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Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather

Neighborhood Plan

Prepared by the City of Madison
Planning Division



Adopted by the Common Council on XXX, 2017, File ID No. 47509

Draft

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Goodman Community Center
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY III

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION2

 BACKGROUND.....3

 DISTINCT, SEPARATE SUB-AREAS.....4

 PLANNING PROCESS5

 NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY7

CHAPTER 2 - ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES10

CHAPTER 3 – PLAN ELEMENTS13

 LAND USE, HOUSING, AND URBAN DESIGN..... 13

Worthington Focus Area 18

Madison East Shopping Center Focus Area 21

East Washington Avenue/Milwaukee Street Focus Area 23

S. Fair Oaks and Railroad Focus Area..... 24

 TRANSPORTATION, CONNECTIVITY, ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE 25

 COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS 31

 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES..... 34

 PARKS AND OPEN SPACE..... 36

CHAPTER 4 – ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION41

MAPS

Map 1: Surrounding Context – Existing Land Use2

Map 2: Neighborhood Plan Study Area4

Map 3: Future Land Use..... 14

Map 4: Focus Areas..... 15

Map 5: Maximum Building Height..... 15

Map 6: Pedestrian and Bike Improvements 26

Map 7: Street Improvements 27

FIGURES

Figure 1: Planning Process and Public Participation..... 6

Figure 2: Neighborhood Historic Timeline..... 9

Figure 3: Conceptual Street View 18

Figure 4: Worthington Focus Area..... 19

Figure 5: Madison East Shopping Center Focus Area.....22

*Figure 6: East Washington Avenue/Milwaukee Street Focus Area*23

Figure 7: Starkweather Creek Corridor 36

Figure 8: Starkweather Creek Corridor Concept.....37

Figure 9: Retention Pond Entrance..... 38

TABLES

Table 1: Design Guidelines 16

Table 2: Transportation Short-Term Actions.....28

Table 3: Transportation Mid-Term Actions.....29

Table 4: Transportation Long-Term Actions29

Table 5: Community Health and Wellness Short-Term Actions....32

Table 6: Community Health and Wellness Mid-Term Actions..... 33

Table 7: Economic Development Short-Term Actions 35

Table 8: Economic Development Mid-Term Actions 35

Table 9: Parks and Open Space Short-Term Actions 39

Table 10: Parks and Open Space Mid-Term Actions.....40

Table 11: Parks and Open Space Long-Term Actions.....40

Table 12: Top Neighborhood Plan Recommendations.....41

Table 13: CDBG Top Projects.....42

APPENDICES44

APPENDIX 1: DATA.....44

APPENDIX 2: MAPS.....46

APPENDIX 3: WEBSITE CONTENT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN50

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Darbo-Worthington Starkweather planning area includes elements of a vibrant and healthy community. There are residents of diverse backgrounds, including a variety of family types and people of all ages. The area is also rich with parks, open space, and bike paths. Despite these assets, the neighborhood is somewhat disconnected. It includes four distinct areas with different demographics, land use, housing characteristics, and degree of social and economic capital. The neighborhood planning process can help to bridge these social and physical differences, bringing hope for a stronger, more connected community.

This plan includes recommendations that pave the way for mindful, coordinated reinvestment in people and place for the future. The planning process was grounded in the idea that the community wanted and needed to engage the city in a long-overdue conversation about what is relevant to them. Planning staff, other city staff, and non-city organizations stepped back to listen to the community.

Building trust takes longer in communities that have not had positive experiences. Rebuilding organizational capacity and having better representation is necessary for the greater Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather and Town of Blooming Grove area. This process involves developing trusted advocates that work together to build resident capacity around important activities and projects.

An array of plan strategies was identified to address community priorities, and a health impact assessment (HIA) was used to better understand health impacts and consequences of plan recommendations.

Although this plan provides recommendations to improve public and private places, the recommendations are mere stepping stones to build a stronger, more cohesive neighborhood. Residents often shared that

“My hope for the neighborhood is to come together as a community and to support each other with issues people are having.” - Darbo resident

the neighborhood is a good place to live and raise a family. However, there was also discussion of social isolation and separation as barriers, which hindered collaborative improvements to the area.

Residents would like to see...

- **A multi-service community facility** where residents provide input and decisions on the use, hours of operation, and programming, local residents are employed there, and services include health and education, employment training, recreational activities, and more.
- **Support for education, employment, health and wellness** and other enrichment programs for all ages.
- **Placemaking activities** that will bring people together to create a united community or other structured events to provide culturally sensitive, meaningful interaction among residents of varying age, race, and income.
- **Redevelop East Washington Frontage Road** and other abutting properties to support civic or neighborhood-serving businesses with integrated housing on upper floors.
- **Improve food access and security** by incorporating community or urban gardens, farmers’ markets, and other outlets for healthy food in close proximity to the neighborhood. Fresh food should be accessible via travel on foot, by bike, or by transit.
- Other plan strategies that **promote livability**.

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Themes

The document is structured around five themes. The actions and strategies proposed within each theme are detailed further in the implementation strategy.

1. **Land Use, Housing, and Urban Design** – Strategies and actions for development of high quality buildings and livable places for residents, and better care of ecosystems. Land use, zoning, local activity centers, streets, housing choices, ecologically sustainable development, energy efficient buildings, and other measures are detailed.
2. **Transportation Connectivity and Access** – Strategies and actions to improve walking, biking, and public transit. Special emphasis is placed on health, safety, and connectivity to neighborhood or nearby destinations.
3. **Community and Individual Health and Wellness** – Strategies and actions to rehabilitate existing places to benefit the personal and social growth of families and community. Examples of places include: community centers, libraries, schools, and unused places with potential for creative, cultural, and educational pursuits.
4. **Economic Development and Employment** – Strategies and actions to better connect people to employment opportunities and to promote and direct resources for economic development; improve communications of apprenticeships, internships, and other training.
5. **Parks and Open Space** – Strategies and actions to improve the built and natural environment; increase accessibility of parks and open spaces; and increase the organized recreational, educational, and other programming that takes place in and around these green spaces.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

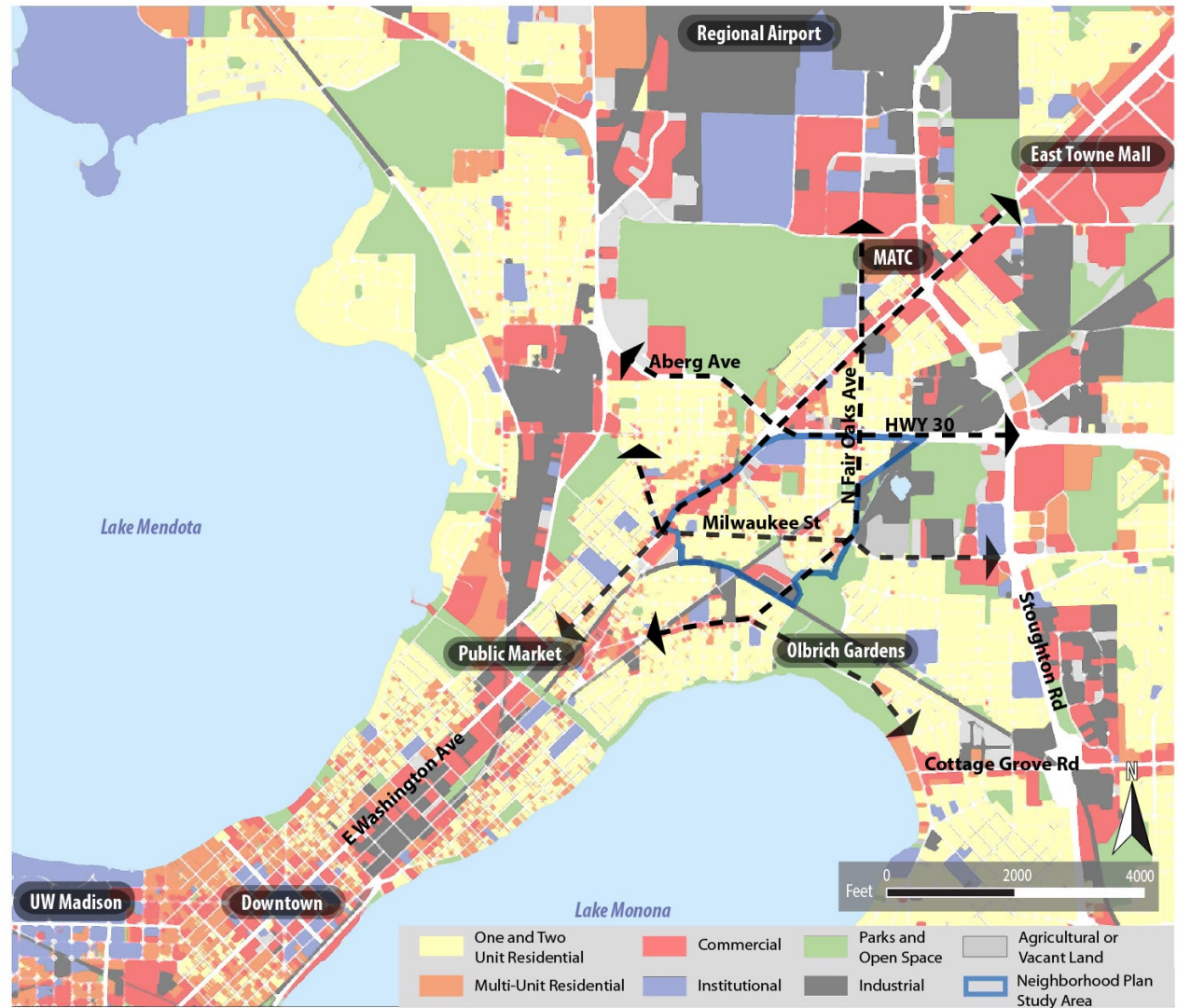
Over the past several decades, the City of Madison has worked with residents and the business community to prepare geographically based plans focused on identifying ways to improve the area.

- Starkweather Action Program (1987-1991)
- Schenk-Atwood-Starkweather-Worthington Park Neighborhood Plan (adopted 2000)
- East Washington Avenue Old East Side Master Plan (adopted 2000) and supplement to it, Gateway Revitalization Plan (adopted 2003)
- Schenk-Atwood Neighborhood Business District (adopted 2000)
- Starkweather Creek Master Plan Update (adopted 2004)

In addition, reports, such as the Madison Public Library's *Communities Inspiring Libraries: A Strategic Plan for Eastside Growth* (2016), were used to inform priorities for the area.

Over the last seventeen years, public and private investments have occurred in the study area. This update to the original neighborhood plan revisits what has been done and what is still desired by the residents and business community. The plan update identifies priority activities and projects to

Map 1: Surrounding Context: Existing Land Use



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

improve existing conditions, and identifies opportunities to set in motion over the next ten years.

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Background

In 2015, the City of Madison Community Development Block Grant Committee (CDBG) selected the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan Study Area to receive planning services. The planning study area includes portions of the City of Madison and the Town of Blooming Grove (*Map 3: Neighborhood Plan Study Area, page 4*).

The CDBG Committee recommended planning services in this area for two reasons. First, there is a higher proportion of low and moderate income households compared to the city as a whole. Second, because the last neighborhood plan for the area was completed 17 years ago, there was need for an update.

The study area for the planning process differs from the previous neighborhood plan as it encompasses a smaller portion of the Schenk-Atwood-Starkweather-Yahara neighborhood and includes a portion of the Town of Blooming Grove, which is expected to be annexed by the City of Madison in 2027 or sooner.

For the first time in a neighborhood planning process, a health impact assessment (HIA) was conducted. A Dane County BUILD (Better Urban Infill Development) grant was used to hire a consultant to investigate health determinants and to assess preliminary plan strategies and recommendations based upon short-term and long-term health impacts to the community. The HIA identified relevant health issues to study from existing data and resident-based input gathered from community meetings, focus groups, and interviews with service providers.



Hippo sculpture at Wirth Park created by Sid Boyum



Make Music Madison at Worthington Park, Summer 2016

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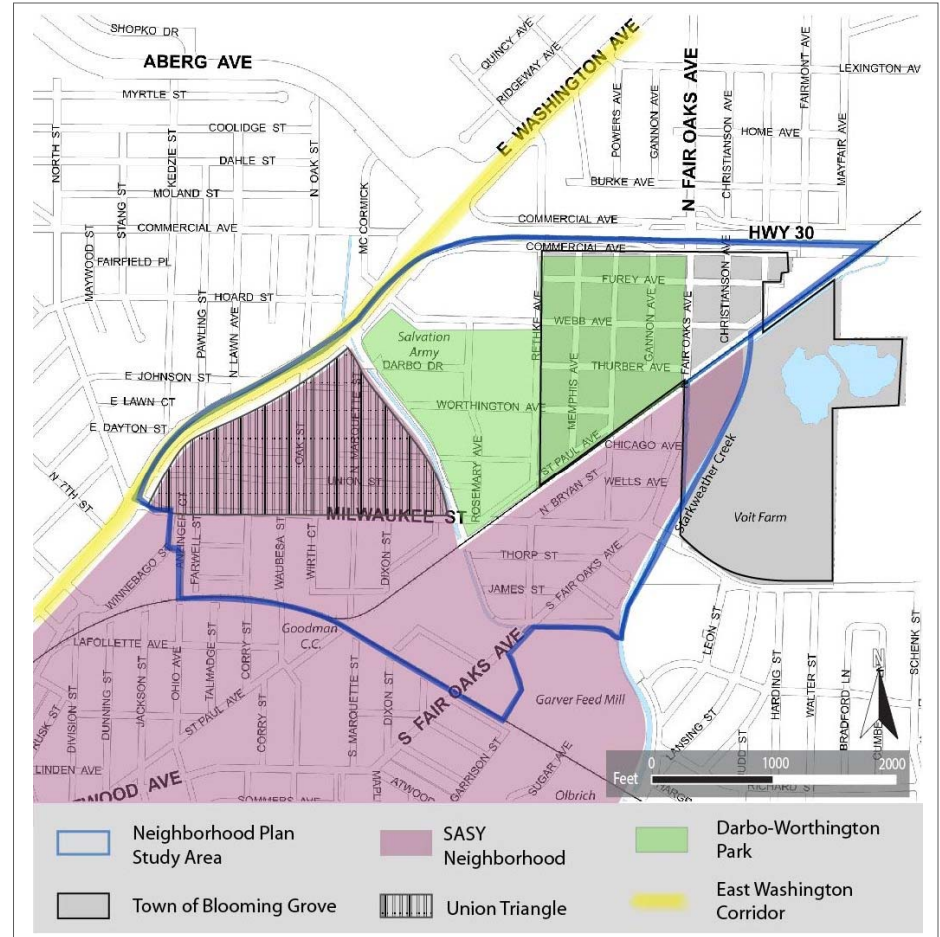
Distinct, Separate Sub-Areas

Four distinct sub-areas make up the planning area:

1. **Darbo-Worthington Park** – Mix of single-family homes and a cluster of small scale multifamily housing. The makeup is predominantly low to moderate income households. Residents are in the process of reactivating the Worthington Park Neighborhood Association. There are also several trusted service providers and community-based organizations working in the area.
2. **Union Triangle** – A subarea of SASY (Schenk-Atwood-Starkweather-Yahara) Neighborhood. Has a mix of single-family and two-family housing and includes primarily moderate-income households.
3. **Town of Blooming Grove** – Predominantly single-family housing with moderate income households. Part of the area is within the Worthington Park Neighborhood Association boundary. Residents have long history of working with town government rather than the City. This subarea will be annexed to the City by 2027, or sooner.
4. **East Washington Corridor** – Heavily travelled corridor with a mix of fast food, gas stations, and a strip mall and two public services: a library branch and public health clinic. This area has a tired appearance with limited reinvestment over the last ten years.

The area is bounded by East Washington Avenue, Highway 30, railroad tracks, and Starkweather Creek, which can impede easy access and strong connections to the surrounding area.

Map 2: Neighborhood Plan Study Area



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

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Planning Process

The City of Madison Planning Division led the planning process. Planning staff, neighborhood associations and community stakeholders began the planning process with a public Open House in February 2016.

Planning staff worked closely with trusted community advocates to help ensure representative input from the racially and ethnically diverse residents of the area. Five open houses, various focus groups, a service providers meeting, neighborhood walkthroughs, and other



Town of Blooming Grove Neighborhood Walkthrough, August 2016

community conversations provided the foundation for plan strategies and recommendations.

The Planning Division received a Dane County BUILD (Better Urban Infill Development) grant to conduct a Health Impact Assessment for this



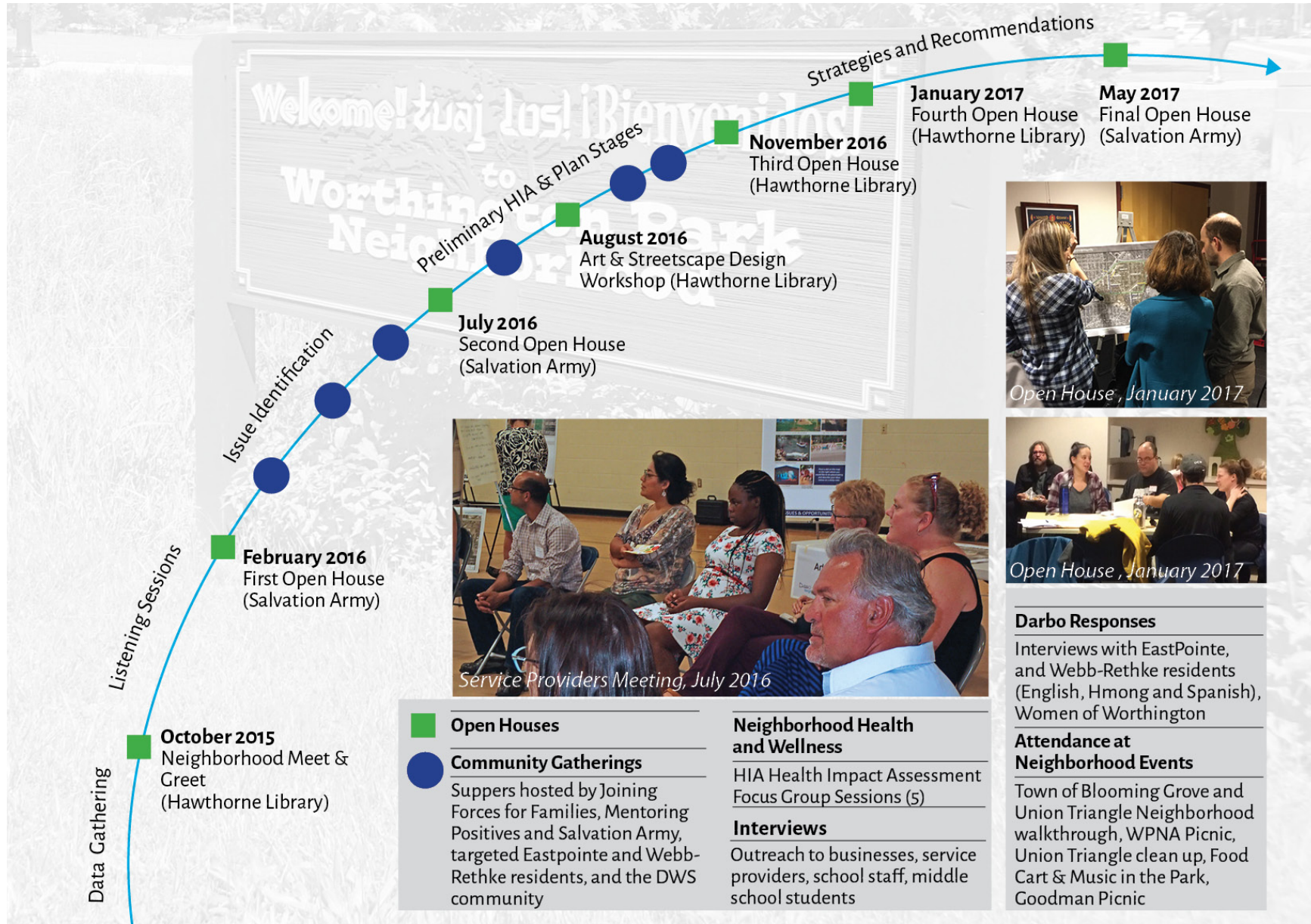
Worthington Park Neighborhood Picnic 2016

planning process. The grant allowed the City to hire a consultant to investigate health determinants and assess preliminary plan strategies and recommendations based upon short-term and long-term health impacts to the community. The HIA identified relevant health issues from existing data and resident input gathered at community meetings, focus groups, and interviews with service providers.

Over the next 15 months, a robust public input process was undertaken to gather input from residents, the business community, and stakeholders (*Figure 1: Planning Process and Public Participation, page 6*).

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Figure 1: Planning Process and Public Participation



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Neighborhood History

While the isthmus was developing during the 1800s, near-east neighborhoods, such as the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather area, remained farmlands. Despite its agrarian use, the neighborhood was not immune from development and residential construction, which began in the late 1800s. In 1901, the East Side Land Company began platting the Fair Oaks neighborhood. Both industrial and residential buildings were constructed during this time and the area was promoted as being “well suited for the working man”. Fair Oaks was established as a village in 1906 and in 1913, the community was incorporated into the City of Madison.

Today, many streets in the neighborhood carry the names of prominent men who were affiliated with the East Side Land Company or were land owners of the area. Examples include:

- **Clyde Gallagher** (1890-1947) left his mark on the neighborhood by overseeing the development of hundreds of homes in the planning area, particularly the area around what is now Worthington Park.
- **Rolf Darbo** (1907-1984) was a prominent realtor on the east side throughout the 1940s, procuring land from the Rethke family. Darbo Dr. carries his name.
- **William Rethke** (c. 1897-1969) owned a sizeable farm on the outskirts of Madison. The family’s land was used to expand E. Washington Avenue, then Sun Prairie Road, and develop much of the current Darbo area. The family still owns three parcels along E. Washington Avenue.

Business and Commercial

The rise in car ownership rates shaped the development pattern in the area. As suburban commuter patterns developed, new businesses sprang up to accommodate customers. In 1952, the Madison East

Shopping Center was built on E. Washington Avenue. It was the first suburban-style shopping destination in the city. It boasted a Kroger grocery store and a Manchester’s East department store (the first one to use escalators!). The national trend of suburbanization and development outside of the urban core was also seen in the same year when Farmers Mutual Automobile Insurance Company (a.k.a. American Family Insurance) located its headquarters on E. Washington Avenue, where the Wisconsin Department of Corrections is now located. The commercial boom in the area continued into the 1960s, evidenced by the 1964 opening of the A & P Supermarket at 3030 Darbo Drive, where the Salvation Army is currently located.

However, this boom time did not last for long. In 1971, the Madison East Kroger closed and in the following year, the A & P Supermarket closed. During the years following, the 3030 Darbo Drive location was used as a document depository for Madison’s public libraries. In 1981, the site was bought by American Family Insurance and used as its printing shop and for supply storage.

During the early 1990s, the Darbo neighborhood was experiencing a time of unrest. Crime, drugs, and violence were common occurrences. Diane Johnson, the president of the Worthington Park Neighborhood Association, successfully organized the neighborhood in identifying the need for a community center where residents would take an active role to improve the neighborhood.

In August of 1994, after American Family Insurance’s relocation, the Salvation Army purchased the property. It was assumed by the Darbo neighborhood that Salvation Army would establish a full-service community center with residents taking an active role in determining services and programming. Over the years, the Salvation Army provided limited space for neighborhood-based programming, but not to the degree that residents wanted.

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Residential and Social

During the 1960s, multifamily housing was built in the area. The Easton Square Apartments (a.k.a Eastpointe Apartments) were constructed in 1961, and the city's Community Development Authority built housing bordering Worthington Park in 1965. Worthington Park was created a few years earlier in 1962.

The Worthington Park Neighborhood Association was founded in 1977. After being defunct for a period of time, the organization resumed operation in 1993 and residents focused their activism on establishing a community center in the neighborhood.



1937 Aerial View

Rethke Family Farm

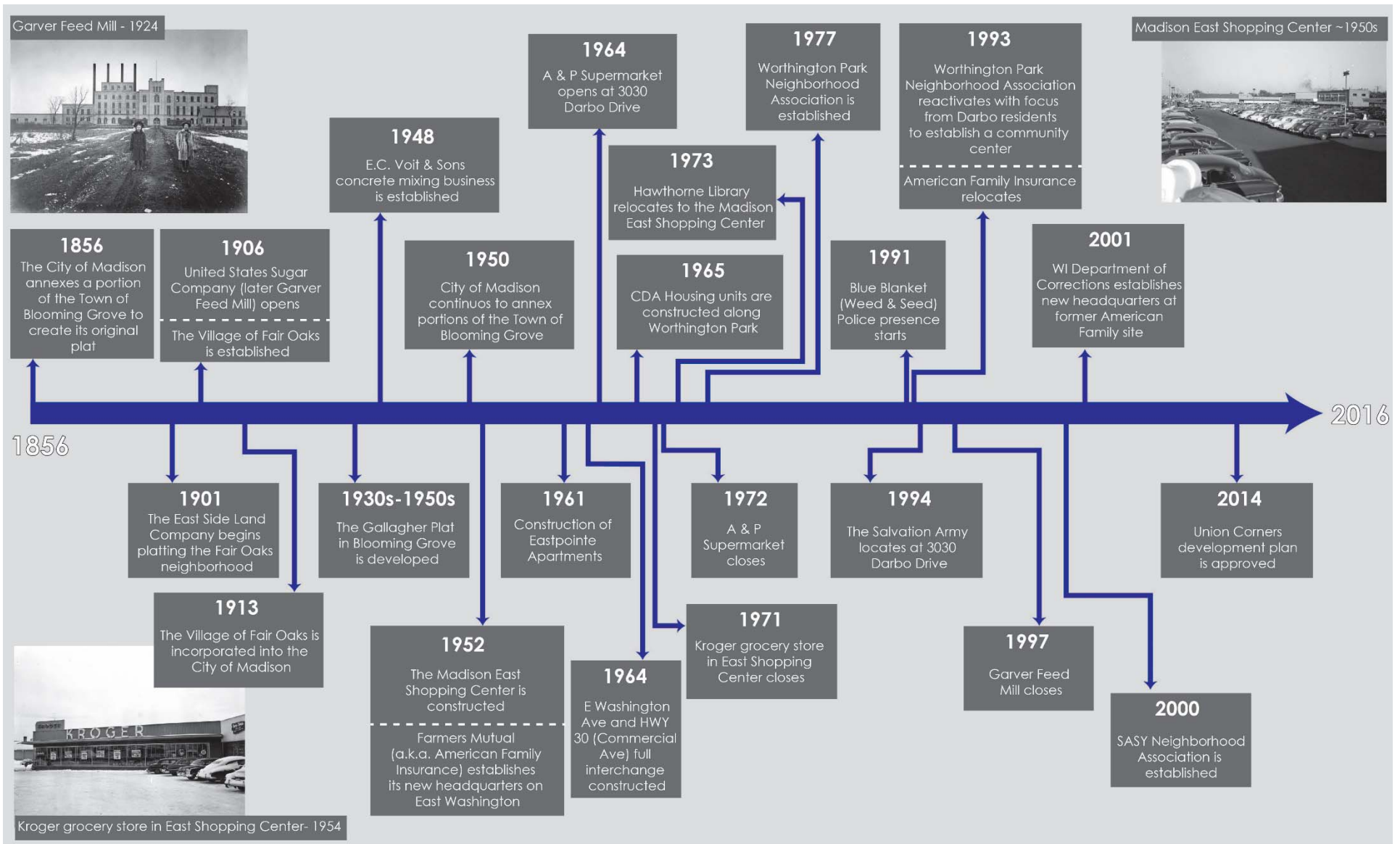
William A Rethke (Bill) was born around 1897 on a farm just outside of Madison's city limits. It was a mid-sized farm with crops (tobacco, hemp and sugar beets), dairy cows, chickens, a three story barn, large farm house with a wrap-around porch and numerous out-buildings. There was a second smaller house for a hired farm worker to live in. Sun Prairie Road, which later became East Washington Avenue, ran along the northern boundary of the property. The Rethke family farmed the land for many years. Bill Rethke was an only child and inherited the farm after World War II. Around this time, the city of Madison was expanding and decided to widen and improve Sun Prairie Road. This meant that the farm house had to be moved a substantial distance. This road improvement became the present day East Washington Avenue. The Rethke family continued to live in the house during the move. My uncle talked about lifting the floor boards of the house to see how far the house had moved that day. In addition to moving the farmhouse, there was a large hill called Rethke Hill that had to be taken down to facilitate the road improvements. In the winter, kids would come from all over to sled down the hill. It was aptly nicknamed "Wreck" Hill, a modification of Rethke Hill, as a testament to its great sledding capabilities.

Bill Rethke decided to sell the outlying acres of the farm to a gentleman named Darbo to be developed into a combination of residential and commercial properties. However, he retained a cluster of three parcels of land. One parcel he gifted to the city of Madison for a park. Another parcel was eventually sold to American Family Insurance Company and the third parcel was on a small hill that marked the final resting spot for the old farm house after it was moved for the post World War II road expansion. This new spot was also near to the original barn and was beautifully placed amongst a grove of hickory trees. Only a few of the trees can be seen today near the old American Family Insurance site. The area was nicknamed Hickory Hill by the family and remained their personal residence during the 50's and 60's. There were wonderful views of the capitol building from the second story of the farmhouse. The barn was remodeled to house 6 individual apartments and a garage and was used as such until the mid-70s when the land was subdivided into three commercial lots (3059, 3077 East Washington Avenue and the old McDonald's property near the pedestrian bridge).

- Written by Denise Christy, granddaughter of William Rethke

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Figure 2: Neighborhood Historic Timeline



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

CHAPTER 2. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Many residents and stakeholders shared neighborhood assets, issues, and improvement ideas during the planning process. The most important issues and opportunities shown below provide a foundation for the plan's recommendations and strategies.

Land Use, Housing, and Urban Design

- **Aging, Dated Single-Family & Multifamily Housing** – Although the housing stock is well-constructed, the average home is 80 years old. Upgrading the exterior and interior of area homes will improve living conditions and provide reinvestment for the greater neighborhood. City and county housing programs exist but are not widely known.
- **Path to Homeownership** – Over time, increased neighborhood desirability will lead to higher home values. A concentrated approach to create a path for homeownership for lower income households and ensuring that single-family properties remain affordable will create additional housing options.
- **Range of Housing Options** – A range of single-family and multifamily housing is located in the neighborhood. The largest concentration of affordable, multifamily housing is in the Darbo area. There is no senior or assisted-living housing in the planning area. Redevelopment along major transportation corridors could provide new housing opportunities.
- **Neighborhood Makeover** – Public art, attractive plantings, benches, or other friendly amenities, can make an area more interesting. E. Washington Avenue has a dated appearance. Some parking lots are not well-landscaped and buildings need a touch



Salvation Army Mural

up. Picking up trash along bike paths, parks, and waterways will also improve the area's appearance and show that people care.

Transportation Connectivity and Access

- **Bus Frequency/Service** – Weekend bus service in the planning area is infrequent, with gaps of 60 minutes in some cases. Transit dependence in the neighborhood is relatively high. Increasing bus service frequency, installing amenities at heavily used boarding locations, providing local outlets for Metro pass purchases, and installing grocery bag storage racks on buses will be important steps toward improving access.
- **Vehicular Volume, Speed, and Parking Issues on Local Streets** – Commuter parking on Rosemary and Webb Avenues causes conflicts with area residents by limiting park use, inhibiting safe street crossing, and reducing tenant parking spaces. Cut-thru traffic on Oak and N. Marquette Streets, as well as peak hour cut-thru on Rosemary and Webb Avenues are safety issues.
- **Biking** – Completing gaps in the bike trail system can improve route efficiency to employment centers and other destinations. Bike skills and safety can be promoted through bike rodeos, adult

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bike workshops, and bike clinics at schools. Bike ridership can be promoted through bike share or BCycle stations and bike routes on low volume streets. Improving bike facilities on Fair Oaks Avenue and Milwaukee Street will improve access to community centers, grocery stores, and schools.

- **Walkability** – Improving safety for pedestrians crossing East Washington Avenue at Johnson Street, and Starkweather Creek at Hermina and Dawes Streets, and constructing sidewalks on high priority streets in the Town of Blooming Grove would facilitate pedestrian movement.

Community and Individual Health and Wellness

- **Access to Fresh Food** – Four full-service grocery stores are nearby but difficult to access without a vehicle. A full service grocery store is not likely to open closer to the neighborhood and gas stations, convenience stores, and Walgreen's offer limited food products. Community gardens and farmers' markets offer seasonal produce, but their presence is limited. Fast food restaurants are very prevalent along East Washington Avenue. Improving access to healthy food outlets and urban agriculture can improve food security and food safety.
- **Fitness Center, Classes, and Programs** – The Salvation Army provides some youth recreation activities, but there are limited activities for adults. Affordable classes, walking and biking clubs, or other creative ways to provide fitness opportunities for all ages will improve health outcomes.
- **Health Services Resource Advocate and Center** – It is difficult to navigate the complicated landscape of social services. A one-stop resource center could assist persons/families with accessing, planning, and navigating the system. This could lead to improvements in residents' health.

- **Locally Based Programming and Center Activities** – The Salvation Army is a regional facility with a focus on serving a territory greater than the nearby neighborhood. The neighborhood desires a facility where they determine the programs and services that will be offered and the hours of operation.
- **Neighborhood Perception** – Efforts should be made to address how outsiders perceive the greater neighborhood. This is a neighborhood with great potential, while some perceive that this is not a place to invest in.
- **Service Coordination and Collaboration** – All households should be able to thrive, have their basic needs met, and be able to access and utilize educational, health, and mental services. Programs and services desired at a locally based neighborhood center includes: computer access, ESL classes, exercise classes, fitness center, job training, health screening, mental health care, nutrition classes & demonstrations, pre-natal care, and tutoring.
- **Resident Engagement** – People care about their neighbors and the neighborhood. Better ways to engage with neighbors and allow people to contribute their time and energy are needed. Tapping into local talents to take on quick, smaller-scale projects in parks, parking lots, and other public places would have a big impact. Other initiatives to improve residents' lives are wanted, especially those planned and executed by residents.
- **Cohesiveness** – Four different neighborhood areas are included in this planning effort. Bringing leaders and residents of these areas together to build relationships and share resources is key to cultivating a more fulfilling neighborhood environment. An active and engaged neighborhood can become effective advocates of neighborhood wants to the city, county, nonprofits, and others.

Economic Development and Employment Opportunities

- **Employment, Entrepreneurship, and Economic Development along the East Washington Avenue Corridor** – The Capitol East District is undergoing a renaissance with new business and housing development. Union Corners and Garver Feed Mill redevelopment projects will influence the business mix of the 2600-3000 blocks of East Washington Avenue. Economic incentives can be used to start-up or expand businesses, especially those that will employ neighborhood residents. Older commercial and industrial buildings can be repurposed for locally owned businesses, and those that offer career ladder, wage earning potential.
- **Apprenticeship, Job Training, and Entrepreneurship** – Job placement and performance can be improved by securing major employers who provide a pipeline for employment. Further neighborhood economic benefits can be realized by establishing first source hiring agreements/contracts to tap into the community base, securing employment/community benefits agreements for city leveraged projects, and working with local contacts to improve partnerships with educational and trade organizations.
- **Urban Agriculture, Locally Produced Products** – Food security, nutrition, and income generation are some key motivators for urban food production. Off the Block Salsa is one locally made product. Exploring other cash crops – such as honey, fish, or other high income generators – creates potential for employment and business generation. Building upon the growing food industry could also promote new job growth.
- **Digital Divide** – There is high demand for the Hawthorne Branch Library computers, which can be used for job searches and job skills improvement. Low-cost fiber optic internet service will be installed in the Darbo area in 2017. Equipment and basic

education, technical support, and household costs still need to be addressed to help close the digital divide.

Parks and Open Space

- **Isolated, Limited Sight Lines at Reger Park** – Reger Park is surrounded by private residences and has an isolated feel, which can lead to inappropriate park uses. Overgrown shrubs, limited sight lines from the park entrance and backyards, and infrequent structured activities create a safety issue.
- **Upgrades to and Activation of Worthington Park** – Worthington Park is a highly valued open space for residents. A new shelter was installed in 2016. New recreational amenities, park programming, improvements to lighting and sidewalks, and solving parking issues will make the park more attractive.
- **Starkweather Waterway** – Two branches of the Starkweather Creek flow through the neighborhood. The waterway is navigable, but in many areas, the banks are steep and lack landings for fishing, boating, or viewing. Improving access to this waterway will create an urban boating experience that connects the neighborhood to Lake Monona by paddling.
- **Thurber Park** – A shelter, playground and play field are recreational features at this Town of Blooming Grove park. Recreational programming, community gardening, and possible use of the former Waunona Sanitary District office as an artist in residence studio, could help activate the park. Retaining the outside access to the bathrooms for the public is important.

CHAPTER 3. PLAN ELEMENTS

Land Use, Housing, and Urban Design

A city's comprehensive plan is the main policy document that shapes land use and addresses housing, transportation, economic development, and other aspects of community life. The City of Madison's Comprehensive Plan (2006) was used as the framework to assess current and future scenarios for this planning area, and to create [Map 3: Future Land Use, page 14](#). Other factors that influenced the future land use recommendations are included in the adjacent box.

The **Future Land Use Map** recommends maintaining current land uses and intensity of development in most parts of the neighborhood. There are some areas of potential land use change, which fall within designated focus areas. [Map 4: Focus Areas](#) and focus area descriptions begin on [page 15](#) and include recommended land use changes, site concepts, and design guidelines. [Map 5: Maximum Building Heights, page 15](#) includes maximum building heights to guide development and redevelopment in a way that respects the character of the surrounding neighborhood.

Housing

Residents would like to preserve the single-family character of the neighborhood. A priority recommendation is retrofitting older housing stock to make it more visually appealing, longer-lasting, energy efficient, and accommodating for varying family situations. To help facilitate these improvements, information can be provided to property owners and tenants on programs for: 1) weatherization and other energy improvements; 2) adaptive features for seniors or persons with disabilities; and 3) rehabilitation/upgrades to rental housing. Providing pathways to homeownership, especially for lower income households, will provide opportunities for residents to stay in the neighborhood.

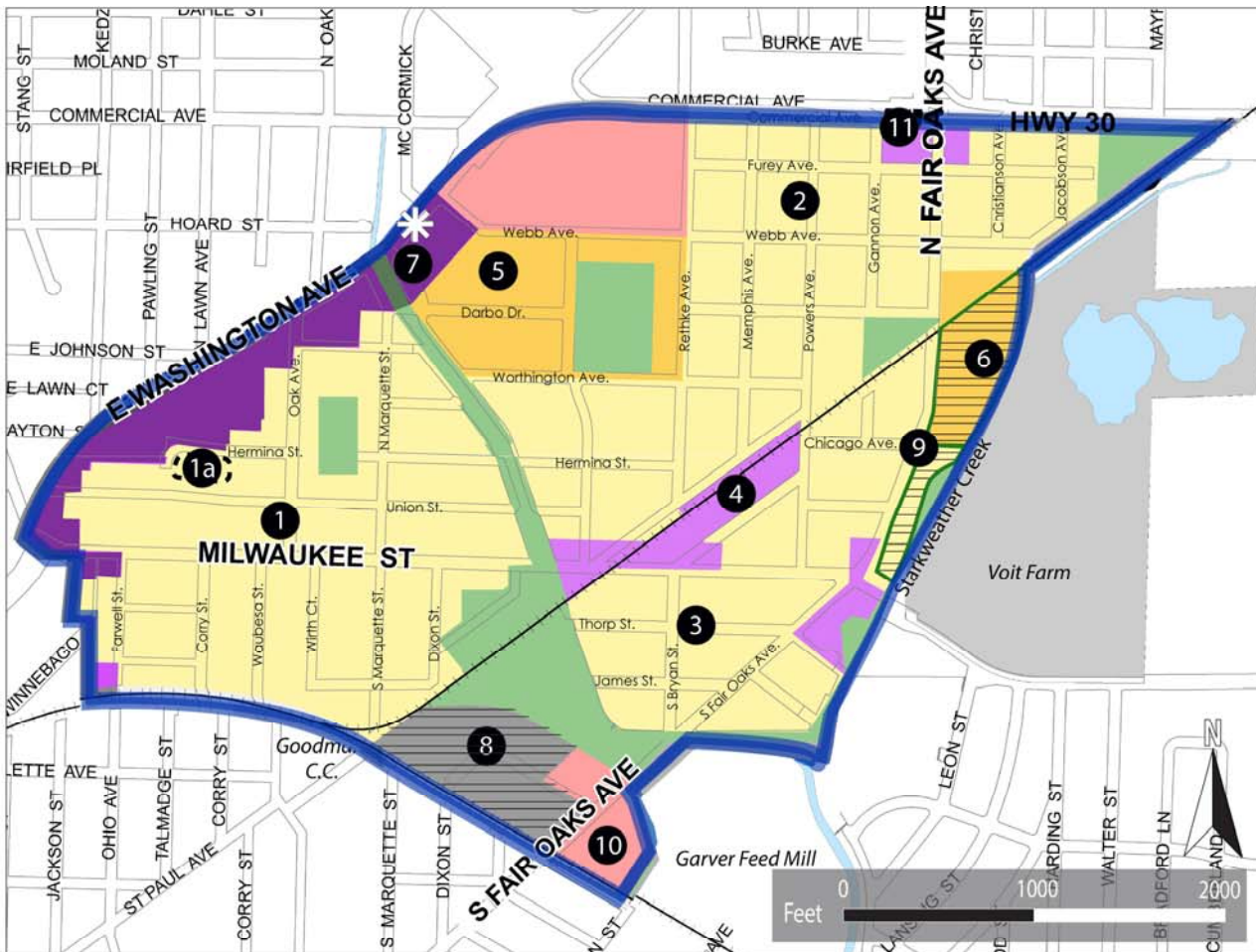
When redevelopment is pursued, a variety of housing options should be considered with a range of affordability levels. This will create a stronger, more vital neighborhood where people of many different backgrounds are welcome.

Factors influencing the Future Land Use Map

- **Community Serving Uses** – Many people living in the planning area could benefit from vital services and recreation opportunities located close by to help improve their quality of life. Neighborhood serving businesses where residents could enjoy a healthy meal or buy nutritious groceries are desired.
- **Single-Family Character** – Preserve the housing character in portions of the neighborhood that are primarily single-family housing. Emphasize rehabilitating older housing stock to accommodate varying family situations, and to make it more visually appealing, longer lasting, and energy efficient through local, state and other programs.
- **Housing Diversity** – When considering new development, incorporate a variety of housing options with a range of affordability levels. This will create a stronger, more vital neighborhood where people of many different backgrounds feel welcome.
- **Convenient Access to Services, Workplaces, and Recreation** – Preserve or reinvigorate existing industrial and commercial sites with continued or new employment opportunities and amenities within close proximity to residents. This will benefit the long-term attractiveness and stability of the planning area.

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Map 3: Future Land Use



- Low-Density Residential (LDR)
- Medium-Density Residential (MDR)
- Industrial/Manufacturing (I)
- Community Mixed-Use (CMU)
- Employment (E)
- Park and Open Space (P)
- Extension of Green Space as an Alternative
- Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
- Neighborhood Plan Study Area

- 1** Continued LDR (Low Density Residential) uses of 0-8 du/acre. Preserving and rehabilitation of the existing single-family and two-family character is recommended. No lot assemblage. Discourage demolition.
- 1a** Small scale multifamily infill, co-housing, or senior housing project of no more than 2 stories is recommended for the vacant lot on Hermina St.

- 2** Continued LDR (Low Density Residential) uses of 0-8 du/acre. Preserving and rehabilitation of the existing single-family and two-family character is recommended. Smaller scale, 2-3 story multifamily residential along Commercial Avenue frontage and 200-400 blocks of N Fair Oaks Avenue would provide additional housing choices. Scale and mass of new construction should be compatible with abutting single-family neighborhood.
- 3** Continued LDR (Low Density Residential) uses of 0-8 du/acre. Preserving and rehabilitation of the existing single-family and two-family character is recommended. No lot assemblage. Discourage demolition.
- 4** Recommended change from LDR (Low Density Residential) to NMU (Neighborhood Mixed Use). Employment uses that have low impact to the neighborhood should continue until redevelopment of the majority of the area occurs.
- 5** Recommended for continued MDR (Medium Density Residential) with neighborhood supporting uses such as civic and community facilities such as community center. Integration of other uses, such as a community or urban farm, family and senior housing, or entrepreneur workspaces that would have synergy with the surrounding uses is encouraged.
- 6** Recommended change for GC (General Commercial) to MDR (Medium Density Residential). Recreational businesses, such as boat rental, is encouraged. Public access to Starkweather Creek, the conservation/stormwater management area to the east, and planned bicycle path on the south side of the creek should be included into any future redevelopment concepts of the sites.
- 7** Recommended for continued CMU (Community Mixed Use) with a relatively high-density mix of residential, retail, office, or civic uses in a compact, sustainable design. Build to street by vacating existing frontage road. Incorporate BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) Station. Construct new street in the rear of existing lots connecting Darbo Drive and Webb Avenue.
- 8** Continued I (Industrial) use or the repurposing of the existing buildings to support local fabrication artist sector, performance space or food production.
- 9** Extension of public street or pedestrian path which improves access to conservation area or future development on the east side of N Fair Oaks Avenue.
- 10** Recommended for continued E (Employment). Redevelopment of the site should be predominantly office, research, and specialized commercial such as small, local or startup businesses. Employment uses that have low impact to the neighborhood (e.g. noise). Emphasis is to retain and/or attract higher wage jobs.
- 11** Recommended change from LDR (Low Density Residential) to NMU (Neighborhood Mixed Use).

Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Draft

Focus Areas

Based on review and analysis of the Comprehensive Plan and input from site visits, property owner interviews, public meetings, surveys, and city agency discussions, project staff identified four focus areas where some combination of preservation, redevelopment, and revitalization is recommended (*Map 4: Focus Areas, adjacent*):

- Worthington Focus Area
- Madison East Shopping Center Focus Area
- Milwaukee/East Washington Focus Area
- South Fair Oaks and Railroad Focus Area

The focus areas have some or all of the following characteristics: potential for land use change; underutilized land; neighborhood gateway enhancement potential; and access to and visibility from major thoroughfares.

Land use recommendations and concepts, building height limits (*Map 5: Maximum Building Heights, adjacent*) and design guidelines were developed for each focus area. Design guidelines are in *Table 1, pages 16 and 17*.

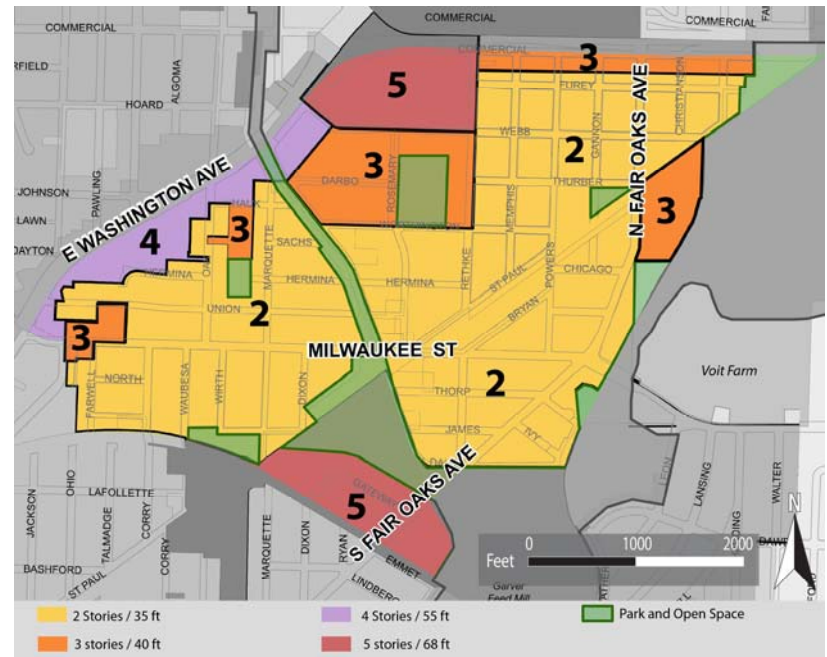
Existing and potential property owners are encouraged to use the land use recommendations, concepts, and design guidelines when considering future development and redevelopment. Higher quality, more sustainable design will improve the aesthetics and environmental sensitivity of the neighborhood, and generally help improve the quality of life.

Map 4: Focus Areas



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Map 5: Maximum Building Height



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Draft

Table 1: Design Guidelines

	Building Characteristics, Massing and Articulation	Circulation, Landscape and Accessibility	Parking and Driveways
General Design Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the context – Development projects should have a logical transition between the mass of current and proposed buildings. The neighborhood is comprised mostly of two-story single-family residential properties, and this character should have a sense of permanence. • Human scale – Add character to higher density buildings using public spaces, bicycle facilities, and landscaping. Provide sufficient space between buildings with visual breaks to diminish the scale and massing. • Textures and materials that complement – Selection of materials should respect the adjacent buildings’ materials and characteristics. • Respect for privacy – For new low or medium density residential development, the buildings should be positioned at least 3 feet above the public sidewalk, providing a sense of residential separation and demarcation of privacy from the public realm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian and environmentally friendly – Upgrade sidewalks along collector streets, such as North Fair Oaks Avenue and Milwaukee Street, using porous materials to prevent run off. • Inviting neighborhood – enhance appearance of neighborhood gateways to provide welcoming nodes. • Place identity – Encourage the participation of local artisans in detailing and placemaking efforts at appropriate public areas identified by residents and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run-off prevention – Humanize surface parking and consider innovative stormwater management features with attractive landscaping like bioretention islands. Even though surface parking may be more economically feasible, it increases runoff and visual contamination. Underground parking and/or structured parking is desirable. • Pedestrian prioritization – Build distinguishable pedestrian access paths separate from the driveway. Locate service entrances and parking areas at the rear of sites. • Improve parking aesthetics – Surface parking spaces should be spatially defined and screened by landscaping, walls, and/or fences.
Worthington Focus Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate the frontage road on East Washington Avenue, between North Marquette Street and Webb Avenue, and replace it with bike and pedestrian features. • Include pedestrian and bike amenities at the BRT station proposed at North Marquette Street and East Washington Avenue. • Limit building height on East Washington Avenue to 4 to 5 stories to avoid excessive height difference between new development and adjacent buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The East Washington Avenue and North Marquette Street intersection is the prominent neighborhood gateway and it should welcome residents and visitors. Elements could include decorative paving, better landscaping with native plants, and pedestrian lighting. • Include a plant pollinator habitat at the Darbo Drive and North Marquette Street corner. Promote pedestrian convenience and safety on the new Darbo/Webb connection with shared and paved space, landscaping and street furniture. • Plant tall trees on the public terrace along Darbo Drive to offer a more human scale entrance to Worthington Park. 	

Draft

Table 1 continued: Design Guidelines

	Building Characteristics, Massing and Articulation	Circulation, Landscape and Accessibility	Parking and Driveways
Madison East Shopping Center Focus Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote high quality architecture that brings uniqueness to this commercial anchor. All building facades should offer a visual distinction among floors and complement the character of residential areas with height transitions. Buildings along East Washington Avenue should be no more than 4 stories to respond to the neighborhood scale. The front setback of new buildings on East Washington Avenue should provide enough space for a pleasant walking experience, and street furniture such as benches and trash bins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate the Hawthorne Library alley on Hermina Street by providing an outdoor open space that customers could use during the day, and evenings for movie nights. Build dumpster enclosures behind Madison East Shopping Center or decorate them. This could offer more pleasant aesthetics for the rear façade of the building. Business owners must do daily maintenance of dumpsters. Add light poles on Hermina Street between Madison East Shopping Center and Oak Street to improve visibility of sidewalks and activate this current quiet area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop low-rise townhomes with primary entrances facing Hermina Street on the currently underutilized parking lot located behind Madison East Shopping Center.
Milwaukee/East Washington Focus Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings on East Washington Avenue should have a maximum of 4 stories. New residential buildings on Milwaukee Street, between Fair Oaks Avenue and East Washington Avenue, should not be higher than 2 stories, except for the sites around Winnebago Street, as illustrated in the Maximum Heights map. 		
South Fair Oaks Ave/ Railroad Focus Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If buildings are taller than 4 stories, all facades should complement the existing residential character, offer a visual distinction among floors, and create vertical breaks for facades that are 40 feet wide or over. New buildings in Industrial and Employment areas should be no more than 5 stories and should provide a height transition from single and two-family homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a physical ped/bike entrance/connection to the existing green spaces of Dixon Greenway and the Garver Feed Mill site, allowing for enjoyment of the natural features for employees, residents and visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To slow traffic and promote pedestrian safety, maintain on-street parking along Fair Oaks Avenue. Identify areas for placemaking opportunities along Starkweather Creek. These areas should provide various opportunities to socialize and spend time outdoors.

Draft

Worthington Focus Area

The Worthington Focus Area is home to multifamily apartments, the Salvation Army, Wisconsin Department of Corrections, and commercial properties along East Washington Avenue, two of which are vacant. Despite being situated along two major transportation corridors; the area is difficult to access.

Figure 3: Conceptual Street View, adjacent, illustrates existing and potential redevelopment based on input from the public, property owners and other stakeholders. *Figure 4: Worthington Focus Area A & B, page 18* shows two alternatives of how property owners could redevelop the overall Worthington Focus Area.

The Vision

Establish a multi-service community facility at the heart of the area, a community or urban farm, family and senior housing, and entrepreneur workspaces. Improve access to neighborhood serving uses, rehab housing, and enhance Worthington Park.

Land use recommendations for this area shown on *Map 3: Future Land Use Map, page 14* are consistent with the 2006 Comprehensive Plan. It is recommended that the frontage road be removed, and that properties be developed up to the street with a relatively high-density mix of residential, retail, office or civic uses in a compact, sustainable building design. A public street should be constructed at the rear of the properties and the proposed space should be retained for a future Bus Rapid Transit station.

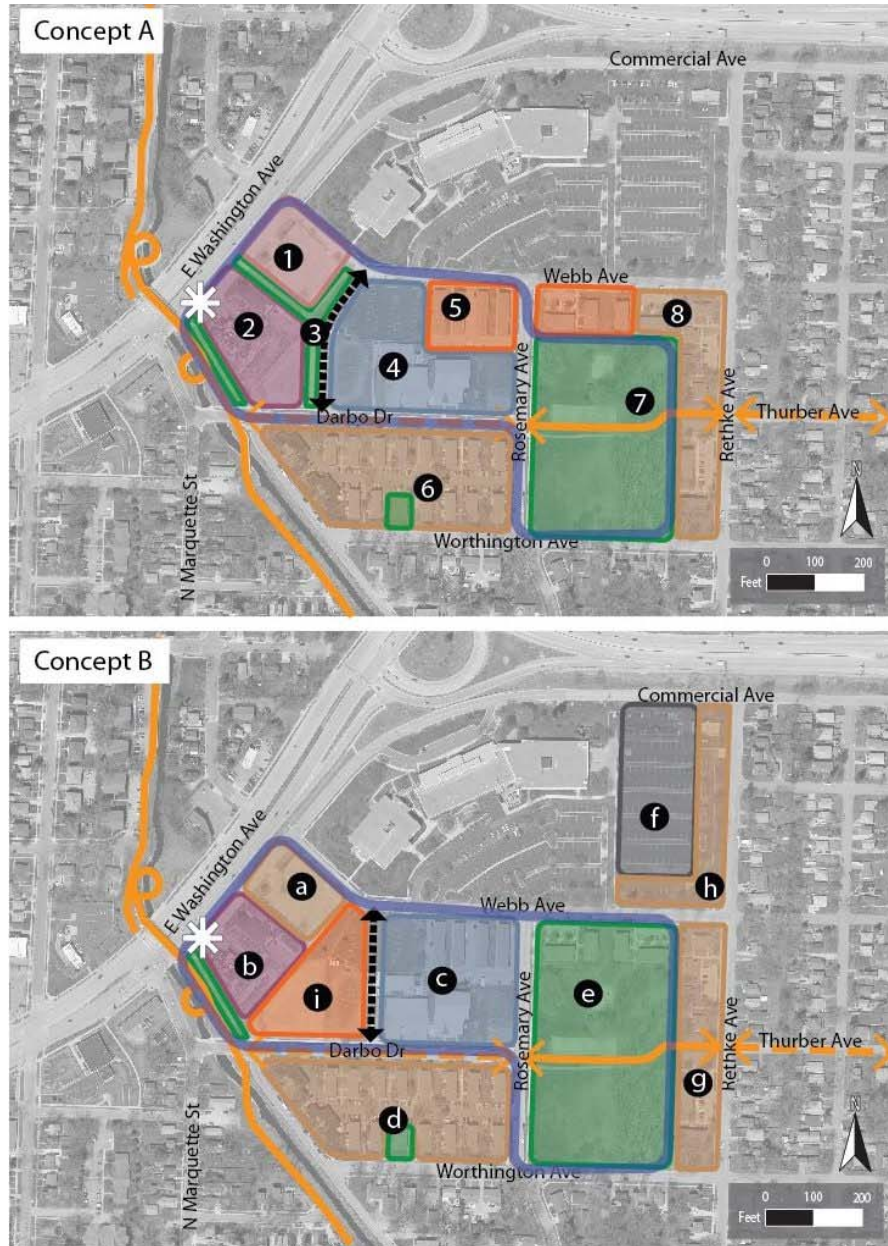
Figure 3: Conceptual Street View - looking east along Darbo Drive from North Marquette Street.



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Draft

Figure 4: Worthington Focus Area



- 1- New office/training center, vacate northern end of Webb Ave. Underground parking access from frontage and Webb Ave.
- 2- Neighborhood Mixed-Use. Civic Uses; Digital-Computer space; Business Incubator space; Daycare; Apartments upper stories.
- 3- Linear green space. Farmer's/Pop-up Market Space.
- 4- Civic use.
- 5- Urban Agriculture, vertical gardens, greenhouse.
- 6- Affordable rental housing, add service coordinator, add green space, add broadband access.
- 7- Worthington Park. Program community and recreational activities.
- 8- Rebuild affordable housing, compact, energy efficient, small scale housing for families.

- a- New multifamily housing.
- b- Neighborhood mixed-use with commercial and/or office space. Apartments upper stories.
- c- Civic use.
- d- Affordable rental housing, add service coordinator, add green space, add broadband access.
- e- Expand park; Program community and recreational activities.
- f- Structured parking.
- g- Rebuild affordable housing.
- h- New workforce housing.
- i- Urban Agriculture, vertical gardens, greenhouse.

- Park and Open Space
- Multi-Family Housing
- Urban Farm/Community Gardens
- Civic Use
- Employment Uses
- Community-Serving Uses
- Structured Parking
- Establish a Multi-Service Community Facility somewhere within this area
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Station
- New Street Connection
- Bike Path/Route

Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Inspiration from Homeboy Industries and the Dahlia Center



Creating a community service campus in the Darbo-Worthington area is a long-term goal, and a complex endeavor. It would require the participation of property owners, private and public partners, as well as major financial investment. Centers in Denver and Los Angeles offer instructive examples.

Homeboy Industries in Los Angeles - In 1988, members of the Dolores Mission Church began connecting former gang members to jobs. In 1992, a private foundation provided funds to start the social enterprise Homeboy Bakery. Homeboy Tortilleria soon followed. In 2001, Homeboy Industries became an independent nonprofit and, in 2007, the organization moved into its current Los Angeles headquarters. The primary focus of the organization (80%) is on jobs, and 20% is on therapeutic support and services. Participants are paid to receive job training and part of their day must be spent on education, therapy, tattoo removal, substance abuse treatment, legal assistance, or job placement services as self-improvement.

With approximately 300 employees, Homeboy Industries impacts more than 9,200 people per year. There is an 18-month job training program for formerly incarcerated individuals, with about 250 people enrolled at a time, 70% of whom do not recidivate. About 500-600 people come for counseling or other services.

Homeboy Industries incurs \$15.8 million of expenses per year and takes in \$16 million (\$6.4 million social enterprises, \$4.3 million individuals, \$5.4 million programs, \$4 million trainee compensation). Homeboy's board of directors has raised \$10 million in each of the last two years through individual donors and foundations and it has built up a reserve. Due to its success, the Homeboy model is sought out by other communities and it has been able to share its model with more than 40 organizations nationwide and internationally.



Dahlia Campus for Health and Well-Being in Denver - In late 2013, the Mental Health Center of Denver (MHCD) purchased four acres of the former Dahlia shopping mall site for \$1.8 million to develop the Dahlia Campus for Health and Well-Being. MHCD worked with nearby residents for months to build trust and was able to shape the facility to serve neighborhood needs.

In January 2016, after three years of planning, the \$16.5 million project was completed. The Denver Urban Renewal Authority helped to leverage grant and TIF funds. Grants from private foundations were also procured. The campus includes a traditional clinic space, a preschool, dental clinic, school classrooms, community meeting space, a demonstration kitchen, and recreation facilities. The Dahlia Campus also includes an urban farm, an aquaponic greenhouse, and experiential gardens for children, horticultural therapy gardens, a food pantry and farmers' market. Urban farm products are distributed to local restaurants, markets, catering companies and CSA programs.

Draft

Madison East Shopping Center Focus Area

This focus area includes the Madison East Shopping Center and the Walgreen's, Burger King, and McDonald's parcels. Primarily retail uses are present at the shopping center. This is coupled with a few offices, the Hawthorne Branch Library, and Public Health Madison/Dane County. A parking lot behind the shopping center is primarily used to store food carts. There are some concerns about safety in this area, and ped/bike access to and within the site could be improved.

Figure 5: Madison East Shopping Center Focus Area Concepts, page 22 includes two land use concepts that illustrate potential ways that property owners could redevelop the shopping center area. The primary emphasis is to bring buildings to the street, reduce surface parking, improve ped/bike access, enhance landscaping, and activate and beautify the area behind the shopping center. The following land use recommendations and design guidelines will help facilitate the recommended land use concepts.

Land Use Recommendations

Land use recommendations shown on *Map 3: Future Land Use, page 14* are consistent with the 2006 Comprehensive Plan. Small-scale multifamily infill, co-housing, or senior housing of no more than two stories is recommended for the parking lot behind the shopping center.



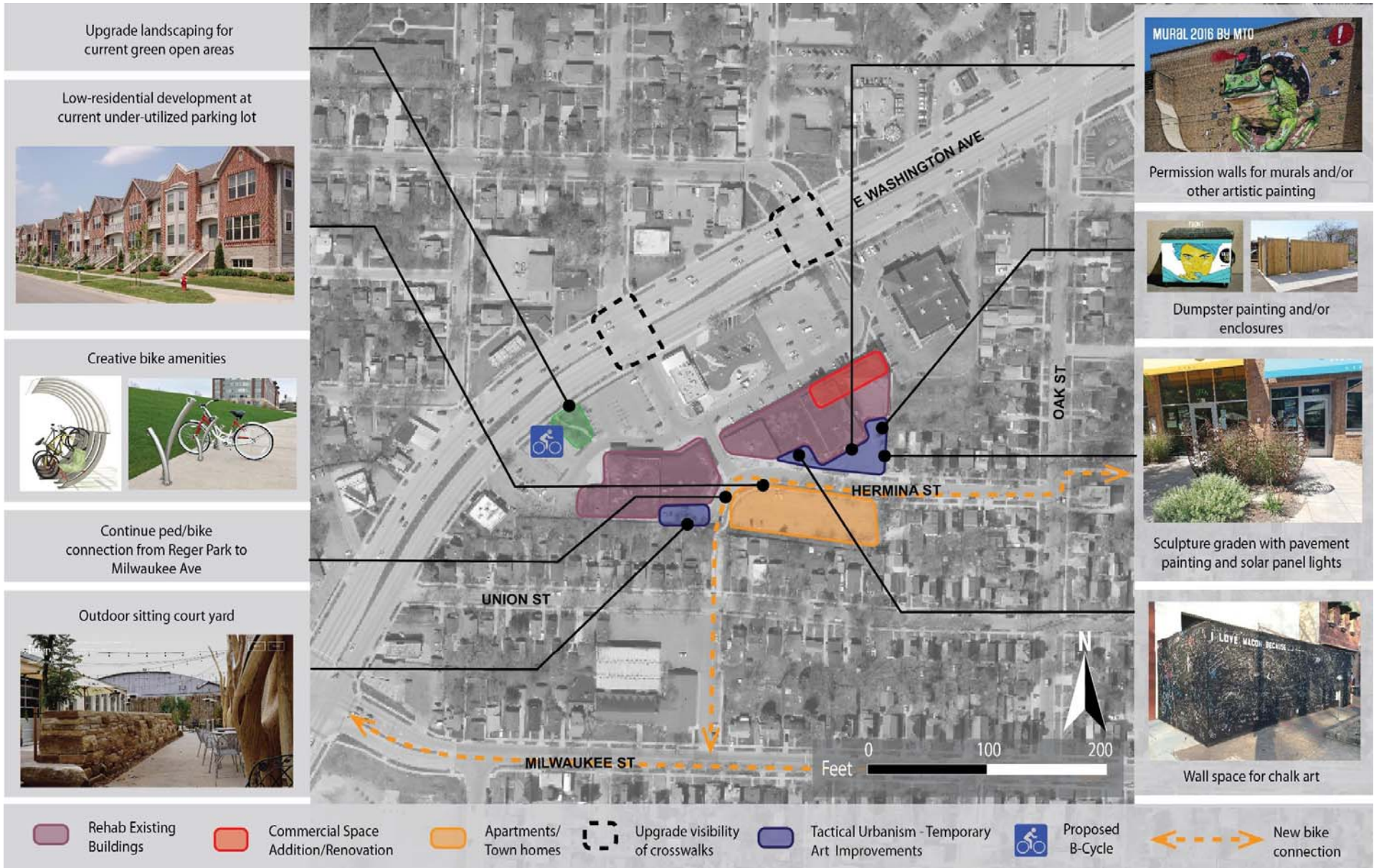
Proposed Concept for Hawthorne Branch Library Back Courtyard



Chris Tobar Rodriguez dumpster art

Draft

Figure 5: Madison East Shopping Center Focus Area Concepts



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Draft

East Washington Avenue/Milwaukee Street Focus Area

East Washington Avenue at Milwaukee Street is one of the most highly visible and heavily traveled intersections on the city's east side. Thousands of people pass through this intersection every day as they head into Madison towards the Capitol and beyond. It is also a primary gateway to the Emerson and Eken Park Neighborhoods to the north, and the Schenk-Atwood-Starkweather-Yahara Neighborhood to the south.

The Vision

This prominent intersection should feature iconic buildings that anchor each of the four corners. Neighborhood serving uses are recommended in commercial or commercial/residential mixed-use buildings.

Architecture should complement the surrounding building design and decorative identification elements should be incorporated at each corner to welcome people as they enter the adjacent neighborhoods.

Land Use and Site Design Recommendations

The Union Corners redevelopment is in full swing and a five-story commercial building is planned to anchor the southeast corner of East Washington Avenue /Milwaukee Street to the southwest and northwest corners. The Emerson East-Eken Park-Yahara Neighborhood Plan recommends that four-story, mixed-use commercial/residential buildings be developed where Red Letter News and the Wisconsin Vision shopping center are currently located (*Figure 6, adjacent*).

Figure 6: East Washington Avenue/Milwaukee Street Focus Area



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Draft

To complete anchoring of the intersection, this plan recommends a maximum four-story building be developed for the northeast corner where existing businesses, such as the Malt House, could remain on the first floor and commercial or residential spaces could be located above. This recommendation is consistent with the 2006 Comprehensive Plan, which recommends neighborhood mixed-use at this corner. Any new buildings oriented to the streets, but with wider sidewalks, landscape enhancements, bicycle parking, and terraces to improve the area for pedestrians.

South Fair Oaks Ave/ Railroad Focus Area

Located at the intersection of South Fair Oaks Avenue and the Wisconsin and Southern Rail tracks, this manufacturing and employment area includes Madison Kipp, Kessenich's, Fair Oaks Nursery, the Dixon Greenway, and Starkweather Creek.

The Vision

Over time, it is recommended that this area continue to be a place where manufacturing and employment uses can locate, providing good paying jobs for neighborhood residents. Some residential buildings could be included, but the primary focus should be on providing employment that is compatible with the surrounding residential area and green space.

Land Use Recommendations

To realize the vision for continued manufacturing and employment uses, [Map 3: Future Land Use Map, page 14](#) is consistent with the 2006 Comprehensive Plan, which shows Industrial uses for the Madison Kipp site and Employment for the Fair Oaks Nursery and Kessenich's parcels. Over time, continued use of the existing buildings or repurposing of these buildings is recommended to support local fabrication, artist studios, performance space, and food production uses.

North Fair Oaks Avenue Land Use Recommendations

As shown on the [Map 3: Future Land Use Map, page 14](#), Recommendation 4 identifies a change to the 2006 Comprehensive Plan for the McCormick Lumber site and adjacent parcels along the rail tracks from Low-Density Residential to Neighborhood Mixed-Use with some employment uses that have low impact on the surrounding neighborhood. This will help preserve the area as a place for local fabrication, artist studios, performance space, and food production type uses. Residential uses are discouraged in this area.

The [Map 3: Future Land Use Map, page 14](#), Recommendation 6, identifies a change to the 2006 Comprehensive Plan from General Commercial to Medium Density Residential or Parks and Open Space. Over time, pursuing either alternative will provide a compatible transition from the anticipated redevelopment of the southern one-half of the Voit Farm to more intense uses and the northern one-half to a conservation area. Maximum building heights of three stories are recommended. Public access to the Starkweather Green Corridor should be established and recreation type businesses, such as boat rental and concessions, are encouraged.

Transportation Connectivity, Access, and Infrastructure

The planning area is easily accessible from East Washington Avenue, Highway 30, and I-90/94. It can be difficult, however, to get around within the neighborhood. In particular, access is cut off to the Darbo area. Darbo features a higher population density than the other residential areas in the neighborhood. It is home to the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WDOC), with approximately 650 employees, most of who drive in and out of Darbo via Webb Avenue every weekday. There are also three commercial sites and the Salvation Army is in the heart of the area. This area would benefit from better vehicle, bus, pedestrian, and bicycle access.

There are sidewalks along both sides of most City of Madison streets, but minimal sidewalks are present in the Town of Blooming Grove portion of the neighborhood. For example, there are almost no sidewalks, even on primary routes, between Rethke Avenue and Fair Oaks Avenue. There is also no sidewalk along the north side of Milwaukee Street between Fair Oaks Avenue and the East Transfer Point, and between and the U.S. Post Office. Lastly, there is no sidewalk between the east side of Fair Oaks Avenue between Milwaukee Street and STH 30. Fair Oaks Avenue is a primary route to Madison College and East Towne Mall. Milwaukee Street is the main route to Woodman's and the East Transfer Point.

Woodman's Grocery Store and Madison College, both approximately 1.5 miles away, are common destinations for DWS residents. The percentage of households with no vehicles is highest in the part of Starkweather area, between Waubesa Street and Starkweather Creek (17 percent), followed by Darbo (16 percent). In Darbo, where incomes are lower than other parts of the neighborhood, people are not as likely to have the choice as to whether or not they own a vehicle.

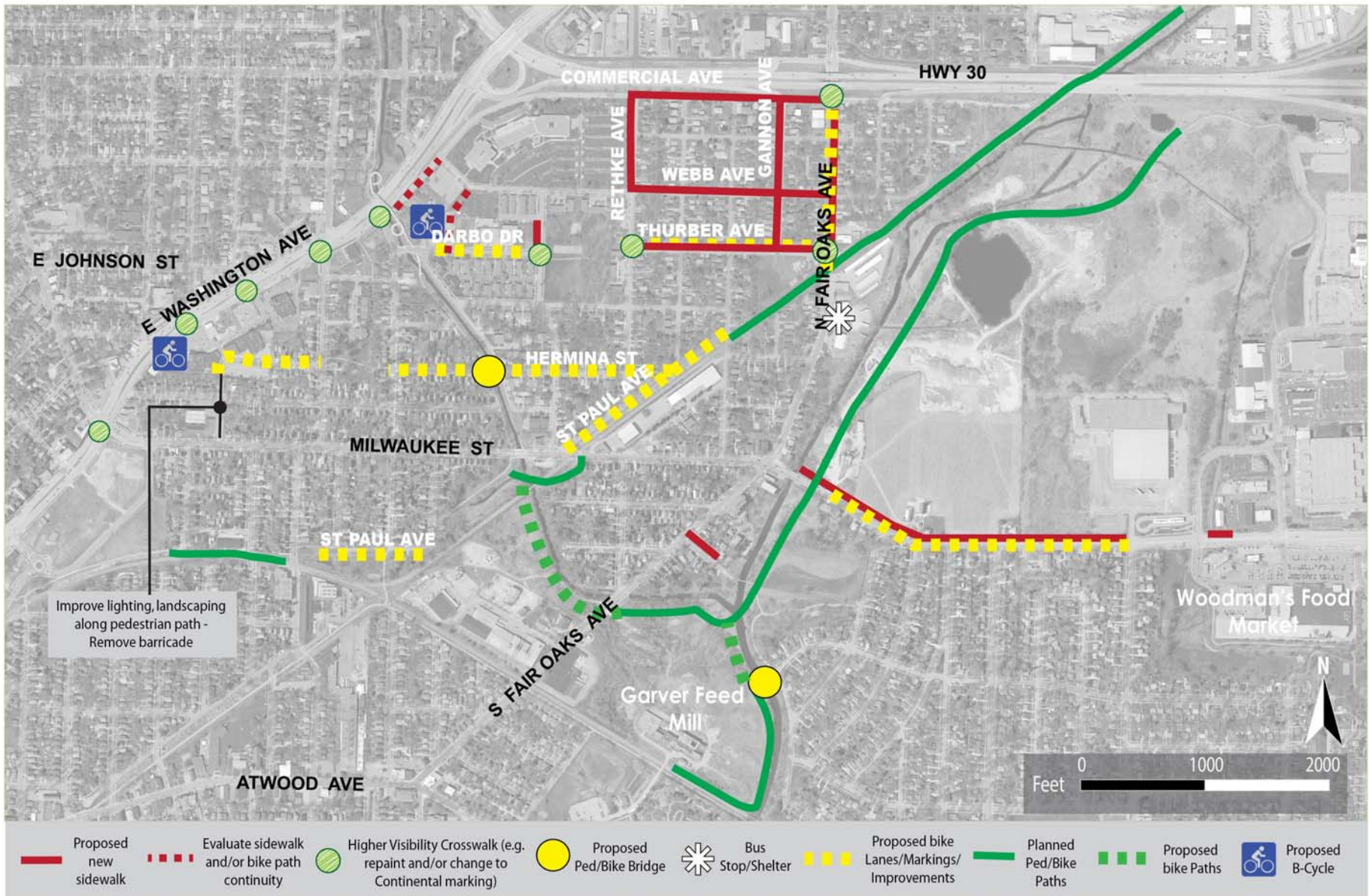
On weekdays, all day east-west bus service runs on East Washington Avenue and Milwaukee Street. All day north-south service runs on East Washington Avenue, between Sixth and Oak Streets, Oak Street and North Fair Oaks Avenue. There is only one bus stop on North Fair Oaks Avenue where it intersects Commercial Avenue, in the northeast corner of the neighborhood. On weekends, bus service frequency is reduced from every 30 minutes to every hour for three of the four routes that serve the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood area.

"One study found that residents who live in neighborhoods with high walkability walked an average of 34-47 minutes a week more than residents in low-walkability neighborhoods. The study showed that for those living in highly-walkable neighborhoods, obesity rates were 35% lower than for those living in neighborhoods with low-walkability".*

** DWS Health Impact Assessment; From Sallis, J.F., Saelens, B.E., et al. (2009) Neighborhood built environment and income: Examining multiple health outcomes. Social Science & Medicine, 68(7): p. 1285-1293.*

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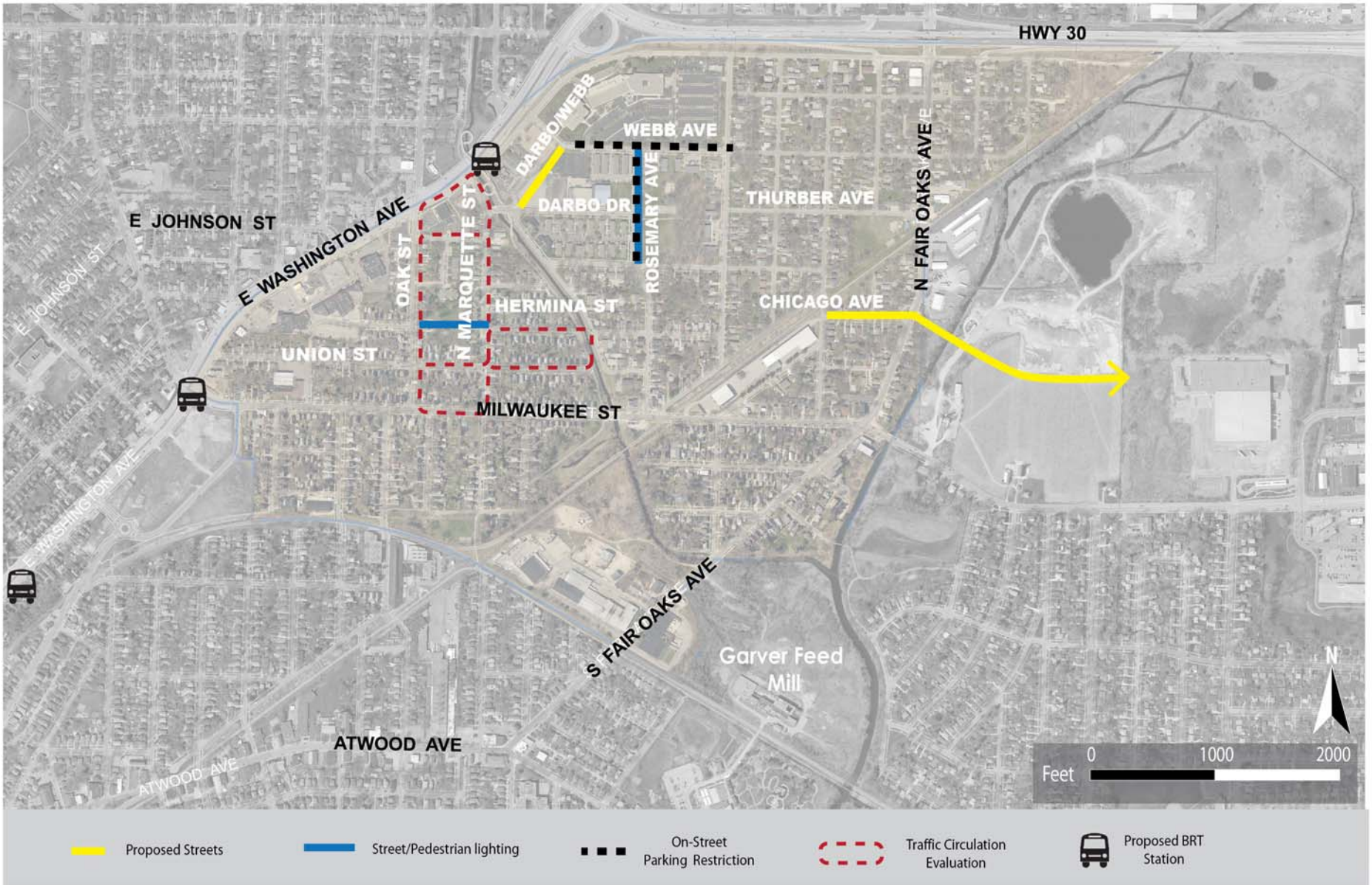
Map 6: Pedestrian and Bike Improvements



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

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Map 7: Street Improvements



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

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Table 2: Transportation Short-Term Actions - 1 to 2 years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. Repaint crosswalks along E. Washington Ave. and Milwaukee St. in planning area (see <i>Pedestrian and Bike Improvements pg. 26</i>).	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division
2. Install continental crosswalks at the following locations: Oak St. and N. Marquette St. entrances to Reger Park; intersections of Rosemary Ave./ Darbo Dr.; Rethke/Thurber Ave.; Fair Oaks/Commercial Ave.; and S. Fair Oaks/ Thurber Ave (see <i>Street Improvements pg. 27</i>).	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division
3. Install pedestrian flashing beacon at Milwaukee St./Starkweather Creek Path (see <i>Pedestrian and Bike Improvements pg. 26</i>).	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partners:</u> Traffic Engineering Division
4. Assess and increase lighting levels as necessary on Starkweather Creek Path from Darbo Dr. to Waubesa St.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division
5. Promote biking and walking among residents of all ages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish regular bike skills education activities. Conduct a bike/walking audit with residents to determine safe routes. Develop a neighborhood-scale bicycle map with residents. Help facilitate distribution of lower cost bikes to residents. Establish BCycle locations at Madison East Shopping Center, Department of Corrections, Salvation Army, and Woodman's East, and/or East Transfer Point; work with Trek Bicycle Corporation and other stakeholders to provide affordable options for BCycle customers. 	Lead: U.W. Healthy Kids Collaborative Partners: Public Health-Madison and Dane County, Traffic Engineering Division, Madison School District, Safe Communities Coalition, Wheels for Winners; Trek Bicycle Corporation
6. When the existing E Washington Ave Frontage Rd. is removed and the new Darbo/Webb connection is constructed, evaluate continuity of sidewalks and bike accessibility.	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Traffic Engineering Division

Table 2 continued: Transportation Short-Term Actions - 1 to 2 years

Description	Responsible Parties
7. Mark bike and parking lanes on Darbo Dr. from N. Marquette St. to Rosemary Ave.; install bump outs at Darbo Dr./Rosemary and Darbo Dr./N. Marquette intersections; or make other traffic calming improvements. Install a raised crossing where the Starkweather Creek Path crosses Darbo Dr.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division
8. Improve the ped/bike commute from the Worthington Park area to the East Transfer Point and grocery store: Install improved pedestrian crossing at the Milwaukee St./Corporate Dr. intersection by East Transfer Point, complete sidewalks on the north side of Milwaukee St., and further investigate BCycle or other bicycle sharing options to help residents access fresh food.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partners:</u> Engineering Division, BCycle
9. Improve pedestrian connection from the Madison East Shopping Center to Milwaukee St. by removing steel road barrier at end of Hermina St. and adding lighting along sidewalk.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partners:</u> Engineering Division and private property owners
10. Evaluate traffic movement on N. Marquette St., Oak St., Hauk St. and Hermina St. Explore changes to traffic flow to help reduce drug trafficking.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partners:</u> Engineering Division and private property owners
11. Install school bus boarding pad at Rosemary/Webb Ave.	<u>Lead:</u> Metro Transit <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division
12. Increase weekend route frequency from every 60 minutes to every 30 minutes on E. Washington Ave.	<u>Lead:</u> Metro Transit
13. Assess E. Washington Ave. bus stop on south side of street for wind and rain exposure; consider installing an overhang to divert water from waiting passengers, and a windshield or a bus shelter to protect passengers from wind and cold.	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Metro Transit
14. Evaluate turning movements at the E. Washington Ave. /Milwaukee St./North St. intersection and consider measures to improve pedestrian safety.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division

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Table 3: Transportation Mid-Term Actions - 3 to 5 years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. Mark bike lanes or other bike markings on Thurber Ave. from S. Fair Oaks Ave. to Worthington Park Path, and continue bike markings on Darbo Dr.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division
2. Continue bike path from O.B. Sherry Park along Starkweather Creek to connect to both branches of the green corridor, from Thurber Park along the railroad track, from St Paul Ave. to Farwell St.	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Traffic Engineering Division
3. Improve bicycle and pedestrian access and amenities at East Madison Shopping Center. Additions include benches, bike racks, bicycle sharing, etc.	<u>Lead:</u> Property owners <u>Partner:</u> Traffic Engineering Division
4. Complete bike lane marking on Milwaukee St. from Schenk St. to Fair Oaks Ave. and complete bike lane marking on N. Fair Oaks Ave. between Milwaukee St. and STH 30 overpass.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division
5. Study noise levels along high-speed transportation corridors such as Highway 30 and E. Washington Ave. Consider mitigation steps such as living walls, noise abatement walls, and other measures, if outside source funding is secured.	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> WI DOT
6. Evaluate feasibility of upgrading cobra head streetlights to LED lights to improve light quality and nighttime visibility, lower lighting costs and reduce carbon emissions.	<u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Engineering Division

Table 4: Transportation Long-Term Actions - More than 5 years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. In coordination with proposed development along Darbo Dr. and the E. Washington Ave. frontage road, install a road connection from Darbo Dr. to Webb Ave. (<i>see DRAFT Worthington Concepts</i>).	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Private property owners
2. When the Town of Blooming Grove is annexed to the City of Madison and streets are proposed for reconstruction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate and repair drainage issues on Memphis Ave. and other streets as necessary. Evaluate need for sidewalks and curb and gutter on primary routes in residential and commercial areas (<i>see Pedestrian and Bike Improvements pg. 26</i>). 	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division, Water Utility <u>Partners:</u> Private property owners
3. If/when Voit Farm property is redeveloped, extend Chicago Ave. across Fair Oaks Ave. to the east for better connectivity (<i>see Street Improvements pg. 27</i>).	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partners:</u> Property Owners
4. Continue to study the feasibility of constructing a pedestrian bridge over Starkweather Creek at Hermina St.	<u>Lead:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partners:</u> Property Owners
5. Install bus shelter at bus stop on the corner of Commercial Ave./S. Fair Oaks Ave. and on S. Fair Oaks Ave. at Wisconsin and Southern rail tracks when Town of Blooming Grove is annexed to the City.	<u>Lead:</u> Metro Transit <u>Partners:</u> Engineering Division
6. Implement Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route on E. Washington Avenue as recommended by the Madison in Motion Plan and include stops as proposed at Union Corners and Marquette Street. BRT vehicles would run every 10 to 15 minutes.	<u>Lead:</u> Madison Metro <u>Partners:</u> Planning Division <i>(Timing of BRT system implementation is dependent on federal funding and ability to accommodate additional service in the Metro Transit operating budget. Potential implementation could be 5-10 years into the future.)</i>

Draft



Town of Blooming Grove street with no curb and gutter



Continental crosswalk at Fair Oaks/Milwaukee Street intersection



Bicyclist riding along rail tracks between Wirth Court and Corry Street

Community and Individual Health and Wellness

The neighborhood includes many of the elements and characteristics of a vibrant and healthy community. The population is racially and ethnically diverse and has people of all ages, including many young families with kids. While some buildings are in disrepair, most residences and businesses appear to be well maintained. There is a wealth of park and open spaces, and pedestrian and bike trails weave through the area. There are also a number of community and neighborhood-based organizations that serve the area (full list on the Acknowledgements page).

Through stakeholder interviews, public open house input, and service provider discussions, we learned that there are some important issues that need to be addressed. There is a lack of connectivity between the four neighborhood sub-areas, there is higher unemployment and lower income as compared to the entire City of Madison, and there are outsiders who frequent parts of the neighborhood to deal and use drugs. In addition, the area is a food desert as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, meaning that a grocery store is not located within one mile from most residences.

Transit dependence also makes it more difficult to access adult education, job skills training, kids' recreational activities, and affordable and healthy food. Issues of public safety include that some commercial areas feel burdened by persistent crime and safety issues. Some residents report feeling unsafe when out in the neighborhood and are uncomfortable sending their kids to walk to school. In addition, some report feeling disturbed and stressed at home.

When people feel a sense of stability in their homes and neighborhoods, they experience a higher quality of life. Stable and inviting places to live include quality housing, which is owned and rented by people who take responsibility for its appearance and maintenance. These residents might enjoy working with each other

through neighborhood associations and other community groups to help maintain public gathering spaces and address neighborhood problems. They may also be interested in organizing block parties, picnics, neighborhood fundraisers and other community building activities.

Stable and inviting places to live in act as deterrents to negative behavior and crime. Where there are engaging neighborhood activities and attractive surroundings, there are also residents with a sense of civic respect and pride. An inviting place to live tends to attract increasingly more residents who also take pride in their homes and neighborhoods.

Table 5: Community Health and Wellness Short-Term Actions 1 to 2 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. Work with community leaders and service providers to provide electronic or written communications, which inform residents of current issues, programming and services, and community activities and volunteer opportunities.	<u>Lead:</u> Residents, Neighborhood Associations <u>Partners:</u> Community Centers, Property Managers, and Service Providers
2. Provide literature to residents (especially to families with young children) about improving air quality at home through use of products with low VOCs, vacuums with allergen reducing filters, opening windows when weather is warm, keeping humidity at an acceptable level, testing for radon and encouraging smoke free homes to decrease respiratory issues.	<u>Lead:</u> Public Health Madison/Dane County <u>Partners:</u> Neighborhood based groups, schools, Darbo-Worthington Park Neighborhood Resource Team (NRT)
3. Host a health fair at Salvation Army or another centrally located facility; address individual health, indoor and outdoor environment health, and community health.	<u>Lead:</u> Public Health Madison/Dane County <u>Partners:</u> Neighborhood based groups, schools, Darbo-Worthington Park Neighborhood Resource Team (NRT)

Table 5: Community Health and Wellness Short-Term Actions 1 to 2 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
4. Establish a farmers' market in or near Darbo Neighborhood that is affordable to all including lower income individuals through supplemental income programs such as Women Infants and Children, Supplemental Security Income, etc.	<u>Lead:</u> Neighborhood based-groups <u>Partners:</u> Property owners, Community Groundworks, City of Madison Food Policy Coordinator/Council
5. Support and expand community gardens. Explore potential sites at Salvation Army (south side), O.B. Sherry Park, and Thurber Park.	<u>Lead:</u> Community Groundworks and gardeners <u>Partners:</u> Planning Division, neighborhood associations, Community Development Block Grant Office
6. Continue to work with Neighborhood Police Officer and East District to communicate safety issues.	<u>Lead:</u> City of Madison Police <u>Partners:</u> Neighborhood based groups, business community, service providers, Darbo-Worthington Park Neighborhood Resource Team (NRT)
7. Continue to work with businesses with high level of police calls for service to develop and monitor action plan to address management and security measures.	<u>Lead:</u> Madison Police Department <u>Partners:</u> Attorney Office, Building Inspection

Draft

Table 6: Community Health and Wellness Mid-Term Actions 3 to 5 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. Establish multi-service community facility where residents provide input and decisions on its use, operation hours and programming. Provide health and education services, employment training, and recreational activities, and employ local residents at facility.	<u>Lead:</u> Planning Division, in conjunction with Community Development Division and other city agencies <u>Partners:</u> Salvation Army, Nonprofit organizations, and business community
2. Increase programming and care options for children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify gaps in before and after school care. • Establish affordable childcare options. • Increase educational and recreational programming for children and youth. • Provide certification processes for First Aid, CPR, and licensing for in-home childcare provision. 	<u>Lead:</u> City of Madison Community Services <u>Partners:</u> Madison School and Community Recreation, East High School, Lowell Elementary School, O’Keefe Middle School, Joining Forces for Families, Salvation Army, YMCA and others
3. Increase access to social services by creating a “one-stop shop” at a centralized location that could include tenant and landlord resources, health screenings, senior services, domestic abuse prevention, multi-lingual services, and more.	<u>Lead:</u> City of Madison Community Services <u>Partners:</u> Joining Forces for Families, Public Health Madison/ Dane County, neighborhood associations
4. Increase health and fitness programs for all ages. Programs could include: women’s fitness classes, walking/ running groups, healthy cooking and nutrition classes, youth sports, etc.	<u>Lead:</u> Non-profit or other appropriate organizations <u>Partners:</u> U.W. Health Clinic, Madison School and Community Recreation, Goodman Community Center, YMCA, Salvation Army

Economic Development and Employment Opportunities

The planning area is well situated for employment and is a place where many goods and services can be purchased. It is directly accessible via major thoroughfares and there is convenient access to the Dane County Regional Airport, State Highway 30, U.S. Highway 151 and I-94. Thousands of vehicles travel the area's major corridors daily, transporting commuters, customers, and goods.

There are approximately 1,000 employees in the area, over half of whom work in the government sector. The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) has approximately 650 employees, Public Health Madison/Dane County employs 30 people, and Hawthorne Branch Library has 10 employees. The approximately 300 remaining employees work for restaurants and bars, gas stations, auto body shops, and other retail and service locations. In the planning area, people can access employment assistance at the Hawthorne Branch Library and Salvation Army. Just outside the area, employment training and education is offered at the Dane County Job Center and the Madison College Commercial Avenue Education Center and Truax Campus.

Actions to improve local economic development and employment are included in *Table 7* starting on *page 35*. Highlights include identity and branding for the community, business attraction and retention, education and work skills development, business incubators and other new business space, and coordinating it all with some sort of organization or group of partners.

Physical improvements, such as pedestrian and bike infrastructure and curb and gutter, may encourage private property owners to make facade and landscape improvements. Visual and functional improvements can promote a greater sense of community pride and attract visitors to enjoy the area's recreation, shopping, and business opportunities.



Kessenich's Limited, kitchen supplier



Madison-Kipp Corporation, aluminum die cast producer

Draft

Table 7: Economic Development Short-Term Actions – 1 to 2 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. Monitor major commercial properties and work to retain and promote businesses and retailers that align with the neighborhood’s vision and goals.	<u>Lead:</u> Economic Development Division <u>Partners:</u> Neighborhood groups and residents, commercial property owners and businesses
2. Encourage neighborhood businesses to partner with the internship and apprenticeship programs at East High School and market the program to high school students in the area.	<u>Lead:</u> Economic Development Division <u>Partners:</u> MadREP, Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce, East High School, business owners, and Joining Forces for Families
3. Expand and promote business opportunities in the Madison East Shopping Center. Businesses could be benefitted by the installation of an elevator, renovation of second story to new/upgraded office space, and lease of artist space/gallery	<u>Lead:</u> Shopping center owner <u>Partners:</u> Economic Development Division
4. Incorporate multi-cultural features and affordability into planning for Public Market to appeal to residents in Darbo and other neighborhoods with concentrations of lower-income residents and people of international and diverse backgrounds.	<u>Lead:</u> Economic Development Division <u>Partners:</u> Brothers Aligned Coalition, Darbo area neighborhood groups, Goodman Community Center
5. Identify location (s) to sell Metro Transit bus passes and tickets locally.	<u>Lead:</u> Metro Transit <u>Partners:</u> Businesses or governmental offices
6. Develop an income eligible bus voucher program through Madison College to serve Darbo residents enrolled at the College.	<u>Lead:</u> Madison College <u>Partners:</u> Metro Transit (eventual partner, if approached by the College)

Table 7: Economic Development Short-Term Actions – 1 to 2 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
7. Inform businesses about the city’s Façade Grant Improvement Program, which can be used for physical improvements to commercial buildings.	<u>Lead:</u> Economic Development Division <u>Partners:</u> Business owners
8. Promote the city’s financial assistance programs and incentives to encourage businesses to locate in the neighborhood.	<u>Lead:</u> Economic Development Division <u>Partners:</u> Businesses
9. Work with the city’s Healthy Food Retail Program, SEED Grant Program, and other city programs to strengthen neighborhood access to healthy foods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and promote retail spaces and other locations for healthy food sales. 	<u>Leads:</u> Commercial property owners, Salvation Army, and others <u>Partners:</u> Economic Development Division, Office of Business Resources and Mayor’s Office

Table 8: Economic Development Mid-Term Actions – 3 to 5 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. Develop a neighborhood brand and identity with gateway enhancements, such as iconic imagery, that embodies the identity and character of the area in design of landscaping, street furniture, public art and other amenities.	<u>Lead:</u> Madison Art Commission <u>Partners:</u> Local artists, landscape architects
2. Expand and strengthen employment services offered in Darbo by helping providers secure office space, classroom space, funding, and other resources.	<u>Lead:</u> Community Development Division <u>Partners:</u> YWCA, Urban League of Greater Madison, Madison College, Salvation Army, Joining Forces for Families, Dane County Job Center, Hawthorne Branch Library, Brothers Aligned Coalition, and others
3. As properties redevelop in the Worthington Focus Area, identify sites for a business incubator/maker space that could serve area residents.	<u>Lead:</u> Economic Development Division <u>Partners:</u> Community Action Coalition, private investment firms

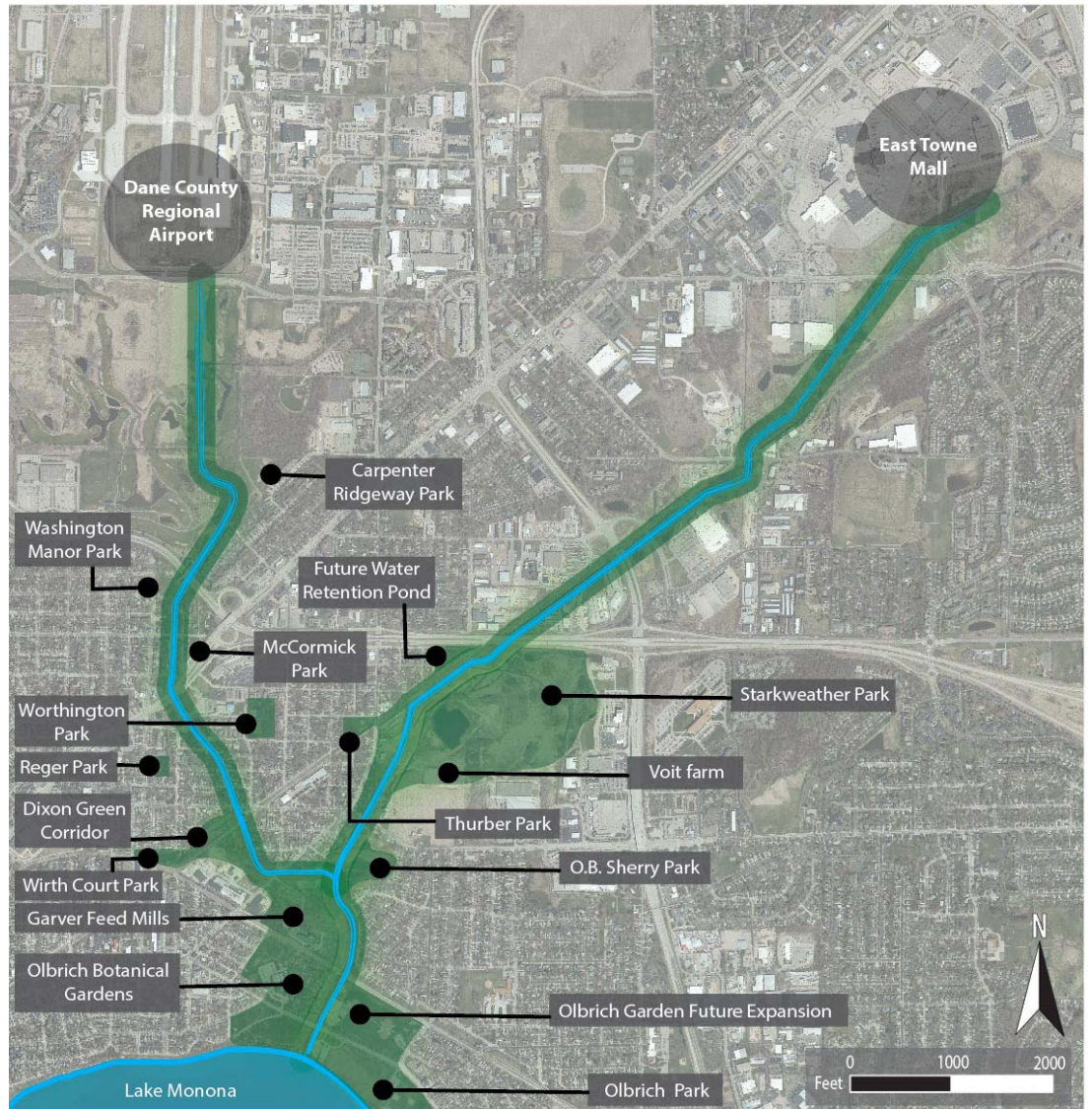
Parks and Open Space

The Starkweather Creek Corridor (*Figure 7, adjacent*) winds its way from the Dane County Regional Airport and East Towne Mall south to Lake Monona connecting neighborhoods and linking green spaces along the way. The west branch of the creek links the Darbo, Worthington, Starkweather, and Town portions of the planning area and provides access to Dixon Greenway, Garver Feel Mill, and Olbrich Botanical Gardens. The east branch links Starkweather Park, the Voit Farm, and O.B. Sherry Park, and joins with the west branch at Olbrich Park before flowing into Lake Monona. *Figure 8, page 37* illustrates recommended enhancements to the Starkweather Green Corridor. *Figure 9, page 38* illustrates City Engineering improvements planned for the entrance to the Retention Pond which is located along the west side of the rail tracks just south of Highway 30.

Each residential cluster in the planning area is organized around a park, with Worthington Park in Darbo, Reger Park in Union Triangle, Wirth Court Park and O.B. Sherry Park in Starkweather, and Thurber Park in the Town of Blooming Grove. Bike paths also wind through the area, creating a transportation link to nearby neighborhoods and beyond, and offering a place for walking, biking, rollerblading and other non-motorized recreation.

Tables 9-11, pages 39-40 include recommended actions to enhance the planning area's parks and open spaces, creating more engaging and active places, preserving and enhancing native habitats, and protecting environmental quality.

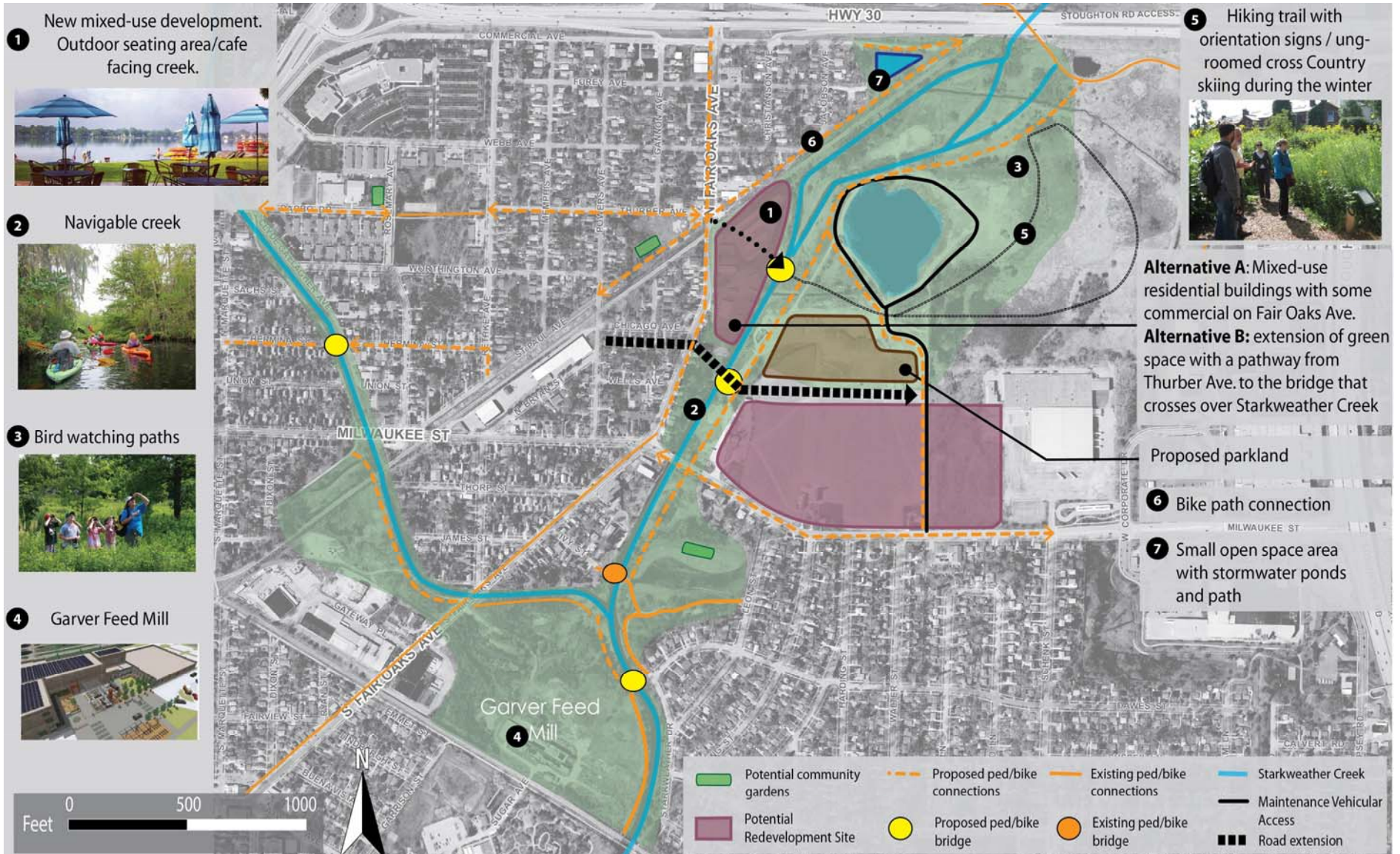
Figure 7: Starkweather Creek Corridor



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Draft

Figure 8: Starkweather Creek Corridor Concept



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Draft

Figure 9: Retention Pond Entrance



Source: City of Madison Planning Division 2017

Table 9: Parks and Open Space Short-Term Actions – 1 to 2 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
1. Activate parks and open space with placemaking activities, events, organized programs, and other activities.	<u>Leads:</u> Neighborhood associations, Salvation Army, Mentoring Positives, Madison School & Community Recreation, schools, YMCA, Goodman Community Center and other groups and organizations
2. Enhance Reger Park	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage property owners bordering the park to replace solid fences with materials that offer better visibility into the park. 	<u>Lead:</u> Property owners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install pedestrian-scale lighting along pathway leading from Oak to N. Marquette St. 	<u>Lead:</u> Parks Division <u>Partners:</u> Community Development Block Grant Office
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance entrance of park at Oak St. and N. Marquette with low maintenance vegetation. 	<u>Lead:</u> Parks Division
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade existing playground equipment. Consider adding park amenities such as additional seating with benches/picnic tables, boulders, tree stumps; rent portable restrooms for events and activities. 	<u>Lead:</u> Neighborhood based groups <u>Partner:</u> Parks Division

Table 9: Parks and Open Space Short-Term Actions – 1 to 2 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
3. Enhance Starkweather Creek	<u>Leads:</u> Engineering Division <u>Partner:</u> Parks Division
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install viewing areas, benches, and canoe/kayak launches at 2-3 locations. Priority locations include grassy area by pedestrian bridge (near former McDonald's site) and Hermina St. Install interpretive signage. Construct a stormwater treatment system at the quarry pond on the Voit Farm. The system, to be built and maintained by the City, will treat diverted storm flow from Starkweather Creek and discharge clean water back to the creek downstream of the system. A chemical coagulant will be used to enhance phosphorus and sediment removal from the water. Continue to remove invasive plants and establish native plantings for pollinator and other important habitat. 	
4. Madison East Shopping Center	<u>Leads:</u> Madison East Shopping Center <u>Partners:</u> Madison Public Library, Madison Arts Commission, neighborhood based groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create temporary public use space in delivery alley off of Hermina St. An exit door leads to the alley from Hawthorne Library. Organize summer movie nights and other placemaking events. Paint mural on 1-2 non-brick exterior walls. 	

Table 10: Parks and Open Space Mid-Term Actions - 3 to 5 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
<p>1. Enhance Worthington Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a continuous east-west bike connection through Worthington and Darbo areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark bike lanes/route on Thurber Ave. and Darbo Dr. Connect the two bike routes by upgrading the path through Worthington Park to a City bike path (see <i>Bike/Pedestrian Improvements pg.3</i>). 	<p><u>Leads:</u> Engineering Division (bike boulevards) Parks Division (park path)</p> <p><u>Partner:</u> Traffic Engineering</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install water fountain closer to park shelter and basketball courts. 	<p><u>Lead:</u> Parks Division</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish ice rink at the north west corner of the park. Work with neighborhood based groups, Salvation Army, and others to collect and check-out ice skates and other equipment. 	<p><u>Lead:</u> Parks Division</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Worthington Park Neighborhood Association, Salvation Army</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install street lighting along Rosemary Ave. 	<p><u>Lead:</u> Traffic Engineering</p> <p><u>Partner:</u> Parks Division</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of places to sit in the park with benches, boulders, tree stumps, and more. 	<p><u>Leads:</u> Parks Division</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Neighborhood associations, Planning Division</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent portable restrooms for events and activities. 	<p><u>Leads:</u> Neighborhood groups and other event organizers</p> <p><u>Partner:</u> Parks Division</p>

Table 11: Parks and Open Space Long-Term Actions – More Than 5 Years

Description	Responsible Parties
<p>1. Consider expanding Worthington Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time CDA housing (Webb-Rethke) is redeveloped, explore the feasibility of expanding Worthington Park to the east. Future buildings could be more compact which would allow using a smaller building footprint. 	<p><u>Leads:</u> Parks Division and Community Development Authority (CDA)</p>
<p>2. Enhance Thurber Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish community gardens if there is resident support. Rent former Waunona Sanitary District administrative building to City of Madison-Dane County Library System. Repurpose for art in residency and hold community art workshops monthly. Keep public access to bathrooms at former Waunona Sanitary District. 	<p><u>Lead:</u> Town of Blooming Grove</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> City of Madison Engineering and City of Madison-Dane County Library System.</p>

**CHAPTER 4.
ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan was introduced to the Madison Common Council on June 20, 2017 and adopted on _____, 2017 by Enactment No. RES -XX-XXX, Legislative File ID 47509. The resolution text is included on page 43. The plan is a supplement to the city’s Comprehensive Plan. It is a framework for lead implementation agencies and organizations to improve the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather planning area. Lead implementers will incorporate neighborhood improvement projects in capital or operating budgets and work plans, and project staff will work with the city’s Community Development Block Grant Office to finalize expenditure of CDBG funds targeted for use by the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan. Other implementation tools may also be used such as the city’s Tax Incremental Finance program, and public and private grant monies.

Inclusion of Projects

The Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Plan recommendations provide direction for proposed improvements and these projects and programs are contingent upon available resources. Policy makers are responsible for the allocation of resources for the entire city and thus funding for the Neighborhood Plan recommendations will be weighed against other worthy projects citywide.

During the community input process, participants selected their top 13 Neighborhood Plan recommendations. Table 12 illustrates this prioritization.

Table 12: Top Neighborhood Plan Recommendations

Priority	Top Neighborhood Plan Recommendations
1	Establish multi-service community facility where residents provide input and decisions on its use, operation hours and programming. Provide health and education services, employment training, and recreational activities, and employ local residents at facility (Darbo-Worthington Area).
2	Improve food access/security by start-up of farmer’s market, community gardens or other options.
3	Activate and make improvements at Worthington Park – water fountain, ice rink, WiFi.
4	Increase weekend frequency of bus service from 1 hour to ½ hour service on E Washington Ave.
5	Improve the ped/bike commute from Darbo-Worthington area to East Transfer Point and the grocery store, e.g street crossings, sidewalks.
6	Public swimming pool that serves the neighborhood.
7	Improve walking and biking in the neighborhood by conducting a walk/bike audit, create safe walk/bike to school routes, and bring BCycle to neighborhood, bicycle and helmet access, and workshops to repair and use of bicycles.
8	Establish an outdoor gathering place in the alley behind Hawthorne Library. Activate the space with community events such as food cart nights, summer movies, or artist in residency programs.
9	Create 1-2 water access points and/or seating places along Starkweather Creek (between East Washington and Milwaukee Street). Canoe/Kayak launches (can be used for seating), benches and interpretative signs.
10	Activate and make improvements at Reger Park – lighting, playground equipment, landscaped entrance.
11	Establish business incubator in neighborhood.
12	Create a Bubbler Outpost (an extension of the Center Library Bubbler Program) at Madison East Shopping Center or other locations in or close by.
13	Build a bridge between communities over Starkweather creek to connect Hermina Street.

Draft

Because of scarce resources, it will be important to understand that City/public funding of proposed improvements is, and will be, in competition with existing projects, and in many cases, will require special earmarking of funding to undertake projects as well as ongoing maintenance costs. Securing funding from outside sources, leveraging funding with other available funding, or dovetailing proposed new projects with planned projects will help in implementing the desired activities and projects.

Community Development Block Grant Fund Expenditures

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Committee allocated \$145,000 of CDBG funds for implementation of eligible plan recommendations. Table 13 identifies the priority recommendations of residents for CDBG funds. Detailed implementation projects are being finalized by city staff in coordination with lead implementers.

Table 13: CDBG Top Projects

Priority	CDBG Top Projects
1	Worthington Park improvements – improve water access to create ice rink and install new water fountain at other end of park.
2	Develop community gardens at Salvation Army expanded garden site.
3	Replace current light street light fixtures with energy efficient fixtures.
4	Improvements to rental space adjoined Hawthorne library for artist-in residency project.
5	Improvements to Starkweather Creek – benches and one canoe/kayak launch site.
6	Reger Park improvements – entrance improvements and pedestrian lighting.
7	Mural as part of outdoor patio space at Hawthorne Library.
8	Develop community gardens at O.B. Sherry Park.
9	Install B-cycle site.

Resident-Led Action Teams

During the planning process, some residents stepped forward to form Action Teams in response to neighborhood needs:

1. The Farmer’s Market and Community Gardens Team aims to offer fresh food access to the Darbo-Worthington area.
2. The Worthington Park Winter Carnival Team is working on an ice skating rink for Worthington Park and a winter carnival.
3. The Neighborhood Clean-Up Team monitors trash along Starkweather Creek and in other highly visible locations and periodically gets together for cleanup days.
4. The Worthington Park Neighborhood Association Reactivation Team is bringing back the association through the leadership and diligent efforts of a number of area residents.
5. The Sustainable Lighting Team is discussing the feasibility of upgrading cobra head roadway lighting to LED lighting to improve light quality in higher crime areas, lower lighting costs and reduce carbon emissions.
6. Community Unity – Art in Worthington Park stages art making events for expressing creativity, having fun, and building community.

Community Groups

In addition to Action Teams, Mentoring Positives, Inc., Joining Forces for Families, Goodman Community Center, Women of Worthington, Hawthorne Branch Library and other groups and organizations continue to provide important programming and services in the neighborhood. There are a couple of newer initiatives in the neighborhood as well. Carts for Community hosts food cart and music nights at Worthington Park, and Brothers Aligned Coalition provides youth and young men of color resources that they need to be successful in their lives and the larger community.

Adopting Resolution

Enactment No. _____ **Legislative File ID 47509,**
_____ **2017**

Fiscal Note

No City appropriation is required with the adoption of the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan. Implementing recommendations within the plan will require the inclusion of expenditures in future capital and operating budgets, subject to Common Council approval at that time.

Title

Adopting the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan as a Supplement to the City of Madison Comprehensive Plan.

Body

WHEREAS, the City of Madison Comprehensive Plan (adopted January 17, 2006) recommends the adoption of neighborhood plans for established residential neighborhoods within the City; and

WHEREAS the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Committee designated the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Plan Study Area (a portion of Census Tract 20) as a CDBG Concentration Neighborhood for the purposes of providing planning assistance and CDBG funding for eligible improvement projects; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Division solicited input from residents, businesses, and stakeholders through four public open house events, interviews, surveys, and neighborhood association and other community meetings; and

WHEREAS, the plan describes the desired vision for the future of the study area and provides recommendations to guide land use and

investment decisions, to improve the safety and efficiency of transportation, to improve community health and wellness, to expand community programming and services, to enhance parks and open spaces, to increase affordable housing and improve housing quality, and to improve access to job skills training and employment resources; and

WHEREAS, the planning process was augmented by a grant from Dane County B.U.I.L.D. (Better Urban Infill Development) Program to perform a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan Study Area; and

WHEREAS, the CDBG Committee and CDBG Office will work with the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development and other agencies to implement eligible projects with CDBG funding in 2017 and 2018.


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Common Council does hereby adopt the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan and recommendations contained therein as a supplement to the City’s Comprehensive Plan.

BE IT FUTHER RESOLVED, that the appropriate City agencies consider including the recommendations of the Darbo-Worthington-Starkweather Neighborhood Plan in future work plans and budgets.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development shall monitor the implementation status of recommendations included in the Plan and shall work to update the Plan within 10-15 years.

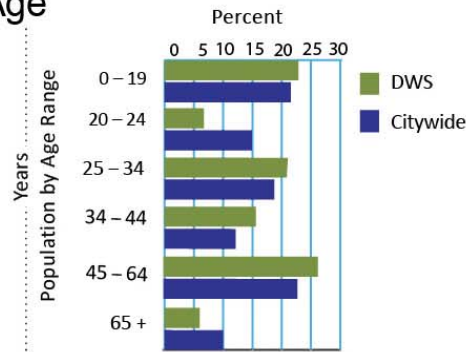
APPENDIX 1 - DATA

Population

4,298 DWS total population vs. **233,209** citywide 

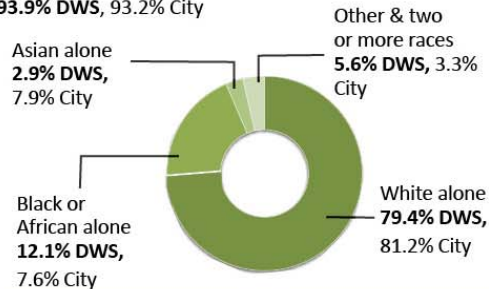
Gender DWS area
 **49%**  **51%**

Age



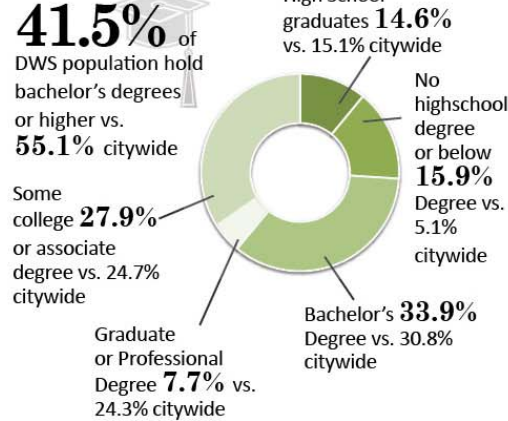
Race

Non-Hispanic or Latino
93.9% DWS, 93.2% City



Ethnicity **6.1%** of total population is Latino or Hispanic vs. **6.8%** of City

Education



Median Income

Median **HOUSEHOLD** Income **\$46,228** vs. **\$61,074** citywide 
 Median **FAMILY** Income **\$59,065** vs. **\$46,989** citywide

Labor Force

(20-64 year olds)
6.8% unemployed vs. **3.7%** citywide 

Households with Income Below Poverty Level

13.3% vs. **19.2%** citywide

Total Households

2,066 vs. **102,516** citywide 

Household by Type

43% of DWS households are family households vs. **46.7%** citywide

Total Families w/ minor children



11.3% vs. **20.8%** citywide

Female Single Parents



8.1% vs. **5.3%** citywide

57% of DWS households are non-family households vs. **53.3%** citywide


Householder 65 years old or older living alone

6.7% vs. **7.4%** citywide 

Single Householder

16.6% vs. **33.9%** citywide 

Dwelling Units

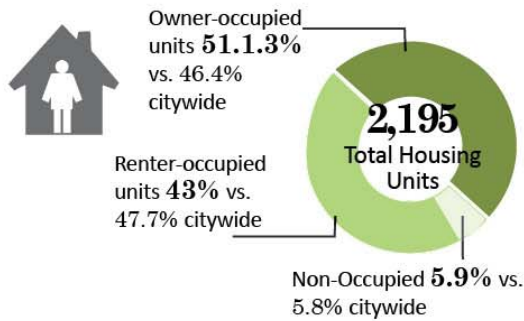
DWS (dwelling) Housing Units **2,195** vs. **108,843** citywide 

Housing Type

995 Total DWS homes vs. 52,863 citywide



Owner vs. Renter-Occupied Units



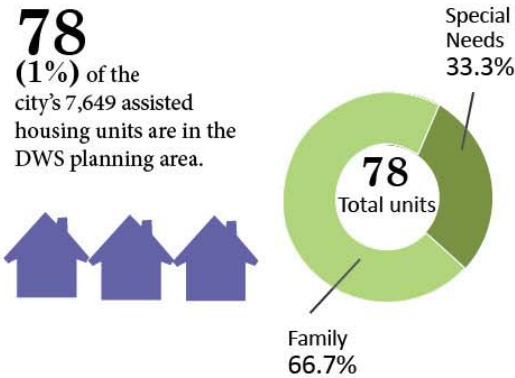
Average Single-Family Home Values

\$158,499
vs. **\$252,296** citywide

Housing Burden

19% of owners (compared to 24% citywide) and **50.2%** of renters (compared to 51.5% citywide) are paying 30% or more of their income toward housing.

Assisted Housing by the City



Means of Transportation to Work

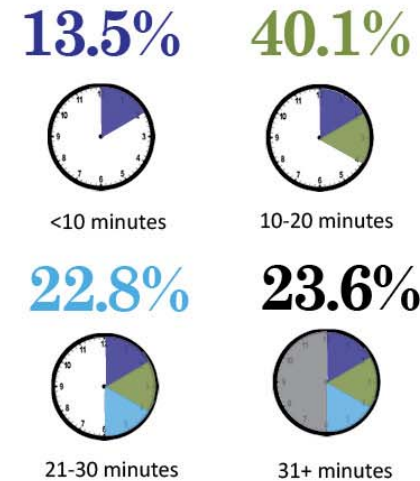
	DWS	Madison
	71.1%	71.8%
	13.1%	8.8%
	12.2%	5.3%
	3.7%	9.6%

No Motor Vehicles

15.7% of DWS households without vehicles vs. **7.9%** citywide

Commuting Time to Work

workers 16 years of age or older

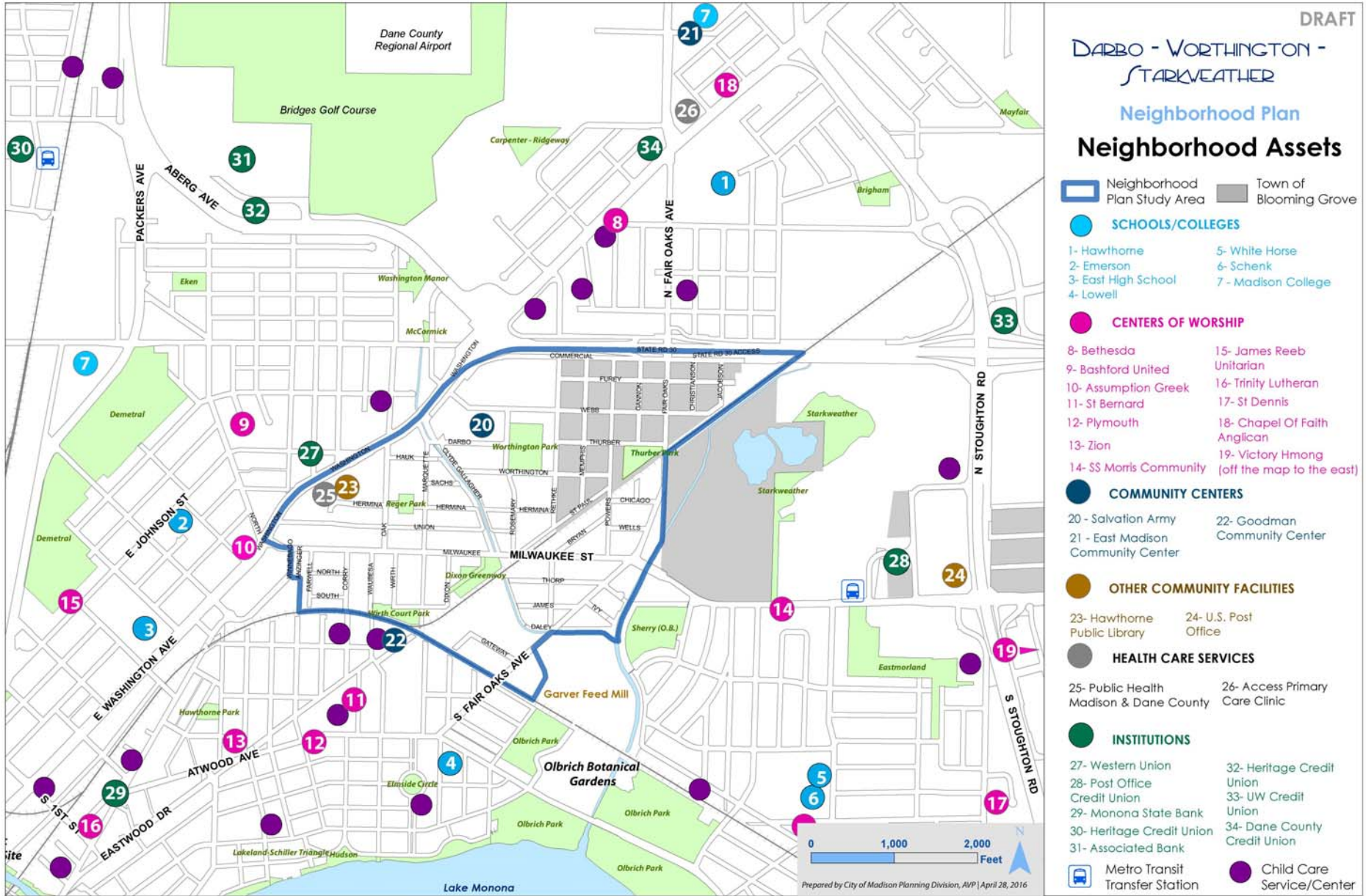


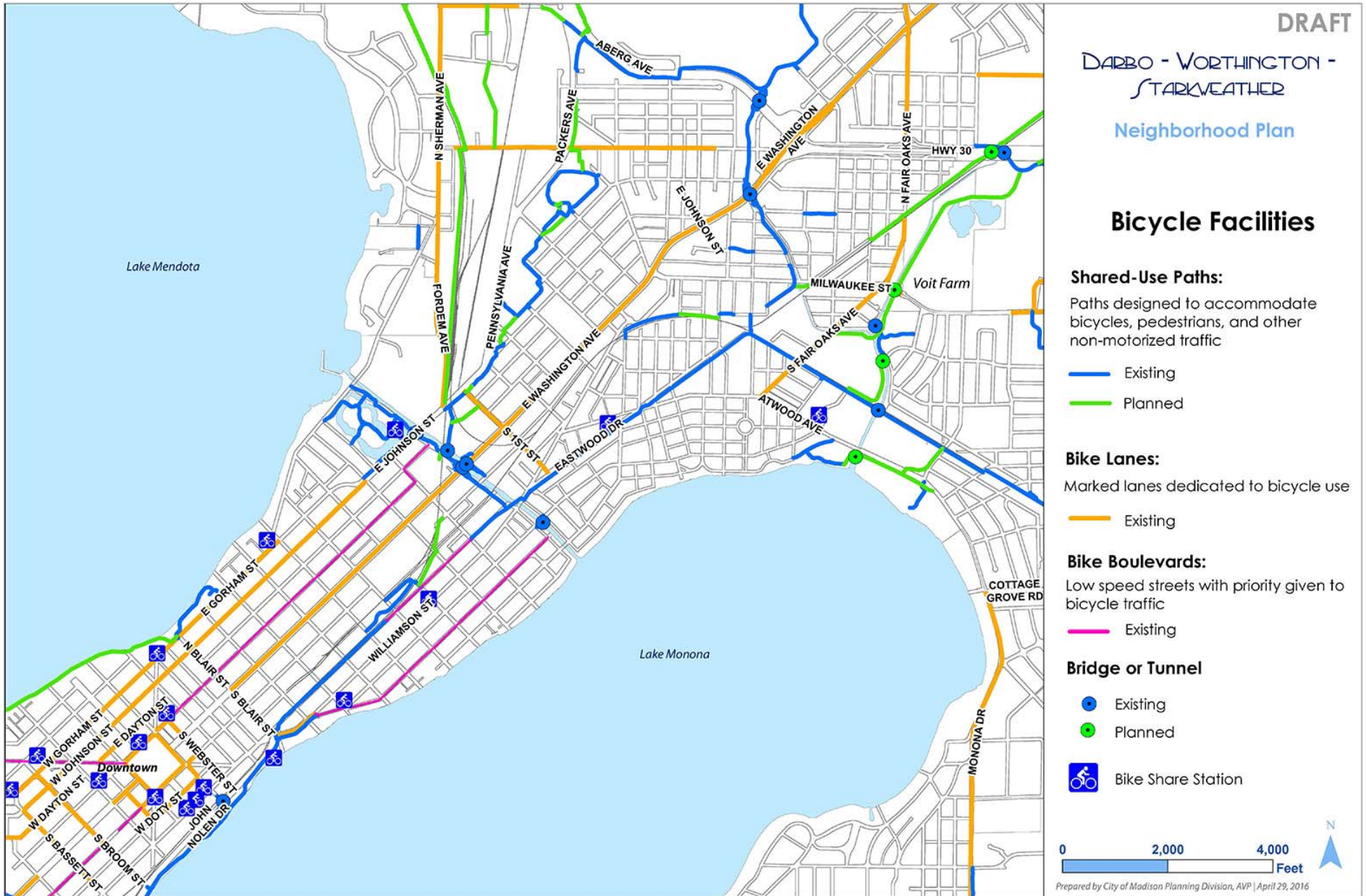
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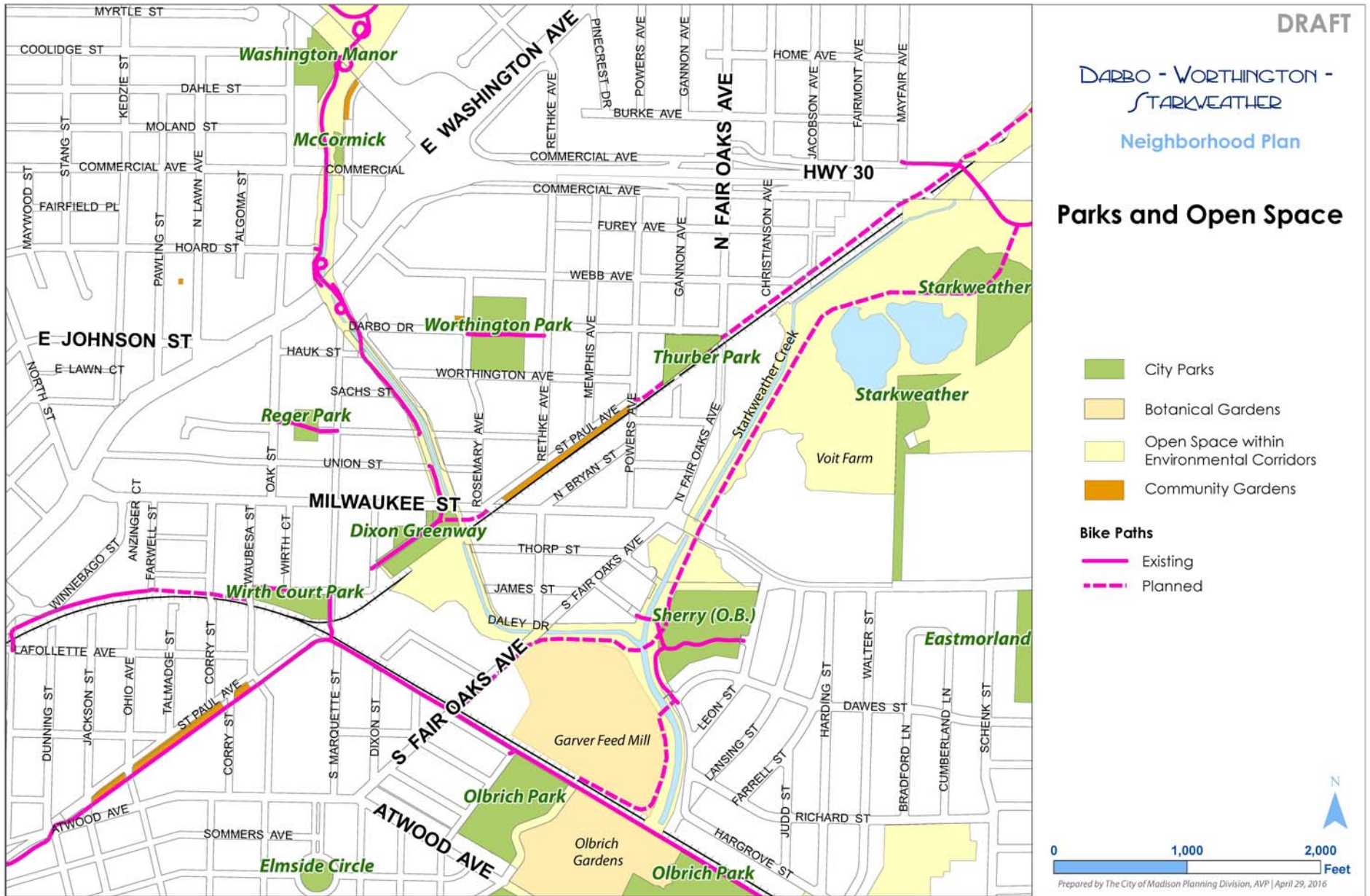
Population, age, race, and some housing data were collected from the 2010 Census data. Income and employment, transportation and some education data were collected from ACS* 2015 Census data. Some housing data was collected from Madison parcel data from the City of Madison. For more detailed information please visit our Neighborhood Planning website: www.cityofmadison.com/dpced/planning/darbo-worthington-starkweather-neighborhood-plan/1661/

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau.

APPENDIX 2 - MAPS







APPENDIX 3 – WEBSITE CONTENT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Website Link

<http://www.cityofmadison.com/dpced/planning/darbo-worthington-starkweather-neighborhood-plan/1661/>

Published information:

- Planning Process
 - Neighborhood Groups
 - Community Organizations
- Public Input Summary
 - Public Input Community Meetings and Open Houses
 - Previous Public Input
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report
- Existing Conditions Maps:
 - Aerial Map
 - Planning Area
 - Neighborhood Associations
 - Community Assets and Food Access
 - Age of Housing Stock
 - Bicycle Facilities
 - Bus Amenities
 - Comprehensive Plan
 - Economic Assistance Programs
 - Entertainment
 - Existing Land Use
 - Surface and Groundwater Soils
 - Assessed Single-Family Housing Value
- Parks and Open Space
- Transit Dependent Households
- Type of Housing Structure
- City of Madison Zoning Districts
- Town of Blooming Grove Zoning Districts
- Bus Routes
- Darbo – Worthington – Starkweather History
 - Previous Implemented Plans
 - Newspaper Articles

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