



A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN

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Special acknowledgement is due to SEWRPC Senior Planner Gerald H. Emmerich, Jr. for his contribution to this report.

**COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 24**

**A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN
WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

Prepared by the
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December 1978

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December 7, 1978

President and Members of the
Village Board of Trustees
% Village Clerk
Village of Darien
Darien, Wisconsin 53114

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Darien on October 17, 1977 requested the staff of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to prepare a park and open space plan for the Village. This request was consistent with the recommendations contained in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000 which recommended that the local units and agencies of government within the Region refine the regional plan as it affects their respective geographical and functional areas of jurisdiction, thereby integrating the regional plan into local park and open space plans. The requested plan which includes recommendations with respect to park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development within the Village has been completed by the Commission staff and is presented in this report.

The report contains a set of recommended park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives and supporting standards relevant to the needs and values of the citizens of the Village of Darien; presents pertinent information on the supply of and the need for park, recreation and related open space sites within the Village; and identifies the role which the Village can play in meeting park and related open space needs within the Village. The plan was prepared under the direction and with the full cooperation of the Village Plan Commission and the Village Public Affairs Committee.

The Regional Planning Commission is pleased to have been able to assist the Village in this very important planning program. The Commission stands ready upon request to assist the Village in presenting the information and recommendations contained in this report to the public, and in consideration by appropriate Village officials of the recommended plan for adoption and implementation. Hopefully, the plan will serve its intended purpose of providing a guide to Village officials in making park and related open space reservation, acquisition, and development decisions over the months and years ahead.

Sincerely,



Kurt W. Bauer
Executive Director

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Broadly defined, recreation is an activity or experience undertaken solely for the pleasure or satisfaction derived from it. Recreation can be experienced indoors or outdoors. It encompasses a broad range of human activities ranging from rest and reflection to learning and teaching, from development of personal and social skills to meeting challenges and recovering from failures. Recreation is fun and enjoyment and includes both mental and physical exercise, personal and interpersonal experience, and self-provided and socially observed entertainment, and although recreational preferences may vary from individual to individual, recreation occupies a necessary and significant place in every person's life. For purposes of this report, recreation will be viewed in a narrower framework as including those types of recreational activities typically carried on outdoors.

In the past, public outdoor recreation facilities have been located primarily in urban areas and designed to be intensively utilized both for the more active outdoor recreation activities, such as baseball, swimming, tennis, and golf, and for the more passive outdoor recreation activities, such as walking, picnicking, or just relaxing. Currently, such factors as increased leisure time and increased urban development have resulted in increased demand and need for traditional intensive use outdoor recreation areas. Additionally, these same factors have generated a need for a new type of outdoor recreation area, one which relies heavily on the extensive use and enjoyment of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. These areas provide a setting for such relatively new outdoor recreation activities as snowmobiling and cross-country skiing as well as for more passive outdoor recreation activities such as nature study and camping. These outdoor recreation activities, while relying on the use of certain elements of the natural resource base, do not require significant alteration of that base to provide a proper recreational setting. Because some of these activities are trail-oriented they require use of linear type natural resource-oriented corridors. It is anticipated that demand for outdoor recreation areas which can be utilized on an extensive basis for both active and passive outdoor recreation activities will increase, thereby emphasizing the need for protection and enhancement of the natural resource base.

Park and open space planning requires careful consideration of a number of concerns in addition to outdoor recreation per se, including urban beautification; noise, air, and water pollution abatement; natural resource conservation; and the general enhancement of the overall quality of the environment. Within this full range of concerns, the provision of park and open space lands is of prime importance. In addition to providing land and facilities for outdoor recreation, parks and open space provide a place for certain other kinds of social and cultural activities and satisfy a human psychological need for natural surroundings. Park and open space lands can protect and enhance the natural resource base of an area, including groundwater, surface water, and associated shorelands and floodlands, soils, woodlands, and wildlife habitat areas. By protecting these elements of the natural resource base, flood damage can be reduced, soil erosion abated, water supplies protected, air cleansed, wildlife populations enhanced, and certain economic activities like food production directly assisted. The size, character, and shape of park and open space lands also have a profound effect on both the economic and land use development of an area. In addition to promoting tourism and enhancing land values, park and open space lands can lend form and structure to urban development by serving as a buffer between different land uses and providing a sharp and permanent definition to the boundaries of neighborhoods and communities. Park and open space lands can also be used to promote a sense of community and bring people together through the provision of neighborhood parks or of common open spaces in cluster subdivisions.

Because of the importance of both outdoor recreation sites and natural resource lands, park and open space acquisition, development, and use have been matters of concern to public officials and citizen leaders. In 1977 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources published the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan, which set forth statewide park and open space objectives. Similarly, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, on December 1, 1977, adopted Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, which set forth park and open space objectives and developed

recommendations which were intended to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of lands needed for outdoor recreation as well as the protection of the natural resource base within the seven counties in southeastern Wisconsin to the year 2000.

As part of the regional park and open space plan, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission recommended that each level of government within the Region refine the recommended regional plan as it affects their area of jurisdiction and integrate the regional plan into any existing local park and open space plans. In accordance with this recommendation and recognizing that the park and open space planning process should be carried out within the context of comprehensive state, regional, and local plans, the Darien Village Board of Trustees entered into an agreement with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission whereby the Regional Planning Commission refined and detailed the regional park and open space plan as it specifically related to the Village of Darien.

The plan was prepared with the full cooperation of and direct input from the Village Plan Commission as well as of a special committee selected by the Plan Commission. This special committee—the Public Affairs Committee—consisted of both mem-

bers of the Village Plan Commission and representatives of other recreational interest groups, including scouting groups, senior citizen groups, and other civic organizations. Under the direction of this committee, the Commission staff updated inventories of existing park and open space sites and facilities, discussed plan methodology procedures, and received input concerning local perception of existing and potential future need for park and open space sites and facilities.

The Village of Darien park and open space plan findings and recommendations are set forth in this report. Chapter II of this report presents a general description of the Village of Darien, including existing and probable future population, an inventory of existing land use, and an inventory of existing and potential park and open space sites. Chapter III presents park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives, principles, and supporting standards applicable to the Village in the development of a park and open space plan. The fourth and final chapter identifies park and open space needs, presents alternative park and open space plans designed to meet such needs, and selects the recommended plan for the Village. It also includes a discussion of outdoor recreation laws and regulations and of Village plan implementation activities.

Chapter II

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Darien is located within Darien Township in southwestern Walworth County. Darien Township is bounded on the east by the Township of Delavan, on the north by the Township of Richmond, on the west by the Township of Bradford in Rock County, and on the south by the Township of Sharon (see Map 1). Lands surrounding the Village of Darien are primarily rural, with about 80 percent of the land of Darien Township being devoted to agricultural uses and an additional 15 percent devoted to other open uses, primarily along Turtle Creek which flows through the northern half of the Township.

The Village of Darien has grown steadily in population and size since its incorporation in 1951. This growth has generated a need for a variety of urban facilities including the need for the provision of outdoor recreation facilities and, therefore, a need for the development of a sound and workable park and open space plan for the Village of Darien. This chapter presents a description of the Village of Darien pertinent to park and open space planning, including a description of the population, the land use base, and the existing park and open space sites.

HISTORIC GROWTH

Fertile soil and a climate favorable to the production of agricultural products attracted the early settlers of the Township of Darien from the east coast of the United States. The resident population of the township fluctuated between about 1,000 persons and 1,600 persons during a 100-year period from 1850-1950. In 1860 the census enumerated a population of 1,590 persons, with the population fluctuating to a low of 1,146 persons in 1920 and then gradually increasing to a population of 1,569 in 1950. On May 21, 1951 the Village of Darien was incorporated with an initial resident population of 717 persons.

Historically, the urban settlement encompassed by the new Village was a commercial center for the supply of goods and services to the surrounding agricultural area. Since the incorporation of the

Village, the resident population has increased slowly but steadily to an estimated 1,103 persons in January of 1977, an increase of 386 persons, or 54 percent, over the 27-year period (see Table 1).

An estimate of the existing resident population level of the Village and a forecast of the probable future resident population level are essential to the development of a park and open space plan. Such population information provides the basis for the application of recreation site and facility standards, thereby facilitating a determination of existing and probable future recreation demands. These demands in turn may be scaled against the supply of recreation sites and facilities to yield estimates of the existing and probable future outdoor recreation needs.

Population forecasts and planned population distributions were prepared under the Commission's regional land use and transportation planning program for the years 1985 and 2000. As indicated in Table 1, the resident population envisioned in the regional land use plan for the Village of Darien is about 1,420 in 1985 and 2,030 in the year 2000. The resident population level envisioned in this regional plan for the year 2000 represents an

Table 1

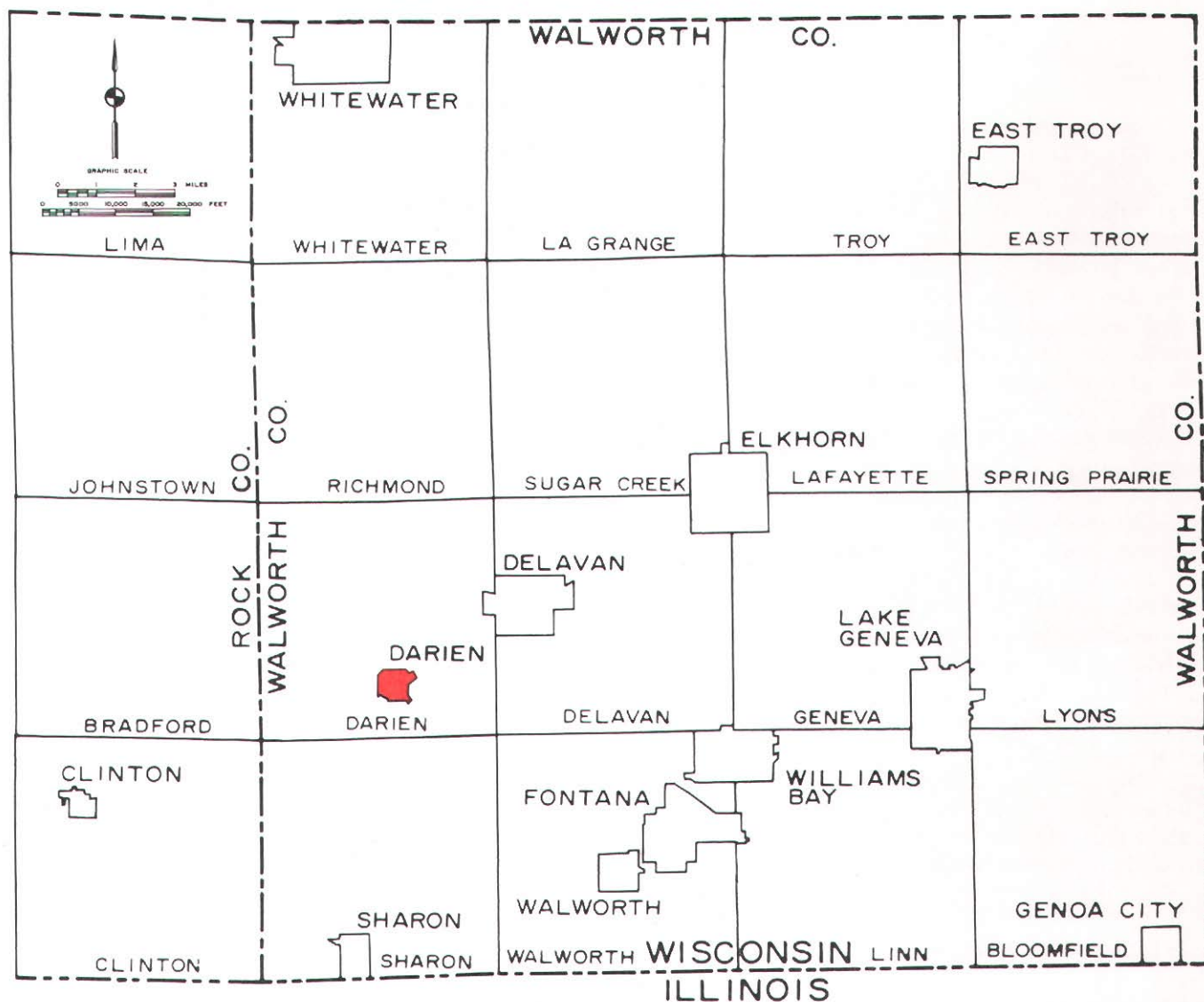
EXISTING AND PLANNED POPULATION
IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN
SELECTED YEARS 1951-2000

Year	Population	
	Existing	Planned
1951	717	--
1960	805	--
1970	839	--
1977	1,103	--
1985	--	1,420
2000	--	2,030

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration, and SEWRPC.

Map 1

LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN



Source: SEWRPC.

increase of approximately 900 persons, or 84 percent, over the estimated 1977 population level. The attainment of this population level would entail a somewhat more rapid rate of growth for the Village than has been the case in the recent past. Such an increase in the growth rate is likely, however, given the continued decentralization of population and employment in the Region.

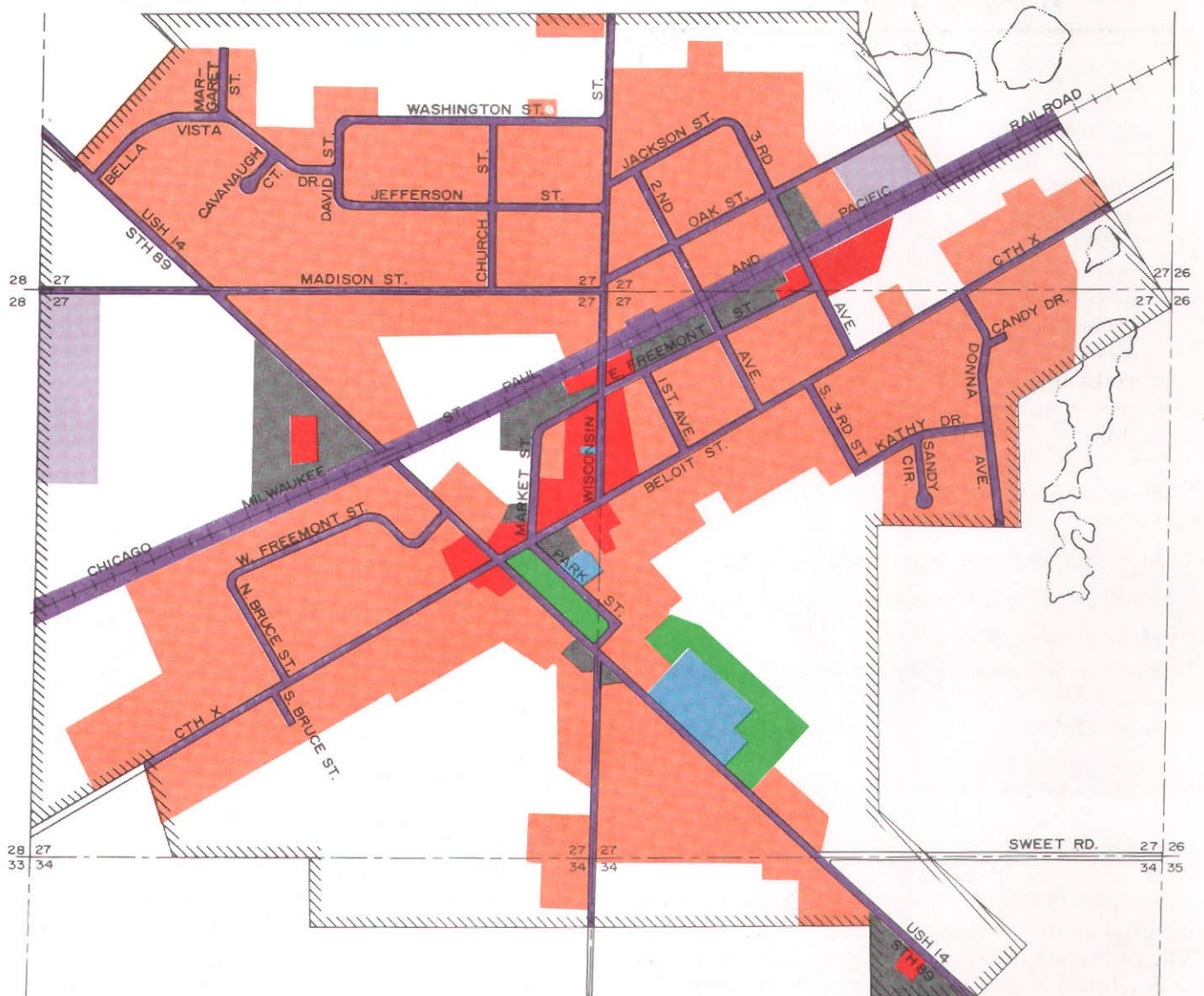
EXISTING LAND USE

Land use is an important determinant of both the supply of and demand for recreational facilities. An understanding of the amount, type, and spatial

distribution of land uses within the Village of Darien is essential to the derivation of park and open space needs (see Map 2 and Table 2). As indicated in Table 2, open lands including woodlands, unused lands, and agricultural lands comprise the largest single land use within the Village boundaries. These open lands are located primarily at the outer edges of the Village limits and are likely to be converted to residential uses as the Village grows. Residential land uses comprise 148 acres, or 35 percent, of the Village area while transportation land uses, including street and railroad rights-of-way, comprise about 55 acres, or 13 percent, of the Village area. Only five acres, or one percent of the area of the Village, are devoted to recreation use.

Map 2

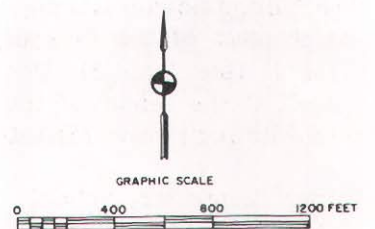
GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USE IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN: 1975



LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- UTILITIES
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATION
- OPEN LANDS

Source: SEWRPC.



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Table 2

**EXISTING LAND USES IN THE
VILLAGE OF DARIEN: 1975**

Land Use Type	Area of Village of Darien	
	Acres	Percent
Residential ^a	148	35.4
Commercial	8	1.9
Industrial ^b	10	2.4
Transportation ^c	55	13.2
Utilities	8	1.9
Governmental ^d	3	0.7
Recreation	5	1.2
Open Lands ^e	181	43.3
Total	418	100.0

^a Includes all residential areas, developed and under development.

^b Includes all manufacturing, wholesale, and storage.

^c Includes street and railroad rights-of-way.

^d Includes institutional uses.

^e Includes surface water, agricultural lands, woodlands, and unused lands.

Source: SEWRPC.

EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

In order to assess the need for park and open space sites, an inventory of existing sites must be conducted. In 1977 there were three existing park and open space sites within the Village boundaries: The Village Square, Darien Elementary School, and an undeveloped park site located in the western portion of the Village. In addition, a county park is located adjacent to the Village boundaries east of the Village (see Map 3). This section of the chapter presents a detailed description of each of these sites.

Village Square

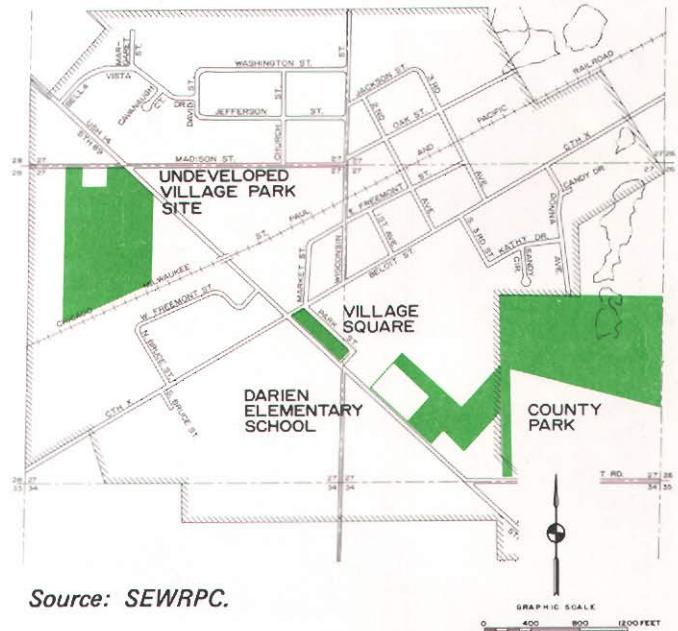
The Village Square is a one-acre site located immediately east of the intersection of USH 14 and CTH X (see Map 3). The site provides "green space" at the center of the Village and is utilized primarily for passive recreation pursuits.

Darien Elementary School

The Darien Elementary School is located along USH 14 in the southeastern portion of the Village (see Map 3). About six acres of the nine-acre site

Map 3

**EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES
IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN: 1977**



Source: SEWRPC.

can be utilized for outdoor recreation purposes. Existing outdoor recreation facilities at the site include two basketball goals, a playground area, a playfield area, and two tennis courts.¹

Undeveloped Village Park Site

The Village of Darien has acquired an 18-acre parcel of land located between Madison Street and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad right-of-way in the western portion of the Village (see Map 3). There are no existing outdoor recreation facilities at the site. The Village fire department is located north of the park site and the sewage treatment plant is located west of the site.

County Park

A 26-acre park owned and operated by Walworth County is located immediately east of the Village north of Sweet Road and adjacent to the Darien

¹ It should be noted that the fencing for the two existing tennis courts at the Darien Elementary School does not permit the conduct of normal tennis matches. Because the fencing is located unusually close to the end lines of the regulation-sized courts, the normal return of tennis shots at the edges of the courts is hindered. In order to provide for safe tennis play, the existing enclosed tennis court area should be modified and enlarged.

Elementary School site (see Map 3). The site has been included in this inventory because it is readily accessible to the residents of the Village of Darien. The site contains heavily wooded areas with small ponds and is ideal for passive recreational pursuits. Existing outdoor recreation facilities include two picnic shelters and 30 picnic tables, as well as a hiking and nature trail. In addition, support facilities such as parking, water, and rest room facilities are provided at the site.

POTENTIAL PARK SITES

The natural resource base of a community is a primary determinant of its ability to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life. Certain outdoor recreation activities are dependent upon the natural resource base for their very conduct as in the case of nature study, while others, such as picnicking, are heavily dependent on the

natural resource amenities to enhance the quality of the recreational experience. However, still other outdoor recreation activities are somewhat independent of a natural resource base, requiring only an area suitable for development of certain outdoor recreation facilities such as baseball diamonds and tennis courts. In order to identify areas of land within the Village with potential for the development of a wide range of outdoor recreation facilities, it is useful to identify natural resource amenities such as woodlands, wetlands, or wildlife areas, which often provide ideal locations for such development. However, within the Village of Darien proper there are no such natural resource amenities remaining. The existing, undeveloped open lands identified earlier in this chapter, thus, provide the best remaining areas within the Village suitable for park development. An examination of the need for additional park and open space lands is presented in Chapter IV of this report.

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Chapter III

PARK AND OPEN SPACE OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

Planning is a rational process for formulating objectives and, through the preparation and implementation of plans, for meeting those objectives. The formulation of objectives, therefore, is an essential task which must be undertaken before plans can be prepared. Under the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's regional park and open space planning program, a series of objectives directly related to park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development were formulated by informed elected or appointed representatives legally assigned this task, with the assistance of planning technicians. The formulation of park and open space objectives also involved, through various surveys and inventories, the providers and users of park and open space facilities. Park and open space objectives formulated by the Commission were regional in scope in that they sought to achieve an areawide system of parks and open space lands to provide the resident regional population opportunities to participate in extensive water-and land-based resource-oriented recreational activities. At the same time, the objectives were local in scope in that they sought to achieve a system of neighborhood and community parks and associated intensive nonresource-oriented recreation facilities for urban communities such as the Village of Darien. This chapter sets forth the park and open space objectives developed by the Commission, highlighting those objectives particularly applicable to the formulation of a park and open space plan for the Village of Darien.

BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The term "objectives" is subject to a wide range of interpretation and application and is closely linked to other terms often used in planning work which also are subject to a wide range of interpretation and application. The following definitions will be employed accordingly:

1. Objective: a goal or end toward the attainment of which plans and policies are directed.
2. Principle: a fundamental, primary, or generally accepted tenet used to assert the validity of objectives and to prepare standards and plans.

3. Standard: a criterion used as a basis of comparison to determine the adequacy of alternative and recommended plan proposals to attain objectives.
4. Plan: a design which seeks to achieve the agreed-upon objectives.
5. Policy: a rule or course of action used to ensure plan implementation.
6. Program: a coordinated series of policies and actions to carry out a plan.

Although this chapter discusses only the first three of these terms, an understanding of the interrelationship of the foregoing definitions and the basic concepts which they represent is essential to the following discussion of objectives, principles and standards.

The following seven park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives were formulated under the regional park and open space planning program after careful review and were utilized in the development of the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien:

1. The provision of an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will allow the resident population of the Region—and its constituent parts—adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.
2. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region—and its constituent parts—adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
3. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region—and its constituent parts—adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

4. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region—and its constituent parts—adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.
5. The provision of opportunities for participation by the resident population of the Region—and its constituent parts—in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan consistent with safe and enjoyable lake use and maintenance of good water quality.
6. Preservation of sufficient high-quality open space lands for the protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the Region and its constituent parts.
7. The efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

Complementing each of the foregoing specific park and open space objectives is a planning principle and a set of planning standards. These are set forth in Appendix A and serve to facilitate the quantitative application of the objectives in plan design. It should be noted that while the attainment of all objectives is considered necessary to provide the residents of the Village of Darien with a high-quality recreational experience, the responsibility for providing the necessary parks, open space land, and associated recreational facilities is shared by various units and agencies of government, along with the private sector. In this regard, under the Commission's adopted regional park and open space plan the responsibility for the provision of open space, large resource-oriented parks, recreation corridors, and resource-oriented recreational facilities is delegated to state and county units of government, while the provision of smaller community and neighborhood parks and associated intensive nonresource-oriented recreation facilities is delegated to local units of government, like the Village of Darien.

APPLICATION OF PARK AND OPEN SPACE STANDARDS—VILLAGE OF DARIEN

Since the application of park and open space planning standards is an important step in the design of a park and open space plan, a general discussion of

the application of the standards is presented here. First, it should be recognized that the recreation site and facility standards used in the analysis of park and recreation facility needs are of two basic types; namely, per capita standards and accessibility standards. The application of per capita standards expressed as the number of acres of a given site type or the number of facilities of a given facility type per thousand population is intended to determine whether the overall number of recreation site acres and facilities in a given area is sufficient to satisfy the recreation demands of the resident population. The application of accessibility standards expressed as a maximum service area around recreation sites and facilities is intended to determine whether the existing recreation site and facilities are spatially distributed in a manner convenient to the resident population intended to be served. It should be recognized that in some situations per capita standards for recreation sites and facilities may be met but a need may still exist for additional sites and facilities because of the inaccessibility of the existing recreation areas.

Second, it should be recognized that the application of recreation site standards and recreation facility standards may result in several different "need situations." An area of analysis—such as a community or neighborhood within the community—may lack both the facilities and the site area necessary to satisfy the recreation demands of its residents so that both types of needs—site and facility—can be met in the same location. An area, however, may have sufficient recreation sites but lack the required facilities. In this situation, if development of the needed facilities at an existing recreation site is impractical, it may be necessary to add recreation site acreage in order to accommodate the needed facilities, thereby exceeding the recreation site acreage requirement. In still other situations there may be a need for additional recreation lands even though the demand for facilities is met so that only additional recreation site acreage is required.

Third, there may be nonpublic recreation sites and facilities which satisfy a significant portion of the outdoor recreation demand of the resident population. It is important to note, however, that many nonpublicly owned sites are not open to the general public, are unavailable to certain segments of the population because of an inability to pay, or are situated in locations not easily accessible to the general public. Because adequate opportunities to participate in outdoor recreation activities should be available to all residents, the park and open

space standards have been utilized to ensure an adequate quantity and geographic distribution of publicly owned recreation sites and facilities.

Finally, it should be recognized that while forecasts of future population levels which are utilized in the application of park and open space standards serve as basic inputs into the design of the park and open

space plan, these forecasts involve uncertainty and, therefore, must be used with caution. Forecasts cannot take into account events which are not predictable but which may have major effects upon future conditions. The validity of need determined through the application of the standards to forecast population levels must be periodically reexamined.

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Chapter IV

RECOMMENDED PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the park and open space planning program for the Village of Darien is the preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the staged acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the resident population of the Village. Determination of the quantity and type of outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to satisfy existing and anticipated recreation demands clearly is an important step preliminary to the development of such a plan.

Chapter III indicated there were basically two different types of park and recreational objectives to be attained by basically two different levels of government; namely, regional resource-oriented recreational objectives to be attained by state and county units of government and local nonresource-oriented recreational objectives to be attained by local units of government. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's regional park and open space plan includes detailed recommendations directed at the attainment of regional or areawide resource-oriented recreational objectives. The first part of this chapter will, thus, summarize the Commission's plan recommendations—recommendations directed at Walworth County and the State of Wisconsin—that address the area-wide resource-oriented recreation needs of Walworth County residents including residents of the Village of Darien. The remainder of the chapter—using the detailed urban outdoor recreation site and facility standards as a point of departure—will describe existing and probable future local recreation site and facility needs, set forth alternative plans to meet such needs, select a recommended plan, and outline the activities which must be undertaken by the various levels and agencies of government concerned if the recommended park and open space plan for the Village of Darien is to be fully carried out by the plan design year 2000.

AREAWIDE PLAN CONSIDERATIONS

The Commission's regional park and open space plan contains specific recommendations which, if implemented, would provide residents of Wal-

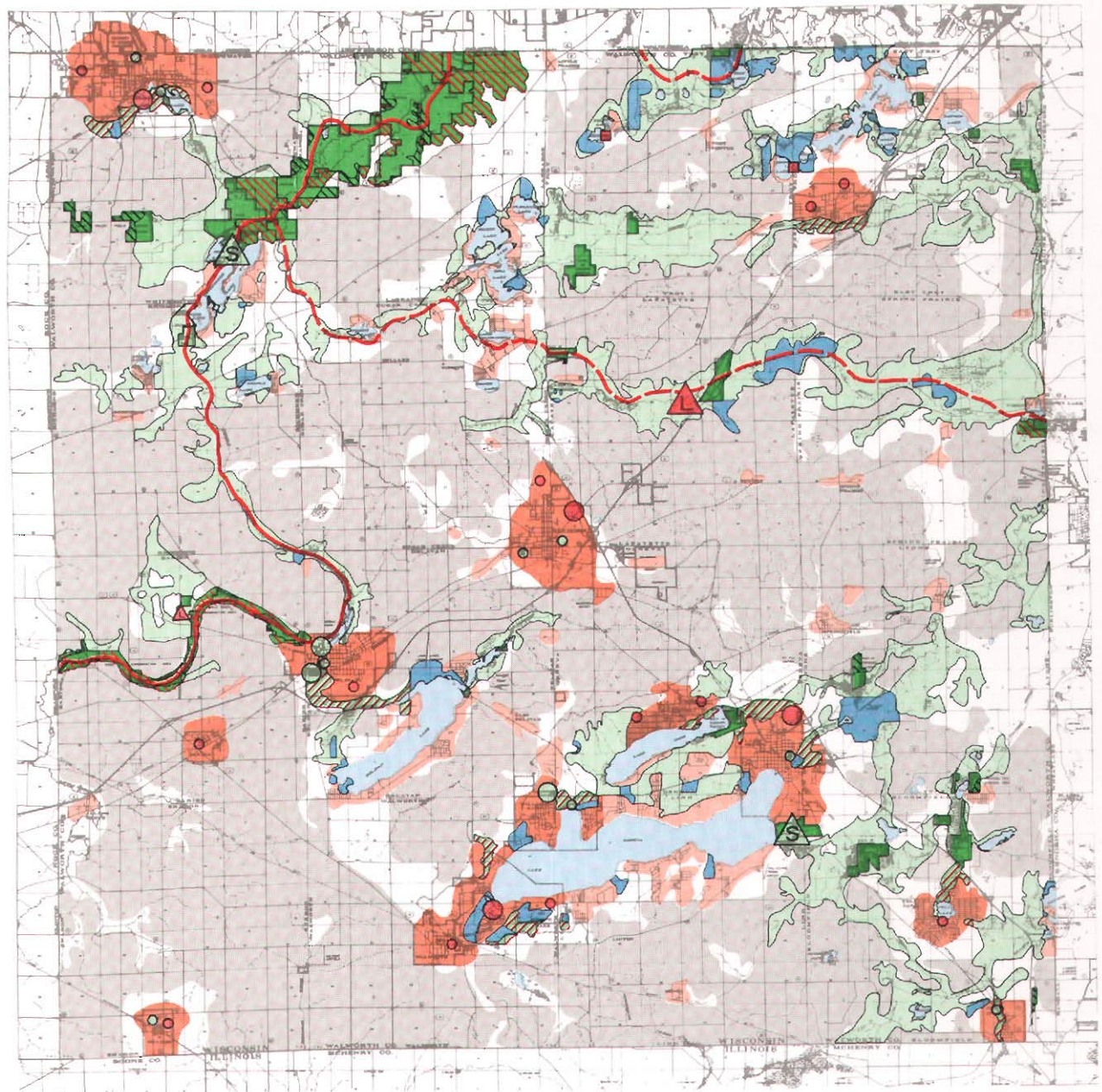
worth County, including residents of the Village of Darien, opportunity to participate in a wide range of resource-oriented recreational activities. The recommendations are concerned with the provision of major parks, which provide opportunities for intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities such as camping, swimming, and picnicking; recreation corridors, which provide opportunities for various trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities including hiking, biking, and ski touring; and water access facilities, which provide opportunities for various water-based outdoor recreation activities including fishing, canoeing, and motorboating.

Major Parks

The first park and open space objective presented in Chapter III calls for the provision of an integrated system of public parks and related open space areas which will offer the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities. Standards under Objective No. 1 specify both per capita requirements and accessibility requirements for major parks,¹ while standards under Objective No. 2 specify per capita requirements and accessibility requirements for intensive resource-oriented activities such as camping, golf, picnicking, swimming, and downhill skiing. Since major parks attract users from relatively long distances and serve persons of all age groups residing in both urban and rural areas, the standards for major parks and resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities were appropriately applied on an areawide basis. It was also considered appropriate that state and county agencies of government be responsible for the provision of major park sites. Thus, under the regional park and open space plan for the year 2000 (see Map 4), it has been recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources continue to maintain the two state parks in Walworth County—Big Foot Beach

¹ Major parks (or Type I and Type II parks) are defined as large public general use outdoor recreation sites which generally provide opportunities for such activities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and swimming and have a large area containing significant natural resource amenities.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN RECOMMENDATION FOR WALWORTH COUNTY UNDER THE ADOPTED REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN: 2000



LEGEND

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR COMPONENT

- EXISTING STATE OWNERSHIP
- EXISTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP
- EXISTING COMPATIBLE PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION USE (PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION)
- PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION
- PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND COMPONENT
- PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION

OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT

- EXISTING STATE OWNERSHIP
- EXISTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP
- OTHER PUBLIC PARK SITE—TYPE II (100-249 ACRES)
- PROPOSED LOCAL OWNERSHIP

RECREATION CORRIDOR (TRAIL)

- PROPOSED STATE RESPONSIBILITY
- PROPOSED LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY

PROPOSED RECREATIONAL BOATING WATER ACCESS POINT

- MAJOR INLAND LAKE OR RIVER

URBAN ORIENTED COMPONENT

- EXISTING OR PLANNED URBAN DEVELOPMENT REQUIRING TYPE III AND TYPE IV PUBLIC PARK SITES

MAJOR PUBLIC PARK SITE—TYPE III (25-99 ACRES)

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED

OTHER PUBLIC PARK SITE—TYPE IV (5-24 ACRES)

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED

OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE OR LAND USE

- EXISTING OTHER STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE SITE
- OTHER EXISTING URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- OTHER RURAL LAND
- WATER



Source: SEWRPC.

State Park located on the eastern shore of Lake Geneva in the Towns of Linn and Bloomfield, and Whitewater Lake Recreation Area located on the northern shore of Whitewater Lake in the Town of Whitewater. It has also been recommended that Walworth County acquire and develop two major parks, the first site to be located along Sugar Creek in the Town of Lafayette and the second to be located along Turtle Creek in the Town of Darien. It is expected that these four major parks would provide adequate opportunities for intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities for the residents of Walworth County and further that the proposed site along Turtle Creek in the Town of Darien would provide readily accessible opportunities for resource-oriented outdoor recreation for the resident population of the Village of Darien. No additional major parks or resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities are recommended under the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien.

Recreation Corridors

Standards under Objective No. 1 specify both per capita requirements and accessibility requirements for recreation corridors,² while standards under Objective No. 4 set forth the per capita and accessibility requirements for trail-oriented activities such as bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring. Like major parks, recreation corridors attract users from relatively long distances and serve persons of all age groups residing in both urban and rural areas. Therefore, it was considered appropriate to apply these standards on an areawide basis. Currently, there are no recreation corridors within Walworth County. However, under the regional park and open space plan for Southeastern Wisconsin (see Map 4), it has been recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provide a recreation corridor segment along Turtle Creek north through the Whitewater

Lake area and the Kettle Moraine State Forest—Southern Unit to the Jefferson County line, and that Walworth County provide a recreation corridor segment from Whitewater Lake east along the Sugar Creek corridor to the Walworth County-Racine County line near the Honey Creek wildlife area. It is anticipated that, upon implementation of the regional park and open space plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, adequate opportunities for trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities would be provided in Walworth County. It should be noted that the recreation corridor along Turtle Creek in the Town of Darien would provide readily accessible opportunities for trail-oriented recreation activities for the population of the Village of Darien.

Water Access Facilities

The standards under Objective No. 5 prescribe the number of boat access facilities that should be provided on the major inland lakes—lakes with a surface area of 50 acres or more. Such access facilities enable persons who do not own lake frontage to utilize the major inland lakes for such activities as canoeing, fishing, and motor-boating. There are 25 major inland lakes in Walworth County. Under the regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin (see Map 4), an access point would be provided at Peters Lake in the Town of Troy in Walworth County. The remaining 24 major inland lakes are already provided with water access points sufficient to provide opportunities for participation in water-based outdoor recreation activities consistent with safe and enjoyable lake use and maintenance of good water quality. It should be noted that even though many major inland lakes are heavily utilized for boating activities, the major inland lakes in the general vicinity of the Village of Darien—for example, Lake Geneva, Delavan Lake, Comus Lake, and Whitewater Lake—provide opportunities for water-based activities for the population of the Village of Darien.

LOCAL PLAN CONSIDERATIONS— VILLAGE OF DARIEN

Local plan considerations are concerned with the provision of urban parks and intensive nonresource-oriented recreational facilities. Standards under Objective No. 1 specify both per capita requirements and accessibility requirements for urban parks, while standards under Objective No. 2 specify per capita and accessibility requirements for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation

²A recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse which is generally located in scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historical interest and which provides opportunities for participation in trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities, especially through the provision of trails designated for such activities as biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring. The responsibility for the provision of recreation corridors rests with the state and county agencies of government.

facilities such as baseball diamonds, ice-skating rinks, and tennis courts. In contrast to major parks and recreation corridors, the location of urban parks—or Type III and Type IV parks—depends more on the developmental characteristics of the area to be served than on natural resource amenities. Such sites generally attract users from a small service area and are provided primarily to meet outdoor recreation demands of residents within urban areas. Accordingly, standards for Type III and Type IV general use sites are appropriately applied only to the population of urban areas. The application of per capita and accessibility standards for urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities is discussed below.

Per Capita Acreage Requirements— Urban Park and Open Space Sites

Urban park and open space sites which provide intensive nonresource-oriented facilities have been termed general use sites and are of two basic kinds—parks and public school-owned playgrounds and playfields. Although not generally perceived as parks, school-owned recreation sites do provide areas for the pursuit of intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities in urban areas. Because of the importance attached to the natural areas for passive recreation use usually provided in local parks but not generally provided at school recreation sites, it was assumed in determining urban outdoor recreation site acreage needs that the standard for parks—3.9 acres per thousand persons—must be met within each urban area, while the remainder of the urban outdoor recreation site acreage requirement—2.5 acres per thousand persons—may be met at either parks or public school-owned outdoor recreation sites. Within this framework, a given urban area which exceeds the overall standard for Type III and Type IV public general use sites of 6.4 acres per thousand persons may still need additional urban outdoor recreation lands if the standard for Type III and Type IV parks, 3.9 acres per thousand persons, is not met in that urban area.

As indicated in Table 3, the per capita acreage requirements for urban parks in the Village of Darien have been met for both 1977 and the year 2000. However, the acreage requirements for Type III and Type IV parks were met in 1977 and the year 2000 by the 26-acre Walworth County park. The Village of Darien does not own and operate a park site. Therefore, a village park which provides land and facilities for community outdoor recreation activities, functions, and social gatherings

may be a desirable addition to the existing county-owned park. As further indicated in Table 3, the per capita acreage requirements for Type III and Type IV schools has also been met both in 1977 and the year 2000.

Accessibility Requirements— Urban Park and Open Space Sites

It is important to recognize that even urban areas which meet the overall Type III and Type IV general use site acreage requirement may have a need for additional urban parks because the spatial distribution of existing parks does not provide sufficient access for residents of that urban area. Accordingly, in order to determine which portions of the Village of Darien lack adequate access to urban parks, appropriate service areas were delineated around existing parks on a village base map, and the portions of the Village not adequately served were identified as indicated on Map 5.³ As already noted, residents of urban areas should have access to natural areas which offer space for passive recreational uses. Such areas, though ordinarily provided in parks, are not ordinarily provided in public school-owned general use sites. Therefore, the accessibility analysis was conducted only for parks, and public school-owned general use sites were excluded from this analysis. As indicated on Map 5, the existing Walworth County park adequately serves virtually all of the developed residential areas within the Village. Only the western and extreme northern portions of the Village are outside of the service radius of the county park. It should be noted that often park accessibility is reduced or eliminated due to certain physical barriers such as rugged topography, lack of transportation facilities, or disruption by other

³According to the standards prescribed in Objective No. 1, Type III parks should be provided within two miles of each resident of urban areas having a population greater than 7,500 persons. Since neither the existing or plan year 2000 population of the Village of Darien exceeds 7,500 persons, no accessibility analysis was completed for Type III parks. The accessibility standards for Type IV parks, however, vary with density. In this regard, the service radius attached with Type IV parks is 0.5 mile in a high-density urban area, 0.75 mile in a medium-density urban area, and 1.0 mile in a low-density urban area. The Village of Darien has been classified as a medium-density urban area and, therefore, the 0.75-mile radius was used in the accessibility analysis.

Table 3

**PER CAPITA ACREAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR TYPE III AND TYPE IV
GENERAL USE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN: 1977 AND 2000**

Type III and Type IV General Use Sites	Existing (acres)	Minimum Standard Requirement (acres per 1,000 persons)	1977 Standard Requirement (acres)	1977 Need (acres)	2000 Standard Requirement (acres)	2000 Need (acres)
Parks	26 ^a	3.9	4.3	- -	7.9	- -
Public Schools	7 ^b	2.5	2.8	- -	5.1	- -

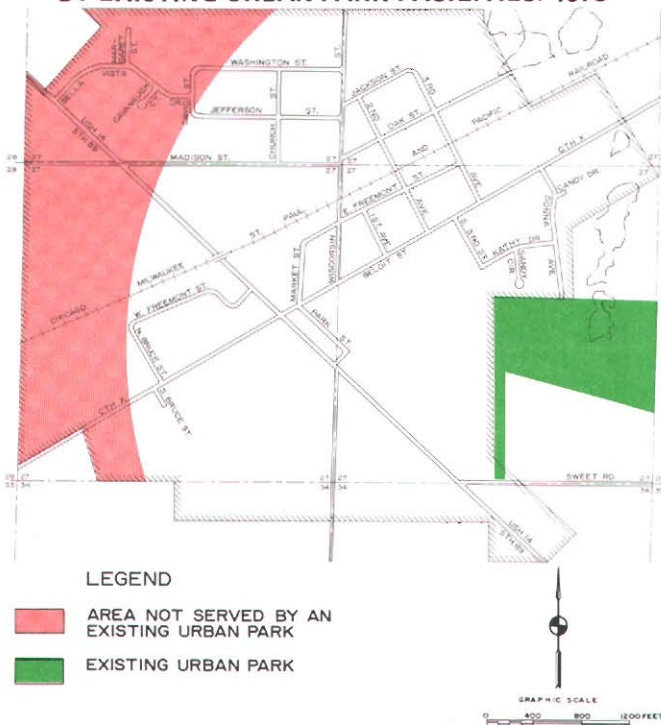
^a Includes Walworth County Park adjacent to the Village of Darien; does not include the village-owned 18-acre undeveloped park site.

^b Includes only acreage which can be utilized for outdoor recreation purposes at the Darien Elementary School.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map 5

**AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN NOT SERVED
BY EXISTING URBAN PARK FACILITIES: 1978**



Source: SEWRPC.

impassable barriers such as an interstate highway or heavily traveled transportation route. Although the Village of Darien is traversed by USH 14, CTH X, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Pacific Railroad right-of-way, these transportation facilities were not considered severe limitations to the

accessibility of the Walworth County Park by the residents of the Village of Darien within the 0.75-mile service radius of the park.

Intensive Nonresource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs: Standards under Objective No. 2 specify both per capita requirements and accessibility requirements for intensive non-resource-oriented facilities, including baseball diamonds, basketball goals, ice-skating rinks, playfields, playgrounds, softball diamonds, and tennis courts. These facilities attract users from relatively short distances and, being located primarily in Type III and Type IV general use sites in urban areas, serve residents of those urban areas. Accordingly, the standards for such facilities are applied to the population of urban areas. The application of per capita and accessibility standards for intensive nonresource-oriented facilities in the Village of Darien is described below.

Intensive Nonresource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs—Per Capita Requirements: For each intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation facility, a per capita standard has been prescribed under Objective No. 2. As indicated in Table 4, there is an existing need for both an ice-skating rink and a softball diamond in the Village of Darien. As further indicated in Table 4, despite an approximate 84 percent increase in population from the year 1977 to the year 2000, there are no additional facilities required on a per capita basis for the year 2000. It should be noted that the standards presented in Appendix A of this report for baseball diamonds prescribe a minimum of one baseball diamond per urban

Table 4

**PER CAPITA INTENSIVE NONRESOURCE-ORIENTED FACILITY
REQUIREMENTS IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN: 1977 AND 2000**

Facility	Existing Quantity of Facility	Minimum Standard Requirement (facility per 1,000 persons) ^a	1977 Facility Requirement ^b (number of facilities)	1977 Facility Need ^c (number of facilities)	2000 Facility Requirement ^b (number of facilities)	2000 Facility Need ^c (number of facilities)
Baseball Diamond . .	0	0.10	0.11	--	0.2	--
Basketball Goal . . .	2	1.13	1.25	--	2.29	--
Ice-Skating Rink . .	0	0.15	0.17	1 ^d	0.30	1 ^d
Playfield	1	0.50	0.55	--	1.01	--
Playground	1	0.42	0.46	--	0.85	--
Softball Diamond . .	0	0.60	0.66	1	1.22	1
Tennis Court	2	0.60	0.66	--	1.22	--

^a Standard per capita facility requirements are set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A.

^b The facility requirement was determined by multiplying the minimum standard requirement times the existing 1977 or plan year 2000 population in thousands of persons.

^c The facility need for the year 1977 and the year 2000 was determined by subtracting the existing quantity of each facility from the facility requirement and rounding the remainder to the nearest integer. If the remainder was a negative number, the minimum standard per capita requirement was exceeded, and no facility need was recorded.

^d As specified in the standards under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A, at least one ice-skating rink should be provided in each urban area.

Source: SEWRPC.

area having a population of 2,500 persons or more. Since the Village of Darien may approach this population level by the year 2000, a baseball diamond may also be desirable in the Village by that year.

Intensive Nonresource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs—Accessibility Requirements:

As in the case of general use outdoor recreation sites, it is important to recognize that urban areas which meet the overall per capita facility requirements may have a need for additional facilities because the spatial distribution of existing facilities does not provide sufficient access for residents of those areas. Accordingly, in order to determine which portions of the Village of Darien lack adequate access to certain intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, appropriate service areas were delineated around these facilities on a village base map and the areas within the Village not adequately served by such facilities were identified.

Baseball Diamonds: On the basis of the standards presented in Chapter III of this report, a baseball diamond was not strictly required in the Village of Darien and an accessibility analysis for baseball diamonds was not necessary. However, it should be noted that the service radius⁴ of a baseball diamond is about two miles, and if a baseball diamond were provided within the Village of Darien it would serve the entire Village.

Basketball Goal: The maximum service radius for basketball goals is 0.5 mile, and existing basketball facilities are located at the Darien Elementary School. Application of the accessibility requirement for basketball goals in the Village of Darien

⁴ The service radius prescribed in the standards under Objective No. 2 indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.

indicates that the northern and western portion of the Village are not adequately served by basketball goals (see Map 6).

Ice-Skating Rink: The maximum service radius of an ice-skating rink is about 0.5 mile. Since there are no existing ice-skating rinks in the Village of Darien, the entire Village is not served by an ice-skating rink.

Playfield: The maximum service radius of a playfield is about 0.5 mile, and an existing playfield is located at the Darien Elementary School site. Application of the accessibility requirement for playfields in the Village of Darien indicates that the northern and western portions of the Village are not served by a playfield (see Map 7).

Playground: The maximum service radius for playgrounds is about 0.5 mile, and an existing playground is located at the Darien Elementary School site. Application of the accessibility requirement for playgrounds in the Village of Darien indicates that the northern and western portions of the Village are not served by a playground (see Map 8).

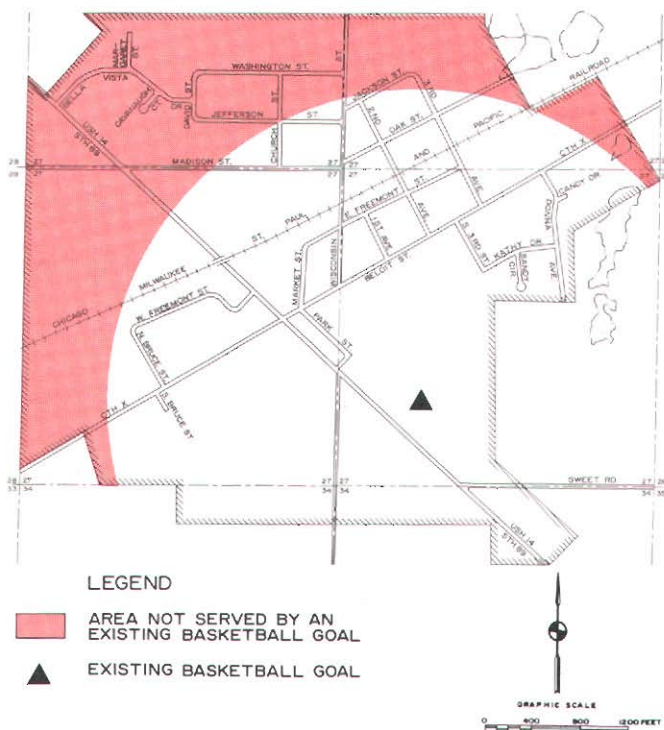
Softball Diamond: The maximum service radius of a softball diamond is about 1.0 mile. Since there are no existing softball diamonds in the Village of Darien, all portions of the Village are not served by a softball diamond.

Tennis Court: The maximum service radius of a tennis court is about 1.0 mile, and existing tennis courts are located at the Darien Elementary School site. Application of the accessibility requirement for tennis courts in the Village indicates that the entire Village area is within the one-mile service radius of the existing tennis courts.

Other Considerations: The preceding sections have described per capita and accessibility needs for urban parks and outdoor recreation facilities. These needs were based on an application of standards prescribed under Objective No. 2 presented in Chapter III. However, needs have been identified by representatives of the Village of Darien in addition to those site and facility needs identified through application of appropriate standards. Additional park and facility

Map 6

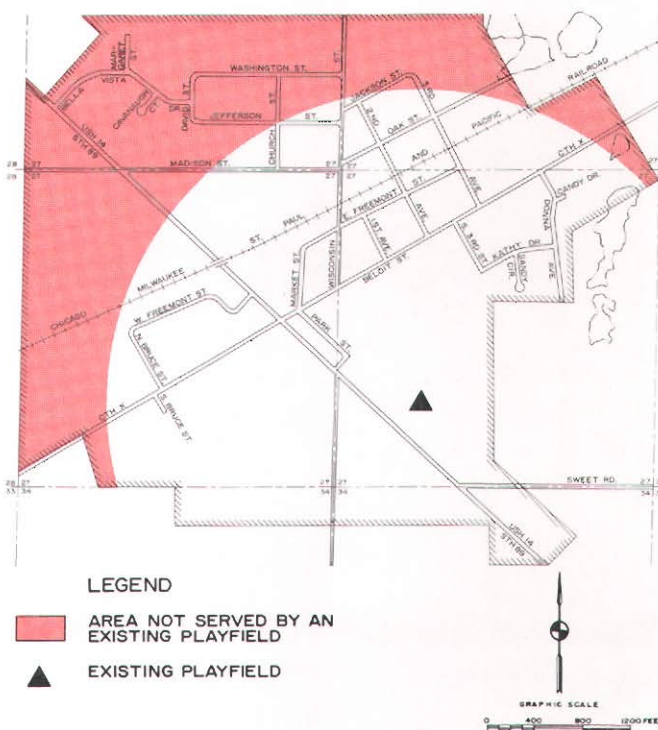
AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN NOT SERVED BY BASKETBALL GOALS



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 7

AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN NOT SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD



Source: SEWRPC.

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needs perceived by representatives of the Village of Darien include the need for a gathering place or meeting place for community groups and the need for improvements to the two existing tennis courts at the Darien Elementary School. In addition, it was noted that these two existing tennis courts are generally heavily utilized, and the construction of an additional tennis court at the school would provide additional opportunities for tennis.

RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN

The results of the analysis of existing and future outdoor recreation needs of the residents of the Village of Darien as described in the previous section of this chapter indicated a need for additional areawide recreation sites and facilities for resource-oriented recreation activities as well as for local recreation sites and facilities for non-resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

Regional Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities

It is anticipated that additional resource-oriented sites and facilities—major parks, recreation corri-

dors, and water access facilities—would be provided by state and county agencies of government. Under the adopted regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would provide a recreation corridor in the western portion of Walworth County, while Walworth County would provide a recreation corridor segment along Sugar Creek in central Walworth County. In addition, the County would acquire and develop two new major parks, one located along Sugar Creek in the Town of Lafayette, and the other located along Turtle Creek in the Town of Darien, as well as an additional water access point on Peters Lake. Finally, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Walworth County would acquire certain high-value natural resource lands located within the primary environmental corridors within the County and Walworth County would protect the remaining primary environmental corridor lands through appropriate public land use regulations. Upon full implementation of the regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin, the residents of the Village of Darien would be provided with adequate resource-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities.

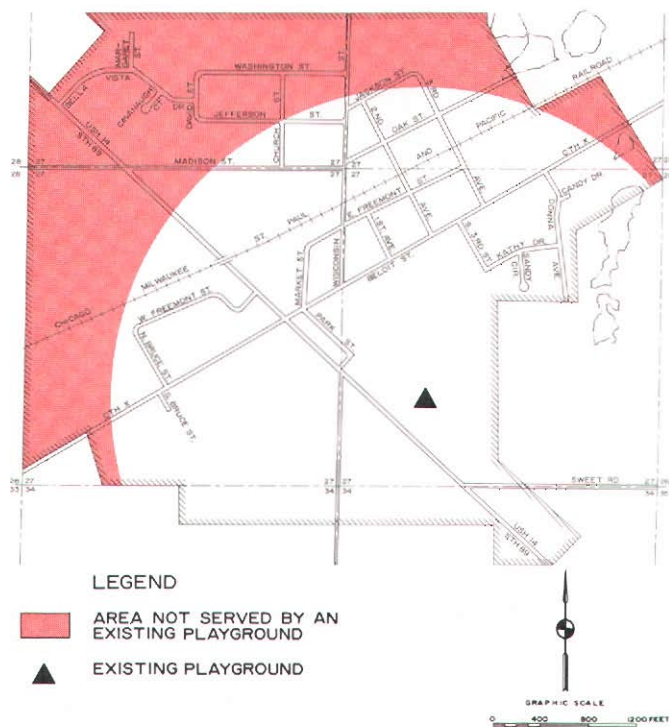
Local Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities

Responsibility for the provision of additional intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities and urban parks and open space sites rests primarily with the Village of Darien. Such site and facility needs, however, can be met through different alternative plan designs. The following section, thus, presents two alternative plan proposals for additional park and outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the Village.

Alternative No. 1: There were three existing outdoor recreation sites in the Village of Darien in 1977—the Walworth County Park, the Darien Elementary School, and the Village Square. Only the Walworth County Park and the Darien Elementary School provided intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. Based on analysis presented in the previous section of this chapter, there is an existing need for an additional park site in the western portion of the Village as well as an existing need for additional intensive nonresource-oriented facilities such as basketball goals and a playfield and playground in the northern and western portions of the Village. To meet these park and outdoor recreation facility needs, Alternative No. 1 of the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien is comprised of the following major recommendations:

Map 8

AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN NOT SERVED BY A PLAYGROUND



Source: SEWRPC.

1. The development of the undeveloped village-owned site located in the western portion of the Village;
2. The provision of additional facilities at the Darien Elementary School; and
3. The provision of an additional park site and outdoor recreation facilities in the northern portion of the Village.

Each of these recommendations is discussed below.

Undeveloped Park Site: It is recommended that the 18-acre undeveloped park site owned by the Village be developed as a community park. Facilities recommended for development at the site include a community building, which could serve as a warming house for winter activities, the central activity area of the Village of Darien fall festival, and a meeting place for various community groups, and adequate rest room facilities and parking. In addition, it is recommended that softball and ice-skating facilities be developed at this park site. Support facilities for these areas could include lighting and bleachers. A suggested general site design for this undeveloped park site is presented in Appendix B.

Darien Elementary School: It is recommended that an additional tennis court be developed adjacent to the existing two tennis courts at the Darien Elementary School and that the two existing courts be modified to facilitate safe tennis activity.⁵ It is further recommended that a connection in the form of a walkway or bike path be developed between the eastern boundary of the school-owned land and Walworth County Park, which is adjacent to the school-owned land. The development of such a connection would provide picnickers utilizing the county park site with access to playfield and playground areas at the school site and, conversely, would provide school groups and other users of the recreation

facilities at the school site with easy access to the nature and hiking trails and passive recreation areas at the county park site.

Proposed Park Site: It is recommended that the Village of Darien acquire and develop a park site in the northern portion or adjacent to the northern portion of the Village and provide intensive non-resource-oriented facilities including a playfield, a playground, and basketball goals. This is a long-term recommendation that assumes that the development of the Village will occur in a northerly direction. If the Village grows to the east, south, or west, existing facilities and facilities proposed for development under this plan would adequately serve any new residential areas adjacent to or in those portions of the Village of Darien until the year 2000.

Additional Considerations: Traffic control may have to be improved in order to facilitate safe and easy access from all residential areas in the Village to the various park and outdoor recreation facilities recommended in this plan. As noted in Chapter II, the Village of Darien is located at the intersection of USH 14 and CTH X. In addition, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad right-of-way bisects the Village. These transportation rights-of-way have the effects of dividing the Village into sections and interfering with easy pedestrian movement throughout the Village. In particular, access to the existing 18-acre village-owned site proposed for development as a community park is limited by its location in the western portion of the Village. The railroad right-of-way and USH 14 separate the proposed park from the residential areas of the Village.

Alternative No. 2: As noted in the discussion of Alternative No. 1, there were three existing outdoor recreation sites in the Village of Darien in 1977—the Walworth County Park, the Darien Elementary School, and the Village Square. Only the Walworth County Park and Elementary School provided intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. The outdoor recreation site and facility needs analysis indicated an existing need for an additional park site in the western portion of the Village as well as an existing need for additional intensive nonresource-oriented facilities such as basketball goals, a playfield, and a playground in the northern and western portions of the Village. To meet these park and outdoor recreation facility needs, Alternative No. 2 of the park and open space plan for the Village of

⁵*The fencing for the two existing tennis courts at the Darien Elementary School does not permit the conduct of normal tennis matches. Because the fencing is located unusually close to the end lines of the regulation-sized courts, the normal return of tennis shots at the edges of the courts is hindered. Therefore, in order to provide for safe tennis play at the existing courts, it is recommended that the existing enclosed tennis court area be enlarged.*

Darien is comprised of the following two major recommendations:

1. The acquisition and development of a village park to be located in the northern portion of the Village; and
2. The provision of additional facilities at the Darien Elementary School site.

Each of these recommendations is discussed below.

Acquisition and Development of a Village Park: It is recommended that the Village acquire a 15-acre park site located within or adjacent to the northern portion of the Village. The exact location of this site would be dependent upon the availability of land and should be determined within the context of a more precise development plan for the Village. A variety of outdoor recreation facilities would be provided at this site. Facilities recommended for development include a community building, which could serve as a warming house for winter activities, a central activity area of the Village of Darien fall festival, and a meeting place for various community groups. In addition, it is recommended that softball diamonds, a playfield, a playground, basketball goals, and an ice-skating rink be developed at this site. Support facilities for these areas should include adequate rest room facilities and parking as well as lighting and bleachers for the ball diamonds.

Darien Elementary School Site: It is recommended that an additional tennis court be developed adjacent to the existing two tennis courts at the Darien Elementary School and that the two existing courts be modified to facilitate safe tennis activity.⁶ It is further recommended that a connection in the form of a walkway or bike path between the eastern boundary of the school-owned land and Walworth County Park, which is adjacent to the school-owned land be developed. The development of such a connection would provide picnickers utilizing the county park site with access to playfield and playground areas at the school site and, conversely, would provide school groups and other users of the recreation facilities at the school site with easy access to the nature and hiking trails and passive recreation areas at the county park site.

⁶*Ibid.*

Comparison of Alternatives

Alternative No. 1 and Alternative No. 2 represent attempts to meet existing and anticipated outdoor recreation site and intensive nonresource-oriented facility needs in the Village of Darien through basically different designs. Under Alternative No. 1, emphasis is placed on the development of an existing village-owned parcel of land in the western portion of the Village in order to meet outdoor recreation site and facility needs. Under Alternative No. 2, emphasis is placed on the acquisition and development of a new park yet to be identified, acquired, and developed. While variations of these two alternative plans are possible, the two alternatives presented are believed to represent the basic choices practically available to the Village for the provision of required outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Selection of a recommended plan from the alternatives considered should be based upon analysis of which alternative best meets the agreed-upon park and open space acquisition and development objectives. Park and open space site and facility requirements were prescribed by the recommended standards under the objectives presented in Chapter III of this report. (See Appendix A for the recommended standards.) A comparative evaluation of the alternative plans against per capita site and facility standards, accessibility standards, cost standards, and other considerations is presented in this section as a basis for selecting a recommended plan from the two alternatives.

Under Alternative No. 1, park and open space sites provided in the Village of Darien would include the Village Square, the Darien Elementary School, the county park, the 18-acre park in the western portion of the Village, and a small neighborhood park approximately five acres in size in the northern portion of the Village. Under Alternative No. 2, park and open space sites provided in the Village would include the Village Square, the Darien Elementary School, the county park, and a 15-acre park located within or adjacent to the northern portion of the Village. Under either alternative plan, the per capita site acreage standard—6.4 acres per thousand persons—would be met in the Village by the year 2000. In addition, under Alternative No. 1, softball diamonds, an ice-skating rink, and a community building would be provided at the 18-acre park site and a playfield, a playground, and basketball goals would be provided at the neighborhood park site in the northern portion of the Village. Under Alternative

No. 2, softball diamonds, an ice-skating rink, and a community building as well as a playfield, a playground, and basketball facilities would be provided at the 15-acre park site to be located in the northern portion of the Village. Under either alternative plan, the additional proposed facilities would be sufficient to meet the recommended per capita facility standards for intensive nonresource-oriented facilities. In summary, both alternative plans meet per capita site and facility standards equally well.

Under Alternative No. 1, two large park sites would be provided within the Village of Darien—the county park site located on the southeastern portion of the Village and the 18-acre village park in the western portion of the Village. Under Alternative No. 2, there would also be two large parks in the Village of Darien—the county park site located in the southeastern portion of the Village and the new 15-acre park to be located in the northern portion of the Village. Under either alternative plan, outdoor recreation site accessibility standards would be met. In addition, proposed facilities under either alternative plan would meet accessibility standards for intensive nonresource-oriented facilities in the Village of Darien in the year 2000. In summary, both alternative plans would meet the outdoor recreation site and intensive nonresource-oriented facility accessibility standards equally well.

Under Alternative Nos. 1 and 2, the quantity of proposed intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities are the same. Under Alternative No. 1, the proposed softball diamonds, ice-skating rink, and community building would be provided at the 18-acre village-owned site and basketball, playfield, and playground facilities would be provided at the proposed five-acre site. Under Alternative No. 2, all proposed facilities would be provided at the proposed 15-acre site. Thus, costs for the provision of these facilities would be similar. However, under Alternative No. 1, it is expected that an additional acquisition cost would be incurred for the provision of a five-acre site in the northern portion of the Village. Under Alternative No. 2, a 15-acre park site would be acquired in the northern portion of the Village. For purposes of cost comparison, then, it is anticipated that acquisition costs under Alternative No. 2 would be greater than acquisition costs under Alternative No. 1.

In addition to a consideration of per capita site and facility standards, accessibility standards, and cost, other considerations have bearing on the selection of the recommended plan. One additional consideration is the availability of land for development as a park site. Under Alternative No. 1, the 18-acre parcel of land owned by the Village, although zoned for industrial use, is available for development. Indeed the site is currently used for softball and other playfield activities. Under Alternative No. 2, the 15-acre site to be located in the northern portion of the Village would have to first be identified and then acquired before any development of facilities could take place. Clearly, the availability of the 18-acre parcel owned by the Village favors the incorporation of Alternative No. 1 as the recommended plan.

Another factor important to the selection of a recommended plan is the location of additional park sites in relation to existing and future residential areas. As previously noted, under Alternative No. 1, the location of the existing 18-acre village-owned parcel of land presents certain pedestrian safety hazards due to its location on the west side of the intersection of USH 14 and Madison Street. In order to facilitate safe pedestrian access to this site, certain improvements at this intersection and at the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, & Pacific Railroad right-of-way and USH 14 should be considered. However, under Alternative No. 2, the 15-acre park site proposed to be located in the northern portion of the Village would be more easily and safely accessible to the residential areas of the Village due to the fact that major arterials would not provide the same obstacle to accessibility that they do under Alternative No. 1. Thus, in terms of pedestrian access, the relative safety offered by the proposed 15-acre park site in the northern portion of the Village favors the incorporation of Alternative No. 2 as the recommended plan.

Comparison of Alternatives—Concluding Remarks:
As previously noted, a comparative evaluation of the alternative plans with respect to per capita site and facility standards, accessibility standards, cost standards, and other considerations forms the basis of the selection of one of the two alternative plans for incorporation as the recommended park and open space plan for the Village of Darien. Evaluation of these two alternative plans with respect to the established park

and open space acquisition and development objectives and standards indicates that the two plans do not differ significantly in ability to meet the per capita site and facility standards and accessibility standards (see Table 5). However, in terms of cost and availability of sites for development, Alternative No. 1 better meets park and open space planning objectives and standards, while in terms of safety of accessibility, Alternative No. 2 better meets these objectives and standards. After a review of each alternative park and open space plan by the Public Affairs Committee of the Village, including a thorough examination of the merits of each alternative, Alternative No. 1 was selected for incorporation as the recommended park and open space plan for the Village of Darien.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The park and open space plan for the acquisition and development of additional outdoor recreation sites and facilities in the Village of Darien provides a design for the attainment of specific park acquisition, and development objectives presented in Chapter III of this report. The implementation of plan recommendations is based upon, and related to, existing governmental programs and predicated upon existing enabling legislation. Since the provision of urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities in the Village of Darien is primarily a responsibility of the village government, this section presents a description of the park and open space laws and regulations which pertain specifically to villages. Attention first is focused on the legal framework for park and open space acquisition and development at the village level of government, followed by a discussion of the specific implementation activities at the village level.

Existing Laws and Regulations

Under Wisconsin Statutes, villages have a variety of park and open space planning and development powers and responsibilities. The following section discusses these powers and responsibilities with respect to parks, park and open space planning, and park and open space aids.

Parks: Section 27.13 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides villages with the authority to maintain a system of parks and states as follows: "Every town and village may provide and maintain parks, parkways, boulevards, or pleasure drives . . ."

Table 5

ALTERNATIVE PLAN SELECTION CRITERIA

Type of Standard	Rank ^a	
	Alternative No. 1	Alternative No. 2
Per Capita Standards		
Sites	1	1
Facilities	1	1
Accessibility Standards		
Sites	1	1
Facilities	1	1
Cost Minimization		
Standard	2	1
Other Standards and Considerations		
Availability of site .	2	1
Pedestrian Safety . .	1	2

^a A numerical rank of two indicates the alternative plan which better meets the standard. When both plans meet the standard equally well, a numerical rank of one has been assigned to both plans.

Source: SEWRPC.

Section 61.34 of the Statutes provides that: "The village board may acquire property, real or personal, within or without the village for parks, libraries, historic places, recreation, beautification, streets, waterworks, sewage or waste disposal, harbors, improvement of water courses, public grounds, vehicle parking areas, and for any other public purpose."

Park and Open Space Planning: Under Wisconsin Statute 62.23, cities are required to develop master plans which show the general location, character, and extent of "streets, highways, free-ways, street grades, roadways, walks, bridges, viaducts, parking areas, tunnels, public places and areas, parks, parkways, playgrounds, sites for public buildings and structures, airports, pierhead and bulkhead lines, waterways, routes for railroads, street railways and buses. . ."⁷ Other planning powers possessed by the city include official mapping and zoning powers. Under Section 61.35 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the provisions

⁷ Wisconsin Statutes Section 62.23(2)(1975).

pertaining to city planning also apply to villages: "The powers and duties conferred and imposed by said section upon mayors, councils and specified city officials are hereby conferred upon presidents, village boards, and village officials performing duties similar to the duties of such specified city officials respectively."⁸ Thus, villages have the authority to create a planning commission, develop master plans, and utilize official mapping and zoning powers.

Park and Open Space Aids: Villages are eligible to apply and receive state aids for the acquisition and development of recreation lands as provided by Sections 66.36 and 23.09 of the Wisconsin Statutes. To be eligible for aids of up to 50 percent of the total acquisition or development costs of outdoor recreation sites and facilities, projects must be in accord with comprehensive plans submitted with the application and consistent with the state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan as prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The village must also adopt a resolution containing the following: a formal request for the outdoor recreation aids grant; an allocation of significant funds; and a commitment that the village will maintain the area or facility under consideration. In addition, villages are eligible to apply through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for federal Land and Water Conservation fund (LAWCON) grants.

The most important aids program for recreation at the state level is the Outdoor Resources Action Plan (ORAP) program, while at the federal level the most important program is LAWCON. The purpose of ORAP is set forth in Section 23.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "The purpose of this section is to promote, encourage, coordinate, and implement the comprehensive long-range plan to acquire, maintain, and develop for public use, those areas of the state best adapted to the development of the comprehensive system of state and local outdoor recreation facilities and services in all fields, including without limitation because of enumeration, parks, forests, camping grounds, fishing and hunting grounds, related historical sites, highway scenic easements, and local recreation programs, except spectator sports, and to facilitate and encourage the public use

thereof."⁹ Aids provided under this program are allocated on a county basis and are apportioned to the counties on the basis of 70 percent representing each county's proportional share of the state's population and 30 percent allotted equally to each county. State aids under this program are limited by administrative rule to no more than 50 percent of the cost of acquiring or developing recreation lands and facilities.

A similar program to the Wisconsin ORAP program was created by the federal Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) Act of 1965.¹⁰ The types of projects funded under this program include land acquisition for new or existing parks and wildlife areas and development projects which contribute directly to outdoor recreation by the addition of basic facilities. LAWCON funds are apportioned to Wisconsin each year and are allocated in the following manner: 40 percent to local governments, 40 percent to state agencies, and 20 percent to a contingency fund for use by local governments or state agencies.¹¹ The State ORAP program and federal LAWCON program combined apportionment for Walworth County during fiscal year 1977-1978 was \$45,913.

Village of Darien Implementation Activities

In this chapter plan recommendations have been made to the Village of Darien for the provision of urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities (see Map 9). As previously noted, the Village of Darien is the agency with primary responsibility for the provision of such sites and facilities, including the development of the village-owned undeveloped park site; the provision of an additional park and outdoor recreation facilities in the northern portion of the Village, pending additional residential development in that portion of the Village; and the provision of safe pedestrian routes from the residential areas of the Village

⁹ *Wisconsin Statutes Section 23.30 (1975); see also Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter NR 50 for Department of Natural Resources rules relating to the administration of outdoor recreation program grants.*

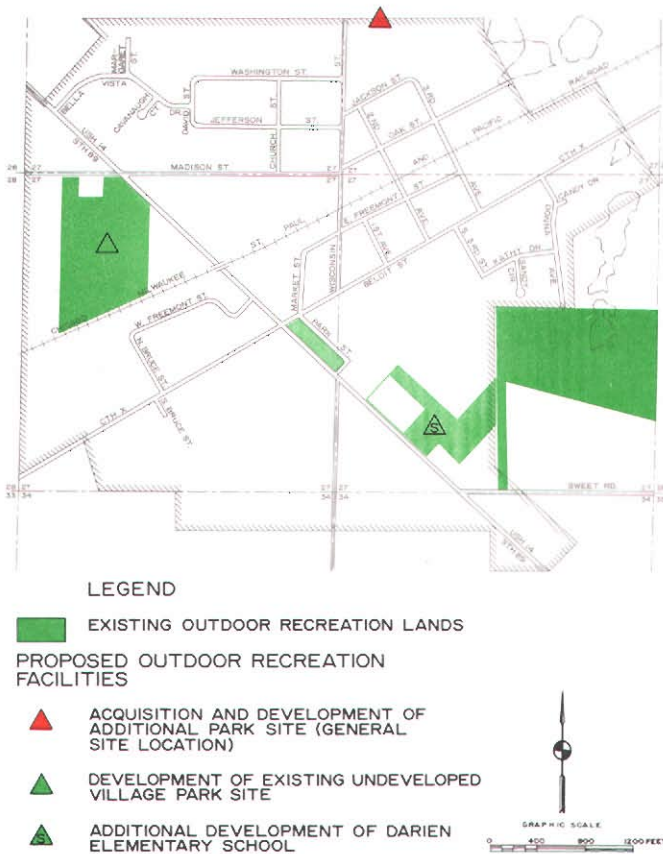
¹⁰ *Public Law (PL) 88-578 as amended by PL 91-485.*

¹¹ *Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 50, Administration of Outdoor Recreation Program Grants.*

⁸ *Wisconsin Statutes Section 61.35 (1975).*

Map 9

**RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN: 2000**



Source: SEWRPC.

to the publicly owned outdoor recreation facilities within the Village. It should be noted that the provision of an additional tennis court and modification of the existing tennis courts at the Darien Elementary School is the responsibility of the school district. Specific implementation activities in each of these four areas are discussed below.

Undeveloped Village Park Site: Under the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien, a community recreation building, softball diamonds, and an ice-skating rink would be developed at this park site by the Village. It is recommended that this park development occur over the next five years. The phasing of the park site development might include the provision of support facilities such as sewer, water, and service roads in the initial phase, the development of the community recreation building and general landscaping in the second phase, and the development of a softball diamond and ice-skating rink

area in the third phase and final phase. It is recommended that the Village of Darien retain a qualified consultant to prepare a detailed plan and supervise the park site development.

Proposed Park Site: Under the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien an additional park site is proposed within or adjacent to the northern boundary of the Village. The exact location and size of this site should be determined within the context of a precise development plan for the Village. Preparation of such a precise development plan by the Village will promote the efficient provision of community facilities and services of all kinds. Such a plan would show the proposed location of collector and local land access streets, drainageways, and future sites of parks and schools in potential development areas in and immediately adjacent to the Village. Once proposed, the precise development plan could be implemented through the adoption by the Village of an official map which serves to protect the beds of proposed streets, parks, and parkways from encroachment. To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the proposed park site the Village could also enact a subdivision control ordinance¹² with a parkland dedication, or fee in lieu of dedication, requirement. Such a subdivision control ordinance would enable the Village to acquire areas for recreation and open space use at a minimum land acquisition cost. Recommended facilities, including basketball goals, a playfield, and a playground, would be provided by the Village.

Outdoor Recreation Site and Facility Accessibility: Under the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien, it is recommended that safe and adequate access to the publicly owned outdoor recreation sites and facilities within and adjacent to the Village be provided. In order to assure such safe and adequate access, the Village should consult with the traffic engineer at District II of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to establish adequate traffic control at certain important arterial intersections.

¹² *Cities, villages, and towns in Wisconsin, as well as counties having unincorporated area, may prepare and adopt a subdivision control ordinance requiring a parkland dedication, or fee in lieu of dedication, requirement pursuant to Section 236.45(1) of the Wisconsin Statutes.*

Darien Elementary School: Under the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien, the Darien School District should develop an additional tennis court at the Darien Elementary School site. It is recommended that the school district develop this facility within the next five years. It is also recommended that the school district modify the two existing courts to facilitate safe tennis activity. Finally, the school district should provide adequate connecting facilities in the form of a walking path or walking path/bikeway to provide continuity between the school site land and the Walworth County Park located to the east of the school site.

Plan Implementation Costs

Full implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for the Village of Darien would require a capital expenditure of about \$206,000 for outdoor recreation site and facility development. Of this total, \$188,000, or 91 percent, would be expended by the Village of Darien while \$18,000, or 9 percent, would be expended by the school district. As indicated in Table 6, development costs of the undeveloped village-owned park site are estimated at \$133,000, and acquisition and development costs of the proposed park site within or adjacent to the

northern portion of the Village are estimated at \$55,000. These facilities would be provided by the Village of Darien, while the additional facilities at the Darien Elementary School, estimated at \$18,000, would be provided by the Darien School District. It should be noted that these costs are estimated 1975 dollar costs and that virtually all acquisition and development costs would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid.

Concluding Remarks

As previously noted, the primary purpose of this park and open space planning program is the preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the staged acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the population of the Village of Darien. Upon full implementation of this recommended park and open space plan for the Village of Darien, a wide range of outdoor recreation sites and facilities would be provided within the Village:

1. Park and open space sites would be geographically well distributed throughout the Village;

Table 6

ESTIMATED PLAN IMPLEMENTATION COSTS UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN

Project	Acquisition Cost	Facility Development Cost	Total Cost ^a
Undeveloped Park Site	--	\$133,000 ^b	\$133,000
Proposed Park Site	\$15,000 ^c	40,000 ^d	55,000
Darien Elementary School.	--	18,000 ^e	18,000
Total	\$15,000	\$191,000	\$206,000

^a All costs are expressed in 1975 dollars.

^b Includes all development costs for a community recreation building, softball diamonds, and related support facilities.

^c Assumes the proposed site would be five acres in size and the average cost per acre would be \$3,000.

^d Includes all development costs for basketball goals, a playfield area, a playground area, and related support facilities.

^e Includes development costs for the construction of one additional tennis court, the modification of the two existing courts, and surfacing of a walkway/bikeway.

Source: SEWRPC.

2. The county park would provide opportunities for family picnicking, nature study, and other passive outdoor recreation activities;
3. The village park would provide a variety of active outdoor recreation facilities and would serve as a center for various community-wide recreation functions; and
4. The Darien Elementary School site, the proposed park site at the northern boundary of the village, and the village square, as well as the county park and the community

park would provide a well balanced geographical distribution of open space sites and a variety of outdoor recreation facilities.

These sites, when viewed with the existing and proposed major parks, recreation corridors, and water access facilities recommended under the adopted regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin, for Walworth County would provide a well balanced, easily accessible variety of outdoor recreation sites and facilities to meet the recreation needs of the existing and future population of the Village of Darien.

APPENDICES

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Appendix A

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS

OBJECTIVE NO. 1

The provision of an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Attainment and maintenance of good physical and mental health is an inherent right of all residents of the Region. The provision of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas contributes to the attainment and maintenance of physical and mental health by providing opportunities to participate in a wide range of both intensive and extensive 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 generate 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 GENERAL USE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

PRINCIPLE

Public general use outdoor recreation sites promote the maintenance of proper physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in such athletic recreational activities as baseball, swimming, tennis, and ice-skating—activities that facilitate the maintenance of proper physical health because of the exercise involved—as well as opportunities to participate in such less athletic activities as pleasure walking, picnicking, or just rest and reflection. These activities tend to reduce everyday tensions and anxieties and thereby help maintain proper 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, and thus contribute to the desirability and stability of residential neighborhoods and therefore the communities in which such facilities are provided.

STANDARDS

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. Such sites should contain the natural resource or man-made amenities appropriate to the recreational activities to be accommodated therein and be spatially distributed in a manner which provides ready access by the resident population. To achieve this standard, the following public general use outdoor recreation site requirements should be met as indicated below:

Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Publicly Owned General Use Sites							
		Parks				Schools ^a			
		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^d	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^b		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^f	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^c	
				Urban ^e	Rural			Urban ^e	Rural
I ^g Regional	250 or more	5.3	Camp sites, swimming beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball diamond, passive activity area ^h	10.0	10.0	--	--	--	--
II ⁱ Multicomunity	100-249	2.6	Camp sites, swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, passive activity area ^h	4.0 ^j	10.0 ^j	--	--	--	--
III ^k Community	25-99	2.2	Swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, tennis court, passive activity area ^h	2.0 ^l	--	0.9	Playfield, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court	0.5-1.0 ^m	--
IV ⁿ	Less than 25	1.7	Wading pool, picnic areas, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, tennis court, playground, basketball goal, ice-skating rink, passive activity area ^h	0.5-1.0 ^o	--	1.6	Playfield, playground, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court, basketball goal	0.5-1.0 ^m	--

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

Effective satisfaction of recreation demands within the Region cannot be accomplished solely by providing public general use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational pursuits such as hiking, biking, pleasure driving, and ski touring are best provided for through a system of recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well designed system of recreation corridors offered as an integral part of linear open space lands also can 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, in addition, satisfy the human 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 assume their proper place as form determinants for both existing and future land use patterns.

STANDARDS

The public sector should provide sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the resident demand for extensive trail-oriented recreation activities. To fulfill these requirements the following recreation-related open space standards should be met:

1. A minimum of 0.16 linear mile of recreation related open space consisting of linear recreation corridors^P should be provided for each 1,000 persons 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-oriented recreation corridors should maximize use of:
 - a. Primary environmental corridors as locations for extensive trail-oriented recreation activities.
 - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
 - c. Existing recreation trail-type facilities within the Region.

OBJECTIVE NO. 2

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including basketball, baseball, ice-skating, playfield and playground activities, softball, pool swimming, and tennis provides an individual with both the opportunity for physical exercise and an opportunity to test and expand his physical capability. Such activities also provide an outlet for mental tension and anxiety as well as a diversion from other human activities. Competition in the various intensive nonresource-related activities also provides an opportunity to share recreational experiences, participate in team play, and gain understanding of other human beings.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. To achieve this standard, the following per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as indicated below:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements ^a				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^f
Activity . . .	Facility	Owner	Facility Per 1,000 Urban Residents	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirement (acres per facility)	
Baseball . .	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.09 0.01 0.10 ^s	Types II, III, and IV general use site	2.8 acres per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ^t Concessions and bleachers [†] 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	Type IV general use site	0.07 acre per goal		--	0.07	0.5
Ice-Skating	Rink	Public Nonpublic Total	0.15 ^u -- 0.15	Type IV general use site	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	Type IV general use site	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	Type IV general use site	0.26 acre per playground minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37 acre	0.62 minimum	0.5
Softball . .	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.53 0.07 0.60	Types II, III, and IV general use site	1.70 acre per diamond	Parking (20 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ^t Buffer	0.18 acre per diamond -- 0.80 acre per diamond	2.68	1.0
Swimming	Pool	Public Nonpublic Total	0.015 ^v -- 0.015	Types II and III general use site	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	Types II, III, and IV general use site	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Night lighting ^t Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	1.0

OBJECTIVE NO. 3

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including camping, golf, picnicking, downhill skiing, and stream and lake swimming provides an opportunity for individuals to experience the exhilaration of recreational activity in natural surroundings as well as an opportunity for physical exercise. In addition, the family can participate as a unit in certain intensive resource-oriented activities such as camping, picnicking, and beach swimming.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. To meet this standard, the following per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as indicated below:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirement ^W				Design Standards						Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^X
Activity	Facility	Owner	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirements (acres per facility)	Resource Requirements	
Camping..	Camp site	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 1.47 1.82	Types I and II general use sites	0.33 acre per camp site	Rest rooms - showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands	-- -- 1.5 acres per camp site	1.83	Ungrazed wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	25.0
Golf.....	Regulation 18 hole course	Public Nonpublic Total	0.013 0.027 0.040	Types I and II general use sites	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, maintenance Practice area Woodland-water areas Buffer acres	8.0 acres per course 5.0 acres per course 35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course	185.0	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	10.0
Picnicking..	Tables	Public Nonpublic Total	6.35 ^Y 2.39 8.74	Types I, II, III, and IV general use sites	0.07 acre per table minimum	Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow	0.02 acre per table (1.5 spaces per table) -- 0.02 acre per table	0.11	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	10.0
Skiing....	Developed Slope (acres)	Public Nonpublic Total	0.010 0.090 0.100	Types I, II and III general use sites	1.0 acre per acre of developed slope	Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.13 acre minimum 0.25 acre per acre of slope 0.40 tow per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope	2.1	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	25.0
Swimming..	Beach (linear feet)	Public Nonpublic Total	Major Inland Lakes Lake Michigan 6 12 18 16 -- 16	Types I, II, and III general use sites	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking Bathhouse-concessions Buffer area	0.2 acre per acre of beach 0.10 acre minimum 10 square feet per linear foot	-- ^Z	Natural beach Good water quality	10.0

OBJECTIVE NO. 4

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, pleasure driving, ski touring, and snowmobiling provides opportunity for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. In addition, such activities can increase an individual's perception and intensify awareness of the surroundings, contribute to a better understanding of the environment, and provide a wider range of vision and comprehension of all forms of life both as this life may have existed in the past and as it exists in the present. Similar to intensive resource-oriented activity, the family as a unit also can participate in extensive land based recreation activities; such participation also serves to strengthen social relationships within the family. For activities like bicycling, hiking, and nature study, participation provides an opportunity to educate younger members of the family in the importance of environmental issues which may become of greater concern as they approach adulthood.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the linear resource-oriented recreation corridors identified in Objective 1. To meet this standard, the following per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as indicated below:

Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements ^{aa}			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	-- ^{bb}	Scenic roadways	--	Route markers	--	--
	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	1.45	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 Type I general use site	1.21	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Nature Study	Center	1 per county	Types I, II, and III general use sites		Interpretive center building Parking	--	Diversity of natural features including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I, II, and III general use sites	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
Pleasure Driving	Route	-- ^{cc}	Scenic roadways recreation corridor	--	Route markers	--	--
Ski Touring	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I and II general use sites	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 NO. 5

The provision of opportunities for participation by the resident population of the Region in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan, consistent with safe and enjoyable lake use and maintenance of good water quality.

PRINCIPLE

The major inland lakes and rivers of the Region and Lake Michigan accommodate participation in extensive 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 a particularly attractive natural setting. Participation in extensive water-based recreation activities requires access to the major inland lakes and rivers and Lake Michigan and such access should be available to the general public.

STANDARDS

1. The maximum number of public access points consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based recreation activities should be provided on the major inland lakes throughout the Region. To meet this standard the following guidelines for access points available for use by the general public on various sized major inland lakes should be met as indicated below:

Size of Major Lake (acres)	Minimum Number of Access Points--Public and Private	Optimum Number of Parking Spaces
50 - 199	1	$\frac{A}{16.6} - \frac{D^{dd}}{10}$ Minimum: ^{ee} 6
200 or more	Minimum of 1 or 1 per 1,000 acres of usable surface ^{ff}	$\frac{A}{15.9} - \frac{D^{gg}}{10}$ Minimum: ^{ee} 12

2. The proper quantity of public access points consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in the various extensive water-based recreation activities should be provided on major rivers throughout the Region. To meet this standard the maximum interval between access points on canoeable rivers^{hh} should be 10 miles.

3. A sufficient number of boat launch ramps consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided along the Lake Michigan shoreline within harbors-of-refuge. To meet this standard the following guidelines for the provision of launch ramps should be met:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements (ramps per 1,000 residents)	Design Standards				Maximum Distance Between Harbors of Refuge
	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Area Requirements	Suggested Support Facilities, Services and Backup Lands	Support Facility Area Requirements	
0.025	Types I, II, and III general use sites	0.015 acre per ramp	Rest rooms Parking (40 car and trailer spaces per ramp)	-- 0.64 acre per ramp minimum	15 miles

4. A sufficient number of boat slips consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided at marinas within harbors-of-refuge along the Lake Michigan shoreline. To meet this standard the following guidelines for the provision of boat slips should be met:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements (boat slips per 1,000 residents)	Design Standards			Support Facility Area Requirements
	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Area Requirements	Suggested Support Facilities, Services, and Backup Lands	
1.3	Types I, II, and III general use sites	--	Fuel, concessions, rest rooms Parking Storage and maintenance	-- 0.01 acre per boat slip 0.01 acre per boat slip

OBJECTIVE NO. 6

The preservation of 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 and environmental quality of the Region.

PRINCIPLE

Ecological balance and natural beauty within the Region are primary determinants of the ability to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain the social and economic well being of the Region. Preservation of the most significant aspects of the natural resource base, that is, primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands, contributes to the maintenance of ecological balance, natural beauty, and economic well being of the Region.

A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

PRINCIPLE

The primary environmental corridors are a composite of the best individual elements of the natural resource base including surface water, streams, and rivers and their associated floodlands and shorelands; woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat; areas of groundwater discharge and recharge; organic soils, rugged terrain, and high relief topography; and significant geological formations and physiographic features. By protecting these elements of the natural resource base, flood damage can be reduced, soil erosion abated, water supplies protected, air cleansed, wildlife population enhanced, and continued opportunities provided for scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits.

STANDARDS

All remaining nonurban lands within the designated primary environmental corridors in the Region should be preserved in their natural state.

B. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

PRINCIPLE

Prime agricultural lands constitute the most productive farm lands in the Region and, in addition to providing food and fibre, contribute significantly to maintaining the ecological balance between plants and animals; provide locations close to urban centers for the production of certain food commodities which may require nearby population concentrations for an efficient production-distribution relationship; provide open spaces which give form and structure to urban development; and serve to maintain the natural beauty and unique cultural heritage of southeastern Wisconsin.

STANDARDS

1. All prime agricultural lands should be preserved.
2. All agricultural lands should be preserved that surround adjacent high-value scientific, educational, or recreational sites and are covered by soils rated in the regional detailed operational soil survey as having very slight, slight, or moderate limitations for agricultural use.

OBJECTIVE NO. 7

The efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

PRINCIPLE

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

The sum total of all expenditures required to meet park demands and open space needs should be minimized.

- ^a In urban areas the facilities commonly located in Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation areas often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participation in intensive nonresource-oriented activities.
- ^b The identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in the determination of park requirements and to assure that each resident of the Region has ready access to the variety of outdoor recreation facilities commonly located in parks.
- ^c The identification of a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in the determination of outdoor recreation facilities requirements and to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.
- ^d For Type I and Type II parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-oriented 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 Type III and Type IV sites, 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.
- ^e Urban areas are defined as areas containing a closely spaced network of minor streets which 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 persons. Such areas usually are incorporated and are served by sanitary sewerage systems. These areas have been further classified into the following densities: low-density urban areas or areas with 0.70 to 2.29 dwelling units per net residential acre, medium-density urban areas or areas with 2.30 to 6.99 dwelling units per net residential acre, and high-density urban areas or areas with 7.00 to 17.99 dwelling units per net residential acre.
- ^f 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.
- ^g Type I sites are defined as large outdoor recreation sites having a multicounty service area. Such sites rely heavily for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities. Type I parks provide opportunities for participation in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation pursuits. There were no publicly owned nonschool Type I parks acquired and developed for outdoor recreation use in the Village of Darien in 1978. Figure A-1 provides an example of a Type I park.
- ^h A passive activity area is defined as an area within an outdoor recreation site which provides an opportunity for such less athletic recreational pursuits as pleasure walking, rest and relaxation, and informal picnicking. Such areas generally are located in all parks or in urban open space sites, and usually consist of a landscaped area with mowed lawn, shade trees, and benches.
- ⁱ Type II sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a countywide or multi-community service area. Like Type I sites, such sites rely for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities. Type II parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreation facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity. There were no existing publicly owned nonschool Type II parks in the Village of Darien in 1978. Figure A-2 provides an example of a Type II park.
- ^j In general, each resident of the Region should reside within 10 miles of a Type I or Type II park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas having a population of 40,000 or greater, each urban resident should reside within four miles of a Type I or Type II park.
- ^k Type III sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a multineighborhood service area. Such sites rely more on the development characteristics of the area to be served than on natural resource amenities for location. There were no publicly owned nonschool Type III parks in the Village of Darien in 1978. However, a 26-acre park owned by Walworth County is located immediately east of the village. Figure A-3 provides an example of a Type III park.
- ^l In urban areas the need for a Type III site is met by the presence of a Type II or Type I site. Thus, within urban areas having a population of 7,500 or greater, each urban resident should be within two miles of a Type III, II, or I park site.
- ^m The typical service radius of school outdoor recreation facilities is governed by individual facilities within the school site and by population densities in the vicinity of the site. In high-density urban areas each urban resident should reside within 0.5 mile of the facilities commonly located in a Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation area; in medium-density urban areas each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of facilities commonly located in a Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation area; and in low-density urban areas each urban resident should reside within one mile of the facilities commonly located in a Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation area.
- ⁿ Type IV sites are defined as small sites which have a neighborhood as the service area. Such sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally provided in urban areas. In the Village of Darien in 1978 there was one six-acre publicly owned Type IV school site with outdoor recreation facilities. Recreation lands should most desirably 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 population. Using the Type IV park standard of 1.7 acres per thousand residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per thousand residents, a total of 3.3 acres per thousand residents, or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical medium-density neighborhood, would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide for recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area and any additional natural areas which may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated storm water retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodland areas. Figure A-4 provides a design for typical Type IV combined park-school sites.

- ^o The maximum service radius of Type IV parks is governed primarily by the population densities in the vicinity of the park. In high-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a Type IV park; in medium-density urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a Type IV park; and in low-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within one mile of a Type IV park. It should be noted that the requirement for a Type IV park also is met by a Type I, II, or III park within 0.5-1.0 mile service radii in high-, medium-, and low-density urban areas, respectively. Further, it should be noted that in the application of the service radius criterion for Type IV sites, only multiuse parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius requirement.
- ^p A recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land which is generally located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historical interest and which provides opportunities for participation in trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities especially through the provision of trails designated for such activities as biking, hiking, horse-back riding, nature study, and ski touring. In the Region in 1973 only Milwaukee County, with an extensive parkway system, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, with the Kettle Moraine State Forest—Southern Unit, possessed the continuous linear lands required to develop such a recreation corridor.
- ^q Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the Region.
- ^r For each facility for intensive nonresource-oriented activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^s Each urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one public swimming pool or beach.
- ^t Support facilities such as night lighting, concessions, and bleachers generally should not be provided in Type IV sites. These sites typically do not contain sufficient acreage to allow adequate buffer between such support facilities and surrounding neighborhood residences.
- ^u Each urban area should have at least one ice-skating rink.
- ^v Each urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.
- ^w 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.
- ^x Participants in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activity travel relatively long distances from their home. The approximate service radius indicates the normal maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from his place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^y The allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per thousand residents to publicly owned general use sites is as follows: 3.80 tables per thousand residents of the Region to be located in Type I and Type II parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking needs of the Region and 2.55 tables per thousand residents of urban areas in the Region to be located in Type III and Type IV parks to meet local picnicking needs in urban areas of the Region.
- ^z 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.
- ^{aa} Both urban and rural residents of the Region participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails for extensive land-based activities apply to the total resident population of the Region.
- ^{bb} Bike routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is provided.
- ^{cc} Pleasure 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.
- ^{dd} The survey of boat owners conducted under the regional park study indicated that for lakes of 50-199 acres, the typical mix of fast boating activities is as follows: water skiing—49 percent; motorboating—35 percent; and sailing—16 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation in these activities is as follows: water skiing—20 acres; motorboating—15

acres; and sailing-10 acres. Assuming the current mix of boating activities in conjunction with the foregoing area requirements, it is found that 16.6 acres of "usable" surface water are required per boat on lakes of 50-199 acres. The number of fast boats which can be accommodated on a given lake of this size range is the usable surface area of that lake expressed in acres (A) divided by 16.6. The optimum number of parking spaces for a given lake is the number of fast boats which the lake can accommodate reduced by the number of fast boats in use at any one time by owners of property with lake frontage. The latter figure is estimated as 10 percent of the number of dwelling units (D) on the lake.

^{ee} The minimum number of parking spaces relates only to parking to accommodate slow boating activities such as canoeing and fishing and is applicable only in the event that the application of the standard indicated a need for less than six parking spaces for fast boating activities. No launch ramp facilities would be provided for slow boating activities.

^{ff} Usable surface water is defined as that area of a lake which can be safely utilized for motorboating, sailing, and water skiing. This area includes all surface water which is a minimum distance of 200 feet from all shorelines and which is free of submerged or surface obstacles and at least five feet in depth.

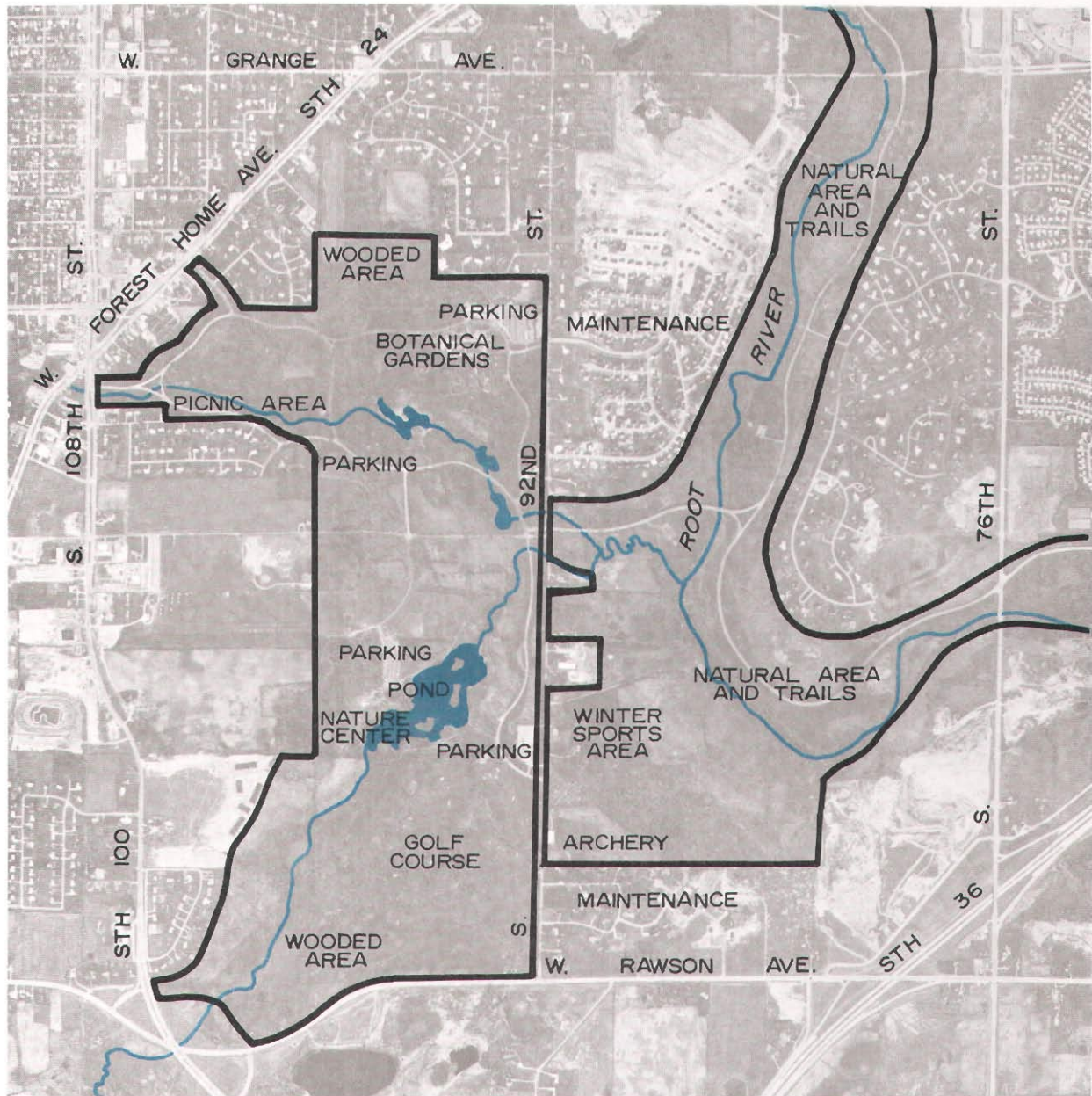
^{gg} The survey of boat owners conducted under the regional park study indicated that, for lakes of 200 acres or more, the typical mix of fast boating activities is as follows: water skiing-43 percent; motorboating-33 percent; and sailing-24 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation in these activities is as follows: water skiing-20 acres; motorboating-15 acres; and sailing-10 acres. Assuming the current mix of boating activities in conjunction with the foregoing area requirements, it is found that 15.9 acres of "usable" surface water are required per boat on lakes of 200 acres or more. The number of fast boats which can be accommodated on a given lake of this size range is the usable surface area of that lake expressed in acres (A) divided by 15.9. The optimum number of parking spaces for a given lake is the number of fast boats which the lake can accommodate reduced by the number of fast boats in use at any one time by owners of property with lake frontage. The latter figure is estimated as 10 percent of the number of dwelling units (D) on the lake.

^{hh} Canoeable rivers are defined as those rivers which have a minimum width of 50 feet over a distance of at least 10 miles.

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-1

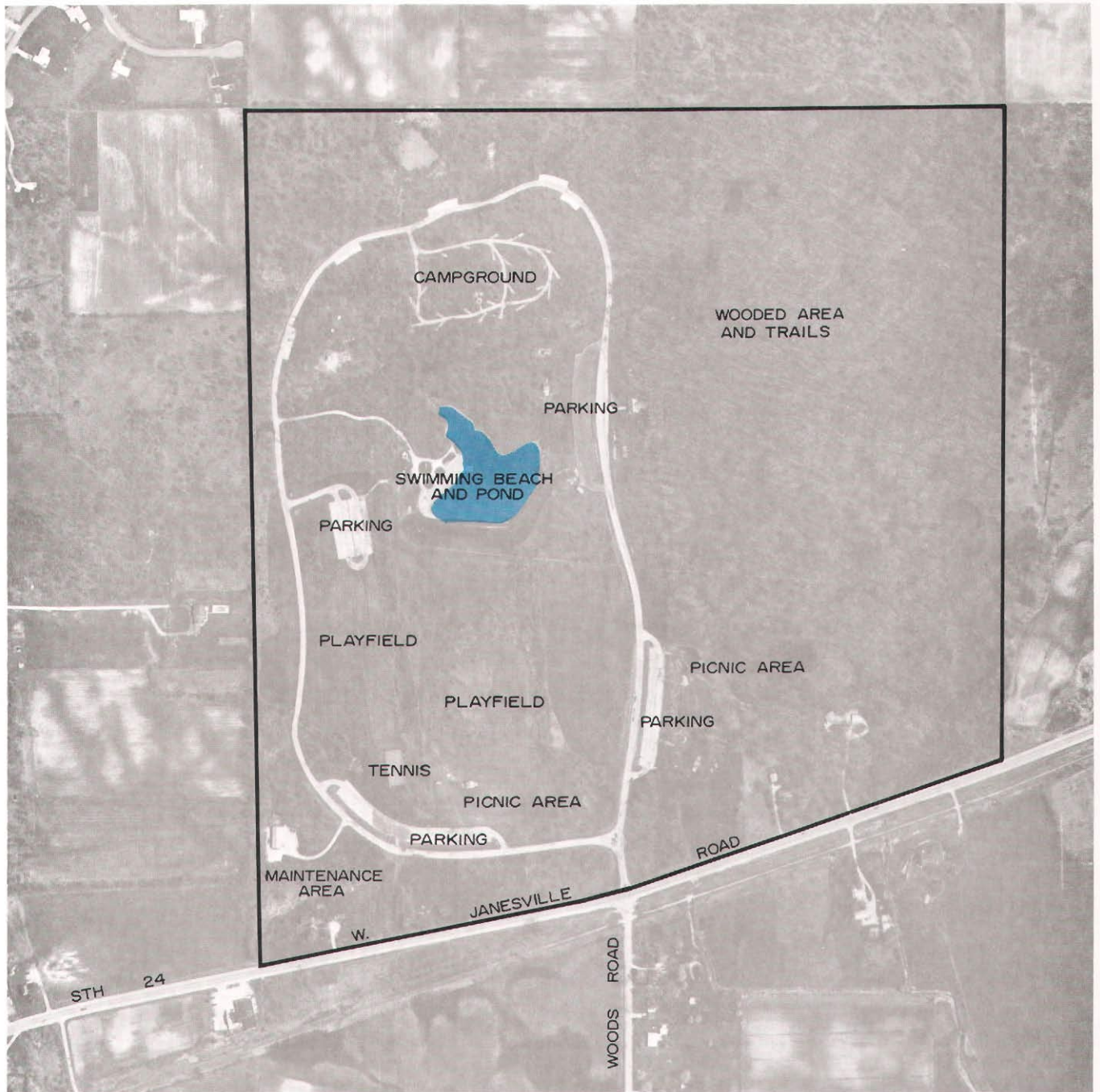
SAMPLE TYPE I PARK, WHITNALL PARK, MILWAUKEE COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-2

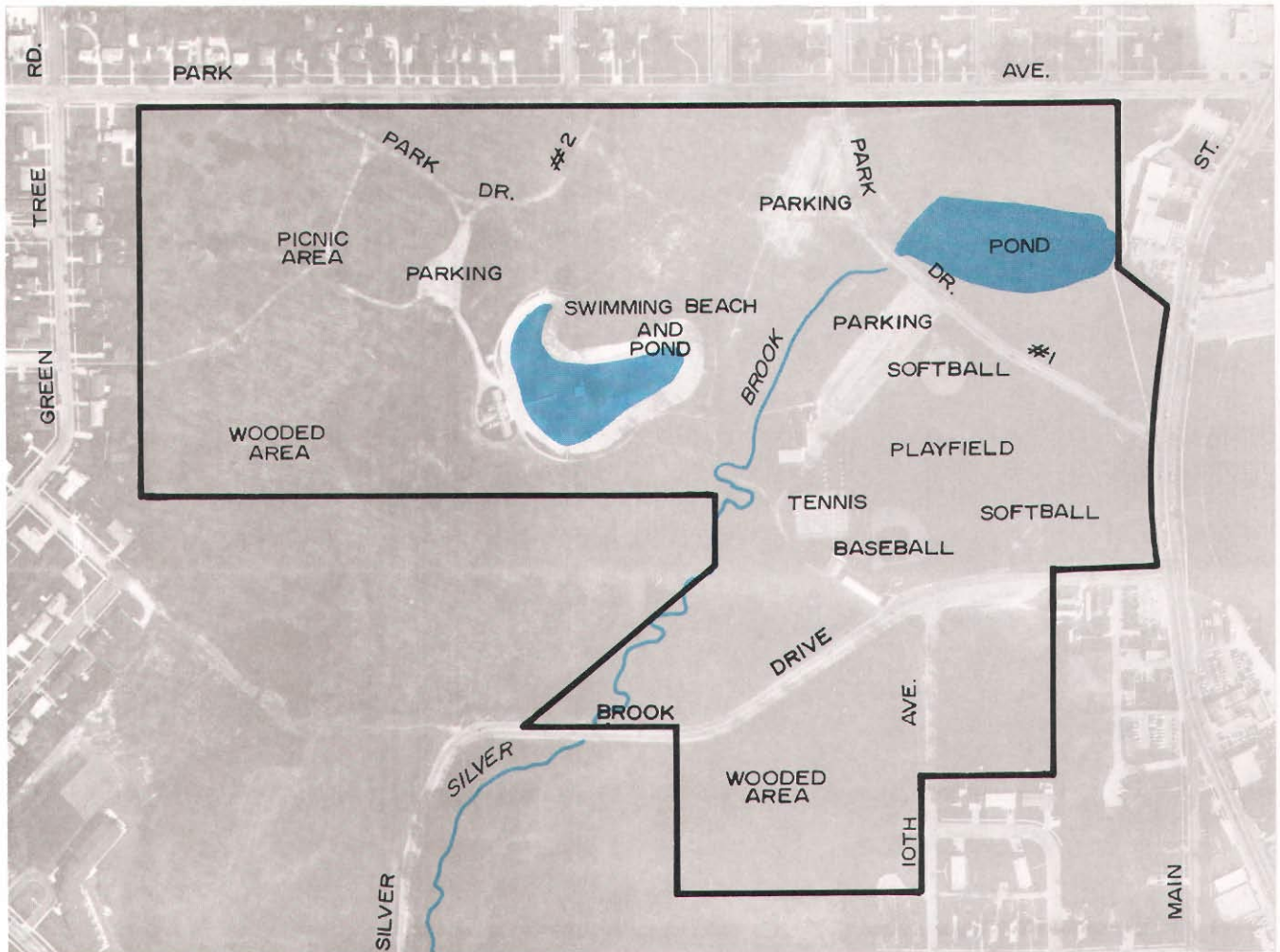
SAMPLE TYPE II PARK, MUSKEGO PARK, WAUKESHA COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-3

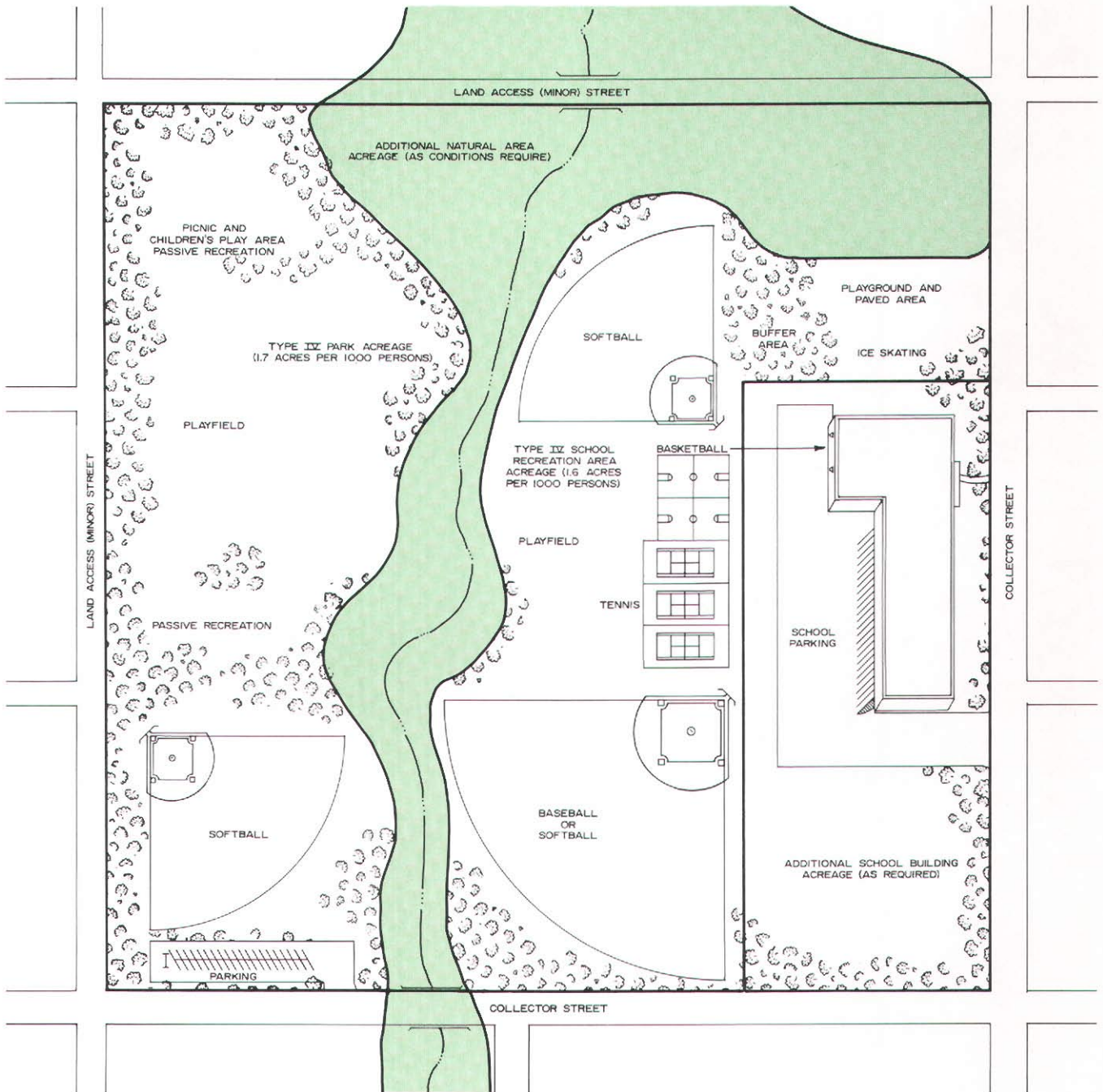
SAMPLE TYPE III PARK, REGNER PARK, WEST BEND, WASHINGTON COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-4

TYPICAL TYPE IV NEIGHBORHOOD PARK AND SCHOOL RECREATION AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

A. Assumptions:

- 1) Neighborhood Density—Medium (2.30 to 6.99 dwelling units per net residential acre)
- 2) Population—6,500
- 3) Area—One Square Mile

B. Outdoor Recreation Site Requirements:

Site Type	Minimum Standard Acreage Requirement	Total Acreage Required
Park	1.7 per 1,000	11.05
School	1.6 per 1,000	10.40
Park and School Combined	3.3 per 1,000	21.45

C. Outdoor Recreation Facility Requirements.

Facility	Minimum Standard Public Facility Requirement	Number of Facilities Required	Total Acreage Required
Baseball Diamond	0.09 per 1,000	0.59 = 1 ^b	4.5
Basketball Goad	0.91 per 1,000	5.9 = 6	0.42
Ice-Skating Rink	0.15 per 1,000	0.98 = 1	0.35 Minimum
Playfield	0.39 per 1,000	2.5 = 3	4.95 Minimum
Playground	0.35 per 1,000	2.3 = 2	1.24 Minimum
Softball Diamond	0.53 per 1,000	3.4 = 2 ^b	5.36
Tennis Court	0.50 per 1,000	3.3 = 3	0.96
		Subtotal	17.78 Minimum
Passive Recreation Area	(+10 percent)		1.8
Other Recreation Area	(+ 10 percent)		1.8
Total			21.38 Minimum

In addition, facilities for picnicking should be provided in Type IV parks.

D. Additional Acreage Requirements:

- 1) School Building—The acreage requirement for the school building should be considered an addition to the Type IV park-school acreage standard.
- 2) —In the typical Type IV site shown on page 44, the area for this use is approximately acres.

Natural areas—Natural areas may be incorporated into the design of Type IV sites. However, acreages for areas with steep slopes, poor soils, floodwater storage, and drainage-ways, should be considered as additions to the Type IV park-school acreage standard.

—In the typical Type IV site shown on page 44, the area for this use is approximately seven acres.

^b Though the provision of a baseball diamond is not strictly required through application of the standards, one baseball diamond replaced a softball diamond in the typical Type IV site shown on page 44.

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Appendix B

A GENERAL SITE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE-OWNED LAND PROPOSED FOR PARK DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF DARIEN

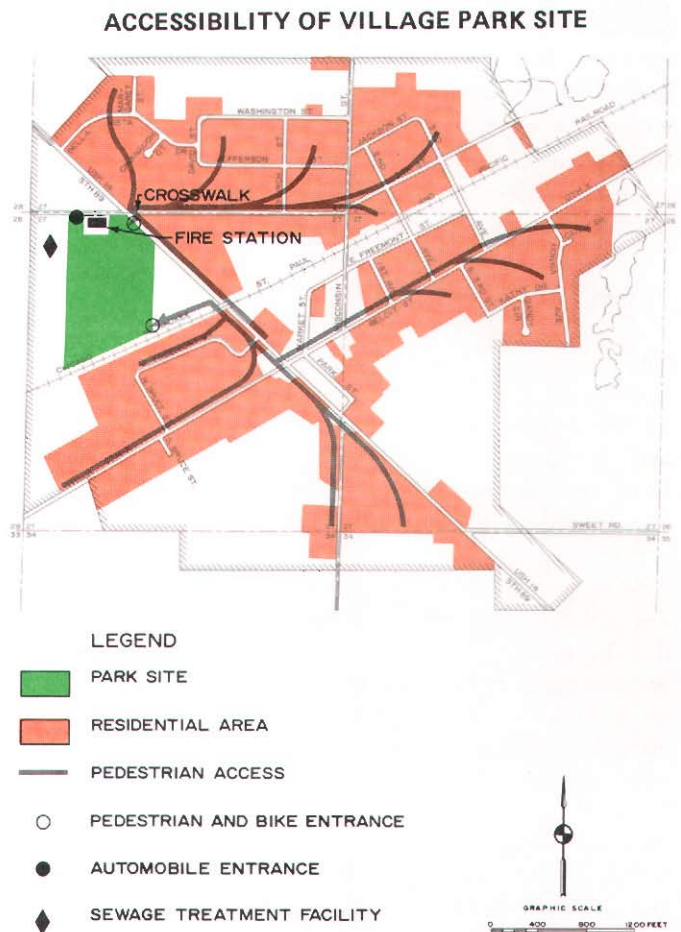
Under the park and open space plan for the Village of Darien, it is recommended that the 18-acre parcel of village-owned land in the western portion of the Village be developed for park and outdoor recreation use. Under this proposal, a community recreation building, softball diamonds, playfields, picnic areas, and related support facilities, such as parking and rest room facilities, would be provided at this site. The precise location, size, and design of these facilities should be determined ultimately through the preparation of a detailed site development plan. In order to help initiate and guide the development of such a plan and to present relevant park design data obtained during the course of the community wide park and open space planning program, a general development plan for the 18-acre Village of Darien park is set forth herein.

Important considerations in the development of the general site plan for the proposed park include the accessibility of the park site to the residents of the Village of Darien, the provision of a storm water retention pond and its influence on the location of proposed recreation facilities within the site, and the spatial relationship of the proposed outdoor recreation and attendant support facilities within the site.

PARK ACCESSIBILITY

As previously noted in this report, the Village of Darien is located at the intersection of USH 14 and CTH X. In addition, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad right-of-way bisects the Village. These transportation right-of-ways have the effect of dividing the Village into sections, interfering to some extent with safe, easy pedestrian access to the existing 18-acre park site located in the western portion of the Village. In order to facilitate safe pedestrian access to the park from the northern portion of the Village, a crosswalk at the intersection of Madison Street and USH 14 and a pedestrian entrance to the park at this point should be provided (see Figure B-1). Safe pedestrian access to the park from the southern portion of the Village can be facilitated through the provision of a pedestrian entrance to the park in the southeastern corner of the site adjacent to the railroad right-of-way. In order to enhance the usefulness of this southeastern pedestrian entrance, a walkway on the western side of USH 14 south of the railroad right-of-way should also be provided. Pedestrian access from the east and northeast across USH 14 and from the south across the railroad right-of-way should be discouraged through the provision of a barrier in the form of a fence and appropriate buffer plantings. Finally, in order to provide safe automobile access to the park, the automobile entrance to the proposed park parking area should be located in the extreme northwestern corner of the park, west of the existing fire station.

Figure B-1



Source: SEWRPC.

STORM WATER RETENTION POND

The provision of a storm water retention pond in the southern portion of the 18-acre park site is a major factor influencing the arrangement of the proposed park facilities. Under a proposal by the firm of Jensen and Johnson of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, an engineering consultant to the Village of Darien, storm water runoff from the northern portion of the Village of Darien would be directed to the 18-acre site. Through the creation of a retention pond, which would occupy about one-third of the total site area in the southern portion of the site, storm water would be collected on the park site and stored until it could be drained slowly through the western portion of the Village to discharge to agricultural lands west of the Village. It is envisioned that this storm water retention pond would contain water only during and immediately after severe rain storms or heavy spring runoff, and the basin would be dry and available for outdoor recreation use during most of the year. The creation of such a basin provides the opportunity to create an area of topographical interest on the predominantly level site. Since the creation of the water retention pond requires excavation, material excavated for the water retention pond could be used to create an elevated site for the proposed community center and parking facilities (see Figure B-2). These facilities could be located in the northwestern portion of the site, and such elevation would provide a separation between the proposed recreation facilities and the parking lot. At the same time the proposed community center would overlook the recreation facilities in the park. In addition, the proposed grade separation would provide a visual barrier between the existing sewage treatment facility located to the west of the park and the outdoor recreation facilities within the park. Depending upon the quantity of material excavated for the creation of the storm water retention pond, an area in the northeastern portion of the park could also be elevated (see Figure B-2). It should be noted that it is important to determine the precise location, extent, and volume of the storm water retention pond in the preliminary stages of the design of the detailed park development plan so that the amount of fill available for the provision of an elevated site for the community building and parking lot can be determined. It should also be noted that, while the storm water retention pond places certain constraints on the amount and types of recreation facilities that can be provided in the park, the storm water retention pond will enhance the overall quality of the park site by providing the opportunity to vary the topography of the park site and create interesting land forms and views to and from the proposed park facilities. Further, it serves to define the areas which should be utilized for the development of more intensive use facilities, such as the softball diamond and community building in the northern portion of the park site, while leaving the remaining eastern and southern portions of the site open to picnicking and other more passive forms of outdoor recreation.

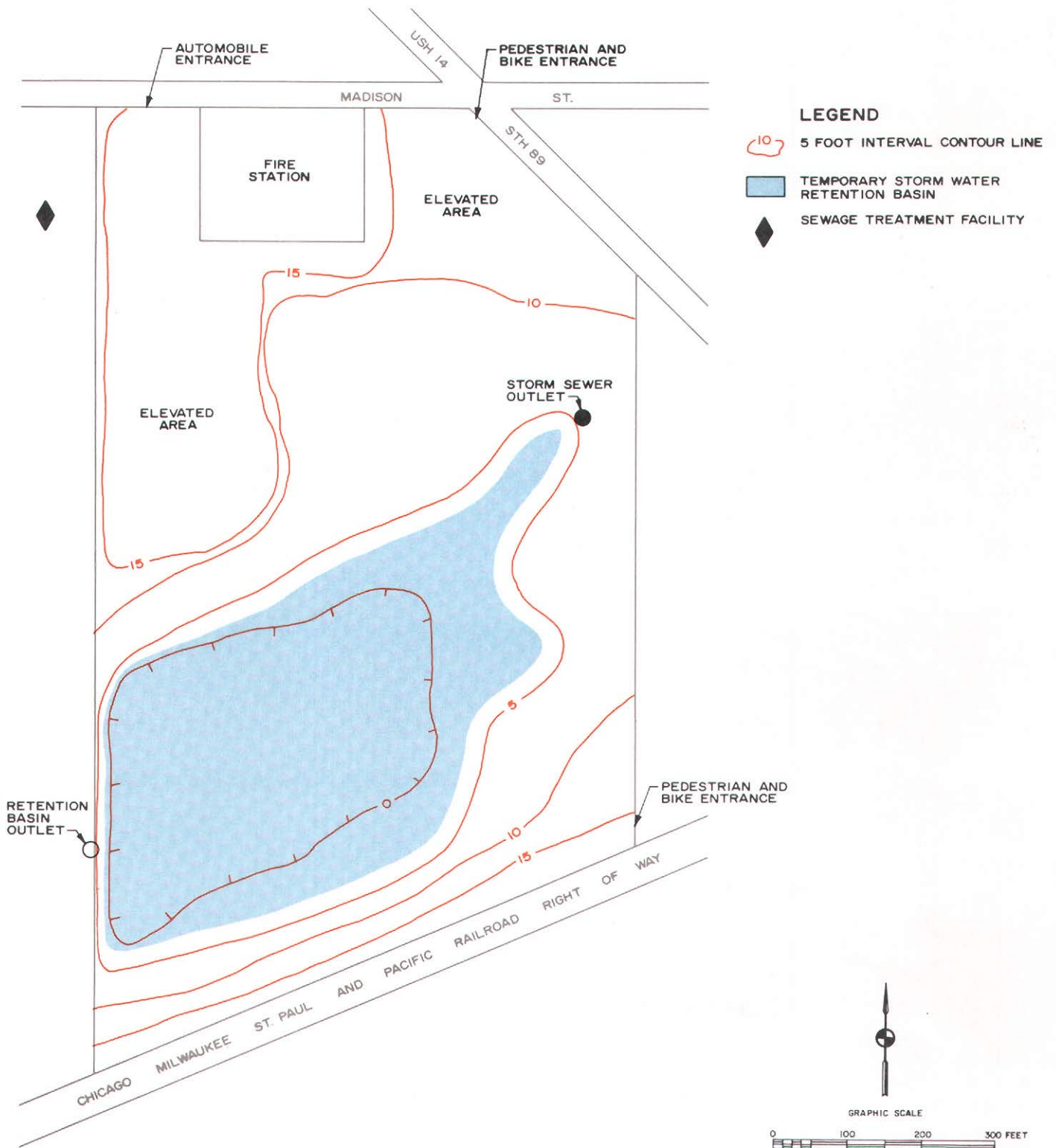
PROPOSED PARK FACILITIES

The location of each proposed outdoor recreation facility within the site is dependent upon careful consideration of many factors, including the land use pattern in the immediate vicinity of the park, the location of the proposed park entrances, the location of the proposed storm water retention basin, soil conditions, and the development of a suitable spatial relationship among the proposed outdoor recreation facilities. Park maintenance and service needs, utility locations, and the internal circulation system also must be considered. A general site plan which would accommodate the proposed facilities is presented in Figure B-3.

The suggested site plan is intended to achieve an appropriate arrangement of outdoor recreation facilities and related support facilities and is presented as a point of departure for the preparation of a detailed site development plan. As shown in Figure B-3, the community recreation building would be elevated in the west central portion of the park site. It would overlook the proposed softball diamond and ice-skating rink, as well as the other informal active and passive recreation areas of the park. The maintenance and service area for the park would be located west of the community center, with vehicle access provided from the automobile entrance of the park by means of a short service road. The parking area in the northwestern portion of the site would also be elevated and easily accessible from the Madison Street vehicle entrance. The main softball field would be located in the north-central portion of the site. Support facilities for the softball diamond could include bleachers and lighting. A second softball field and other playfield areas would be located in the southeastern portion of the site. This playfield area and the outfield portion of the

Figure B-2

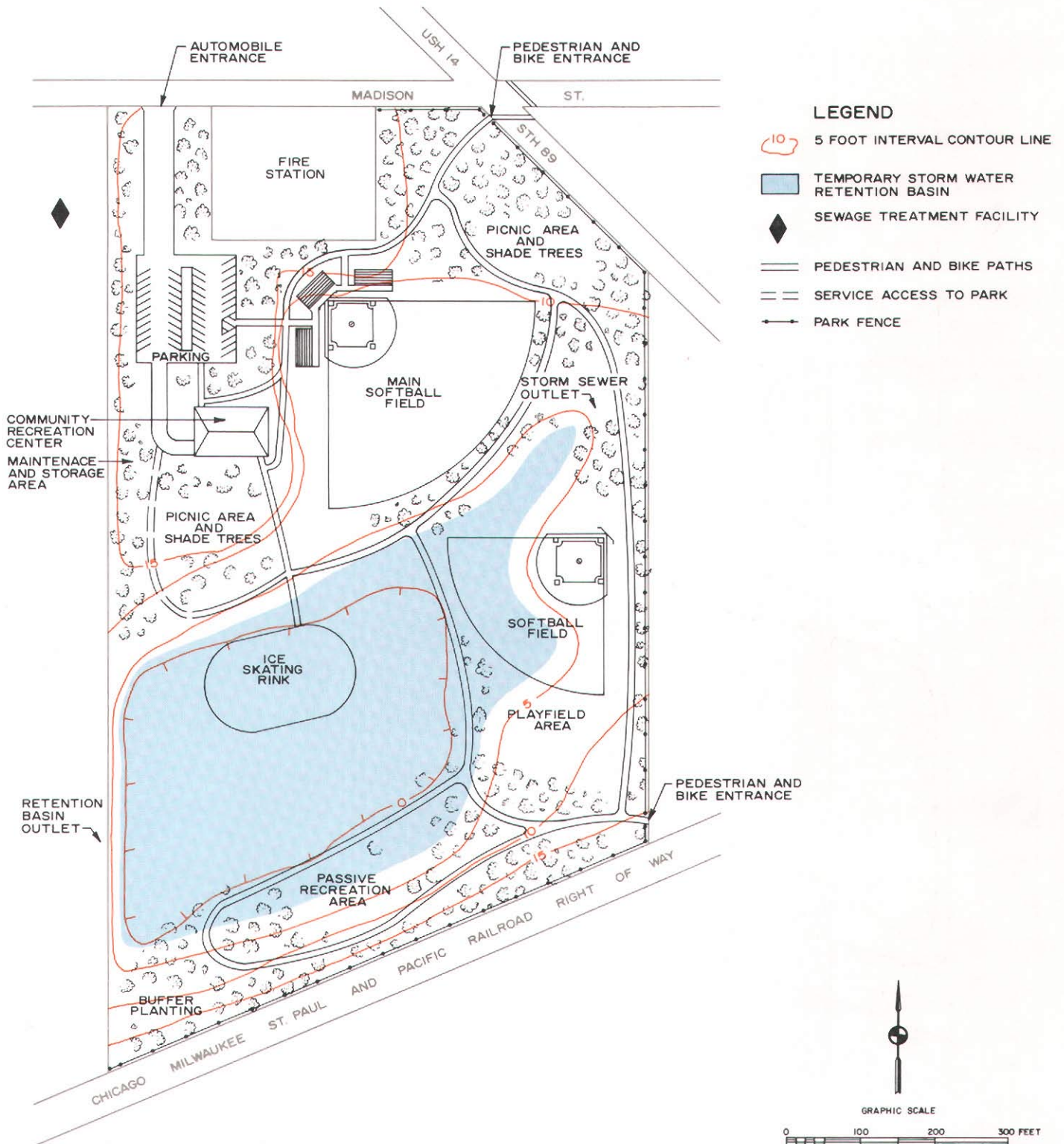
PROPOSED TOPOGRAPHY OF VILLAGE PARK SITE



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure B-3

GENERAL SITE PLAN FOR VILLAGE PARK SITE



Source: SEWRPC.

second softball diamond may be inundated during certain times of the year. Picnic areas would be located in the northeastern and western portions of the park. These picnic areas could be slightly elevated to overlook the softball diamond and playfield areas and yet be located near the rest rooms and community center building. The southern portion of the site would be utilized for passive outdoor recreation activities.

In order to provide proper buffer areas and areas of separation from the surrounding land uses, landscape plantings would be developed along the eastern and northeastern boundaries of the park, along the southern boundary of the park, and in the northwestern portion of the park separating the parking area, the maintenance area, and the fire station from the other park facilities. In addition, the proposed passive recreation area in the southern portion of the park would also be landscaped with appropriate trees and shrubs. Internal park circulation would be designed to connect by pedestrian walkways the community recreation building and rest room facilities with the intensively utilized areas of the park including the picnic areas, the softball fields, and the proposed ice-skating rink. In addition, a pedestrian walkway from each pedestrian entrance through the park to the community recreation building would be provided. Other informal walkways located in the passive recreation area in the southern portion of the park site and in the playfield area of the park site could also be provided. It should be noted that the maintenance and service area located west of the community center should have access to all areas within the park in order to provide a service vehicle for garbage pickup and other maintenance (see Figure B-3).