

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

Objective of Element

The basic purpose of this element is to provide background information on a wide variety of agricultural and cultural resources and features in the Town and Village (Exhibit G-1). This information will help the communities recognize and identify important resources that need to be protected and/or effectively managed. It will also identify if there is anything that may limit the development potential within the communities (e.g. poor soils, floodplains, wetlands, bedrock, groundwater pollution, etc.). Collectively, this information will help the Town and Village “Grow Smart” which is one of the major tenets of this plan and state statutes.

Exhibit G-1. Basic Objectives of the Agricultural and Cultural Resources Element

- Provide background information on a wide variety of agricultural, natural and cultural resources in and around the community.
- Provide maps that document the location and extent of these resources.
- Identify areas for development with the least impact on important resources and features.
- Identify physical limitations, if any, to development.

Agricultural Resources

Agriculture within the Town and Village is a significant feature of the landscape within the local economy. Historically, dairy farms were the most dominant component of agriculture in the area. Over time, however, many of the dairy farms have ceased to operate, while a few of the dairy farms have grown much larger. This trend toward fewer operators and larger farm operations is reflective of a larger statewide and national trend.

General Overview

Agriculture in the state has long been a significant but increasingly smaller segment of the statewide economy. In recent years, agriculture has accounted for just over 2 percent of the gross state product. Although agriculture is a relatively small economic sector, its imprint on the state’s landscape and cultural identity is significant. Statewide, dairy products account for over half of the cash receipts and field crops and livestock account for about 20 percent each. Specialty crops such as apples and cranberries account for 6 percent of the total. Federal farm policy continues to hurt many farmers in the state, making farming increasingly difficult. It is important to the Town and Village as agriculture lands provide much of the rural environment enjoyed by visitors and residents alike.

Agriculture in Kenosha County is currently in a long transition period as is much of the state. Between 1992 and 1997, the number of farms dropped 7.6 percent to about 388 farm units. The number of households that rely on farming on a full-time basis has declined from 235 in 1992 to 192 in 1997, representing a drop of nearly 18.3 percent.

The gross market value of agricultural products produced in Kenosha County increased 8.6 percent from 1992 to 1997, while the value per farm increased a strong 17.5 percent. Over this 5-year period, the number of farm operations with milk cows has declined 37.8 percent along with a 24 percent decline in the total number of milk cows in the county.

Table G-1. Agriculture Characteristics; Kenosha County: 1992 and 1997

			Percent
	1992	1997	Change
Farms	420	388	-7.6
Full-time farms	235	192	-18.3
Part-time farms	185	196	5.9
Market value of agricultural products (1,000)	\$30,623	\$33,251	8.6
Market value of agricultural products per farm	\$72,911	\$85,699	17.5
Farms with milk cows	90	56	-37.8
Milk cows	4,836	3675	-24.0

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

The size of farms in Kenosha County has remained relatively stable. By comparison, statewide, the number of mid-sized farms is decreasing as the numbers of small and large farms are both increasing. There are a growing number of hobby type farms as ex-urbanites move into areas that are more rural and as farm economics are forcing a relatively small proportion of full-time farmers to increase the size of their operations. Although we see smaller farms, we have not seen the agglomeration of farm units into mega farms.

Table G-2. Size of Farms; Kenosha County: 1992 and 1997

Size (acres)	Percent of Total	
	1992	1997
1 to 9	11.7	12.6
10 to 49	24.7	27.8
50 to 179	30.7	30.2
180 to 499	20.5	17.0
500 or more	12.4	12.4

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

The primary crops typically grown in the region include corn, soybeans, oats, hay and alfalfa. Specialty crops, vegetables and potatoes are also grown in the region.

Farmland Conversion and Protection

Farmland conversion occurs when previously farmed land is converted to another use or is no longer farmed. In some cases, marginal farmland becomes uneconomical to farm and has been allowed to revert to a natural state. In the majority of the cases though, farmland is sold for development purposes. According to data collected by the Town and Village Assessor, 145.98 acres have been converted to non-farm uses over the last 6 years (Table G-3).

Table G-3. Farmland Conversion of acres to non-agriculture uses; 1997 to 2002

Year	Town of Randall	Village of Twin Lakes
2002	3.2	1.55
2001	23.58	10.18
2000	20.56	15.72
1999	8.78	0
1998	5.8	5.74
1997	9.02	41.87
6-Year Total	70.94	75.06
6-Year Average	11.82	12.51

Source: Town and Village Assessor

Between 1992 and 1997, close to 8,017 acres were taken out of production in Kenosha County, which represents a decline of some 8.6 percent (Table G-4).

Table G-4. Land in Farms; Kenosha County; 1992 and 1997

Year	Acres
1997	84,744
1992	92,761
Numeric change (acres)	-8,017
Percent change	-8.6

Source: Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

Natural Resources

Geology

The surface geology for the whole area is glacial till in one form or another to 100-260 feet. The bedrock immediately underlying the glacial till in the area primarily consists of shale (Maquoketa) and dolomite (Cayugan, Niagaran and Alexandrian) to a depth of about 860 feet. Far beneath these sedimentary rocks is the crystalline rock, which is impermeable to water. The surface geology and landforms in the region (and much of Wisconsin) were formed by the continental ice sheets that advanced and retreated from the region several times during the period of time known as the Pleistocene Epoch. Glaciated deposits are grouped into two categories depending on how the materials were moved. If moving water transported the materials, the resulting deposits are referred to as outwash deposits and are characterized by well-sorted materials and stratified layers. If the ice sheets physically moved or carried the materials, the deposits are unsorted and unstratified and are known as till deposits. Although there are two main types of glacial deposits, they appear in a wide variety of landforms.

Glacial landforms in the Town are varied and significant. Outwash plains, terraces and fans appear in a band running the southwest border of the Town. Pitted outwash plains dominate from the Town's northern boundary around either side, but principally on the west side of Twin Lakes. From the east shores of the Twin Lakes, east to the Town boundary is an area of ground moraines.

The Pleistocene deposits cover the bedrock throughout the region in varying depths from 100 to 260 feet.

Exhibit G-2 Sand and Gravel Potential of Selected Glacial Landforms

Glacial Landform	Sand and Gravel Potential
Outwash and Pitted Outwash (plains, terraces, fans and valley trains)	Likely source of commercial deposits. Generally found in flat-lying formations of varying quality and depth.
Ground Moraine	Low potential. Production is limited to other glacial landforms superimposed on the ground moraine, including gravel-cored drumlins and isolated kames, eskers and similar features.
Moraine	Low potential. Isolated, small pockets may exist in association with outwash plains and ice contact deposits.

Source: Land Resources Analysis Program, 1976

An examination of well logs in the area provides an insight to particular sites that seem representative of the glacial deposits. The well log at the Westosha Airport (section 25) lists the first 52 feet as small and coarse gravel, followed by 74 feet of brown sand, fine gray sand, clay, sand and clay and sand and gravel. At a depth of 126 feet the log reports 4 feet of coarse gravel. The well for T.W. #1 in section 30 reports clay at the surface, followed by 31 feet of gravel, 34 feet of silt, 10 feet of clay, 25 feet of silt, 23 feet of gravel and then 60 feet of clay, gravel, silt and sand to dolomite bed rock at 177 feet. A third well at Van Woods Estates in section 28, notes clay and gravel to 15 feet, lake sand to 35 feet, red sandy clay to 65 feet. Clay

dominates for the next 100 feet. Clay and gravel then mix to 240 feet. This is followed by 15 feet of gravel, where the well driller struck dolomite. Dolomites dominate until 850 feet. The first sandstone is encountered at 860 feet. Sandstone then dominates to the 1,160 foot level where drilling ceased.

At the surface glacial features dominate the whole area. Of note are knobs and kettles, which shape the Village. Knobs and kettles are defined as gravel cones and piles of till, forming many rounded knobs or ridges and between these are small ponds or swamps known as kettles. A moraine separates the Twin Lakes, with three very significant knobs on the west end and Indian Point. Another knob is in the park, another just north of the Village Hall and still others to the north. The wetlands bisected by Holy Hill Road are the kettles.

Metallic and Non-Metallic Resources

There are no known metallic mineral deposits of economic value in or near the area and it is not known if explorations have occurred.

On the other hand, the potential for non-metallic mines or gravel pits abounds. Commercial sources of sand and gravel are generally associated with the outwash deposits and pitted outwash deposits as discussed above. There is currently one active gravel pit in the Town, located in section 16.

Soils

Soils in the region were formed from the Pleistocene deposits transported by continental glaciers that moved across the land many thousands of years ago. Some of the soils found in the Town and Village developed from sandy loam glacial till and is generally grouped into two soil associations Dodge-St. Charles-McHenry Association and the Plano-Ringwood-Griswold Association (Exhibit G-3). These are generally found on elevated sites and contain silt loam. The Batavia-Houghton-Dresden Association is associated with the streams in the area. These forested silt and prairie silt soils dominate this area of the region.

Exhibit G-3. Soil Associations Found in the Area

Soil Association	General Description
Dodge-St. Charles-McHenry	Well drained and moderately well drained, deep silt loams
Plano-Ringwood-Griswold	Moderately well drained and well drained, deep silt loam and loam
Batavia-Houghton-Dresden	Well drained and poorly drained, deep and moderately deep and shallow silt loams and mucks that are underlain by shale or limestone

Source: Soil Conservation Service (1978)

Some of the soils within the Town and Village pose a number of limitations for development. The most common limitation is related to the use of individual septic systems. Some of the soils do not allow proper drainage, while others are saturated.

Groundwater

The Town and the Village are located in the Southeast Fox River Basin. Groundwater in Kenosha County and this area is contained in three geologically distinct groundwater aquifers. The lowest aquifer is composed primarily of sandstone and is the most productive aquifer. Aquifers closer to the surface tend to yield lesser amounts of water. Adequate supplies of groundwater for domestic, commercial and agricultural uses are available.

Although the groundwater quality is generally good it is susceptible to contamination from various point sources and non-point sources located within the Town, the Village and in the surrounding area. In 1987, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey published a composite map of the state showing groundwater susceptibility, or the ease with which a contaminant can enter the groundwater, based on five features: depth to bedrock, bedrock type, depth to water table, soil characteristics and surface deposits. Although the map is not intended for site-specific use, it indicates that the region as a whole is moderately susceptible.

The Department of Natural Resources maintains a database containing well information for many public and private wells in the State. A review of this database found that there are a number of wells with elevated levels of nitrates and organic compounds. Nitrates can commonly enter the groundwater from individual septic systems and from standard farming practices.



In 2000, the Drinking and Groundwater Section of the DNR ranked all the watersheds in the state for ground water contamination potential. The rankings are based on the amount of rural and urban land, the presence of confined animal feeding operations and sample analytical data for nitrate and pesticides from private wells. Based on the methodology selected, the scores could range from 0 (no potential) to 160. The Upper Fox River watershed had a score of 54, which is considered a very moderate potential. The watershed covers a total area of

approximately 151 square miles of which 21 percent is agricultural. Of the 77 water samples taken, 4 percent exceeded the enforcement standard of 10 ppm for nitrates and 49 percent exceeded the preventative action limit of 2 ppm. In addition, pesticides were detected in 3 wells in the watershed.

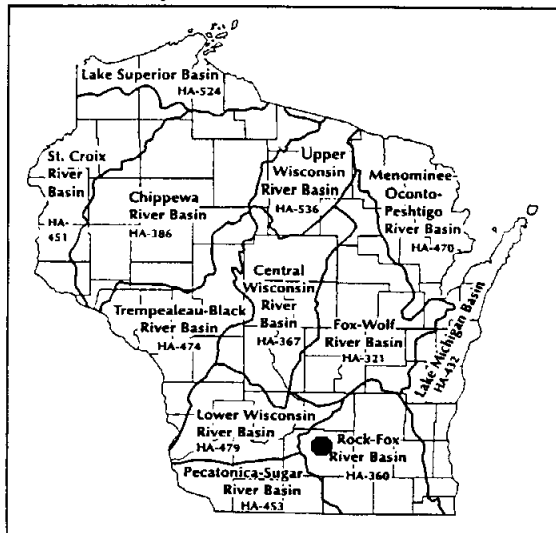
Atrazine, an herbicide used to control broadleaf leaves, typically used in corn production, is a ground water contaminant often found in agricultural areas. It has not been detected in this area. When atrazine is detected in the ground water, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is responsible for establishing atrazine prohibition areas to protect ground water sources from further contamination. There are currently no atrazine prohibition areas in Kenosha County.

Surface Water and Wetlands

The Town and the Village are located in the Rock-Fox River Basin as shown in Exhibit G-4 on the Lower Fox River and the White River and Nippersink Creek watersheds. In the Lower Fox watershed, the main branch of the Fox River dominates the area. There are 13 named lakes in the watershed and small streams in this sub-basin include Hoosier Creek, Wind Lake Canal and Eagle Creek. These small streams drain

into the main branch of the Fox River and in some areas are heavily impacted by agriculture, tiling, and ditching. In the White River and Nippersink Creek watershed there are over 120 miles of perennial streams and 9 named lakes. The White River originates from Geneva Lake. Impacts are mainly from agriculture, development, channelization and impoundments. The Upper Fox River watershed was selected for participation in the WDNR Priority Watersheds Program.

Exhibit G-4. Major River Basins of Wisconsin



Wetlands are a critical link between the land and water resources. They help protect and enhance water quality by keeping pollutants from reaching lakes, rivers, streams and groundwater; help reduce flood damage by

storing runoff; protect shorelines from erosion damage; provide critical habitat for many wildlife species and enhance the quality of life in the community, improve property values and tourism by providing beautiful open spaces that support plant and animal life.

Data from the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory indicate that the Southeast Fox River Basin currently contains nearly 78,000 acres of wetlands. The wetlands in this area are classified as hardwood swamp/floodplain forest, shrub swamp, marsh, wet meadow and coniferous swamp. Almost 25 percent of these areas are contained within the Lower Fox and White River and Nippersink watersheds.

Vegetation

Pre-settlement vegetation in the region consisted primarily of prairies and oak savannas characterized by open grasslands with scattered bur and white oaks. Frequent (almost yearly) wildland fires kept intolerant trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold, thus sustaining largely a prairie environment. To a lesser extent, sedge meadows existed in the wetter parts of the prairie region.

Since white settlement, fires have largely been controlled resulting in a change in vegetation and many of the prairies have been converted to agricultural uses. Many of the areas not used for agricultural purposes have developed into dense, closed forest ecosystems. On dryer hillsides, forests of white, red and black oak dominate, while mesic forests of sugar maple, basswood and elm are common on wetter sites.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Based on information contained in Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory there are 53 plants, 36 animal species, and 17 natural communities in Kenosha County that are threatened, endangered, or a species of special concern. A number of these are known to exist in the Town and the Village.

Environmental Corridors

The identification of Environmental Corridors has been practiced in Wisconsin for over 40 years. Professor Phil Lewis at the UW Madison noted that if natural features were platted on a map, the resulting pattern usually followed streams, lakeshores, woodlands and wetlands. In the process of platting the natural features, other qualities of human habitation also became obvious. These included local festivals, swimming beaches, fish hatcheries, walking trails etc. The resulting patterns were termed Environmental Corridors. Professor Lewis headed a program for the state identifying these corridors state wide. In May of 1964, the Environmental Corridor map for the Randall-Twin Lakes area was published. What is known today as the Department of Natural Resources assigned its personnel to identify these natural features. The following are the results of their investigation.

Village of Twin Lakes - 1964

Natural Features

1. Pheasant
2. Squirrel
3. Wildlife Hunting
4. Northern Pike
5. Bass
6. Pan Fish
7. Wildlife Observation
8. Other Waterfowl

Man Made Features

9. Old Cemetery
10. Boat Ramp - 4
11. Local Festival

12. Snow Play Area, Sledding
13. Bathing Beach - ?
14. Municipal Park
15. Golf Course

Town of Randall - 1964

Natural Features

16. Pan Fish
17. Northern Pike
18. Bass
19. Walleye
20. Pheasant
21. Muskrat
22. Squirrel
23. Trout

- | | |
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| 24. Badger | 35. Hiking Trail |
| 25. Other Waterfowl | 36. Wetland Project Levee, Ditching and Dyking |
| 26. Wildlife Hunting | 37. Snow Play Area – Sledding |
| Man Made Features | 38. Fish Hatchery – 2 (no longer exists in 2003) |
| 27. Boat Ramp | 39. Race Track – 2 (no longer exists in 2003) |
| 28. Bathing Beach – 3 | 40. Orchard |
| 29. Local Festival, Celebration - 2 | 41. Ski Rope Tow |
| 30. Gun and Sportsman Club | 42. Ski Lift |
| 31. Golf Course | 43. Old Cemetery |
| 32. Airport | 44. Wildlife Preserve |
| 33. Unusual Crop | |
| 34. Native Handicraft – Craftsman Shop | |

In 2003, the participants in the Smart Growth Planning Process identified the current Environmental Corridor features, of which there are many. Changes in our culture since the 1960's have increased or intensified nature. Other changes have degraded our environment. The following is a listing of natural and man-made elements found in our Environmental Corridors today.

Both Communities

Natural Features

1. Deer
2. Fox
3. Beaver
4. Muskrat
5. Geese
6. Great Blue Heron
7. Turkey Vulture
8. Sand Hill Crane
9. Wood Ducks, Mallard Ducks
10. Bald Eagle
11. Hawks
12. Little Green Heron
13. Ground Squirrel
14. Springs on east side of Lake Elizabeth
15. Bass
16. Gar
17. Perch
18. Walleye
19. Northern
20. Carp
21. Crappie
22. Blue Gill
23. Pumpkin Seed
24. Dog Fish
25. Crawdads
26. New Munster Marsh

Both Communities

- Bad things like rats and mice
- Purple Loosestrife
- Eurasian water milfoil
- Box Elder Bugs
- Zebra Mussels
- Too many geese
- Gypsy moths
- Asian or Japanese Beetles

Village of Twin Lakes - Man Made Features - 2003

1. Festivals – Liberty Fest Winter Thunder
2. Bike races
3. Campground
4. Apple Orchard
5. Water ski show
6. Four bathing beaches
7. Many parks
8. Tennis courts & ball fields
9. Golf course
10. Skate Board Park
11. Sportsman Club

Town of Randall-Man Made Features - 2003

1. Golf Courses
2. Swimming pool
3. Large man made Lake (County Park)
4. Sportsman Club
5. Two airports

SEWRPC has delineated those areas in Southeastern Wisconsin in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. The protection and preservation of such areas in essentially natural, open uses is critical to maintaining both the ecological balance and natural beauty of the Region, the Village and the Town.

Identification of environmental corridors is based on the presence of one or more of the following important elements of the natural resource base: 1) lakes, rivers and streams and their associated shorelines and floodplains; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) areas of wet, poorly drained and organic soils; and 7) areas of rugged terrain and high relief topography. The presence of elements that are closely related to the natural resource base, including park and open space sites, historic sites, scenic viewpoints and natural areas is also considered in the delineation of environmental corridors.

Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of these important resource and resource-related elements and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors that are not connected to primary corridors are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length (secondary corridors that link segments of the primary environmental corridor have no minimum area or length criteria). Smaller concentrations of natural resource features that have been separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural uses have also been identified. These areas, which are at least five acres in size, are referred to as isolated natural resource areas.

Lake Drainage Basins

The glacial topography has provided many unique land features in the area including the creation of the lakes. It created the Twin Lakes, but provided almost no drainage basin to supply the lakes with water. The basin draws very little water from the north with Main Street being the limit. On the east, the basin is smaller than the area of the Village boundaries. On the west, the basin goes west of CTH P, and crosses into the village of Genoa City. Approximately 20% of the drainage area is actually in Illinois; it drains into a small creek, which runs into the southeast end of Lake Elizabeth near the state line. Another unique element is that the "basin" consists of 49 sub basins several of which drain internally.

The less water flowing into the lakes, the less the lakes get flushed out. Any pollution developed within this small drainage basin, tends to stay around. Further compounding the problem is the fact that the ground water used by the drainage basin residents is removed from the lakes' drainage basin. The sewage collected and treated in the Village, including around the lakes, is conveniently sent to another drainage basin. This is a detriment to the lakes because ground water drawn from the lakes' drainage basin further reduces the natural flow through the lakes.

Cultural Resources

Historical Overview

Based on archaeological evidence so far discovered, the first inhabitants to what is now Wisconsin arrived over 10,000 years ago when the continental glaciers retreated northward. To help understand man's presence in the state, archeologists have defined general time periods as summarized in Exhibit G-5.

Exhibit G-5. Archaeological Periods in Wisconsin

Time Period	Name	General Description
10,000 years ago	Paleo-Indians	Paleoindians followed the woolly mammoth, mastodon and bison into the region as glaciers retreated.
8,000 years ago	Archaic	As the climate continued to warm, the large mammals of the Ice Age were replaced by many of the animals found in the state today. People lived in small family groups, harvested wild plants, nuts and acorns and hunted small animals such as deer and elk.
3,000 years ago	Woodland Period	People tended to live in villages. The first evidence of agricultural activities, pottery and the use of bows and arrows. Many mounds were built often in the shape of animals, including turtles, birds and bears, which are referred to as effigy mounds.
1,000 years ago	Mississippian Period	The people in this period know as Oneota, lived in larger villages with extensive agricultural fields, often growing corn, beans and squash. The Oneota were part of a complex trading network that extended to both coasts.
1634 to present	Historic Period	The arrival of Jean Nicolet, a French explorer, in 1634 marked the beginning of the Historic period.

Source: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin and others

Unfortunately, much of the evidence from the pre-historic era has been lost with increased urbanization and land alteration. Some isolated prehistoric sites such as temporary or permanent settlements or extractive sites have been identified throughout the state. As noted in the above exhibit, people during the Woodland Period often built burial mounds. Although single mounds have been found, most occurred in groups, in some cases 30 or more in one location. The Town and Village are located in an area of the state where such Indian mounds are most common (Exhibit G-6).

Archaeological Resources

According to records maintained by the State Historical Society there are 16 archaeological sites that have been identified and catalogued in the Village and Town.

Of these sites, 8 are the burial mounds or cemeteries identified below, 3 are unnamed campsites or villages (Sections 18, 28, and 30), 2 are steamboat landing areas on the east and west shores of Mary Lake (Sections 21 and 28), one is an ice house on Mary Lake (Section 21), one is a dugout canoe find on the shore of Mary Lake (Section 28), and one is an extensive village once occupied by the Potawatomi Indian Tribe found on the north side of Indian Point in Mary Lake (Section 28).

Burial Sites

In 1987, the state passed the Wisconsin Burial Sites Preservation law (§ 157.70 Wis. Statutes) to protect historic and prehistoric burial sites from all types of human disturbance. The law gives the State Historical Society of Wisconsin the responsibility for inventorying and cataloging all prehistoric and historic burial sites in Wisconsin. The law is to assure that all human burials in this state are granted equal treatment without reference to ethnic origins, religious affiliation, or age of the burial site. Once a burial site is registered, it is exempt from property taxes. Aside from exhumations authorized by coroners or by immediate family members, no one may disturb a human burial site without authorization from the Director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The law also authorizes penalties for unauthorized disturbances or the failure to report disturbances.

Exhibit G-6. Distribution of Paleo-Indian Burial Mounds in Wisconsin

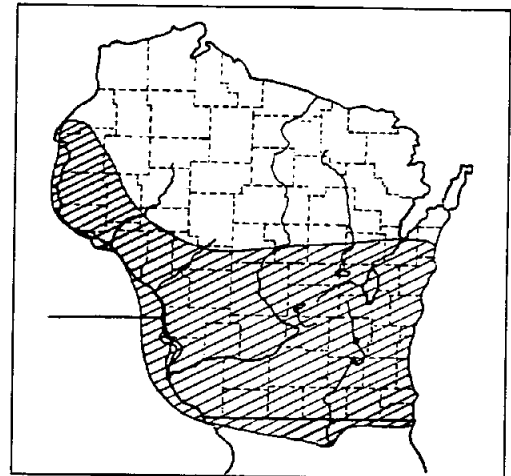


Table G-5. Historic Cemeteries; In and Around Twin lakes and Randall: 2003

Name	Jurisdiction
Mound Prairie Cemetery (Section 19)	Village of Twin Lakes
Unknown Name (Section 17)	Town of Randall
St. John's Cemetery (Section 23)	Town of Randall
Wilmot Cemetery (Section 25)	Town of Randall
Unknown Name (Section 13)	Town of Randall

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Within the planning area, there are 5 historic cemeteries. One is located in the village of Twin Lakes and four are located in the town of Randall (Table G-5).

There are also a number of known prehistoric burial mounds within the Town and Village. These include the Mound Prairie Groups located in Section 20 in the Town of Randall, the Twin Lakes Mound Group located in Sections 31 and 32 in the Village, and the Mt. Moriah Burial found in Section 29 on the peninsula at the north end of Elizabeth Lake.

Historic Resources

There are no historic sites in the Town that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, according to the Architecture & History Inventory (AHI) maintained by the State Historical Society, there are over 30 structures with some historical significance.

Many of these are located along CTH F or Bassett Road and in the Nippersink Neighborhood, in the town of Randall. The Town and Village may wish to conduct an actual visual survey to update the information contained in the AHI.

Table G-6. Properties Listed in the Architecture & History Inventory (AHI); Twin Lakes and Randall

General Location	Historic Name / Description
1219 Valley Road in Twin Lakes	ZG Simmons Gazebo or pergola
Bassett Road in Randall	Post Office
N side of CTH F .25 miles NW of Bassett	Lentz House (Queen Anne Style)
N side of CTH F .25 miles NW of Bassett	Lentz Smokehouse
39127 392 nd Avenue in Randall	James Bostwick Powers House
CTH F in Randall	Cross Gabled House
Bassett Road in Randall	Colonial Revival House
Bassett Road in Randall	Retail Building
Bassett Road in Randall	Cross Gabled House
NW corner of CTHs FR and F	Greek Revival house
CTH W in Randall	Side Gabled House
40608 102 nd Place in Nippersink Neighborhood	Tudor Revival House
40512 102 nd Street in Nippersink Neighborhood	Tudor Revival House
40415 101 st Street in Nippersink Neighborhood	Mediterranean House
440429 103 rd St in Nippersink Neighborhood	Tudor Revival House
40520 104 th St. in Nippersink Neighborhood	Tudor revival House

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Recommendations

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for this element are forth coming.