

Chapter 7 – Natural and Cultural Resources

7.1 Natural and Cultural Resources

The following section details some of the important natural resources in the Town and Dane County. The information comes from a variety of resources including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Dane County Land and Water Conservation Department and Wisconsin Historical Society. Information on parks is also listed in the Chapter on Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter 5). Several other relevant plans exist and should be consulted for additional information:

1. The Dane County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (www.countyofdane.com/lwrd/)
This plan identifies goals, objectives and actions to implement through year 2018, through partnerships with agencies, landowners, watershed and groups, and citizens. The Sugar River Basin, of which the Town of Verona is part, is covered by the Dane County Land and Water Resource Management Plan. Six overall goals were identified and are listed below:
 - Maintain agricultural lands for long-term production
 - Manage crop nutrients in an economic and environmentally sound manner
 - Protect and enhance in-stream, riparian, wetland, and upland habitat
 - Protect and improve the quality of groundwater in Dane County
 - Implement all applicable Dane County erosion and stormwater management (ECSM) policies and programs throughout the County
 - Partner with and involve citizens on soil and water conservation initiatives in rural and urban areas
2. The Wisconsin DNR Land Legacy Report, (dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/landlegacy/)
3. The Wisconsin State Natural Areas Program Sugar River Wetlands Summary (dnr.wi.gov/topic/Lands/naturalareas/index.asp?SNA=299)
4. The Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan (2018-2013) (parks-lwrd.countyofdane.com/Information/Planning-Development/Parks-Open-Space-Plan)

Natural Resources

The Town of Verona contains several natural areas and important features (Map 7.1):

Jackson Madison School Forest (Fritz Rd): This 307-acre, primarily wooded area is located on an unglaciated, hilly terrain in Southwestern part of the Town. Within this Forest is the Olson Oak Wood State Natural Area (No. 157), which is a southern dry forest with remnants of pre-settlement days. Additionally, the area contains the Jerome Jones Pine Plantation and a prairie. Nearly, 300 species of vascular plants can be found in the area and 40 species of birds use this area as a breeding site. This includes four state-threatened species: Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*), and Kentucky (*Oporornis formosus*), cerulean (*Dendroica cerulea*), and hooded warblers (*Wilsonia citrina*).

Scheidegger Forest County Park (Range Trail): This 80-acre managed forest is a woods of primarily Oak and Hickory. This park offers a mile-long hiking trail, a reservable shelter, restroom and drinking fountain. Local wood was used to construct the shelter, kiosk, and bathroom.

Prairie Moraine County Park (HWY BP): This 160-acre park features the Johnstown Moraine and a portion of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail. A scenic view from the crest of moraine offers an opportunity to see a restored oak savanna and surrounding landscape. Part of the park (half) is an off-leash dog exercise area.

Badger Prairie County Park (HWY BP and US HWY 151): This park is east of the City of Verona and has a shelter, play fields, mountain bike trail, a playground, an eight-acre dog exercise area, a large restored tall grass prairie and an aero-model field. It provides access to the Military Ridge State Trail and the Ice Age National Scenic Trail.

Sugar River Watershed: The Sugar River is part of the Sugar-Pecatonica River basin which drains approximately 1,860 square miles in southwestern Wisconsin. The Sugar River flows into the Pecatonica River 5 miles south of the State line in Illinois. The Pecatonica joins the Rock River flowing towards the Mississippi. The Upper Sugar River Watershed Association (uppersugar.org) provides leadership for programs to improve the watershed. The upper Sugar River watershed includes drainage for 109,404 acres and 115 stream miles. The Association has completed a plan, and has begun implementing the plan for fighting invasive aquatic species (<http://usrwa.org/wp-content/uploads/USREWA-AIS-Strategic-Plan-February-2014.pdf>). The Sugar River is a main factor in determining the rural character of the Town and as such all efforts should be made to preserve this natural resource. Currently, it is used for recreation including boating and fishing.



Long-term, cumulative effects of urbanization on water quality and in-stream habitat of the upper reaches of the Sugar River are a major concern of DNR staff. The tools and responsibility for addressing long-term management of Sugar River water quality rests with Dane County and the municipalities in the watershed. It is conceivable that if the present rapid urban growth in this area continues unchecked, water quality, fisheries and in-stream habitat may be significantly degraded as a result of lowered groundwater base flow to the river.

The entire stretch of the Sugar River within this watershed is classified as Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW) under the State's anti-degradation rules, NR 102 and NR 207.

Badger Mill Creek Watershed: Badger Mill Creek is a tributary to the Sugar River near Verona. The perennial reach of the stream begins in a wetland west of Goose Lake between Madison and Verona. At one time, water quality in the creek was rated poor due to inadequately treated municipal and industrial wastewater discharged to it. Currently, high quality waste water from the Nine Springs Treatment facility is discharged in to the Creek to maintain water levels. As a result, water quality and in-stream habitat have improved. The stream has been reclassified from supporting a limited forage fishery to supporting a warm water forage fishery (Marshall, 1989). Trout have been found in the stream below Verona. However, the DNR recently added Badger Mill Creek to its Impaired Waters List due to phosphorus pollution. New Zealand mudsnails, an invasive species, have been found in Badger Mill Creek. Efforts to slow the spread of these snails must be maintained. Stormwater planning for this area should include addressing reduction of peak runoff rates from existing developed areas as well as keeping runoff rates from future developments at the State approved rate. Developers will be encouraged to exceed the State standards.

Sugar River Wetlands State Natural Area: Sugar River Wetlands (No. 299), designated in 1996 as a significant natural area, covers approximately 266 acres within the Upper Sugar River Watershed. The wetlands contain the most diverse fishery within the southern portion of State and harbors numerous rare plant and animal species. (<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Lands/naturalareas/index.asp?SNA=299>)

Ice Age National Scenic Trail Corridor: The Johnstown Moraine runs from the Northwest to the Southeast of the Town of Verona. There are seven miles of completed trail in this corridor. Parts of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail exist along this moraine but two gaps remain. One of these gaps runs from the corner of Mid Town Rd and Shady Oak Lane and along the moraine to Woods Rd on the east. This part of the moraine has some of the most spectacular glacial terrain in the Town. The glacier left behind kettle holes and Richardson's cave. A wooded parcel on Woods Rd is being purchased in 2018 to add to the trail in this area. The other area where a gap exists is from the Prairie Moraine County Park southeast along the moraine to Sunset Rd. In 2018, the Town approved a subdivision, Deer Haven Estates, which will provide a significant addition to filling this gap. The City of Verona and the Town of Verona have made a commitment to work towards completing the Ice Age National Scenic Trail in their jurisdictions.



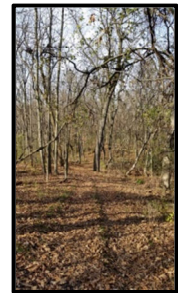
Military Ridge Trail: This is a 40-mile trail in Iowa and Dane counties that connects Dodgeville and Madison by way of the 1855 military road. Much of the trail uses the former Chicago and North Western Railroad corridor. The trail enters the Town near the northwest corner at HWY PD and passes through the City of Verona before going towards the Goose Lake area and into Fitchburg and then Madison, where it connects with the Capital City State Trail.



Goose Lake: This is a shallow 12-acre lake with low water quality in the northeast section of the Town between HWY 151 and Fitchrona Rd.

Richardson's Cave: This cave is on private property in the northern part of the Town.

Johnstown Moraine: This terminal moraine represents the maximum advance of the last glacier that started to melt away about 15,000 years ago. Moraines are ridges pushed up by rock and soil moved by the mass of ice. At the edge of the glacier this mass of rock and soil would be deposited. It is estimated that the glacier was about 80 ft thick at its edge and over 500 feet thick over Madison. (www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC3XW8T_johnstown-moraine-at-prairie-moraine-county-park?guid=c0511f74-c0be-43e4-84e6-a2e380c7050e).



Savanna Oak Prairie (PD-Timber lane): This restored oak savanna prairie is on private land, but available for public viewing.

Falk-Wells Sugar River Wildlife Area: This 375-acre wildlife area is open to the public for hunting (all types), and other activities such as fishing, hiking, canoeing, kayaking and cross country skiing.

Leopold-Riley Game Cooperative: A portion of this 1,800-acre hunting cooperative lies in the Town of Verona. This project area seeks to preserve the remaining natural resources and rural landscape within the original boundary designated by the noted conservationist Aldo Leopold. (<http://faculty.nelson.wisc.edu/silbernagel/docs/silb-and-silb03wimag.pdf>)

Sugar River Natural Resource Area: Dane County has acquired 60 acres in 2018 just west of HWY 69 on the Zeigler farm.

Natural Resource Concerns

Groundwater

Groundwater is the only source of drinking water in the Town of Verona. It is a critical resource, not only because it is used by residents as their source of water, but also because rivers, streams, and other surface water depends on it for recharge. Groundwater contamination is most likely to occur where fractured bedrock is near ground surface, or where only a thin layer of soil separates the ground surface from the water table. According to the WIDNR Susceptibility to Groundwater Contamination Map (not pictured), the land in the Town of Verona generally ranks medium to low for susceptibility to groundwater contamination. Groundwater can be contaminated through both point and non-point source pollution (NPS). The most common NPS pollutants are sediment (erosion, construction) and nutrients (farming, lawn care). Areas that are most susceptible to contaminating groundwater by NPS pollution include:

- An area within 250 ft of a private well
- An area within the Shoreland Zone (300 ft from streams, 1,000 ft from rivers and lakes)
- An area within a delineated wetland or floodplain
- An area where the soil depth to groundwater or bedrock is less than 2 feet
- An area where there is an open gravel pit

Ground water quality can be impacted by excessive use of road salt, fertilizers and pesticides, poor management of animal wastes and failure of septic systems.

Stream Corridors

The majority of the Town of Verona is within the Upper Sugar River Watershed with small portions in the West Branch Sugar River Watershed. Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District discharges treated wastewater into Badger Mill Creek in the town of Verona. Mt. Horeb also discharges into the Sugar River (west branch).



A major water resource concern is the diversion of groundwater from the Sugar River basin to the Lower Rock River basin. This is the result of the City of Madison groundwater pumpage on the City's southwest side for public water supply and subsequent treatment of wastewater at Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District Nine Springs facility. A regional

groundwater study, The Badger Mill Creek effluent return project (1993), (Summarized in Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District Collection System Evaluation 2008) found that groundwater needed to be replenished. Since 1998, 3 million gallons have been put back in Badger Mill Creek every day. In 2008 Montgomery and Associates authored a major report titled Resource Assessment and Development Analysis for the Upper Sugar River and Badger Mill Creek Southwest of Verona, which gave guidelines for development in this area.

Floodplains

Floods are Wisconsin's most common natural disaster and therefore require sound land use plans to minimize their effects. Benefits of floodplain management are the reduction and filtration of sediments into area surface waters, storage of floodwaters during regional storms, habitat for fish and wildlife, and reductions in direct and indirect costs due to floods (see Map 9.5 for 100-year flood plain). Section

87.30, Wis. Stats., requires that each county, city, village and town shall zone, by ordinance, all lands subject to flooding. Chapter NR 116 of Wis. Admin. Code requires all communities to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances within their respective jurisdictions to regulate all floodplains where serious flood damage may occur.

Wetlands

As is the case statewide, Dane County has experienced a decline in the number and quality of wetlands. The WIDNR recommends that wetlands within the Upper Sugar River Watershed (the Planning Area's main watershed) should be protected because only a small percentage of the wetlands in this region are of high quality (see Map 9.5).

Wetlands are not conducive to residential, commercial, or industrial development. Generally, these limitations are due to the erosive character, high compressibility and instability, low bearing capacity, and high shrink-swell potential of wetland soils, as well as the associated high water table. If these limitations are ignored in land use planning and development, these limitations may result in flooding, wet basements, unstable foundations, failing pavement, and excessive infiltration of clear water into sanitary sewers.

Over 50% of the county's wetlands have been drained and are no longer a component part of the natural ecosystem. Approximately 36,000 acres were reported lost between 1901 and 1936. Between 1939 and 1961 the Wisconsin Conservation Department listed 22,678 wetland acres lost. Recent estimates using GIS indicate a total loss of 66,728 acres, or 56% of the original wetland acreage.

Recognizing the important natural functions of wetlands, continued efforts should be made to protect these areas by discouraging costly, both in monetary and environmental terms, wetland draining, filling, and urbanization.

Threatened or Endangered Species

While the conservation of plants, animals and their habitat should be considered for all species, this is particularly important for rare or declining species. The presence of one or more rare species and natural communities in an area can be an indication of an area's ecological importance and should prompt attention to conservation and restoration needs.

Both the state and federal governments prepare their own separate lists of such plant and animal species but do so working in cooperation with one another. The WI-DNR's Endangered Resources Bureau monitors endangered, threatened, and special concern species and maintains the State's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) database (see App. 7.1) , and these data are exempt from the open records law due to their sensitive nature.

Forests and Woodlands

Under good management woodlands can serve a variety of beneficial functions. In addition to contributing to clean air and water and regulating surface water runoff, the woodlands contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of plant and animal life in association with human life. Woodlands should be maintained for their total values: for scenery, wildlife habitat, open space, education, recreation, and air and water quality protection.

The pre-settlement vegetation was predominantly oak opening in both the glaciated and unglaciated regions of the Town. Oak openings differ from oak woods in that the trees are rather widely and evenly spaced so that sufficient sunlight reaches the ground to sustain the undergrowth of prairie grasses and forbs. Following settlement of the area, fires were largely suppressed allowing woody plants to invade the oak openings to eventually form oak woods. Recognizing the important natural functions of oak openings, continued efforts should be made to protect these areas.

Woodlands are present throughout the Town. Most wooded areas are small (< 40 acres), however, there are notable exceptions: Jackson Madison School Forest, Scheidegger Forest County Park, Prairie Moraine County Park, and sections of the Johnstown Moraine. Wooded areas contribute to the rural nature of the Town.

Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

There are no known metallic mineral resource deposits in the Town. However, there are dolomite stone quarries and gravel quarries in the Town. The active quarrying sites are on the Southwest corner of Highway PD and Northern Lights and another at Highway 69 and Riverside Road. The site on Highway 69 has been on the east side of the road, but is moving to the west side. There are no approved but inactive quarry sites in the Town of Verona. Because of the glacial geology of the Town, there are known aggregate deposits in the flood plain outwash from the Wisconsin Glacier. Additional hard dolomite stone underlines hills in the Town. When active quarries are exhausted, the sites need to be reclaimed, which should be consistent with land use goals for the Town.

7.2 Cultural Resource Inventory

The following section details some of the important cultural resources in the Town of Verona. Future planning within the community should minimize the effects on important cultural resources in order to preserve the character of the community. A historical sketch of the Township's beginnings is in Chapter I.

Historical Resources

There are currently 69 CLGs (Certified Local Government) in the State of Wisconsin, including eight in Dane County (Mazomanie, Middleton, Madison, Fitchburg, Stoughton, Oregon, Town of Perry, and Westport). A CLG community is eligible for matching grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund, for use of the Wisconsin Historic Building Code and for review the National Register of Historic Places. The Town of Verona is not a CLG community.

Wisconsin Historical Markers identify, commemorate and honor the important people, places, and events that have contributed to the state's heritage. There are no State historical markers within the Town of Verona. There are no places in the Town listed on the *State and National Register of Historic Places*.

The Archaeological Site and Cemeteries Inventory (ASI) is a collection of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites throughout Wisconsin. As of 2016, 76 archaeological sites and cemeteries have been listed for the Town (App. 7.2). Specific ASI information is confidential and is not subject to Wisconsin's open records law (Wis. Stats. §§ 44.48 and 157.70). This includes 17 cemetery or burial sites that need to be protected during any development project.

Historic Farmsteads: In December 2015, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management staff conducted a field survey of the Town to identify the finest representative historic farmsteads. The following three sites were identified:

Beat-Erfurth-Goth Farmstead (aka William Beat House, c. 1848), 7621 Marsh View Rd – This farmstead includes six historic resources including a house (AHI# 4620), bank barn (AHI# 200721), animal barn (AHI # 23013), cottage (AHI # 230714), wire silo (AHI# 230716) and Machine shed (AHI# 230715).

Herman Blumke Farmstead, c. 1920-1930, 7153 CTH PD –This farmstead has seven resource structures including a house (AHI# 230718), dairy barn (AHI# 230719), hog house (AHI# 230720), poultry house (AHI# 230721), machine shed (AHI# 230722), garage (AHI# 230723), and shed (AHI# 230724).

Zink-Roethlisberger Farmstead, c. 1890, 1911, 1947), 7461 Valley Road – This farmstead has eight structures of interest including a house (AHI# 230725), dairy barn (AHI# 230726), garage (AHI# 230727), corn crib (AHI# 230728), chicken coop (AHI# 230729), two outbuildings (AHI# 230730 and AHI# 230731), and a freestanding silo (AHI# 230732).

Records were created or updated for these farmsteads and digital images were reported to Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office. A plat map from the 1950s that included farm dwelling is included in Appendix 7.3.

7.3 Issues and Opportunities

Issues:

1. Annexation and development pressures will conflict with the preservation of natural and cultural resources for future generations.
2. Completion of the Ice Age Trail in two large gap areas will have to be negotiated with private property owners.
3. Additional open spaces, wooded areas, and environmentally sensitive areas should be identified and designated for preservation, especially in the Sugar River and Badger Creek Watershed.
4. There is no definitive list of historic resources in the Town or a mechanism for preserving them.
5. The Town has been hesitant to purchase or manage open spaces because of the maintenance costs involved.

Opportunities:

1. Landowners are encouraged to protect, preserve, and enhance the Town's natural resources and features as an important component of long-range land use planning.
2. Town and City of Verona have entered into an agreement to promote the Ice Age Trail.
3. The open space around the Town Hall can be used to promote natural landscaping.

7.4 Goals, Objectives and Policies

GOAL 1

Encourage the maintenance of the natural and cultural resources in the Town

Objectives:

1. Protect, preserve, and enhance the Town's unique renewable and non-renewable natural environmental resources, including but not limited to physical geography, soils, surface waters and wetlands, woodlands, and grasslands.
2. Encourage the identification, preservation of historic sites and buildings that reflect the cultural heritage of the Town.

Policies:

1. Natural Areas and Geological Features: The Town will promote the protection of natural areas and geological features by encouraging landowners and developers to protect, preserve, and enhance natural resources (wetlands, floodplains, streams, lakes, steep slopes, woodlands, native grasses and geological features.)
2. Building Placement: The Town will discourage placement of buildings on sites that have documented threatened and endangered species (WI Statutes, Section 29.145), or severe limitations due to steep slopes, soils not suitable for building, or sensitive environmental areas such as wetlands, floodplains, streams, lakes, woodlands, and native grasses in order to protect the benefits and functions they provide.
 - a. The Town shall require these natural resource features to be depicted on all site plans and preliminary plats to facilitate preservation of natural resources.
 - b. The Town shall direct all development to comply with Federal, State (i.e. WI statutes, Section 29.145), and County (i.e. Dane County Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance – Chapter 14) regulations.
3. Soil Conservation: The Town will encourage the protection of highly productive soil types, as defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), for agricultural use.
4. Surface Water and Groundwater Resources – The Town will work to protect and improve the quality of surface and groundwater within its boundaries. This should include better understanding phosphorous run off into local streams and rivers.
5. Woodland Areas – The Town will promote the management and preservation of existing woodlands as wildlife habitat, as an economic land use, as an erosion control measure, and as a means of preserving the open space character of the township. The Town will protect woodlands from degradation and destruction by inappropriate development and uses by:
 - a. Encouraging the minimum removal of trees for all building sites.
 - b. Requiring property owners with land in a formal managed forest program (DNR) to continuing to meet minimum program requirements.
 - c. Protecting woodlands from indiscriminate burning, but encouraging the use of prescribed burning to promote oak regeneration where desirable.
 - d. Encouraging the restoration of Oak Openings, which are an oak-dominated savanna community in which there is less than 50% tree canopy coverage and more than one tree per acre. Historically, Oak Openings were very abundant and occurred on wet-mesic to dry sites. Today, very few examples of this type exist.

6. Protect Grasslands, Prairies, and Savannas – The Town will encourage the preservation, restoration, and management of native or restored grasslands, prairies, and savannas on private and public lands, especially on open land adjacent to waterways and on sloping areas. Original grasslands, prairies, and savannas have a distinctive historical legacy in our Town, and should be preserved for their beauty and cultural value.
7. Protection of Floodplains and Wetlands – The Town, through coordination with Dane County, will protect floodplains and wetlands from development, damaging stormwater runoff and degradation in order to avoid future drainage and flooding problems, retain them as essential components of the hydrologic system, and maintain their value as wildlife habitat and points of natural beauty.
8. Cooperative Environmental and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Efforts – The Town supports all levels of government and private entities in efforts to restore and improve disturbed or degraded natural features (i.e. wetlands, floodplains, streams, lakes, steep slopes, woodlands and native grasslands) and areas needed to support local wildlife.
9. Promote Cooperative Preservation Efforts - The Town supports all levels of government and private entities in preserving and acquiring natural features, combating invasive species, especially those within identified environmental corridors (i.e. Upper Sugar River Watershed and the Ice Age Trail Corridor), for appropriate public use and protection, consistent with other objectives and policies of the Town. Partnering with the Upper Sugar River Watershed Association, Ice Age Trail Alliance (Town of Verona became an Ice Age Trail Community), Capitol Water Trails and Groundswell Conservancy (formerly Natural Heritage Land Trust) to help in these efforts, the Town has shown its commitment to preservation of natural features within its boundaries. Where possible, the Town will limit fragmentation of important natural resources and attempt to connect wildlife habitats to maintain robust viable wildlife populations. The Town supports all levels of government in efforts to reduce global warming.
10. Cooperate with Dane County Departments and Committees – The Town will assist Dane County in updating their Parks and Open Space Plan, recognizing any and all natural features within the Town that are worthy of protection and/or restoration. The Town will also actively participate with the Dane County Zoning and Natural Resource Committee in zoning and conditional use deliberations for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and reclamation of mineral extraction sites, recognizing the importance of mineral extraction sites as a source of construction material, agricultural lime and the risks this activity entails.
11. Promote Natural Resource Stewardship – The Town will encourage the use of the Madison School Forest, located in the southwest corner of the Town, as an outdoor laboratory for environmental education and the development of natural resource stewardship.
12. Historical Features - The Town encourages maintenance and rehabilitation of historic areas and buildings, including barns and silos. The Town will work with other partners to protect any known cemeteries, human burials or archaeological sites from encroachment by roads or other development activities. Construction activities on a development site shall cease when identifiable archaeological artifacts are uncovered during either land preparation or construction. The developer shall notify the Town of such potential discovery. The Town will consult with the Historical Society of Verona and other agencies as to what should be preserved.
13. Review of Current and Historical Documentation for Relevant Parcels – When reviewing site plans for future development and land use decisions, the Town will utilize existing records for facilitating preservation of historical features and archeological sites, as well as consult with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin - Historic Preservation Division, as needed.
14. Inventory of Known Buildings and Sites – The Town will identify any known historical features or archeological sites that represent examples of the unique cultural heritage of the Town and

foster their preservation for future generations. The Town will work with historical societies and residents to educate and provide interpretation of Town archaeological, historical and cultural sites.

GOAL 2***Provide for sufficient outdoor recreation areas to meet the needs of the Town***Objectives:

1. Ensure that the current publicly owned natural areas are maintained for future generations.

Policies:

1. The Town will continue to collaborate with other organizations and governmental agencies to maintain natural areas.
2. The Town will work with developers to provide open space when a new development is proposed.
3. The Town will promote the recreational areas provided by others such as Dane County and the Madison Metropolitan School District within the Town of Verona.

GOAL 3***Complete the gaps in the Ice Age National Scenic Trail***Objective:

1. Preserve for future generations the beauty of the Johnston Terminal Moraine, which is the approximate path of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail Corridor.

Policies:

1. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail Corridor in the Town should be managed to maintain vegetation with the goal of providing users with a pre-settlement landscape experience (see Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan 2018-2013). The area for protection for the Ice Age National Scenic Trail shall be 150 feet wide or greater. This could be achieved through an easement or outright purchase. If residential development is proposed for land adjacent to the Ice Age National Scenic Trail, special effort shall be made to preserve existing vegetation and topography of the land adjacent to the trail so as to preserve a natural setting (Tools that can be used are: place and size of building envelopes, completion of tree inventory, and setback). Of particular importance is the Ice Age National Scenic Trail corridor southeast of the Prairie Moraine County Park, as this is one of the best examples of a terminal moraine in southern Wisconsin.
2. The Town will establish a budget line for support of the Ice Age Trail development and preservation.