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**AGENDA  
VILLAGE OF SUSSEX  
PARKS & RECREATION BOARD  
6:30 PM TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2023  
SUSSEX CIVIC CENTER – 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR COMMITTEE ROOM  
N64W23760 MAIN STREET, SUSSEX, WI 53089**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 19.84, Wis. Stats., notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Village of Sussex Park & Recreation Board, at which a quorum of the Village Board may attend in order to gather information about a subject which they have decision making responsibility. The meeting will be held at the above noted date, time and location. Notice of Village Board Quorum, (Chairperson to announce the following if a quorum of the Village Board is virtually in attendance at the meeting: Please let the minutes reflect that a quorum of the Village Board is present and that the Village Board members may be making comments under any area where the public may comments or if the rules are suspended to allow them to do so.)

1. Roll Call
2. Consideration and possible action on the minutes from the October 17, 2023, meeting
3. Comments from Citizens Present
4. Review of Park and Open Space Plan, Chapter 4
5. Discussion and Possible Action Grogan Park Request for Proposals (RFP)
6. Park and Recreation Director Report
7. Topics for Future Agenda Items
8. Adjournment

Robert Fourness  
Chairperson

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Jeremy Smith  
Village Administrator

**VILLAGE OF SUSSEX  
PARK AND RECREATION BOARD  
6:30 PM TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2023  
SUSSEX CIVIC CENTER  
N64W23760 MAIN STREET, SUSSEX, WI 53089**

**MINUTES**

Meeting was called to order at 6:30pm.

**1. Roll Call**

Members Present: Chairman Bob Fourness, Chuck Vojtas, Trustee Ron Wells, Mike Waltz, Nadine Coenen, Chris Kostka, and Kelly Tetting

Members Excused: None

Staff Present: Parks and Recreation Director, Halie Dobbeck and Park Foreman, Thom Berres

**2. Consideration and action on minutes from the August 15,2023, meeting.**

Motion by Coenen, seconded by Vojtas to approve the minutes as presented.

Motion Carried 7-0.

**3. Tree Removal in Tree Preservation Easement for Hidden Hills**

Motion by Tetting, seconded by Waltz to approve removal of trees marked 1-6 and approval to remove tree 7 if consent is provided to Village staff by the neighbor for tree removal in Tree Preservation Easement for Christian Coulis, W237N7482 Sedge Haven Ct. Resident was not present.

Motion Carried 7-0.

**4. Vista Run Subdivision Park Concept**

Berres and Dobbeck presented the park concept for Vista Run including: crushed limestone walking trails, playground pods, 7 acres of prairie, trees, drinking fountain, and play field.

Motion by Vojtas, seconded by Kostka to approve park concept for Vista Run subdivision park.

Motion Carried 7-0.

**5. Comments from Citizens Present**

No one was present that wished to be heard.

**6. Parks and Recreation Director Report**

-Park and Open Space Plan Public Meeting - Tuesday November 14, 2023 5:30-7:30pm Civic Center Board Room. Survey will be live November 14-December 14.We have a survey QR code on the cover of the next activity guide.

-We will be closing the Melinda Weaver courts at the first snow fall for the duration of the winter.

-Coldwater Creek Construction Progress: A construction sign is posted at the park just like Melinda Weaver. The surfacing is complete and concrete walks are complete. Between the surfacing company and the concrete company we were able to connect both benches to the

playground so that they are accessible – this was something extra both companies did and we're very grateful to them for doing this. Once we can restore the concrete areas and install the new toy component that was broken, we will open the park for the rest of 2023. The park will close again early spring 2024 for the installation of the sandbox with poured concrete border, gaga ball pit, and bubbler installation.

-Spooky Sussex is Friday. We are sold out of 1800 pre-registration tickets. Day of tickets will be sold at the event. We are giving away 150 random parking passes to help fill the lot by the church to take some cars away from the grass parking area.

## **7. Topics for Future Agenda Items**

- Grogan Park Design Request for Proposal Review
- Review of Chapter 4 of the Parks and Open Space Plan

## **8. Adjournment**

Motion by Vojtas, seconded by Coenen to adjourn at 7:11 p.m.

Motion Carried 7-0.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Halie Dobbeck  
Parks and Recreation Director

SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 346

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX: 2050

## **Chapter 4**

# **FRAMEWORK FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

Previous chapters of this report have presented the results of inventories of existing population, land uses, natural resources, and park and open space sites in the Village. This chapter describes additional important factors when preparing the park and open space plan update. Specifically, this chapter describes relevant Village, County, and regional plan recommendations; probable future population levels in the Village in the year 2050; summarizes the results of a public survey regarding the Village park system, recreational facilities, and trails; and uses a set of park and open space objectives, principles, and standards as a guide to prepare the plan update.

### **4.1 VILLAGE PLANS AFFECTING THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN**

Sound planning practice requires that each community plan or plan element be properly related to adopted local, county, and regional plans. Plans that have been considered and appropriately incorporated into this updated park and open space plan include the 2040 Village of Sussex Comprehensive Plan; the Sussex Downtown Design and Development Plan; the 2021-2026 Strategic Plan; the Village Park Master Plan; the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan; and the updated natural areas plan for Southeastern Wisconsin.

#### **Park and Open Space Plans and Related Plans**

The Park and Open Space Plan for the Village of Sussex: 2050 is the fifth park and open space plan prepared for the Village. Two of those plans were prepared by SEWRPC, including a plan in 1988 and this plan update. Chapter 3 provides background information on the previous plan and also includes information on the implementation status of recommendations from the previous park and open space plan.



In 2003, the Village of Sussex prepared and adopted the *Village of Sussex 2020 Comprehensive Plan*. The plan was subsequently updated in 2018 as the *Village of Sussex 2040 Comprehensive Plan*. The 2040 comprehensive plan includes an inventory of Village-owned parks, open space sites, and trails, and also identifies Waukesha County and Town of Lisbon (now the Village of Lisbon) parks, nature areas, and trails within or near the Village of Sussex. The plan provides goals focusing on the quality of the park system, developing a trail and pedestrian system, and protecting environmentally sensitive areas and policies for natural resource protection including parklands, recreational facilities, wetlands, and woodlands. The plan also provides generalized park, open space, and trail recommendations (as shown on Map 7-2 of the Village Comprehensive Plan), as well as transportation and land use recommendations for continued development of the Village. Map 4.1 shows the 2040 Village land use plan map. The plan recommends that various path and sidewalk connections should be implemented through a trails and path plan. In addition, the plan identifies key programs and projects for implementation including preserving and acquiring various nature areas; developing a system of parkways, trails, and sidewalks linking residential areas to parks and open spaces; and satisfying the existing and future recreational needs of Village residents.

### **Sussex Downtown Design and Development Plan**

The *Sussex Downtown Design and Development Plan* was prepared by Vandewalle and Associates and adopted by the Village in 2011. The plan updates a similar downtown plan adopted in 1996. The plan is intended to assist Village officials and staff in guiding the future vision of downtown Sussex, such as identifying public improvement projects, including specific redevelopment areas and sites; reviewing design strategies and guidelines for these projects; and recommending steps for implementation.

The downtown project area boundary is centered on Main Street between Pewaukee Road on the west and the Canadian National Railway on the east. The area includes adjacent entry corridors, parks and open space, and neighborhoods. The Civic Center Campus is the major centerpiece of downtown and includes the Village Hall, the Library, and Civic Center Park/Weyer Park. The plan recommends that the following park- and trail-related improvements be implemented at the campus area.

- Maintain the park and open space areas, including the playground and picnic area, associated with the campus area for the opportunity to host community events and provide access to the locally known Sussex Creek

- Develop pathways within the park that would provide a connection to neighborhoods, the library, and other nearby amenities
- Develop a park shelter that may include restrooms, water, and electrical
- Develop a multi-purpose area and flexible performance stage to be used for public gatherings, performance events, and recreational activities
- Develop a multi-purpose area on the east side of the locally known Sussex Creek and construct a bridge over the creek to provide access to both areas
- Incorporate/extend the Bugline Recreation Trail by providing connections between the trail and adjacent neighborhoods and downtown activity centers, such as the campus area, and providing additional access points along Main Street
- Promote more walking and biking opportunities to and from downtown, including the campus area

In addition, since the Sussex Village Park is also an important downtown amenity and activity area for the Village, the plan recommends that the Village exploit Village Park frontage to improve the image of downtown and develop connections between the park and downtown properties.

The locally known Sussex Creek is an important natural resource feature that runs through downtown. The plan recommends that the Village should maintain the quality of the environmental corridor containing the creek and utilize the creek for recreational uses.

Since 2011, the Village has implemented some of the recommendations noted above including maintaining and improving the playground and picnic area, developing additional access points/pathways to the park and campus area, developing a bridge over the locally known Sussex Creek, and developing additional access points to the Bugline Recreation Trail along Main Street.

### **2021-2026 Strategic Plan**

In 2021, the Village Board adopted a Strategic Plan to guide the focus, resources, and priorities of the Village from 2021 to 2026. Bi-annual reports are produced to update the public and Village Board on the progress made on the Strategic Plan. Five goals were identified in the plan including

the "Quality of Life" goal. This goal is meant to quantify the services provided and assess how these services impact the community, and increase the quality of life afforded to the citizens of Sussex.

The following park and recreation objectives were identified as part of the "Quality of Life" goal.

- Update the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and identify potential amenities and programs for underserved age groups as part of the update.
- Continue implementing the Village Park Master Plan to add new amenities and update existing ones. Meet with key stakeholders in park usage to collaborate on functionality of park design.
- Explore opportunities to construct a community pool/aquatics center.
  - Research pools in similar size communities to estimate capital and operating costs, identify potential funding mechanisms, and learn best practices.
  - Explore public and private partnerships for funding and usage to offset the cost burden on taxpayers.
  - Complete a feasibility study to identify community needs and refine cost estimates. Determine if the Village should construct a smaller community pool at a lower cost to taxpayers or a larger aquatic center with more amenities.

As of January 2023, the overall goal has been delayed to late 2023 or 2024. However, preparation of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update has begun and the update is likely to provide a recommendation for the development of a community pool.

### **Village Park Master Plan**

In 2011, the Village of Sussex consulted with Stantec to prepare a master plan for Village Park, the Village's largest park. The park is centrally located within the Village and hosts numerous community events annually. The park is diverse, offering park users a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities. The plan was never formally approved and was designated as a work in-progress.

In 2012, the Village consulted with RA Smith National to conduct a series of planning sessions and a visioning session for the four main phases of the master plan. The planning sessions were held to assist stakeholders, user groups, and park board members in envisioning and reviewing several design issues throughout the park. The planning sessions led to a series of “designs within a design,” and includes four main park areas: a recreational core, an event core, trails and open space, and a quad baseball diamond complex. The four main park areas had a significant impact on each other, thus the planning sessions provided a resolution for the spatial relationships and programming issues prior to review of the project and budget by the Park and Recreation Board.

In 2018, the Village consulted with Kahler Slater to finalize the master plan for Village Park. Recommendations identified in the master plan includes acquiring about 17 acres of open space land located west of and adjacent to the existing park for park expansion; developing an inclusive playground, splash pad, pickleball courts, and shelter building (Phase 1); developing a ball diamond complex (five diamonds), concessions building, and parking lots (Phase 2); and converting parts of the park that are currently ball diamonds and parking lots (south side of park) to nature-based, passive use areas and activities (Phase 3). Phase 3 will also include reconfiguring all 18 holes of the disc golf course located at the park.

In 2019, the Village initiated the first phase of the Village Park update and completed the development of those facilities in 2020. The development of those facilities identified for the second phase is contingent on the acquisition of lands adjacent to the park.

### **Public Facilities Needs Assessment and Impact Fee Ordinance**

A public facilities needs assessment<sup>1</sup> for the Village was prepared in August 2007. A needs assessment is required by Section 66.0617 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to demonstrate a need for and determine the amount of impact fees that may be placed on new development to cover the cost of providing public sites and facilities to serve that development. Impact fees for Village park facilities are only assessed for residential developments, because park facilities are generally used only by the residential portion of Village, while other types of facilities, such as fire and rescue, law enforcement, and transportation, are used by residential and nonresidential entities.

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<sup>1</sup> Documented in a report entitled, *Public Facilities Needs Assessment for the Village of Sussex, Wisconsin, prepared by Schreiber/Anderson Associates, August 2007. The impact fee ordinance (Ordinance No. 641; now Chapter 18, Section 18.10065 of the Municipal Code) was adopted by the Village Board on April 13, 2004 and was recently amended on February 14, 2023.*

Currently, the Village charges a parks impact fee of \$2,975.69 for each residential dwelling unit constructed within the Village. If a developer submits a proposed development that does not include a proposed public school, playground, park, parkway, trail corridor, open space site, or other public lands that are designated on the Village's Official Map, comprehensive plan, or other plan component; the developer shall pay an impact fee to be used for acquiring public sites to serve the future residents of the proposed development. However, the Village does accept land dedication for school, parks, or open space lands in lieu of fees. The developer may dedicate school, park, or open space lands for areas designated to have such facilities as identified on a Village Official Map, comprehensive plan, or other plan component. Collecting these fees will help offset the costs associated with acquiring lands for schools, parks, parkways, trail corridors, or open space or developing park facilities. From 2017 to May 2023, the Village has collected, with interest, about \$1,462,000, or about \$208,800 per year, in parks impact fees.

In 2007, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted Wisconsin Act 44, which made changes to the impact fee law, including deadlines for using impact fees. For fees collected after April 11, 2006, those fees that were collected within seven years of the effective date of the local impact fee ordinance must be used within 10 years after the effective date of the ordinance, with the possibility of a three-year extension in the event of extenuating circumstances. Impact fees not used within the statutory time limit must be refunded to the current owner of the property on which the fee was assessed, plus interest. Any fees collected more than seven years after the effective date of the impact fee ordinance must be used within a reasonable period of time. In addition to the impact fee law enacted in 2007, additional changes were also enacted in 2017 as part of Wisconsin Act 243. Changes to the impact fee law in 2017, included:

- A county or local government must provide detailed reports to impact fee payers on how the fee will be spent
- Developers may defer payment on impact fees exceeding \$75,000 for four years; (if the developer constructs the impact fee-funded facilities earlier, the developer must pay the full impact fee six months before the county or local government spends the revenue)
- Impact fee revenue must be spent within eight years (some longer time limits may apply in specific cases), where previously, county and local governments were allowed to specify their own practical timeframe
- Aggrieved parties have 90 days following the fee's due date to file a petition

- County and local governments are no longer allowed to use impact fees for operation or maintenance expenses of public facilities

Impact fees not used within the statutory timeframe must be refunded to the current owner of the property on which the fee was assessed, plus interest.

## **4.2 COUNTY AND REGIONAL PLANS AFFECTING THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN**

### **Regional Park and Open Space Plan**

The adopted regional park, outdoor recreation, and related open space plan, as described in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000*, November 1977, identifies existing and probable future park and open space needs within the Region and recommends a system of large regional resource-oriented parks, recreation corridors, and smaller urban parks, together with their attendant recreational facility requirements, to meet these needs. Generally, acquiring and developing a system of major parks (parks of 250 acres or larger) with recreational facilities dependent on large areas or natural resources, such as golf courses, ski hills, and swimming beaches, was delegated to counties and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Developing community and neighborhood parks with facilities that were not dependent on natural resources (ball diamonds, playfields, and playgrounds, for example) was delegated to cities, villages, and towns. That general planning framework has been used to prepare more detailed park and open space plans by counties and communities in the Region since adoption of the regional plan in 1977.

### **Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan**

An updated park and open space plan for Waukesha County was included in the County Comprehensive Plan and was adopted by the County Board in February 2009. In 2018, the plan<sup>2</sup> was updated and adopted by the County Board as an amendment to the County Comprehensive Plan. The plan includes recommendations which, if implemented, would provide residents of the County with opportunities to participate in a wide range of resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities. Those recommendations, which have been incorporated into this Village plan, are concerned with providing major parks. Major

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<sup>2</sup>*Documented in a report titled, A Comprehensive Development Plan for Waukesha County, Wisconsin, March 2018, prepared by the Waukesha County Department of Parks and Land Use. The County park and open space plan is included in Appendix A of the report. The County is currently preparing a five-year update to the County park plan with a design year of 2023 to 2027, and is expected to be completed by the end of 2023.*

parks offer opportunities for resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, and recreation corridors (referred to as “greenways”) to protect natural resources and also provide opportunities for trail-oriented activities. In addition, the plan includes recommendations protecting and preserving open space lands, including natural resource features such as woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, and important plant and animal habitat, located within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

### ***Parks***

In 2023, the Waukesha County park system, as shown on Map 4.2, consists of 14 major parks, including eight developed parks and six undeveloped parks; six lake- or river-access sites; two golf courses; a nature center; two indoor ice arenas; an exposition center; and a historic cemetery. There are no major parks located within the Village, however, there are two major parks, Menomonee Park and Ryan Park, located about one mile east and southwest, respectively, from the Village. The 470-acre Menomonee Park was originally acquired by the County in 1960 with numerous additional acquisitions thereafter and is located in the Villages of Lannon and Menomonee Falls. Existing facilities at the park include campgrounds, a swimming beach, group picnic shelters and areas, a dog exercise area, a sledding hill, sand volleyball courts, a playground, a playfield, an archery range, canoeing/kayaking, fishing and fishing pier, restrooms, and numerous trails and trailheads. The County park plan recommends that lands be acquired for expansion to the north (about 23 acres) and south (about 20 acres) of the park.

The 217-acre Ryan Park was originally acquired by the County in 1976 with additional acquisitions thereafter and is located in the Village of Lisbon and the City of Pewaukee. Existing facilities at the park include numerous trails (hiking, dog-walking, snow-shoeing, and equestrian). The County park plan recommends that lands be acquired for expansion of the park—primarily east of the park—and are proposed to encompass about 115 acres.

### ***Greenways and Trails***

The County plan recommends acquiring lands to establish greenways along 11 major rivers or streams within the County. Greenways are environmental corridors generally located along a river or stream, ridgeline, or other linear feature that are held in public ownership or preservation easements and are intended to provide aesthetic and natural resource continuity. Greenways can also serve as a location for recreational trails. The previous and existing County park plans recommended that the County acquire lands associated with the Pewaukee River Greenway. The headwaters of the Pewaukee River are located in the south-central portion of the village. Since the previous Village park and open space plan was adopted,

the County has acquired 10 acres of greenway along a tributary to or the headwaters of the Pewaukee River within the village.

The County park and open space plan also recommends that the County maintain the entirety of the Bugline Recreation Trail and continue to make improvements to the trail, when necessary. The Bugline Recreation Trail extends for 16 miles through Waukesha County from the Village of Menomonee Falls to the Village of North Lake, including a four-mile segment with the Village of Sussex. The trail is located on a former railway right-of-way and is a paved multi-use trail that provides opportunities for biking, hiking, and cross-country skiing. Connections to the Bugline Recreation Trail within the study area are located at Menomonee Park and at Madeline and Village Parks in the village.

### **Regional Natural Areas Plan**

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites in southeastern Wisconsin were identified in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas study. The inventory of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological sites was updated in 2009.<sup>3</sup> A second update to the inventory of these areas and sites was underway as of the production of this park and open space plan, and is expected to be completed in 2024. One natural area, three critical species habitat sites, and two geological areas were identified, wholly or partially, in the Village in 2023. The natural area, critical species habitat sites, and geological sites in the Village are shown on Map 2.8 and described on Table 2.7 in Chapter 2.

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites are defined as tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European-settlement landscape or are areas that support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. The regional natural areas plan recommends protecting and preserving such areas in the Region. The natural areas plan identifies potential sites to be placed in public or private protective ownership, and other sites to be protected, insofar as it is possible, through zoning and other regulatory means without protective ownership. It also recommends that a detailed management plan be prepared and implemented for each site placed under protective ownership.

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<sup>3</sup> Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997. An update to the plan is documented in SEWRPC Amendment to Planning Report No. 42, Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 2010.



The existing and recommended ownership of each natural area, critical species habitat site, and geological site is summarized in Table 5.2 in Chapter 5. Prior to acquisition by a public agency or nonprofit conservation organization (NCO), boundaries of the natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological site should be precisely identified based on a field delineation. Acquisition may be through fee-simple purchase or by acquisition of a conservation easement.

### **4.3 REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS**

The Regional Planning Commission, as part of the regional park and open space plan completed in 1977, formulated a comprehensive set of park and related open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives. Because the study viewed all park and open space sites and facilities as an integral part of an areawide system, the objectives addressed neighborhood, community, and multi-community or regional park and open space sites and facilities.

The objectives, principles, and standards developed for the Regional Park and Open Space Plan were used to prepare this Village park plan. The regional standards have been modified over time to incorporate State regulations regarding lake access and to incorporate a standard for soccer fields. The regional park and open space objectives, principles, and standards are set forth in Appendix A. Applicable goals, objectives, policies, and programs from the Village's comprehensive plan were also used to help guide preparation of this plan.

The desired attainment of all objectives is to provide residents of the Village with opportunities for high-quality recreational experiences. Under the regional park and open space plan and the Waukesha County park and open space plan described earlier in this chapter, the responsibility for providing the necessary parks, open space lands, and associated recreational facilities is shared among various levels of government. The responsibility for acquiring and developing major resource-oriented parks and recreational facilities<sup>4</sup> is largely delegated to the State and County levels of government, although larger cities sometimes provide major parks. The need for major parks will be met within the Village of Sussex study area by Waukesha County continuing to maintain and improve Menomonee Park.

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<sup>4</sup> *Resource-oriented recreational facilities include camping, golfing, picnicking, skiing, and beach swimming. Such facilities are dependent on the natural resources, such as woodlands and rivers or lakes, of the site in which they are located. Facility requirements for these activities are set forth under Objective 3 in Appendix A.*

The responsibility for providing smaller community and neighborhood parks and facilities for intensive outdoor recreational activities is delegated to cities, villages, and towns. The need for community and neighborhood parks and associated recreational facilities in the Village of Sussex is described in the following sections.

#### **4.4 PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS**

##### **Forecast Population**

The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the Village is determined by applying the standards set forth in Appendix A for the size, number, and spatial distribution of public parks and outdoor recreation facilities to the anticipated future resident population of the Village of Sussex.

In 2020, there were 11,487 residents and 4,383 households in the Village. Based on VISION 2050<sup>5</sup> population forecasts, the plan forecasts 15,200 residents and 6,100 households in the Village of Sussex in the year 2050. The forecasted population of 15,200 residents is the amount upon which the needs analysis presented in this chapter is based. Under the plan, the number of Village residents would increase by 3,713 people, or by 32 percent, and the number of households would increase by 1,717 households, or by 39 percent, between 2020 and 2050.

##### **Community and Neighborhood Parks**

The standards set forth under Objective 2 in Appendix A are concerned with providing adequate sites and facilities for nonresource-oriented recreation activities. Nonresource-oriented activities are those that do not depend upon the presence of such natural resources as woodlands, slopes, lakes, rivers, or large expanses of land. Nonresource-oriented facilities include ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, and basketball courts and goals, which are typically provided at community and neighborhood parks and public schools.

Community parks range in size from 25 to 99 acres, have a service radius of two miles, and generally provide community-oriented facilities such as baseball diamonds, softball diamonds, and swimming pools. Neighborhood parks range in size from five to 24 acres and have a service radius of 0.5 miles in high-density residential areas, 0.75 miles in medium-density residential areas, and 1.0 miles in low-density

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<sup>5</sup> Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 55, VISION 2050: A Regional Land Use and Transportation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2050. The plan was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission on July 28, 2016.

residential areas. The Village of Sussex generally consists of medium-density residential areas, thus, a service radius of 0.75 miles was applied. Neighborhood parks provide facilities for children's outdoor recreation activities, such as playground and playfield activities, basketball, and other court games.

Community parks can fill the need for neighborhood parks because community parks generally include typical neighborhood park facilities (playfields and playgrounds) in addition to community park facilities (baseball diamonds and swimming pools). Both community and neighborhood parks should also provide landscaped areas for passive recreation uses such as picnicking, walking, and general relaxation.

School outdoor recreation sites, while not generally perceived as parks, provide areas for the pursuit of active, nonresource-related activities in urban areas. Public school outdoor recreation sites, therefore, take into account the per capita acreage standards for urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities and also apply the service area standards for active recreation facilities. Because school sites generally do not provide areas for picnicking and other passive uses, school sites are not considered when applying the service area standards for passive outdoor recreation sites.

As previously noted, neighborhood park sites provide facilities for children's outdoor recreation activities. Such facilities should be accessible through a convenient and safe pedestrian circulation pattern. In the accessibility analysis for neighborhood parks, features such as rivers and railroads were considered as barriers preventing pedestrian access from residential areas to neighborhood parks and recreation facilities, unless a bridge or street provided convenient access across the river or railroad. Arterial streets were also considered barriers to neighborhood parks, except in cases where stop signs or signals provided convenient pedestrian access to the parks from surrounding residential areas.

### **Site Needs Based on Per Capita Standards**

The result of applying the per capita standards for the amount of land needed for community and neighborhood parks to serve Village residents in the year 2050 is presented in Table 4.1. The 2050 population forecast of 15,200 Village residents is based on SEWRPC's regional land use and transportation report, VISION 2050. Applying the per capita standards indicates that there is no need for additional acres at public park sites or at public school sites that serve the Village. Even when per capita acreage standards are met, however, additional parks may be needed if the distribution of existing parks does not provide convenient access for current and future residents. The accessibility, or service area, analysis is provided in the following section.

### **Site Needs Based on Service Area Standards**

The accessibility or service area standards intend to ensure that public parks are spatially distributed in a manner that is convenient and efficient for the population they are intended to serve. It is important to note that areas developed with nonresidential uses need not be served by community or neighborhood parks. Those areas developed or planned to be developed with commercial, industrial, and institutional uses are, therefore, not considered in determining the need for additional park sites.

As shown on Map 4.3, applying the two-mile service area radius to existing parks providing community facilities indicates that the far northern portion of the Village is not adequately served by a community park. The existing parks providing community park facilities utilized in this analysis include Armory Park and Village Park.

As shown on Map 4.4, applying the 0.75-mile service area radius to existing parks providing neighborhood facilities indicates that the far western portion of the Village (west of STH 164) and small areas in the eastern portion of the Village are not currently adequately served by a neighborhood park. However, the Village plans to develop the Vista Run Subdivision Park within the next one to two years that will satisfy the need for a neighborhood park in the northern portion of that area that is not currently served by a neighborhood park. In addition, there are areas within the Village that, although within the 0.75-mile service area radius, are considered inadequately served due to accessibility barriers.

Existing neighborhood parks used in this analysis include Coldwater Creek Park, Grogan Park, Madeline Park, Mapleway Park, Melinda Weaver Park, Prides Crossing Park, Ridgeview Park, Spring Green Park, Stonewood Estates Park, Weyer Park, and the community parks noted above located within the Village and Stone Family Park located in the Village of Lisbon. The undeveloped Vista Run Subdivision Park was not included in this service radius analysis due to the fact, while considered a neighborhood park by size, there are currently no existing neighborhood park facilities at the site.

### **Facility Needs Based on Per Capita Standards**

The facility standards set forth under Objective 2 in Appendix A are concerned with providing an adequate number and distribution of outdoor recreation facilities to ensure Village residents have adequate opportunities to participate in intensive outdoor recreation activities such as baseball, softball, and tennis. The results of applying the adopted per capita facility standards to the projected 2050 population level for the Village of Sussex are presented in Table 4.2. The existing quantity of each facility includes those located at public and private sites within the Village and school district sites located in the

Village of Lisbon. Facilities at public sites include those at community parks, neighborhood parks, and public schools within the Village and three public school sites that serve Village residents and are located outside but adjacent to the Village. It should be noted that even though the Hamilton School District sites are public, events and policies at the school may limit the availability and use of the facilities to the general public. Facilities at private sites include those at private schools and commercial and organizational recreation sites.

As shown in Table 4.2, a need was identified through applying the standards for one additional public soccer field. In cases where the number of private facilities falls below the recommended standard, but the number of public facilities exceeds the total number of public and private facilities, then there would be no additional need. In cases where the number of private facilities falls below the recommended standard and the number of public facilities does not meet the total number of public and private facilities, a need for additional public facilities to fulfill the need was identified, even though the public sector has no control over providing additional privately-owned recreation facilities. Village staff will evaluate the need for the possibility of refining the results of this needs analysis as it applies to the Village park system. Those refinements are documented in Chapter 5 of this report.

### ***Facility Needs Based on Service Area Standards***

In addition to meeting the per capita acreage standards, the spatial distribution of outdoor recreation facilities should provide ready access to Village residents. Applying the service radius standards set forth under Objective 2 in Appendix A determined which portions of the Village may lack adequate access to selected nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. Portions of the Village are not adequately served by such facilities, based on applying the standards, are identified below.

#### Baseball Diamonds

As shown on Map 4.5, baseball diamonds were provided at one public outdoor recreation site in the Village in 2023. The baseball diamonds at Stone Family Park and Hamilton High School, both located in the Village of Lisbon, also serve the Village of Sussex. Since the maximum service radius of a baseball diamond is two miles, applying the accessibility requirement indicates that the entire Village is adequately served by the existing distribution of baseball diamonds.

#### Basketball Goals

As shown on Map 4.6, basketball goals were provided at seven public outdoor recreation sites in the Village in 2023. Basketball goals were also provided at Templeton Middle School and Silver Spring

Intermediate School, both located in the Village of Lisbon. Since the maximum service radius of a basketball goal is 0.5 mile, applying the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the western, southwestern, northeastern, and northwestern portions of the Village are not served by the existing distribution of basketball goals. In addition, there are limited areas within the Village which, although within the 0.5-mile service area radius, are considered inadequately served due to accessibility barriers.

#### Playfields

As shown on Map 4.7, playfields were provided at 14 public outdoor recreation sites in the Village in 2023. Playfields were also provided at Hamilton High School and Silver Spring Intermediate School, both located in the Village of Lisbon. Since the maximum service radius of a playfield is 0.5 mile, applying the accessibility requirements indicates that areas in the western, southwestern, northeastern, and northwestern portions of the Village are not served by the existing distribution of playfields. In addition, there are limited areas within the Village which, although within the 0.5-mile service area radius, are considered inadequately served due to accessibility barriers.

#### Playgrounds

As shown on Map 4.8, playgrounds were provided at 14 public outdoor recreation sites in the Village in 2023. A playground was also provided at Silver Spring Intermediate School located in the Village of Lisbon. Since the maximum service radius for a playground is 0.5 mile, applying the accessibility requirement indicates areas in the western, southwestern, northeastern, and northwestern portions of the Village are not served by the existing distribution of playgrounds. In addition, there are limited areas within the Village which, although within the 0.5-mile service area radius, are considered inadequately served due to accessibility barriers.

#### Soccer Fields

As shown on Map 4.9, public soccer fields were provided at two public outdoor recreation sites in the Village in 2023. Public soccer fields were also provided at Hamilton High School located in the Village of Lisbon. Since the maximum service radius of a soccer field is one mile, applying the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the western, southwestern, northeastern, and central portions of the Village are not served by the existing distribution of soccer fields.

#### Softball Diamonds (Sandlot)

As shown on Map 4.10, sandlot softball diamonds were provided at three public outdoor recreation sites in the Village in 2023. Since the maximum service radius for a sandlot softball diamond is one mile,

applying the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the western, southwestern, and northeastern portions of the Village are not served by the existing distribution of sandlot softball diamonds. In addition, there are limited areas within the Village which, although within the 1.0-mile service area radius, are considered inadequately served due to accessibility barriers.

#### Softball Diamonds (League)

As shown on Map 4.11, league softball diamonds were provided at two public outdoor recreation sites in the Village in 2023. League softball diamonds were also provided at Hamilton High School located in the Village of Lisbon. Since the maximum service radius for a league softball diamond is one mile, applying the accessibility requirement indicates that the northern one-half of the Village and areas in the western and southwestern portions of the Village are not served by the existing distribution of league softball diamonds.

#### Tennis/Pickleball Courts

As shown on Map 4.12, tennis/pickleball courts were provided at three public outdoor recreation sites in the Village in 2023. Tennis courts were also provided at Hamilton High School located in the Village of Lisbon. Since the maximum service radius for a tennis/pickleball court is one mile, applying the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the northern, western, and southwestern portions of the Village are not served by the existing distribution of tennis/pickleball courts.

#### Swimming Pool or Beach

Currently, there is no swimming pool or beach located within the Village. The County-owned Menomonee Park, located about one mile east of the Village of Sussex in the Villages of Lannon and Menomonee Falls, provides a swimming beach at its 16-acre quarry lake. Other swim-related facilities at the park include a beach house and a diving dock. It should be noted that a daily or annual entrance permit is required for all vehicle access to the park.

#### ***Applying Standards to Recreational Facilities***

As shown by Table 4.2, applying the per capita standards identified a need for one additional soccer field. The previous Village comprehensive outdoor recreation plan also recommended developing additional baseball diamonds, playfields, playgrounds, basketball goals, softball diamonds, tennis courts, and a swimming facility to assure that such facilities are conveniently located to serve Village residents. Chapter 3 identifies the recreational facilities recommended in the previous Village comprehensive outdoor

recreation plan that have not yet been developed. Developing these facilities would help meet per capita and park distribution standards within the Village.

***Village of Sussex Parks and Recreation Survey***

*[A summary of the survey results to be included when the survey is concluded at the end of November 2023.]*





SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 346

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX: 2050

## **Chapter 4**

# **FRAMEWORK FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **TABLES**



**Table 4.1**  
**Per Capita Acreage Requirements for Community and Neighborhood Parks in the Village of Sussex**

Park and School Sites	Minimum Standard Net Acreage Requirements (acres per 1,000 people) <sup>b</sup>	Existing Net Acreage	Per Capita Acreage Requirements			
			Existing 2020 Population: 11,487 Residents		Planned 2050 Population: 15,200 Residents	
			Net Acreage Requirement <sup>c</sup>	Net Acreage Need <sup>d</sup>	Net Acreage Requirement <sup>c</sup>	Net Acreage Need <sup>d</sup>
Parks <sup>a</sup>	3.9	110 <sup>e</sup>	45	--	59	--
Schools	2.5	66 <sup>f</sup>	29	--	38	--
Total	6.4	176	74	--	97	--

<sup>a</sup> Includes 13 Village-owned community and neighborhood park sites, including Armory, Coldwater Creek, Grogan, Madeline, Mapleway, Melinda Weaver, Prides Crossing, Ridgeview, Spring Green, Stonewood Estates, Village, Vista Run, and Weyer Parks. Also included is one site owned by the Village of Lisbon (Stone Family Park) that provides neighborhood recreational facilities to Village residents.

<sup>b</sup> Standard per capita acreage requirements are set forth under Objective 1 in Appendix A.

<sup>c</sup> The acreage requirement for park and school sites was determined by multiplying the standard acreage requirement times the appropriate population in thousands of people.

<sup>d</sup> Acreage need was determined by subtracting the existing acres from the acreage requirement. Since the remainder was a negative number, the minimum acreage requirement was exceeded and no need for additional parks was identified based on per capita standards. See Maps 4.3 and 4.4 for areas located outside the recommended service area for community and neighborhood parks, respectively.

<sup>e</sup> Includes about 110 acres of existing developed (101 acres) and potential developable (nine acres) areas at 14 existing community and neighborhood parks. Developable area excludes wetlands, lowland portions of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and floodplains within existing parks.

<sup>f</sup> This total includes acreage used for outdoor recreation purposes at two public school sites within the Village of Sussex and three public school sites (Hamilton High School, Templeton Middle School, and Silver Spring Intermediate School) located in the Village of Lisbon that serve Village residents.

Source: Village of Sussex and SEWRPC

Table last updated on 11/2023

**Table 4.2**  
**Per Capita Requirements for Selected Outdoor Recreation Facilities in the Village of Sussex**

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements <sup>a</sup>				Facility Requirement <sup>b</sup>	Existing Number of Facilities	Facility Need <sup>c</sup>
Activity	Facility	Owner	Facility per 1,000 Residents			
Baseball	Diamond	Public	0.09	1	4 <sup>d</sup>	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	
		Total	0.10	1	5	
Basketball	Goal	Public	0.91	14	27 <sup>e</sup>	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.22</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	
		Total	1.13	17	29	
Playfield Activities	Playfield	Public	0.39	6	14	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	
		Total	0.50	8	16	
Playground Activities	Playground	Public	0.35	5	14	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.07</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
		Total	0.42	6	15	
Soccer	Field	Public	0.69	10	12 <sup>f</sup>	1 Public
		Nonpublic	<u>0.17</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	
		Total	0.86	13	12	
League Softball	Diamond	Public	0.53	8	10 <sup>g</sup>	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.07</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	
		Total	0.60	9	10	
Tennis/ Pickleball	Court	Public	0.41	6	21 <sup>h</sup>	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.09</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	
		Total	0.50	8	21	

<sup>a</sup> Per capita facility requirements are set forth under Objective 2 in Appendix A.

<sup>b</sup> The facility requirement was determined by multiplying the facility requirement per 1,000 residents anticipated under the VISION 2050 projected population (15,200 residents).

<sup>c</sup> The facility need was determined by subtracting the existing number of facilities from the facility requirement. In cases where the existing number of facilities exceeds the facility requirement, no facility need was identified. In cases where either the number of existing public facilities or the total number of facilities was less than the number called for under the standards, a need for additional public facilities to fulfill the requirement was identified.

<sup>d</sup> Includes two baseball diamonds located at Hamilton High School.

<sup>e</sup> Includes four basketball goals located at Silver Spring Intermediate School and five basketball goals located at Templeton Middle School.

<sup>f</sup> Includes six soccer fields located at Hamilton High School.

<sup>g</sup> Includes two league softball diamonds located at Hamilton High School.

<sup>h</sup> Includes eight tennis courts located at Hamilton High School.

Source: Village of Sussex and SEWRPC

Table last updated 11/2023

SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 346

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX: 2050

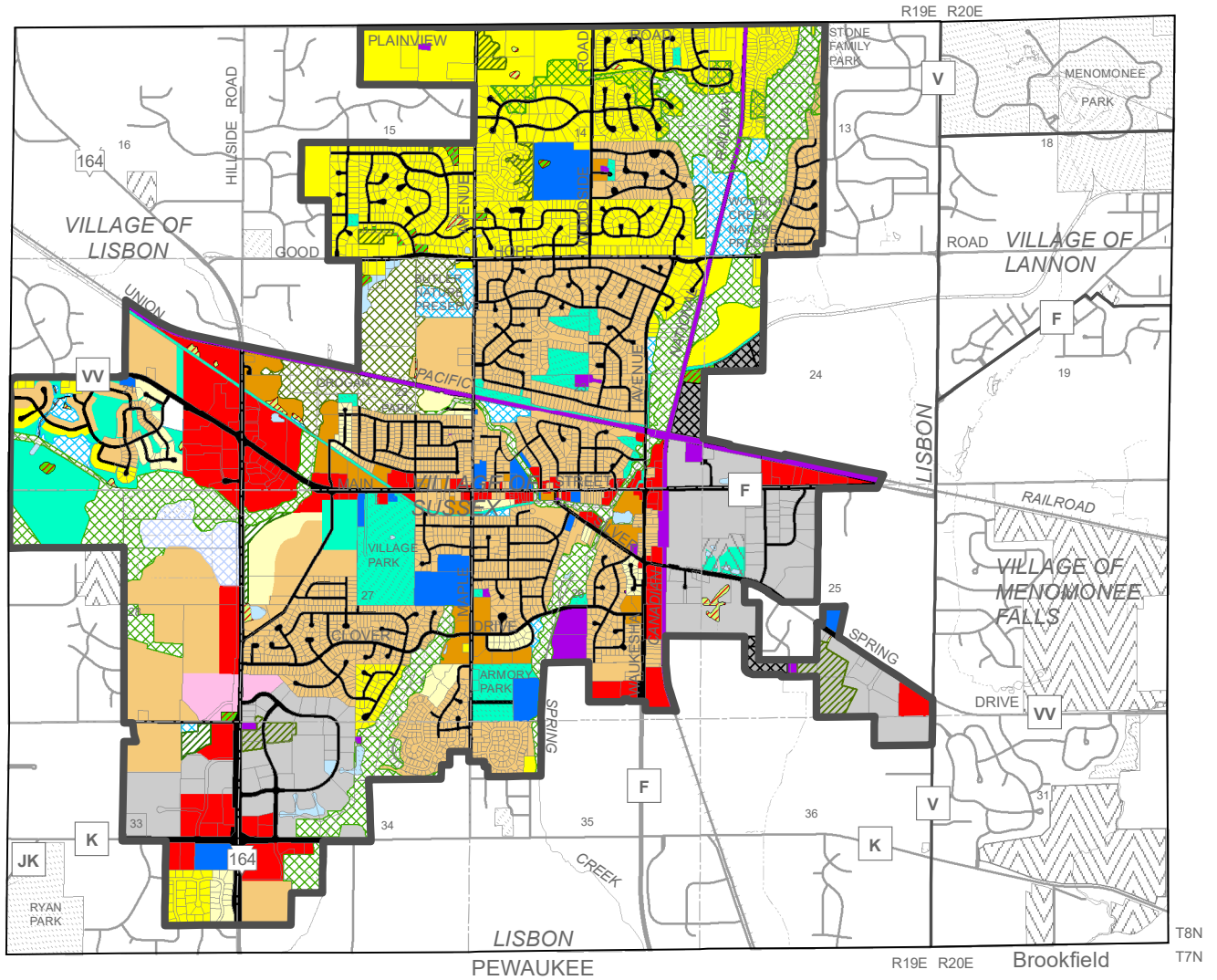
## **Chapter 4**

# **FRAMEWORK FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

## **MAPS**



**Map 4.1  
Village of Sussex Land Uses: 2040**

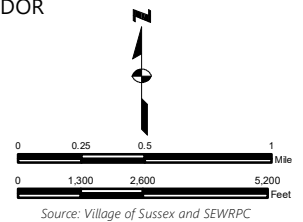


- SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED AND TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- LOW DENSITY SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM DENSITY SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCE CENTER
- INDUSTRIAL
- QUARRY
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- PUBLICLY OWNED OPEN SPACE
- OPEN LAND

- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- RAILWAY, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES
- SURFACE WATER

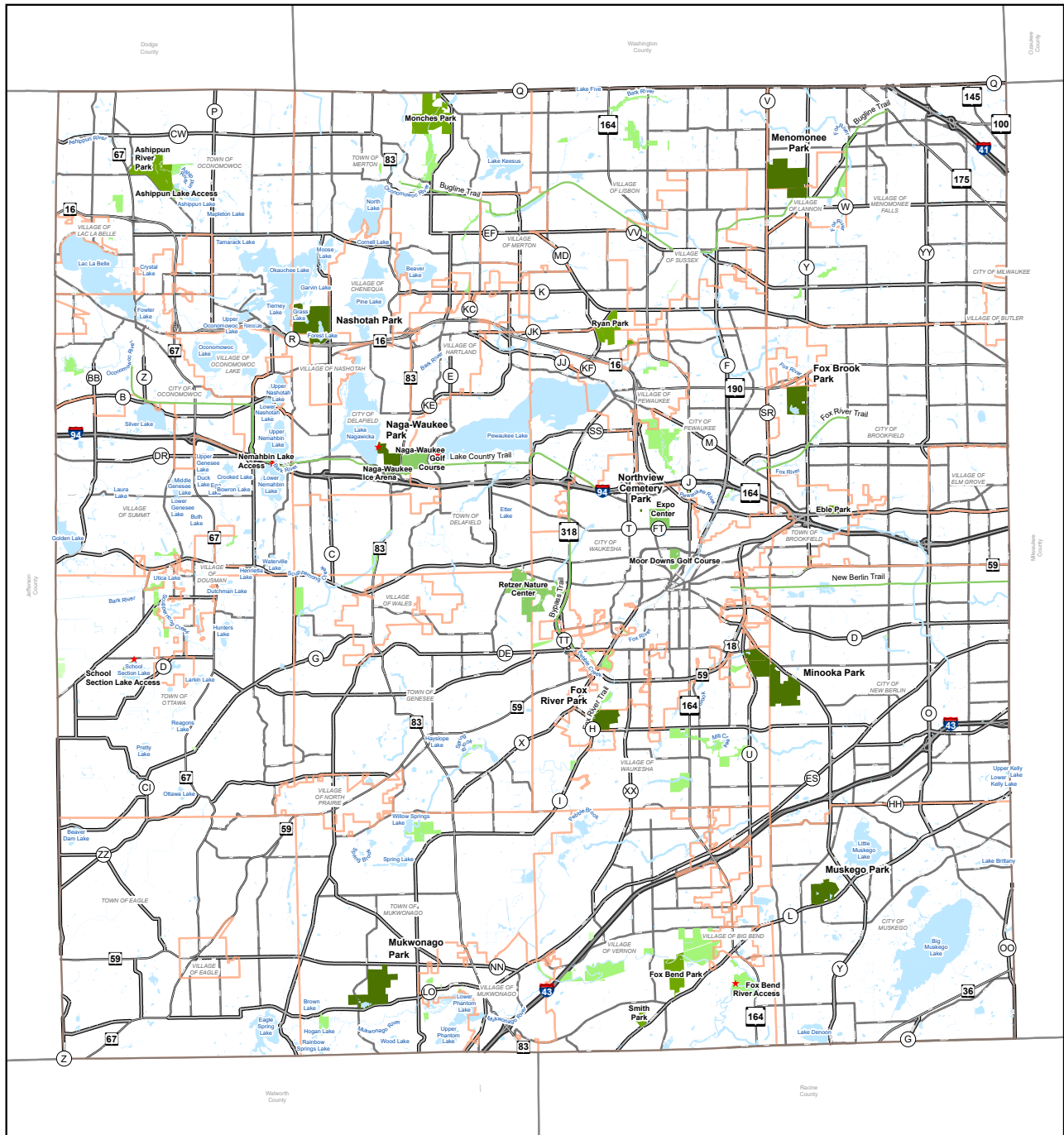
**ENVIRONMENTAL OVERLAY**


- FLOOD STORAGE AREA
- WOODLANDS OUTSIDE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- WETLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
- PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS






# Map 4.2 Waukesha County Park and Trail System





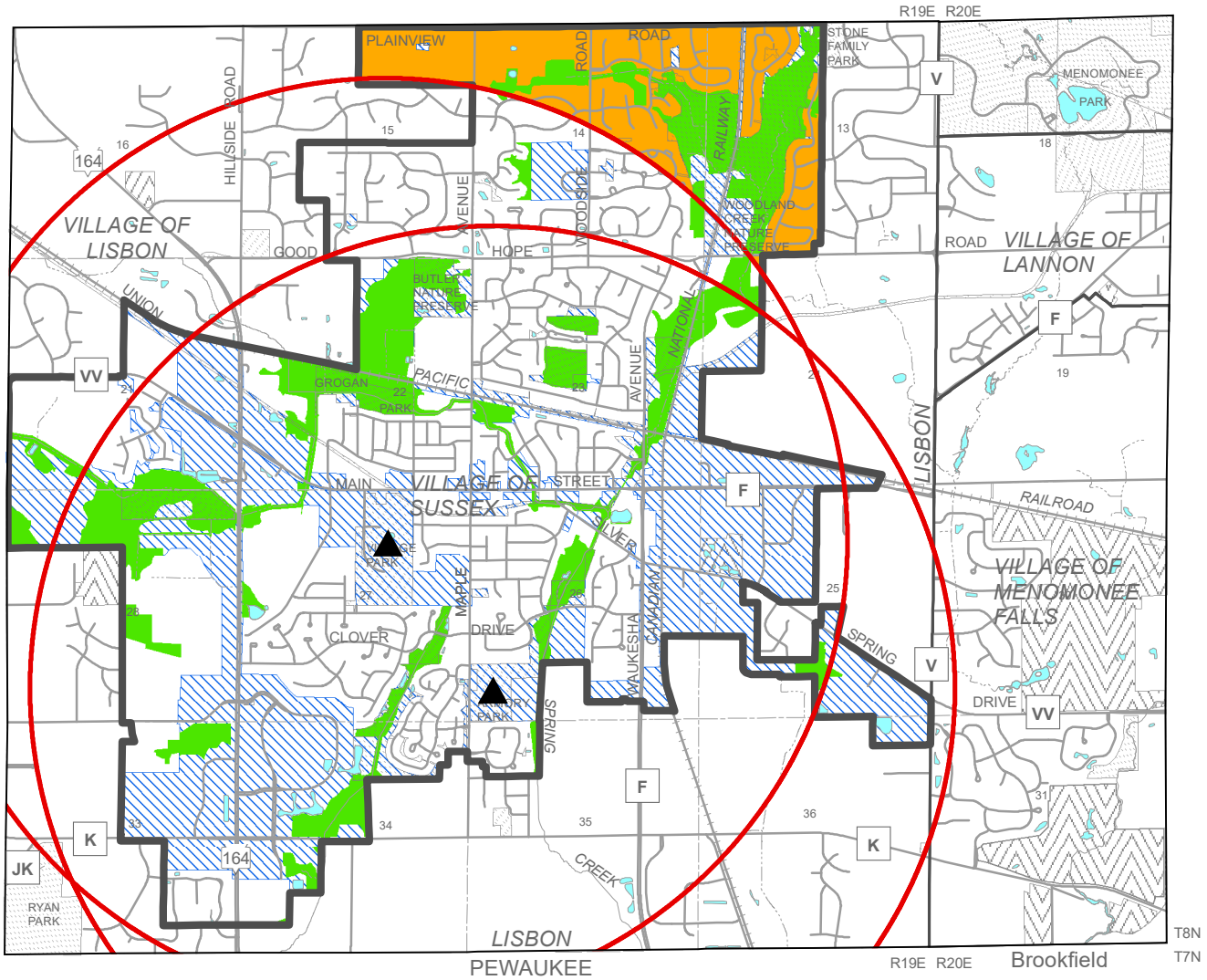
## Waukesha County Park Facilities











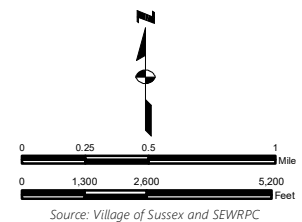
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Source: Waukesha County

**Map 4.3  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Community Park**

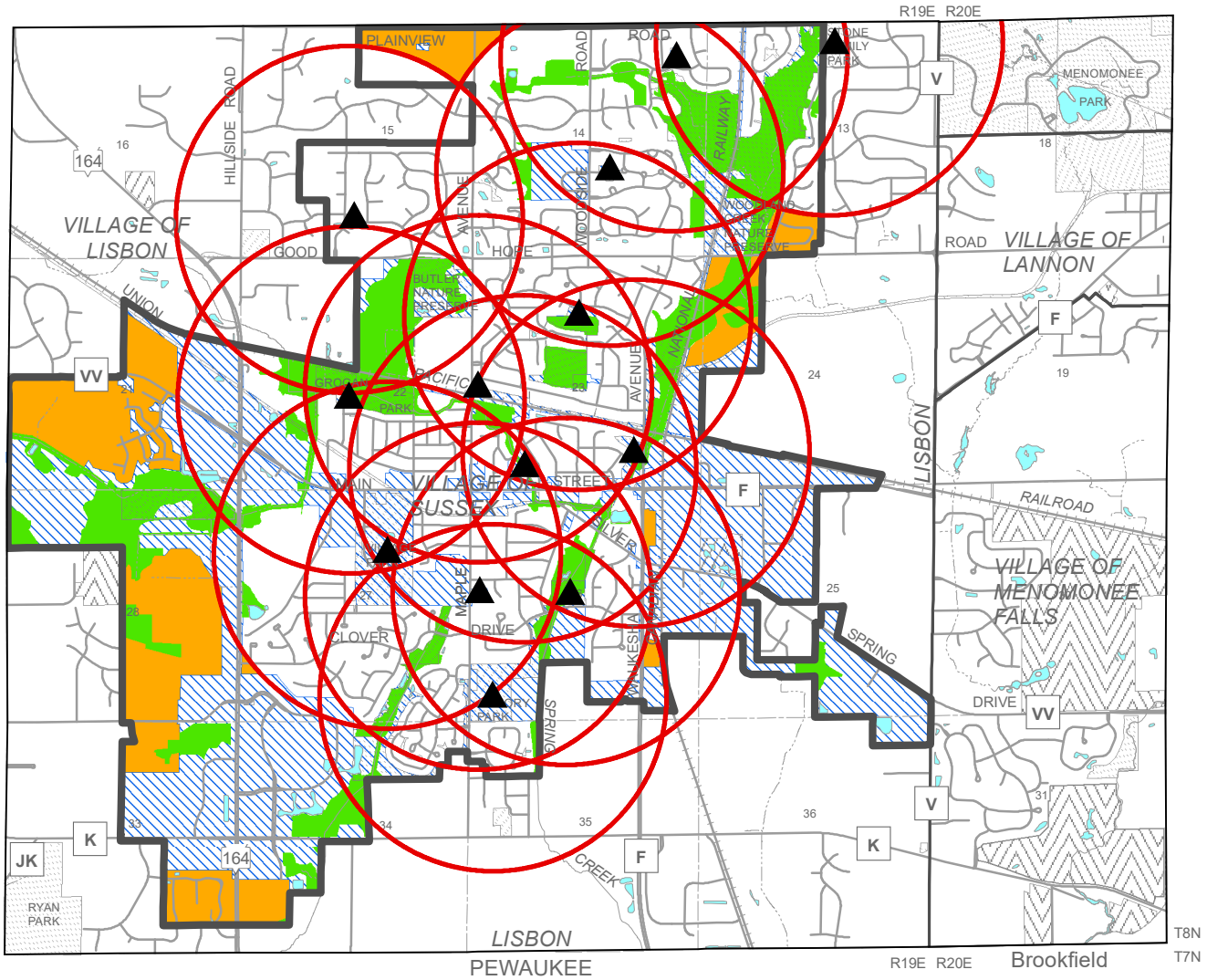







-  EXISTING COMMUNITY PARK
-  COMMUNITY PARK SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A COMMUNITY PARK
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER






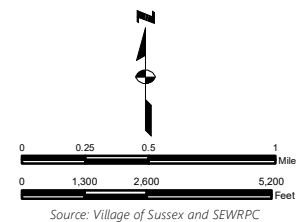
Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

**Map 4.4  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Neighborhood Park**



-  EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
-  NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

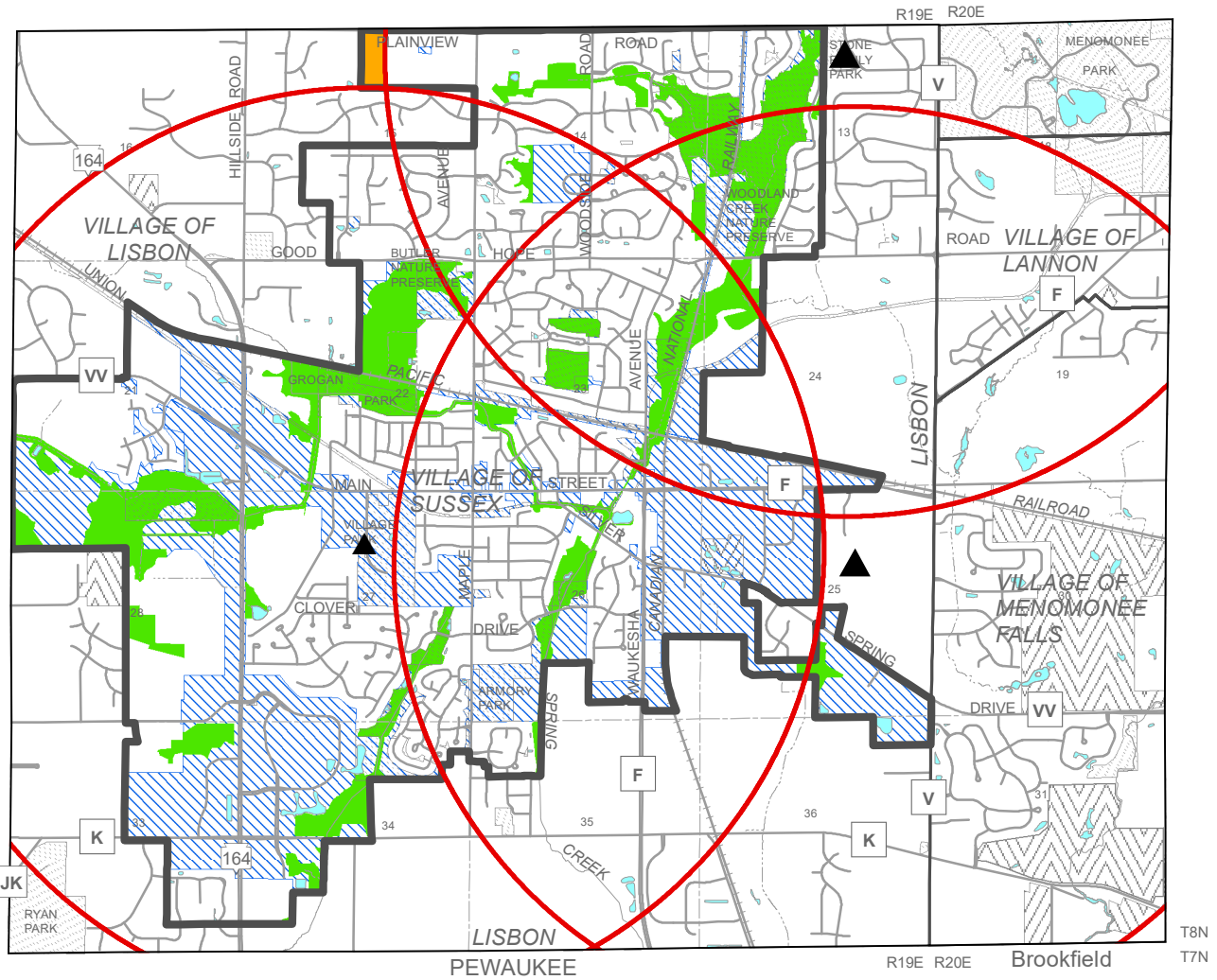
-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER











Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

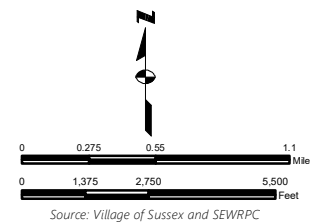


**Map 4.5  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Baseball Diamond**



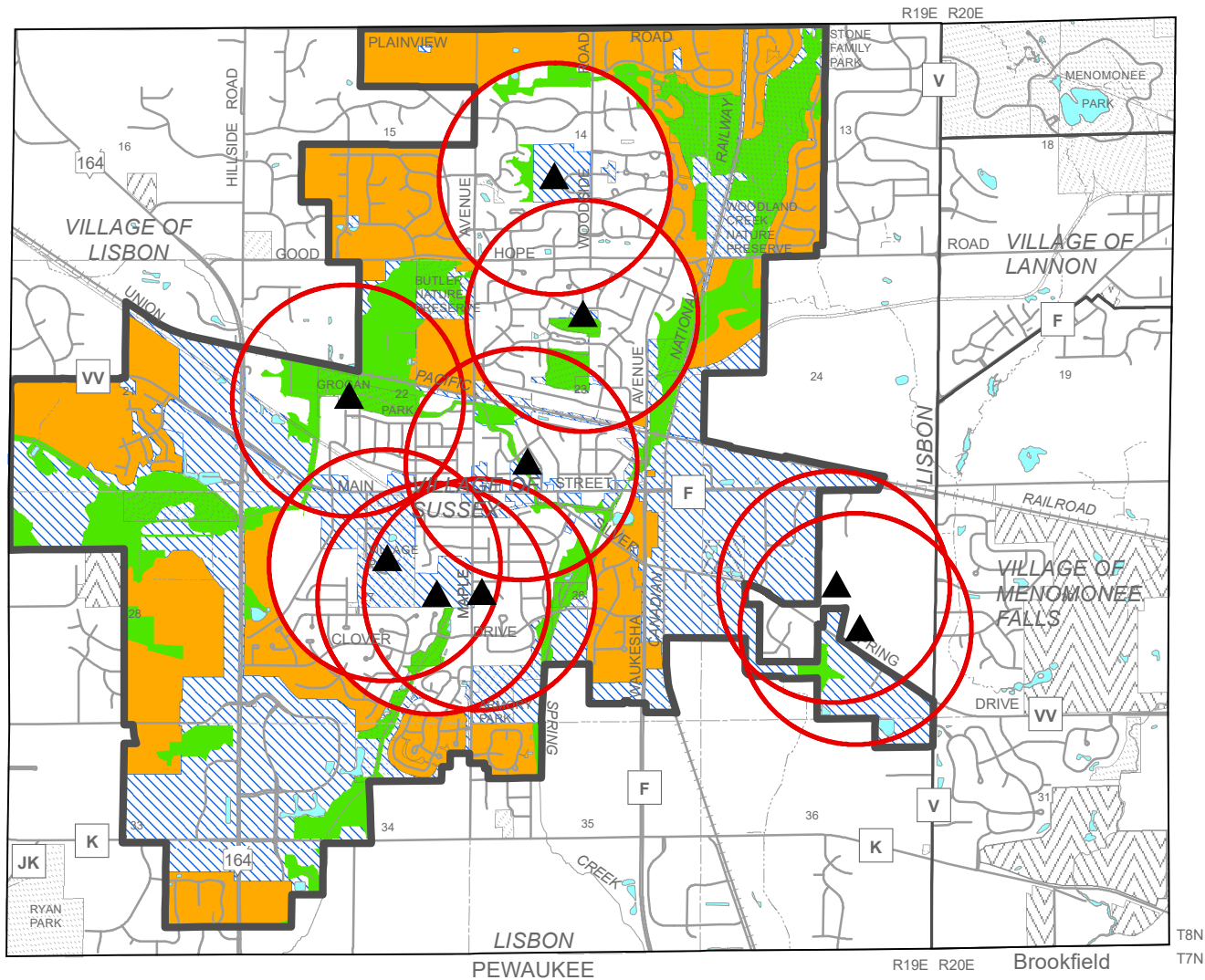
-  EXISTING BASEBALL DIAMOND
-  BASEBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASEBALL DIAMOND
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA






-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER






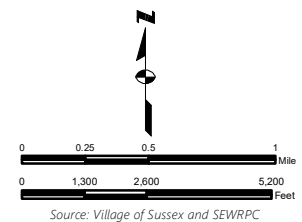
Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

**Map 4.6  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Basketball Goal**



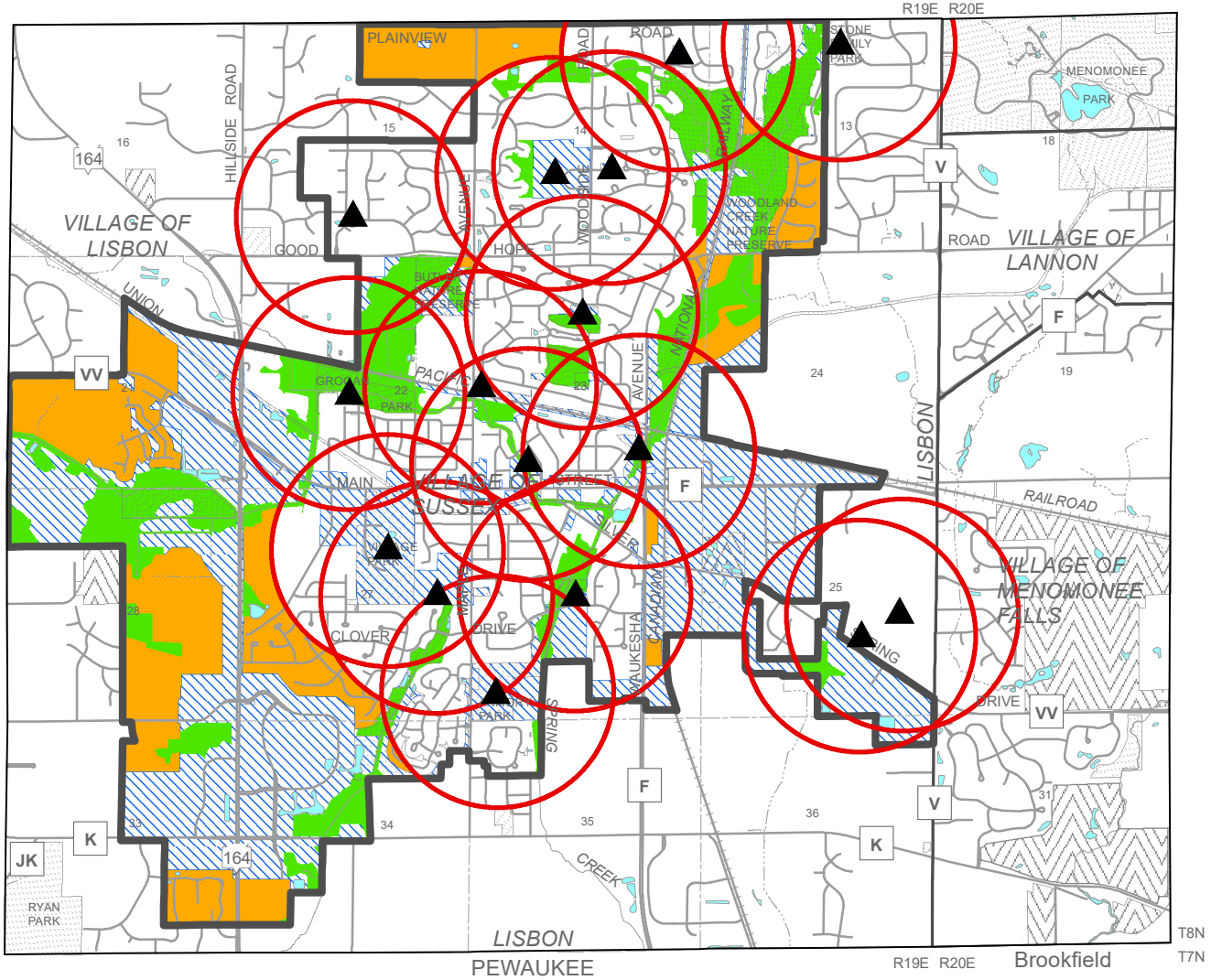
-  EXISTING BASKETBALL GOAL
-  BASKETBALL GOAL SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASKETBALL GOAL
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA






-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER






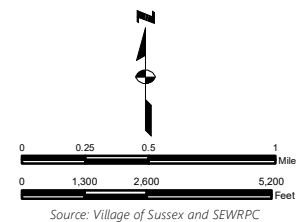
Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

**Map 4.7  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Playfield**



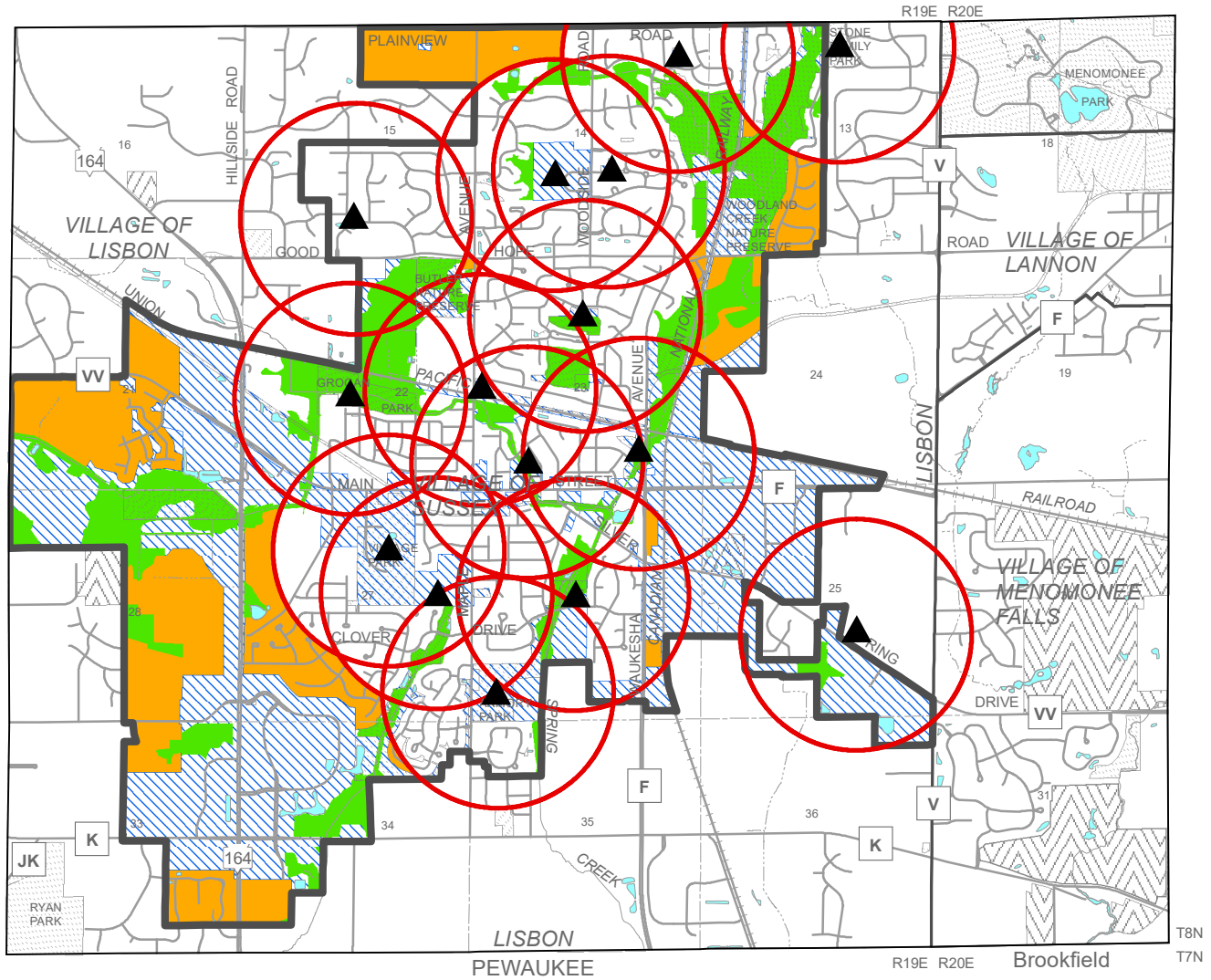
-  EXISTING PLAYFIELD
-  PLAYFIELD SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA






-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER






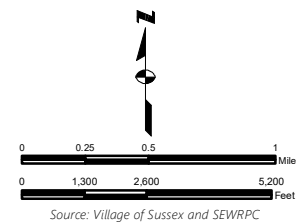
Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

**Map 4.8  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Playground**



-  EXISTING PLAYGROUND
-  PLAYGROUND SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYGROUND
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

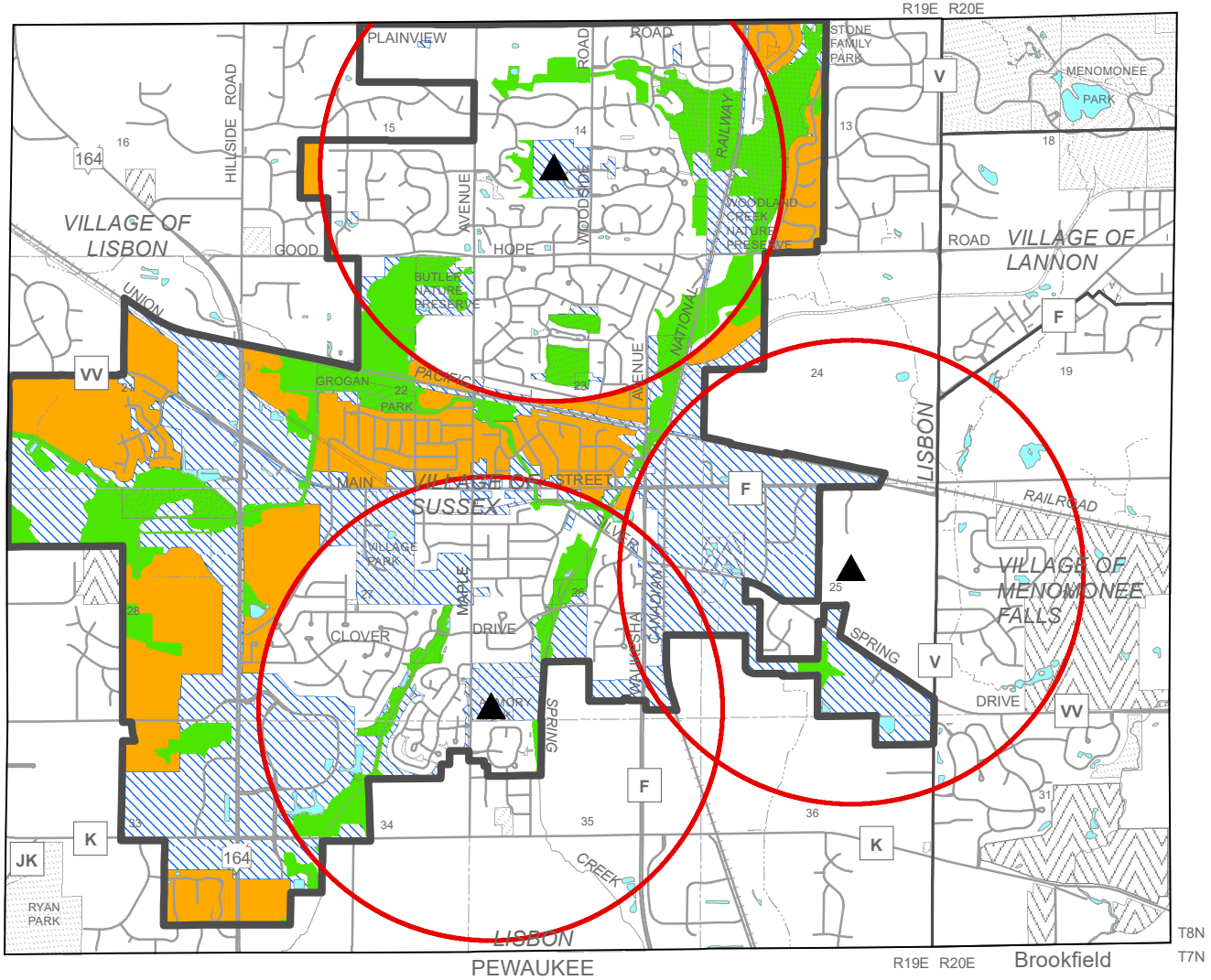
-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER



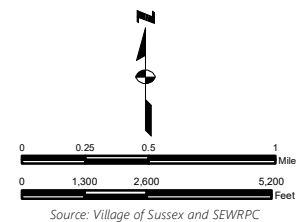
Map last revised on October 24, 2023.



**Map 4.9  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Soccer Field**



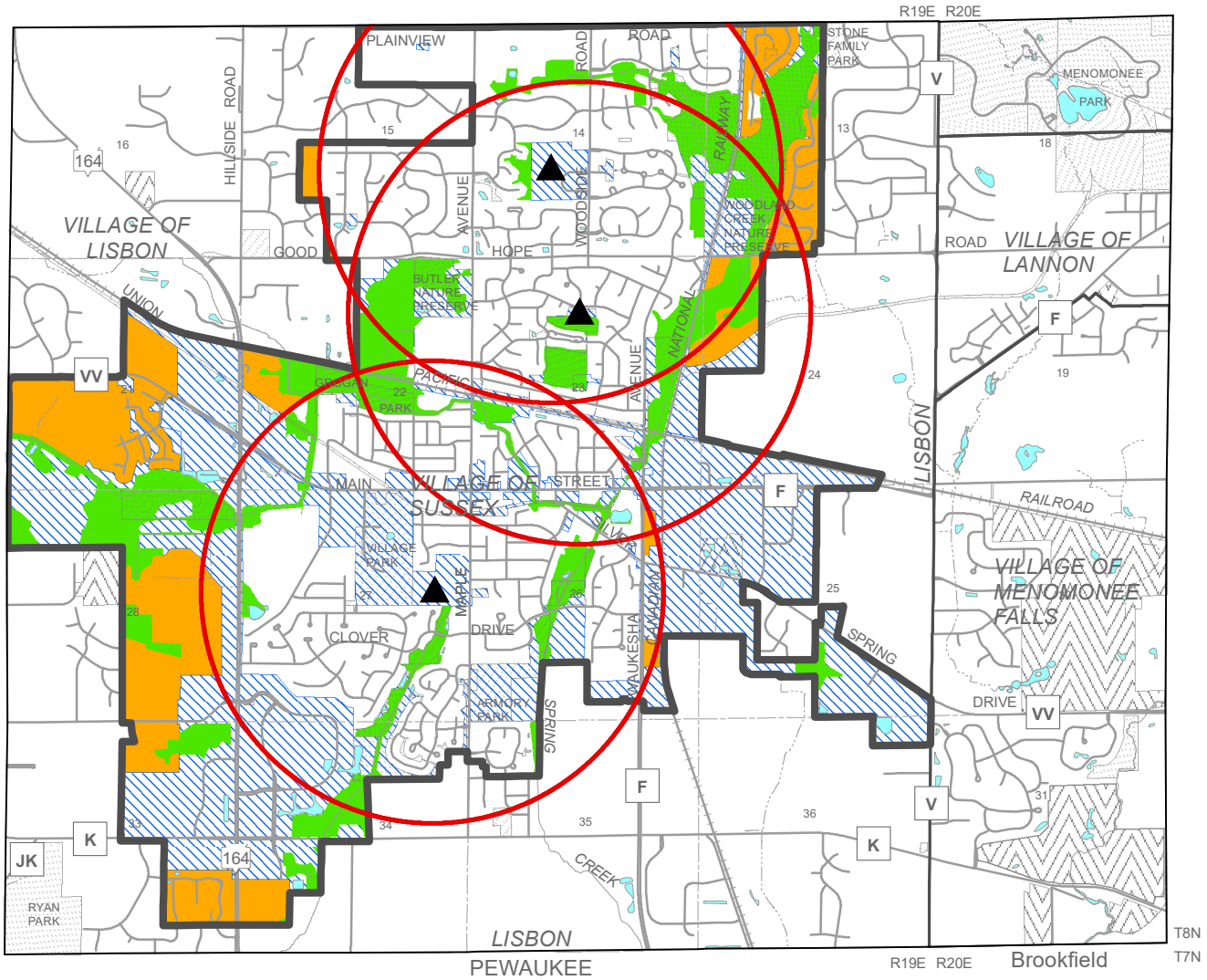
- EXISTING SOCCER FIELD
- SOCCER FIELD SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SOCCER FIELD
- PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
- PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
- SURFACE WATER











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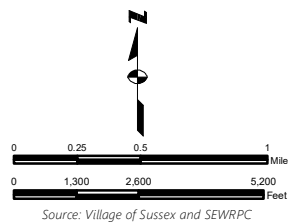


**Map 4.10  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Sandlot Softball Diamond**



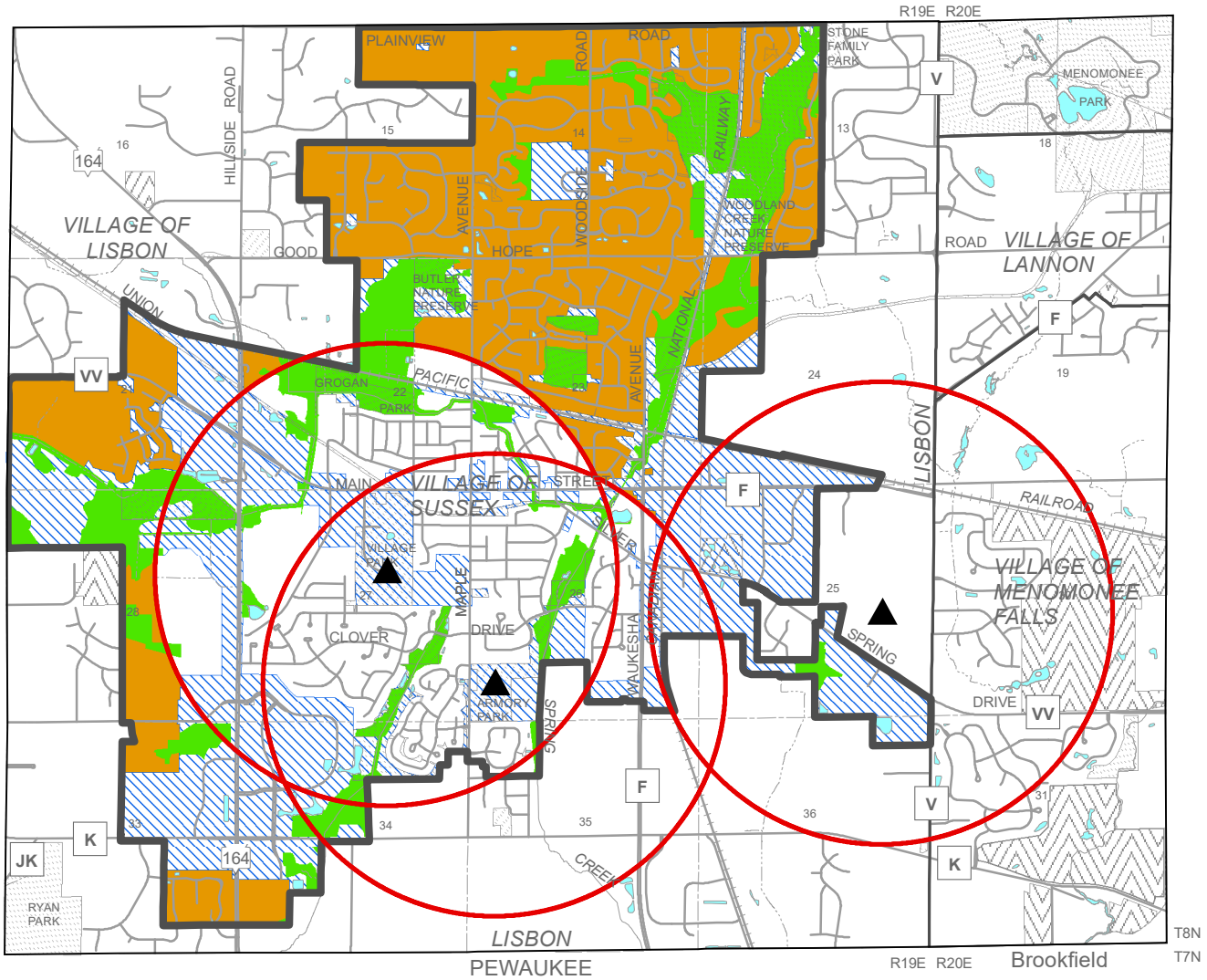
-  EXISTING SANDLOT SOFTBALL DIAMOND
-  SANDLOT SOFTBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SANDLOT SOFTBALL DIAMOND
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA






-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER






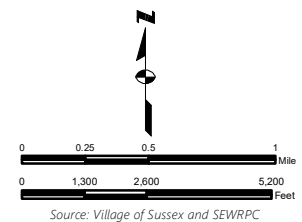
Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

**Map 4.11  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a League Softball Diamond**



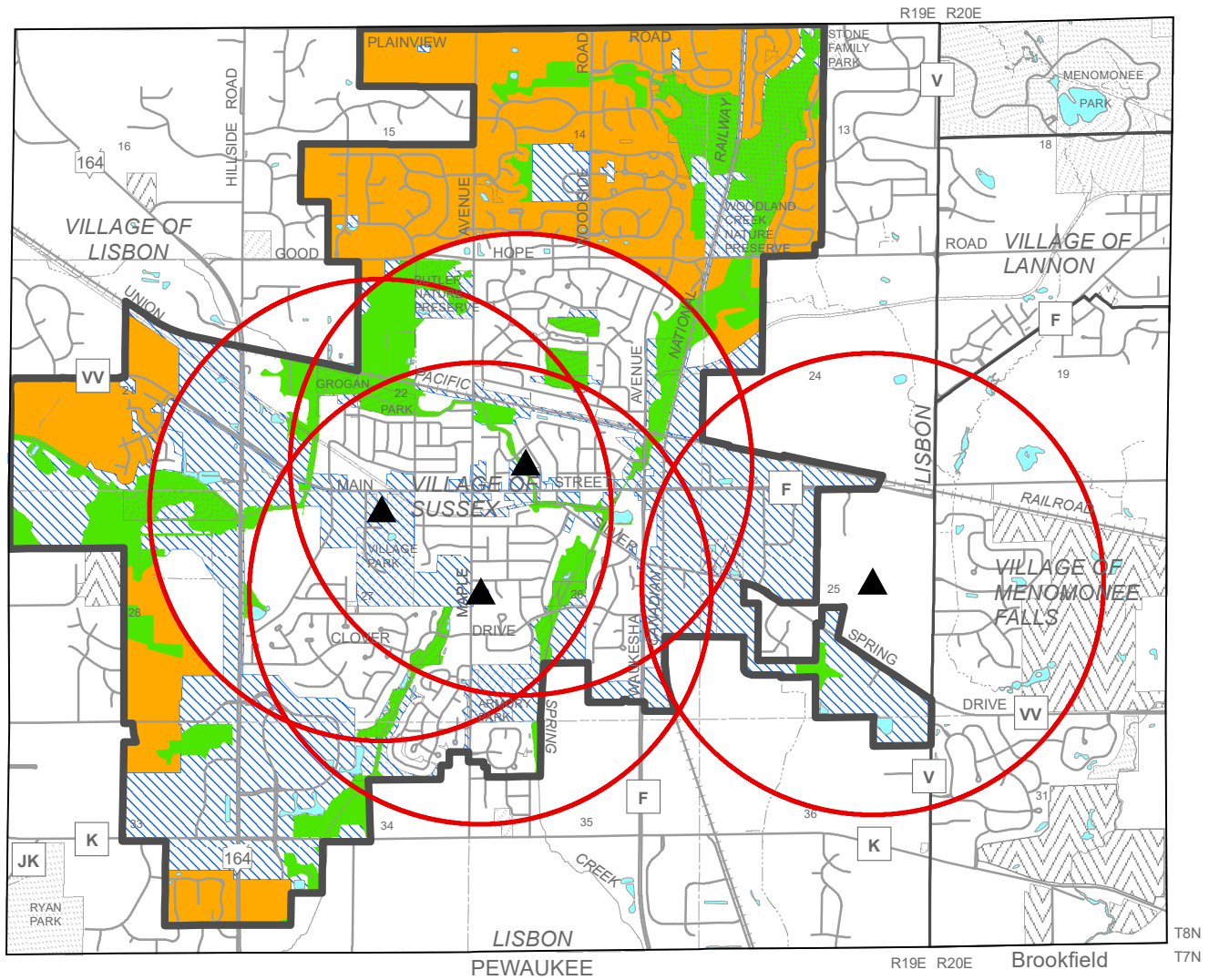
-  EXISTING LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND
-  LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA






-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER






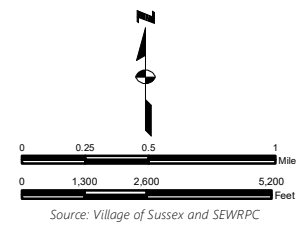
Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

**Map 4.12  
Planned Residential Areas in the Village of Sussex Not Adequately Served by a Tennis/Pickleball Court**



-  EXISTING TENNIS/PICKLEBALL COURT
-  TENNIS/PICKLEBALL COURT SERVICE RADIUS
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A TENNIS/PICKLEBALL COURT
-  PLANNED URBAN - NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

-  PUBLICLY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  PRIVATELY-OWNED OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS
-  SURFACE WATER



Map last revised on October 24, 2023.

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A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX: 2050

## **Appendix A**

# **REGIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS**



► **Objective 1: To provide an integrated system of public general-use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas that provide residents of the Region with adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation and outdoor education activities.**

- **Principle 1.1:** Good physical and mental health is an inherent right of all residents of the Region. Providing public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas contributes to physical and mental health by providing opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities. Moreover, an integrated park and related open space system properly related to the natural resource base, such as the existing surface water network, can provide the dual benefits of satisfying recreational demands in an appropriate setting while protecting and preserving valuable natural resource amenities. Finally, an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas can contribute to the orderly growth of the Region by lending form and structure to urban development patterns.

**A. PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES**

- **Principle 1.2:** Public general use outdoor recreation sites promote good physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in such athletic recreational activities as baseball, swimming, tennis, and ice-skating—activities that help maintain physical health because of the exercise involved—as well as opportunities to participate in more leisurely activities such as walking, picnicking, or just rest and relaxation. These activities tend to reduce stress and thereby help maintain physical and mental well-being. Well designed and properly located public general-use outdoor recreation sites also provide a sense of community, bringing people together for social and cultural as well as recreational activities. This contributes to desirable and stable residential neighborhoods and therefore benefits the communities in which such facilities are provided.
- **Standard 1.1:** The public sector should provide general use outdoor recreation sites sufficient in size and number to meet the recreation demands of the resident population. These sites should be spatially distributed in a manner that provides ready access by the resident population to natural resource or man-made amenities. To achieve this standard, the public general use outdoor recreation site requirements should be met as indicated in the following tables:

Publicly Owned Park Sites					
Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Minimum per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) <sup>b</sup>	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) <sup>a</sup>	
				Urban <sup>c</sup>	Rural
I <sup>d</sup> Regional	250 or more	5.3	Campsites, swimming beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball diamond, or passive-activity area <sup>e</sup>	10.0	10.0
II <sup>f</sup> Multi-Community	100-249	2.6	Campsites, swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, or passive-activity area <sup>e</sup>	4.0 <sup>g</sup>	10.0 <sup>g</sup>
III <sup>h</sup> Community	25-99	2.2	Swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, boat launch, nature study area, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis courts, or passive- activity area <sup>e</sup>	2.0 <sup>i</sup>	--
IV <sup>j</sup> Neighborhood	Less than 25	1.7	Wading pool, picnic areas, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis court, playground, basketball goal, ice-skating rink, or passive-activity area <sup>e</sup>	0.5-1.0 <sup>k</sup>	--

Publicly Owned School Sites <sup>l</sup>					
Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Minimum per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) <sup>n</sup>	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) <sup>m</sup>	
				Urban <sup>c</sup>	Rural
I <sup>d</sup> Regional	250 or more	--	--	--	--
II <sup>f</sup> Multi-Community	100-249	--	--	--	--
III <sup>h</sup> Community	25-99	0.9	Playfield, baseball diamond, softball diamond, or tennis court	0.5-1.0 <sup>o</sup>	--
IV <sup>j</sup> Neighborhood	Less than 25	1.6	Playfield, playground, baseball diamond, softball diamond, basketball goal, or tennis court	0.5-1.0 <sup>o</sup>	--

- **Standard 1.2:** Public general use outdoor recreation sites should, as much as possible, be located within the designated primary environmental corridors of the Region.

## B. RECREATION RELATED OPEN SPACE

- **Principle 1.3:** Meeting the recreation demands of the Region’s residents cannot be accomplished solely by providing public general use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational activities such as hiking, biking, scenic driving, and cross country skiing are best provided through a system of trails and recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well-designed system of recreation following linear open space lands can also serve to physically connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming a truly integrated park and recreation related open space system. Such open space lands also satisfy the need for natural surroundings, serve to protect the natural resource base, and ensure that many scenic areas and areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest are properly considered in determining existing and future land use patterns.
- **Standard 1.3:** The public sector should provide sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the resident demand for trail-oriented recreation activities. To fulfill this recommendation, the following recreation-related open space standards should be met:
  1. A minimum of 0.16 linear miles of recreation related open space consisting of linear recreation corridors<sup>p</sup> should be provided for each 1,000 people in the Region
  2. Recreation corridors should have a minimum length of 15 miles and a minimum width of 200 feet
  3. The maximum travel distance to recreation corridors should be five miles in urban areas and 10 miles in rural areas
  4. Resource-orientated recreation corridors should maximize the use of:
    - a. Primary environmental corridors as locations for trail-oriented recreation activities
    - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites
    - c. Existing trail-type facilities within the Region



► **Objective 2: To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.**

- **Principle 2.1:** Participating in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including basketball, baseball, ice-skating, soccer, playfield and playground activities, softball, swimming, and tennis provides an individual with both the opportunity for physical exercise and an opportunity to improve their physical fitness. These activities also provide an outlet for stress and an opportunity to share recreational experiences, participate in team play, and interact with other people in the community.
- **Standard 2.1:** A sufficient number of facilities for participating in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. To achieve this standard, the per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as indicated in the following table:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements <sup>a</sup>				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) <sup>f</sup>
Activity	Facility	Owner	Facility per 1,000 Urban Residents	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements	Total Land Requirement (acres per facility)	
Baseball	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.09 0.01 0.10 <sup>s</sup>	Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks	2.8 acres per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond)  Night lighting <sup>g</sup> Concessions and bleachers <sup>h</sup> Buffer and landscape	0.28 acre per diamond -- 0.02 acre minimum 1.40 acres per diamond	4.5	2.0
Basketball	Goal	Public Nonpublic Total	0.91 0.22 1.13	Neighborhood parks	0.07 acre per goal	--	--	0.07	0.5
Ice-Skating	Rink	Public Nonpublic Total	0.15 <sup>u</sup> -- 0.15	Neighborhood parks	0.30 acre per rink minimum	Warming house	0.05 acre	0.35 minimum	0.5
Playfield Activities	Playfield	Public Nonpublic Total	0.39 0.11 0.50	Neighborhood parks	1.0 acre per playfield minimum	Buffer area	0.65 acre minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5
Playground Activities	Playground	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 0.07 0.42	Neighborhood parks	0.25 acre per playground minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37 acre	0.62 minimum	0.5
Soccer	Field	Public Nonpublic Total	0.69 0.17 0.86	Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks	1.0 acre per field minimum	Buffer	0.65 acre	1.65	1.0
Softball	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.53 0.07 0.60	Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks	1.70 acre per diamond	Parking (20 spaces per diamond)  Nighttime lighting <sup>g</sup> Buffer	0.18 acre per diamond -- 0.80 acre per diamond	2.68	1.0
Swimming	Pool	Public Nonpublic Total	0.015 <sup>v</sup> -- 0.015	Multi-community and community parks	0.13 acre per pool minimum	Bathhouse and concessions Parking (400 square feet per space) Buffer and landscaping	0.13 acre minimum 0.26 acre minimum 0.70 acre minimum	1.22 minimum	3.0 3.0
Tennis	Court	Public Nonpublic Total	0.50 0.10 0.60	Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Nighttime lighting <sup>g</sup> Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	1.0



► **Objective 3: To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.**

- **Principle 3.1:** Participating in resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including camping, golf, picnicking, downhill skiing, and swimming provides an opportunity for recreational activity in natural surroundings as well as an opportunity for physical exercise. In addition, family members can participate together in activities such as camping, picnicking, and swimming.
  - **Standard 3.1:** A sufficient number of facilities for participating in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. To meet this standard, the per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as follows:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirement**				Design Standards						Service Radius of Facility (miles)*	
Activity	Facility	Owner	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements	Total Land Requirements (acres per facility)	Resource Requirements		
Camping	Campsite	Public	0.35	Regional and multi-community parks	0.33 acre per campsite	Restrooms – showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands	--	1.83	Ungrazed wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	25.0	
		Nonpublic	<u>1.47</u>				--				
		Total	1.82				1.5 acres per campsite				
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	Public	0.013	Regional and multi-community parks	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, and maintenance Practice area Woodland or water areas Buffer	8.0 acres per course	185.00	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	10.0	
		Nonpublic	<u>0.027</u>				5.0 acres per course				
		Total	0.040				35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course				
Picnicking	Tables	Public	6.35 <sup>y</sup>	Regional, multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks	0.07 acre per table minimum	Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow	0.02 acre per table (1.5 space per table)	0.11	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	10.0	
		Nonpublic	<u>2.39</u>				--				
		Total	8.74				0.02 acre per table				
Skiing	Developed slope (acres)	Public	0.01	Regional, multi-community, and community parks	1.0 acre per acre of developed slope	Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.13 acre minimum	2.10	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	25.0	
		Nonpublic	<u>0.09</u>				0.25 acre per acre of slope				
		Total	0.10				0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope				
Swimming	Beach (linear feet)	Public Nonpublic Total	Major Inland Lakes	Regional, multi-community, and community parks	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking Bathhouse-concessions Buffer areas	0.2 acre per acre of beach	-- <sup>z</sup>	Natural beach Good water quality	10.0	
			Lake Michigan				6				16
			12				--				16

► **Objective 4: To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in trail-related and other extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.**

- **Principle 4.1:** Participating in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, scenic driving, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling provides opportunities for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. In addition, these activities can increase an individual's understanding of the environment and potential pressures on the environment. Similar to intensive resource-orientated activity, family members can participate together in extensive land-based recreation activities, which serves to strengthen relationships within the family. Participating in activities like biking, hiking, and nature study provides an opportunity to educate younger members of the family in the importance of environmental issues that may become of greater concern as they approach adulthood.
- **Standard 4.1:** A sufficient number of facilities for participating in land-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the linear resource-orientated recreation corridors identified in Objective 1. The following per capita standards and design criteria should be met to achieve this standard:

Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements <sup>a</sup>			Design Standards				
Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Resource Requirements
Biking	Route Trail	-- <sup>bb</sup> 0.16	Scenic roadways Recreation corridor	-- 1.45	Route markers Backup lands with resource amenities	-- 24.2	-- Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography (5 percent slope average maximum) and soils
Hiking	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Horseback Riding	Trail	0.05	Recreation corridor Regional Park	1.21	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Nature Study	Center	One per county	Regional, multi-community, and community parks	--	Interpretive center building	--	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Regional, multi-community, and community parks	0.73	Parking Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
Scenic Driving	Route	-- <sup>cc</sup>	Scenic roadways Recreation corridor	--	Route markers	--	--
Cross Country Skiing	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Regional and multi-community parks	0.97	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	Private lands (leased for public use)	1.45	Backup lands, including resource amenities and open lands	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Suitable topography (8 percent slope average maximum) and soils

► **Objective 5: To provide sufficient surface water access areas to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in water-based outdoor recreation activities on major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan, consistent with safe and enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of good water quality.**

- **Principle 5.1:** The major inland lakes and rivers of the Region and Lake Michigan provide opportunities for water-based recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, ice fishing, motorboating, sailing, and water-skiing, which may involve unique forms of physical exercise or simply provide opportunities for rest and relaxation within an attractive natural setting. Participating in such activities requires the general public to have access to major inland lakes and rivers and Lake Michigan.

- **Standard 5.1:** Access sites available for use by the general public on streams and major lakes (50 acres or larger) should be provided in accordance with the requirements established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Sections NR 1.90 and NR 1.91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
- **Standard 5.2:** Access sites with parking should be provided on major streams throughout the Region. The maximum interval between access points on major canoeable streams<sup>dd</sup> should be 10 miles.

► **Objective 6: To preserve sufficient high-quality open space lands for protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well-being, environmental quality, and biodiversity<sup>ee</sup> of the Region.**

- **Principle 6.1:** Ecological balance and natural beauty are primary elements to sustaining a healthy environment and maintaining the social and economic well-being of the Region. Preserving the most significant aspects of the natural resource base, that is, primary environmental corridors, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, and prime agricultural lands, contributes to sustaining the ecological balance, natural beauty, and economic well-being of the Region.

**A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS**

- **Principle 6.2:** The primary environmental corridors are a composite of the best individual elements of the natural resource base including lakes, streams, rivers, and their associated floodplains and riparian buffers; woodlands, wetlands, plant and wildlife habitat; areas of groundwater discharge and recharge; organic soils, rugged terrain, and high relief topography; and significant geological formations and physiographic features. Protecting these elements of the natural resource base reduces flood damage, abates soil erosion, protects water supplies, cleans the air, enhances wildlife population, preserves biological diversity, and provides continued opportunities for scientific, educational, and recreational activities.
  - **Standard 6.1:** All remaining nonurban lands within the designated primary environmental corridors in the Region should be preserved in essentially natural open uses. When possible, secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas and connections between them should also be preserved.

**B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITATS**

- **Principle 6.3:** Natural areas and critical species habitats are important in a number of ways - including economically, because they support advances in agriculture and medicine; functionally, because they enhance surface water and groundwater quality, minimize erosion, and enhance air quality; educationally; recreationally; aesthetically; in basic scientific research; and in maintaining biological and genetic diversity. In a less tangible but equally important way, natural areas and critical species habitats contribute to the overall quality of life for the Region's residents.
  - **Standard 6.2:** The remaining natural areas and critical species habitat areas should be preserved.

**C. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

- **Principle 6.4:** Prime agricultural lands, in addition to providing food and fiber, can supply significant wildlife habitat; contribute to maintaining an ecological balance between plants and animals; offer locations close to urban centers for producing certain food commodities that may require nearby population concentrations for efficient distribution; provide opportunities for agricultural and agriculture-related employment; provide open spaces that give form and structure to urban development; and serve to maintain the natural beauty and unique cultural heritage of the Region.
  - **Standard 6.3:** Prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use.

- **Standard 6.4:** Agricultural lands surrounding adjacent areas with high-value natural resource, educational, or recreational attributes should be considered for preservation to provide a buffer between such resources and urban development.

► **Objective 7: To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs in an efficient and economical way.**

- **Principle 7.1:** The total resources of the Region are limited and any undue investment in park and open space lands must occur at the expense of other public investment.
- **Standard 7.1:** The sum total of all expenditures required to meet park demands and open space needs should be minimized.

## Footnotes

<sup>a</sup> Identifying a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in determining park needs and to assure that each resident of the Region has ready access to the variety of outdoor recreation facilities commonly located in parks, including space and facilities for both active and passive outdoor recreational use.

<sup>b</sup> For regional and multi-community parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-orientated outdoor recreation activities for the total population of the Region, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the Region. For community and neighborhood parks, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities primarily in urban areas, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the Region residing in urban areas.

<sup>c</sup> Urban areas are defined as areas containing a closely spaced network of minor streets that include concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional land uses having a minimum total area of 160 acres and a minimum population of 500 people. These areas are usually incorporated and served by sanitary sewerage systems. These areas have been further classified into the following categories: Mixed-Use City Center (urban land with at least 18.0 dwelling units per net residential acre), Mixed-Use Traditional Neighborhood (urban land with at least 7.0 to 17.9 dwelling units per net residential acre), Small Lot Traditional Neighborhood (urban land with at least 4.4 to 6.9 dwelling units per net residential acre), Medium Lot Neighborhood (urban land with at least 2.3 to 4.3 dwelling units per net residential acre), and Large Lot Neighborhood (urban land with at least 0.7 to 2.2 dwelling units per net residential acre).

<sup>d</sup> Regional parks are defined as large outdoor recreation sites with a multi-county service area. Such parks rely heavily on natural resources for their recreational value and character, and provide opportunities for participating in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

<sup>e</sup> A passive activity area is defined as an area within an outdoor recreation site that provides an opportunity for such leisurely recreational activities as walking, rest and relaxation, and informal picnicking. These areas are generally located in parks or in urban open space sites, and usually consist of a landscaped area with mowed lawn, shade trees, and benches.

<sup>f</sup> Multi-community parks are defined as intermediate size sites having a Countywide or multi-community service area. Similar to regional parks, these sites rely on natural resources for their recreational value and character. Multi-community parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreational facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity.

<sup>g</sup> In general, each resident of the Region should reside within 10 miles of a regional or multi-community park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas (population of 40,000 or greater) each urban resident should reside within four miles of a regional or multi-community park.

<sup>h</sup> Community parks are defined as intermediate size parks having a multi-neighborhood service area. These parks rely more on the development characteristics of the service area than on natural resource amenities for location.

<sup>i</sup> The need for a community park in urban areas can be met by the presence of a regional or multi-community park. Each resident of an urban area with a population of 7,500 or greater should be within two miles of a community, multi-community, or regional park.

<sup>j</sup> Neighborhood parks are defined as small sites that have a neighborhood as the service area. These sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally located in urban areas. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level should ideally be provided through a joint community-school district venture, with the facilities and recreational land area required to be provided on one site available to serve the recreation demands of both the school student and resident neighborhood populations. Using the neighborhood park standard of 1.7 acres per 1,000 residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents, a total of 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical small lot traditional or medium lot (medium-density) neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site

and associated parking area and any additional natural resource areas that may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated stormwater retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodplains.

- <sup>k</sup> The maximum service radius of neighborhood parks is governed primarily by the population density in the vicinity of the park. In Mixed-use City Center and Mixed-Use Traditional Neighborhood (high-density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park; in Small Lot Traditional Neighborhood and Medium Lot Neighborhood (medium density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a neighborhood park; and in Large Lot Neighborhood (low-density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 1.0 mile of a neighborhood park. It should be noted that the need for a neighborhood park can also be met by a regional, multi-community, or community park within the 0.5, 0.75, or 1.0 mile service radii in these areas. Further, it should be noted that in applying the service radius criterion for neighborhood parks, only multi-use parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius standard. Such park sites generally provide areas that offer space for passive recreational uses, as well as facilities that provide opportunities for active recreational uses.
- <sup>l</sup> Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented recreational activities in urban areas are commonly located in community or neighborhood school outdoor recreation sites. These facilities often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participating in intensive nonresource-oriented activities. It is important to note, however, that school outdoor recreation sites do not generally contain natural resource areas, which provide space for passive recreational use.
- <sup>m</sup> Identifying a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in determining active outdoor recreation facility requirements and to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of active intensive nonresource-oriented facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.
- <sup>n</sup> For public school sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the Region residing in urban areas.
- <sup>o</sup> The service radius of school outdoor recreation sites, for park and open space planning purposes, is governed primarily by individual outdoor recreation facilities within the school site. For example, school outdoor recreation sites that provide facilities such as playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals typically have a service radius of 0.5 mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see Standard 2 presented under Objective 2). As another example, school outdoor recreation sites that provide tennis courts and softball diamonds typically have a service radius of one mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see Standard 2 presented under Objective 2). It is important to note that areas that offer space for passive recreational use are generally not provided at school outdoor recreation sites and therefore community and neighborhood school sites generally are not used when applying community and neighborhood park accessibility standards.
- <sup>p</sup> A recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land that is generally located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historical interest and provides opportunities for participation in trail-oriented outdoor recreational activities especially through trails designated for activities such as biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and cross country skiing.
- <sup>q</sup> Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita standards for facilities offering these activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the Region.
- <sup>r</sup> For each facility offering an intensive nonresource-oriented activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from their home to participate in the corresponding activity.
- <sup>s</sup> Each urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one baseball diamond.
- <sup>t</sup> Support facilities such as lighting, concessions, and bleachers generally should not be provided in neighborhood parks. These sites typically do not contain sufficient acreage to allow an adequate buffer between such support facilities and surrounding residences.
- <sup>u</sup> Each urban area should have at least one ice-skating rink.
- <sup>v</sup> Each urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.
- <sup>w</sup> Facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities serve both rural and urban residents of the Region. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population of the Region.
- <sup>x</sup> Participants in intensive resource-oriented recreational activities travel relatively long distances from their homes. The approximate service radius indicates the normal maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from their home to participate in the corresponding activity.
- <sup>y</sup> The allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per 1,000 residents to publicly owned parks is as follows: 3.80 tables per 1,000 residents of the Region to be located in regional and multi-community parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking standard for the Region and 2.55 tables per 1,000 residents of urban areas in the Region to be located in community and neighborhood parks to meet local picnicking standard for urban areas of the Region.
- <sup>z</sup> A picnic area is commonly provided adjacent to a swimming beach as a support facility. Thus, the total amount of acreage required for support facilities must be determined on a site-by-site basis.

<sup>aa</sup> Both urban and rural residents of the Region participate in trail-related activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails apply to the total resident population of the Region.

<sup>bb</sup> Bike routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is indicated.

<sup>cc</sup> Scenic driving routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is provided. However, a recreation corridor may provide a uniquely suitable area for the development of a system of scenic driving routes.

<sup>dd</sup> Major canoeable streams are defined as those streams that have a minimum width of 50 feet over a distance of at least 10 miles.

<sup>ee</sup> Biodiversity refers to the number and abundance of animal and plant species, their genetic composition and variability, and the ecological connection between and among species.

Source: SEWRPC