

Section E

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the City of Dodgeville continues to grow, it is vital that it keep in mind the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources of the area. It can be very challenging for rural communities to allow new low-density development and at the same time protect the natural environment and preserve the character of the area, including cultural and historic resources. At first, development may have only a limited impact on the natural landscape, but as development continues, the visual and environmental impacts become more and more apparent. For these reasons, it is crucial to be aware of the existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources.

There are a number of agricultural, natural, and cultural resources to be aware of as we plan for the future, including the following:

Agricultural Resources

Natural Resources

Cultural Resources

Number of Farms

Water Resources

Historic Buildings

Acreage of Farmland

Topography

Museums

Livestock

Geologic Resources

Landmarks

Crop Production

Forest / Woodlands

Churches

Soil and Soil Capabilities

Wildlife Habitat

Rural Schools

Farmland Potential

Parks and Open Space

Cemeteries



Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(e)

(e) Agricultural, natural and cultural resources element

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES POLICIES

The following are the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources policies (not listed in order of priority) for the City of Dodgeville. (Parcel splits and minimum lot sizes are addressed in Section H, Land Use Element.)

Numerous state and federal programs aim specifically at protecting farmland, wetlands, forests, historic buildings, etc. There are agencies, program descriptions, and contact information at the end of this section.

- 1. Routinely remind residents of the importance of their agricultural, natural, and cultural resources and the need for continued protection of local open spaces to provide recreational opportunities.**

Tell residents about the agricultural, cultural, and natural resources in and around the City and let them know ways they can support and protect them. Flyers included with a tax mailing, articles in the local newspaper, workshops, or other similar education efforts can help inform residents.

It is important to implement all aspects of the Dodgeville's comprehensive plan in combination with open-space preservation efforts. Without them, conservation efforts can push new demands into adjacent areas by simply shifting land conversion to other communities. Working together with the Town of Dodgeville and Iowa County, the City of Dodgeville will help protect contiguous natural areas while fostering better intergovernmental relationships with its neighbors.

- 2. Build partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.**

By working with local group chapters like Ducks Unlimited, Pheasants Forever, Trout Unlimited, and local sportsman's clubs, the City of Dodgeville can reduce duplication of effort and in turn cut costs by cooperating with those who have a common interest in protecting the local environment.

- 3. Enforce noxious weed control ordinances.**

At both the national and state level, concern is growing about non-native species that threaten the stability of native or more desirable plant communities. In order to protect the agricultural and natural resources of Iowa County from invasive, noxious weeds, local ordinances designed for the mutual benefit of citizens and the environment should emphasize education, prevention and cooperation between landowners and governmental agencies.

- 4. Support tree preservation, municipal tree-planting programs, the Tree City program, the Tree Board, and sustainable forestry practices in and near the City.**

Trees are important components of a community's green infrastructure. A healthy population of trees offers substantial environmental benefits, including cleaner air and water, quieter streets, cheaper energy bills, cooler temperatures, and wildlife habitat. In addition, trees can provide numerous economic advantages, such as increased property values and lower air and water remediation costs.

- 5. Maintain proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses.**

It is important to maintain separation distances between urban and rural land uses, as issues often arise such as neighbors complaining about noises, smells, chemical sprays, and farm machinery on the roadways.

- 6. Identify recharge areas for local wells and inventory potential contaminant sources.**

Contamination of local drinking water resources can be devastating and very costly to reverse. Be aware of recharge area locations for wells and potential contamination sources. Preserving open space upstream can help protect drinking water resources by filtering out contaminants and chemical pollutants before they enter the community's water system. Critical areas for water-quality protection include wetlands, buffer zones, riparian corridors, and floodplains.

The City of Dodgeville completed a wellhead protection plan in the fall of 2004.

7. Restrict development from major drainage areas in order to aid in stormwater runoff and prevent flooding.

Refrain from developing drainage ways and floodplains that serve as stormwater runoff systems. Drainage basins were established naturally for a reason and should be preserved.

8. Continue to implement the City of Dodgeville Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Historic sites and buildings play a valuable role in educating new generations about our nation's culture and heritage. Many of these places are unique and revered features in their communities, such as the Iowa County Courthouse.

9. Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and maintaining trails.

Every jurisdiction is unique and can capitalize on its historic or cultural significance and natural beauty. For example, tours can be walking, driving, or biking with areas of cultural, historical, or environmental significance identified.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural resources play an important role in the past and future of southwestern Wisconsin. Even though this plan is being developed for the City of Dodgeville, the importance of agricultural resources in the surrounding area should not be underestimated. Farming is important to the City aesthetically, culturally, economically and recreationally.

FARMING CONFLICTS

Since the City is an active agricultural area, conflicts between agriculture and non-agriculture landowners can sometimes occur. Currently however, there are no such conflicts in the City.

FARM EXPANSION

As farming becomes more global, the forces driving agricultural change are reflected in the decline of traditional agricultural commodities. One strategy farmers have begun to follow is farm expansion and modernization. Expanding can help farmers maintain their net income and can sometimes also lead to efficiencies and lower production costs. Modernization strategies can also help improve farming operations and help provide jobs in the agricultural sector. However, expansion and modernization bring with them possibilities of greater impacts to the local environment, as well as issues such as modernized farms needing fewer employees, resulting in local agricultural job losses. Larger operations may also require larger manure handling facilities, increasing the chances of more spills or odor complaints.

The City of Dodgeville believes that limits should be placed on farm expansions. The Plan Commission is particularly concerned about livestock numbers, stormwater impacts, farm debris, farm noise, farm hours of operation, and air quality.

YOUNG FARMERS

One challenge facing farming in southwest Wisconsin is the lack of young people to replace a generation of older farmers. While farmers are retiring at the same rate, fewer young people are getting into farming. Communities seeking to retain their local agricultural economy and way of life need to consider strategies that will bring new or young people into farming.

The Plan Commission believes that some things can be done to encourage young people to become involved in farming, including:

- Better pricing
- New markets
- Educational options
- Grants/Loans
- Celebrate and recognize farming

FARMING INFRASTRUCTURE

In order to maintain farming it is essential to preserve the farming infrastructure. Farming infrastructure includes businesses and services such as a feed mill, equipment vendor, or veterinarian might supply. Maintaining the farming infrastructure in order to maintain a viable farming environment is essential to Dodgeville.

FARM TYPES

A strong farming infrastructure can support a wide variety of operations. Some types of farming operations could include:

- Dairy
- Hog
- Sheep
- Organic Farming
- Beef-Cow/Calf Operations
- Beef-Finishing Operations
- Cash Crops
- Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)

The City of Dodgeville Plan Commission does believe that certain farming operations should be encouraged in the next 20 years, including:

- Cash Crop Operations
- Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)
- Organic Farming
- Community Garden

The Commission does not encourage dairy, hog, sheep, beef-cow/calf, or beef-finishing operations in the City or within its extraterritorial zoning area.

FARMER RETIREMENT

Land has inherent value but it is also valuable for what it produces and as it provides the farmer with a source of retirement funds. Trying to find a middle path of conserving farmland while enabling farmers to retire by profiting from their land is a statewide issue. The City Plan Commission suggested that urban residential development within the scope of their comprehensive plan could provide for farmer retirement needs while also supporting rural housing needs.

FARMING AND COMMUNITY VISION

It is important to maintain current farm operations and it is very important to maintain agriculture in general to Dodgeville's community vision.

FARMING DATA

As indicated by Figure E.1, between 1987 and 2002 there was an overall increase of 335 farms in the county. (The US Agricultural Census defines a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have produced and sold during the census year.)

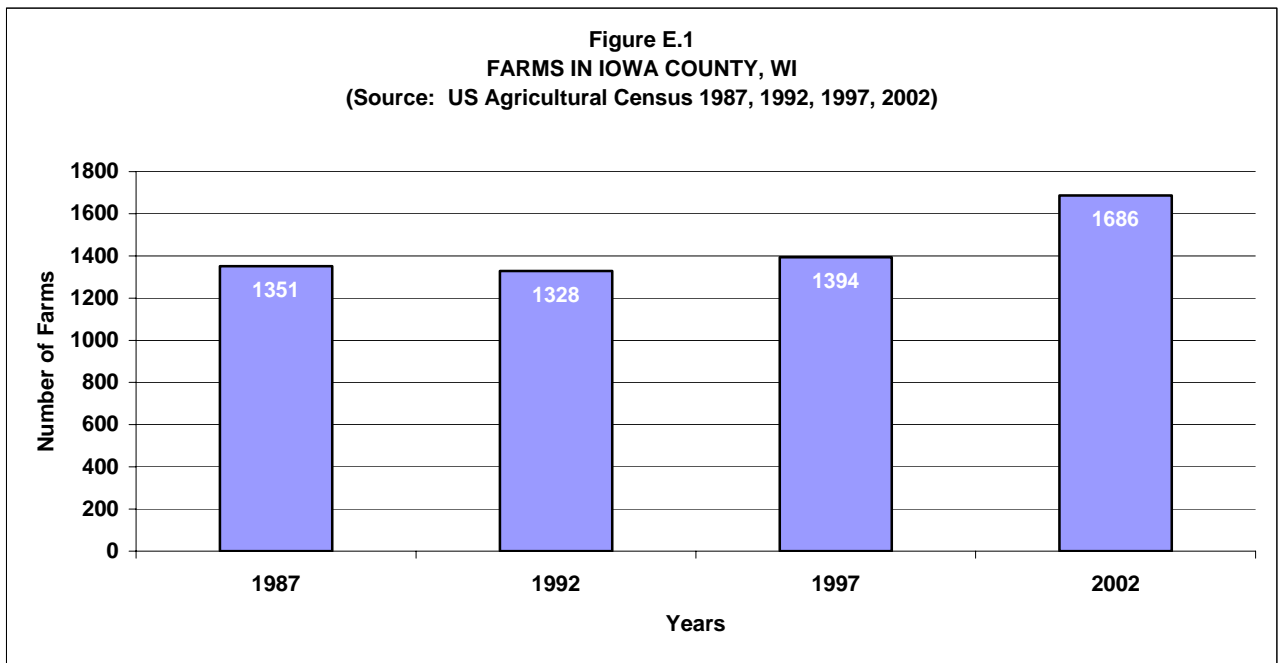


Figure E.2 relates to the number of farms in Iowa County, as it shows the total number of acres in farms. There has been an overall decline in the total number of acres farmed. A contributing factor is the amount of farmland being converted to residential, recreational, or conservation land.

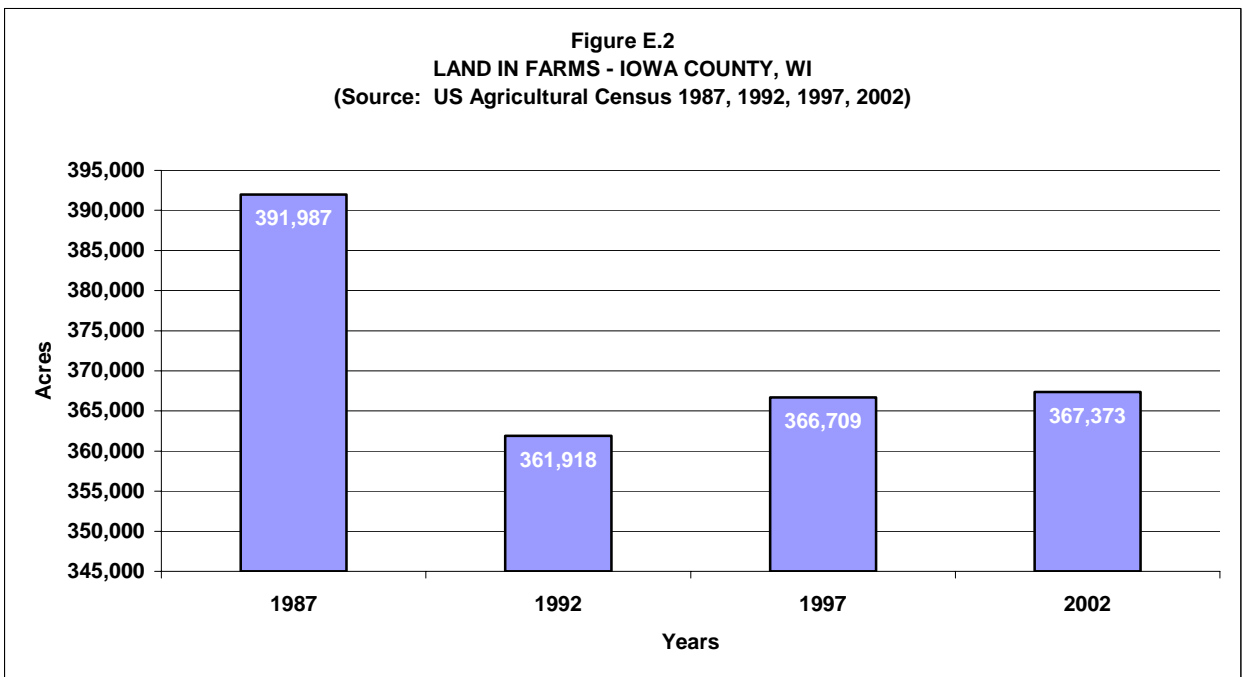


Figure E.3 shows the number of farmland sales and conversion in Iowa County. All towns show changes in sales and conversion but the Town of Eden is the lowest.

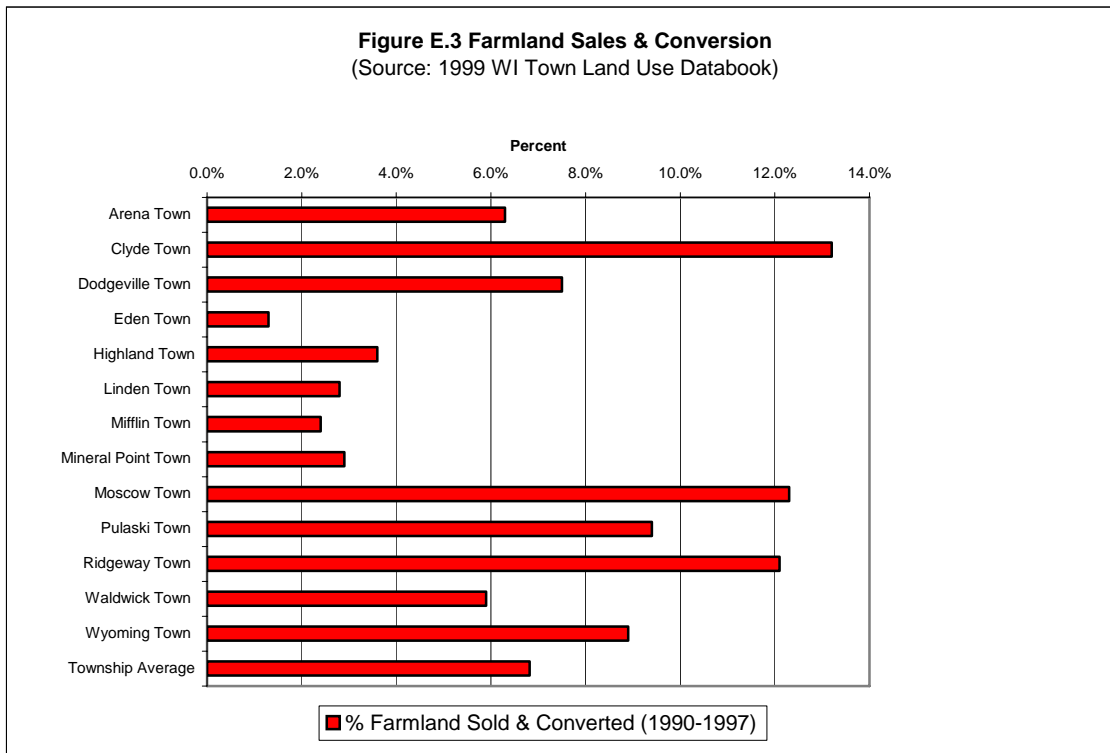


Figure E. 4 shows the average value of sale per acre of land. Most towns are roughly \$950 per acre with the Town of Wyoming an obvious exception.

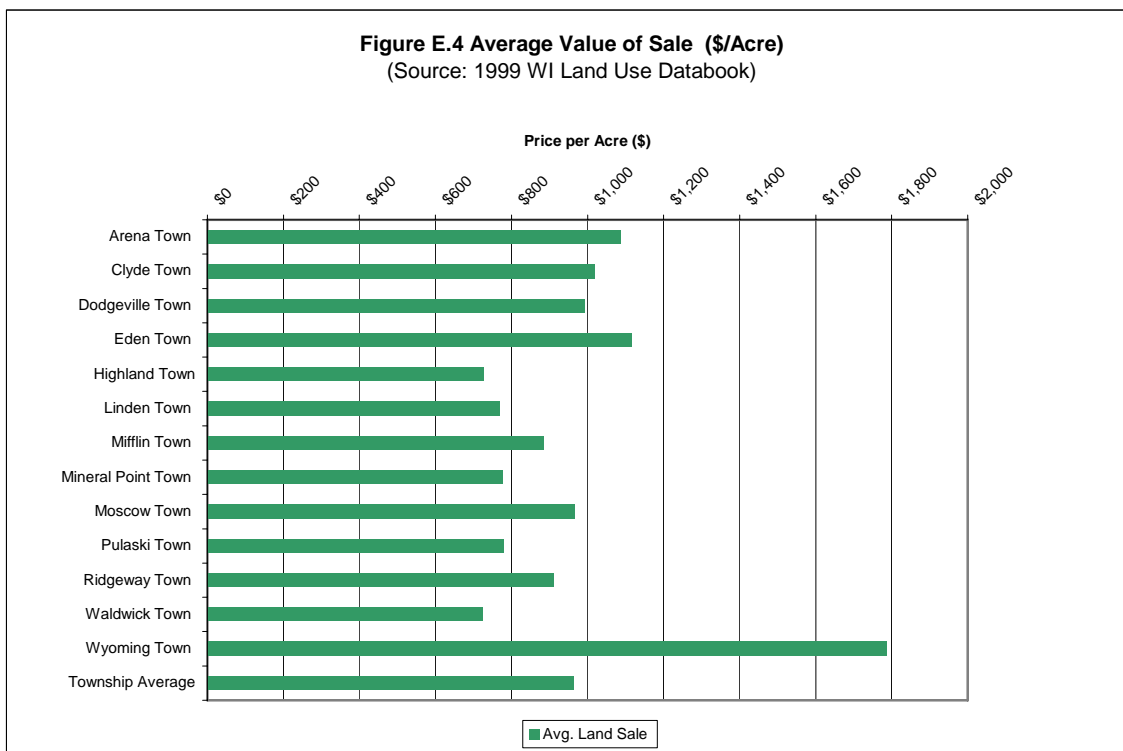
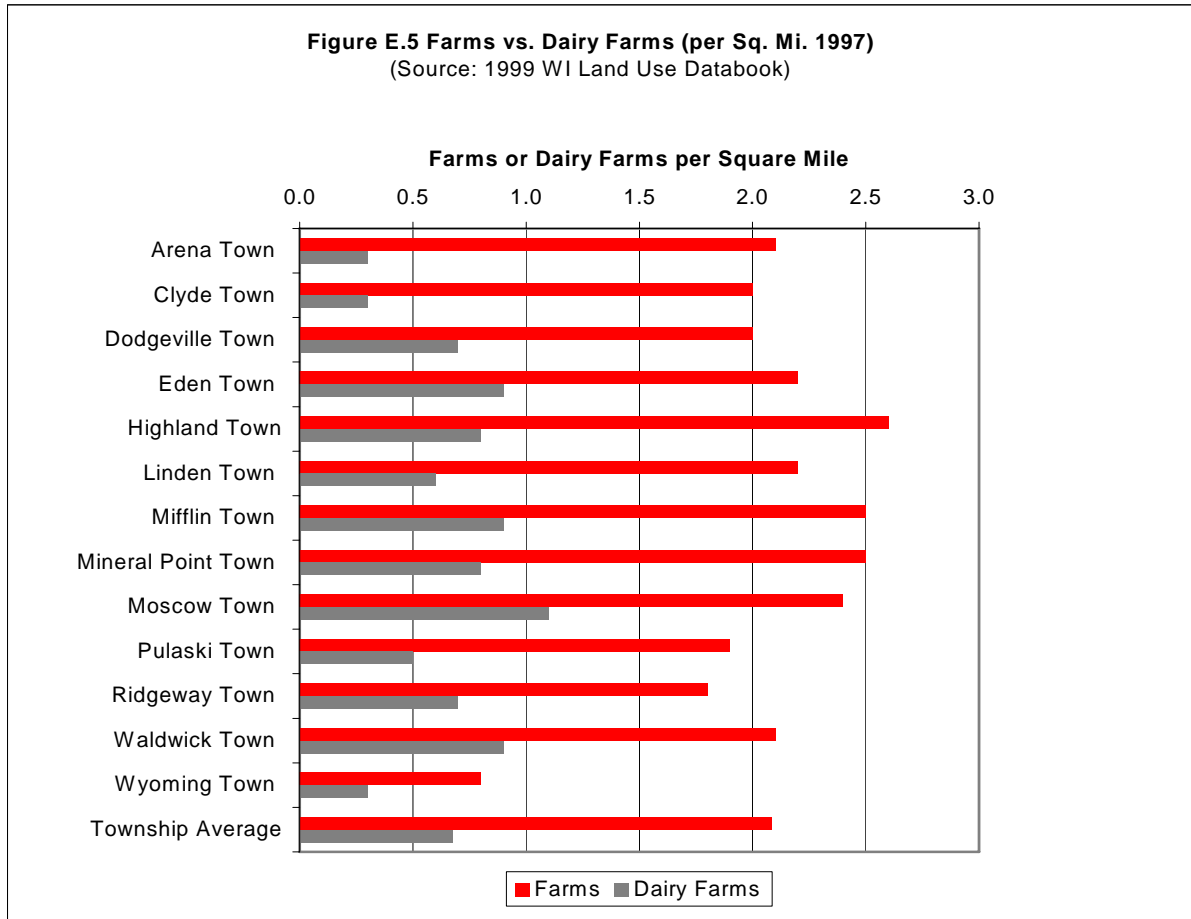


Figure E.5 shows a comparison of farms to dairy farms per square mile in 1997. Non-dairy farms were greater in number than dairy farms in all the towns of Iowa County.



FARMLAND POTENTIAL

Seventy-two percent of the soils in Iowa County are classified as prime, state, and local importance. See Map E.1 for soil classifications in and around the City of Dodgeville. The classifications are

Prime Farmland - Most Capability Group I and II Soils
(25 percent of soils in Iowa County)

State Importance - Most Capability Group III Soils
(20 percent of soils in Iowa County)

Local Importance - Varies but in Southwestern Wisconsin some Capability Group IV, V, and VI Soils. In Iowa County these include land with better moisture holding capacity – valuable locally for pasture and hay production.
(27 percent of soils in Iowa County)

Other - Soil groups of importance (Capability Group VII, VIII) not noted in the categories above.

LAND COVER

See Map E.2 for a rough estimate of land cover types in and around the City of Dodgeville. At this time, the City is surrounded by agricultural land. Map E.2 also shows the presence of natural resources, such as forests, open water, and rivers.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are the defining part of the natural environment. Whether obvious or not, impacts to sensitive environmental communities and resources often have significant adverse impacts on the human community.

WATER RESOURCES

People utilize groundwater for drinking water, industrial uses, recreational purposes, etc. on a daily basis. Plants and animals rely on water to survive. Water is also one of the most easily contaminated resources. Because of its mobile nature, contaminants can travel far from their source through the ever-moving water cycle. This type of pervasive pollution is commonly known as non-point source pollution (NPSP).

Non-point source pollution comes from many diffuse sources resulting from a wide variety of human activities. NPSP directly impacts water resources. The City of Dodgeville protects water resources from non-point source pollution by enforcing their stormwater ordinance, erosion control, and street sweeping. In the fall of 2004, a wellhead protection plan was completed which contributes to protecting City water. See the discussion on GROUNDWATER in this Section for more information.

SURFACE WATER

Watercourses and water bodies provide various recreational opportunities, including fishing, swimming, boating, and passive recreational opportunities such as bird watching. Streams provide habitat for aquatic species and other wildlife. The lakes at Governor Dodge State Park, the Wisconsin River, and other area lakes and streams serve recreational needs of City residents. See Map E.3 for surface water resources in and around the City of Dodgeville. The City of Dodgeville is in four watersheds: the Otter and Morrey Creeks, the Mill and Blue Mounds Creeks, the Mineral Point and Sudan Branches, and the Upper East Branch Pecatonica River watersheds.

FLOODPLAINS

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has designated flood hazard areas along many surface water resources. The importance of respecting floodways and floodplains is critical in terms of planning and development. Ignoring these constraints can cause serious problems relating to property damage and the overall safety of residents. Due to Iowa County being entirely within the Driftless Area, the flood plains are largely the result of a well-developed dendritic (tree branch-like) drainage pattern draining the fairly rugged topography. This, together with low infiltration rates for most of its soils, combines to make overall flood risk in Iowa County quite high. The City of Dodgeville is at risk from periodic flooding and takes steps to prevent it by having a stormwater retention pond and erosion control ordinances. See Map E.4 for the City of Dodgeville's floodplain map.

WETLANDS

Wetlands serve a variety of functions, including playing an important role in stormwater management and flood control, filtering pollutants, recharging groundwater, providing a habitat for many wildlife species and plants, and offering open space and passive recreational opportunities. Iowa County wetlands include all marshes and swamps and those areas excluded from cultivation or other use because they are intermittently wet. The steep topography of southwest Wisconsin results in most natural wetlands being closely linked to the region's rivers and streams.

The Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) was completed for the state in 1985. Pre-European settlement wetland figures estimate the state had about 10 million acres of wetlands. Based on aerial photography from 1978-79, the WWI shows approximately 5.3 million acres of wetlands remaining in the state representing a loss of about 47 percent of original wetland acreage. This figure does not include wetlands less than 2 or 5 acres in size (minimum mapping unit varies by county). In this survey, it was found that Iowa County, out of a total of 488,157 acres, had 16,500 total acres of wetland (minimum mapping unit of 5 acres). This was 3.4 percent of the total county acreage, 0.3 percent of the total state acreage.

The Legislature authorized the DNR to update the WWI on a 10-year cycle. Budget constraints and lack of staff have slowed this process to a 24-year cycle at best. Digitizing wetland maps to obtain accurate wetland acreage information is on a rotation almost twice that long. As a result there is no reliable qualitative and quantitative data about current rates of wetland loss, only 1978-79 wetland acre totals to go by. (Wisconsin Wetlands: Acreage Fact, posted 4/16/2003, WI-DNR, accessed 5/19/04) Go to <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/wetlands/facts.shtml> for more information.

Dodgeville protects its wetland resources through stormwater management, well testing, and following state statutes.

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater is a critical resource, not only because it is used on a daily basis, but also because rivers, streams, and other surface water depends on groundwater for recharge. Groundwater, whether from municipal or private wells, supplies all Iowa County residents with drinking water. See Map E.5 for depth to groundwater levels around the City of Dodgeville.

Wellhead Protection Plan

The City of Dodgeville completed a wellhead protection ordinance for their municipal wells in the fall of 2004.

The goal of a wellhead protection plan is to protect groundwater within the wellhead protection area by managing the potential risk of contamination that may be posed from potential contaminant sources that are located within the *Zone of Contribution* of the well.

One of the initial objectives in development of local wellhead protection plans should be the identification and mapping, or delineation, of the area that supplies water to a well (i.e. Zone of Contribution, or WHPA). The mapping process is called delineation of the Wellhead Protection Area.

From: Sample Wellhead Protection Ordinance Provisions by Sanjay Jeer, Senior Research Associate, APA, Reprinted with permission from A Guide to Wellhead Protection, PAS Report No. 457/458 (Chicago: American Planning Association, August 1995), Appendix D., www.wrds.uwyo.edu/wrds/deq/whp/whpsect2.html.

Other ways the City protects its water include:

- Recycling
- Contract waste hauling
- Clean Sweep program

Potential contaminants do exist within Dodgeville's well recharge area. These contaminants include chemicals and old equipment.

Potential pollution sources that can affect the groundwater supply include but are not limited to:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site septic systems • Sewage Treatment Plants • Surface Waste Water Discharge • Sanitary Landfills • Underground Storage Tanks • Feedlots • Junkyards • Abandoned Quarries • Abandoned Wells | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide and Fertilizer Applications • Road Salt • Household Cleaners & Detergents • Unsewered Subdivisions • Gas Stations • Chemical Spills • Leaking Sewer Lines • Old Mine Openings or Shafts |
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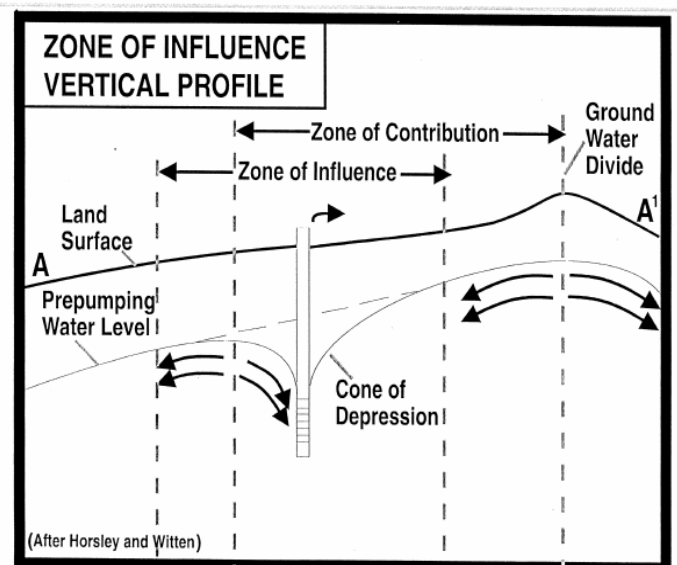


FIGURE II-2

Water supply is impacted as communities grow, bringing increased demand to supply groundwater to new homes, businesses, and industries. Increased well pumping can reduce the amount of recharge to surface waters, causing stream flow reduction, loss of springs, and changes in wetland vegetative communities. The Groundwater Bill (2003 Act 310) addresses groundwater quantity issues, requiring approval for siting, fees, and an environmental review. While this legislation is currently more relevant in areas of the state experiencing severe water quantity issues (e.g. the Central Sands region), the principle of controlling groundwater withdrawal in all parts of the state is quite important. By 2006, a groundwater advisory committee will be put together to address State groundwater management issues. According to Wisconsin Act 310,

“(There is a need in) other areas of the state in which the withdrawal of groundwater over the long term adversely affects the availability of water for use or adversely affects water quality due to the effects of drawdown of the groundwater and in which there is a need for a coordinated response among the state, local government units, regional planning commissions, and public and private users of groundwater to address the effects on groundwater availability or quality.” (2003 Wisconsin Act 310, published May 6, 2004).”

Currently, increasing water supply demand is not an issue in the City of Dodgeville.

WILDLIFE AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Wildlife enriches our lives by providing opportunities for observing, hunting, or photographing animals in their native habitat. Wildlife serves as an educational stimulus, provoking human curiosity about the natural world.

Habitat is the combination of food, water, shelter, and space necessary to meet the needs of wildlife.

Humans have an environmental responsibility to protect wildlife and the habitat it needs to survive. Since wildlife can cause problems by destroying property, carrying disease, producing unsanitary waste, and conflicting with human activities, it is important to provide natural habitat at a distance from human activities where animals will not be in contact with humans and can live and breed without interference.

The City of Dodgeville is within the Southwest Savanna ecological landscape as defined in the 2002 Land Legacy Report, released by the WI DNR. This landscape is characterized by rolling hills, defined ridges, and little forest. Historically, grasslands covered the hills and ridges of this part of Wisconsin. Savannas, grasslands with a partial canopy of open grown trees, home to a wide array of wildlife, particularly birds, were also part of the historic landscape. Today, savannas and grassy ridge tops are rare. Descriptions of the natural communities of Iowa County are listed in Appendix E-1.

The City currently does not have policies protecting the surrounding scenic hills and ridge tops but supports various conservation preservation programs and groups such as The Prairie Enthusiasts. Retention ponds in the City are also thought to provide habitat and aid wildlife. The Plan Commission is interested in learning more about supporting prairie and savanna restoration efforts and groups. The City of Dodgeville endorses wildlife and wildlife protection by encouraging wildlife friendly agricultural practices and by working with land conservation agencies such as NRCS and the Iowa County Land and Conservation Department on conservation plans for actively farmed land in and around the City.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 was enacted to conserve threatened and endangered species of wildlife and plants. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has used the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) to develop maps for all counties in the state providing generalized information about rare, threatened and endangered species. Threatened and endangered plant species are particularly vulnerable to exotic, invasive plants, such as Bull Thistle and Wild Parsnip. DNR-NHI maps (Map E.6 and E.7) have been included at the end of this section as reference. Refer to Appendix E-2 for a town level list of Threatened and Endangered plant, animal, and natural communities. (The NHI does not release threatened and endangered species data below the town level.) Dodgeville maintains and controls invasive plants within its limits.

FOREST RESOURCES

Forests provide raw materials for the forest products industry and a venue for hunting, hiking, and fishing. They help sustain water resources and provide habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species. They also help balance global warming effects through oxygen production and carbon sequestration. Over half the forested lands in Wisconsin (57%) are privately owned.

RURAL FORESTS

Forty-six percent of Wisconsin is forested (16 million acres). Forests therefore represent one of Wisconsin's most important land uses and are often times a defining feature of communities or whole regions. Other benefits of forests include:

- Recreational opportunities such as hunting, fish, and hiking
- Groundwater protection
- Home for wide variety of plants and animals, including Threatened and Endangered species
- Cleaning the air by producing oxygen and storing carbon
- Part of Wisconsin's culture

The City of Dodgeville does have some amounts of rural forest within its jurisdiction, including Blacks Grove, the Arboretum, and Johnson Woods.

URBAN FORESTS

One natural resource often forgotten is the urban forest. An urban forest is simply all the trees and vegetation in and around a City or a village, and can include tree lined streets, home landscapes, school yards, parks, riverbanks, cemeteries, vacant lots, right of ways, adjacent woodlands, and any other place that vegetation can grow. The urban forest does not necessarily only relate to trees, but also includes shrubs, flowers, vines, ground cover, grass, and other plants. There are a number of benefits associated with an urban forest which include:

- Slows stormwater flow
- Intercepts and absorbs rainwater
- Alleviates pressure on drainage ways
- Provides wildlife habitat
- Provides relief against wind, heat, and cold

One of the more effective tools used by communities to conserve and improve their urban forests is a tree ordinance. Often they are enacted in response to changes from rapid land development. Tree ordinances range in complexity from simple tree replacement standards to more comprehensive ordinances addressing natural resource issues.

Dodgeville encourages sustainable forestry and is interested in learning more about it. The Plan Commission cited a number of ways the City supports urban forestry:

- Tree City USA status
- Arbor Day programs
- Yearly pruning of City trees
- 50/50 Plan
- Memorial Trees
- Tree replacement policy
- Urban Tree Assessment

The Plan Commission did not indicate whether or not the City has municipal tree-planting programs but the Commission is interested in getting more information about them. Future tree plantings in the community are recommended in City parks, new developments, and environmental corridors.

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

Environmental corridors refer to areas that contain groupings of natural resource features. Areas of concentrated natural resource activity ("rooms"), such as wetlands, woodlands, prairies, lakes, and other features, become even more functional when linked by environmental corridors ("hallways"). If corridor resource features are placed on a map, they can form a linear space.

Fish and wildlife populations, native plant distribution, and even clean water all depend on movement through environmental corridors. For example, wildlife populations isolated in one wooded location can overpopulate, die out, or cause problems for neighbors if there are not adequate corridors to allow the population to move about freely. Over 70% of all terrestrial wildlife species use riparian corridors, according to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Environmental Corridor Benefits:

- Reduced Flooding
- Reduced Soil Erosion
- Improved Water Quality
- Improved Water Quantity
- Groundwater Recharge
- Bank Stabilization
- Improved Air Quality
- Improved Wildlife Habitat

Social Benefits:

- Walking and Hiking
- Cross Country Skiing
- Horseback Riding
- Photography
- Wildlife Viewing

Corridors need to be seen at a larger scale to gain understanding of how they lay across the landscape. Refer to Map E.8 shows several natural resource features in the Town of Dodgeville that could act as environmental corridors near the City. Preserving environmental corridors can be a highly effective way to protect the natural and cultural resources in an area.

AIR AND LIGHT

The Plan Commission did not identify air pollution as a City issue. Light pollution does have an impact, in the City, the Town of Dodgeville, and the Governor Dodge State Park. The City Plan Commission said it does work to reduce light pollution through design reviews and noted that the Commission will be reviewing the City's light pollution standards as they apply to the design review.

GEOLOGIC AND SOIL RESOURCES

Soils and geology are also important planning considerations. When thinking about new development, it is very important to take soils and geology into consideration. Today, technological advances can overcome many development challenges relating to soil and geology; however, it is important that these resources are not abused, overused, or contaminated. Particular attention must be paid to soils when development is occurring on steeper slopes. See Map E.9 for slope limitations and Map E.10 for depth to bedrock.

Southwest Wisconsin is part of the unglaciated region known as the Driftless Area. Most of the bedrock in this region is sedimentary rock, consisting of sandstone and shale or limestone, containing mineral resources. Mineral resources are divided into two categories, metallic and non-metallic. Metallic resources in the region include lead and zinc. Non-metallic resources include sand, gravel, and limestone, with limestone as one of the most significant geologic resources in the area, used frequently for road building. Refer to Map E.11 for a map showing mines and quarries in Iowa County. The Plan Commission is not aware if any quarries existed within City limits in the past; there are none in the City now. Mine pits within City limits have their access restricted by sealing off the shafts. Restricting access to abandoned mines or quarries helps protect these areas from becoming source points for groundwater contamination.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Open space serves many important functions. It protects ecologically sensitive areas including wetlands and water resources, important wildlife habitat, and sensitive soils. Open space plays an important role in shaping the character of the community, as nothing can replace the visual impact of vast open space, whether it is agricultural land or woodlands. Preserving open spaces not only directly protects resources, but the space becomes a vital buffer zone. Open space can take the form of parks, cropland and pastures, greenbelts, wetlands or floodplains. Open space can also serve many functions for a community other than recreation, such as the following:

- Flood management
- Preserving prime agricultural land
- Limiting development that may occur
- Buffering incompatible land uses
- Structuring the community environment

LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCES

Parks can serve a limited neighborhood area, a portion of the community, or the entire community or region and provide area and facilities for outdoor recreation for residents and visitors.

Dodgeville offers biking and hiking trails to the outdoor enthusiast and actively promotes them via the Chamber of Commerce. While the Plan Commission feels the City has enough recreational facilities, they also felt that some natural areas and walking trails could be added.

Parks and their amenities in the City include:

- Wilson Park (ball diamonds, playground, shelters)
- Centennial Park (ball diamonds, playground, shelters, swimming pool)
- Harris Park (ball diamonds, playground, shelters, soccer fields)
- Springer Park (shelters)
- Military Ridge Bike Trail
- Metcalf Park (new park)
- Diamond Oaks (future)
- Prairie Hills (future)

The City of Dodgeville is in the vicinity of a number of local parks, such as the Governor Dodge, Blue Mounds, and Tower Hill State Parks and the Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area. Refer to Map E.12 for parks in Iowa County.

LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCES FUTURE NEEDS

Current space is listed on Table E.1 below. See Section D, Utilities and Community Facilities Element for more information on future space needs.

Table E.1 – City of Dodgeville Parks Department Space Capacity

Facility	Area (sq ft)
Harris Park garage (16ft x 30 ft)	480
Centennial Park garage (21ft x 22 ft)	462
Centennial Park restrooms (23ft x 30ft) (old)	690
Police Station garage bays (2) (25ft x 35ft)	875

The old restrooms at Centennial Park were torn down in 2004 as they were in bad shape. The garage at Centennial Park needed of a new roof, but the overall condition of the building had an estimated life of 5 years. There is no mechanical shop to work on equipment and workspace is currently being shared with the street department, which has very limited space. There is also a lot of wasted time spent traveling to all the different storage places all over the City for pick up and storage of equipment. The estimated Parks and Recreation Department needs are a 24ft x 36ft garage at Centennial Park, concession stands at Centennial Park, and a 4000 square foot maintenance storage shed.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Many communities often ignore cultural and historic resources in order to deal with “real” issues facing their community. However, the proper appreciation of these assets is vital to the long-term success of a community. Respecting and utilizing these available resources increases the overall quality of life and provides opportunities for tourism.

Determining what cultural and historic resources are has been left open to some interpretation. For the purpose of this report, cultural and historic resources are historic buildings and sites (as identified by the national register of historic places), museums, churches, cemeteries, old country schools, and other buildings and locations that have contributed or do contribute to the enrichment of a community’s social and cultural life. Additional cultural resources might also include annual or traditional festivals, ceremonies, or events. The information presented here is to serve as a guide to cultural and historic resources but is not inclusive.

STATE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACES

See Table E.2 for City of Dodgeville sites listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Refer also to Map E.13.

Table E.2 - National Register of Historic Places

Name and Type of Place	Location	Date Added to State Register	Date Added to National Register
Iowa Co. Courthouse	NW Corner of Iowa and Chapel Streets	1/1/98	2/1/72
Iowa Street	Roughly, Iowa St, from Division to Diagonal Sts.	3/25/96	9/6/96
Old Rock School	914 Bequette St.	1/1/89	12/18/78
David J. and Maggie Jones House	1121 Professional Dr.	1/24/94	5/19/94

OTHER HISTORIC AND/OR CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS AND SITES IN THE CITY OF DODGEVILLE

The Plan Commission identified other buildings or sites deemed historic or culturally significant to the City, listed below. Refer to Map E.13 for these sites.

- City Hall
- Centennial Park
- Harris Park
- Colonel Stephens House
- Wilson Park
- Iowa County Historical Museum
- Arthur Strong House
- Masonic Temple
- Governor Dodge Cabin
- Old General Hospital

For a full listing of the historic buildings, sites, structures, and locations in the City of Dodgeville, refer to the City of Dodgeville's Architecture and History Inventory (Appendix E.3 in this Plan). This list was created by the Wisconsin Historical Society and is also available online at (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/>).

The Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) is a collection of information on historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and historic districts throughout Wisconsin. This Inventory is housed at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison and is maintained by the Society's Division of Historic Preservation. The AHI is comprised of written text and photographs of each property, which document the property's architecture and history.

Most properties become part of the Inventory as a result of a systematic architectural and historical survey. From its beginning in the mid-1970s until 1980, reconnaissance surveys were conducted by summer students. Starting in 1980, intensive surveys were funded by sub-grants and conducted by professional historic preservation consultants.

Some structures and sites may have changed significantly since being inventoried.

CHURCHES

Churches have had a significant impact on the culture of the City of Dodgeville area. Refer to Map E.15 for churches serving the City.

Places of worship in the City include:

- St. Joseph's Catholic Church
- Baptist Church
- Abundant Life Christian Center
- Faith Fellowship Church
- Grace Lutheran Church
- Pentacostal Congregation
- Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall
- Plymouth Congregational Church
- United Methodist Church
- Hidden Valley Community Church

CEMETERIES

Cemeteries are identified as prominent historic and cultural resources. They provide an historic perspective of an area, giving names and ethnicities of previous residents. Refer to Map E.15 for cemeteries serving the City.

The following cemeteries serve the City of Dodgeville:

- Eastside
- Union Street Burying Ground
- St. Joseph's

RURAL SCHOOLS

The old time, one room schoolhouse once dotted the landscape, providing public education for mainly rural communities. Over time, these buildings were utilized less and less, as larger, more centrally located schools were built and students were bused in from the country. Nevertheless, the one room schoolhouse remains an icon of American rural culture, representing the opportunity for all children to learn “the three R’s”: reading, ‘riting, and ‘rithmetic. The publication, “*Schools of Iowa County*” by Metcalf, Williams, and Pustina, (1976) documents Iowa County’s rural schools. To see their locations, see Map E.14 at the end of this Section. While most rural schools of the area were in the Town of Dodgeville, one was within City limits: the Old Rock School, now the Boyd Geer House at 914 N. Bequette Street.

CULTURAL RESOURCE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

The Dodgeville Chamber of Commerce and the City support and promote the Blues Fest and Farmer Appreciation Days. The City has a Historic Preservation Commission, the Cultural Arts Committee, the Iowa County Historic Commission, and a Parks and Recreation Program that work to support and encourage cultural events.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MOST IMPORTANT TO YOUR COMMUNITY

The Plan Commission identified the Cultural Arts Committee as an important resource in helping promote, support, and encourage cultural events and programs in the community.

RESPONSE TO CULTURAL RESOURCE THREATS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

The City initiated the Iowa Street Historic District formation, is involved with a Main Street Revitalization Program, has approved historic sites, and sponsors the Housing Authority.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

About 10,000 years ago, **Paleo-Indians** entered Wisconsin as they hunted woolly mammoth, mastodon, and bison. These large mammals lived on the abundant vegetation beginning to grow as the glaciers retreated northward.

Around 8,000 years ago, during the **Archaic Period**, the climate became warmer and dryer. Animals found in the state today replaced the large Ice Age mammals. People lived in smaller family groups in caves, rockshelters, along rivers, and around lakes and wetlands. They harvested wild plants, nuts, and acorns. They hunted animals such as deer and elk.

About 3,000 years ago, during the **Woodland Period**, people lived in large villages and began to use bows and arrows to hunt. It was during this period that many mounds, including effigies or mounds built in the shapes of turtles, birds, bears and other animals, were built throughout Wisconsin. These people were Wisconsin’s first potters and gardeners.

The **Mississippian Period** began about 1,000 years ago. In Wisconsin these people are called **Oneota**. They lived in villages and planted gardens to grow crops such as corn, beans, and squash. They had a complex trade network that extended to both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Jean Nicolet, a French explorer, arrived in Wisconsin in 1634. At that time, the Indian tribes present in the state included the Ho Chunk (Winnebago), Potawatomi, Menominee, and Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians. This marked the beginning of the **Historic Period**.

Table E.3 gives archeological sites documented in the Town of Dodgeville. (The Wisconsin Historical Society does not release archeological data below the town level.) This is not a complete list because some sites disappear due to development or agriculture and some may not yet been reported to the State Historical Society.

Table E.3 - Archeological Sites in Your Community*

Site/Code Name	Site Type	Cultural Significance
Ley I	Cabin/homestead	Historic Euro/American
Governor Dodge Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Archaic/Middle Woodland
Runddell	Mounds (conical)	Unknown
IA-0077	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
Gomer's	Other	Historic Euro/American
Cattle Gap	Campsite/village	Hist. Euro/American, Unk. Prehist.

Table E.3 (cont.) - Archeological Sites in Your Community*

Site/Code Name	Site Type	Cultural Significance
Mayland Cave	Cave/rockshelter	L. Wdlnnd, Mid. Miss., Oneota
Bauchner Springs	Campsite/village	Early Woodland
Bethel Horizons Campsite	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
Highway "Y" Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
North Face Rockshelter	Rock art, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown
Enee Point Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Horse Trail Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Box Canyon Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
South Waterfall Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Peterson Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Ihm Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Sand Cave Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Late Woodland
St. Johns Church and Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
Unnamed Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
St. Joseph Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
East Side Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
Garrison Grove Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
Unnamed Cemetery (#2)	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
Pleasant Valley Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
St. Peter & Paul Church and Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
Cholera Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro/American
Ballantyne-Merrill Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	
Horse Trail Campsite	Campsite/village	Unknown
Culter Creek Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Late Woodland
Hickory Ridge Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown
Rooffall Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown
Park Petroglyph Rockshelter	Rock art, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown
White Pine Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Middle Woodland
Cassidy Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown
Red Band Rockshelter	Campsite/village, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown
Tepee Rockshelter	Rock art, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Terrace Campsite	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
Bottomland Campsite	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
Windsong Rockshelter	Rock art, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Blacktop Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Bunker Hill Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Dearing Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Turkey Cave	Rock art, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Dodge Site	Cabin/homestead	Historic Euro/American
Lost Canyon Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Historic Lead Diggings	Other	Historic Euro/American
Oakwood Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Woodland
Falling Water Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Late Woodland
James Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Miess Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Late Woodland
Edwards Rockshelter	Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric
Hunters Point	Transportation site, Cave/rockshelter	Archaic
Dodgeville Smelter	Quarry/mine	Historic Euro/American
WISDOT Williams Diggings	Quarry/mine	Unknown Hist., Unk. Prehistoric
Highpoint Rockshelter	Rock art	Unknown Prehistoric
Potterton	Quarry/mine	Historic Euro/American
Powell Site	Quarry/mine	Historic Euro/American
Dodge Mining Camp Cabin	Cabin/homestead	Historic Euro/American
Davies Kiln	Other	
Governor Dodge Pictographs	Rock art, Cave/rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric

*Due to the delicate nature of archeological sites, the Wisconsin Historical Society does not release specific locations.

For more information on archeological sites in and around the City of Dodgeville, contact the Wisconsin Historical Society, Office of Preservation Planning, Division of Historic Preservation, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706, Phone: 608-264-6500 or go to <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>.

The City of Dodgeville Plan Commission identified local cultural resource contacts below.

- Historic Preservation Committee
- Plan Commission
- Cultural Arts Committee
- Library Board

HISTORIC ORDINANCE

The City of Dodgeville has an historic preservation ordinance that it enforces.

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state and federal programs to assist with agricultural, natural, and cultural resource planning and protection. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information has been provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact them directly.

DODGEVILLE CULTURAL ARTS COMMITTEE

The Dodgeville Cultural Arts Committee has strived to bring quality entertainment and artistic opportunity to the Dodgeville area for over thirty years. The current committee is made up of six members appointed by the Mayor, along with at least that many enthusiastic volunteers. The committee brings three or four events to the Dodgeville area every year, as well as arranges for programs for the benefit and enjoyment of children. In addition, the committee sponsors the Middle School children's theater every April. This production offers an opportunity for middle school children to explore the theater. The committee also offers several drawing or painting scholarships for Dodgeville students in grades four through eight every summer.

DODGEVILLE CULTURAL ARTS COMMITTEE

Nancy Howard, Chair
howart@mhtc.net

The committee receives support from the City of Dodgeville and from local business and performers. Other revenue comes from advertising and ticket sales. In addition, the committee applies for grants when they are available.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

The Department of Natural Resources is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of our state. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors. The Wisconsin DNR has a number of programs available ranging from threatened and endangered species to water quality to parks and open space to wetlands.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

101 S Webster St
 Madison WI 53703

Phone: 608-266-2621
 Fax: 608-261-4380

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

The Bureau of Community Financial Assistance (CFA) administers grant and loan programs, under the WI-DNR. Financial program staff works closely with local governments and interested groups to develop and support projects that protect public health and the environment, and provide recreational opportunities.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

The Wisconsin Department of Trade and Consumer Protection inspects and licenses more than 100,000 businesses and individuals, analyzes millions of laboratory samples, conducts hundreds of hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, adopts rules that have the force of law, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture at home and abroad.

Specifically DATCP has two divisions that relate directly to the agriculture and natural resource section of the comprehensive plan. The Environmental Division focuses on insects, land and water, as well as plants and animals. The Agricultural Division focuses on animals, crops, agricultural resources, and land and water resources.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

2811 Agriculture Drive
PO Box 8911
Madison WI 53708

Phone: 608-224-4960

<http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>

WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, formerly the Soil Conservation Service.

Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also provides assistance to other private landowners and rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems.

WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

6515 Watts Road,
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719

Phone (608) 276-USDA

<http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov>

IOWA COUNTY LAND AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT (LCD)

The Iowa County Land and Water Conservation Department was created to provide local leadership in carrying out programs conserving land and water resources. Working closely with the State Land and Water Conservation Committees, it is the primary local delivery system of natural resource programs in the County.

The LCD connection to county government gives them an understanding of *local* land and water resource problems and solutions. That's why they are an excellent source for conservation assistance and planning.

IOWA COUNTY LAND AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

138 South Iowa Street
Suite 3
Dodgeville, WI 53533

Phone (608) 935-2791

FAX (608) 935 - 9713

<http://www.iowacounty.org/land-conserv.html>

The Iowa County Land and Conservation Department provides educational, technical and conservation planning assistance to help communities control rural and urban soil erosion; protect lakes, streams and groundwater; and manage woodlots, forests and wildlife.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society serves as the archives of the State of Wisconsin. It collects books, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, relics, newspapers, and audio and graphic materials as they relate to North America. It maintains a museum, library, and research facility in Madison, as well as a statewide system of historic sites, school services, area research centers, administering a broad program of historic preservation and publishing a wide variety of historical materials, both scholarly and popular. The historical society can also provide assistance for various state and federal programs.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Office of Preservation Planning
Division of Historic Preservation

Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Phone: 608-264-6500

<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>