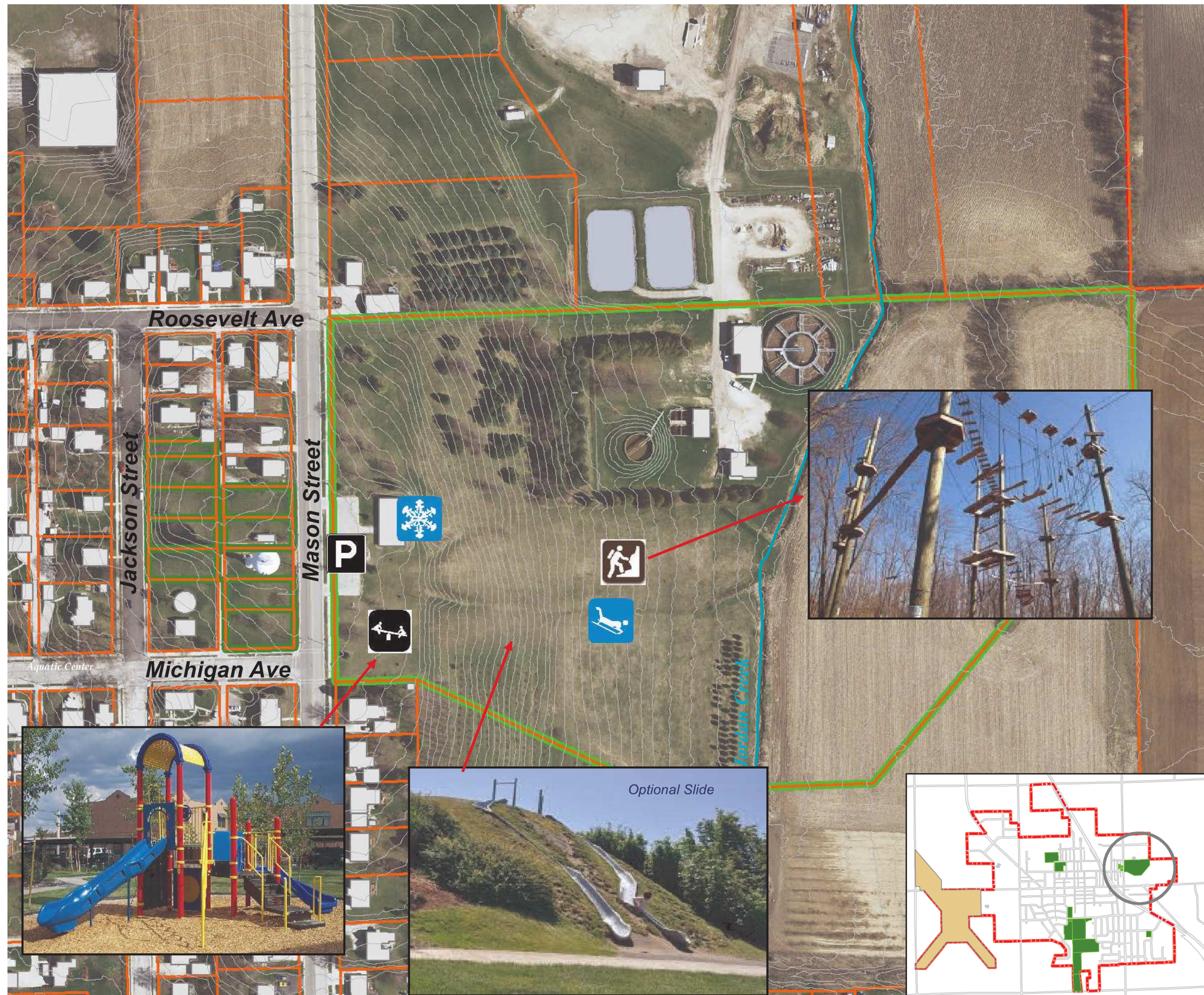
Sources: Calumet County provided the 2016 basemap data and the 2015 aerial photo base. Park photos taken by ECWRPC, May, 2016.



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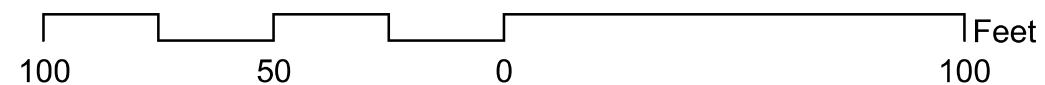
Back of Map 6



MAP 7 **2 ACRE** **"NEW PARK"**

Sources: Calumet County provided the 2016 basemap data and the 2015 aerial photo base.
 Park photos taken by ECWRPC, May, 2016.

Proposed Park Concept - Nature Based



1.7 Acres

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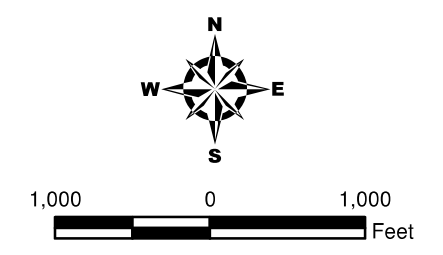
PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:



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MAP 8 **Concept Plan** **Kiwanis Prairie Park** **City of New Holstein**

- Natural Play Area →
- Tee Pee
 - Climbing Stumps
 - Boulders
 - Bird Houses
 - Look Out Tower
 - Log Climbers
 - Nest Hideout
 - Stepping Stones



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PREPARED APRIL 2017 BY:



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Special Facilities (Maintenance)

Kiwanis Prairie 10.36 Acres

- a. The City should work with the County on establishing an invasive species control plan for the prairie.
<http://www.calumetinvasivespecies.com/>
- b. The prairie should add a sensory area to draw children to the plantings. A natural play area with logs, rocks, eagles nest, tee pee hideout and tower could be constructed along with benches and birdhouses. (Map 8)



Kiwanis Park Nature Study Area 2.7 Acres

- a. Develop a trail system and identify and eradicate invasive species such as Buckthorn, Purple Loosestrife, Canadian Thistle, Honey Suckle, White Sweet Clover, and Mustard Weed should any exist.

Reineck Memorial Woods 7.3 Acres

- a. Identify and eradicate invasive species such as Buckthorn, Purple Loosestrife, Canadian Thistle, and Mustard Weed should any exist.
- b. Keep trails clear of debris and branches, mainly Honeysuckle.



Solomon Trail

Development of an off-road trail in the right-of-way along the south side Highway 32/57 between New Holstein and Kiel, the trail provides a convenient and safe link for bicyclists and pedestrians between the two communities. The City should integrate some of its recreational programming with that offered by the City of Kiel. The new 2-acre park off of Jordan Ave should be a destination and hub for a stopping point along the trail.



The City should partner with Calumet County on the planning of the Calumet County connection of the Interurban Trail. The goal of the Interurban Trail is to connect Chicago and Green Bay through a network of multiple use trails. However, missing trail connections exist in Calumet and Sheboygan Counties. In order for Calumet County to complete its segment of the trail, a trail would need to be installed connecting the Solomon and Fox River State Trails. While on a large scale, this trail will connect Chicago and Green Bay on a smaller scale, it will connect Kiel, New Holstein, Chilton and Hilbert. *(City of New Holstein 2030 Comprehensive Plan 2007)*

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF RESOURCES:

Trail Signage and Safety

Steps should be taken to ensure that adequate signage is available to direct trail users to New Holstein's various parks and possibly offer safe routes for children to nearby schools. The WisDOT has granting opportunities such as the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program and the Transportation Map-21 Program funds are available to assist in this development and should be researched.

New Facilities

The City should pursue a possible site for a dog park facility. This was noted of some interest by residents who completed the parks survey and the public forum. A possible alternate location (besides Kiwanis Park) for the site could be the old city landfill north of Monroe Street. A fenced in facility away from residents should be considered when looking for a site.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Tree Preservation Ordinance

The city should consider adopting a tree preservation ordinance. Such an ordinance would aid in choosing areas of dedication for parks. Civic Park has trees that have been there since the City's inception and create a historic reference. As stated in the last section, active recreation parks should be located next to environmentally sensitive areas. Additionally, this ordinance would protect the aesthetics and character which trees provide to a community. Trees have also been proven to add economic value to residents in reduced cooling costs, increased property value, and ecological benefits of reduced pollutants. (These properties are further described in the Introduction). Added economic benefits can be obtained by being designated a Tree City USA by The National Arbor Day Foundation which the City has been a member of for the last 14 years. In some cases preferential status is assigned to municipalities that are designated a *Tree City* when applying for grants. The tree plan that is in place gives a somewhat proactive view (3 stars from the survey) to support the canopy but more education and marketing to residents is needed to promote the necessity.

Tree preservation ordinances are directed at preserving native and historical trees or providing provisions for replacement of trees should removal be necessary on public and private property. This type of ordinance is usually enacted during the land development (e.g. Site Plan Review, Subdivision/Land Division) process. In the preservation portion of the ordinance, certain species of trees or trees of a certain size are preserved. Should

these trees be removed, the replacement portion of the ordinance is enacted.

Replacement of trees can be governed by:

- sliding scales;
- percentage replacement;
- off-site reforestation;
- flexible no-net loss formulas

SPECIAL ISSUES AND PROGRAMS

City and School Cooperation

School Districts are important entities in the community's open and recreation space. Combined planning is instrumental to secure adequate facilities which are maintained well for use of the entire community. Shared planning efforts may assist in developing the number of active recreation spaces, maintenance responsibilities and costs, as well as cooperation of use and operations of all facilities. Open communication and utilizing all available land and resources will continue to provide the community positive results for active recreational lands.

Private Sector Cooperation

Due to current funding constraints on municipal governments throughout the State of Wisconsin, the private sector and user groups are beginning to assist in park development and ongoing site maintenance. User groups, such as the Lion's Club, Kiwanis, and the Optimists have established relationships with New Holstein in assisting park facility donation practices. The City needs to continue this open communication as well as developing on-going agreements which allow user groups to assist in funding or providing "in-kind" funding for the development and maintenance of athletic fields and areas they are directly using. Contacting private businesses within the city would also be advantageous for funding resources and sponsorships.

Shared-Use Parks¹

Park development, improvement and maintenance are costly and especially difficult with shrinking budgets. This plan incorporates several joint park developments with neighboring communities. Parks should and do serve everyone and not just the individuals that live within your community. The development of parks with neighboring communities will spread these costs out to two or more communities and provide a park that serves residents in adjacent communities. Residents are unaware of municipal boundaries and these possibilities should be explored.

Maintenance and Upkeep

Inspection of park and recreation facilities indicated that City facilities are well-maintained. Well-maintained park areas not only protect public investment, but insure safety. Park staff should continue to provide services, which adequately operate and maintain park and recreation areas

¹ <http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/resources/wisconsin-school-district-resources-recreational-use-school-property>

and facilities. To ensure continued excellence in park maintenance, the following policies should continue to be implemented:

- Provide routine maintenance and cleanliness for all facilities.
- Provide for non-recurring maintenance needs, repairs and replacements.
- Annually inspect all facilities for safety and maintenance needs.
- Appropriate funds to meet the needs for proper maintenance.
- Maintain facilities to meet the standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Develop athletic field maintenance programs when needed to meet the State NR-151 Regulations. Nutrient Management Plans control the amount of fertilizer, runoff created, etc. These are required if 5 acres or more of turf exists. Kiwanis Park currently has 4.5 acres so if more ball fields are added a plan would have to be in place.
- Encourage park staff to attend training conferences to continuing education opportunities.
- Set standards for mowing heights and frequency.
- Set standards for infield maintenance, “lip” reduction, etc.
- Set standards for removal of a field for use based on safety concerns and field conditions.
- Develop a list of when events should be cancelled and who makes the call.
- Complete and document monthly playground inspections.
- Consider the possibility of contracting out maintenance work to relieve burden of current staff. This would save the City funds to hire full-time workers and pay benefits as well. This would also free up the budget of equipment costs as well.



CHAPTER 7

ACTION PROGRAM

CHAPTER 7: ACTION PROGRAM

FIVE YEAR ACTION PROGRAM, 2017-2021+

The projects listed below in Table 16, comprise the action program set forth by the City of New Holstein Park, Recreation, & Forestry Commission and Common Council for implementation during the next five years and beyond. This action program is based on priority level by year to serve as a guide in planning for future facilities. These were formulated to see where the community should be expending its resources from 2017-2021 and beyond. This will also assist service clubs and organizations to select potential park improvement projects if so inclined. As updates and development nears, more costs should be researched to assist in project budgeting and be included within the estimated Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

Many of the projects identified in the action program are potential candidates for receiving cost sharing monies available through the WDNR, WisDOT, etc., (Appendix C) while others could be developed through the efforts and/or monetary support of volunteers and community organizations.

This plan works to develop and manage a working system of park and recreational facilities for the City of New Holstein. It has been prepared to respond to expressed desires from its residents and to conform to the comprehensive plan as accepted standards for provision of facilities. It provides the basic information and direction for future actions but considerable work remains to implement the proposals. Appendix B represents comments from the public at the forum meeting as possible wish list options.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The following section provides a plan for implementing the recommendations over the next five-year period. Cost estimates are provided to assist the City in preparing for funding.

A 4% inflationary factor has been built into the capital improvement plan. The estimates provided are for the total cost of the project, and do not take into account any potential funding assistance, even though some projects may qualify for grant funding but usually a match is required.

Project Priority

In order to provide a concise action plan for the recommended projects, a priority year for each project was established with input from the Park, Recreation, and Forestry Commission. Ultimately the priority and the dollar amounts spent on each project will be decided by the City Council on a project by project basis. These are estimates established based on 2017 costs. A 4% inflation factor could exist by 2021.

TABLE 16: Five - Year Action Plan

Needed Now 2017-18, Short-Term 2019, Long Term 2020-21+

**From survey/public forum - residents recommendations and needs.*

	Estimated Cost	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
Kiwanis Park						
Ball Diamond Lights* (more if LED)	\$60,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000
Movie Night Program* (Annually)	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000
Pet Exercise Area* (Fencing)	\$8,000		\$4,000	\$4,000		
Optional Obstacle Course	\$12,000				\$6,000	\$6,000
Prairie Park Children's Play Area	\$15,000		\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Subtotal	\$96,000	\$13,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$24,000	\$12,000
	Estimated Cost	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Civic Park						
Replace old playground equipment*	\$14,000		\$7,000		\$7,000	
New concessions building (fire dept.)	\$100,000					
Ice Rink Creation	\$1000	\$1000				
Subtotal	\$15,000	\$1000	\$7,000		\$7,000	
	Estimated Cost	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Funke Field						
Refurbish Tennis Courts*	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Add Park Signage for the Field	\$1,000	\$1,000				
Soccer Field Goals	\$6,000					\$6,000
Basketball Court	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000		
Subtotal	\$37,000	\$11,000	\$15,000	\$5,000		\$6,000
	Estimated Cost	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Optimist Park						
Tow Rope Installation	\$106,883	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000
Landscaping	\$2,000	\$2,000				
History Kiosk	\$750	\$2,000				
Playground	\$9,000		\$9,000			
Subtotal	\$118,633	\$26,000	\$31,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000
	Estimated Cost	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
New 2 Acre Park						
Play Structure	\$25,000				\$15,000	\$10,000
Berms and Rocks	\$5,000				\$5,000	
Trees	\$18,000				\$9,000	\$9,000
Gazebo Structure 20'x20'	\$20,800					\$20,800
Outdoor Fitness Equipment	\$14,274					\$14,274
Subtotal	\$83,074				\$29,000	\$44,074

All costs in the CIP are preliminary and should be used as a guide for future park improvements. Funds may be earmarked for specific projects and don't currently reflect money that the city is spending or going to spend. The CIP shows a phased in approach and is based on public input and what could possibly be earmarked for the future. Planning will go well beyond the five year requirements based on income opportunities and what amenities are chosen. A total of just under \$500,000 is listed for park improvements.

TABLE 17: Summary by Year

Summary Totals by Year				
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
\$51,000	\$75,000	\$49,000	\$82,000	\$202,074
Five Year Capital Improvement Total = \$459,074				

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CHAPTER 8

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION

RESOLUTION NO. 1364
OF THE CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN

**A RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION
PLAN 2017-2021**

WHEREAS, the City of New Holstein has requested that the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission provide assistance in updating its comprehensive open space and recreation plan, and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is intended to serve as an ancillary component of the City's Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of New Holstein Park, Recreation, and Forestry Commission and East Central Planning have worked closely to encourage active public participation in the preparation of this plan; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the plan is required for the City of New Holstein to become eligible for cost sharing aid programs administered by the State of Wisconsin.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NEW HOLSTEIN COMMON COUNCIL THAT:

the **City of New Holstein Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan** be adopted as the approved recreation plan for the City of New Holstein.

The foregoing Resolution No. 1364 was introduced and its adoption moved by Alderperson Konkle, seconded by Alderperson Woelfel.

Upon a roll call of votes thereon, the results were as follows:

Votes Cast: 5

Votes Aye: 5

Votes Nay: 0

Mayor Dianne Reese declared Resolution No. 1364 adopted, approved, and signed the same this 17th day of May, 2017.


Dianne K. Reese, Mayor

COUNTERSIGNED:


Cassandra E. Langenfeld, City Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer

EAST CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Jerry Erdmann, Chair
David Albrecht, Vice-Chair
Eric Fowle, Secretary-Treasurer

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