

# COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: Village of Sussex Parks & Open Space Plan 2014 to 2018

*Sussex, Wisconsin*





TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>VILLAGE RESOLUTION OF PLAN</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
Executive Summary	5
Population and Land Use	6
<b>SECTION 2: ANALYSIS OF THE SUSSEX PARK &amp; OPEN SPACE SYSTEM</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Existing Parks, Classifications and Descriptions	12
2.2 Parkland Analysis	14
2.3 Park Service Area Requirements	17
2.4 Review of State and Regional Recreation Plans	18
<b>SECTION 3: RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 Opens Space Preservation	19
3.2 Planned Future Parks and Open Space Facilities	19
3.3 Park and Recreation Priorities	21
3.4 General Recommendations	22
3.5 Capital Improvement Plan for 2013 – 2020	23
<b>SECTION 4: PARK ACQUISITION &amp; DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS</b>	<b>24</b>
4.1 Parkland Dedication Ordinance	24
4.2 Funds for Park Improvements	25
4.3 Grant Information for Park Acquisition and Development	26
<b>APPENDIX A – SUSSEX AREA SPORTS AND RECREATION GROUPS</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>APPENDIX B – GRANT PROGRAMS AND OTHER RESOURCES</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>APPENDIX C – RECREATIONAL FACILITES IN THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX 2013</b>	<b>32</b>



<b>APPENDIX D – SUSSEX NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS SERVICE AREAS</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>APPENDIX E – SUSSEX SYSTEM AND COMMUNITY PARK SERVICE AREA MAP</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>APPENDIX F – VILLAGE PARK MASTER PLAN</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>APPENDIX G – CAPITAL IMPROVEMNTS PLAN 2013 – 2020</b>	<b>37</b>



## **Acknowledgements**

### **Village Staff**

Sasha Snapp, Parks and Recreation Director  
Melissa Weiss, Assistant Village Administrator  
Jeremy Smith, Village Administrator

### **Park and Recreation Board**

Robert Fourness, Chairperson  
Matt Petricca, Village Trustee  
Jon Cameron  
Clif Poynter  
Chris Prange-Morgan  
Don Spenner  
Barb Zoellick

### **Village Board**

Greg Goetz, Village President  
Matt Cmeyla, Village Trustee  
Tim Dietrich, Village Trustee  
Matt Petricca, Village Trustee  
Pat Tetzlaff, Village Trustee  
Jason Wegner, Village Trustee  
Bob Zarzynski, Village Trustee

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Park and recreational planning has become an essential part of comprehensive community planning. Parks, recreation and leisure time facilities are provided by various public, quasipublic and private agencies and companies for use during people's leisure time. Emphasis on physical fitness and the need to find relief from the pace of life in urbanizing communities have underscored the need for expanded recreational facilities. As a community grows, parks function as the focal point for community aesthetics. They also serve as important habitats for urban wildlife and as laboratories for environmental and conservation education.

Recreational preferences may vary from individual to individual; however, recreation occupies a necessary and significant place in every person's life. It includes both mental and physical exercise, personal and interpersonal experience, and self-provided and socially observed entertainment. Recreation will be viewed in this report as including recreational activities carried on outdoors.

This report views outdoor park and recreation facilities as part of a system serving diverse functions for all members of the community. A park is not a single-use facility serving only limited groups in the community. Rather, it provides diverse outdoor recreational opportunities for all ages and all social groups. In viewing the parks as part of a system, such issues as access, neighborhood aesthetics and multiple use of environmental resources are elements of park planning.

The primary purpose of the park and open space plan for the Village of Sussex is to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of land for park, outdoor recreation, and related open space purposes to serve the recreational needs of the population. The further purpose is to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. The plan is also intended to make the Village eligible to apply for and receive federal and state aids that support the acquisition and development of needed park and open space sites and facilities.

### *Executive Summary*

The Village of Sussex intends to continue its tradition of providing top-quality, outdoor recreational opportunities for its residents. As the Village and neighboring areas continue to grow, the demand on existing programs, facilities and park areas is anticipated to grow proportionally. In addition, these growth pressures will create additional land use demands that could encroach upon isolated natural areas without adequate planning and preservation efforts.

In short, this plan emphasizes the following:

- Expansion, enhancement and development of existing parks, open space, and programmed activities.
- Development and preservation of natural corridors and parkways.
- Continued development of Village's system of trails and sidewalks to connect natural areas and recreational opportunities within the Village.
- Preservation of isolated natural areas within the Village.



*Population and Land Use*

Preparation of a sound park and open space plan requires an understanding of the important manmade and natural resource features in the service area. The service area for purposes of this plan consists of the lands located within the corporate limits of the Village of Sussex. The corporate limits of the Village of Sussex encompass an area of about 8.6 square miles. The Village lies within the Town of Lisbon, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The unincorporated areas of the Town of Lisbon consist of about a 27 square miles. Historically, the Village recreational facilities have been used by residents of the Town. Village sports groups do utilize facilities located within the Town.

*Population*

Population levels are an important consideration in any park and open space planning. Data on the historic population of the Village are presented. The population of the Village of Sussex has increased steadily between 1930 and 2000. Between 1960 and 1970 the Village saw dramatic population growth of 154%. Since 1980, the growth rate for the Village has considerably outpaced the rate of growth for the entire County. Between 1990 and 2000, the Village exhibited its largest percentage change since 1970. It is anticipated that the rate of growth in the Village planning area will continue to surpass that of the County.

**Table 1.1  
HISTORIC POPULATION GROWTH 1930 – 2010 (U.S. Census)**

Year	Waukesha County		Village of Sussex	
	Population	% of Change	Population	% of Change
1930	52,358	22.9%	496	---
1940	62,744	19.8%	548	10.5%
1950	85,901	36.9%	679	23.9%
1960	158,249	84.2%	1,087	60.1%
1970	231,338	46.2%	2,758	153.7%
1980	280,326	21.2%	3,482	26.3%
1990	304,715	8.7%	5,039	44.7%
2000	360,767	18.4%	8,828	75.2%
2010	389,891	8.1%	10,518	19.4%
2012	392,292	.6%	10,542	.2%

*\*The Village of Sussex incorporated from the Town of Lisbon in 1924.*

In forecasting future population there are a number of scenarios that may be used. Since the 2000 Census population has already exceeded the Wisconsin Department of Administration projections for the year 2015, the historical annual growth rates for the Village of Sussex has fluctuated between 2.4% and the Town of Lisbon (%) have been projected forward. In addition, higher and lower rates have also been presented for reference.



**Table 1.2  
POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
VILLAGE OF SUSSEX**

Year	Annual Percent Growth Rate					
	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%
2015	12,162	11,936	11,712	11,490	11,270	<b>11,052</b>
2020	17,058	15,973	14,948	13,980	13,065	<b>12,202</b>

Based on **Historical** U.S. Census Data, and alternative growth rates.

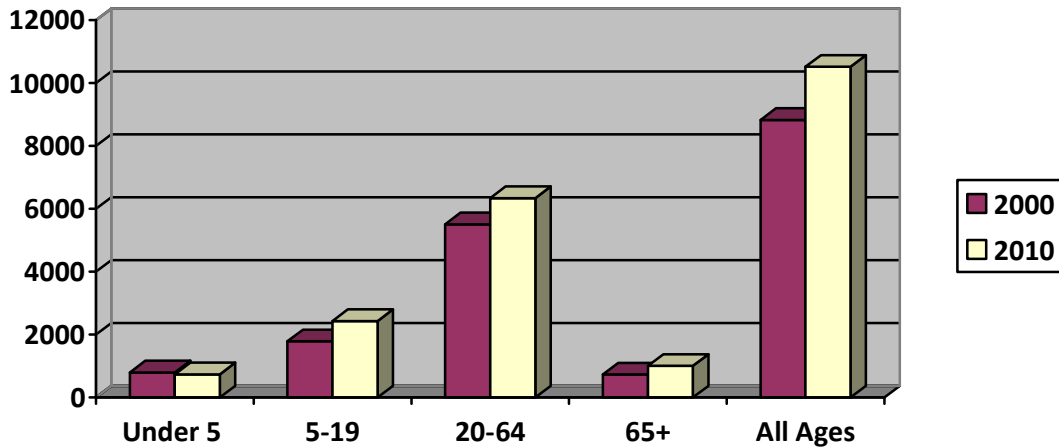
**Table 1.3  
POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
TOWN OF LISBON**

Year	Annual Percent Growth Rate		
	3.00%	1.20%	0.50%
2015	10,804	<b>10,430</b>	10,286
2020	12,525	<b>11,071</b>	10,546

Based on **Historical** U.S. Census Data, and alternative growth rates.

The age distribution of this population also has an important role in planning for needed facilities for park and recreation, as well as education, housing and transportation. In general, the growth in the Sussex planning area has surpassed the county growth. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of children ages 5-19 increased by almost 74% in the Village of Sussex. This growth is expected to continue. The number of working-age adults increased at an almost identical pace (75%) during this same period. The most significant increase between 1990 and 2000 was the number of persons age 65 and over. 91%. The increase in the number of persons age 65 and over is expected to continue.

**Village of Sussex  
Population by Age**



Source: U.S. Census



While the population is continuing to grow the average household size in the Village is decreasing. Between 1990 and 2000, the average household size in Sussex decreased from 2.88 to 2.67 persons. This figure is projected to continue to decrease to 2.59 by the year 2010. Based on these estimates an additional 4,371 housing units may be needed by 2010 to serve the housing needs of future urban service area residents.

According to the Village's Comprehensive Plan, the Village has averaged issuing 85 building permits per year between 2003 and 2005. Most were single-family homes. Despite the rate of construction, vacancy rates in the Village are low. In 2000, the vacancy rate for the Village was 3.8% (owner occupied housing was 0.5% while rental housing about 7.4%).

In addition to local users, facilities may be used by tourists passing through the area, as well as those attracted to single local events such as fairs and festivals. Therefore, it is helpful to look at statewide data in planning for future local recreational needs.

### *Land Use*

The existing land uses in the study area along with the underlying natural resource base are important contributors to the quality of life in the Sussex area. Along with the dramatic rise in population in the Sussex area has come a dramatic increase in urban residential development. The location of this urban development is an important factor in any park and open space planning effort. The natural resource base is influenced by this growth and development. The planning effort must also recognize the value of preserving the natural resources of the area. In the park and open space plan completed in the 1985 the planning area included about 16.0 square miles, defined as the Village of Sussex and the southeastern portion of the Town of Lisbon. The current plan defines the planning area as the Village of Sussex (8.5 square miles).

While the local sport groups utilize facilities in the Town of Lisbon, the Village does not control these facilities in terms of maintenance and development. The plan addresses the facilities and lands over which the Village of Sussex exerts control. The exception is that the Village has planned for sidewalks, paths, trails, and parkways that may go beyond the municipal boundary in order to protect and enhance non-automotive transportation alternatives and sensitive environmental corridors or natural areas.

### *Village of Sussex:*

In 1994 the Village limits encompassed about 2,982 acres. In 2000, the Village area is at 3,954 acres, and in 2007 the Village area is at 5385 acres. The breakdown of existing uses based on this agreement and the current version of the Village's Comprehensive Plan is displayed on the following page. (Data provided by SEWRPC)



Table 1.4

<b>VILLAGE OF SUSSEX YEAR 2012 EXISTING LAND USE</b>		
<b>Land Use Category</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single Family Residential	1502	27.1
Multi-Family Residential	93	1.7
Commercial	150	2.7
Industrial	379	6.8
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	535	9.6
Government & Institutional	90	1.6
Recreational	158	2.8
Natural Resource Areas	883	15.9
Quarry	188	3.4
Agricultural & Other Open Lands	1574	28.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The future land use has also been projected in the Village's Comprehensive Plan as follows.

Table 1.5

<b>FUTURE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX YEAR 2020 LAND USE PLAN</b>		
<b>Land Use Category</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single Family Residential	2134	38.4
Multi-Family Residential	283	5.1
Mixed Use	136	2.5
Commercial	398	7.2
Commerce Center	38	0.7
Industrial	468	8.4
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	545	9.8
Government & Institutional	103	1.9
Recreational	263	4.7
Natural Resource Areas	889	16.0
Quarry	190	3.4
Agricultural & Other Open Lands	105	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The trends identified in the previous plan are expected to continue. The demographic information indicates that the population will continue to grow adding impetus to the change from rural to urban. Note the projected increases in single-family homes, industrial and commercial uses. It is also projected that protected natural resource areas are also projected to increase as the Village grows.

As this change takes place, it becomes increasingly important to preserve the most significant aspects of the natural resource base. Fortunately the areas in southeastern Wisconsin in which concentrations of recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural resources occur have been identified under the regional planning effort. These areas have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning Commission. New urban development should not occur within areas designated as primary environmental corridors. Floodplains and areas with slopes in excess of 12 percent should also be protected from urban development. Urban development should also be discouraged from occurring within secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural areas, wetlands, woodlands, and other areas with important natural resource values.

#### Natural Resource Features:

This section presents a summary of the environmental corridors natural areas and prime agricultural lands in the Village of Sussex and Town of Lisbon. These areas generally contain concentrations of recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural resources. Because of the concentration of these elements, it is important to preserve and protect these areas in essentially natural, open uses.

The elements of the natural resource base found in these areas included:

1. Lakes, rivers and streams and their associated shorelands and floodplains
2. Wetlands
3. Woodlands
4. Prairies
5. Wildlife habitat areas
6. Wet, poorly drained and organic soils
7. Rugged terrain and high-relief topography
8. Existing park and open space sites
9. Potential park and open space sites
10. Historic sites
11. Scenic areas and vistas
12. Natural and scientific areas

They are important determinants of the ability of the area to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain the social and economic well being of the Village of Sussex and Town of Lisbon.

Primary Environmental Corridors: The primary environmental corridors contain the best remaining elements of the natural resource base - woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. They are located along the major streams and in association with large wetland complexes. The primary corridors encompass about 279 acres of wetlands, all within the Village of Sussex. A majority of this land is held in private ownership.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: The secondary environmental corridors contain a variety of resource elements left after development for agricultural and urban purposes. They are generally located along intermittent streams or serve as links between segments of primary corridors. These areas facilitate surface water drainage, maintain pockets of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife. The secondary corridors encompass an estimated 220 acres of proposed parkway within the Village of Sussex. The



secondary corridors are located along Sussex Creek and along certain intermittent streams. A majority of this land is held in private ownership, however, areas held in public ownership include: Cooling Meadow (15.2 acres), Bugline Recreation Trail (9 acres), Spring Green Park (5 acres), Melinda Weaver open space (3), Weyer Park (2 acres), Standpipe Natural Area (5.6 acres), Woodland Creek Nature Preserve (146 acres), Stonewood Estates Park (1 acre), Butler Wetlands (37 acres), and Village Trails (13 acres).

Isolated Natural Areas: These small areas contain concentrations of natural resource base elements that should be protected and preserved whenever possible. They are isolated from the environmental corridors. These areas provide aesthetic character and natural diversity. There are about 295 acres located in the Village.

Scientific and Natural Areas: These are tracts of land or water which have had minimal human activity or have recovered from that activity to the extent that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of pre-European settlement. There are currently four scientific and natural area sites within the Village and Town, totaling approximately 325 acres.

Prime Agricultural Lands: Prime agricultural lands are those defined as best suited for the production of food and fiber. SEWRPC has defined prime agricultural lands as those meeting the following criteria: (1) farm unit at least 35 acres in size; (2) at least 50 percent of the farm unit is covered by soils that meet U. S. Soil Conservation Service standard for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance; and (3) the farm unit is located in a block of farmland at least 100 acres in size. The Village's Comprehensive Plan currently identifies the following acreages for agricultural use.

<b>FUTURE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX LAND ZONED AGRICULTURE</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
2000	2,247	40
2010	105	2
2020	105	2
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: SEWRPC*

Park and Open Space Sites: As of 2010 there are 158 acres of recreational uses (2.8%), 883 acres of natural resource areas (15.9%), and 1,574 acres of agricultural and other open spaces (28.4%). These three areas combined equal 47.1% of all land use acres in the Village of Sussex.

## SECTION 2: ANALYSIS OF THE SUSSEX PARK AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

The number and type of parks and recreation facilities needed within a community are dependent on the demands of the local residents. Identifying the recreational needs and wants of community residents provides the justification for funding the acquisition and development of new facilities as well as the maintenance of existing recreational facilities. There are four generally accepted methods of determining recreation needs:

- A classification of existing parkland and a comparison to national acreage standards
- Comparison to generally accepted service area standards
- Comparison to regional quantitative studies . the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Waukesha County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Soliciting public input and discerning local recreational facility needs

It is important to use all four of these methods in determining the need for additional parks and/or recreational facilities in the Village of Sussex. Each method focuses on one specific element of providing suitable parks and open space and types of facilities. Taken individually, they do not provide an accurate representation of community-wide recreation needs. However, used as a group, recreation needs and wants can be aggregated and identified and additional parks and recreation facilities can be justified.

### *2.1 Existing Parks, Classifications and Descriptions*

*(See Appendix E for a map of the Park System)*

#### Community Parks

**Armory Park.** This 31.7 acre site in the southern portion of the Village includes: 4 baseball diamonds, 6 soccer fields, 1 sand volleyball court, 4 basketball goals, a concession stand with bathrooms, and a playground. There is a pathway connecting the park to Clover Drive. (Future Expansion: A potential 31 acre expansion of Armory Park located to the south of the park. This expansion is discussed in the recommendation section of this report.)

**Sussex Village Park.** This 71.7 acre site located in the southwestern portion of the Village provides a wide range of outdoor recreation facilities. Facilities include: lighted softball diamond, hardball diamond, 3 practice diamonds, two sand volleyball courts, two lighted tennis courts, 2 areas of playground equipment, picnic tables, Lions building (meeting rooms/restrooms), Lions Den garage, hardball concession stand, Parks Department garage/concession/restroom facility, 3 open shelters, and an 18 hole disc golf course. This park serves as the festival grounds for the Village. (Future Expansion: A 18 acre expansion of Village Park located on the south west corner of the park. This expansion is discussed in the recommendation section of this report. The Village would like to add more sports facilities and festival space. The adopted Village Park Master Plan addresses future community goals and objectives, current and proposed land uses and the potential of redevelopment. See Appendix G: Village Park Master Plan.

**Coldwater Creek Park.** This 2 acre park located on the far north portion of the Village includes: a playground, picnic area, open playfield, and a drinking fountain. Extensive tree planting has been done at this site.



**Grogan Park.** This site was formerly known as the Grogan Tot Lot and encompassed a one acre area providing a children's play area. Grogan Park is a 31.5 acre facility with playground equipment, a picnic area, an open playfield, and basketball court. The majority of the park is left natural for passive recreation. Grogan Park is located in the northwestern portion of the Village.

**Madeline Park.** This is a 6.8 acre site located in the east central area of the Village. The park is split by Elm Street. The northern section of the site contains a picnic area, and an open playfield. The southern section of the site contains wetlands.

**Mapleway Park.** This is a 6.2 acre site located in the central portion of the Village. Two acres of the park contain playground equipment, an open playfield, and picnic area. The other four acres contain a pathway linking Mapleway Park to Waukesha Avenue and the Bugline Recreational Trail.

**Melinda Weaver Park.** This 1.6 acre site is located in the south central portion of the Village adjacent to the pump house and across the street from Maple Avenue Elementary School. It contains two tennis courts, a picnic area, and 2 basketball goals.

**Prides Crossing Park.** This is a 4.9 acre site containing playground equipment, a picnic area, an open playfield, basketball court, water fountain and a sand lot. A portion of the park is left natural for passive recreation. Prides Crossing Park is located in the northern portion of the Village.

**Ridgeview Park.** This 2.5 acre site is located in the northern portion of the Village adjacent to the water tower and contains playground equipment and a picnic area. Extensive tree planting has been done at this site.

**Spring Green Park.** This is a 9.6 acre site located in the southern portion of the Village. This site provides a picnic area, open playfield, and playground equipment. The site encompasses wetlands within the secondary environmental corridor along Sussex Creek. It also includes a pathway along Sussex Creek linking Spring Green Park to Armory Park.

**Stonewood Estates Park.** This 2 acre park includes a playground, picnic area, playfield and drinking fountain.

**Weyer Park.** This is a 5.8 acre site located in the central portion of the Village. The site contains playground equipment, a picnic area, and an open playfield. The site is split by Sussex Creek. New as of 2012 is a Born Learning Trail which provides a quality learning opportunities for youth through interactive signs. The southern edge of the site currently contains the Village library and Village Hall.

#### Special Use Parks

**Community Center.** This 1.2 acre site in the south area of the Village houses the Park and Recreation offices, a multi-purpose room, craft room, and kitchen. (Future Expansion: A 7 acre expansion to the south of the Community Center.)



**Old Brooke Park.** This 0.4 acre site is located adjacent to the Bugline Recreational Trail and includes a picnic area, clock tower, and drinking fountain.

**Youth Hall.** This site located on Main St. in the center of the Village has gym space for the recreational programs.

#### Conservancy

**Butler Wetlands.** This 37.6 acre site on the north central portion of the Village is currently undeveloped. (Future Expansion: A 51 acre area to the west of Butler Wetlands.)

**Standpipe:** A 5.6 acre site on the north central portion of the Village. (Future Expansion: An 11.7 acre area north of Standpipe)

**Woodland Creek Nature Preserve.** An environmental corridor with 145.9 acres, located north of Good Hope Road and east and west of the Canadian National rail line. A portion of this site is used as the Village nursery. (Future Expansion: Approximately 30 acres area north east of the Woodland Nature Preserve)

#### Linear Parks

**Bugline Nature Trail (Waukesha County Parks).** The Bugline Recreation Trail is a 12.2-mile trail located on the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad right-of-way. At present, it stretches between Appleton Ave (S.T.H 175) in Menomonee Falls and Main Street (C.T.H. VV) in the Village of Merton. A separate 4' wide bridle trail adjacent to the original 8' wide recreation trail extends 2.5 miles from The Ranch in Menomonee Falls to Menomonee Park where it joins the Park bridle trails.

Village of Sussex Trails Located along sections of Sussex Creek and in various park ways, including Armory Park, Village Park, Olde Brooke Park, Weyer Park, Mapleway Park, and Spring Green Park.

#### Other Agency Recreation Areas and Facilities

**Cooling Meadows (Waukesha County Parks).** A 15 acre site on the east side of Waukesha Avenue.

**Maple Avenue Elementary School (Hamilton School District).** This 24 acre site includes playground equipment, an open playfield, and a baseball field.

**Woodside Elementary School (Hamilton School District).** This 30 acre site includes playground equipment, an open playfield, and soccer fields.

### *2.2 Parkland Analysis*

A parkland classification system is a useful tool to determine if an existing park system serves the needs of a community. Total acreage alone does not guarantee that the community's park needs are being met. A community should have a number of different types of parks to serve the various needs of the residents. They may have met the standard in acreage through the



creation of one large park, but the community's needs have not truly been met in terms of accessibility and recreational activity variety. Table 2-1 explains the seven park classifications, the associated use, service areas, desirable size and desired acres per 1,000 population. A well-rounded park system offers at least one park in each classification.

Table 2-1 National Park and Recreation Association  
Parks and Open Space Classifications (1995)

<b>Parks, Open Space, and Pathways Classification Table</b>			
<b>Parks and Open Space Classifications</b>			
<b>Classification</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Size Criteria</b>
<b>Mini-Park</b>	Used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs	Less 1/4 mile distance in residential setting	Between 2500 sq. ft. and one acre in size
<b>Neighborhood Park</b>	Neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal activity and passive recreation	Up to to 1/2 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers	5 acres is considered minimum size. 5 to 10 acres is optimal
<b>School-Park</b>	Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use	Determined by location of school district property	Variable depends on function
<b>Community Park</b>	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods within a 3-mile distance	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres
<b>Large Urban Park</b>	Large Urban parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves the entire community.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 50 acres with 75 or more acres being optimal
<b>Natural Resource Areas</b>	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space and visual aesthetics or buffering.	Resource availability and Opportunity	Variable
<b>Greenways</b>	Effectively tie the park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and Opportunity	Variable
<b>Sports Complex</b>	Consolidates heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities to larger and	Strategically located Community-wide facilities	Determined by projected demand usually a minimum of



	fewer sites strategically located throughout the community		25 acres with 40 to 80 acres being optimal
<b>Special Use Park</b>	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use	Variable . dependent on specific use	Variable
<b>Private Park/Recreation Facility</b>	Parks and recreational facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system	Variable . dependent on specific use	Variable

<b>Parks, Open Space, and Pathways Classification Table</b>		
<b>Pathway Classifications</b>		
<b>Classification</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Description of Each Type</b>
<b>Park Trail</b>	Multi-purpose trails located within greenways, parks and natural resource areas. Focus is on recreational value and harmony with the natural environment.	Type I: Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skates. Type II: Multipurpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians and bicyclists/in-line skaters. Type III: Nature trails for pedestrians, which may use either hard or soft surfaces.
<b>Connector Trails</b>	Multipurpose trails that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. Focus is as much on transportation as it is on recreation	Type I: Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skates located in independent Rights-of-ways (ROWs) e.g., old railroad ROW. Type II: Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skates. Typically, located within road ROW.
<b>On-Street Bikeways</b>	Paved segments of roadways that serve as a means to safely separate bicyclists from vehicular traffic	Bike route: Designated portions of the roadway for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists. Bike Lane: Shared portions of the roadway that provide separation between motor vehicles and bicyclists, such as paved shoulders.
<b>All-Terrain Bike Trail</b>	Off-road trail for all terrain (mountain) bikes	Single-purpose loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas.
<b>Cross-Country Ski Trail</b>	Trails developed for traditional and skate-style cross-country skiing	Loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas.
<b>Equestrian Trails</b>	Trails developed for horseback riding	Loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas. Sometimes developed as multipurpose with hiking and all-terrain biking where conflicts can be controlled.

Table from Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, NRPA, 1995.

Once existing parks have been classified, a comparison can be made between the national standard acres per 1,000 population for each park type and existing acreage.

For this plan, the acreage standard for local park space is most relevant. The standard of 10.5-acres/1,000 population (taken from Table 2-1) is used as a basis for determining acreage needs. This acreage should be distributed among park types as follows:





Park Standards	
Mini Parks	0.5 acres/1,000 population
Neighborhood Parks	2.0 acres/1,000 population
Community Parks	<u>8.0 acres/1,000 population</u>
Total	10.5 acres/1,000 population

The Village of Sussex currently has 275 acres of land in the above active park classifications or 27.5 acres/1,000 residents (population of 10,542 based on Village estimates in 2012). As mentioned above, the national standard is 10.5 acres/1,000 residents. The Village of Sussex currently surpasses the national standard for active use parks. However, the dearth of dedicated mini-parks, or parks that provide specialized facilities to serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens, shows there is room for improvement within the current system. This gap in the existing system may also be due to classification methodologies, for example, the youth center may serve the function of a mini park though it is classified in this document as a special use facility.

National Standard is calculated by multiplying the standard for each park type per 1,000 residents by the number of residents. Acres needed to meet national standards are based on 2012 population estimates for the Village of Sussex, (approximately 10,542). As indicated in this table, the Village surpasses national standards for neighborhood parks, community parks, and total active use land. The absence of mini-parks may be due to classification methodologies and should not necessarily indicate a deficit in these facilities.

See the following two pages for park classifications, including Village owned parks, Other Agency parks (county and school district) and future planned acquisitions.

Figure 2-1 shows the current Village owned acres verses the National Standard. Figure 2-2 demonstrates that the addition of "other agency" land boosts the Village of Sussex's level of service far above the national standards in every classification, save for mini-park. And Figure 2-3 demonstrates the acres per thousand analysis using the planned acquisitions and the planned maximum population of 14,500.

### 2.3 Park Service Area Requirements

The third method of evaluating a community's parkland needs and adequacy of service is to plot park service areas on a base map and identify areas that are not being served. Utilizing the park service radii criteria established by the NRPA, park service areas were mapped for existing neighborhood and community parks in Sussex.

#### 2.3.1 Neighborhood Parks

All residents of the Village of Sussex should have reasonable access to Village parks. Specifically, all Village residents should reside within the park service area of a neighborhood park or a mini park. The national standard service area for a neighborhood park is a ½ mile radius. (See Appendix E for Map of Service Areas)

The Neighborhood Service Area Map demonstrates that the majority of neighborhoods within Sussex are within the service area of a neighborhood park. Strictly speaking, there are three gaps in the current service area for neighborhood parks. The first is in the north central portion



of the Village surrounding Woodside Elementary School. In this instance, Woodside Road limits safe access to nearby parkland facilities at Ridgeview park, though school facilities likely serve as a neighborhood park for many residents. A second gap exists in the southwestern portion of the Village south of Main Street, west of Maple Avenue. Though neighborhood park access is limited in this location, Maple Avenue School, and both Village Park and Armory Park are within close proximity. The final gap in neighborhood park service is located in southeastern Sussex, south of CTH %V+where no neighborhood parks exist. This is not a populated area, and Templeton Middle School may provide some recreational opportunity in lieu of a village park.

### *2.3.2 Community Parks*

The national standard service area for a community park is a 1-mile radius.

The %Community Service Area Map+delineates community park coverage throughout the Village. Both existing community parks, Armory Park and Sussex Village Park, provide coverage within a great majority of current municipal boundaries. An existing neighborhood north of Good Hope Road and west of the railroad tracks falls within an existing gap that will be covered by the development of the proposed %Future Community Park North+. Overall, the current system provides the minimum level of service recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association. With the addition of the future community park, residents of Sussex will be well served by community park facilities. (See Appendix F for Map of Service Areas)

### *2.4 Review of State and Regional Recreation Plans*

The fourth method of determining recreation needs in the community uses local, regional, and state recreation studies that apply to the area. These quantitative studies are statistically defensible surveys, polls, and other instruments that help identify user input from uniform sets of questions. These studies are very useful since they are a good indicator of recreation needs as perceived by recreation users. The only study available at this time is the 2005-2010 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). A 2007-2012 Waukesha County Parks and Open Space Plan is currently being developed as part of the countywide comprehensive planning process.

#### *2.4.1 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*

Since 1965 the State has developed and maintained the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in an attempt to classify, measure, and ultimately provide for the preferences and needs of a statewide recreating public. The 2005-2010 SCORP examines and assesses current and future recreational needs within the state. To aid in this process, Wisconsin was divided into a group of eight planning regions, each representing a loose collection of natural resource and tourism based assets. Together, the SCORP regions represent a wide spectrum of outdoor recreation settings offered across the Wisconsin landscape. With its comprehensive statewide and regional focus, this plan will guide the allocation of limited recreation funds to acquire additional recreation and conservation lands and support the continued development of outdoor recreation opportunities.

The Village of Sussex is located within the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region of Wisconsin. It is the most urban and most populous of all Wisconsin Regions. The urban influence of Milwaukee and its surrounding suburbs has created demand for distinctly urban recreation facilities such as dog parks, city trails, and basketball courts.



#### *2.4.2 Waukesha County Parks and Open Space Plan*

The Waukesha County Parks System is a natural resource based system, which demonstrates stewardship while providing recreational and educational opportunities. Waukesha County provides resource related and self-actualized recreational opportunities while city, village and town governments provide sites and facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented recreational facilities. Waukesha County is working to prepare a Park and Open Space Plan that conveys a shared vision for park and open space lands and facilities to serve the resident County population anticipated under full development of the County land use plan. The updated park and open space plans are also prepared to meet planning requirements for use of State and Federal parkland and recreational grants.

### **SECTION 3: RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Village of Sussex will face many challenges as it continues to grow and change from a rural Village to a more suburban setting. Open space protection, trail system development and active use park expansion all lead to a higher quality of life in Sussex and continued ability to attract new residents and retain those already living here. Please note that the System Map shows all existing and proposed future parks and opens spaces.

#### *3.1 Open Space Preservation*

It is important to maintain the environmental corridors and isolated natural areas in the Village of Sussex. These resources provide opportunities for scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits, help protect our water supplies, clean the air, and provide habitat for wildlife and plant populations. Protection of environmental corridors and isolated natural areas does not relate to any population standard or service radius, but rather to the location, character and extent of the various elements of the natural resource base.

The Sussex area natural resource based parcels include: Cooling Meadow (County owned), wetlands located in and adjacent to Grogan Park, Butler Wetlands and areas located adjacent to Sussex Creek, Willow Springs Creek, Spring Green Park wetlands and the Pewaukee River.

Sussex has a unique opportunity to utilize these open space areas as part of a greenway. Greenways serve a dual function; they provide open space for human access and recreational use and they serve to protect and enhance remaining natural and cultural resources. In a broader sense ~~greenway~~ is a generic term for a variety of linear open spaces that provide connections and foster movement. They range from neighborhood bicycle routes to tree-shaded footpaths along a stream. The distribution of existing and potential greenway and parkway areas with bike and pedestrian trails, along with the already developed Bugline trail provides the opportunity to link the park and open space areas of the Village with a trail system. The Park System Map shows a possible trail system for the Village utilizing the Bugline trail, existing roadway system, and environmental corridors.

#### *3.2 Planned Future Parks and Open Space Facilities*

##### *Active Use Park Expansions*

Village Park Expansion: Village Park is rented most every weekend for various festivals and parties; it is currently used near or above maximum capacity. The additional acres (located to



the west of the existing park) will allow the Village to add sports facilities and additional festival space. Both of which are much needed. A master plan was created in 2012 to answer the questions of how the park will be used in the future. The main goal of the changes are to make the park more user friendly and better utilize the space within the park. See Appendix G: Village Park Master Plan.

Armory Park Expansion: Much like Village Park, Amory Park is used to capacity for organized sports such as soccer and baseball. The additional acres located to the south of the existing park will provide much needed space for sports facilities. A master plan will be necessary to determine the best use of the additional park land. This master plan should be undertaken after progress is made on the Village Park Plan project.

Prides Crossing Expansion: Prides Crossing Neighborhood Park is part of a large collection of opens spaces located in the center of the population in the north side of Sussex. This acquisition, located to the south and west of the existing park, will assist with providing active neighborhood park functions to this side of the Village. It will eventually connect to the future Standpipe Natural Area. The development in this area has stalled and it may be some time for this expansion to occur.

Future Neighborhood Parks: (far west, on Mary Hill Rd. and Silver Spring / VV; far north, on Plainview Road and Maple Avenue; potential one far south, south of Lisbon Road and east of Hwy 164)

These neighborhood parks will service new developments in the Village. Development at these parks should proceed after an existing conditions analysis and a master plan is completed. Facilities to consider are walking trails, a playground, picnic tables and a small open air shelter and if space allows a flat lawn area for pick up games of soccer, football or Frisbee.

Some facilities to consider for this new neighborhood park include:

- ~ General Site Development (grading, turf, drainage and signage)
- ~ Basketball Court
- ~ Playground
- ~ Open Shelter
- ~ Picnic Tables and Site Furniture
- ~ Gravel Trails (.5 miles)
- ~ Landscaping

#### Expansions of Existing Natural Areas or Open Spaces

The following expansions of existing natural areas are planned in the next 5 to 10 years, Butler Wetlands, Woodland Creek Nature Preserve and Standpipe Natural Area. These three expansions will provide easily accessed green space to the population of the north side of Sussex. Water quality and wildlife habit are just two of the many benefits to the Village these expansions will provide. The Department of Natural Resources grant programs may be an excellent source of money for help acquiring and developing these properties.

#### New Natural Areas or Open Spaces

Future Nature Area: A wetland area on the west portion of the Village west of Hwy 164 and VV. This future nature area provides a greenway for access to the proposed neighborhood park just



to the west. If properly managed, this area could help improve water quality in the Village and provide another area of local school children to learn about natural systems.

Future Nature Area: A 21 acre area on the south west portion of the Village on the north west corner of Hwy K and Hwy 164. The Village planned biking and walking trail should expand to include access to this large open space. Again, if properly managed, this area could help improve water quality in the Village and provide another area of local school children to learn about natural systems. This is subject to wishes of the land owners and may change.

Expansion of Village Trails. The goal of this trail system is to link parks, existing trails, and pathways along Sussex Creek and Pewaukee Creek. Many national studies have demonstrated that a local trail system connecting destinations increases the quality of life for residents and improves housing values. The Village of Sussex is well on its way to creating a Village-wide trail system that can add recreational and transportation value, and encourages residents to use their own power to enjoy their parks and complete errands.

### *3.3 Park and Recreation Priorities*

In September of 2013 the Park Board and Village staff developed the following list of priorities and desired facilities. This list should be used to guide future decisions about land purchases and park development.

#### Park and Facility priorities include:

- Buy and acquire open space
- Revitalize existing parks
- Tennis and Basketball Options (North of Main)
- Trail System (Linking Parks with Trails / Trail to Middle School & High School)
- Nature Park / Butler Wetlands
- Redesign of Village Park
- Maintenance in the Winter
- Parking lots and spaces on street at parks
- A swimming pool is important, but they would like an outside group to build and run the pool (ex. YMCA). The Village could possibly partner in this effort.

#### Recreation Program priorities include:

- Improve quality of instructors through trainings and certifications
- Improve gym space options
- More recreation programs to offer to teens
- Improve record keeping of program numbers
- Offer instruction in golf and volleyball . beyond intro classes
- More balanced programming for all age groups
- Explore offering intergenerational programs
- After School Programs

The following facilities should always be included when a new park is developed:

- Water Fountain



- Waste Receptacles
- Seating or Picnic Table
- Always consult the Park Dept. for input on ease of maintenance

Highly Recommended: Open Green Space, Shelters, Trees, and Restrooms

### *3.4 General Recommendations*

These recommendations were updated in 2013 and are based originally from a meeting with the various Sussex Sport Associations and Community Groups held in the spring of 2007 and a follow up meeting with the Sussex Park Board. Again, these recommendations can help guide board decisions on park acquisition and development during the 5 year life of this plan.

1. Continue to require all residential developers to dedicate public parkland to ensure acquisition of park facilities to serve all areas of the Village.
2. Monitor the park impact fee to ensure it adequately addresses the impacts of new development on the park system to help develop future park facilities to serve the new residents as they take up residency in the Village.
3. Develop Friends of the Parks and Recreation Group to assist with enhancing the quality of the Park System.
4. Implement the first elements of the Village Park Master Plan per the CIP, Friends Group, User Groups, and citizen participation and support.
  - A. Work with local festival sponsors such as the Lions Club and the Antique Power Club to meet their needs for large park spaces and parking without unnecessarily damaging the park facilities and turf.
  - B. Consider the Lions Club idea of building a community building at Village Park with a kitchen and bar for large party rentals in the context of the Village Park Master Plan.
  - C. Develop a Quad Plex with lighted facilities to maximize diamond availability to address heavy demand for space.
5. Work with Waukesha County Parks system to support their effort to establish a dog park at Menomonee Park, which would benefit our residents and meet this need without the expense of operating it as just the Village.
6. Continue to provide a variety of facilities in neighborhood parks to serve the differing interests of neighborhood residents.
7. Continue to provide playground apparatus and open playfields at neighborhood park locations as they develop. Update the neighborhood parks on a 28 year schedule in conjunction with the road program if at all possible.





8. Work with the school district(s) to continue to utilize existing sports facilities located at Maple Avenue School, Templeton Middle School, and Hamilton High School for the local sports associations.
9. Continued emphasis should be placed on the provision of areas and facilities that can support "lifetime" recreational activities. This includes activities such as tennis, basketball, horseshoes, biking, running, and hiking.
10. Continued emphasis should be placed on providing safe child/pedestrian access to parks and school playground facilities.
11. The village should utilize volunteer labor and donated materials to the greatest extent possible. Utilization of volunteer labor is generally most successful where a single tangible project is involved, such as tree planting, construction of a single facility, or a one-day cleanup and beautification project. Volunteer labor should not be relied on for day-to-day maintenance or routine acquisitions and improvements. Adequate funds for hiring employees should be budgeted so projects and programs can succeed regardless of whether volunteer labor is available.
12. Continue to review need for skateboarding, in-line skating, and/or "street" (in-line) hockey facilities based on local demand.
13. Annually review recreational and sport group needs via a meeting between the groups and the Parks Committee.
14. Protect, connect, and enhance environmental corridors and trail alternatives by incorporating the development of new parkways and trails throughout the Village.
15. Preserve and protect isolated natural areas through land use planning and property acquisition when feasible.
16. Address the forestry needs in not only the parks but through out all Village properties and street trees as well. This process should start with a tree inventory and the issue of the Emerald Ash Borer should be addressed. Annual funds will need to be allocated for forestry purposes.

### *3.5 Capital Improvement Plan for 2013-2020*

#### CIP Assumption and Sources of Cost Estimates

Attached as appendix I of this report is the Village of Sussex CIP related to Parks and Recreation to be included in the Sussex CORP.

As acquisition costs are very difficult to estimate the CIP tables include the cost of acquiring land, but such number is highly speculative.

The facility cost estimates are for budget planning use only. The numbers are not intended as actual price quotes for facilities. An example would be \$55,000 for a playground. A community can choose to spend either much more or much less for a playground. An expansive playground

with equipment for tots through early teenage children can cost much more. A tot lot with minimal equipment and a small swing set can cost much less. This cost estimate was developed as part of a 5 year planning process. When the time comes to actually purchase the play equipment, the parks committee will need to decide on the amount and kind of equipment they wish to provide at a specific park and set the budget accordingly. The facilities and costs provided in the CIP can be moved around from park to park.

#### Process for Building a New Park and Developing an Accurate Engineers Estimate of Probable Costs

It is a rather long process to determine accurate cost estimates for park improvements. This is not the process one usually engages in when doing a 5 year comprehensive plan. The time to go through this process is when specific facilities are to be added or replaced for specific parks. The process is included here for future reference. The process for determining an accurate cost estimate for a facility is as follows:

1. A Master Plan is developed which determines which kind of facilities are desired. Working with the public and the appropriate committees, the sizes and locations are determined at this stage and drawn to scale in plan view. A very general cost estimate can be drawn up at this stage.
2. During the Design Development stage, decisions about specific facilities are made. An example would be if the master plan specified a shelter with a restroom and a general size for the shelter. At this stage, the shelter's look and building materials are determined, and if it is a pre manufactured shelter, the make and model are determined. At the Design Development stage many decisions are made that allow for a much more fine-tuned cost estimate. At this point, it is time for the owner to agree to a budget.
3. Construction Documentation is the next stage. Now all the final decisions are made and a package including engineer drawings, specifications and contracts is put together. With this information it is possible to come up with a very accurate engineer's estimate of probable costs. The owner and the engineer adjust the plans as necessary to fit the agreed upon budget and the project is now ready to be put out to bid.

## **SECTION 4: PARK ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS**

### *4.1 Parkland Dedication Ordinance*

Many communities, including the Village of Sussex, have developer exactions for parkland acquisition. These exactions are designed to help a growing community develop new park facilities to keep pace with new residential development. As residents move into a new subdivision, they place additional stress on existing park facilities. Developer exactions, agreed upon during the subdivision review and approval period, provide land or cash or a combination of both to the Village to be used for the provision of park facilities for the new neighborhood.

The Village of Sussex ordinance (Chapter 18: Land Division and Development Ordinance) provides the flexibility to accept land or fees on a case-by-case basis through a Park Impact Fee. Suggestions for Improving the Parkland Dedication Ordinance

To enable the logical progression of park development, some communities require developers in planned neighborhoods where future parks are planned to develop park facilities in addition to dedicating land. The Village of Sussex (Parks and Recreation Committee) should





determine whether to adopt this requirement locally.

### Usable Lands

An issue often discussed regarding dedication ordinances is what type of land is acceptable for parkland. The intent of the any parkland dedication ordinance should be to focus on producing land for neighborhood parks.

Because the intent of parkland dedication requirements is to provide sufficient recreation lands for new residents, neighborhood parks should be developed within the new development. Neighborhood parks are designed to provide active and passive recreation activities, organized league recreation, as well as informal %pick up+play. The primary user ranges from 5 to 15 years of age. However, informal recreation opportunities cater to groups of all ages.

The service area of ¼ mile radius includes the entire neighborhood, with some neighborhood overflow if features are unique. The average neighborhood park commonly ranges from 5 to 10 acres in size and serves from 1,000 to 5,000 people . basically one park for every elementary school.

An improved Sussex ordinance would include the following land specifications for negotiation with developers in planned neighborhoods:

“ Land should be contiguous and in a configuration to serve the development(s) with proposed recreational components. Careful consideration should also be made for connections to other new or expected subdivisions. In cases where several new subdivisions are being developed within a %planned neighborhood+, the opportunity to develop a larger neighborhood park (5 to 10 acres) in a central location should be explored as opposed to several smaller parks that are less land intensive.

“ Parkland shall have a minimum of 25% of the total perimeter directly fronting on a public roadway.

“ Minimum secondary access shall be 60 feet wide.

### *4.2 Funds for Park Improvement*

Impact Fees Many communities collect %impact fees+at the time the building permit is issued for a new home. These impact fees can fund a variety of items including sewer and water construction, fire fighting equipment, library facilities and park development. Regardless of what particular facility or service, the fee must be reasonably related to or somehow serve the new neighborhood. These fees go into a separate account to be spent on capital development of parks (or improvements to existing parks) to serve the new residents.

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, Wisconsin legislation (2005 Act 477) establishes new requirements for impact fees. These include specific procedural requirements like identification of specific projects to be completed as well as expending impact fee revenues within seven years of their collection. If the Village of Sussex does not elect to require developers of planned neighborhoods to develop park facilities in planned parks, impact fees should be collected to fund facilities development.

As mentioned above the Village of Sussex recently completed the necessary study to



implement an impact fee ordinance. With this report complete, the justification for collection of impact fees has been completed. If the Village desires to go this route, an ordinance to enable collection of fees must be adopted. Development of this ordinance should follow parameters established in Wisconsin Statutes 66.0617.

#### *4.3 Grant Information for Park Acquisition and Development*

The state and federal government provides money to local governments for the acquisition and development of parks. It is important to note that most of the programs require that a local government submit to the WDNR a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan or master plan which has been approved by resolution by the submitting local government. By adopting the 2013 Comprehensive Park and Open Space Master Plan with a resolution, the Village of Sussex has met the eligibility requirement for these grant programs until the year 2018. This section provides general information and contact names for many of the grant programs that may be used to acquire and develop local park facilities. The Grant Information Matrix below is divided into two sections, the Stewardship Program and other grant programs.

the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund is available each year in the form of grants to local units of government and nonprofit conservation organizations. These grants help fund land acquisition and recreational development statewide. Stewardship grant partners have been essential to the success of the Stewardship Program. Other grant programs listed in the grant information matrix include the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a federal grant program for the acquisition and development of local parks and the Urban Forestry Program, which contains state and federal funds for the development and preservation of urban forests, including park trees and a program to fund boat launching facilities.

*See appendix A for a list of various grant programs focused on parks, open space and trails.*



## APPENDIX A - SUSSEX AREA SPORT AND RECREATION GROUPS

In addition to the programs sponsored directly by the Village of Sussex Parks and Recreation Department, there are several other local groups who provide sport and recreational opportunities for area residents. The program providers for which contact information is available include:

- " Jayhawk Tackle Football [www.aayfl.org](http://www.aayfl.org)
- " Templeton Bulldog Football
- " Lions Flag Football [www.sussexlions.org](http://www.sussexlions.org)
- " Jr. Chargers Basketball [www.hamiltonbasketballclub.com](http://www.hamiltonbasketballclub.com)
- " Pewaukee/Sussex United Soccer Club [www.pewaukeesussexunited.com](http://www.pewaukeesussexunited.com)
- " Sussex Sun Devils [www.sussexsundevils.org](http://www.sussexsundevils.org)
- " Sussex Top Soccer (children w/ disabilities) no web site
- " Sussex Hamilton Youth Wrestling [www.sussexwrestling.com](http://www.sussexwrestling.com)
- " SLYBA Youth Baseball and Softball [www.slyba.com](http://www.slyba.com)
- " Jr. Chargers Baseball [www.sussexhawks.com](http://www.sussexhawks.com)
- " Sussex Adult Softball no web site
- " Land O'Lakes Baseball no web site
- " Circle Masters Flying Club no web site
- " Sussex Lisbon Area Historical Society [www.slahs.org](http://www.slahs.org)
- " Boy Scouts [www.pacbfa.org](http://www.pacbfa.org)
- " Girl Scouts [www.girlscoutsgbh.org](http://www.girlscoutsgbh.org)
- " Sussex 4H [www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/waukesha/4h/](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/waukesha/4h/)
- " Lions Club [www.sussexlions.org](http://www.sussexlions.org)
- " British Car Field no web site
- " Sussex Antique Power Association [www.sussexantiquepoer.com](http://www.sussexantiquepoer.com)
- " Friends of the Pauline Haas Library [www.wcfls.lib.wi.us/php/](http://www.wcfls.lib.wi.us/php/)
- " VFW [www.vfwofwi.com](http://www.vfwofwi.com)
- " VOWS Club no web site
- " Sussex Lioness Club [www.wisconsinlions.org/lioness.htm](http://www.wisconsinlions.org/lioness.htm)
- " Chamber of Commerce [www.sussexchamber.org](http://www.sussexchamber.org)
- " Sussex Leo Club [www.sussexleoclub.org](http://www.sussexleoclub.org)
- " Elmbrook Youth Hockey [www.elmbrookyouthhockey.org](http://www.elmbrookyouthhockey.org)
- " Independence First [www.independencefirst.org](http://www.independencefirst.org)
- " Sussex Sled Bugs [www.sussexsledbugs.org](http://www.sussexsledbugs.org)



## APPENDIX B – GRANT PROGRAMS AND OTHER RESOURCES

### **Acquisition of Development Rights (Stewardship)**

**Eligibility & purpose:** Helps to buy development rights (easements) for the protection of natural, agricultural or forestry values that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applicants compete for funds on a statewide basis. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **Citizen-based Monitoring Partnership Program**

**Eligibility & purpose:** To expand citizen and volunteer participation in natural resource monitoring by providing funding and assistance with high priority projects. Qualifying topics include monitoring of aquatic and terrestrial species, natural communities, and environmental components such as water, soil and air.

**Maximum grant amount:** \$4,999

**Contact:** [Owen Boyle](#), 608-261-6449

**Deadline:** request for proposals in the spring

### **Conservation Capacity: Urban Land Conservation**

**Eligibility & purpose:** This two-year grant is awarded to an organization that builds the capacity of urban conservation in the state. The grant is defined in statute to support urban forest protection, water resource enhancement or other urban open space objectives. Eligible applicants must be 501(c)(3) organizations.

**Maximum grant amount:** \$74,200 per year

**Match requirement:** \$25,000

**Contact:** [Lavane Hessler](#), 608-267-0497 or 715-839-3709

**Deadline:** February 1st, even-numbered years

### **Natural Areas (Stewardship)**

**Eligibility & purpose:** Stewardship Natural Area grants compliment the State Natural Areas (SNA) Program, which are dedicated to the preservation of Wisconsin's native landscapes. Lands purchased with Natural Area funds must be within an existing SNA boundary or meet the criteria for inclusion in the SNA program. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **Streambank Protection (Stewardship)**

**Eligibility & purpose:** The Streambank Protection Program protects water quality and fish habitat in Wisconsin by establishing buffers along high-priority waterways. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.



### Urban Wildlife Damage Abatement and Control (UWDAC) Grants

**Eligibility & purpose:** To help urban areas develop wildlife plans, implement specific damage abatement and/or control measures for white-tailed deer and/or Canada geese. They are available to any town, city, village, county or tribal government in an urban area.

**Maximum grant amount:** \$5,000 per grant; \$25,000 available annually for all grants

**Match requirement:** 50 percent

**Contact:** [Brad Koele](#), 608-266-2151, or [Kari Beetham](#), 608-264-9207

**Deadline:** October 1 through December 1 each year

### Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program

**Eligibility & purpose:** To provide damage abatement assistance and partial compensation to commercial agricultural producers for damages from white-tailed deer, black bear, turkey, Canada geese and/or elk. This is a state program that is administered through participating counties. Currently all counties participate in the program with the exception of Kenosha and Menominee.

**Maximum grant amount:** \$10,000

**Match requirement:** None

**Contact:** [Brad Koele](#), 608-266-2151

### Urban Forestry Grant & Urban Forestry Catastrophic Grants

**Eligibility & Purpose:** To fund projects that improve a community's capacity to manage its trees and projects that help conserve, protect, expand or improve the urban forest resource. The grants are intended to support new projects, not to subsidize current, ongoing operations or replace existing funds. Catastrophic grants are available following a catastrophic storm event for which the governor has declared a state of emergency.

**Maximum grant amount:** \$5,000 for start up grants; \$25,000 for regular grants.

**Match requirement:** 50 percent

**Contact:** [See Urban Forestry Grant page](#)

### Acquisition & Development of Local Parks (Stewardship)

**Eligibility & Purpose:** Helps to buy land or easements and develop or renovate local park and recreation area facilities for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes (e.g., trails, fishing access, and park support facilities). Applicants compete for funds on a regional basis. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.



### Friends of State Lands (Stewardship)

**Eligibility & Purpose:** Grants from this program help improve facilities, build new recreation projects and restore habitat on state properties. This grant program is part of Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### Habitat Area (Stewardship)

**Eligibility & Purpose:** Protects and restores important wildlife habitat in Wisconsin in order to expand opportunities for wildlife-based recreation such as hunting, trapping, hiking, bird watching, fishing, nature appreciation and wildlife viewing. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

**Eligibility & Purpose:** This is a Federal program administered in all states that encourages creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Funds received by the DNR for this program are split between DNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities. Grants cover 50 percent of eligible project costs.

**Maximum grant amount:** Varies

**Match requirement:** 50 percent

**Contact:** [Lavane Hessler](#), 608-267-0497 or 715-839-3709

### Recreational Trail Aids (RTA)

**Eligibility & Purpose:** Municipal governments and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive reimbursement for development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. Eligible sponsors may be reimbursed for up to 50 percent of the total project costs. This program may be used in conjunction with the state snowmobile or ATV programs and Stewardship development projects.

**Maximum grant amount:** \$45,000 (\$200,000 every third calendar year)

**Match requirement:** 50 percent

**Contact:** [Tim Parsons](#), 608-267-9385

**Deadline:** May 1

### Urban Green Space (Stewardship)

**Eligibility & Purpose:** These grants help buy land or easements in urban areas to preserve the scenic and ecological values of natural open spaces for nature-based outdoor recreation, including non-commercial gardening. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.



### Urban Rivers (Stewardship)

**Eligibility & Purpose:** These grants help buy land on rivers flowing through urban or urbanizing areas to preserve or restore the scenic and environmental values of riverways for nature-based outdoor recreation. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program

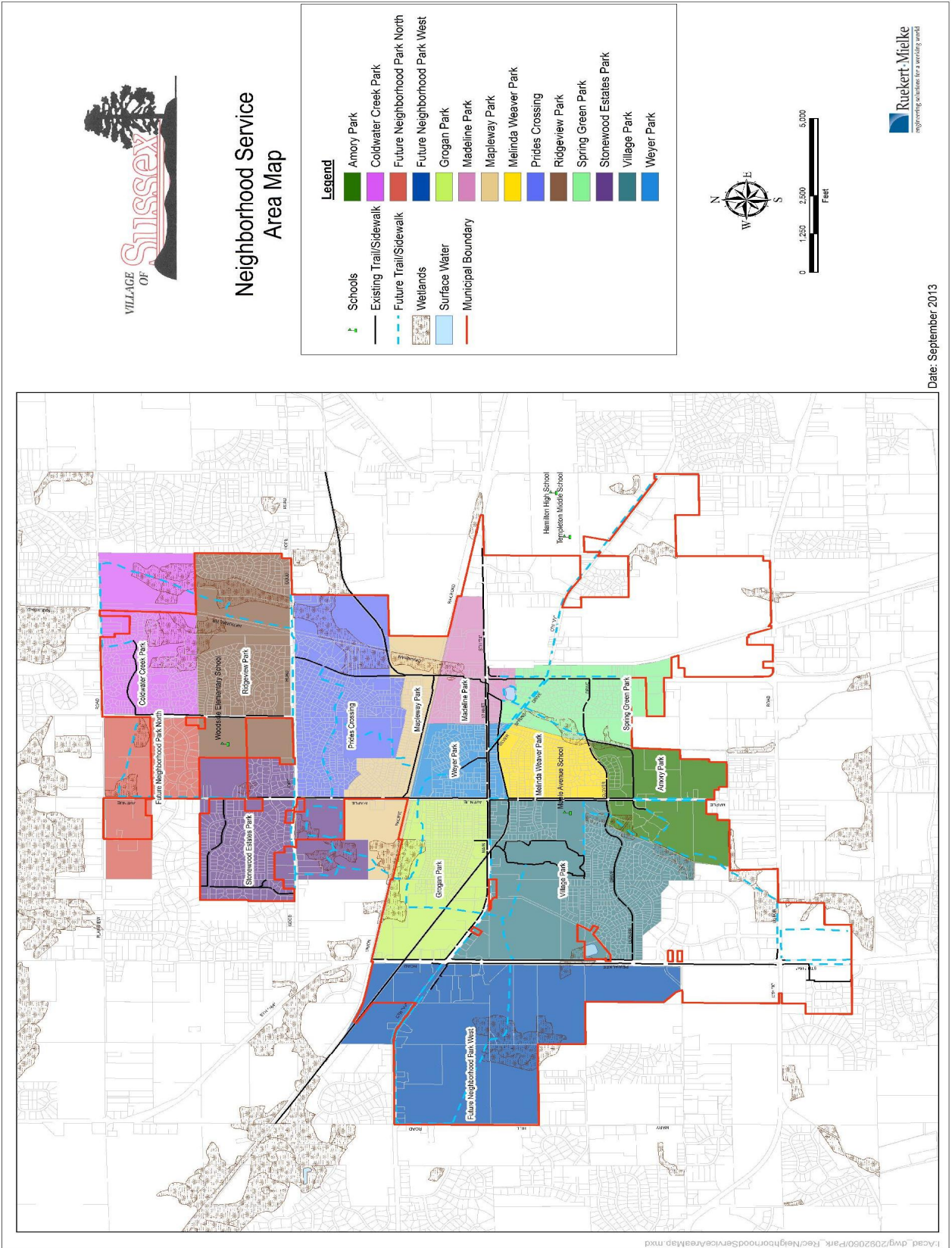
APPENDIX C: RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX 2013

	Sussex Village Park	Armory Park	Prides Crossing Park	Spring Green Park	Madeline Park	Mapleway Park	Grogan Park	Melinda Weaver Park	Ridgeview Park	Weyer Park	Coldwater Creek Park	Old Brooke Square	Stonewood Estates Park
CODE	G	A	M	D	J	K	T	F	Q	I	P	H	R
CS vs. NS	CS	CS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	CS	NS	NS	NS
Green	GT	GT	GT	GT	-	GT	GT	-	-	GT	-	GT	-
Acres	71.7	31.7	4.9	9.6	6.8	6.2	31.5	1.6	2.5	5.8	2.0	0.4	2.0
Ball Diamonds	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball Diamonds (Sandlot)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basketball Courts	-	1	1/2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis Courts	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Volleyball Courts	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soccer Fields	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skating Rinks	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	4	1											
Pavilions	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concession Stands	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Picnic Areas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Playfield	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Playground	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Gazebos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Slides	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Trails/Paths	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes		Yes	Yes
Disc Golf	18 holes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skateboard Facilities	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Picnic Tables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Restrooms	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portable Restrooms	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Fountains	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes

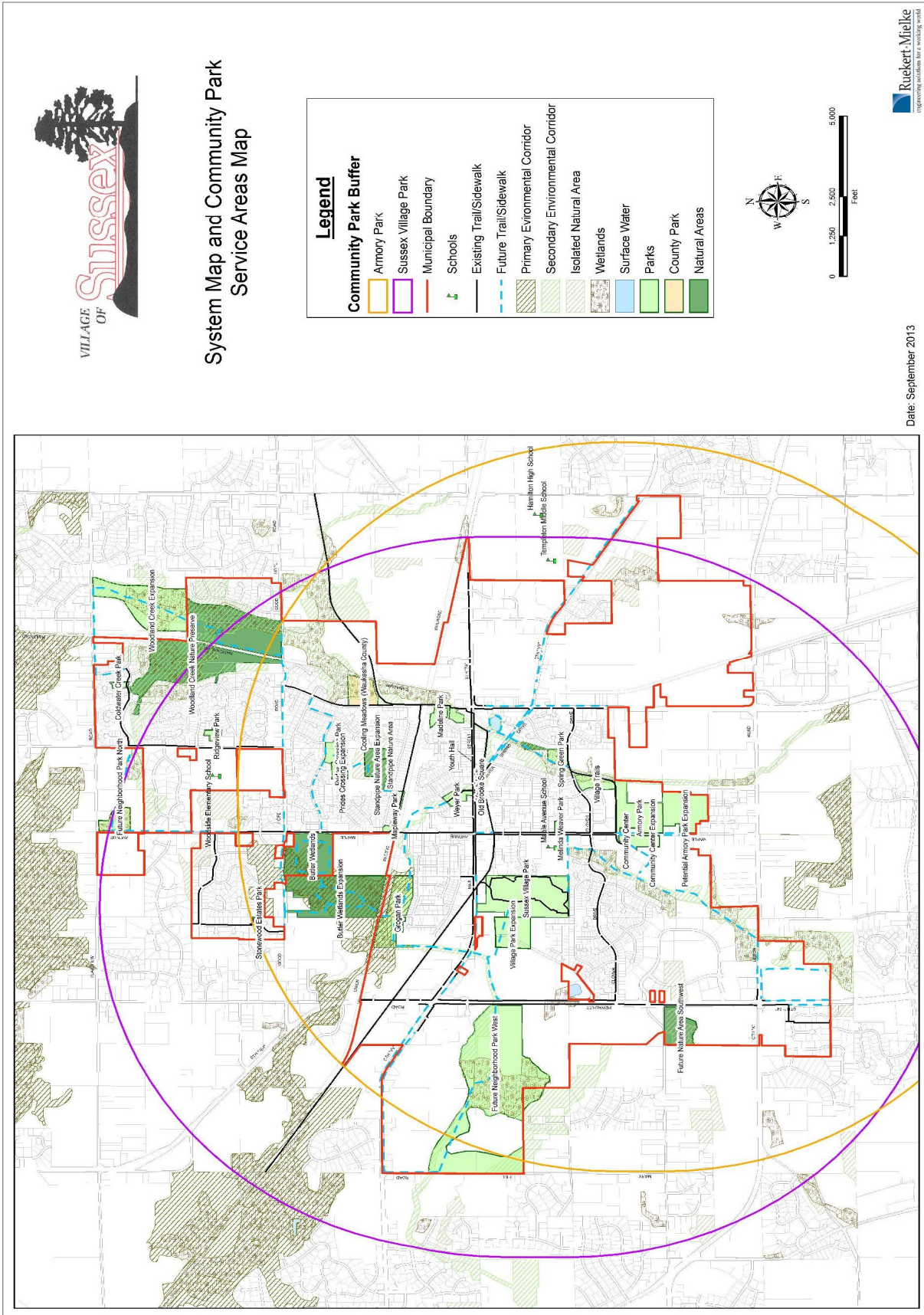


	Woodland Creek Nature Preserve	Butler Wetlands	Community Center	Standpipe Nature Area	Village Trails	Bug Line (Waukesha County)	Cooling Meadows (Waukesha County)	Armory Park Expansion	Woodland Creek Expansion	Butler Wetlands Expansion
CODE	O	S	B	L	C, E	N/A	N	A-1	O-1	S-1
CS vs NS	CS	CS	CS	NS	-	-	-	CS	CS	CS
Green	GT	GT	-	GT	GT	GT	GT	-	GT	GT
Acres	145.9	37.6	1.2	5.6	13.1	?	15.21	30.94	107.6	51.4
Ball Diamonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball Diamonds (Sandlot)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basketball Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volleyball Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soccer Fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skating Rinks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pavilions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concession Stands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Picnic Areas	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
Playfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Playground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gazebos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trails/Paths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disc Golf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skateboard Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Picnic Tables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
Restrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portable Restrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Fountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# APPENDIX D: SUSSEX NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SERVICE AREAS



APPENDIX E: SUSSEX SYSTEM AND COMMUNITY PARK SERVICE AREA MAP





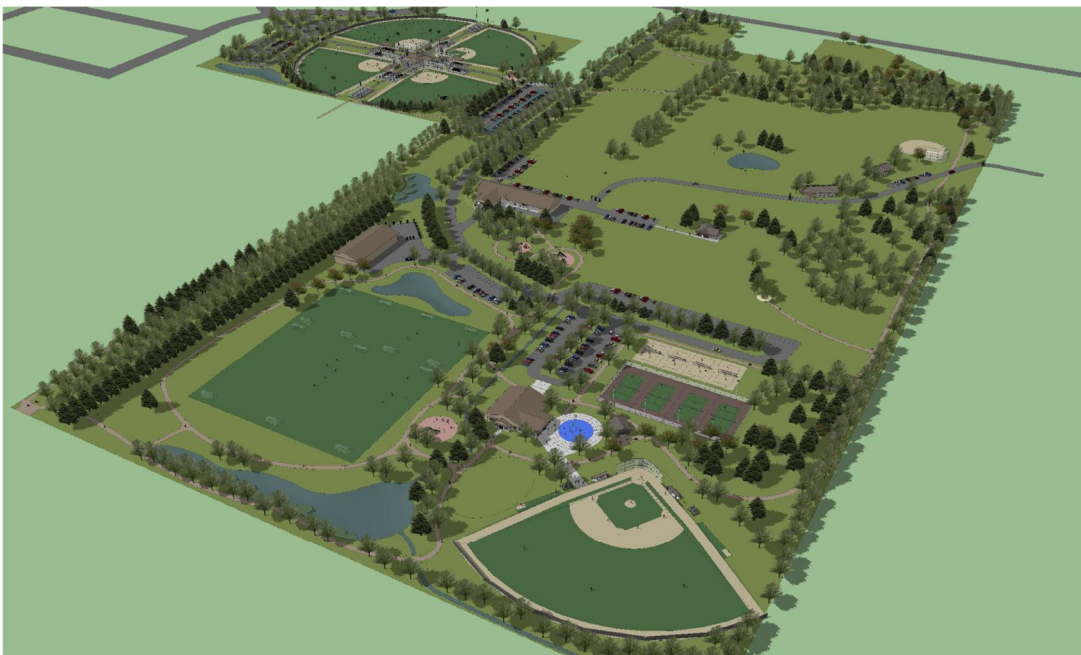
## APPENDIX F: VILLAGE PARK MASTER PLAN

In 2011, the Village of Sussex hired Stantec (formally Bonestroo) to be engaged in an extensive master planning process for their large, main public community park. This park is in the heart of the community and hosts numerous important events throughout the year, including old car and antique tractor shows, 4th of July fireworks, Lion's Daze Festival, baseball tournaments and other civic events. This diverse park also offers park users active and passive recreational opportunities including disc golf, walking trails, baseball, connection to a County bike trail system, tennis and picnicking.

In early 2012, RA Smith National was hired to conduct a series of design charrettes and a visioning session for the four main phases of the master plan to assist the stakeholders, user groups and park board members in resolving and visualizing several design issues throughout main areas of the park.

During each of the four design charrettes, various user groups and citizens were invited to participate in the 3D visioning sessions. Through a process of extensive Q&A with the participants, several key factors were identified that impacted the park design. By using both image boards to depict various park elements and Google SketchUp as a live design tool, participants were able to make decisions and draw consensus through the use of 3D imagery, and the park design was being developed in real time.

These sessions led to a series of designs within a design, which included four key park areas: a recreational core, an event core, trails & open space and a quad baseball diamond complex. Each of these four main areas had a significant impact on the other three, so the charrette process helped to flesh out many of the spatial relationships and programming issues that needed to be resolved before presenting the project and budget to the Village of Sussex Park and Recreation Board. Several of the color plans and renderings that were produced during the visioning sessions will be used to promote the project to the community and for fundraising purposes.



APPENDIX G: SUSSEX CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN 2013 - 2020

Project	Village Cost	Other	G.O. Debt	Sewer	Storm	Water	MGMT Rating	VB Rating
Village Park Master Plan-Land Acquisition 17 acres (2014 ) Includes land dedication plus impact fees of \$500,000	\$600,000	\$500,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	C	5C, 1A, 1D
Village Park Master Plan- Quad Plex (2016) Includes Village share of costs for 3 softball/youth plus 1 hardball, concession building, playground, parking, lighting, amenities. In addition there would be a need for external fundraising of \$900,000 outside of Village funds. Other includes use of \$120,000 playground depreciation fund, and \$200,000 park depreciation fund. (Ties with neighborhoods redone around Village Park: Eagles Ridge 2009, Park View Manner 2015, new subdivision to the west 2016)	\$2,700,000	\$320,000	\$2,270,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$30,000	C	5C, 2D
Park Project Olde Brooke Square in conjunction with Main Street reconstruction (2018). Other funds includes refreshing park area with park depreciation funds	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	B	2A, 2B, 2C, 1D
Weyer Park Project complete area reconstruction in conjunction with new Village Hall (2020). Includes playground, public gathering area for tree lighting, concerts, etc., enhancement of built and natural environment. Other includes playground and park depreciation funds. (Ties with neighborhood redone around Weyer Park in 2014).	\$200,000	\$120,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	B	5B, 1C, 1D
<b>Total 2013-2020 Park CIP Projects</b>	<b>\$3,540,000</b>	<b>\$980,000</b>	<b>\$2,450,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>		