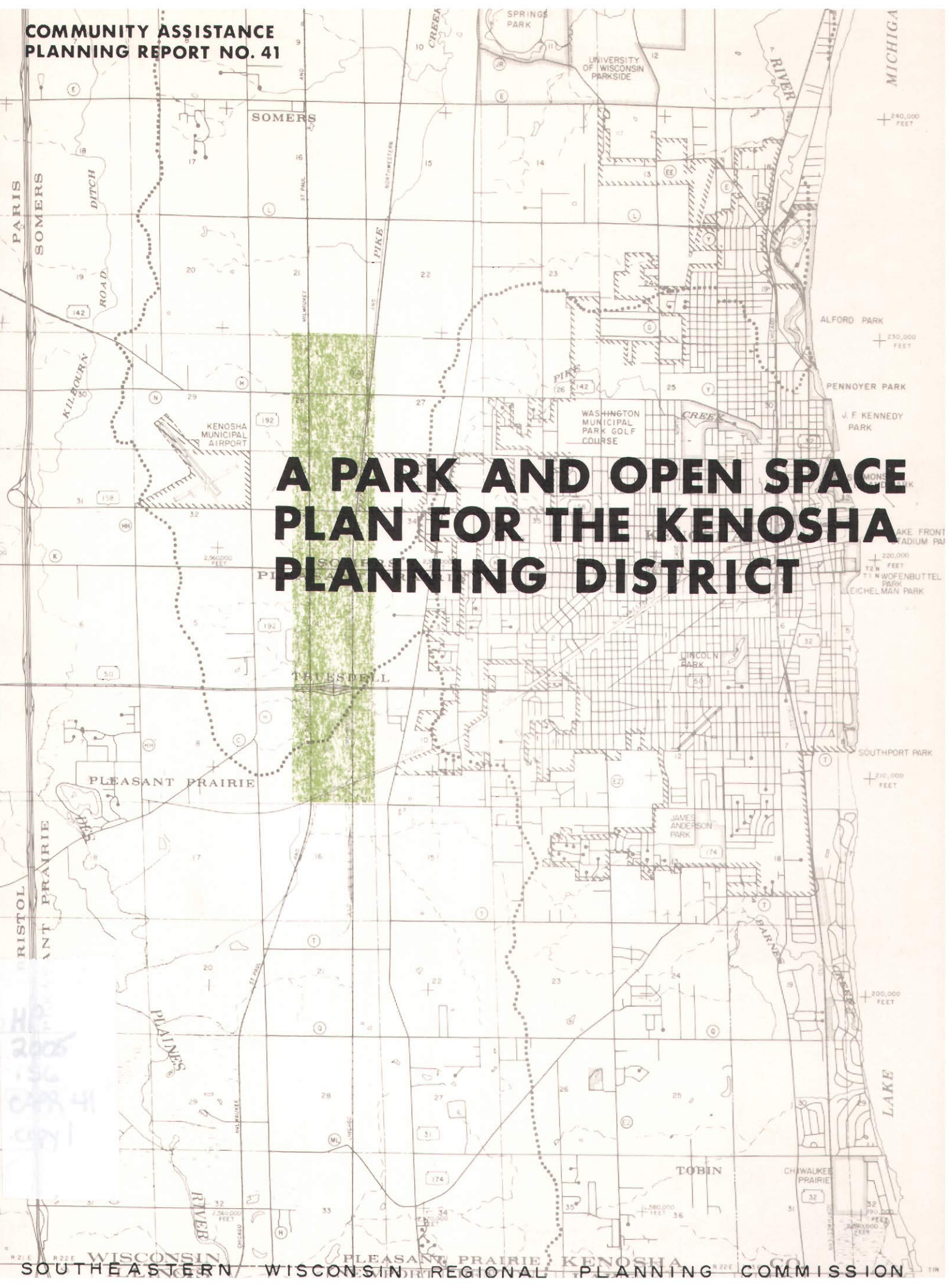


A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



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

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COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 41

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE
KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Prepared by the
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
P. O. Box 769
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916 N. East Avenue
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December 1980

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December 30, 1980

The Honorable John D. Bilotti
Mayor of the City of Kenosha
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625-52nd Street
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140

Mr. Richard J. Lindl
Chairman
Board of Supervisors
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Mr. C. Tom Wood
Chairman
Board of Supervisors
Town of Pleasant Prairie
9915-39th Avenue
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53142

Gentlemen:

On May 24, 1979, the City of Kenosha requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission assist the City in the preparation of a park and open space plan—a plan which would provide recommendations concerning the preservation, acquisition, and development of needed park and open space lands in the City. This request was consistent with the recommendation in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, that each local unit or agency of government in the Region refine and detail the recommended regional plan as it affects its area of jurisdiction and thereby integrate the regional and local park plans.

At about the same time that the Regional Planning Commission received the City of Kenosha request, the Town of Pleasant Prairie Park Commission and the Town of Somers Plan Commission also requested that the Regional Planning Commission prepare park and open space plans for their respective communities. Upon consultation with the Town of Pleasant Prairie Park Commission, the Town of Somers Plan Commission, and the City of Kenosha, it was decided that the requested local park and open space plans be prepared as a single plan for the Kenosha Planning District, which consists of all that part of Kenosha County lying east of IH 94 and which is comprised of the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. A park and open space plan designed to meet the park and open space needs of each community as well as of the Planning District as a whole was, thus, prepared under the direction of the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. This report describes that plan.

The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District sets forth agreed-upon park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives and supporting standards relevant to the needs and values of the citizens of the District; presents pertinent information on the supply of and need for park, outdoor recreation, and related open space lands within the District; makes recommendations as to how the park, outdoor recreation, and related open space needs can best be met; and identifies the roles which the City and Towns and other units and agencies of government, including the Kenosha County Park Commission and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, should play in meeting park and related open space needs in the District.

Implementation of the plan presented in this report would, over time, provide for an integrated system of parks and open spaces within the District—a system that would serve to preserve and enhance the natural resource base while providing adequate opportunities for a wide range of high-quality recreational experiences. The importance of this plan to the overall quality of life within the District cannot be overemphasized. The Kenosha Planning District is blessed with an abundance of high-quality natural resource amenities, including rivers and streams, attractive and environmentally important woodlands and wetlands, good wildlife habitat, and shoreline along Lake Michigan. Unfortunately, these resource amenities have all too often been taken for granted or, worse, abused and destroyed. These natural resource amenities are as irreplaceable as they are invaluable and, once lost, will be lost forever. Action taken now not only will preserve these natural resources and, therefore, the natural beauty, cultural heritage, and overall quality of life within the District for all time, but also will facilitate the provision of a park and open space system that will provide the residents of the District with the opportunity to participate in a wide variety of wholesome outdoor recreation activities close to home.

The Regional Planning Commission is pleased to have been able to be of assistance to the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers in this matter. The Commission stands ready, upon request, to assist the City and Towns in presenting the information and recommendations contained in this report to the public and to elected officials for review and evaluation.

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 wide variety 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. 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 somewhat narrower framework as including only those types of user-oriented 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 active outdoor recreation activities, such as baseball, swimming, tennis, and golf, and for passive outdoor recreation activities, such as walking, picnicking, and relaxing. Currently, such factors as increased leisure time and the diffusion of urban residential development into otherwise rural areas 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. This type of area provides 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 increasing the need for protection and enhancement of the natural resource base. Accordingly, the primary purpose of this plan is to secure the outdoor recreation areas and facilities necessary to provide adequate opportunities for a variety of outdoor leisure-time activities for present and future residents of the Kenosha Planning District, while at the same time assuring the wise use and protection of the natural resource base.

Park, recreation, and related open space planning requires careful consideration of a number of concerns in addition to outdoor recreation per se, including noise, air, and water pollution abatement; natural resource conservation; and the general enhancement of the overall quality of the environment. The provision of park, recreation, and related open space lands affects and is affected by these concerns. In addition to providing land and facilities for outdoor recreation, parks and open space lands provide a means of satisfying the 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, recreation, and related open space lands also have a profound effect on the 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 of 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.

Because of the importance of both outdoor recreation sites and areas for natural resource protection, park and open space acquisition, development, and

use are issues of increasing 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, on December 1, 1977, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission adopted Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, which sets forth park and open space objectives together with a plan intended to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of lands needed for outdoor recreation as well as for the protection of the natural resource base of the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region 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 in the Region refine the recommended regional plan as it affects its area of jurisdiction and integrate the regional plan into any existing local park and open space plan. 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 and regional plans, the City of Kenosha Park Commission requested that the Commission prepare a park and open space plan for the City of Kenosha. At about the time of this request, the City of Kenosha Plan Commission initiated a review and revision of the comprehensive plan for the Kenosha Planning District as prepared in 1967, and set forth in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 10, A Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Planning District. The District consists of that part of Kenosha County east of IH 94, comprised of the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. The City of Kenosha Plan Commission requested the assistance of the Regional Planning Commission in this plan review and revision. At about the same time that the Commission received the City of Kenosha Park and Plan Commission requests, the Town of Pleasant Prairie Park Commission and the Town of Somers Plan Commission also requested that the Regional Planning Commission prepare park and open space plans for their respective communities. In order that the city park and open space plan be consistent with the revised

comprehensive District plan, it was decided, upon consultation with the Town of Pleasant Prairie Park Commission and the Town of Somers Plan Commission, that the requested local park and open space plan be expanded to encompass the District and would, thus, serve as the basis for the park and open space recommendations to be contained in the comprehensive plan for the District. It was further agreed among the Regional Planning Commission, the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers that a technical and intergovernmental coordinating and advisory committee comprised of representatives of each of the three municipalities concerned and the Regional Planning Commission would be created to oversee the necessary planning work.

It was intended that, upon completion of the park and open space plan for the District, each of the three municipalities in the District—the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers—would be eligible to apply for and receive state and federal funds to assist in the acquisition and development of park and open space sites upon adoption of the park and open space plan by their respective governing bodies.

The findings and recommendations of the park and open space planning effort are set forth in this report. Chapter II of this report presents a general description of the Planning District, including its demographic and economic base, land use base, and natural resource base, and a description of existing park and open space sites and facilities within communities comprising the District. Chapter III presents the park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives, principles, and supporting standards which serve as a basis for the development of the park and open space plan for the District. Chapter IV presents a discussion of park and open space needs for communities comprising the District. Chapter V presents the recommended park and open space plan for communities comprising the District and identifies the actions required to implement the recommended plan. Chapter VI, the final chapter, presents a summary of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District.

Chapter II

A DESCRIPTION OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the Kenosha Planning District park and open space planning program is the preparation of a plan to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of lands for park, outdoor recreation, and related open space purposes as needed to satisfy the recreation demands of the resident population of the District and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. It is also intended that, through the adoption of this plan, the municipalities within the District—the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers—will meet planning prerequisites to apply for and receive federal and state assistance funds for the acquisition and development of park and open space sites.

This chapter is presented in five sections. The first section presents a general description of the Kenosha Planning District. The second section presents a description of the existing land use base together with a description of the current zoning districts and attendant regulations within the Planning District. The third section of the chapter presents a description of the existing natural resource base, while the fourth section presents an inventory of existing outdoor recreation and open space sites. The fifth and final section presents a description of the environmental corridors and important agricultural lands in the District.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

The Kenosha Planning District, which is comprised of the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers, is located in the eastern portion of Kenosha County and is bounded by Lake Michigan on the east; by the Towns of Newport and Benton in Lake County, Illinois, on the south; by IH 94 and the Towns of Bristol and Paris on the west; and by the Town of Mt. Pleasant in Racine County on the north (see Map 1). The total area of the Kenosha Planning District is approximately 86.0 square miles. Based on 1975 corporate limits, the City of Kenosha comprised

about 15.4 square miles, or about 18 percent of the Kenosha Planning District; the Town of Pleasant Prairie about 36.9 square miles, or about 43 percent; and the Town of Somers about 33.7 square miles, or about 39 percent.

The Kenosha Planning District is served by an excellent transportation system. The Kenosha Municipal Airport—a general utility airport—is located in the west-central portion of the District, and the District is traversed by the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad lines. Important arterial streets and highways serving the District include IH 94, STH 31, STH 32, STH 50, STH 142, STH 158, STH 174, and STH 192, as well as a well-developed network of county and local trunk highways.

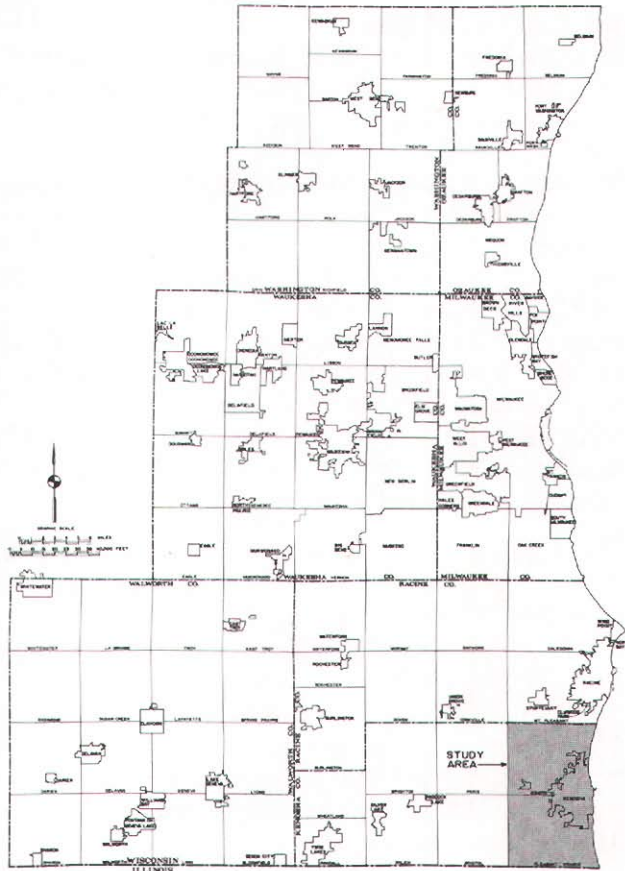
The resident population of the Kenosha Planning District was first enumerated in 1850 at 5,457 persons (see Table 1). Of the District population in 1850, the City of Kenosha, which was incorporated in 1850, comprised 3,818 persons, or 70 percent; the Town of Pleasant Prairie comprised 959 persons, or 18 percent; and the Town of Somers comprised 680 persons, or 12 percent. The population of the District increased rapidly until 1930, when the population reached 56,765 persons. Between 1930 and 1940, however, the population of the District declined slightly, with the population of the District in 1940 being 56,298 persons. From 1940 to 1970, the population of the District increased rapidly to reach a total of 98,094 persons in 1970. After 1970, the population of the District increased slightly to a total of 103,419 persons in 1975 and then decreased slightly to a total of 101,264 persons in 1979. Of this 1979 total, 80,775 persons, or 80 percent, resided in the City of Kenosha; 12,712 persons, or 12 percent, resided in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 7,777 persons, or 8 percent, resided in the Town of Somers.

LAND USE BASE

Land use is an important determinant of both the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation and related open space facilities. An understanding of the amount, type, and spatial distribution of urban

Map 1

**LOCATION OF THE
KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN
WISCONSIN REGION**



Source: SEWRPC.

and rural land uses within the District is essential to the development of a sound park and open space plan. In addition, an understanding of the amount of land available for conversion to urban uses, as reflected in the existing zoning ordinances and district maps for each of the municipalities within the District, is important to the development of a sound park and open space plan. This section presents a description of the existing 1975 land use base and existing zoning.

Existing Land Use Base

The amount of land devoted to urban uses has increased steadily in the Kenosha Planning District since its settlement by Europeans in about 1836

Table 1

**POPULATION OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING
DISTRICT: SELECTED YEARS 1850-1979**

Year	Population			
	City of Kenosha	Town of Pleasant Prairie	Town of Somers	Total
1850	3,818	959	680	5,457
1860	3,990	1,400	1,277	6,667
1870	4,309	1,377	1,359	7,045
1880	5,039	1,386	1,458	7,883
1890	6,532	1,646	1,632	9,810
1900	11,606	1,776	2,044	15,426
1910	21,371	3,217	1,788	26,376
1920 ^a	40,472	2,030	2,084	44,586
1930 ^a	50,262	3,457	3,046	56,765
1940 ^a	48,765	3,892	3,641	56,298
1950	54,368	6,207	5,530	66,105
1960 ^a	67,899	10,287	7,139	85,325
1970	78,805	12,019	7,270	98,094
1975	83,804	12,290	7,325	103,419
1979	80,775	12,712	7,777	101,264

^a Subsequent to this year, parts of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers were annexed to the City of Kenosha.

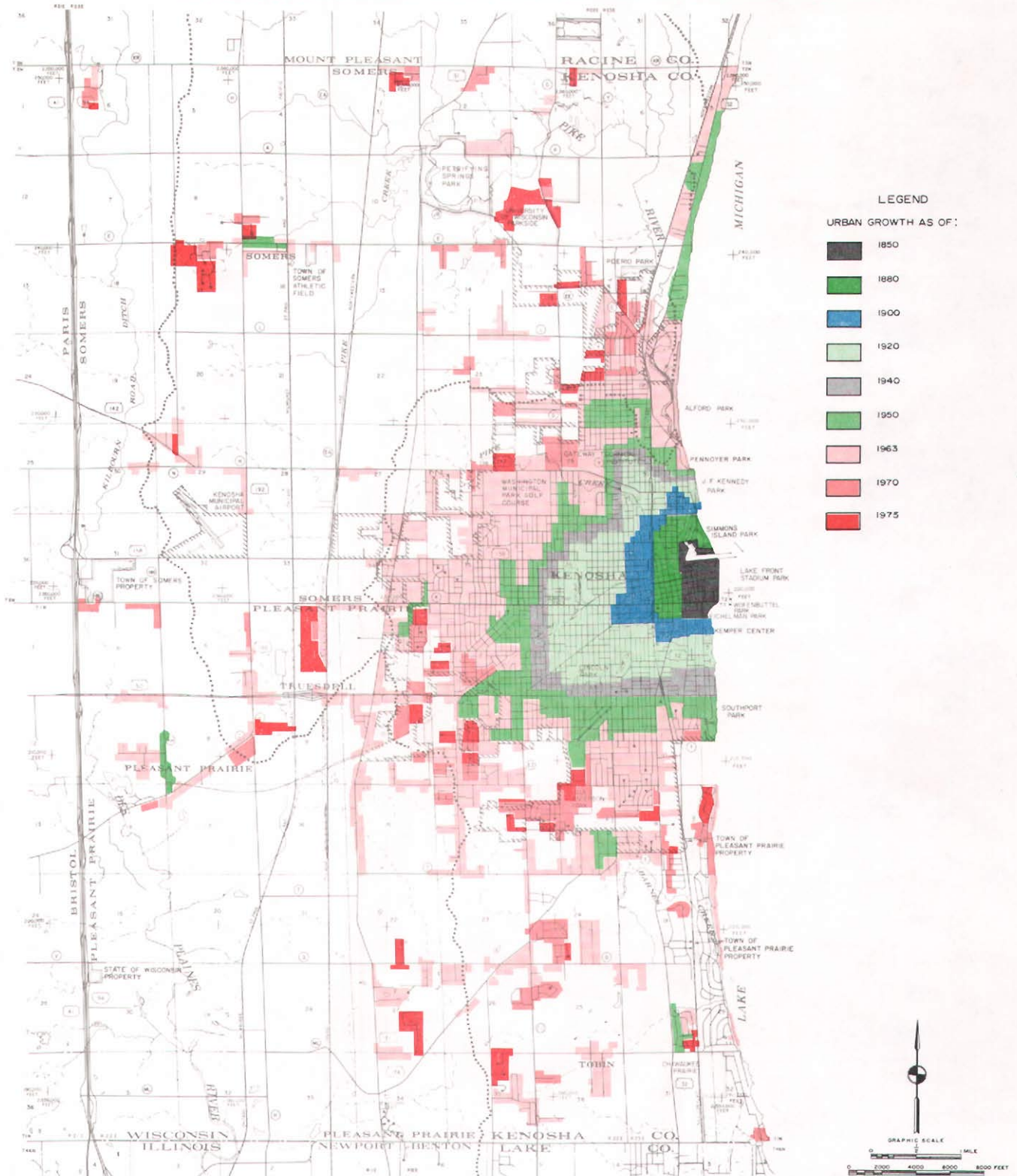
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration, and SEWRPC.

(see Map 2). Over the 100-year period from 1850 to 1950, urban development within the District occurred in relatively tight concentric rings outward from the central portion of the City of Kenosha. A dramatic change in the pattern of urban development within the District occurred, however, in about 1950. As shown on Map 2, urban development after 1950 became discontinuous and diffused, with such urban development occurring in scattered enclaves throughout much of the remaining rural areas of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. The extension of urban services and facilities to such scattered urban developments is difficult and costly. In addition, this urban sprawl form of development reduces the viability of agriculture as a continued rural use and can create unnecessary developmental and environmental problems. This type of scattered urban land use development continued within the District through 1970. As shown on Map 2, only a small portion of the District was committed to urban use between 1970 and 1975.

The type and spatial distribution of land uses existing within the Kenosha Planning District in 1975 are summarized graphically on Map 3. This map

Map 2

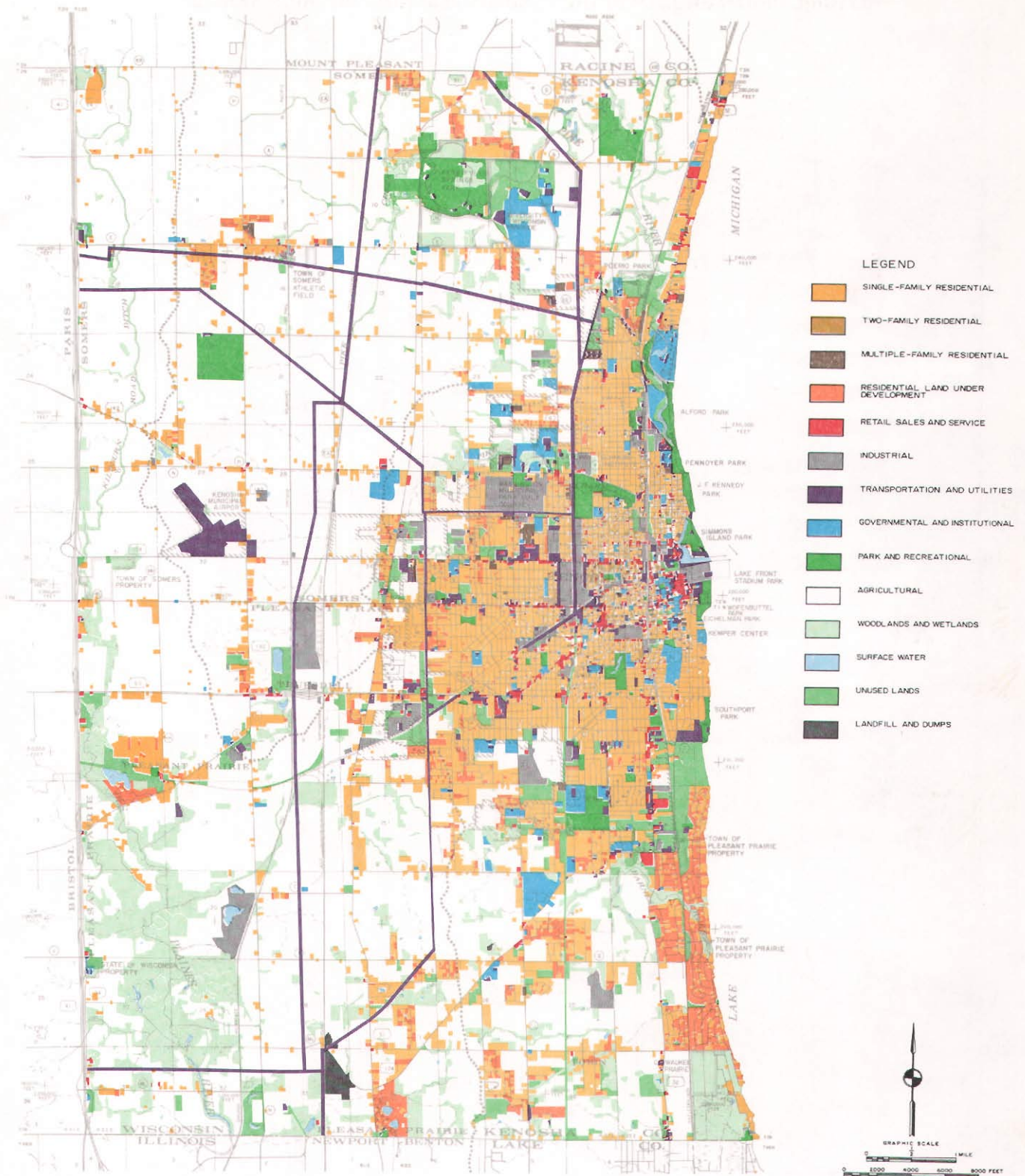
HISTORIC URBAN GROWTH IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1850-1975



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 3

EXISTING LAND USE IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975



Source: SEWRPC.

provides a picture of existing development at this given point in time, and shows that, while there has been rapid and highly dispersed urban development within the Kenosha Planning District, a significant portion of the land area, especially in the outlying portions of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers, is still devoted to rural uses. As shown in Table 2, agriculture still occupies 28,826 acres, or about 52 percent of the total area of the District. The agricultural uses are located primarily in the western portions of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. In addition to agricultural uses, rural land uses in the District in 1975 included water, wetlands, woodlands, and other open lands. Combined, these latter four land uses totaled an additional 8,042 acres, or about 15 percent of the total area of the District. Also, as shown in Table 2, urban land uses accounted for the remaining 18,166 acres, or 33 percent of the land area in the District. Of the total urban land uses, residential uses occupied 8,980 acres, or 16 percent of the total area of the District, while the remaining urban uses combined occupied 9,186 acres, or 17 percent of the area of the District.

Existing Zoning

A community zoning ordinance is one of the most important tools available to local units of government in guiding and shaping land use within their area of jurisdiction. In the Kenosha Planning District, all three municipalities have adopted zoning ordinances and zoning district maps. The Town of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers have both ratified the Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance which was approved and adopted by Kenosha County in 1959, while the City of Kenosha approved and adopted a city zoning ordinance in 1954. It is important to note that Kenosha County has, with the assistance of the Regional Planning

Commission, completed a preliminary text of a new zoning ordinance for the County. The County, however, has not yet formally adopted these regulations, nor has it prepared corresponding zoning district maps. The zoning district regulations and maps adopted by the County in 1959 remain in effect until the County takes formal action to adopt a new ordinance, including a new district map. The City of Kenosha is also in the

Table 2

EXISTING LAND USE IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975

Land Use Category	City of Kenosha		Town of Pleasant Prairie		Town of Somers		Kenosha Planning District	
	Acres	Percent of City	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of District
Residential ^a	3,883	39.4	3,489	14.8	1,608	7.5	8,980	16.3
Commercial	294	3.0	68	0.3	67	0.3	429	0.8
Industrial ^b	632	6.4	203	0.9	61	0.3	896	1.6
Transportation ^c	2,354	23.8	1,682	7.1	1,726	8.0	5,762	10.5
Governmental and Institutional . . .	485	4.9	216	0.9	298	1.4	999	1.8
Recreational ^d	481	4.9	29	0.1	590	2.7	1,100	2.0
Urban Land Subtotal	8,129	82.4	5,687	24.1	4,350	20.2	18,166	33.0
Agriculture	808	8.2	12,617	53.5	15,401	71.3	28,826	52.4
Other Open ^e	925	9.4	5,285	22.4	1,832	8.5	8,042	14.6
Rural Land Subtotal	1,733	17.6	17,902	75.9	17,233	79.8	36,868	67.0
Total	9,862	100.0	23,589	100.0	21,583	100.0	55,034	100.0

^a Includes residential areas under development.

^b Includes wholesaling and storage.

^c Includes off-street parking, airports, terminals, communication facilities, and utilities.

^d Consists of intensively used outdoor recreation sites.

^e Includes surface water, wetlands, woodlands, extractive uses, and landfills.

Source: SEWRPC.

process of revising the city zoning ordinance. As in the case of the county zoning ordinance, however, the zoning district regulations and maps adopted by the City in 1954 will remain in effect until the Common Council and City Plan Commission take formal action to adopt a new ordinance, including a new district map. A description of the zoning regulations currently in effect follows.

Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers: A total of seven zoning districts are provided in the existing Kenosha County zoning ordinance, which, as previously noted, has been ratified by both the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers. A summary of the salient provisions of the regulations applicable in each of these zoning districts is set forth in Table 3. As indicated in this table, all zoning districts in the existing Kenosha County ordinance permit intensive urban development. Even those districts which have typically been applied in rural farming areas or in environmentally sensitive areas of the County permit intensive urban uses, and thus the existing county zoning regulations may be expected to contribute very little toward the preservation of important agricultural lands and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas.

City of Kenosha: A total of 11 zoning districts are provided in the existing City of Kenosha zoning ordinance. A summary of the provisions of the regulations applicable in each of these zoning districts is set forth in Table 4. As indicated in this table, all zoning districts in the existing City of Kenosha ordinance, except the floodway district, permit intensive urban development. It is important to note, however, that no area in the City has been included in a floodway district on the City of Kenosha zoning district map. Therefore, the existing city zoning regulations may be expected to contribute very little toward the protection of environmentally sensitive areas within the City.

EXISTING NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

The important natural features and recreational resources of the Kenosha Planning District are generally associated with the surface water features of the District. Of particular significance are the areas adjacent to the Lake Michigan shoreline, the Pike River, and the Des Plaines River, which form the basis for corridors particularly suited to outdoor recreation and open space uses. In addition, it is important to note that the climate within the

District, with its variation in temperature and precipitation, provides opportunities for a wide variety of seasonal recreational activities.

As previously noted, definitive knowledge of the existing natural resource base is necessary to the development of a sound park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District. In order to provide a point of departure for the description of the existing natural resource base, it is useful to examine the important natural features of the District prior to European settlement. As shown on Map 4, in 1836 about 3,900 acres, or 7 percent of the total area of the District, were comprised of surface waters and marshes; about 34,200 acres, or 62 percent, were comprised of prairies or oak openings; and about 16,900 acres, or 31 percent, were comprised of woodlands. The land use information presented in the previous section indicates that large areas of the District have been converted to urban and agricultural uses. However, there are many important natural resource features remaining in the District.

The important remaining elements of the natural resource base, including the surface water resources, wetlands, woodlands, prairies, wildlife habitat areas, significant topography, and soils, are described below. Descriptions of the environmental corridors—a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base—and the important agricultural lands of the District are presented in the final section of this chapter.

Surface Water Resources

Surface water resources, consisting of lakes, streams, and associated floodlands, form a particularly important element of the natural resource base of the Kenosha Planning District. Surface water resources contribute to the economic development of the District, provide recreational opportunities, and enhance the aesthetic quality of the District.

Lakes and streams constitute a focal point for water-related recreational activities; provide an attractive setting for properly planned residential and other urban development; and, when viewed in the context of open space areas, greatly enhance the overall aesthetic quality of the environment. It is important to note that the lakes and streams are extremely susceptible to deterioration through improper rural as well as urban land use development and management. Water quality can degenerate as a result of excessive pollutant loads—including nutrient loads—from malfunctioning or

Table 3

SUMMARY OF EXISTING ZONING DISTRICTS UNDER THE ADOPTED KENOSHA COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE

Zoning District	Permitted Uses	Conditional Uses	Area Requirements	
			Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	Minimum Lot Width (feet)
A Residential District	Single-family dwellings; churches; schools; colleges; public libraries; museums; art galleries; municipal buildings; public recreational and community center buildings and grounds; private clubs and lodges; specified utility uses; truck farming, gardening, and nurseries; accessory buildings or one private garage or stable; railroad rights-of-way and passenger depots; uses customarily incident to any of the foregoing uses when located on the same lot and not involving the conduct of a business; professional offices; specified signs	Charitable institutions; quarries; stripping or removal of top soils; microwave relay structures; penal and correctional institutions; public hospitals; public utility or public service corporation buildings; sewer and sanitary landfill operations; concrete batching plant	8,400 ^a	60 ^a
B Residential District	Uses permitted in A residential district plus two-family and multiple-family dwellings	Conditional uses of A residential district plus mobile home parks	8,400 ^a	60 ^a
Recreational District	Uses permitted in A residential district plus summer rental cottages; summer residential hotels; boat houses; organized recreational camps; boat liveries; bait sales	Conditional uses of A residential district plus recreational vehicle and/or campground development	8,400 ^a	60 ^a
Agricultural District	Uses permitted in B residential district plus the following: general farming; roadside stands; specified signs; riding academy; public livery; railroad right-of-way, sidings, and structures; boarding houses and lodging houses; airports; hospitals; clinics, and sanatoriums	Conditional uses of A residential district plus public dumping grounds; agricultural warehouses; canneries, cheese factories, condenseries, and creameries; cemeteries; fur farms; pea vineries; sewage disposal plants	8,400 ^a	60 ^a
Commercial District	Uses permitted in the agricultural district plus specified commercial uses	Conditional uses of A residential district plus drive-in theaters	8,400 ^a	60 ^a
B Commercial District	Uses permitted in the commercial district plus trades, business uses, or industries of a restrictive nature which are not detrimental to the district or to the adjoining areas by reason of appearance, noise, dust, smoke, odor, etc.	Conditional uses of A residential district	8,400 ^a	60 ^a
Industrial District	Any use permitted in the commercial district excluding residential, educational, and institutional uses, except that one single-family residence may be established in the same building with any commercial use and there may be one dwelling for a watchman or caretaker in connection with any wholesale or industrial use; plus other specified manufacturing uses.	Conditional uses of A residential district plus acid manufacturing, automobile junkyards; bag cleaning; explosives manufacturing or storage; other specified manufacturing uses	8,400 ^a	60 ^a

^a A minimum lot area of 8,400 square feet and a minimum lot width of 60 feet are established for sewer single-family residences. A minimum lot area of 12,600 square feet and a minimum lot width of 70 feet are established for unsewered single-family residences.

Source: Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Administration Office and SEWRPC.

Table 4

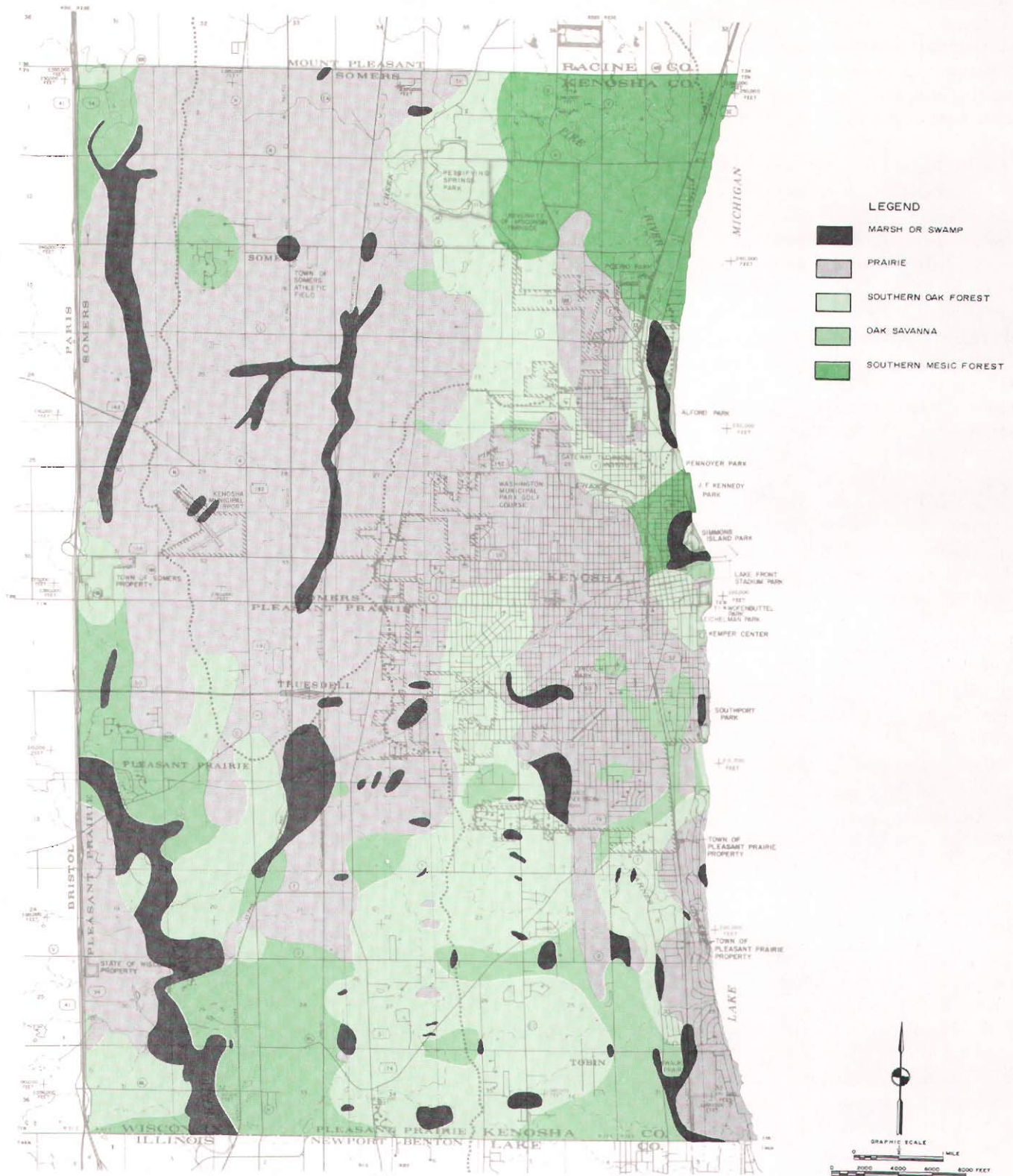
SUMMARY OF EXISTING ZONING DISTRICTS UNDER THE ADOPTED CITY OF KENOSHA ZONING ORDINANCE

Zoning District	Permitted Uses	Conditional Uses	Area Requirements	
			Minimum Lot Area (square feet)	Minimum Lot Width (feet)
A Residential District	Single-family dwellings; churches; schools; colleges; public libraries; museums; art galleries; public recreational buildings and related grounds; general farming; two-family dwellings	Public parking areas	6,000	--
R-1 Residential District	Single-family detached dwellings	--	20,000	100
R-2 Residential District	Single-family detached dwellings	--	15,000	80
B Residential District	Any use permitted in the A residential district; two-family dwellings; private schools and institutions; hospitals; sanitariums; clubs; lodges; fraternity and sorority houses; greenhouses	Public parking areas	6,000	70
C Residential District	Any use permitted in the A and B residential district; group and row dwellings; boarding and lodging; hotels and tourist courts; multiple dwellings	Mobile home parks; child day care centers; one-bedroom apartment projects for elderly; public parking area	1,000	--
D Commercial District	Any use permitted in the A, B, and C residential districts; art and antique shops; banks; drugstores; grocery stores; hardware stores; shore stores; and other uses similar to above	Child day care centers; one-bedroom apartment projects	3,000	--
E Commercial District	Any use permitted in the C and D districts; retail stores; advertising signs and billboards; amusement enterprises; auto and trailer sales; pet stores; funeral parlors; laundries; taverns; public parking; and other uses similar to above	Child day care centers; whole-sale sausage making when in conjunction with retail restaurant; one-bedroom apartment projects for elderly; outdoor skateboard parks	1,000	--
F Commercial District	Any use permitted in the E district; wholesale warehouses; any use permitted in G district; any other business which does not involve manufacturing, assembling, packaging and processing of products	Wholesale foods when in conjunction with retail restaurant	500	--
G Light Industrial District	Any use permitted in the A, B, and C residential district; and the D, E, and F commercial district, except new construction of one-family, two-family, and multiple-family dwellings. Manufacturing, compounding, processing, packaging, or treatment of products are permitted except for those products which are or may become obnoxious or offensive by reason of emission of odor, dust, smoke, noise, gas, fumes, cinders, vibration, refuse matter, or wastewater	Wholesale foods when in conjunction with retail restaurant	--	--
H Heavy Industrial District	Any use permitted in the G district, except new construction of one-family, two-family, and multiple-family dwellings. In general, any uses which are not in conflict with any ordinances of the City of Kenosha regulating nuisances	Acid, cement, explosives manufacturing; fertilizer and glue manufacturing; dumping; petroleum refining; salvage yards and shops	--	--
FL Floodway District	Open space uses	--	--	--

Source: City of Kenosha Planning Commission and SEWRPC.

Map 4

PRESETTLEMENT VEGETATION IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1836



Source: SEWRPC.

improperly placed onsite sewage disposal systems, inadequate sewage treatment plants, separate and combined sewer overflows, and careless agricultural practices. Lakes and streams are also adversely affected by the excessive development of lakeshore and riverine areas in combination with the filling of peripheral wetlands, which removes valuable nutrient and sediment traps while adding nutrient and sediment loads.

In the Kenosha Planning District there are no major lakes—that is, lakes having 50 or more acres of surface water area. However, as shown on Map 5, there are three minor lakes—that is, lakes and ponds having a surface water area of less than 50 acres. These minor lakes have a combined surface water area of about 48 acres, or less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total area of the District. Such minor lakes generally have few riparian owners and only marginal fisheries. In most cases, the primary values of the minor lakes are ecological and aesthetic and, thus, these lakes are fragile and easily degraded by improper shoreline development. It is important to note that, in addition to the minor lakes within the Planning District, the eastern boundary of the Planning District is formed by Lake Michigan, which represents one of the most important natural resource amenities in southeastern Wisconsin. The Planning District has approximately 12.6 linear miles of shoreline along Lake Michigan, and it is important that the natural resource amenities and environmental values associated with the Lake Michigan shoreline be preserved and protected.

As shown on Map 5, the surface drainage system of the Kenosha Planning District may be viewed as existing within three individual watersheds. One of these, the Des Plaines River watershed, lies west of the subcontinental divide that separates the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage basin from the Mississippi River drainage basin. The rivers and streams within this watershed area flow in a generally southerly direction, discharging into the Illinois-Fox River at Joliet, Illinois. The rivers and streams in the remaining two watersheds—the Pike River watershed and the minor tributaries and direct Lake Michigan drainage areas—flow in a generally easterly direction, discharging into Lake Michigan. A summary of certain characteristics of the watershed areas within the Kenosha Planning District is presented in Table 5. As shown in Table 5, that portion of the Des Plaines River watershed in the Kenosha Planning District covers approximately 29 square miles, or 33 percent of

the total area of the District; that portion of the Pike River watershed within the District covers approximately 30 square miles, or 35 percent of the District; and the minor tributaries and direct Lake Michigan drainage areas within the District cover approximately 27 square miles, or 32 percent of the District.

Table 5

WATERSHEDS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Watershed	City of Kenosha	Town of Pleasant Prairie	Town of Somers	Kenosha Planning District
Des Plaines River Area (square miles) . .	0.1	21.9	6.7	28.7
Percent of Civil Division	0.6	59.4	19.9	33.4
Pike River Area (square miles) . .	2.0	2.7	25.3	30.0
Percent of Civil Division	13.0	7.3	75.1	34.9
Minor Tributaries and Direct Lake Michigan Drainage Areas Area (square miles) . .	13.3	12.3	1.7	27.3
Percent of Civil Division	86.4	33.3	5.0	31.7
Total Planning District Area (square miles) . .	15.4	36.9	33.7	86.0
Percent of District	17.9	42.9	39.2	100.0

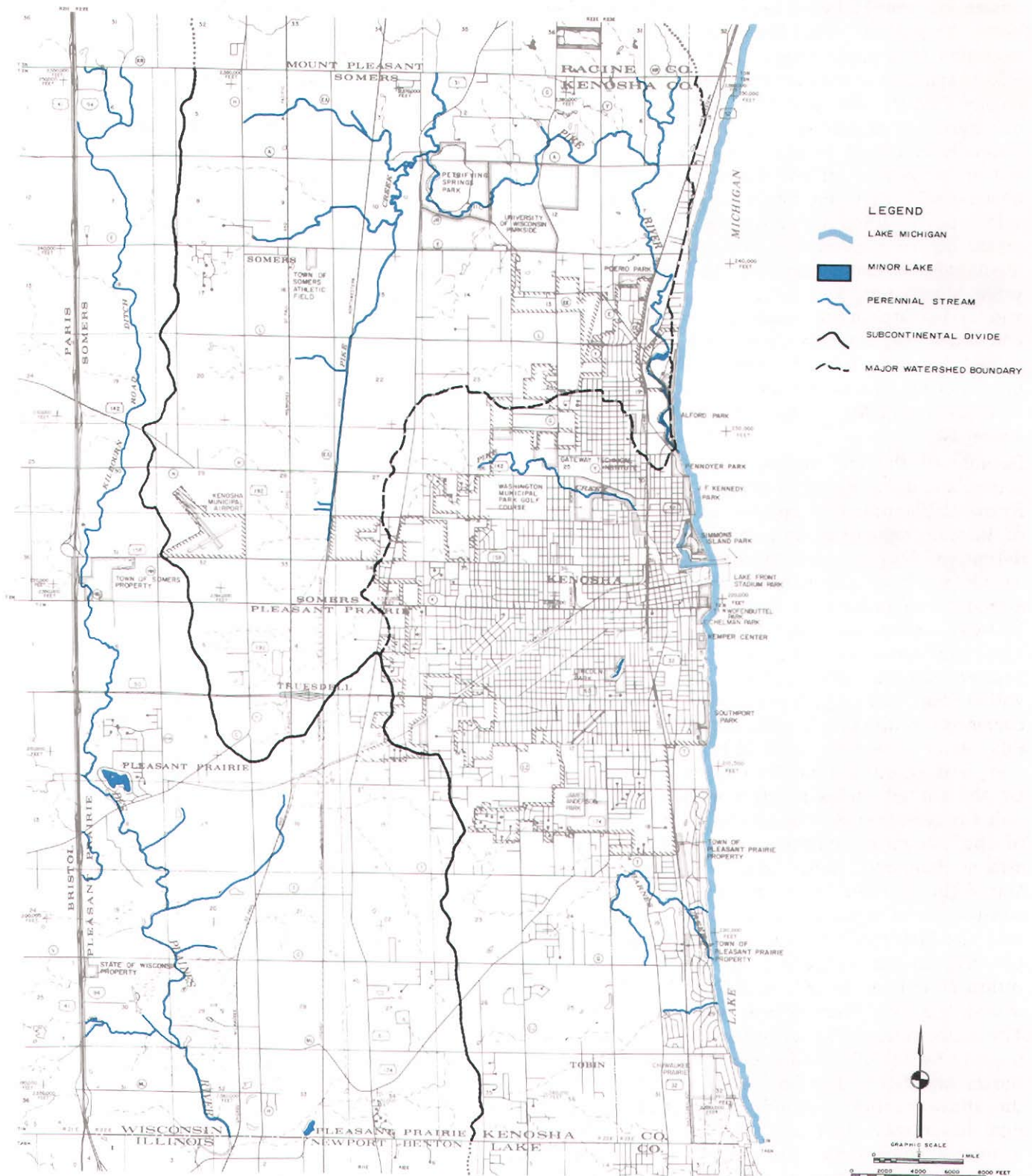
Source: SEWRPC.

Major streams are defined herein as perennial streams which maintain, at a minimum, a small continuous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. Within the Planning District, there are approximately 53.2 miles of such major streams. The location of these streams is shown on Map 5.

The floodlands of a river or stream are the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous with and usually lying on both sides of a river or a stream channel. Rivers and streams occupy the channels most of the time. However, during minor flood events, stream discharges increase markedly, and the channel may not be able to convey all of the flow. As a result, stages increase and the river or stream spreads laterally over the floodland. The periodic flow of a river into its floodlands is a normal phenomenon and, in the absence of costly structural flood control works, will occur regardless of whether urban development occurs in the floodland.

Map 5

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



Source: SEWRPC.

For planning and regulatory purposes, floodlands are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as the areas, excluding the channel, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This is the event that would be reached or exceeded in severity once on the average of every 100 years. Stated another way, there is a 1 percent chance that this event will be reached or exceeded in severity in any given year. Floodland areas are generally not well suited to urban development, not only because of the flood hazard, but also because of high water tables and the presence of soils poorly suited to urban use. The floodland areas, however, generally contain important elements of the natural resource base such as high-value woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat, and constitute prime locations for needed park and open space areas. Therefore, every effort should be made to discourage indiscriminate and incompatible urban development on floodlands, while encouraging compatible park and open space use.

Because of the importance of floodland data to sound land use and land management decisions, the Regional Planning Commission, as an integral part of its comprehensive watershed studies, provides definitive data relating to floodlands, including calculated flood discharges and stages and the attendant delineation of the limits of the 10- and 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard areas. The Commission has not as yet completed comprehensive watershed plans for any of the watersheds within the District, although the Commission is currently conducting a planning program for the Pike River watershed. A flood hazard study, however, was completed in the Pike River watershed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in 1978, and the limits of the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area as delineated under this study are shown on Map 6. In addition, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service, the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, and the Illinois Department of Conservation completed floodland delineations for areas within the Des Plaines River watershed in 1975. The limits of the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area as delineated under this study area also shown on Map 6. The floodlands identified under the above-mentioned flood hazard studies in the Pike River watershed and the Des Plaines River watershed encompass approximately 3,830 acres, or 7 percent of the total area of the Kenosha Planning District.

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as areas in which the water table is at, near, or above the land surface, and are characterized by both hydric soils, such as peats, mucks, or other organic soils, and by the growth of hydrophytes such as sedges, cattails, red osier dogwood, and tamarack. Wetlands have important natural functions which make them valuable resources. Wetlands contribute to the maintenance of good water quality, except during unusual periods of high runoff followed by prolonged drought, by serving as traps which retain nutrients and sediments, thereby preventing them from reaching streams and lakes. They act to retain water during dry periods and hold it during flooding events, thus keeping the water table high and relatively stable and protecting communities against both flooding and drought. They protect shoreland areas from erosion by absorbing storm impact and reducing the scouring action of currents. Wetlands are important resources for overall environmental health and diversity. They provide essential breeding, nesting, resting, and feeding grounds and predator escape cover for many forms of fish and wildlife. The presence of water is also attractive to many upland birds and other animals. These attributes have the net effect of improving general environmental health; providing recreational, research, and educational opportunities; maintaining opportunities for trapping, hunting, and fishing; and adding to the aesthetics of the Planning District. In recognition of these important environmental functions, it is important that continued efforts be made to protect wetland resources by discouraging costly—in both monetary and environmental terms—wetland draining, filling, and conversion to more intensive rural and urban uses.

As shown on Map 7, wetlands within the Kenosha Planning District in 1975 covered about 3,982 acres, or about 7 percent of the planning area. Of the total wetland area, about 134 acres, or 3 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; about 3,272 acres, or 82 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 576 acres, or 15 percent of the wetland area in the District, were located in the Town of Somers. It should be noted that such areas as tamarack swamps and other lowland wooded areas are classified as wetlands by the Regional Planning Commission because the water table is located at, near, or above the land surface, and such areas are normally characterized by hydric soils which support hydrophytic trees and shrubs.

FLOODLANDS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



WETLANDS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975



Woodlands

Woodlands have both economic and ecological value and under good management can serve a variety of uses. Located primarily on ridges and slopes and along stream shorelines, woodlands provide an attractive natural resource of immeasurable value. In addition to contributing to clean air and water, woodlands contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of plant and animal life in association with human life and can thereby provide important recreational opportunities. It is important to note that existing woodlands can be destroyed through mismanagement in a short time, thereby contributing to the siltation of lakes and streams and the destruction of wildlife habitat areas. Woodlands should be maintained for their total value—scenic, wildlife habitat, educational, recreational, and watershed protection—as well as for their commercial value in producing forest products and in lending value to residential and other types of urban development.

Woodlands are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as those upland areas one acre or more in size having 17 or more deciduous trees per acre, each measuring at least four inches in diameter at breast height and having 50 percent or more tree canopy coverage. In addition, coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects are identified as woodlands by the Commission. As previously noted, all lowland wooded areas such as tamarack swamps have been classified as wetlands by the Commission. As indicated on Map 8, woodland areas covered about 1,569 acres, or only about 3 percent of the total area of the Kenosha Planning District, in 1975. Of the total woodland area, about 106 acres, or 7 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; about 871 acres, or 55 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 592 acres, or 38 percent of the woodland area in the District, were located in the Town of Somers.

Prairies

Prairies are open, treeless, or generally treeless areas in the landscape which are dominated by native grasses. Such areas have important ecological and scientific values and consist of four basic types: low prairie, mesic or moderately moist prairie, dry prairie, and oak openings. The low prairies typically occupy ancient glacial lake beds and are dominated by chord, bluejoint, and big bluestem grasses. In addition, they contain such forbs as New England aster, prairie dock, and golden alexanders. Mesic prairies tend to occur

on glacial outwash plains, the glacial till of recessional moraines, and the loessial or residual soils which cover the dolomitic bedrock. These prairies are dominated by Indian grass, switch grass, and big bluestem grass. Typical mesic prairie forbs include smooth aster, wild indigo, rattlesnake master, and compass plant. Dry prairies occur on well-drained soils, usually on steep hillsides. The dominant grasses include prairie dropseed, little bluestem, side oats gramma, panic, and needle grasses. Forbs characteristic of dry prairies include Pasque flower, silky aster, lead plant, and purple prairie clover. Oak openings are savannahs dominated by dry prairie grasses and having between one and 17 oak trees—usually burr oak—per acre. The characteristic forbs in the oak opening are also the dry prairie forbs. For purposes of this report, oak openings are considered similar to prairies because of the dominance of the prairie grass and forb species.

A comparison of existing remnant prairie areas in the District, shown on Map 9, with those prairie areas shown on Map 4 in Chapter I of presettlement vegetation shows that only a small portion of the original prairies remain in the Kenosha Planning District. These prairie remnants cover a combined area of about 979 acres, or 2 percent of the total area of the District. It is extremely important to note that the Chiwaukee Prairie, located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie along the Lake Michigan shoreline, is one of the best remaining examples of wet to wet-mesic prairies in the Great Lakes region. In order to protect the aesthetic, cultural, historic, educational, ecological, and scientific values of the prairies and oak openings in the Kenosha Planning District, all of the remaining prairies and oak openings identified in this report should be protected and preserved.

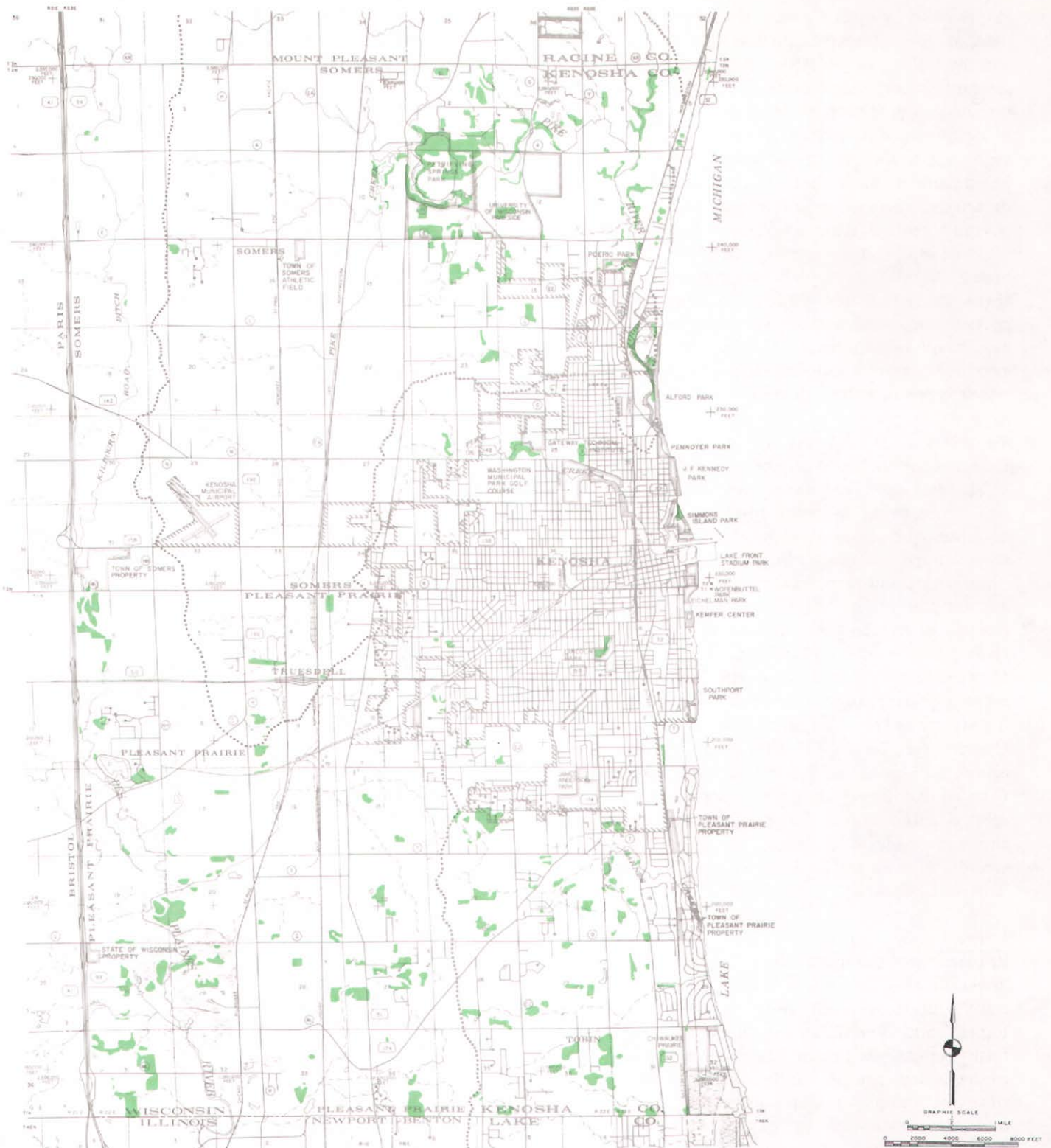
Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife in the Kenosha Planning District includes upland game such as rabbit and squirrel, predators such as fox and raccoons, game birds including pheasant and grouse, and marsh furbearers such as muskrat. In addition, waterfowl are present and deer are found in some areas. The remaining habitat and wildlife residing therein provide valuable recreational opportunities and constitute an immeasurable aesthetic asset to the District.

The complete spectrum of wildlife species originally native to the Kenosha Planning District has, along with its habitat, undergone tremendous alterations since the settlement of the District. The

Map 8

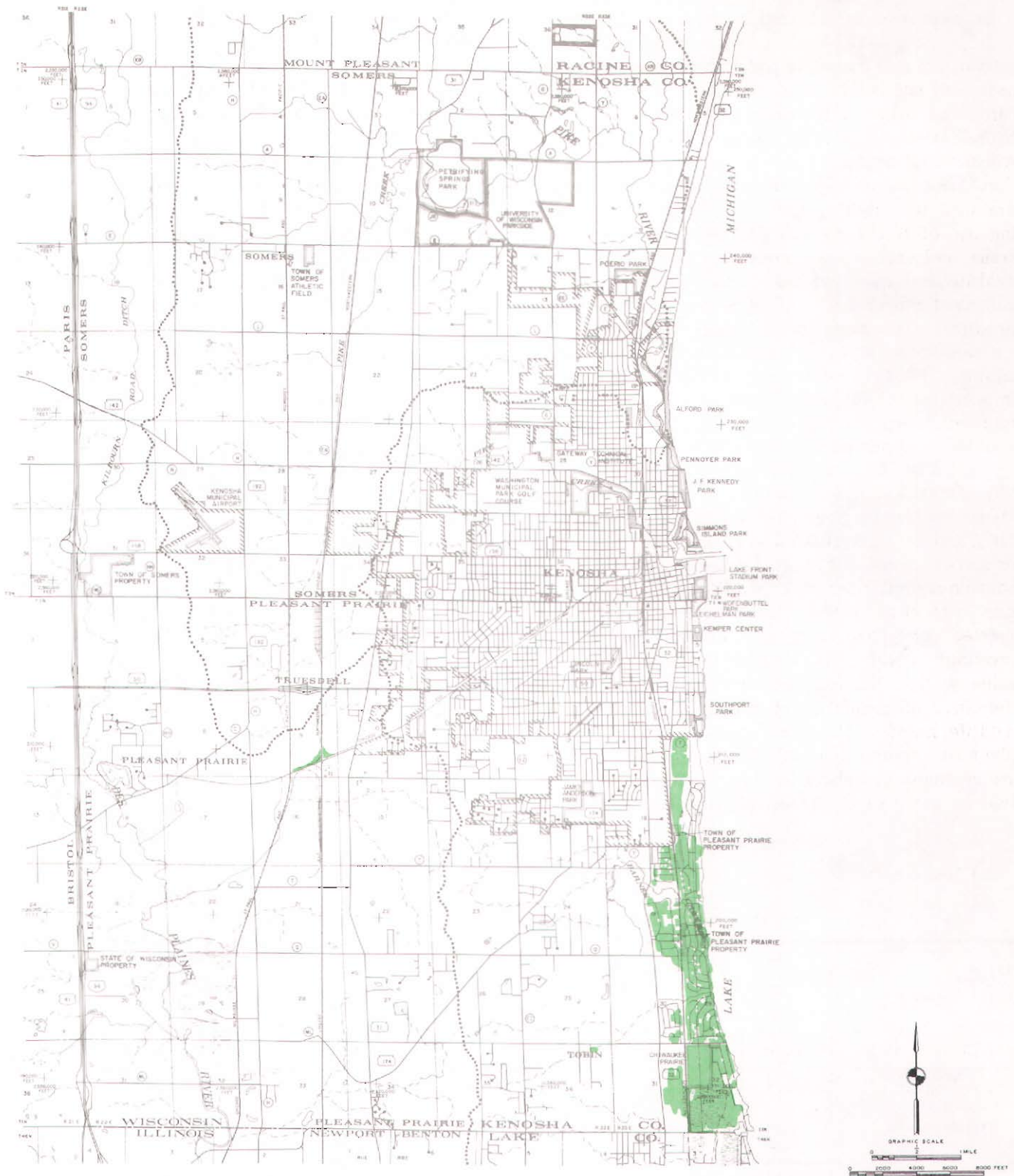
WOODLANDS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 9

PRAIRIES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975



Source: SEWRPC.

change is the direct result of alteration of the environment of the District by European man, beginning with the clearing of the forests and prairies and the drainage of wetlands and ending with extensive agricultural and urban land uses. This process, which began in the early nineteenth century, is still operative today. Successive cultural uses and attendant management practices, both rural and urban, have been superimposed on the overall land use changes and have also affected the wildlife and wildlife habitat. In agricultural areas, these cultural management practices include land drainage by ditching and tiling, and the expanding use of fertilizers and pesticides. In the urban areas, cultural management practices that affect wildlife and their habitat are the use of fertilizers and pesticides, road salting, heavy traffic which produces disruptive noise levels and damaging air pollution, and the introduction of domestic animals. Thus, the environmental and recreational importance of the need to protect and preserve the remaining wildlife habitat areas in the District should be apparent.

Wildlife habitat areas remaining in the District were identified by the Regional Planning Commission in 1975 and were categorized as either high-, medium-, or low-value habitat areas. High-value habitat areas contain a good diversity of wildlife, are adequate in size to meet all of the habitat requirements for the species concerned, and are generally located in proximity to other wildlife habitat areas. Medium-value wildlife habitat areas generally lack one of the three aforementioned criteria for a high-value wildlife habitat. However, they do retain a good plant and animal diversity. Low-value habitat areas are remnant in nature in that they generally lack two or more of the three aforementioned criteria

for a high-value wildlife habitat, but may, nevertheless, be important if located in close proximity to other high- or medium-value wildlife habitat areas, if they provide corridors linking higher value wildlife habitat areas, or if they provide the only available range in the area.

As shown on Map 10, wildlife habitat areas in the Kenosha Planning District generally occur in association with the existing surface water, wetland, and woodland resources. As indicated in Table 6, wildlife habitat areas covered about 3,296 acres, or about 6 percent of the total area of the District, in 1975. Of this total acreage, 1,261 acres, or 38 percent, were high-value habitat areas; 733 acres, or 22 percent, were medium-value habitat areas; and 1,302 acres, or 40 percent, were low-value habitat areas. As further indicated on Map 10, the remaining wildlife habitat areas in the Kenosha Planning District were located primarily in the outlying rural areas of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers.

Topographic Features

The topography, or relative elevation of the land surface, within the Kenosha Planning District has been determined generally by the configuration of the bedrock geology in combination with overlying glacial deposits. Elevations within the District range from a low of about 580 feet above mean sea level in the eastern part of the District along the Lake Michigan shoreline to a high of over 750 feet above mean sea level in two areas—the south-central portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the northwestern portion of the Town of Somers. However, the topography of the District is characterized by large areas of relatively level to gently sloping lands. Only in the Town of Somers along the main stem of the Pike River, particularly in

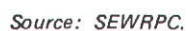
Table 6

WILDLIFE HABITAT IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Civil Division	Wildlife Habitat							
	High Value		Medium Value		Low Value		Total	
	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District
City of Kenosha. . .	--	--	3	0.1	66	2.0	69	2.1
Town of Pleasant Prairie. . .	1,211	36.8	673	20.4	659	20.0	2,543	77.2
Town of Somers. . .	50	1.5	57	1.7	577	17.5	684	20.7
District Total	1,261	38.3	733	22.2	1,302	39.5	3,296	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

WILDLIFE HABITAT IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975



the vicinity of Petrifying Springs County Park, is the land generally rolling and characterized by steeply sloping areas.

Slope, to a considerable extent, determines the uses practicable on a given parcel of land. Lands with steep slopes are poorly suited for urban development as well as for most agricultural purposes and, therefore, should be maintained in natural cover for wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and erosion control. Lands with less severe slopes may be suitable for certain agricultural uses such as pasture lands, and for certain urban uses such as carefully designed residential areas. Lands which are gently sloping or nearly level may be best suited to agricultural production or to industrial or commercial urban uses. It should also be noted that the slope of the land is directly related to water runoff and erosion hazards, and, therefore, it is particularly important that the type and extent of both urban and rural land uses be compatible with the degree of slope of the land.

Map 11 indicates the slope of lands in the Kenosha Planning District. In general, slopes of 12 percent or greater are considered unsuitable for urban development and most types of agricultural land use and, therefore, should be maintained in natural vegetative cover. In the Kenosha Planning District, about 378 acres of land, or about 1 percent of the land area of the District, have slopes of 12 percent or greater. As shown on Map 11, these areas of steep slope are located primarily in the Town of Somers along the main stem of the Pike River and along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

Soils

Soil properties exert a strong influence on the manner in which man uses land. Soils are an irreplaceable resource, and development pressures upon land continue to make this resource more and more valuable. A need exists, therefore, in any urban facility planning program to examine not only how land and soils are presently used, but how they can best be used and managed. This requires a detailed soil survey which maps the geographic location of various kinds of soils; identifies their physical, chemical, and biological properties; and interprets these properties for land use and public facilities planning. Such a soil survey of the entire Southeastern Wisconsin Region was completed in 1965 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, under contract to the Regional Planning Commission.

Through the use of data provided by the soils survey, the Commission staff has prepared interpretive maps showing the suitability of certain

soil types for residential, agricultural, and recreational land use.

Map 12 shows those areas of the Kenosha Planning District which are covered by soils poorly suited for residential development without public sanitary sewer service on lots of one acre or larger in size. Approximately 31,131 acres, or 57 percent of the Planning District, are covered by soils of this type. As shown on Map 12, large areas in the eastern portion of the Planning District, as well as along the main stem of the Des Plaines River in the Town of Pleasant Prairie, are covered by soils poorly suited for such development.

Map 13 shows areas in the District covered by soils which are poorly suited for residential development even with public sanitary sewer service on lots smaller than one acre in size. Approximately 16,594 acres, or 30 percent of the District, are covered by such soils.

Map 14 shows those soils which have been identified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, as particularly well suited for agricultural purposes. As indicated on Map 14, about 45,790 acres, or 83 percent of the total area of the District, are covered by soils which are well suited to agricultural use.

Six soil suitability interpretations for recreational use have also been prepared, including soil limitation and suitability ratings for playgrounds, athletic fields, picnic areas, and other extensive use areas; bridal paths and nature and hiking trails; golf course fairways; cottages and service and utility buildings; and tent and trailer campsites. Table 7

Table 7

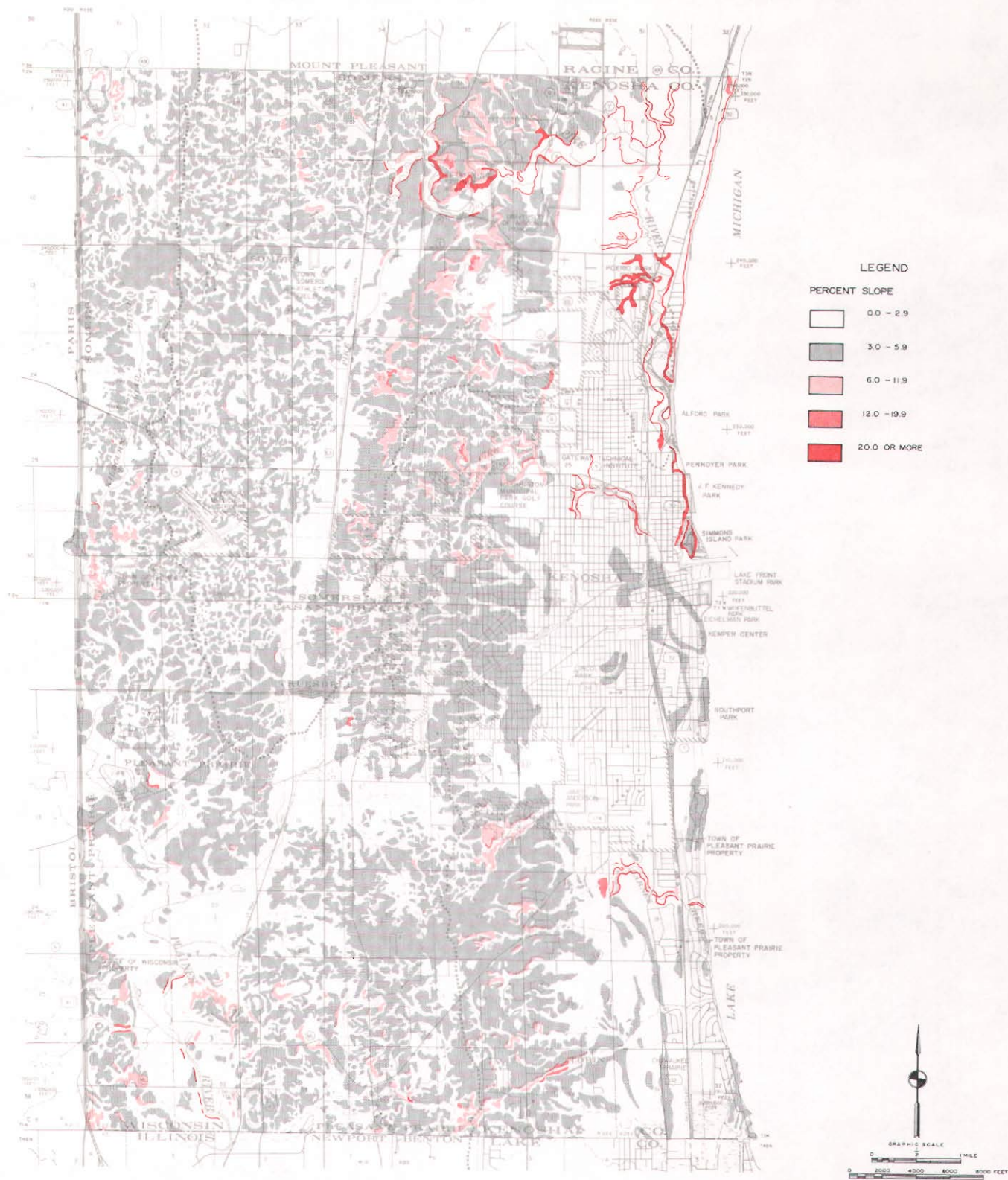
DEFINITION OF LIMITATIONS AND SUITABILITY CATEGORIES AS USED IN SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION

Interpretive Categories		Definition
Limitations	Suitability	
Very slight	Very good or excellent	Few or no limitations for use.
Slight	Good	Slight limitations that are easy to overcome.
Moderate	Fair	Moderate limitations that can normally be overcome with proper planning, careful design, and average management.
Severe	Poor	Limitations that are difficult to overcome. Careful planning and above average design and management are required.
Very severe	Very poor or unsuitable	Problems and limitations are very difficult to overcome and costs are generally prohibitive. Major soil reclamation work is generally required.

Source: U. S. Soil Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Map 11

AREAS OF STEEP SLOPE IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



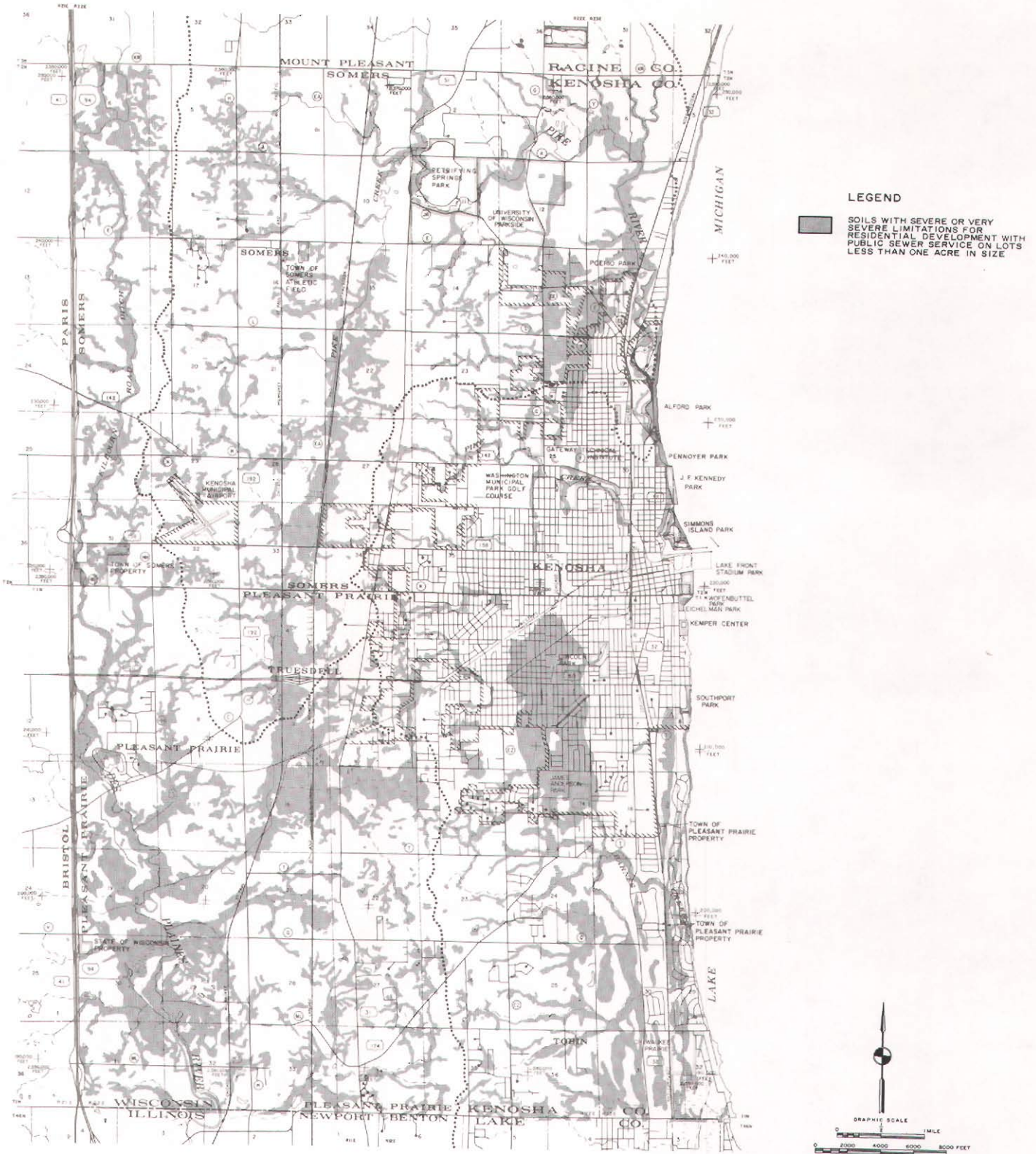
Source: SEWRPC.

SUITABILITY OF SOILS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT FOR LARGE LOT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER SERVICE



Map 13

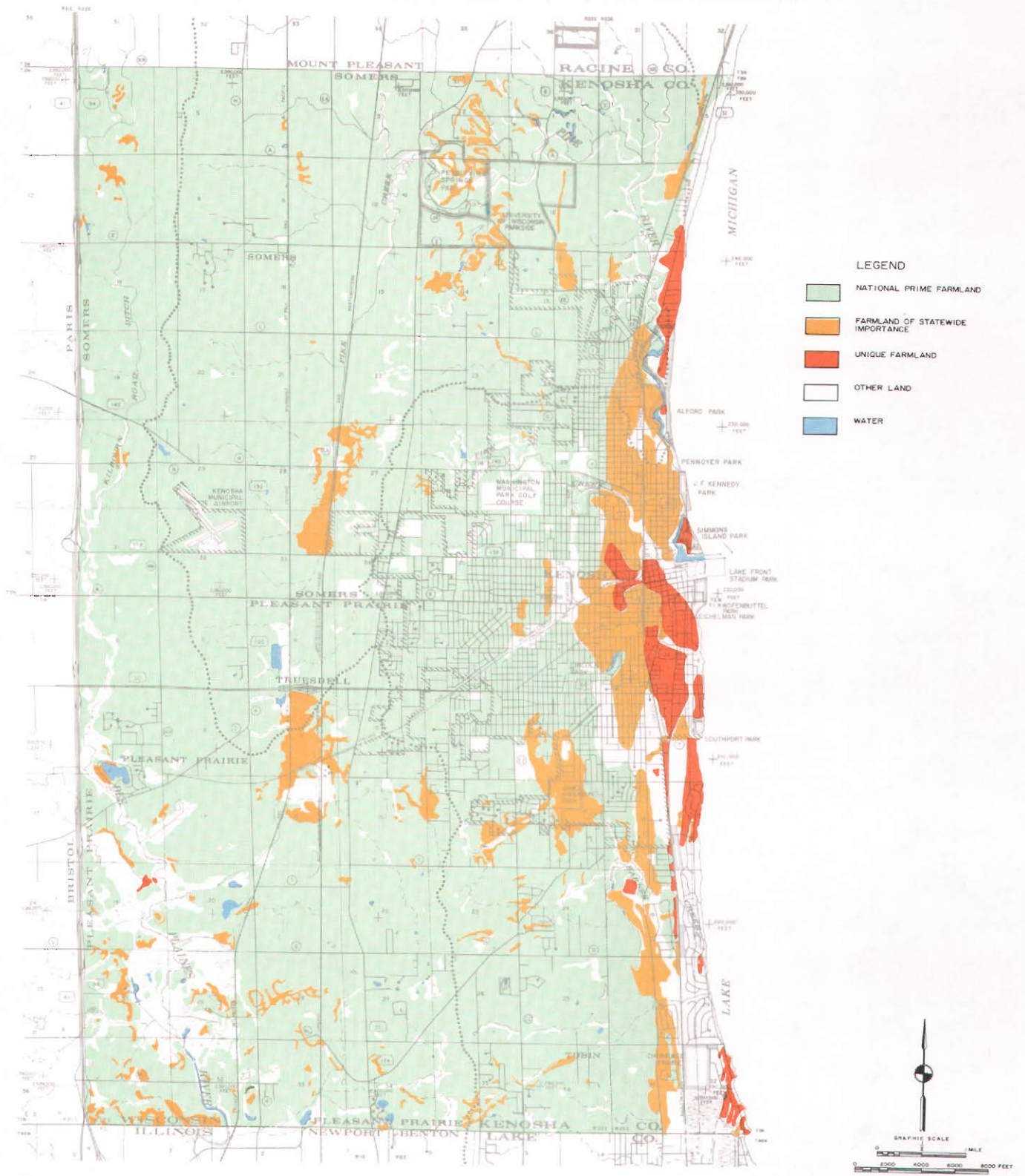
**SUITABILITY OF SOILS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT FOR SMALL LOT
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER SERVICE**



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 14

SUITABILITY OF SOILS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT FOR AGRICULTURAL USE



Source: SEWRPC.

defines limitation and soil suitability categories as used in the soil survey interpretations for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, and Table 8—an excerpt from SEWRPC Planning Report No. 8, Soils of Southeastern Wisconsin—presents examples of the suitability rating of selected soils for the six types of recreational development.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

In order to assess the unmet needs for park and open space, an inventory of existing park and open space sites must first be conducted. This section presents summary data concerning park and open space sites in the Kenosha Planning District, including both publicly owned and privately owned sites. In addition, this section presents an inventory of potential park and open space sites, historic sites, significant scenic areas and vistas, and natural and scientific area sites.

Existing Park and Open Space Sites

Park and open space sites have been classified by the Regional Planning Commission into four general categories: general-use outdoor recreation sites, special-use outdoor recreation sites, urban open space sites, and rural open space sites. General-use outdoor recreation sites may be defined as areas of land and water whose primary function is the provision of space and facilities for outdoor recreation activities. Such sites, when publicly owned, are commonly known as parks. Thus, parks are a special form of publicly owned open space in which the major portion of needed outdoor recreation facilities is provided. School-related outdoor recreation areas are also classified by the Commission as general-use outdoor recreation sites. In addition, nonpublic recreation areas which provide facilities similar to those provided at parks and school sites, including private golf courses, campgrounds, riding stables, and nonpublic school sites, have been categorized by the Commission as general-use outdoor recreation sites.

As shown on Map 15 and indicated in Table 9, in 1979 there were within the Kenosha Planning District 109 general-use outdoor recreation sites, totaling 2,752 acres, or 5 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 2,121 acres, or 77 percent, were publicly owned, the remainder being privately owned. Also of this total, 85 sites and 1,126 acres—of which 62 sites and 928 acres were publicly owned and 23 sites and 198 acres were privately owned—were located in the City of Kenosha; 13 sites and 98 acres—of which 8 sites and 42 acres were publicly owned and 5 sites and

56 acres were privately owned—were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 11 sites and 1,528 acres—of which 6 sites and 1,151 acres were publicly owned and 5 sites and 377 acres were privately owned—were located in the Town of Somers.

As noted above, general-use outdoor recreation sites usually provide developed outdoor recreation facilities for intensive use, including facilities for resource-oriented activities such as picnicking and swimming, and for nonresource-oriented activities such as baseball and tennis. The quantity of selected intensive outdoor recreation facilities provided in 1979 within the Kenosha Planning District at general-use outdoor recreation sites is presented in Table 10. As shown in Table 10, there were 14 baseball diamonds, 103 basketball goals, 63 regulation golf holes, 21 ice skating rinks, 452 picnic tables, 72 playfields, 58 playgrounds, 73 softball diamonds, 10,550 linear feet of beach at 5 swimming beaches, and 73 tennis courts provided in the general-use outdoor recreation sites of the District. It is important to note that almost all of the intensive nonresource-oriented facilities in the District are located within urban residential areas.

Special-use outdoor recreation sites differ significantly from general-use outdoor recreation sites insofar as the special-use sites as defined by the Regional Planning Commission are primarily spectator rather than user-oriented, or provide facilities for unique recreational pursuits. Special-use outdoor recreation sites include both spectator-oriented facilities, such as zoos and botanical gardens, and special participant-oriented sites, such as skeet and trap shooting areas. As indicated in Table 11, in 1979 there were within the Kenosha Planning District six special-use outdoor recreation sites totaling 422 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 397 acres, or 94 percent, were nonpublicly owned, the remainder being publicly owned.

Urban open space sites are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as those open areas, generally publicly owned, which exist in highly developed or densely populated urban settings. Such sites add variety to or provide relief from surrounding urban uses and are usually developed for passive recreational pursuits such as rest and reflection. As shown in Table 12, there were five urban open space sites totaling 27 acres in the Kenosha Planning District in 1979, all of which were located in the City of Kenosha.

Table 8

THE USE OF SOILS FOR RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS^a

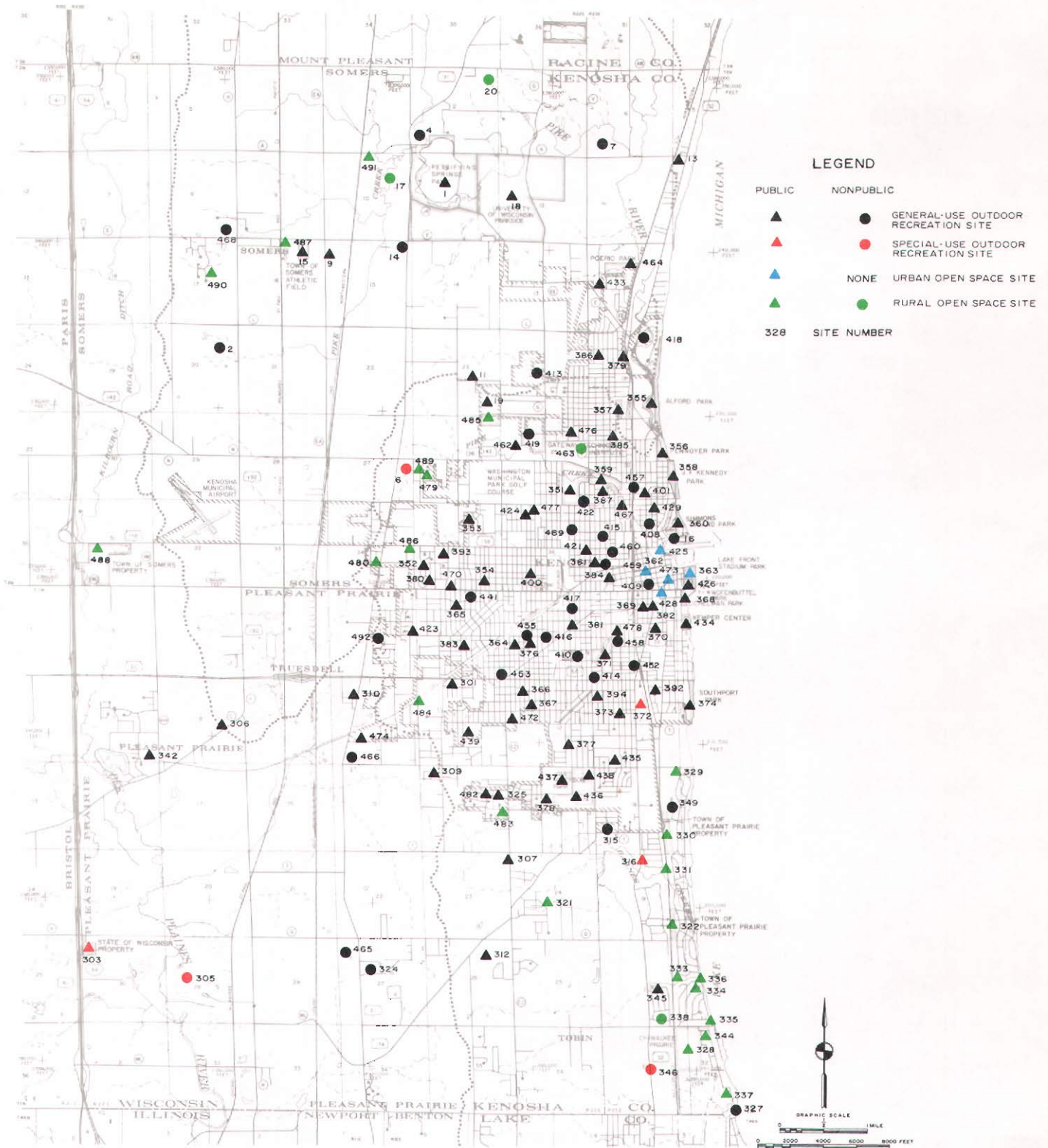
Soil Number and Soil Name		Playgrounds, Athletic Fields and Other Intensive Play Areas	Picnic Areas, Parks and Other Extensive Use Areas	Bridle Paths, Nature and Hiking Trails	Golf Course Fairways	Cottages, Service and Utility Buildings	Tent and Trailer Camp Sites
47	Yahara loam	MODERATE—seasonal high water table; needs water management; erosive on slopes.	MODERATE—seasonal high water table; needs water management; heavy foot traffic may damage sod in wet seasons.	SLIGHT—trails and paths remain wet for short periods during seasonal high water table; sloping areas have an erosion hazard.	MODERATE—will support a firm turf; low relief; seasonal high water table; needs water management.	VERY SEVERE—sewage disposal questionable due to periodic high water table; low bearing capacity when wet; liquefies easily.	MODERATE—surface tends to remain wet for short periods; areas may need drainage.
47Z	Same as No. 370, Mosel sandy loam						
48	Keowns silt loam	SEVERE—high water table; needs drainage; limited in vegetation it will support; compacts easily when wet.	SEVERE—high water table; needs drainage; limited in vegetation it will support.	SEVERE—trails and paths are often wet for long periods due to high water table; muddy and slippery when wet; may need surfacing.	SEVERE—high water table; needs drainage; very low relief; turf easily damaged when wet.	VERY SEVERE—high water table; sewage disposal difficult; liquefies easily; low bearing capacity when wet.	SEVERE—high water table; sites remain wet and soft for long periods; poor trafficability when wet; walk and roads need surfacing.
48Z	Same as No. 340, Navan silt loam						
49	Keowns fine sandy loam	SEVERE—high water table; needs drainage; limited in vegetation it will support.	SEVERE—high water table; needs drainage; sod is easily damaged unless soils are drained; limited in vegetation it will support.	MODERATE—trails and paths are often wet for long periods due to high water table.	SEVERE—high water table; needs drainage; heavy traffic during periods of high water table may damage turf; very low relief.	VERY SEVERE—high water table; sewage disposal difficult; liquefies easily; low bearing capacity when wet.	SEVERE—high water table; sites remain wet for long periods; areas need drainage or fill.
49Y	Same as No. 49, Keowns fine sandy loam						
51	Aztalan loam	MODERATE—seasonal high water table; needs water management; erosive on slopes.	MODERATE—seasonal high water table; needs water management; heavy foot traffic may damage sod in wet seasons unless drained.	MODERATE—trails may be wet during periods of seasonal high water table.	MODERATE—seasonal high water table; needs water management; low relief; turf easily damaged when wet.	VERY SEVERE—sewage disposal is difficult; seasonal high water table; high shrink-swell potential.	MODERATE—surface tends to remain wet for short periods; areas may need drainage.
52	Aztalan sandy loam	MODERATE—seasonal high water table; needs water management; erosive on slopes.	MODERATE—seasonal high water table; needs water management; heavy foot traffic may damage sod in wet seasons unless drained.	SLIGHT—trails may be wet during periods of seasonal high water table.	MODERATE—low relief; seasonal high water table; needs water management; erosive on slopes.	VERY SEVERE—sewage disposal is difficult; seasonal high water table; high shrink-swell potential.	MODERATE—surface tends to remain wet for short periods; areas may need drainage.

^a An excerpt from Table 17 of SEWRPC Planning Report No. 8.

Source: U. S. Soil Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Map 15

EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1979



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 9

GENERAL-USE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1979

Civil Division	Number on Map 15	Site Name	Ownership	Acreage
City of Kenosha	19	Public		
	325	John Bullen Junior High School	School District	20
	351	Jeffrey School	School District	10
	352	Washington Park Golf Course	City	71
	353	Kenfair Park	City	2
	354	Endee Park	City	2
	355	Davis Park	City	1
	356	Alford Park	City	89
	357	Pennoyer Park	City	35
	358	Petzke Park	City	10
	359	J. F. Kennedy Park	City	25
	360	Washington Park	City	29
	361	Simmons Island Park	City	41
	364	Columbus Park	City	7
	365	Bullamore Park	City	2
	366	Forest Park	City	4
	367	Newman Park	City	2
	368	Elmwood Manor	City	1
	369	Eichelman Park	City	9
	370	Bain Park	City	2
	371	Baker Park	City	5
	373	Lincoln Park	City	44
	374	Tot Park	City	1
	376	South Port Park	City	29
	377	Roosevelt Park	City	6
	378	Sunnyside Park	City	5
	379	Isetts Park	City	5
	380	Petretti Park	City	8
	381	Little League Park	City	5
	382	Columbus School	School District	1
	383	Durkee School	School District	2
	384	Forest Park School	School District	11
	385	Frank School	School District	2
	386	Grant School	School District	4
	387	Cordelia Harvey School	School District	9
	392	Jefferson School	School District	3
	393	Southport School	School District	6
	394	Strange School	School District	12
	400	Sunnyside School	School District	6
	401	McKinley Elementary and Junior High School	School District	6
	421	Washington Junior High School	School District	4
	423	Bain School	School District	2
	424	Tower Line Park	City	3
	426	Wilson School	School District	10
	429	Wolfenbittel Park	City	29
	433	Union Park	City	1
	434	Bose School	School District	8
	435	Kemper Center	County	15
	436	Red Arrow	City	7
	437	James Anderson Park	City	94
	438	Tremper High School	School District	40
	439	Vernon School	School District	12
	462	Lance Junior High School	School District	24
	464	Reuther Alternative High School	School District	38
	467	Poerio Park	City	70
	470	Nedweski Park	City	16
	472	60th Street Tennis Courts	City	1
	474	Elmwood School Site	School District	7
	476	Gangler Park	City	5
	477	Matoska Park	City	3
	478	Nursery Park	City	3
	482	Streeter Park	City	1
	482	Schulte Park	City	3
	--	Public Subtotal	62 Sites	928
		Nonpublic		
	16	Kenosha Yacht Club	Organizational	1
	315	St. Therese School and Church	Organizational	20

Table 9 (continued)

Civil Division	Number on Map 15	Site Name	Ownership	Acreage
City of Kenosha (continued)	408	St. George School	Organizational	1
	409	St. James School	Organizational	1
	410	St. Joseph School	Organizational	3
	413	St. Peter School	Organizational	10
	414	Bethany Lutheran School	Organizational	1
	415	Friedens Lutheran School	Organizational	1
	416	St. Lukes Evangelical Lutheran School	Organizational	1
	417	St. Thomas Aquinas School	Organizational	1
	418	Carthage College	Organizational	80
	419	Gateway Technical Institute	Organizational	45
	422	Holy Rosary School	Organizational	7
	441	Joyland Playground	Organizational	2
	452	St. Mark's School	Organizational	5
	453	St. Mary's Church	Organizational	5
	455	Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 1.	Organizational	1
	457	St. Casimir School and Church	Organizational	2
	458	Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 3.	Organizational	1
	459	Mount Carmel Church and School	Organizational	3
	460	Christian Youth Council	Organizational	1
	469	Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 2.	Organizational	1
	492	Carol Rikli C.Y.C.	Organizational	5
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	23 Sites	198
	--	City of Kenosha Total	85 Sites	1,126
Town of Pleasant Prairie		Public		
	301	Midwest Highlands	Town	2
	306	Pleasant Prairie School	School District	4
	307	Highland School	School District	2
	309	Whittier School	School District	3
	310	Green Bay School	School District	1
	312	Prairie Lane School	School District	22
	342	Pleasant Prairie Ball Park	Town	6
	345	Carol Beach Park	Town	2
	--	Public Subtotal	8 Sites	42
		Nonpublic		
	327	Trident Marina	Private	25
	324	Subdivision Beach	Private	3
	349	Kenosha Town Club	Private	15
	465	Lagoon Tavern Picnic Ground	Commercial	8
	466	Colonial Inn Picnic Ground	Commercial	5
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	5 Sites	56
	--	Town of Pleasant Prairie Total	13 Sites	98
Town of Somers		Public		
	1	Petrifying Springs Park	County	358
	9	Somers School	School District	10
	11	Hill Crest School	School District	15
	13	Berryville School	School District	4
	15	Somers Athletic Field	Town	17
	18	UW-Parkside	State	747
	--	Public Subtotal	6 Sites	1,151
		Nonpublic		
	2	Maplecrest Country Club	Commercial	173
	4	Jacksons Park, Inc.	Commercial	25
	7	Kenosha Country Club	Private	159
	14	Finney's West	Commercial	3
	468	Shoreland Lutheran High School	Organizational	17
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	5 Sites	377
	--	Town of Somers Total	11 Sites	1,528
Kenosha Planning District	--	Public Subtotal	76 Sites	2,121
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	33 Sites	631
	--	Planning District Total	109 Sites	2,752

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 10

**SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES AT
GENERAL-USE SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1979**

Number on Map 15	Site Name	Quantity of Selected Facilities											
		Baseball Diamonds	Basketball Goals	Regulation Golf Holes	Ice Skating Rinks	Picnic Tables	Playfields	Playgrounds	Softball Diamonds	Swimming Beach (feet)	Swimming Pools	Tennis Courts	Other
	City of Kenosha												
	Public												
19	John Bullen Junior High School . .	--	6	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	4	--
325	Jeffrey School	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
351	Washington Park Golf Course	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
352	Kenfair Park	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
353	Endee Park	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
354	Davis Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
355	Alford Park	--	--	--	--	41	--	1	--	6,500	--	--	--
356	Pennoyer Park	--	--	--	1	9	--	--	1	1,900	--	3	--
357	Petzke Park	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
358	J. F. Kennedy Park	--	1	--	--	5	1	1	2	--	--	--	--
359	Washington Park	--	2	--	--	11	--	1	--	--	1	3	--
360	Simmons Island Park	--	2	--	--	12	--	1	2	1,300	--	--	168 Boat Slips
361	Columbus Park	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
364	Bullamore Park	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
365	Forest Park	--	--	--	2	--	1	1	3	--	--	--	--
366	Newman Park	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
367	Elmwood Manor	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
368	Eichelman Park	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	--	500	--	--	--
369	Bain Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
370	Baker Park	--	2	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
371	Lincoln Park	2	4	--	1	6	1	1	2	--	--	4	--
373	Tot Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
374	Southport Park	--	--	--	--	12	1	1	1	350	--	--	--
376	Roosevelt Park	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	2	--
377	Sunnyside Park	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--
378	Isetts Park	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
379	Petretti Park	--	2	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	2	--
380	Little League Park	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
381	Columbus School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
382	Durkee School	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
383	Forest Park School	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
384	Frank School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
385	Grant School	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
386	Cordelia Harvey School	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
387	Jefferson School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
392	Southport School	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
393	Strange School	--	4	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
394	Sunnyside School	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
400	McKinley Elementary and Junior High School	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
401	Washington Junior High School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
421	Bain School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
423	Tower Line Park	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
424	Wilson School	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
426	Wolfenbuttel Park	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
429	Union Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
433	Bose School	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
434	Kemper Center	--	--	--	--	11	1	--	1	--	--	3	--
435	Red Arrow	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
436	James Anderson Park	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	2	--	3	--	--
437	Tremper High School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	6	--
438	Vernon School	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
439	Lance Junior High School	--	6	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	4	--
462	Reuther Alternative High School . . .	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
464	Poerio Park	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--
467	Nedweski Park	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
470	60th Street Tennis Courts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
472	Elmwood School Site	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
474	Gangler Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
476	Matoska Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
477	Nursery Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
478	Streeter Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
482	Schulte Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
--	Public Subtotal	6	48	9	17	111	42	40	48	10,550	4	33	--
	Nonpublic												
16	Kenosha Yacht Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 Boat Hoists
315	St. Therese School and Church	--	3	--	1	20	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
408	St. George School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
409	St. James School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
410	St. Joseph School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	4	--
413	St. Peter School	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 10 (continued)

Number on Map 15	Site Name	Quantity of Selected Facilities											
		Baseball Diamonds	Basketball Goals	Regulation Golf Holes	Ice Skating Rinks	Picnic Tables	Playfields	Playgrounds	Softball Diamonds	Swimming Beach (feet)	Swimming Pools	Tennis Courts	Other
414	Bethany Lutheran School	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
415	Friedens Lutheran School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
416	St. Lukes Evangelical Lutheran School	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
417	St. Thomas Aquinas School	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
418	Carthage College	1	6	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	12	--
419	Gateway Technical Institute	1	4	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--
422	Holy Rosary School	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
441	Joyland Playground	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
452	St. Mark's School	--	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
453	St. Mary's Church	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
455	Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
457	St. Casimir School and Church	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
458	Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
459	Our Lady of Mt. Carmel School and Church	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
460	Christian Youth Camp	3	12	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
469	Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
492	Carol Rikli C.Y.C.	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--
--	Nonpublic Subtotal	5	44	--	1	20	13	6	8	--	--	18	--
--	City of Kenosha Total	11	92	9	18	131	55	46	56	10,550	4	51	--
--	Town of Pleasant Prairie Public												
301	Midwest Highlands Park	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
306	Pleasant Prairie School	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
307	Highland School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
309	Whittier School	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
310	Green Bay School	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
312	Prairie Lane School	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	--
342	Pleasant Prairie Ball Park	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
345	Carol Beach Park	--	2	--	--	3	1	1	1	--	--	1	--
--	Public Subtotal	--	4	--	1	3	8	5	8	--	--	2	--
327	Nonpublic Trident Marina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190 Boat Slips
324	Subdivision Beach	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
349	Kenosha Town Club	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	6	--
465	Lagoon Tavern Picnic Grounds	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
466	Colonial Inn Picnic Grounds	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	Nonpublic Subtotal	--	--	--	1	9	2	--	--	--	1	6	--
--	Town of Pleasant Prairie Total	--	4	--	2	12	10	5	8	--	1	8	--
--	Town of Somers Public												
1	Petrifying Springs Park	--	--	18	1	307	1	3	2	--	--	--	Ski Touring and Horseback Trails
9	Somers School	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
11	Hillcrest School	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
13	Berryville School	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
15	Somers Athletic Field	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	4	--
18	UW-Parkside	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	6	Ski Touring Trail
--	Public Subtotal	1	5	18	1	307	6	7	8	--	--	10	--
2	Nonpublic Maplecrest Country Club	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
4	Jacksons Park, Inc.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25 Campsites
7	Kenosha Country Club	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	--
14	Finney's West	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
468	Shoreland Lutheran High School	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
--	Nonpublic Subtotal	2	2	36	--	2	1	--	1	--	2	4	--
--	Town of Somers Total	3	7	54	1	309	7	7	9	--	2	14	--
--	District Public Subtotal	7	57	27	19	421	56	52	64	10,550	4	45	--
--	District Nonpublic Subtotal	7	46	36	2	31	16	6	9	--	3	28	--
--	Kenosha Planning District Total	14	103	63	21	452	72	58	73	10,550	7	73	--

Source: SEWRPC.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 11
SPECIAL-USE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1979

Civil Division	Number on Map 15	Site Name	Ownership	Acreage
City of Kenosha	372	Simmons Athletic Field	City	8
Town of Pleasant Prairie	303	Kenosha Tourist Information Center . . .	State	16
	316	Wayside	State	1
	305	Pheasant Valley Hunting Club	Private	382
	346	Lakeview Mini Golf	Commercial	1
	--	Town of Pleasant Prairie Subtotal	4 Sites	400
Town of Somers	6	Maple Springs Driving Range	Commercial	14
Kenosha Planning District	--	Public Subtotal	3 Sites	25
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	3 Sites	397
	--	Planning District Total	6 Sites	422

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 12
URBAN OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1979

Civil Division	Number on Map 15	Site Name	Ownership	Acreage
City of Kenosha	362	Civic Center Park	City	2
	363	Lakefront Stadium Park . . .	City	9
	425	Navy Memorial Park	City	9
	428	Library Park	City	6
	473	Friendship Park	City	1
	--	City of Kenosha and Planning District Total	5 Sites	27

Source: SEWRPC.

Rural open space sites are those open areas or areas with woodlands, wetlands, prairies, or wild-life habitat acquired by public agencies or private organizations to preserve such lands and natural resource amenities in an essentially open state for resource preservation and limited recreational purposes. It is important to note that undeveloped public park sites, which are generally located in recently developed or developing areas on the fringes of urban centers, have also been placed in the rural open space site category. As shown in Table 13, there were 27 rural open space sites within the Kenosha Planning District in 1979, encompassing 391 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 7 sites and 57 acres were located in the City of Kenosha; 13 sites and 175 acres were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 7 sites and 159 acres were located in the Town of Somers.

Potential Park Sites

Certain outdoor recreation activities are dependent upon the natural resource base for their very existence, as in the case of nature study, while others are heavily dependent on natural resource

amenities to enhance the quality of the recreational experience, as in the case of picnicking. To some extent, sites needed to meet the demand for such recreation activities can be created by earth-moving, water impoundment, and planting activities. Usually, however, it is far more economical and desirable to satisfy the demand for outdoor recreation facilities by developing parks at sites where appropriate natural resource amenities already exist. This approach requires the identification and preservation of sites at which the demand for resource-oriented recreational facilities can be met. Recognizing the need to preserve high-value resource areas to meet the recreational demand of the existing and future population, the Regional Planning Commission in 1963 undertook an inventory of the best remaining potential park sites within the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. This inventory was updated by the Commission in 1968 and again in 1975.

As shown on Map 16, 15 potential park sites encompassing 2,689 acres, or 5 percent of the total area of the District, were identified in the potential park site inventory of the Kenosha

Table 13

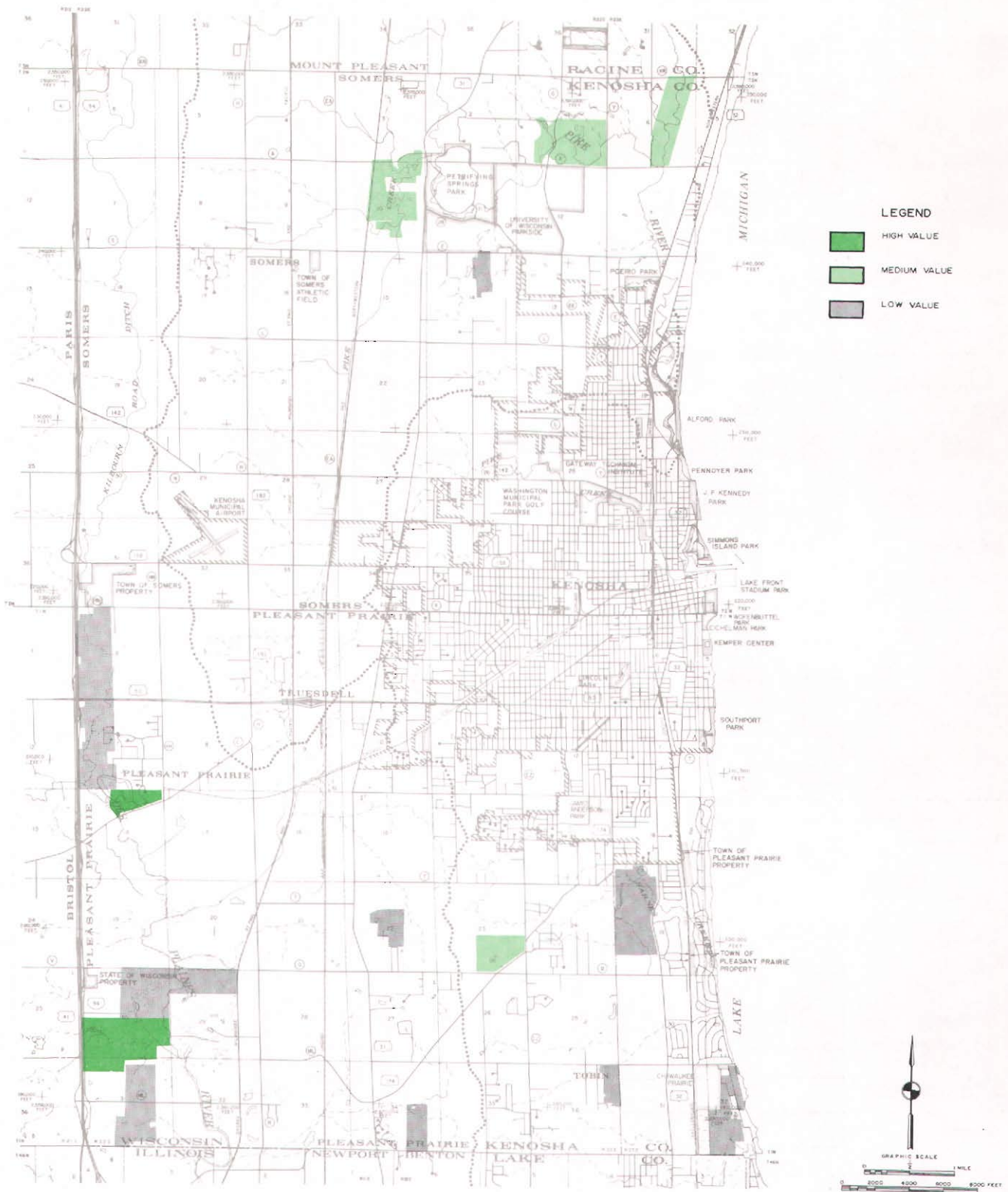
RURAL OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1979

Civil Division	Number on Map 15	Site Name	Ownership	Acreage
City of Kenosha	479	Public Jamestown Park (undeveloped) . .	City	2
	480	Johnson Highlands Park	City	1
	483	Retention Basin	City	9
	484	Retention Basin	City	12
	485	Retention Basin	City	20
	486	City Park Site	City	3
	--	Public Subtotal	6 Sites	47
	463	Nonpublic Woodhaven Girl Scout Camp	Organizational	10
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	1 Site	10
	--	City of Kenosha Total	7 Sites	57
	--			
Town of Pleasant Prairie	321	Public Town Land	Town	3
	328	Chiwaukee Prairie	State	99
	329	Town Land	Town	5
	330	Town Land	Town	24
	331	Town Land	Town	3
	332	Town Land	Town	20
	333	Town Land	Town	6
	334	Town Land	Town	1
	335	Town Land	Town	2
	336	Town Land	Town	1
	337	Town Land	Town	5
	344	Town Land	Town	5
	--	Public Subtotal	12 Sites	174
	338	Nonpublic Subdivision Land.	Private	1
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	1 Site	1
	--	Town of Pleasant Prairie Total .	13 Sites	175
Town of Somers	487	Public Town Land	Town	1
	488	Town Land	Town	103
	489	Town Land	Town	3
	490	Town Land	Town	2
	491	Town Land	Town	2
	--	Public Subtotal	5 Sites	111
	17	Nonpublic Hawthorn Hollow	Organizational	38
	20	Girl Scout Camp	Organizational	10
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	2 Sites	48
	--	Town of Somers Total	7 Sites	159
	--			
Kenosha Planning District	--	Public Subtotal	23 Sites	332
	--	Nonpublic Subtotal	4 Sites	59
	--	Planning District Total	27 Sites	391

Source: SEWRPC.

Map 16

POTENTIAL PARK SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975



Source: SEWRPC.

Planning District in 1975. Of this total, 2 sites encompassing 365 acres, or 13 percent of the total area, were classified as high-value sites; 4 sites encompassing 718 acres, or 27 percent of the total area, were classified as medium-value sites; and 9 sites encompassing 1,606 acres, or 60 percent of the total area, were classified as low-value sites.¹

Historic Sites: Historic sites have been classified by the Regional Planning Commission into one of three general categories: structures, archeological features, and other cultural features. In general, historic structures include architecturally or historically significant homes, churches, inns, government buildings, mills, schools, and museums. Archeological sites include areas occupied or utilized by man in a way and for a sufficient length of time to be marked by certain features—such as burial or effigy mounds—or to contain artifacts. Such sites are generally associated with early American Indian settlements. Other cultural features are sites of early European settlements or are closely related to such settlements and include, for example, the location

¹ *The procedures utilized in the potential park sites inventory have been described in detail in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 1, Potential Parks and Related Open Spaces. A brief summary of the inventory methodology is presented here. The inventory was conducted in two phases. The first phase consisted of an attempt to identify and delineate all remaining potential park sites that are related to natural resource base amenities. This was accomplished through personal interviews with park officials and citizen interest groups so that the inventory, in effect, consisted of a collation of all sites considered to have potential for recreational use by local officials and interest groups. The second phase consisted of a field inspection of identified potential park sites. In addition, value ratings were determined for each site after analysis of the available physical planning data. In assigning a site value rating, no consideration was given to cost, ownership, or specific demand for park facilities. Sites were rated high, medium, or low as follows: sites rated as high value are those sites which possess the most favorable development potential for the type of recreation development recommended and for which the inventory results revealed the most serious development limitations. Sites rated as medium value possess certain minor development limitations, while sites rated as low value possess major development limitations and, therefore, have relatively poor potential for development as park sites without major modification.*

of old plank roads and cemeteries. An inventory of historic sites within the Kenosha Planning District was conducted by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1978 and collated by the Regional Planning Commission for use in the park and open space planning program. As indicated on Map 17 and in Table 14, there were 143 structures, 35 archeological sites, and 10 other cultural features in the Kenosha Planning District in 1978. It should be noted that seven of these historic sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Scenic Viewpoints

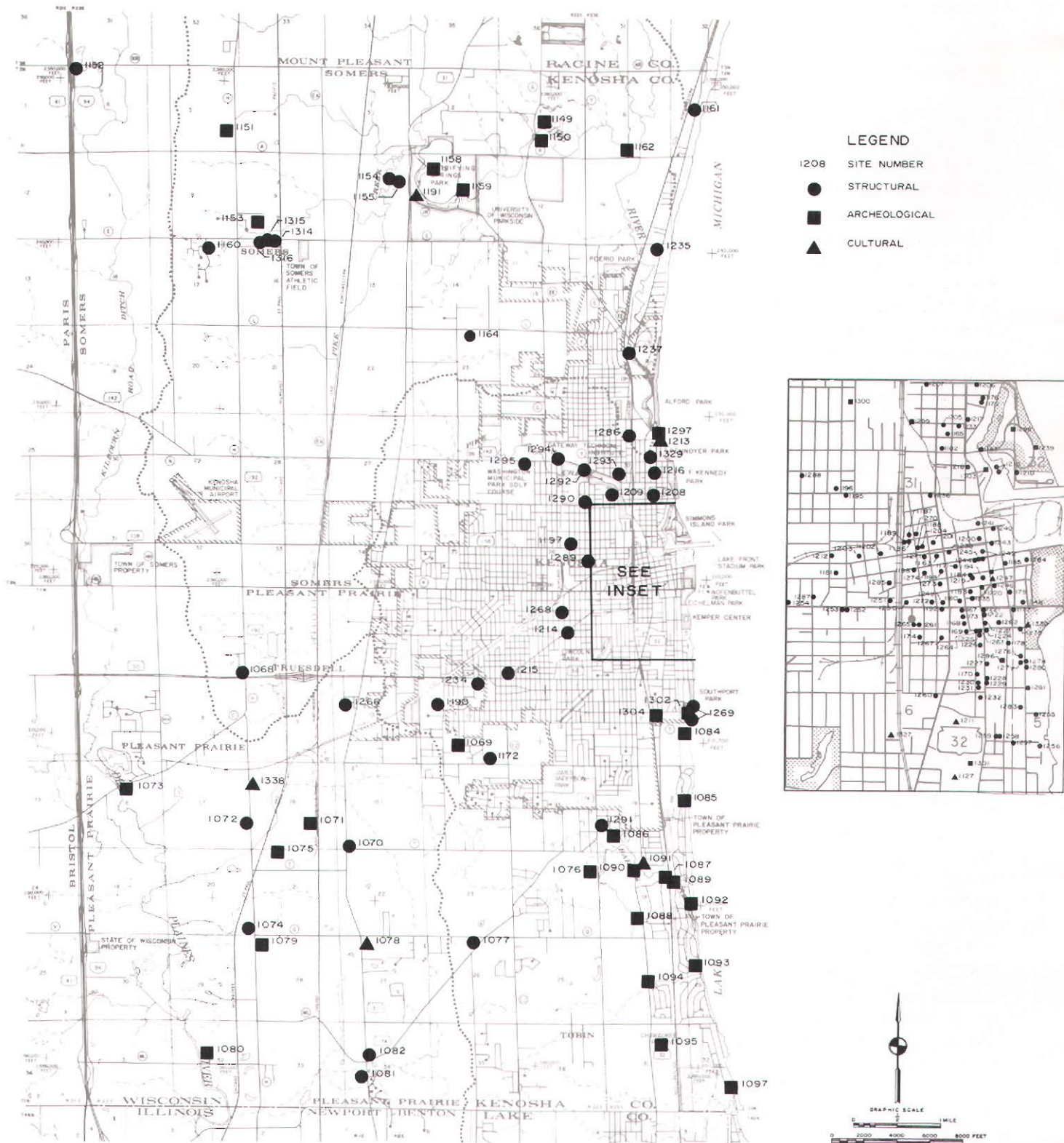
A scenic viewpoint is defined by the Regional Planning Commission as a vantage point from which a diversity of natural features can be observed. A special inventory of scenic viewpoints was conducted by the Commission in 1979. Three basic criteria were applied in identifying such viewpoints: 1) the variety of features viewed should exist harmoniously in a natural or rural landscape; 2) there should be one dominant or particularly interesting feature, such as a river or lake, which serves as a focal point of the scenic area; and 3) the viewpoint should permit an observation area from which the variety of the natural features can be viewed. With the aid of the 1" = 2,000' scale topographic maps, areas with a relief of 30 feet or more and a slope of 13 percent or more were identified. Those areas of steep slopes so identified having a ridge of at least 200 feet in length and a view of at least three natural resource features—including surface waters, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural lands, or other significant geologic formations—within approximately one-half mile of the ridge were identified as scenic viewpoints. As shown on Map 18, there were 29 areas so identified in the Kenosha Planning District, with the majority of these areas located in the Town of Somers in the vicinity of the Petrifying Springs County Park area and along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

Natural and Scientific Areas

Natural areas, as defined by the Wisconsin Scientific Areas Preservation Council, are tracts of land or water so little modified by man's activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the presettlement landscape. An inventory of natural areas was conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Scientific Areas Preservation Council staff in 1973 for Kenosha County and again in 1976 for the coastal zone

Map 17

HISTORIC SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1978



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 14
HISTORIC SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1978

Historic Site Type	Civil Division	Number on Map 17	Site Name	Number on Map 17	Site Name
Structural	City of Kenosha	1163	Civic Center Architect District	1230	Anthony A. Isermann House
		1165	Italianate House	1231	Frank C. Isermann House
		1167	Woman's Club of Kenosha	1232	Harold Wagner House
		1168	Volney Franch House	1233	St. George Hall
		1169	Beth Hillel Temple	1236	Kenosha Gas Works
		1170	Greek Revival House	1238	U. S. Post Office
		1171	Elk's Club	1239	Municipal Bathhouse
		1173	Charles Allen House	1240	Early Business Block Site
		1174	Italianate House	1241	First National Bank
		1175	Frame Italianate House	1242	Southport Mall
		1176	Montzenberger Brewery	1243	Commercial Exchange Bank
		1177	Georgian Revival House	1244	Baker's Shoes
		1178	Late Queen Anne House	1245	Gottfredson & Nicoll Jewelers
		1179	Whittaker Skein and Foundry	1246	Kenosha Theater
		1180	First Congregational Church	1248	Classical Row Houses
		1181	Frank Elementary School	1249	Creek Revival House
		1182	Weiskoph School	1250	Milton H. Petit House
		1183	Simmons Island Bridge	1251	Paul Andrea House
		1184	Southport Telegram	1252	Flemish Revival House
		1185	Schwartz Building	1253	Stick Style House
		1186	Shoales House	1254	White Flash Gas Station
		1187	Brick Commercial Building	1255	James A. Anderson House
		1188	Greek Revival House	1256	Mediterranean Villa
		1189	Brick Commercial Building	1257	Eclectic Resurgence House
		1192	First Methodist Church	1258	Prairie School House
		1193	Kenosha Youth Foundation	1259	Queen Anne House
		1194	Art Moderne Store Front	1260	Queen Anne House
		1195	German-American Clubhouse	1261	Italianate House
		1196	Vogue Theater	1262	Lucien Scott House
		1197	Kenosha Fire Department No. 4	1263	Jacob G. Gottfredson House
		1198	John McNamara House	1264	Fred J. Gottfredson House
		1199	Central High School	1265	Reverend Reuben H. Deming Home
		1200	Isermann Clothing Store	1267	Greek Revival House
		1201	Kenosha County Courthouse	1268	Kenosha Railroad Station
		1202	Italianate House	1269	Bathhouse and Pavilion
		1203	Synagogue	1270	Tenth Avenue Apartments
		1204	Kenosha Labor Building	1271	Kenosha Public Museum
		1205	St. George Church	1272	Shirley Apartments
		1206	Frame House	1273	St. James Catholic Church
		1207	Italianate House	1274	Kenosha High School
		1208	Small Frame House	1275	Patrick English House
		1209	St. Nicholas Orthodox Church	1276	Kenosha Historical and Art Museum
		1210	U. S. Coast Guard Lighthouses and Keeper's House	1278	W. H. Alford House
		1212	Queen Anne House	1279	Eclectic Resurgence House
		1214	Concrete Block House	1280	Charles Jeffrey House
		1215	Resurgence Business Block	1281	Kemper Hall ^{a,b}
		1216	Italianate House	1283	James E. Wilson House
		1217	Early Picturesque House	1284	Eagle's Club
		1218	Hrupka Market	1285	John McCaffrey House ^a
		1219	First Baptist Church	1286	Nickolas Pirsch Wagons
		1220	St. Matthew's Church ^a	1287	Late Picturesque House
		1221	Lucien Scribner House	1288	Concrete Block House
		1222	Urban J. Lewis House	1289	Red Shield Store
		1223	Francis H. Lyman House	1290	Holy Rosary Church
		1224	Edward Bain House	1291	St. Therese Catholic Church
		1225	Italianate House	1292	Washington Park Golf Course Building
		1226	Victorian Italianate House	1293	Charles Hastings House
		1227	Greek Revival House	1294	Cephas Weed House
		1228	Kenosha County Girl Scouts Building	1295	Justin Weed House ^a
		1229	Picturesque Frame House	1329	S. Y. Brande House
				1335	Simmons Memorial Library ^a

Table 14 (continued)

Historic Site Type	Civil Division	Number on Map 17	Site Name	Number on Map 17	Site Name
Structural (continued)	Town of Pleasant Prairie	1068	Country Mill Tavern	1082	Dexter Farmstead
		1070	Congregational Church	1172	Contemporary House
		1072	Italianate Farmhouse	1190	Cooper House
		1074	Early Picturesque Farmhouse	1234	Ben Stahl House
		1077	Old Cork School	1266	Brick House
		1081	Octagonal Barn		
	Town of Somers	1152	Kellogg's Corners House	1235	International Style House
		1154	Hawthorne Hollow	1237	Park Department Warehouse No. 2
		1155	Pike River School and Somers Town Hall	1314	Frame House
		1160	Henry Lytle Mill	1315	Frame House
		1161	Hansche House	1316	Early Picturesque House
		1164	Brick Victorian House		
Archeological	City of Kenosha	1296	Campsite	1301	Campsite
		1297	Campsite	1302	Village Site
		1298	Village Site	1303	Worksite/Campsite/Cache
		1299	Village/Cemetery/Cache	1304	Campsite
		1300	Mounds		
	Town of Pleasant Prairie	1069	Campsite	1087	Campsite
		1071	Campsite	1088	Campsite ^a
		1073	Campsite	1089	Village ^a
		1075	Campsite	1090	Campsite
		1076	Campsite	1092	Village Site
		1079	Campsite	1093	Village Site
		1080	Campsite	1094	Campsite
		1084	Worksite	1095	Campsite
		1085	Village Site	1097	Village Site
		1086	Campsite		
	Town of Somers	1149	Burial Mounds	1158	Campsite
		1150	Cache	1159	Campsite
		1151	Campsite	1162	Cemetery
		1153	Campsite		
Cultural	City of Kenosha	1127	Quarles Monument	1247	Site of Kenosha's First Church
		1211	Camp Harvey Site	1327	John McCaffrey Hanging Site
		1213	Pike River Settlement Site	1330	Eichelman Park
	Town of Pleasant Prairie	1078	Janbeau Trail	1338	Potter's Field
		1091	32nd Division Memorial Highway Marker		
	Town of Somers	1191	Montgomery Cabin Marker		

^a Site listed on national register of historic places.

^b Including Kemper Hall Chapel and Charles Durkee House.

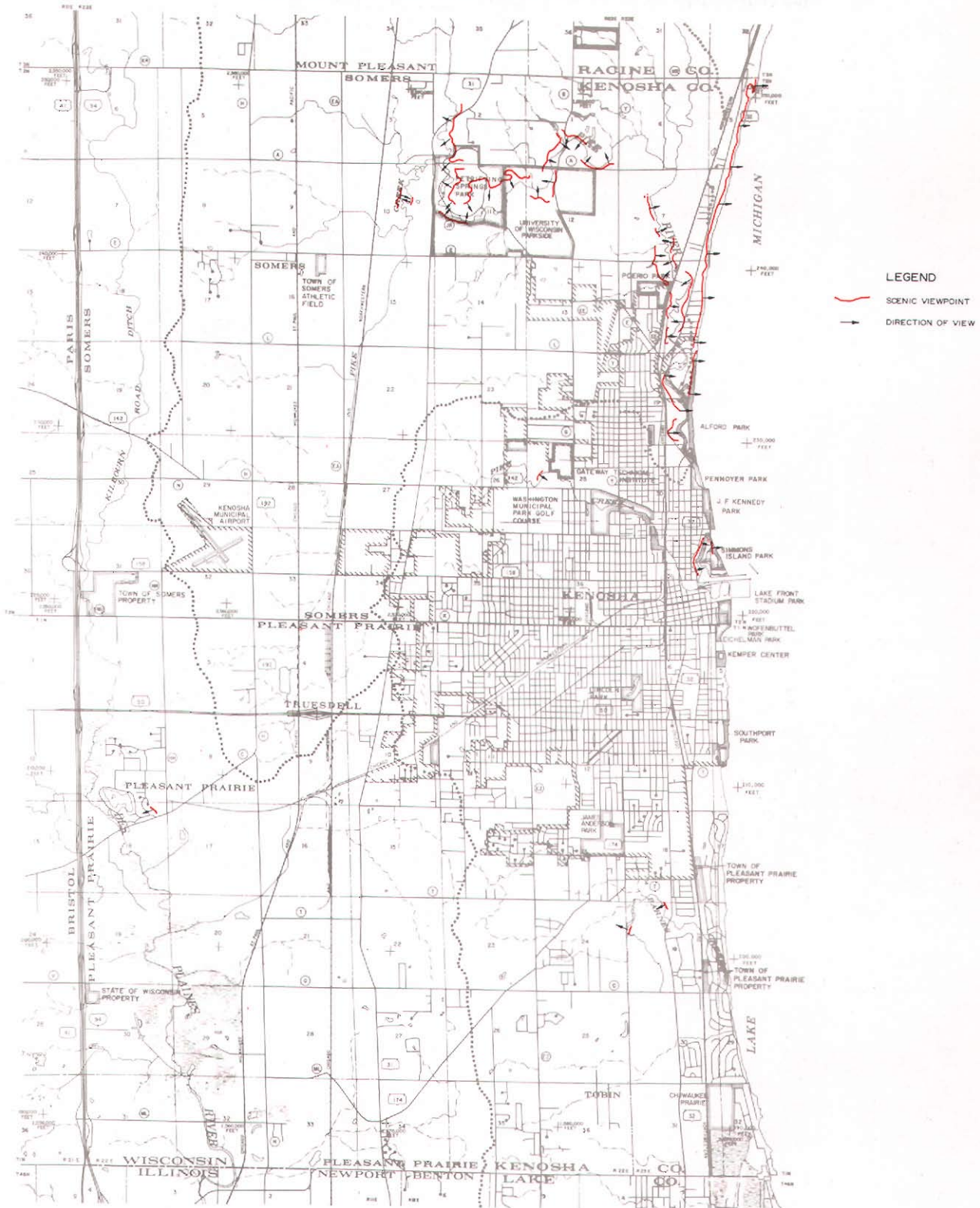
Source: SEWRPC.

along Lake Michigan. In addition, the Regional Planning Commission staff conducted a systematic review of its files and the 1975 large-scale aerial photographs of the Planning District, as well as a poll of area biologists and resource managers, to determine if any additional natural areas should be identified within the Kenosha Planning District. As shown on Map 19, a total of five natural areas

encompassing 374 acres were identified in the Kenosha Planning District. Based on the current condition of each natural area, the natural area site was classified into one of the following four categories: State Scientific Area, Natural Area of Statewide or Greater Significance, Natural Area of Countywide or Regional Significance, and Natural Area of Local Significance.

Map 18

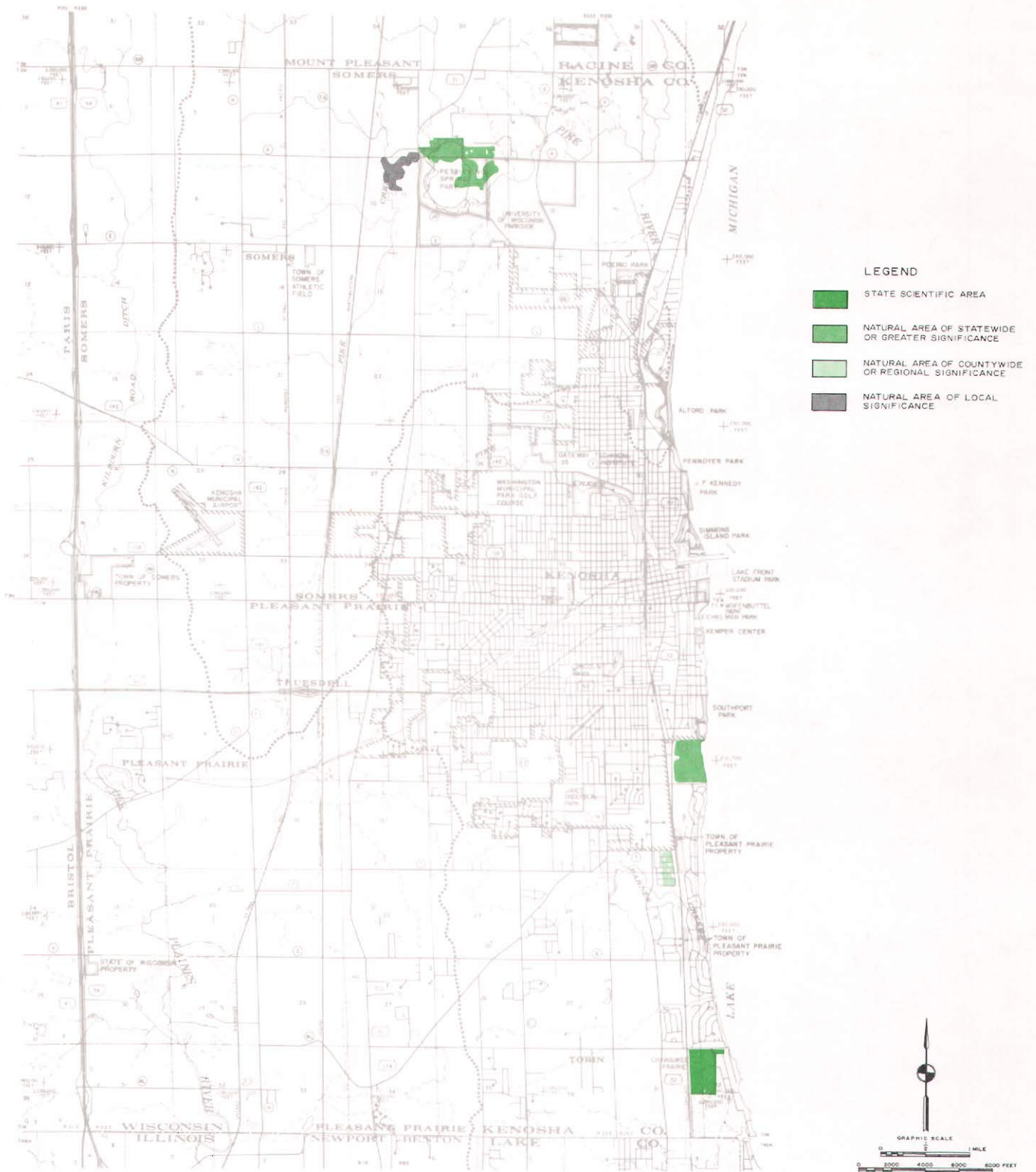
SCENIC VIEWPOINTS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 19

NATURAL AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



Source: SEWRPC.

Classification of an area into one of the four categories is based upon consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community types present; the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community; the extent of disturbance from man's activities such as logging, grazing, water level changes, and pollution; the commonness of the plant and animal communities present; any unique natural features within the area; the size of the area; and educational value.²

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Ecological balance and natural beauty within an area are important determinants of the ability of that area to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain its social and economic well being. Preservation of the most significant aspects of the natural resource base, including environmental corridors and important agricultural lands, is, therefore, necessary to the maintenance of the ecological balance, natural beauty, and economic well being of an area. This

section presents a description of environmental corridors and important agricultural lands in the Kenosha Planning District.

Environmental Corridors

One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning effort was the identification and delineation of those areas in southeastern Wisconsin in which concentrations of recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural resources occur and which, therefore, should be preserved and protected. Such areas normally include one or more of the following seven elements of the natural resource base which are essential to the maintenance of both the ecological balance and natural beauty of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high relief topography. While the foregoing elements comprise the integral parts of the natural resource base, there are five additional elements which, although not part of the natural

²The four types of natural areas are defined as follows: 1) State Scientific Areas, or those natural areas, geological sites, or archeological sites identified as being of at least statewide significance and which have been so designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Scientific Areas Preservation Council; 2) Natural Areas of Statewide or Greater Significance, defined as those natural areas which have not been significantly modified by man's activity, have sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity so as to contain nearly intact native plant and animal communities which are believed to be representative of the presettlement landscape, but which have not as yet been classified as State Scientific Areas; 3) Natural Areas of Countywide or Regional Significance, defined as those natural areas which have been slightly modified by man's activities or which have insufficiently recovered from the effects of such activities, but still contain good examples of native plant and animal communities representative of the presettlement landscape. These natural areas are of lesser significance because their quality is less than what would be defined as ecologically ideal and there is evidence of past or present disturbance such as logging,

grazing, water level changes as a result of ditching or filling, or pollution; the area may contain very common plant or animal community types in the Region, in which case only the best examples would qualify for State Scientific Area recognition; or the area may be of insufficient size. These natural areas may serve local communities as educational sites, passive recreation areas, and ecological zones which lend a degree of naturalness to their surroundings. In addition, these natural areas, if protected in an undisturbed condition, may be expected to increase in value over time. Therefore, some of these areas may, in the future, become Natural or Scientific Areas of Statewide Significance; and 4) Natural Areas of Local Significance, defined as those natural areas which have been significantly modified by man's activities but have nevertheless retained a modest amount of natural cover. Such natural areas are suitable for local educational use, and their exclusion from a natural area inventory would be an oversight. Natural Areas of Local Significance may reflect the patterns of former vegetation or serve as examples of the influence of human settlement on vegetation. These natural areas may also be expected to increase in value if protected in an undisturbed condition.

resource base per se, are closely related to or centered on that base and are a determining factor in identifying and delineating areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural value. These five additional elements are: 1) existing park and open space sites; 2) potential park and open space sites; 3) historic sites; 4) significant scenic areas and vistas; and 5) natural and scientific areas.

The delineation of these 12 natural resource and natural resource-related elements on a map results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Commission. Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of the above-mentioned important resource and resource-related elements and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors connect with primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length.

In any discussion of environmental corridors and important natural features, it is important to point out that, because of the many interacting relationships existing between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of an important element of the total environment may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction. The drainage of wetlands, for example, may have far-reaching effects, since such drainage may destroy fish spawning grounds, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge areas, and natural filtration and flood water storage areas of inter-connecting stream systems. The resulting deterioration of surface water quality may, in turn, lead to a deterioration of the quality of the groundwater which serves as a source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water supply, and upon which low flows of rivers and streams may depend. Similarly, the destruction of woodland cover may result in soil erosion, stream siltation, more rapid runoff, and increased flooding, as well as the destruction of wildlife habitat. Although the effects of any one of the environmental changes may not in and of itself be overwhelming, the combined effects must eventually lead to a serious deterioration of the underlying supporting natural resource base and of the overall quality of the environment for life. The need to maintain the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and important resource features within the Kenosha Planning District should, thus, be apparent.

Primary Environmental Corridors: The primary environmental corridors in the Kenosha Planning District are located primarily along the Lake Michigan shoreline, along the main stem of the Pike River in the Town of Somers, along the main stem of the Des Plaines River in the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and along the Barnes Creek in the Town of Pleasant Prairie. These primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the remaining features of the natural resource base, including the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas; are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining individual elements of the natural resource base; and have truly immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from intrusion by incompatible rural and urban uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of the District park and open space planning program. The primary environmental corridors should be considered inviolate. Their preservation in an essentially open, natural state—including park and open space uses, limited agricultural uses, and country estate-type residential uses—will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the District, protect its natural beauty, and provide valuable recreational opportunities. As indicated on Map 20, about 5,698 acres, or 10 percent of the total area of the Kenosha Planning District, are encompassed within the primary environmental corridors. Of the total area of primary environmental corridors in the District, 379 acres, or 7 percent, are located in the City of Kenosha; about 4,053 acres, or 71 percent, are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 1,266 acres, or 22 percent, are located in the Town of Somers (see Table 15).

Secondary Environmental Corridors: The secondary environmental corridors in the Kenosha Planning District are located along tributaries to the Pike River and Des Plaines River and along small streams which flow into Lake Michigan. These secondary environmental corridors contain a variety of resource elements, often remnant resources from former primary environmental corridors which have been developed for intensive agricultural or urban purposes. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface water drainage, maintain "pockets" of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife, as well as for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. Such corridors, while not as important as the primary environmental

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND IMPORTANT ISOLATED NATURAL FEATURES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975



Table 15

**ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND IMPORTANT ISOLATED
NATURAL AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975**

Civil Division	Significant Natural Resource Lands							
	Primary Environmental Corridors		Secondary Environmental Corridors		Isolated Natural Areas		Total	
	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District
City of Kenosha. . .	379	6.7	16	1.1	115	13.0	510	6.3
Town of Pleasant Prairie . .	4,053	71.1	1,177	80.5	491	55.7	5,721	71.2
Town of Somers. . .	1,266	22.2	269	18.4	276	31.3	1,811	22.5
Total	5,698	100.0	1,462	100.0	882	100.0	8,042	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

corridors, should be preserved in essentially open, natural uses as urban development proceeds within the District, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate the corridors into urban storm water detention areas, associated drainage-ways, and neighborhood parks. As indicated on Map 20, about 1,462 acres, or 3 percent of the Kenosha Planning District, are encompassed within secondary environmental corridors. Of this total, about 1,177 acres, or 81 percent, are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; 269 acres, or 18 percent, are located in the Town of Somers; and the remaining 16 acres, or 1 percent, are located in the City of Kenosha (see Table 15).

Isolated Natural Features: In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other, smaller, pockets of concentrations of natural resource base elements exist within the Kenosha Planning District. These pockets are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural uses, and, although separated from the environmental corridor network, such "isolated" natural features have important natural values. Isolated natural features may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks and nature study areas, and lend unique and aesthetic character or natural diversity to an area. Important isolated natural features within the Kenosha Planning District include a variety of important isolated wetlands, woodlands, and prairie areas located throughout the Planning District. These isolated natural features should also be protected and preserved in

their natural state whenever possible. Such isolated areas within the District which are five acres or greater in size are shown on Map 20 and total 61 sites encompassing 882 acres, or 2 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 7 sites encompassing 115 acres, or 13 percent of the total area, are located in the City of Kenosha; 32 sites encompassing 491 acres, or 56 percent of the total area, are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 22 sites encompassing 276 acres, or about 31 percent of the total area, are located in the Town of Somers (see Table 15).

Agricultural Lands

In addition to providing food and fiber, agricultural lands can contribute to maintaining an ecological balance between plants and animals; offer locations proximal to urban centers for the production of certain food commodities which may require nearby population concentrations for an efficient production distribution relationship; support the agricultural and agriculture-related economy of the District and surrounding areas; and provide open space lands. In the District in 1975 there were a total of 28,826 acres, or 52 percent of the area of the District, in agricultural use. The spatial distribution of agricultural is shown on Map 3.

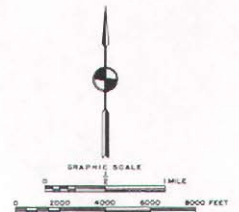
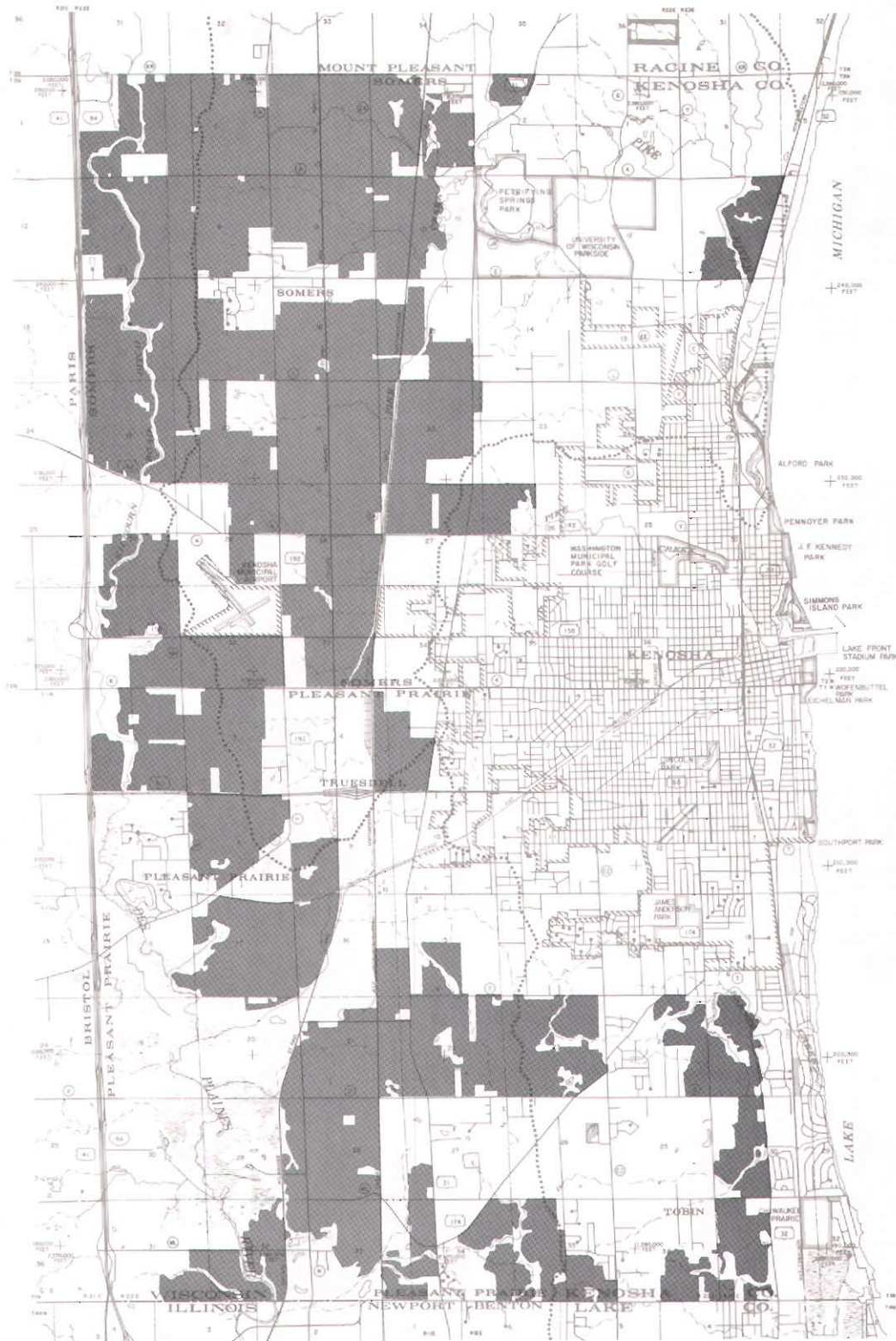
It is important to note that the Regional Planning Commission is currently in the process of preparing an agricultural land preservation plan for Kenosha County. Under this program, the Regional Planning Commission has identified lands which should be preserved and protected in agricultural use, with the ultimate objective of preserving such areas

through the placement of important agricultural lands in exclusive agricultural zoning districts. Map 21, a composite map indicating suitable agricultural soils, topography, and lands which are currently or would potentially be utilized for farming, provides a general indication of the spatial distribution of lands which could be considered for inclusion in exclusive agricultural zoning dis-

tricts. These lands encompass approximately 17,153 acres, or 31 percent of the District, and are located primarily in the outlying areas of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. Of this total, 6,528 acres, or 38 percent, are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the remaining 10,625 acres, or 62 percent, are located in the Town of Somers.

Map 21

POTENTIAL FARMLAND PRESERVATION AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



Source: SEWRPC.

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, meeting those objectives. The formulation of objectives, therefore, is an essential task which must be undertaken before plans can be prepared. The Regional Planning Commission, as part of its regional park and open space planning program completed in 1977, formulated a comprehensive set of park and related open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives. Because the study viewed all park and open space facilities as an integral part of an areawide system, the objectives addressed community and neighborhood, as well as regional, park and open space facilities. 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 Kenosha Planning District.

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 of the basic concepts which they represent is essential to a full understanding of the park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives, principles, and standards presented herein.

The following seven park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives were formulated under the regional park and open space planning program and were utilized in the development of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District.

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—including the Kenosha Planning District—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—including the Kenosha Planning District—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—including the Kenosha Planning District—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—including the Kenosha Planning District—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—including the Kenosha Planning

District—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, including the Kenosha Planning District.
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 preservation, acquisition, and development 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, testing, and evaluation. It should be noted that while the attainment of all objectives is considered desirable to provide the residents of the Kenosha Planning District 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 responsibility for the provision of smaller community and neighborhood parks and associated intensive nonresource-oriented recreation facilities and for the protection of important natural resource features is delegated to local units of government. Importantly, the responsibility for the provision of certain recreational facilities is left with the private sector, which, in southeastern Wisconsin, currently provides about one-fourth of the park and open space lands in the Region.

APPLICATION OF PARK AND OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

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 sites 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 relative inaccessibility of some of the existing recreation areas to some of the resident population of the planning area.

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, it may be necessary to add recreation site acreage in order to accommodate the needed facilities, if development of the needed facilities at an existing recreation site is impractical, 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; in such situations, only additional recreation site acreage is required.

Third, as previously noted, nonpublic recreation sites and facilities may satisfy a significant portion of the outdoor recreation demand of the resident population. In the development of the objectives and standards under the regional park and open space planning program, it was assumed that nonpublic outdoor recreation sites and facilities would be provided in the future at about the same proportion as are existing nonpublic outdoor recrea-

tion sites and facilities. 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.

Fourth, it should be recognized that while forecasts of future population levels must be prepared and utilized in the application of park and open space standards, these forecasts involve uncertainty and, therefore, must be used with caution. Fore-

casts 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, therefore, be periodically reexamined.

It should be noted that while many of the objectives and standards relate to the resident population to be served, one of the most important of the objectives—that relating to the preservation and protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base—is, in effect, independent of any resident population level. Preservation of the environmental corridors in an essentially open, natural state and preservation of important agricultural lands in agricultural use is required in any case to largely achieve this important objective.

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Chapter IV

OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE AND FACILITY NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

As previously noted, the primary purpose of the park and open space planning program for the Kenosha Planning District is the preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the resident population of the District and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. The determination of the quantity and type of outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to satisfy existing and anticipated future outdoor recreation demands and of the quantity and type of open space sites needed to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base is an important step in the development of such a plan.

The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities is defined, for the purposes of this report, as the shortfall in number and area of such sites and in number and type of such facilities as determined by comparing the existing supply of such sites and facilities with the existing and anticipated future demands. The existing supply of outdoor recreation sites and facilities has been described in Chapter II of this report. The existing and anticipated future demand for recreation sites and facilities was determined by applying the adopted planning standards—which are set forth, along with a discussion of the guidelines for the application of such standards, in Chapter III of this report—to the existing and probable future resident population levels of the Kenosha Planning District. The adopted park and open space planning objectives and related standards specify in detail requirements for the quantity and spatial distribution of both outdoor recreation sites and outdoor recreation facilities. The application of these standards to the existing and anticipated future population levels in the District assists in the determination of the existing and probable future demand for specific types of outdoor recreation sites and facilities. This demand, when compared with the existing supply of such sites and facilities, yields an estimate of existing and probable future needs.

Because the existing and probable future population levels within the District are an important determinant of existing and probable future outdoor recreation needs, data on the existing size and distribution of population in the District together with corresponding data on the future size and distribution of population are given in the first section of this chapter. In Chapter III it was indicated that there are basically three different types of park and open space objectives to be attained by various levels of government: namely, regional resource-oriented recreational objectives to be attained primarily by state and county units of government; urban park and nonresource-oriented recreational objectives to be attained primarily by local units of government; and natural resource base preservation objectives to be attained by a combination of state, county, and local units of government.

The regional park and open space plan, prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, includes recommendations directed at the attainment of regional or areawide resource-oriented outdoor recreational objectives. The second section of this chapter, therefore, summarizes the needs in the Kenosha Planning District for such resource-oriented sites and facilities as identified in the Commission's regional park and open space plan. The second section of this chapter also identifies the need for urban parks and nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. The final section of this chapter identifies the need for natural resource base preservation and protection.

EXISTING AND FUTURE POPULATION OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

An estimate of the existing resident population level of the District and a forecast of the probable future resident population level are essential to the development of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District. Such population information provides the basis for application of recreation site and facility standards, thereby facili-

tating a determination of the existing and probable future recreation demands. These demands can then, in turn, be scaled against the existing supply of recreation sites and facilities to yield estimates of existing and probable future outdoor recreation site and facility needs. A description of the existing and probable future population size and distribution is, therefore, presented in this section.

Existing Population Estimates

The preparation of a population estimate is a difficult task which, in the absence of a census, must be based on indicators of population change. The Wisconsin Department of Administration has the responsibility under state law for preparing annual estimates of population levels for civil divisions within the State. These estimates are used as the basis for distributing certain state-shared taxes to local units of governments. The determination of this estimate is based upon indicators of population change available on a statewide basis and, in particular, the number of automobiles registered, the number of persons filing income tax returns, and the dollar value of the exemptions for dependents on those income tax returns. As shown in Table 1 in Chapter II of this report, the estimated population of the District in 1975 was 103,419 persons—of which 83,804 persons, or 81 percent, resided in the City of Kenosha; 12,290 persons, or 12 percent, resided in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 7,325 persons, or 7 percent, resided in the Town of Somers.

Population Forecasts

Forecasts of probable future levels of population were prepared by the Regional Planning Commission in 1963 as a necessary basis for preparing the regional land use and transportation plans adopted by the Commission in 1966. Following the adoption of these plan elements, the Commission in 1967 established a continuing land use-transportation study to monitor development within the Region and to assess the continuing validity of the regional population forecast used in the preparation of these plans. As a result of this monitoring process and in light of the results of the 1970 census of population and the 1970 reinventory of land use—which together indicated that population growth within the Region was departing from the trends on which the original population forecasts were based—the Commission in 1972 undertook a major effort to reevaluate the adopted regional land use and transportation plans. As a first step in this reevaluation, the Commission prepared revised population forecasts to the year 2000. This design year 2000 was also selected for additional regional

planning programs—including the regional park and open space planning program and the regional water quality planning program, as well as the Kenosha Planning District park and open space planning program.

A total of 15 different population projections were made based upon varying assumptions with respect to birth, mortality, and migration rates; and a projection of 2.22 million persons finally was selected from among the projections as the best estimate and adopted as the revised population forecast for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. This forecast was based on an assumed reduction in the age-specific fertility rates to below replacement level by 1980 and then a gradual increase to replacement level from 1985 to the year 2000, and on an annual halt of regional out-migration by 1985, with no substantial net in- or out-migration occurring thereafter. Based upon this forecast, and upon regional development objectives expressed in the regional land use plan, it was anticipated that the population of the Kenosha Planning District in the year 2000 would be 143,200 persons. Thus, the population of the Kenosha Planning District may be expected to increase by about 39,800 persons, or 38 percent, between 1975 and 2000.

Population Distribution

In addition to information on the overall size of the existing and probable future population of the District, information on population distribution is important to any meaningful determination of existing and probable future outdoor recreation needs. As indicated in Chapter III of this report, certain outdoor recreation facilities—namely, intensive nonresource-oriented recreation facilities such as baseball diamonds, basketball courts, and tennis courts, and the parks in which such facilities are provided—normally serve only residents of the urban areas of the Planning District, while other recreation facilities—such as intensive resource-oriented facilities including campsites and swimming beaches—must serve residents of both the urban and rural areas of the District. Accordingly, estimates of the existing and future distribution of population within the District are necessary to the determination of existing and probable future recreation site and facility needs. In the regional park and open space planning program, the year 1975 was used as the base year for the identification of the distribution of the existing population, and this 1975 population distribution was also utilized in the identification of the extent of the existing urban service areas in the Kenosha Planning District.

For park planning purposes, urban areas are defined as areas marked by a closely spaced network of land access streets, and consist of concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional land uses having a minimum total area of 160 acres and a minimum total resident population of 500 persons. Before applying recreation site and facility standards, it was necessary to delineate all urban areas within the District based upon the foregoing definition, and to estimate the corresponding existing resident population levels for each such area. It was also necessary to identify all new urban areas likely to exist by the plan design year and to estimate the probable geographic extent and population level of each urban area in the plan design year.

The urban areas existing in the Kenosha Planning District in 1975, delineated on the basis of an examination of the Commission's 1975 aerial photographs, are shown on Map 22. The population estimates for these urban areas were derived from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's 1975 population estimates for civil divisions, allocating the state estimates to smaller areas on the basis of the results of the 1970 census and indicators of growth since 1970, including records of residential land subdivision activity and housing unit counts derived from the Commission aerial photographs. The estimated 1975 population residing in urban areas, excluding the population in institutions,¹ is presented in Table 16. As shown in Table 16, the estimated total urban population of the District, excluding persons in institutions, was 89,669 in 1975—of which 77,782 persons, or 87 percent of the District total, resided in the City of Kenosha; 9,777 persons, or 11 percent of the District total, resided in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 2,110 persons, or 2 percent of the District total, resided in the Town of Somers.²

¹ The population excluded from the analysis of outdoor recreation needs consists of persons for whom care or custody is being provided in institutions such as mental hospitals and homes for the aged. The persons in such institutions generally do not have many opportunities to utilize public parks because of physical disability, institutional restrictions, or transportation problems. In many cases, however, institutions provide their own private recreation and open space facilities.

Map 22 also shows additional urban areas in the District which would generally require urban recreation sites and facilities by the year 2000 if the spatial distribution of the urban land proposed under adopted regional plans—including the regional land use plan, the regional park and open space plan,³ and the regional water quality management plan³—is substantially achieved. It is important to recognize that the geographical extent and population size of the urban areas of the District for the year 2000 as set forth herein are not forecasts per se, but rather elements of the regional plan which attempt to accommodate the urban land requirements of the probable future population of the Region in a manner which is consistent with the adopted regional land use, park and open space, and water quality objectives.

As indicated in Table 16, the total urban population of the Kenosha Planning District for the year 2000 is estimated at 135,333, representing an increase of 45,664 persons, or 51 percent, over the 1975 level. This urban population would be distributed throughout the Kenosha Planning District as indicated on Map 22, with additional areas of urban development proposed to surround existing urban development of the City of Kenosha, the southern and western portions of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the western portion of the Town of Somers. It is anticipated that the urban parks and intensive nonresource-oriented facilities proposed under the Kenosha Planning District park and open space planning program would be provided in these urban areas.

² The estimated 1975 and plan year 2000 population residing in urban areas in the Kenosha Planning District were assigned to civil divisions on the basis of the 1975 corporate limits within the District.

³ The recommended regional land use plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 25, A Regional Land Use Plan and a Regional Transportation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000; the recommended regional park and open space plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000; and the recommended regional water quality plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000.

EXISTING AND PLANNED URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 1975 AND 2000



Table 16

**POPULATION OF THE KENOSHA
PLANNING DISTRICT RESIDING
IN URBAN AREAS: 1975 AND 2000**

Civil Division ^a	Urban Population ^b	
	1975	2000
City of Kenosha	77,782	78,086
Town of Pleasant Prairie	9,777	34,011
Town of Somers	2,110	23,236
Kenosha Planning District . . .	89,669	135,333

^a Estimated 1975 and plan year 2000 urban population were assigned to civil divisions on the basis of the 1975 corporate limits within the Planning District.

^b The existing 1975 and plan year 2000 urban population distribution is shown on Map 22.

Source: SEWRPC.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE AND FACILITY NEEDS

As indicated in Chapter III of this report, Objective Nos. 1 through 5 are concerned with the provision of adequate outdoor recreation sites and facilities for the resident population. Standards under Objective No. 1 specify per capita acreage requirements and accessibility requirements for parks and school recreation sites. Additional standards under Objective No. 1 specify per capita linear mileage and accessibility requirements for recreation corridors. Standards under Objective Nos. 2 through 5 specify per capita outdoor recreation facility requirements and accessibility requirements for a variety of types of outdoor recreation facilities. For purposes of this report, the identification of outdoor recreation site and facility needs has been divided into general categories: the identification of needs for 1) resource-oriented sites and facilities, including Type I and Type II parks, recreation corridors, resource-oriented facilities such as campsites, swimming benches, and golf courses, and water access facilities; and 2) nonresource-oriented sites and facilities, including Type III and Type IV parks, softball diamonds, playgrounds, and tennis courts. Under the regional park and open space planning program, the need for resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities was identified for the seven-county southeastern Wisconsin planning area. Since the standards which specify resource-oriented site and facility requirements are appropriately applied at the regional level, the needs for such sites and facilities as identified in the regional park

and open space plan within the Kenosha Planning District—including the need for major parks, recreation corridors, resource-oriented facilities, and water access facilities—are summarized in this section. Since the standards for urban parks and intensive nonresource-oriented facilities are appropriately applied at the local community level, a detailed analysis of the needs for such sites and facilities in the Kenosha Planning District was undertaken as part of this planning program and is also presented in this section of the chapter.

Resource-Oriented Site and Facility Needs

An analysis of need for resource-oriented sites and facilities—including major parks and recreation corridors, intensive resource-oriented facilities, and water access facilities—was conducted under the regional planning program through the application of the standards presented in Appendix A of this report. The need for such sites and facilities in the Kenosha Planning District is summarized below.

Major Parks and Recreation Corridors: The first park and open space objective calls for the provision of an integrated system of public parks and related open space areas which will offer the resident population adequate opportunity to participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities. The system to be provided under this objective consists primarily of major parks and public recreation corridors.⁴ The application of standards under Objective No. 1 indicated that two major parks in addition to the single major park existing in the Kenosha Planning District—Petrifying Springs County Park—may be expected to be required in the District by the year 2000. In addition, a recreation corridor which would traverse outstanding natural resource features in the District, specifically the Pike River Valley and the Lake Michigan shoreline, may also be expected to be required.

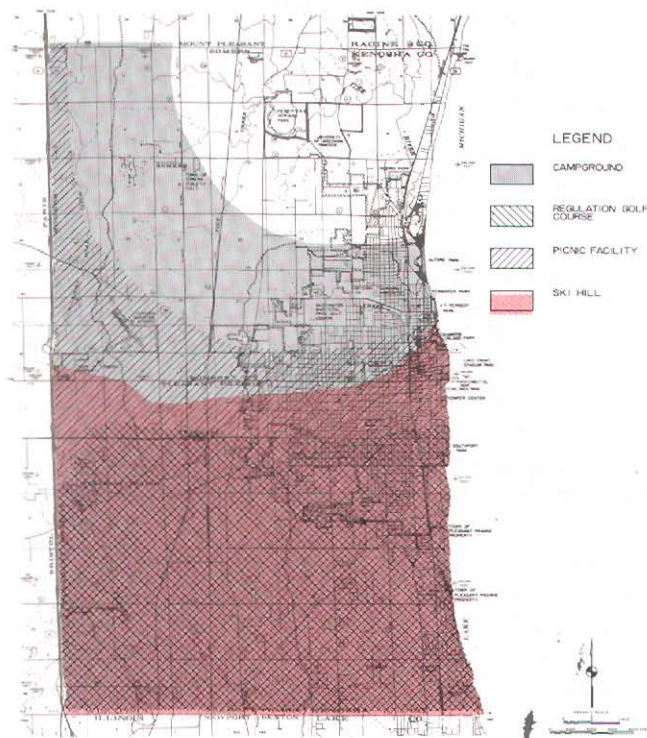
⁴ Major parks (or Type I and Type II parks) are defined as large public general-use outdoor recreation sites which generally provide opportunities for such activities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and swimming and have large areas containing significant natural resource amenities. A recreation corridor 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 biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring.

Intensive Resource-Oriented Facilities: Standards under Objective Nos. 3 and 4 prescribe the quantity and spatial distribution of resource-oriented facilities ordinarily provided in major parks and recreation corridors. Specifically, under Objective No. 3, per capita and accessibility standards are set forth for facilities for resource-oriented activities, including camping, golfing, picnicking, and beach swimming, while under Objective No. 4, standards are set forth for the provision of trail-oriented activities such as bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring.

The areas of the Kenosha Planning District needing intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities as prescribed under Objective No. 3 are shown on Map 23. As indicated on Map 23, only the northeastern portion of the District is served by a public campground. As further shown on Map 23, the areas of the District not served by picnic facilities in a major park, by a regulation golf course, and by a ski hill consist of approximately the southern half of the Kenosha Planning District. It should be noted that the entire District is adequately served by existing swimming beaches.

Map 23

AREAS OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY PUBLIC INTENSIVE RESOURCE-ORIENTED FACILITIES



Source: SEWRPC.

Standards under Objective No. 4 prescribe the quantity and geographical distribution of trail-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. It is important to recognize that the standards set forth under Objective No. 4 relate only to recreation trails recommended to be provided within public recreation corridors. Generally, a recreation corridor should provide opportunities for both hiking and biking activities. In addition, certain segments of a recreation corridor can provide opportunities for horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring. It is important to recognize that the provision of such facilities requires the cooperation of not only the various county and local agencies and units of government within the planning area, but also the agencies and units of government in counties adjacent to Kenosha County.

In addition to the requirements set forth for the various trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities, standards under Objective No. 4 recommend the provision of one public nature study center within each county in southeastern Wisconsin. Since the area along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Pleasant Prairie offers a unique opportunity for nature study activities in southeastern Wisconsin, a need for a nature study center in this area was identified under the regional park and open space plan.

Water Access: Standards under Objective No. 5 specify that the maximum distance between Lake Michigan access points within harbors of refuge should be 15 miles. Analysis of the existing distribution of access points along the Lake Michigan shoreline indicates that there is no need for an additional harbor of refuge within the Kenosha Planning District. However, it should be noted that, under the regional planning program, a need for additional boat access facilities, including launch ramps and boat slips, was identified for the City of Kenosha harbor.

Urban Park and Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

An analysis of need for urban parks and outdoor recreation sites and associated intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities was conducted in the Kenosha Planning District park and open space planning program through the application of the standards presented in Appendix A of this report. The needs for both urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities identified in this analysis are summarized below.

Urban Outdoor Recreation Site Needs: The first park and open space objective calls for the provision of an integrated system of public parks and

related open space areas which will offer the resident population adequate opportunity to participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities. The system to be provided under this objective includes the provision of public parks and outdoor recreation sites and facilities in urban areas. Standards under Objective No. 1 specify both per capita requirements and accessibility requirements for urban parks and other outdoor recreation sites. Urban parks and outdoor recreation sites which provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities have been termed general-use outdoor recreation sites. Type III general-use sites range in size from 25 to 99 acres while Type IV general-use sites are under 25 acres in area. Type III and Type IV general-use sites, which typically provide opportunities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities—such as baseball, ice skating and tennis—generally attract users from a small service area and are provided primarily to meet the outdoor recreation demand of residents in urban areas. Accordingly, standards for public Type III and Type IV general-use sites are appropriately applied only to the population of urban areas. The per capita and accessibility analyses for such sites are presented below.

Urban Outdoor Recreation Site Per Capita Needs:

There are two basic kinds of public general-use sites—parks and public school-owned playgrounds and playfields. Although not generally perceived as parks, school-owned outdoor recreation sites 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 at parks but not generally provided at school-owned outdoor recreation sites, it was assumed in determining outdoor recreation site acreage needs in the Kenosha Planning District that the per capita standards for Type III and IV parks combined—3.9 acres per thousand persons—must be met for the existing and planned future population of the urban area within the District. The remainder of the Type III and Type IV outdoor recreation site acreage requirement—2.5 acres per thousand persons—may be met at either parks or public school-owned outdoor recreation sites. The application of the per capita acreage requirements for urban parks and for public school-owned outdoor recreation sites for the urban areas of each civil division within the Kenosha Planning District is presented in Table 17.

Table 17

PER CAPITA ACREAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR URBAN OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT BY CIVIL DIVISION: 1975 AND 2000

Civil Division	Public General-Use Outdoor Recreation Sites	Minimum Standard Acreage Requirement (acres per 1,000 persons) ^a	Existing Acres ^b	1975			2000		
				Estimated Urban Population	Acreage Requirement ^c	Acreage Need ^d	Planned Urban Population	Acreage Requirement ^c	Acreage Need ^d
City of Kenosha	Parks	3.9	691	77,782	303.3	--	78,086	304.5	--
	Schools.	2.5	237	77,782	194.5	--	78,086	195.2	--
Town of Pleasant Prairie	Parks	3.9	10	9,777	38.1	28	34,011	132.6	123
	Schools.	2.5	32	9,777	24.4	--	34,011	85.0	53
Town of Somers	Parks	3.9	17	2,110	8.2	--	23,236	90.6	74
	Schools.	2.5	19	2,110	5.3	--	23,236	58.1	39

^a Standard per capita acreage requirements are set forth under Objective No. 1 in Appendix A.

^b This total includes only those sites within the plan design year 2000 urban area.

^c The acreage requirement for public general-use outdoor recreation sites was determined by multiplying the standard acreage requirement times the appropriate population in thousands of persons.

^d Acreage need was determined by subtracting the existing acres from the acreage requirement. If the remainder was a negative number, the acreage requirement was exceeded, and no per capita acreage need was identified.

Source: SEWRPC.

As indicated in Table 17, the per capita acreage requirements for both parks and public school-owned outdoor recreation sites within the City of Kenosha have been met for both the existing urban population and the plan year 2000 urban population. However, it is important to note that large amounts of park acreage within the City are located along, and protect the primary environmental corridor associated with, the Lake Michigan shoreline. It should further be noted that these parks along the Lake Michigan shoreline are used extensively for passive outdoor recreation activities and thus there may be a need to provide additional outdoor recreation site acreage to accommodate facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, particularly in the western portion of the City.

As further indicated in Table 17, the per capita acreage requirements for public school-owned outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Pleasant Prairie have been met for 1975. However, application of the standard acreage requirement for urban parks based on the existing 1975 urban population indicates a per capita acreage need of about 28 acres in the urban portions of the Town of Pleasant Prairie in 1975. Further, application of the standard acreage requirement for both parks and public school-owned outdoor recreation sites based on the year 2000 planned urban population level indicates a per capita acreage need of about 123 acres for parks and 53 acres for school-owned outdoor recreation sites by the year 2000.

Finally, as indicated in Table 17, the per capita acreage requirements for parks and for public school-owned outdoor recreation sites in the urban portions of the Town of Somers have been met in 1975. However, application of the standard acreage requirement for both parks and public school-owned outdoor recreation sites based on the year 2000 planned urban population indicates a per capita acreage need of about 74 acres for parks and an additional 39 acres for public school-owned outdoor recreation sites.

Urban Outdoor Recreation Site Accessibility Needs:

In addition to needs for urban outdoor recreation sites based on an application of per capita acreage standards, urban areas 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 urban areas within the Kenosha Planning District lack

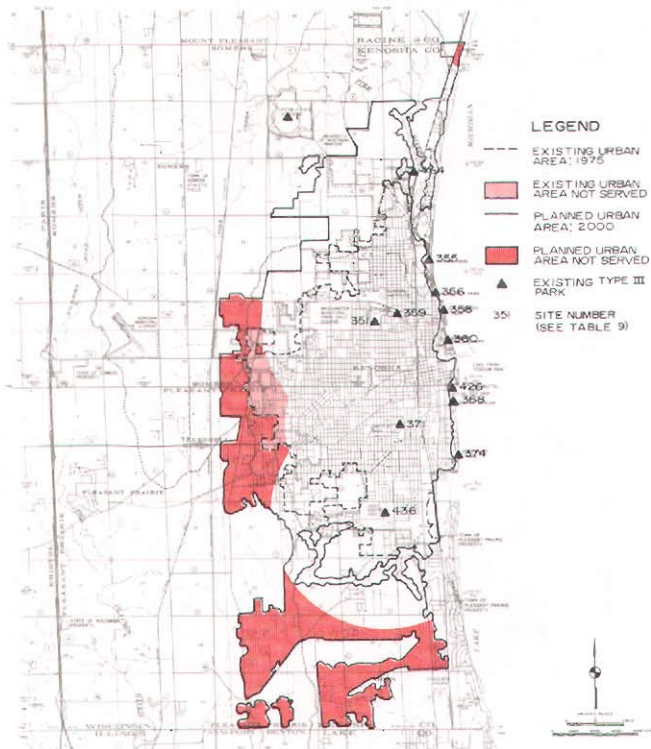
adequate access to urban parks, appropriate service areas were delineated around the existing parks for both the existing 1975 urban area and the planned year 2000 urban area in the District, and the existing and planned urban portions of the District not adequately served were identified. It should be noted that the 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 outdoor recreation sites. Therefore, the accessibility analysis was conducted only for parks which encompassed an area of five acres or more in size—which generally provide areas for passive recreation activities, as well as active intensive activities—and public school-owned outdoor recreation sites were excluded from the accessibility analysis.

According to standards prescribed under Objective No. 1, Type III parks—those parks ranging in size from 25 to 99 acres—should be provided within two miles of each resident of urban areas having a population greater than 7,500 persons. Thus, it was appropriate to apply the accessibility standards for Type III parks only in the City of Kenosha and those urban portions—existing and planned—of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers which were immediately adjacent to the City of Kenosha. In the City of Kenosha and adjacent urban areas in the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers, there are a total of 12 Type III parks.⁵ As shown on

⁵For purposes of this accessibility analysis, the following parks within the City of Kenosha were classified as Type III parks: Washington Park, Washington Municipal Golf Course, Alford Park, Penoyer Park, J. F. Kennedy Park, Simmons Island Park, Lincoln Park, Southport Park, Wolfenbittel Park, James Anderson Park, and Poerio Park. It should also be noted that Eichelman Park, which was identified as a seven-acre site in Chapter II of this report, was considered to be a Type III site for this analysis because it is located immediately adjacent to Wolfenbittel Park along the Lake Michigan shoreline, and combined with the 29 acres encompassed by Wolfenbittel Park, the two sites form a 36-acre site along the Lake Michigan shoreline. It should also be noted that the need for a Type III park is also met by a Type II or Type I park. Thus, the accessibility analysis for Type III parks included the 12 aforementioned Type III parks as well as Petrifying Springs County Park, a Type I park.

Map 24

URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA
PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED
BY A TYPE III PARK: 1975 AND 2000



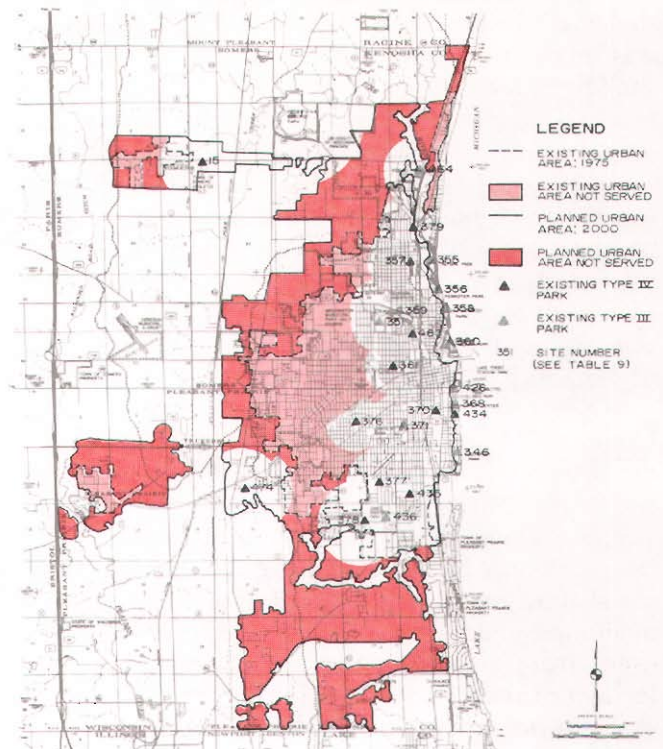
Source: SEWRPC.

Map 24, only the western portion of the urban analysis area—including portions of the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers—were not adequately served by a Type III park in 1975. However, as further shown on Map 24, large areas in the western and southern portions of the urban analysis area would not be adequately served by the existing distribution of Type III parks in the plan design year 2000.

According to the standards prescribed under Objective No. 1, the service radius of Type IV parks varies with population density. In this regard, the service radius of a Type IV park 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. Within the urban analysis areas in the Kenosha Planning District, a combination of these urban densities exists or is proposed to exist by the plan design year 2000, and, therefore, it was necessary to vary the service radius according to the existing or planned urban density. It should be noted that the need for a Type IV park is also met by a Type III, Type II, or Type I park. Thus,

Map 25

URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA
PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED
BY A TYPE IV PARK: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

the existing parks in the urban analysis areas include the 12 aforementioned Type III sites as well as Petrifying Springs County Park, a Type I site. Altogether, then, 25 parks were included in Type IV accessibility analysis.⁶

As shown on Map 25, the distribution of existing parks generally serves the eastern portions of the City of Kenosha. However, large areas in the western portion of the City of Kenosha and the urban service areas in the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers immediately adjacent to

⁶In addition to Petrifying Springs County Park and the 12 aforementioned Type III parks, the following Type IV parks between five and 24 acres in size were utilized in this accessibility analysis: Roosevelt Park, Sunnyside Park, Issets-Jeffrey Park, Petretti Park, Kemper Center County Park, Red Arrow Park, Nedweski Park, Gangler Park, Petzke Park, Columbus Park, and Baker Park in the City of Kenosha; and Somers Athletic Field in the Town of Somers.

the western portion of the City of Kenosha were not served in 1975. In addition, the urban area in the western portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie was also unserved by a Type IV park in 1975. Finally, only the eastern part of the urban area in the northwestern portion of the Town of Somers was served by a Type IV park in 1975. As further shown on Map 25, large portions of the additional planned year 2000 urban areas within the District would not be served by the existing distribution of Type IV parks. These large unserved planned urban service areas include the south and south-central portions of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, the northwest portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, the east and southeastern portion of the Town of Somers, and the western portion of the Town of Somers.

Urban Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs: Standards under Objective No. 2 specify the per capita and accessibility requirements for selected intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation 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 outdoor recreation sites in urban areas, serve residents of those urban areas. The analysis of per capita and accessibility needs for selected intensive nonresource-oriented facilities in the urban areas in the Kenosha Planning District is presented below.

Selected Intensive Nonresource-Oriented Per Capita Facility Needs: The standards under Objective No. 2 for selected intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities were applied to both the existing 1975 and planned year 2000 population for the urban areas within each civil division of the Kenosha Planning District. A summary of the application of these standards is presented in Tables 18 through 20.

As indicated in Table 18, the application of the standard requirement for all facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities in the City of Kenosha indicated that the minimum standard requirements for both the existing 1975 population and the year 2000 planned population were exceeded.

As indicated in Table 19, the existing quantity of facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities in the urban portions of the Town of Pleasant Prairie in 1975 exceeded the minimum standard requirement except in the case

of baseball diamonds, where the need for one additional diamond was identified, basketball goals, where the need for an additional seven goals was identified; and tennis courts, where the need for an additional four courts was identified. However, because a large population increase is anticipated in the urban areas of the Town of Pleasant Prairie by the year 2000, application of the standard requirement for the selected intensive facilities indicates a need for additional facilities as follows: baseball diamonds—3, basketball goals—34, ice skating rinks—3, playfields—8, playgrounds—9, softball diamonds—12, and tennis courts—18.

As indicated in Table 20, the existing quantity of facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities in the urban areas of the Town of Somers in 1975 exceeded the minimum standard requirement except in the case of ice skating rinks, where the need for one ice skating rink was identified for 1975. However, as in the case of urban areas in the Town of Pleasant Prairie, because a large population increase is anticipated in the urban area of the Town of Somers by the year 2000, application of the standard requirements for intensive facilities indicated a need for additional facilities as follows: basketball goals—21, ice skating rinks—4, playfields—7, playgrounds—6, softball diamonds—5, and tennis courts—10.

Selected Intensive Nonresource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Facility Accessibility Needs: It is important to recognize that in addition to per capita facility requirements, urban areas may have a need for additional facilities because the spatial distribution of such facilities does not provide sufficient access for residents of that urban area. Accordingly, in order to determine which portions of the urban service areas within the Kenosha Planning District lack adequate access to certain intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, appropriate service areas⁷ were delineated around these facilities on a base map. The existing (1975)

⁷The service radius prescribed in the standard under Objective No. 2 indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his or her place of residence to participate in a given outdoor recreation activity. It is important to note that, for intensive nonresource-oriented facilities, this accessibility requirement is intended to be applied only within existing and planned urban service areas.

Table 18

**PER CAPITA REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED INTENSIVE NONRESOURCE-ORIENTED
OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE EXISTING AND PLANNED URBAN PORTIONS
OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT—CITY OF KENOSHA: 1975 AND 2000**

Facility	Existing Quantity of Facility	Minimum Standard Requirement (facility per 1,000 persons) ^a	1975 (estimated urban population—77,782)		2000 (planned urban population—78,086)	
			Facility Requirement ^b	Facility Need ^c	Facility Requirement ^b	Facility Need ^c
Baseball Diamond . . .	11	0.10	7.8	--	7.8	--
Basketball Goal	92	1.13	87.9	--	88.2	--
Ice Skating Rink . . .	18	0.15	11.7	--	11.7	--
Playfield	55	0.50	38.9	--	39.0	--
Playground.	46	0.42	32.7	--	32.8	--
Softball Diamond . . .	56	0.60	46.7	--	46.9	--
Tennis Court.	51	0.60	46.7	--	46.9	--

^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 appropriate population in thousands of persons.

^c Facility need was determined by subtracting the existing quantity of facility from the facility requirement and rounding the remainder to the nearest integer. If the remainder was a negative number, the minimum facility requirement was exceeded, and no per capita facility need was identified.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 19

**PER CAPITA REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED INTENSIVE NONRESOURCE-ORIENTED
OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE EXISTING AND PLANNED URBAN PORTIONS
OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT—TOWN OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 1975 AND 2000**

Facility	Existing Quantity of Facility	Minimum Standard Requirement (facility per 1,000 persons) ^a	1975 (estimated urban population—9,777)		2000 (planned urban population—34,011)	
			Facility Requirement ^b	Facility Need ^c	Facility Requirement ^b	Facility Need ^c
Baseball Diamond . . .	--	0.10	1.0	1	3.4	3
Basketball Goal	4	1.13	11.0	7	38.4	34
Ice Skating Rink . . .	2	0.15	1.5	--	5.1	3
Playfield	9	0.50	4.9	--	17.0	8
Playground.	5	0.42	4.1	--	14.3	9
Softball Diamond . . .	8	0.60	5.9	--	20.4	12
Tennis Court.	2	0.60	5.9	4	20.4	18

^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 appropriate population in thousands of persons.

^c Facility need was determined by subtracting the existing quantity of facility from the facility requirement and rounding the remainder to the nearest integer. If the remainder was a negative number, the minimum facility requirement was exceeded, and no per capita facility need was identified.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 20

**PER CAPITA REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED INTENSIVE NONRESOURCE-ORIENTED
OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE EXISTING AND PLANNED URBAN PORTIONS
OF THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT—TOWN OF SOMERS: 1975 AND 2000**

Facility	Existing Quantity of Facility	Minimum Standard Requirement (facility per 1,000 persons) ^a	1975 (estimated urban population—2,110)		2000 (planned urban population—23,236)	
			Facility Requirement ^b	Facility Need ^c	Facility Requirement ^b	Facility Need ^c
Baseball Diamond . . .	3	0.10	0.2	--	2.3	--
Basketball Goal	5	1.13	2.4	--	26.3	21
Ice Skating Rink	--	0.15	0.3	1 ^d	3.5	4
Playfield	5	0.50	1.1	--	11.6	7
Playground	4	0.42	0.9	--	9.8	6
Softball Diamond . . .	9	0.60	1.3	--	13.9	5
Tennis Court	4	0.60	1.3	--	13.9	10

^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 appropriate population in thousands of persons.

^c Facility need was determined by subtracting the existing quantity of facility from the facility requirement and rounding the remainder to the nearest integer. If the remainder was a negative number, the minimum facility requirement was exceeded, and no per capita facility need was identified.

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

Source: SEWRPC.

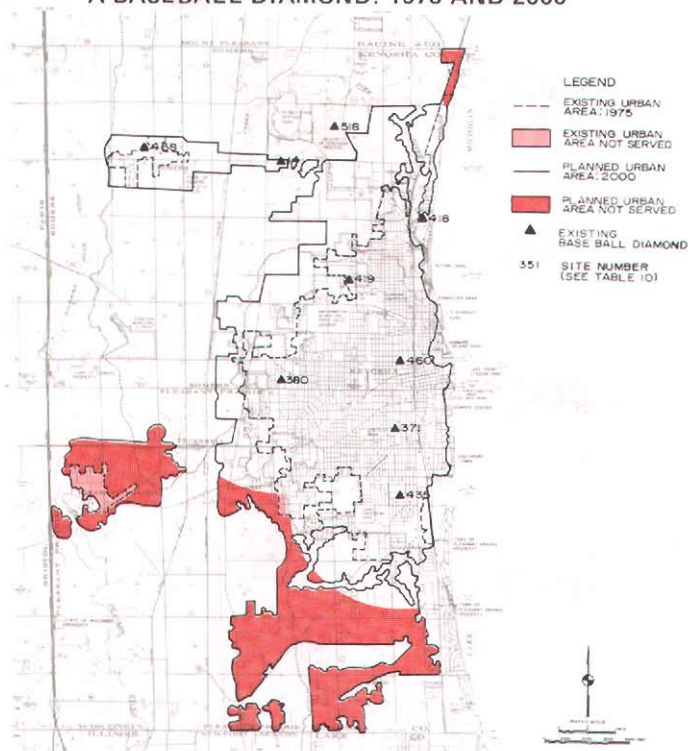
developed urban service areas within the District and the plan year 2000 urban service areas within the District not adequately served with such facilities are identified below.

Baseball Diamond: As shown on Map 26, baseball diamonds were located at nine general-use outdoor recreation sites in the urban service areas of the Kenosha Planning District in 1975. Since the maximum service radius of a baseball diamond is two miles, the existing geographic distribution of baseball diamonds served virtually the entire urban service area within the District in 1975. Only the extreme southern portion of the City of Kenosha and small portions of the urban service area located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie adjacent to the City of Kenosha were not served by the existing distribution of baseball diamonds. As further shown on Map 26, since there are no baseball diamonds located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie, almost all of the large planned year 2000 urban service area in the Town of Pleasant Prairie would not be served by the existing distribution of baseball diamonds in the year 2000.

Basketball Goal: As shown on Map 27, existing basketball facilities were located at 44 general-use outdoor recreation sites in the urban service areas of the Kenosha Planning District in 1975. Since the maximum service radius for basketball goals is 0.5 mile, application of the accessibility requirement for basketball goals in the existing developed urban areas of the District indicates that small portions of the urban service areas in the District were not served by basketball goals in 1975. Those areas not served by basketball goals include scattered small areas in the eastern portion of the City of Kenosha and a relatively large unserved area in the western portion of the City, a large part of the urban service area located in the western portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and small parts of the urban service area located in the western portion of the Town of Somers. As further shown on Map 27, additional large areas of the plan year 2000 urban service areas would not be served by the existing distribution of basketball goals. Those plan year 2000 urban areas not served include virtually the entire urban service area adjacent to the City of Kenosha in the Towns of Pleasant Prairie

Map 26

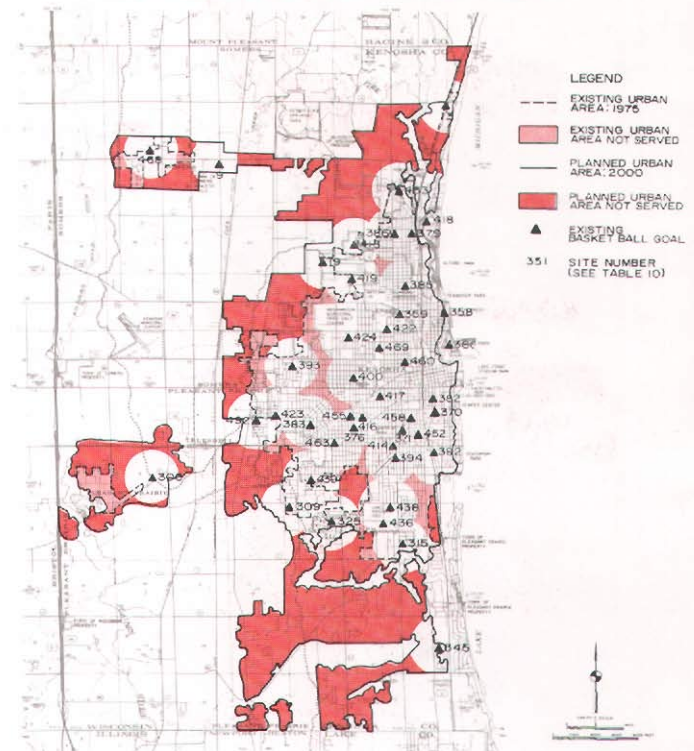
URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA
PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY
A BASEBALL DIAMOND: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 27

URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA
PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY
A BASKETBALL GOAL: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

and Somers, and large parts of the plan year 2000 urban service areas located in the western portions of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers.

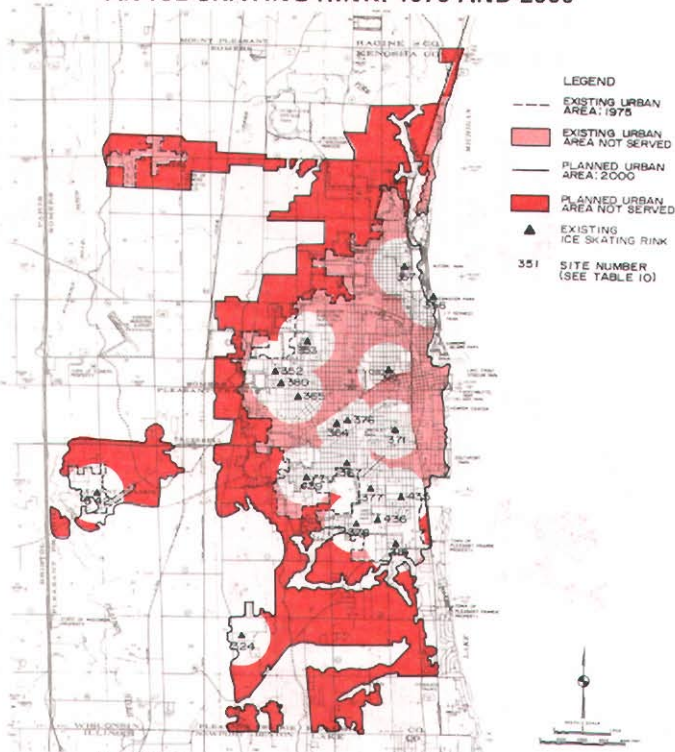
Ice Skating Rink: As indicated on Map 28, ice skating rinks were located at 19 general-use outdoor recreation sites in the urban service areas of the Kenosha Planning District in 1975. Since the maximum service radius of an ice skating rink is about 0.5 mile, large portions of the urban service area in the City of Kenosha and the entire urban service area located in the western portion of the Town of Somers were not served by the existing distribution of ice skating rinks. As further shown on Map 28, virtually the entire plan year 2000 urban service area in the Kenosha Planning District would not be served by the existing distribution of ice skating rinks.

Playfield: As shown on Map 29, playfields were located at 69 general-use outdoor recreation sites in the urban areas of the Kenosha Planning District in 1975. Since the maximum service radius of

a playfield is about 0.5 mile, application of the accessibility requirement for playfields indicates that almost all of the existing 1975 urban areas within the District are served by the existing distribution of playfields. Only a small portion of the western edge of the City of Kenosha, a small portion of the urban area on the eastern edge of the Town of Somers adjacent to the City of Kenosha, and a small part of the existing urban service in the western portion of the Town of Somers were not served by the existing distribution of playfields in 1975. As further shown on Map 29, large areas of the plan year 2000 urban service areas in the District would not be served by the existing distribution of playfields. Those planned urban service areas not served are located adjacent to the City of Kenosha in the southeastern portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the eastern portion of the Town of Somers, and also include parts of the planned urban service areas located in the western portions of the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers.

Map 28

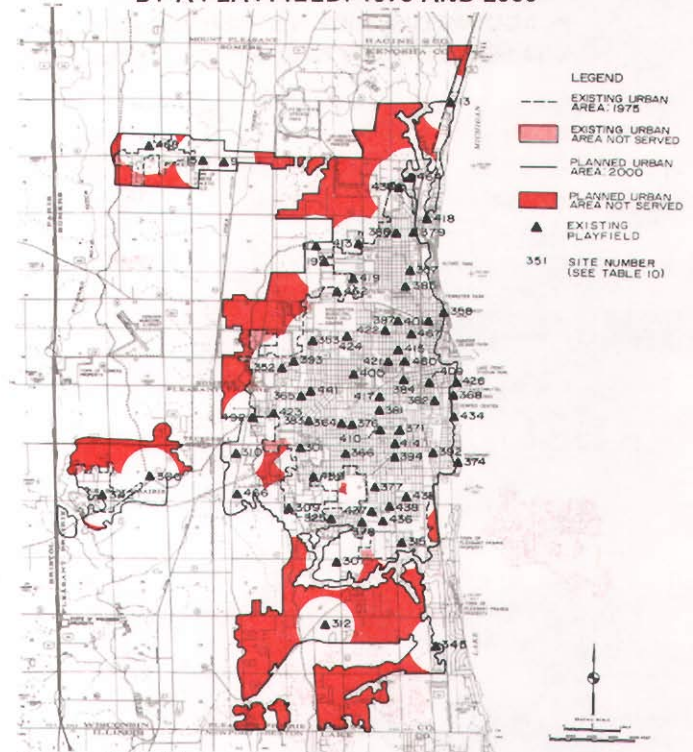
URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY AN ICE SKATING RINK: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 29

URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Playground: As shown on Map 30, playgrounds were located at 55 general-use outdoor recreation sites in the urban service areas of the Kenosha Planning District in 1975. Since the maximum service radius of a playground is about 0.5 mile, application of the accessibility requirement for playgrounds indicates that urban service areas within the southern, central, and northern portions of the City of Kenosha and the western part of the urban service area located in the western portion of the Town of Somers were not served by the existing distribution of playgrounds in 1975. As further shown on Map 30, virtually the entire plan year 2000 urban service area in the District would not be served by the existing distribution of playgrounds.

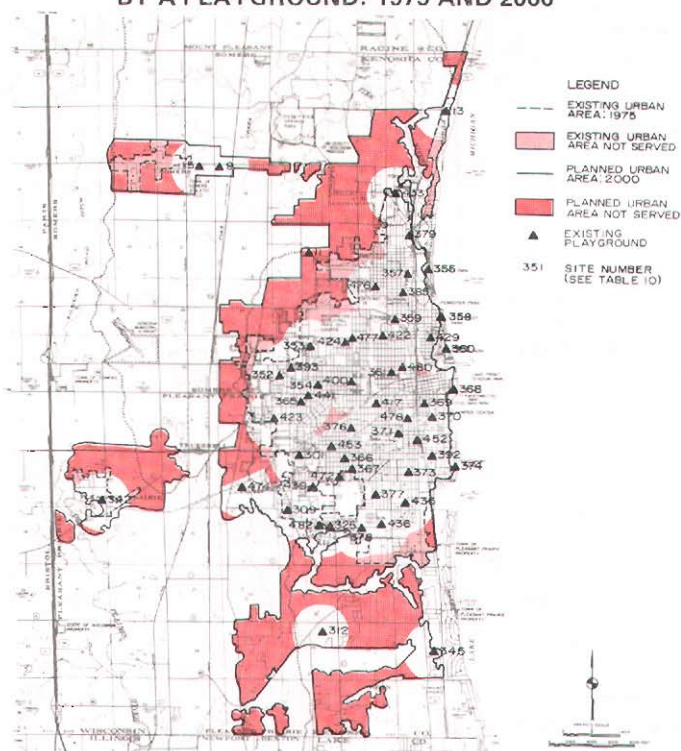
Softball Diamond: As shown on Map 31, softball diamonds were located at 61 general-use outdoor recreation sites in the urban service areas of the Kenosha Planning District in 1975. Since the maximum service radius of a softball diamond is about 1.0 mile, application of the accessibility requirements for softball diamonds indicates that only a small part of the urban service area located in the extreme eastern portion of the Town of Somers was not served in 1975. As further shown on Map 31, the extreme southern portion of the

urban service area adjacent to the City of Kenosha in the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the extreme western portion of the urban service area adjacent to the City of Kenosha in the Town of Somers would not be served in the year 2000 by the existing distribution of softball diamonds.

Tennis Court: As shown on Map 32, tennis courts were located at 17 general-use outdoor recreation sites in the urban service areas in the Kenosha Planning District in 1975. Since the maximum service radius of a tennis court is about 1.0 mile, application of the accessibility requirement for tennis courts indicates that only small portions of the urban service areas in the District were not served by tennis courts. Those areas not served by tennis courts include small portions of the City of Kenosha, the entire urban service area located in the western portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, a part of the urban service area located in the western portion of the Town of Somers, and a part of the urban service area located in the eastern portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie adjacent to the City of Kenosha. However, as further shown on Map 32, large areas throughout the plan year 2000 urban service area in the District would not be served by the existing distribution of tennis courts.

Map 30

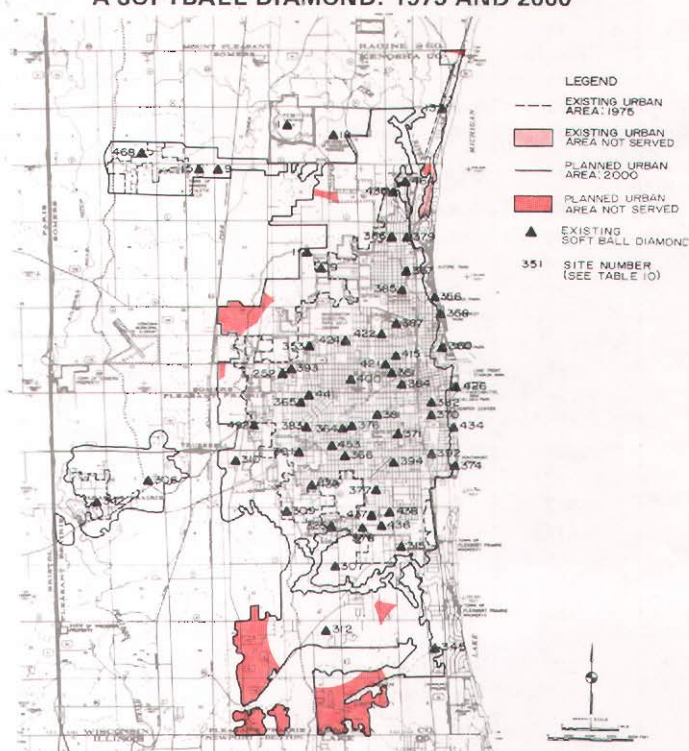
URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY A PLAYGROUND: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 31

URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY A SOFTBALL DIAMOND: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

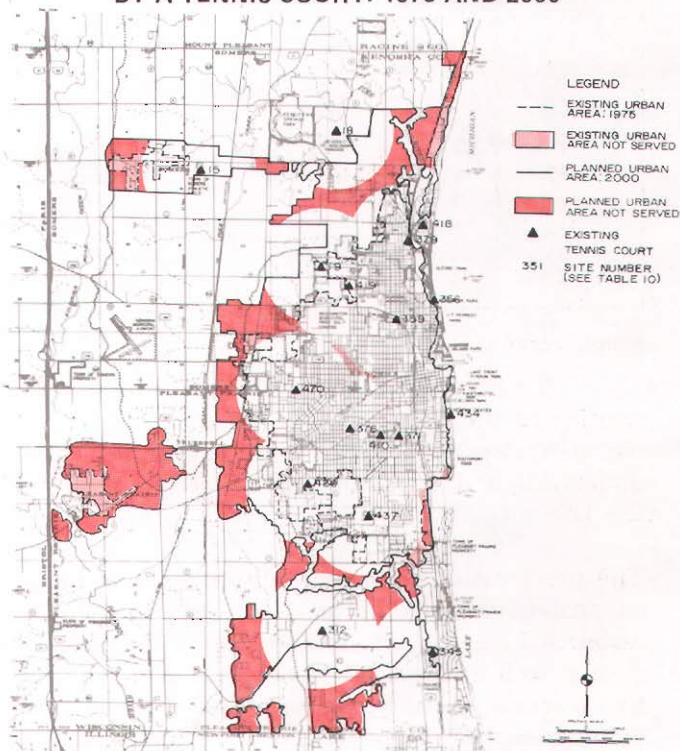
Other Urban Need Considerations: The preceding sections have described per capita and accessibility needs for urban parks and intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. These needs were based on an application of standards presented under Objective Nos. 1 and 2 presented in Appendix A of this report. In addition, other urban park and facility needs have been identified, including the need for upgrading and rehabilitating existing park facilities and the need for additional parks and facilities perceived by representatives of the park and recreation staffs, park commissions, and plan commissions of the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. A summary of such additional needs at existing outdoor recreation sites in the District is presented in Table 21.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION NEEDS

In the previous sections of this chapter an analysis of needs relating to Objective Nos. 1 through 5 has been conducted by applying the recreation site and facility standards under these objectives to the existing and planned population size and distribution in the Kenosha Planning District. It is important to note that there are equally important needs

Map 32

URBAN AREAS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY A TENNIS COURT: 1975 AND 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 21

ADDITIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE AND FACILITY NEEDS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Number on Map 15	Site Name	Rehabilitation and Upgrading Needs of Existing Facilities	Locally Proposed New Facility Needs
355	Alford Park	Pave parking areas	Fishing access to Pike River
436	Anderson Park	Enclose swimming pool for year-round use	Par 3 golf course, tennis and handball courts, community center building, picnic areas, and general landscaping
369	Bain Park	Repair park furnishings	Play equipment
370	Baker Park	Replace park building	--
364	Bullamore Park	Landscape	--
361	Columbus Park	Replace play equipment, repair ball diamond, provide recreation room addition to existing shelter building	--
368	Eichelman Park	Provide dressing room addition to rest rooms	--
472	Elmwood School Site	Landscape	--
353	Endee Park	--	Sidewalks and curbs
365	Forest Park	--	Sidewalks and curbs
473	Friendship Park	Landscape, repair park furnishings	--
474	Gangler Park	--	Play equipment and softball field
378	Issets-Jeffrey Park	--	Landscaping, softball diamonds, play equipment, park furnishings
352	Kenfair Park	--	Softball backstop
426	Lakefront Stadium	Raze stadium, landscape	Rest rooms, play equipment
363	Wolfenbittel Park	--	--
371	Lincoln Park	Remodel park building, repair park bridge, replace play equipment, repair horseshoe courts, landscape	--
380	Little League Park	Provide fence for ball diamond	--
476	Matoska Park	--	Sidewalks
467	Nedweski Park	--	Soccer fields and jogging trail
477	Nursery park	Landscape, replace park furnishings	--
379	Petretti Park	--	Play equipment, park furnishings
357	Petzke Park	--	Play equipment, park furnishings, parking lot
435	Red Arrow Park	Provide additional play equipment	Park furnishings
376	Roosevelt Park	Provide tennis court lighting	--
464	Sam Poerio Park	--	Play equipment, nature trails, picnic areas with shelters, and related parking
372	Simmons Athletic Field	Provide fence and dugout	--
360	Simmons Island Park	Landscape, remodel beach house	--
377	Sunnyside Park	Landscape	--
373	Tot Park	Landscape	--
359	Washington Park	Provide erosion control along Pike Creek	--

Source: SEWRPC.

relating to the considerations set forth in Objective No. 6—that is, the need to preserve and protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base of the District.

The preservation of high-quality open space lands to protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and to enhance the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the District generally can be achieved through the maintenance of the existing primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural fea-

tures in essentially natural open space uses and the maintenance of important agricultural lands in agricultural use. It is important to note that the achievement of the open space preservation objective is independent of any population level and relates directly to the location and extent of such open space lands. A description of these open space lands is presented in Chapter II of this report, while the methodology for the preservation of such lands—including recommendations relating to public land acquisition and land use control—is discussed in the following chapter.

Chapter V

RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the park and open space planning program for the Kenosha Planning District is the preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the resident population of the District and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. Chapter IV of this report identified in detail the need for additional outdoor recreation sites and facilities, as well as the need to preserve high-quality open space lands. A sound park and open space plan must address both types of needs—that is, recreation needs and open space preservation needs—in a manner consistent with the adopted park and open space objectives, principles, and standards presented in Chapter III of this report. This chapter presents the recommended park and open space plan, which addresses both the identified outdoor recreation needs and the identified open space preservation needs. In addition, this chapter outlines the steps required to implement the recommended plan.

The first section of this chapter describes the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District. It includes plan recommendations intended to meet the areawide need for resource-oriented parks and outdoor recreation facilities, the areawide need for open space preservation, and the local need for urban parks and nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities. The second section of this chapter outlines the actions which must be taken to ensure that the recommended park and open space plan is carried out by the plan design year 2000. It discusses the existing laws and regulations enabling the implementation of the park and open space plan, identifies the specific implementation activities that should be performed by each of the units and agencies of government having jurisdictional responsibilities within the Kenosha Planning District, and presents the costs likely to be incurred in plan implementation.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District addresses both outdoor recreation needs and open space preservation needs. Outdoor recreation needs may be generally categorized as needs for resource-oriented recreation sites and facilities, and needs for nonresource-oriented, or urban, recreation sites and facilities. Resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities rely heavily on natural resource amenities to provide or to enhance the quality of the recreational experience; attract users from relatively long distances and large service areas; and generally serve residents of both urban and rural areas. In contrast, nonresource-oriented or urban sites and facilities rely less heavily on natural resource amenities; generally fulfill greater need in urban than in rural areas; and have relatively small service areas and thus are provided economically and efficiently only in areas having a significant population concentration. The first part of this section presents plan recommendations for the provision of resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities and recommendations for open space preservation. These recommendations address area-wide needs and are of importance to both urban and rural residents of the Kenosha Planning District. The second part of this section presents plan recommendations for nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities. These recommendations address the local needs for recreation facilities primarily in the urban portions of the Kenosha Planning District.

Areawide Plan Recommendations

As noted in Chapter IV of this report, the adopted regional park and open space plan served as the basis for the identification of the need for resource-oriented parks and outdoor recreation facilities, as well as the identification of open space preservation needs. Thus, the plan recommendations presented herein are based upon and, to the extent necessary, represent refinements of recommendations contained in the regional park and open space plan.

Resource-Oriented Parks and Outdoor Recreation Facilities: Resource-oriented parks and outdoor recreation facilities include major parks (Type I parks—which are 250 acres or larger in size and which have a multicounty service area—and Type II parks—which range in size from 100 to 249 acres and which have a multicomunity service area), which provide intensive-use recreational facilities such as campsites, golf courses, and swimming beaches; recreation corridors, which provide extensive-use recreational facilities such as hiking and biking trails; and water access facilities.

Major Parks: There is one existing major park in the Kenosha Planning District—Petrifying Springs Park, located in the Town of Somers. The recommended regional park and open space plan proposes the continued maintenance of this park. Furthermore, the plan proposes the public acquisition and development of two additional major parks—namely, Park Site A, which is proposed to be about 168 acres in size and located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha, and Park Site B, which is proposed to be about 410 acres in size and located along the main stem of the Des Plaines River in the western portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 33). Under the regional plan, only limited intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, such as a nature center and picnic area, would be provided at Park Site A. It should be noted, however, that because of the proposed location of this facility in an area of important yet fragile natural resource features—including sand dunes and prairie—the site plan should provide for the protection and preservation of the important natural resource features, and the facilities developed at this site should be limited to those for passive recreation activities. Proposed facilities at Park Site B include a regulation 18-hole golf course, a swimming beach on a man-made lake approximately 100 acres in size, and a picnic area. It should be noted that certain wetlands and wildlife habitat located within the primary environmental corridor along the main stem of the Des Plaines River would be included in Park Site B for resource preservation purposes. The existing and proposed major parks would have a combined area of about 936 acres, or about 2 percent of the total area of the District. The existing major park comprises 358 acres, or 38 percent of the combined area.

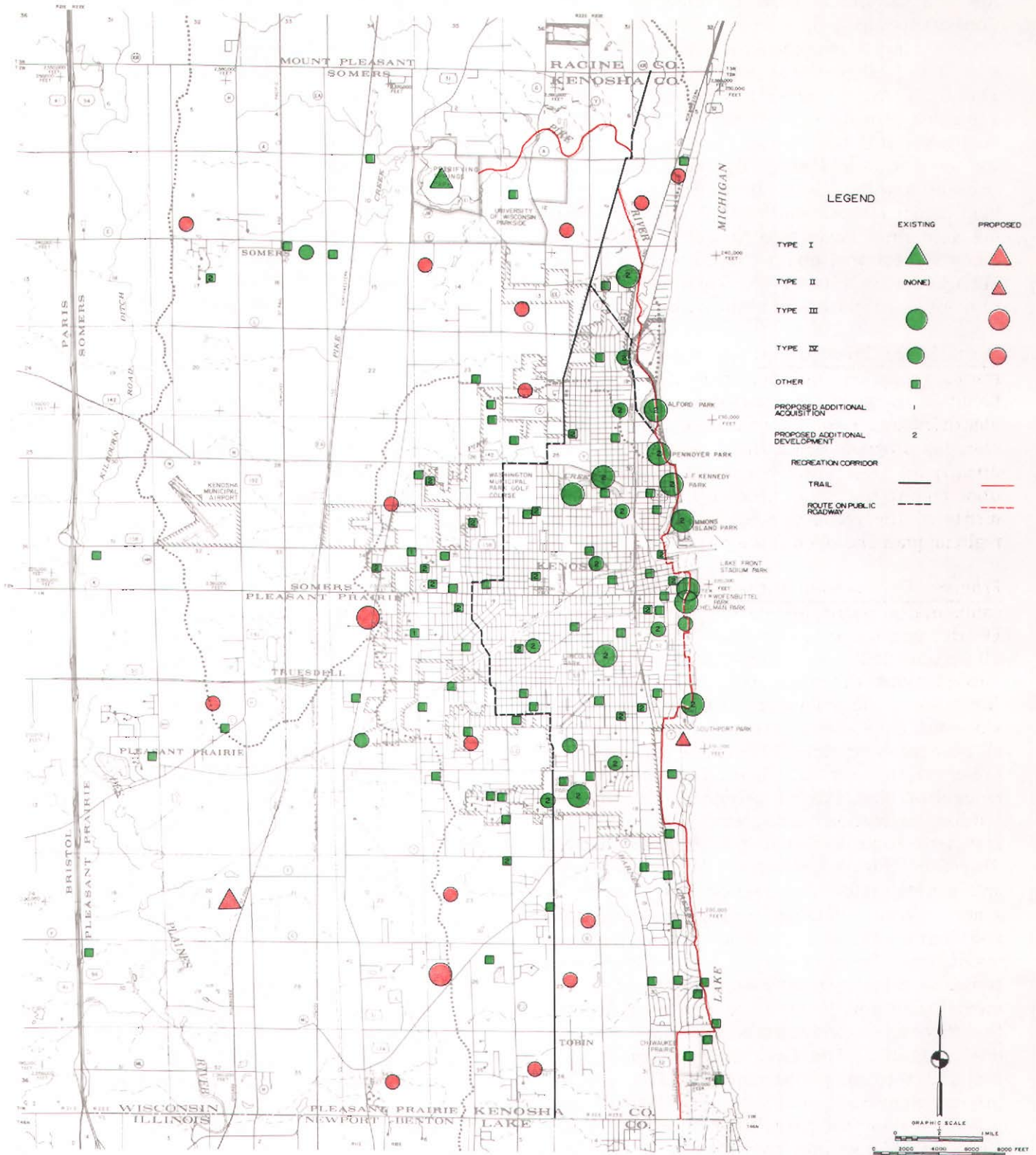
Recreation Corridors: The recommended regional plan also proposes the provision of three recreation corridor segments within the Kenosha Plan-

ning District having a combined length of 32 linear miles. One recreation corridor would traverse the easternmost portion of the District, primarily along the Lake Michigan shoreline. It should be noted that, owing to the character of the existing urban development, it would be difficult to develop a continuous recreation corridor through the Kenosha urbanized area. It is anticipated that, within this area, the proposed recreation corridor would traverse existing public parklands associated with the Lake Michigan shoreline whenever possible, while designated hiking and bicycling routes over existing streets would be incorporated into the system as necessary to provide continuity. The second recreation corridor segment would include the abandoned Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railway Company right-of-way from the Racine-Kenosha County line south to the Wisconsin-Illinois State line. This corridor segment would provide a link to the trail segment proposed in Lake County, Illinois, along right-of-way of the same abandoned electric railway. The third recreation corridor segment would be located along the main stem of the Pike River and would extend from Petrifying Springs County Park east to link with the recreation corridor segment located along the Lake Michigan shoreline (see Map 33).

Lake Michigan Access: The recommended regional plan also proposes the provision of additional Lake Michigan access facilities, including boat launch ramps and boat slips, at the Kenosha harbor. However, the exact location, quantity, and design of facilities required to provide safe harbor for small recreation craft must be based upon detailed planning and engineering studies which include the application of sophisticated modeling techniques to simulate the effect of wind direction and velocity as well as wave action on harbor improvements; detailed environmental studies, including evaluation of the potentially adverse impact that construction of a given facility may have on water quality, fish life, and shoreline erosion; detailed economic analyses, including evaluation of the benefits and costs involved; detailed social analyses, including evaluation of the safety and aesthetic, as well as expanded recreational, opportunities involved; and finally, more detailed land use analyses, including analysis of the potential effects on existing surface traffic patterns, automobile parking, homes and businesses, and existing and proposed land use in the immediate vicinity of the areas under consideration. Accordingly, under the recommended plan, the exact location and design of additional proposed water access facilities,

Map 33

**PARK AND PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES UNDER THE
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**



Source: SEWRPC.

including boat mooring slips and launch ramps, would be determined through detailed engineering and environmental studies. It should be noted that two such studies related to the City of Kenosha harbor are currently underway. Stanley Consultants, Inc., Muscatine, Iowa, has prepared a preliminary comprehensive plan for the harbor area. The final plan was completed in late 1980. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is preparing a detailed plan for recreational boating and marina facilities within the harbor. This plan is scheduled for completion in 1981. It is anticipated that these two plans will address the needs for recreational boat launch ramps, mooring slips, and related parking and other facilities sufficient to provide adequate recreational boating opportunities on Lake Michigan, as well as for additional outdoor recreation and open space land in the harbor area.

Open Space Preservation: As was the need for resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities, the need for open space preservation was identified under the regional park and open space planning program. Thus, the recommendations for open space preservation contained herein are based upon and, to the extent necessary, represent refinements of the recommendations contained in the regional park and open space plan.

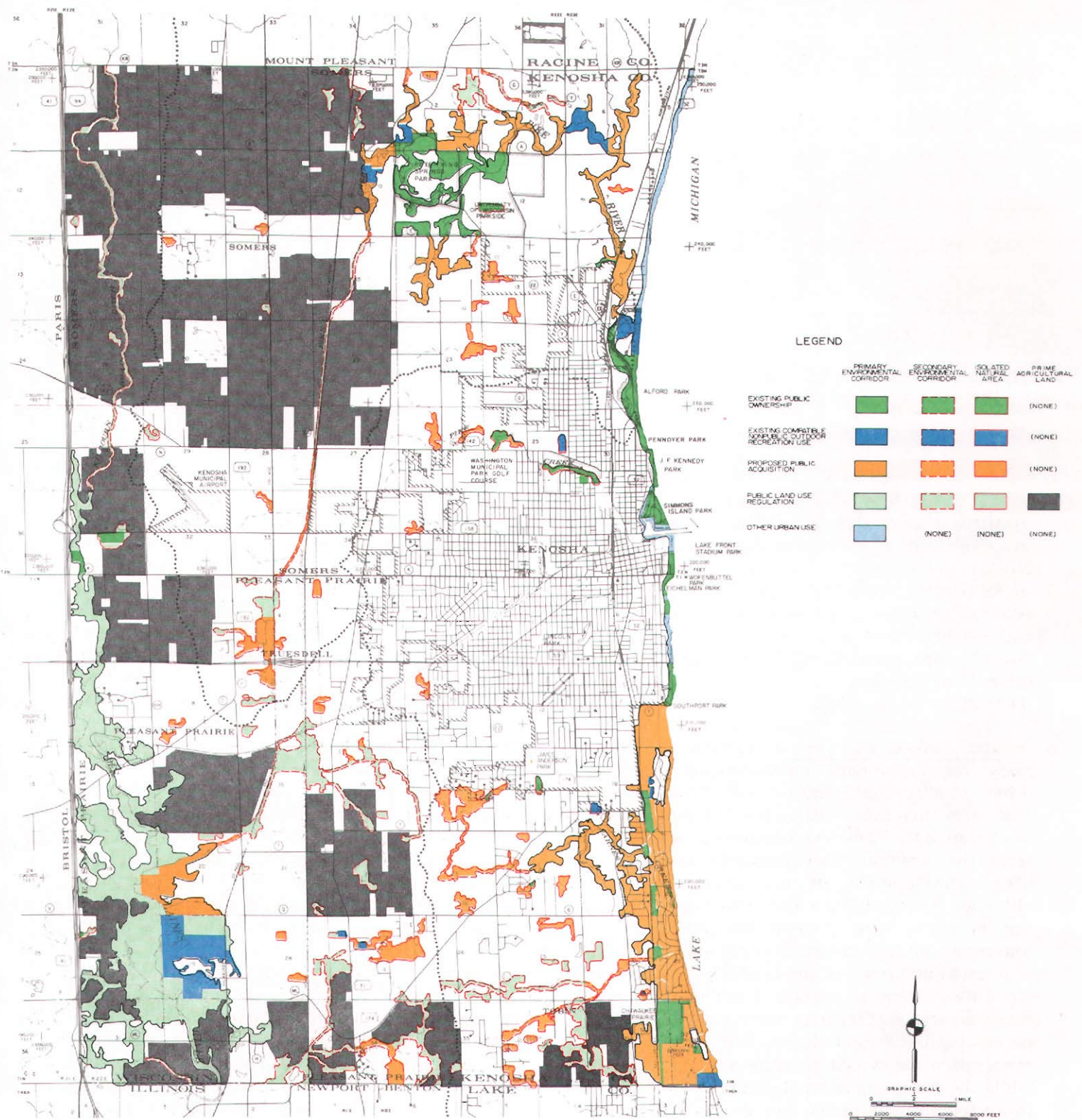
Primary Environmental Corridors: Primary environmental corridors within the Kenosha Planning District encompass approximately 5,700 acres, or 10 percent of the total area of the District, and are located along the main stem of the Des Plaines River, along the main stem of the Pike River, and along the Lake Michigan shoreline. Under the plan, all primary environmental corridor lands would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. It is recognized that existing private as well as public outdoor recreation and related open space lands may serve to protect such environmental corridors. Therefore, the plan recommends that such public and private outdoor recreation and related open space lands be maintained for resource preservation and limited recreation purposes, and that such maintenance be promoted through proper zoning. It is also recommended that the primary environmental corridor lands along the main stem of the Pike River and certain environmental corridor lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline be acquired through public purchase. The remaining primary environmental corridor lands—located primarily along the main stem of the Des Plaines River—would be preserved through appropriate public land use regulation (see Map 34). As shown

in Table 22, of the total 5,700 acres of primary environmental corridor lands in the Kenosha Planning District, 793 acres, or 14 percent, are presently held in public ownership, while 437 acres, or 8 percent, are held in compatible nonpublic outdoor recreation uses. As further shown in Table 22, the recommended plan proposes that an additional 2,170 acres, or 38 percent, be acquired over the plan design period for public park and open space use. Finally, as shown in Table 22, the plan recommends that 2,090 acres, or about 36 percent of the primary environmental corridor lands in the District, be preserved through appropriate public land use regulation. The remaining 210 acres, or 4 percent of the primary environmental corridor lands in the District which have been committed to other uses, would be considered for public acquisition as such lands become available.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: Secondary environmental corridors in the Kenosha Planning District are located throughout the Town of Pleasant Prairie and in the western half of the Town of Somers (see Map 34). These secondary environmental corridors encompass about 1,462 acres of land, or 3 percent of the total area of the District. It is recommended that secondary environmental corridor lands which are presently held in public park and open space use, or in compatible private park and related open space use, be maintained in such ownership. Those secondary environmental corridor lands which are located within the plan year 2000 urban service area and not presently held in public or private park and related open space use are proposed to be preserved and protected through interim public land use regulation and ultimate public acquisition as needed for use as drainageways and other urban open space purposes. It is important to note in this respect that, in urban areas, secondary environmental corridor lands may serve as particularly suitable locations for necessary local urban park and open space lands. Thus, public acquisition of secondary environmental corridor lands is appropriate, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such corridors into urban storm water retention and detention areas, associated drainageways, and neighborhood parks. The remaining secondary environmental corridor lands, those corridors located outside the plan year 2000 urban service area, would be protected through public land use regulation. More specifically, as shown in Table 22, of the 1,462 acres of secondary environmental corridors in the District, only 11 acres, or less than 1 percent, are presently held in public park and

Map 34

**PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES UNDER THE
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 22.

PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Civil Division	Natural Resource Features																					
	Primary Environmental Corridors												Secondary Environmental Corridors									
	Existing Public Ownership		Existing Compatible Nonpublic Use		Proposed Public Ownership		Public Land Use Regulation		Other		Total		Existing Public Ownership		Existing Compatible Nonpublic Use		Proposed Public Ownership		Public Land Use Regulation		Total	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
City of Kenosha . . .	222	3.9	48	0.9	7	0.1	--	--	102	1.8	379	6.7	7	0.5	--	--	9	0.6	--	--	16	1.1
Town of Pleasant Prairie . . .	175	3.1	291	5.1	1,568	27.5	2,019	35.4	--	--	4,053	71.1	2	0.1	--	--	408	27.9	767	52.5	1,177	80.5
Town of Somers . . .	396	6.9	98	1.7	595	10.4	71	1.3	108	1.9	1,268	22.2	2	0.1	11	0.7	57	3.9	199	13.7	269	18.4
Total Planning District	793	13.9	437	7.7	2,170	38.0	2,090	36.7	210	3.7	5,700	100.0	11	0.7	11	0.7	474	32.4	966	66.2	1,462	100.0

Civil Division	Natural Resource Features																					
	Isolated Natural Areas												Total									
	Existing Public Ownership		Existing Compatible Nonpublic Use		Proposed Public Ownership		Public Land Use Regulation		Total		Existing Public Ownership		Existing Compatible Nonpublic Use		Proposed Public Ownership		Public Land Use Regulation		Other		Total	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
City of Kenosha . . .	58	6.6	25	2.8	32	3.6	--	--	115	13.0	287	3.6	73	0.9	48	0.6	--	--	102	1.3	510	6.4
Town of Pleasant Prairie . . .	8	0.9	11	1.2	316	36.0	156	17.7	491	55.8	185	2.3	302	3.7	2,292	28.5	2,942	36.6	--	--	5,721	71.1
Town of Somers . . .	37	4.2	--	--	123	13.9	116	13.1	276	31.2	435	5.4	109	1.4	775	9.6	386	4.8	108	1.3	1,813	22.5
Total Planning District	103	11.7	36	4.0	471	53.5	272	30.8	882	100.0	907	11.3	484	6.0	3,115	38.7	3,328	41.4	210	2.6	8,044	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

open space uses, while 11 additional acres are held in compatible nonpublic outdoor recreation and related open space uses. The remaining 1,440 acres, or 99 percent, would be protected through public land use regulation, and, as more detailed drainage and neighborhood unit planning and design proceeded, approximately 474 acres would be considered for public acquisition through purchase or dedication (see Map 34).

Isolated Natural Features: In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other, smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements exist within the Planning District (see Map 34). These concentrations are isolated from the remaining environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural uses and, although separated from the environmental corridor network, such isolated features may have important natural values. It is recommended that such areas be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses whenever possible. Under this proposal, those isolated natural areas currently held in public or compatible nonpublic outdoor recreation and open space use would be maintained in such use, while the remaining isolated natural areas would be protected through public land use regulation. It is important to note that in urban areas, isolated

natural areas, like secondary environmental corridors, may serve as particularly suitable locations for necessary local urban park and open space lands, and thus public acquisition of isolated natural areas may be appropriate, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such areas into urban storm water retention and detention areas or neighborhood parks. As indicated in Table 22, of the 882 acres of isolated natural areas in the District, 103 acres, or 12 percent, are held in public ownership, while 36 acres, or 4 percent, are held in compatible nonpublic outdoor recreation or open space use. The remaining 743 acres, or 84 percent, would be protected whenever possible through public land use regulation, and, as more detailed drainage and neighborhood planning and design proceeded, approximately 471 acres would be considered for public acquisition through purchase or dedication (see Map 34).

Important Agricultural Lands: Concurrently with the preparation of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the Regional Planning Commission, in cooperation with the Kenosha County Board, was engaged in the preparation of an agricultural land preservation plan for Kenosha County. This plan was intended to serve as a refinement of the adopted regional land use

Table 23

PRESERVATION OF PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Civil Division	Prime Agricultural Lands					
	Existing: 1975		Proposed for Conversion to Urban Use: 1975-2000		Preservation Through Exclusive Agricultural Zoning: 2000	
	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District	Acres	Percent of District
City of Kenosha	--	--	--	--	--	--
Town of Pleasant Prairie . . .	6,739	39.0	2,603	52.0	4,136	33.7
Town of Somers	10,528	61.0	2,404	48.0	8,124	66.3
Total Planning District	17,267	100.0	5,007	100.0	12,260	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

and park and open space plans and is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45, An Agricultural Preservation Plan for Kenosha County. It is recommended, therefore, that this agricultural land preservation plan be incorporated into the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District. Under the agricultural land preservation plan, it was recognized that certain agricultural lands are likely to be converted to urban uses in order to accommodate additional population growth. It was recommended that the remaining lands not converted to urban use and identified as prime agricultural lands be maintained in agricultural use, protected through appropriate public land use regulation. As indicated in Table 23, a total of 17,267 acres, or 31 percent of the Kenosha Planning District, were identified as prime agricultural lands in 1975. Of these prime agricultural lands, it is anticipated that about 5,007 acres, or 29 percent, will be converted to urban land uses, while the remaining 12,260 acres, or 71 percent, will be maintained in agricultural use, protected through appropriate land use regulation.

Local Plan Recommendations

The analysis of outdoor recreation needs described in Chapter IV of this report indicated that there is a need for additional public outdoor recreation sites as well as public nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, including baseball diamonds, basketball courts, ice skating rinks, playfields, playgrounds, softball diamonds, and tennis courts. In comparison to the resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities intended to meet the need for areawide outdoor recreation site and

facility demand, these nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities rely less heavily on natural resource amenities; generally are more needed in urban areas than in rural areas; and have relatively small service areas. Thus, such sites, as a practical matter, can be readily provided only in areas of the District having a significant population concentration. This section presents the recommended plan for the provision of the nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities required within the urban areas of the Kenosha Planning District to the plan design year 2000.

Urban Parks and Outdoor Recreation Facilities:

The plan recommendations for the provision of urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities are based on the detailed analysis of need for such sites and facilities presented in Chapter IV of this report. This section discusses the proposed acquisition of Type III sites and the development of facilities at such sites, the proposed acquisition of Type IV sites and associated development, and the proposed additional recreation facilities to be developed at existing outdoor recreation sites within the Planning District.

It is important to note that, as described in Chapter II of this report, there are 107 publicly owned outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas within the Kenosha Planning District. Together, these sites and areas encompass 2,505 acres, or 5 percent of the total area of the District. Under the recommended plan, it is anticipated that these sites will be maintained for such park and open space uses, and that the additional urban

outdoor recreation and open space sites described herein will be reserved, acquired, and developed.

Type III Park Acquisition and Development: Type III general-use outdoor recreation sites, by definition, range in size from 25 to 99 acres and have a communitywide service area. Under the recommended plan, two additional Type III park sites would be acquired and developed within the Kenosha Planning District. These two sites combined would encompass 87 acres, or less than 1 percent of the District. As shown on Map 33, Park Site C is proposed to be located at the western edge of the City of Kenosha. Facilities proposed for development at this site include a baseball diamond, softball diamonds, a playground, an ice skating rink, and tennis courts, as well as areas for picnicking and passive recreation activities. The other proposed additional Type III site, Park Site D, is located south of the City of Kenosha in the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 33). Facilities proposed at this site also include a baseball diamond, softball diamonds, a playground, an ice skating rink, and tennis courts, as well as areas for picnicking and passive recreation activities.

Type IV Park Acquisition and Development: Type IV general-use sites, by definition, are less than 25 acres in size and have a neighborhood service area. As shown on Map 33, the plan recommends the provision of 15 additional Type IV public general-use outdoor recreation sites in the Planning District. These sites combined would encompass 134 acres, or less than 1 percent of the District. These sites, as shown on the map, would be distributed throughout the existing and plan year 2000 urban service area. Collectively, these sites would provide such facilities as baseball and softball diamonds, playfields, playgrounds, ice skating rinks, and tennis courts, as well as areas for picnicking and other passive recreation activities. A more detailed description of the sites proposed for acquisition and development will be presented in the discussion of plan implementation activities within each municipality in following sections of this chapter.

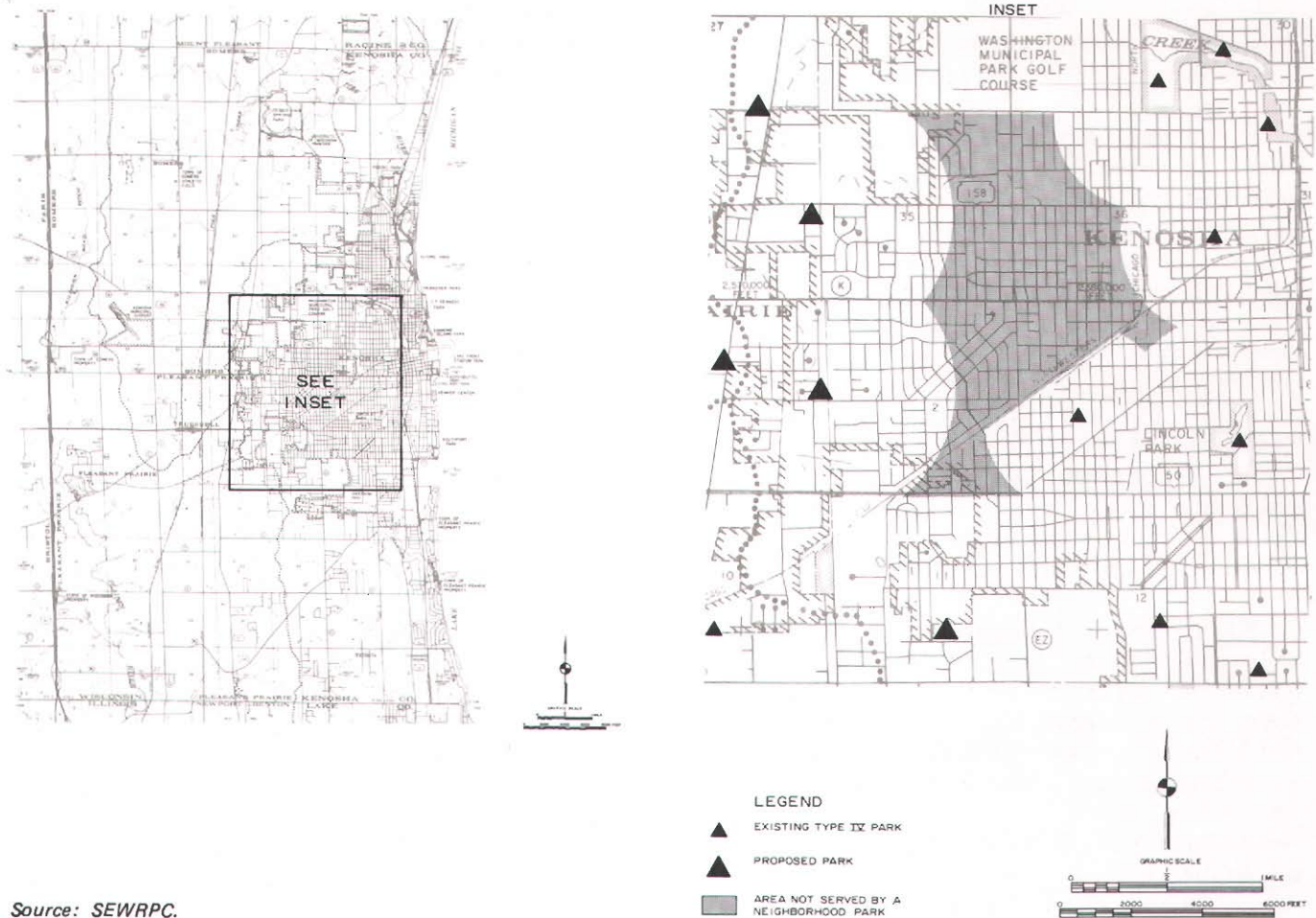
Additional Urban Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities: A portion of the additional outdoor recreation land and facilities required to meet existing and anticipated outdoor recreation needs can be provided at certain existing publicly owned outdoor recreation sites. Thus, the plan recommends that a combined total of four additional acres be acquired at two existing outdoor recrea-

tion sites. Further, the plan recommends the development of additional facilities at 44 existing outdoor recreation sites. The location of those sites proposed for expansion and additional facility development are shown on Map 33, and a description of the plan proposals is presented in following sections of this chapter.

Other Considerations: Under the recommendations aimed at meeting urban park and outdoor recreation facility needs, it was intended that all existing and probable future needs for Type III and Type IV parks and associated intensive non-resource-oriented facilities would be met under the plan. However, in the development of plan recommendations to meet the need for a Type IV site in the western portion of the City of Kenosha, which is a densely populated area having virtually no park or open space lands, it was determined that the satisfaction of this need could be accomplished only through a substantial amount of urban demolition, clearance, and redevelopment. Because of the great economic cost¹ of such redevelopment and the attendant disruption of the urban fabric, the recommended plan contains no proposal for the acquisition of an additional park site in this area of the City of Kenosha. The area not served by neighborhood (Type IV) park facilities is shown on Map 35. It is important to note that while no specific recommendation for meeting the existing park need in this area has been set forth, it is recommended that, in the event open space land becomes available within or adjacent to this unserved urban area, consideration be given to the conversion of such land to needed park and outdoor recreation facilities and open space lands.

¹ Under the regional park and open space planning program, the cost of acquiring land already developed in high-density urban areas, clearing such land for park and open space purposes, and providing relocation allowances was estimated at \$390,000 per acre in 1975 dollars. Thus, the cost, in 1975 dollars, of acquiring even a small-five-acre-park is estimated at \$2 million, not including outdoor recreation facility development costs.

AREA IN THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT NOT SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



Source: SEWRPC.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District described above provides a design for the attainment of the specific park acquisition and development objectives and open space preservation objectives presented in Chapter III of this report. The plan consists of recommendations concerning the preservation of the most valuable open space lands remaining in the District, together with recommendations for the provision of the resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities required in the Kenosha Planning District and the urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities required within the urban areas of the Kenosha Planning District through the plan design year 2000. In a practical sense, the recommended park and open space plan

is not complete, however, until the steps required to implement the plan are specified. This section of the chapter, accordingly, is intended to serve as a guide for use in the implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District. The first section summarizes those laws and regulations which pertain to park acquisition and open space preservation, focusing on the legal framework for such acquisition and preservation at the city and town level of government. The second section describes specific actions required to implement the park and open space plan, including a description of the actions required to be taken by each of the three municipalities within the Kenosha Planning District, as well as by state and county units and agencies of government having responsibility for the provision of park and open space within the

Kenosha Planning District. The third section summarizes the costs involved in implementing the recommended park and open space plan.

Existing Laws and Regulations

The implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District is entirely dependent on action by certain local, state, and federal agencies of government. Examination of the various agencies that are available under existing enabling legislation to implement the plan revealed a variety of departments, commissions, committees, boards, and districts at all levels of government. These agencies include general-purpose local units of government, including, importantly, cities and towns, as well as county, state, and federal agencies. Since the Kenosha Planning District is comprised of the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers, it is important that the various authorities and responsibilities at the city and town level of government be identified.

Cities: This section discusses various authorities and responsibilities of the city level of government related to the reservation, acquisition, development, and maintenance of parks, forests, harbors, and related recreation facilities. Also included is a discussion of park and recreation planning.

Parks: Section 27.08 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides cities with the authority to create, by ordinance, a board of park commissioners. The duties of this board are to acquire property for park purposes by lease or purchase and to manage, control, improve, and care for all public parks within the city. In addition, under Section 62.23(17) of the Wisconsin Statutes, "cities may acquire by gift, lease, purchase, or condemnation any lands (a) within its corporate limits for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same. . . ."

Forests: Section 28.20 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides cities with the authority to acquire land and appropriate funds for the purpose of establishing a community forest. Such a forest may be located outside the city limits. Authority also is given to properly manage such forests and sell any merchantable timber derived from these forests.

Harbor Construction and Improvements: Under Section 30.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes, cities are given the authority to make harbor improvements, including filling, excavating, dredging, and improving harbor structures. In addition, a city may undertake cooperative efforts or receive governmental aid to dredge harbor channels or initiate flood control projects. Any land needed in a harbor improvement project may be condemned for such purposes.

Park and Recreation Planning: A city council may, by ordinance, create a city plan commission consisting of the mayor, city engineer, president of the park board, an alderman, and three citizens. It is the duty of the city plan commission to make and adopt a master plan for the development of the city. The plan shall show, among other things, the general location, character, and extent of ". . . public places and areas, parks, parkways, playgrounds. . . ." ²

In addition, the city council must consult with the city plan commission before considering matters concerning, among others, "the location, acceptance, extension, alteration, vacation, abandonment, change of use, sale, acquisition of land or lease of land for any . . . park, playground. . . ." ³

Plan implementation powers possessed by the city include official map, zoning, and subdivision regulation powers. City councils are authorized to establish an official map of the city showing, among other things, ". . . parkways, parks and playgrounds." ⁴ The official map is final and conclusive as to the location and extent of parkways, parks, and playgrounds.

City councils are given the power to zone for the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare. Such zoning may "regulate and restrict the height, number of stories

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

³ Wisconsin Statutes Section 62.23(5) (1975).

⁴ Wisconsin Statutes Section 62.23(6) (1975).

and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lot that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts and other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes. . . .”⁵ In addition, cities must enact a floodplain zoning ordinance under the threat of state-imposed floodplain zoning. Such a floodplain zoning ordinance must be adopted “for an area where appreciable damage from floods is likely to occur.”⁶ The floodplain ordinance must be reasonable and effective and may result in the reservation of needed open space, which may have other uses in addition to those of flood-water movement and storage. Cities may also enact subdivision control ordinances to control lot sizes, street width, and street and other improvements. The subdivision control ordinance may also require parkland dedication and/or fee in lieu of dedication during the land development process. Such ordinances, thus, are important tools enabling cities to reserve areas for recreation and open space preservation purposes without incurring land acquisition costs.

Towns: Like cities, towns have statutory authority and responsibilities relating to the provision of park and related open space lands and facilities. This section discusses the various authorities and responsibilities of the town level of government related to the reservation, acquisition, development, and maintenance of parks and related recreation facilities. Also included is a discussion of park and recreation planning.

Parks: Section 27.13 of the Wisconsin Statutes enables towns to provide and maintain parks, parkways, boulevards, or pleasure drives pursuant to the provisions which grant park authority to cities. Section 60.181 further provides that a town may create a park commission of seven members appointed by the town board. The powers of the commission include the authority to lay out, maintain, and improve parks and open spaces, and to accept or acquire property for park purposes. In addition, towns are allowed to acquire land and

engage in forestry practices for purposes of initiating or acquiring a community forest. Such forests must be located within the town limits.

Recreation Authority: Under Sections 66.527 and 60.18(18m) of the Wisconsin Statutes, towns are given the power to establish a recreation authority consisting of three members appointed by the town chairman. In addition, two or more towns and/or school districts may jointly form such a recreation authority. This recreation authority is “authorized to conduct the activities of such public recreation department, to expend funds therefore, to employ a supervisor of recreation, to employ assistance, to purchase equipment and supplies, and generally to supervise the administration, maintenance, and operation of such department and recreational activities authorized by the board.”⁷ In addition, the recreation board is authorized to accept gifts and bequests of land.

Park and Recreation Planning: The town park commission is given authority to “make a thorough study with reference to making reservation of lands therein for public uses and laying out ample open spaces, parks, highways, roads, boulevards; make plans and maps of a comprehensive town highway and park system; gather such information in relation thereto as it may deem expedient; and report the same to the town meeting. . . .”⁸ In counties which have no county zoning ordinance, a town may enact an ordinance which regulates, restricts, and determines the areas within which recreation, agriculture, and forestry may be conducted. In addition, town boards may be granted village powers pursuant to Section 60.18(12) of the Wisconsin Statutes and, by resolution adopted pursuant to this section of the statutes, may, like cities, exercise planning functions and adopt zoning and official map ordinances.

Park and Outdoor Recreation Aid: Cities and towns may apply for and accept federal and state aids for acquisition and development of recreational lands. To be eligible for state aids which cover up to 50 percent of the total acquisition or development

⁵ Wisconsin Statutes Section 62.23(7) (1975).

⁶ Wisconsin Statutes Section 87.30 (1975); see also Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter NR 116, Wisconsin Floodplain Management Program.

⁷ Wisconsin Statutes Section 66.527(2)(d) (1975).

⁸ Wisconsin Statutes Section 60.183 (1975).

costs, a project must be in accordance 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. In addition, the municipality must adopt a resolution which constitutes a formal request for the outdoor recreation aids grant and which allocates local funds for the project and commits the municipality to maintaining the area or facility upon acquisition.

The most important aids program for recreation at the state level is the Outdoor Recreation Action Program (ORAP), while at the federal level the most important program is the Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) fund. 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 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 and 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 apportioned to counties on the basis of 70 percent representing each county's proportional share of the State's population and 30 percent being 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 outdoor recreation lands and facilities.

A program similar to Wisconsin's ORAP was created by the federal Land and Water Conservation 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

Plan Implementation Activities

Because of the many and varied governmental agencies operating within the Kenosha Planning District, it is important to identify those agencies having the legal authority and financial capability to most effectively implement the recommended park and open space plan. Accordingly, those agencies whose action will have a significant effect either directly or indirectly upon the successful implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District and whose full cooperation will be essential for plan implementation, along with the actions required of those agencies, are identified below.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources: The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has authority and responsibility in the areas of park development, natural resource protection, water quality control, and water use regulation. With this broad range of authority and responsibilities, certain DNR functions have particular importance in the implementation of the park and open space plan. Thus, the Department has the obligation to prepare a comprehensive, statewide outdoor recreation plan and to develop long-range, statewide conservation and water resource plans; the authority to protect, develop, and regulate the use of state parks, forests, fish, game, lakes, streams, certain plant life, and other outdoor resources; the authority to acquire conservation and scenic easements; and the authority to administer the federal grant program known as the Land and Water Conservation Fund within the State as well as the park and open space grant funds available under the state Outdoor Recreation Action Program. The Department also has the obligation to establish standards for floodplain and shoreland zoning and

⁹ *Wisconsin Statutes Section 23.30 (1975); see also Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter NR 50, Administration of Outdoor Recreation Program Grants and State Aids.*

¹⁰ *Public Law (PL) 88-578 as amended by PL 91.485.*

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

the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local actions, shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances.

More specifically, in relation to the implementation of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the DNR should approve and adopt the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District in order to enable the municipalities within the District to be eligible to apply for and receive state and federal outdoor recreation grants. In addition, the DNR should use available regulatory authority to guide urban development in accordance with the location and extent of the urban service area proposed under this plan and to enhance environmental quality within the District. Finally, the Department should acquire the primary environmental corridor lands of state scientific area quality along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 36). Under this proposal, the DNR would acquire 420 acres of primary environmental corridor land for scientific and educational purposes at an estimated cost of \$370,600.

Kenosha County Park Commission: The authority and responsibility for resource-oriented park acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance rests with the Kenosha County Park Commission. In addition, the park commission has responsibility for the acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of parkways, including the provision of trail facilities and the preservation of important environmental areas. Under the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the Kenosha County Park Commission would be responsible for acquiring and developing one additional major park, providing 18 miles of recreation corridor, and acquiring certain environmental corridor lands and important natural resource features within the District.

Major Parks: Under the recommended plan, Park Site A would be located south of the City of Kenosha along a recreation corridor proposed to be developed on the Lake Michigan shoreline and would be approximately 168 acres in size. It is recommended that the outdoor recreation facilities to be provided at this site include only a nature center and picnic areas. As previously noted, it is important to recognize that, because of the location of this site in an area of important yet fragile natural resource features—including sand dunes and wet prairie—the site would provide for the

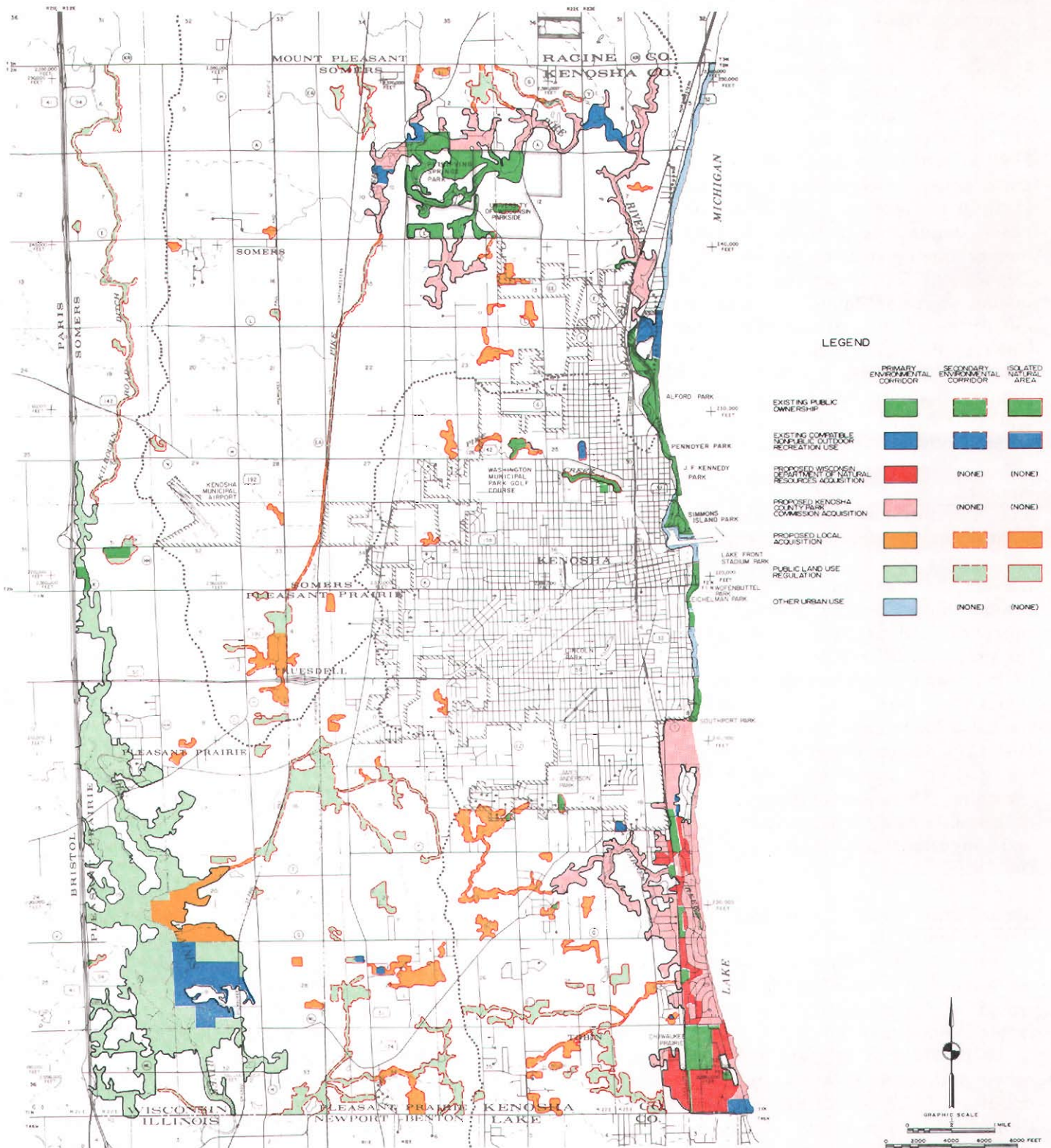
preservation of these features, and the development of facilities at this site would be limited to those for passive recreation activities, such as picnicking and nature study. Under this proposal, the Kenosha County Park Commission would acquire and develop this site at an estimated cost of \$930,900.

Recreation Corridors: Under the recommended plan, three recreation corridor segments would be located within the Kenosha Planning District. The plan proposes one recreation corridor segment to be located along the Lake Michigan shoreline beginning at Alford Park in the City of Kenosha and proceeding south to the Illinois-Wisconsin State line. The second recreation corridor segment would be located along the main stem of the Pike River from Petrifying Springs Park to Alford Park, and the third recreation corridor segment would be located along the abandoned Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railway Company (North Shore) right-of-way. It is recommended that the Kenosha County Park Commission acquire lands and develop trail facilities in those portions of the recreation corridor segments located in the unincorporated areas of the Kenosha Planning District. Thus, after full implementation of this plan recommendation, the Kenosha County Park Commission would operate and maintain 18 miles of recreation corridor, of which eight miles, or 44 percent, are currently developed for bicycling facilities and located on the abandoned North Shore right-of-way. It is important to note that these recreation corridor segments would be located primarily within the designated primary environmental corridors proposed for acquisition under this plan and, therefore, no additional acquisition costs would be incurred as a result of the acquisition of these segments. However, it is estimated that the development of trail facilities within this recreation corridor would cost \$229,500, or \$22,950 per linear mile of recreation corridor.

Primary Environmental Corridors: Under the recommended plan, those primary environmental corridor lands located along the main stem of the Pike River and along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha would be acquired for resource preservation and limited recreation purposes. It is recommended that the Kenosha County Park Commission acquire all the primary environmental corridor lands along the main stem of the Pike River and a portion of the primary environmental corridor lands located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha.

Map 36

NATURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 24

**ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Park and Open Space Sites	Cost		
	Acquisition	Development	Total
Proposed Type II Park	\$ 211,900	\$719,000	\$ 930,900
Recreation Corridors	-- ^a	229,500	229,500
Primary Environmental Corridors	2,812,300	--	2,812,300
Total	\$3,024,200	\$948,500	\$3,972,700

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1980 dollars. Appendix B presents unit costs for park and open space acquisition and development.

^aIt is anticipated that trail facilities proposed to be located in the recreation corridors will be developed on primary environmental corridor lands. Thus, acquisition costs for recreation corridor lands are included in the primary environmental corridor acquisition costs.

Source: SEWRPC.

As previously noted, there are 1,089 acres of primary environmental corridor lands located along the main stem of the Pike River in the Town of Somers. Of this total, 396 acres, or 36 percent, are currently held in public ownership, and 98 acres, or 9 percent, are held in existing compatible non-public outdoor recreation use. It is recommended that the remaining 595 acres, or 55 percent, be acquired by the Kenosha County Park Commission at an estimated cost of \$1,595,400, or about \$2,700 per acre (see Map 36). It is also recommended that the Kenosha County Park Commission develop a detailed land acquisition plan to identify those parcels of land required to ensure the preservation of the primary environmental corridor lands along the main stem of the Pike River.

Also as previously noted, it is recommended that the primary environmental corridor lands located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha be preserved through public acquisition. It is recognized that portions of this primary environmental corridor have significant scientific and educational value and have been recognized by the State Scientific Areas Preservation Council as a state scientific area. In addition, there are two archeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within this primary environmental corridor. Finally, it is important to note that this primary environmental corridor encompasses the largest native prairie located within southeastern Wisconsin. It is recommended that

the Kenosha County Park Commission acquire 918 acres of this environmental corridor (see Map 36). A portion of this land—168 acres—encompasses the proposed major Park Site A. The remainder of the environmental corridor lands proposed for acquisition by the Kenosha County Park Commission thus encompasses 750 acres, and would be acquired at an estimated cost of \$1,216,900, or about \$1,600 per acre.

Plan Costs: As summarized in Table 24, the Kenosha County Park Commission would acquire and develop an additional major park, would acquire primary environmental corridor lands, and would develop recreation corridor facilities within the Kenosha Planning District at an estimated total acquisition and development cost of \$3,972,700. Of this total, \$3,024,200, or 76 percent, would be required for land acquisition, and the remaining \$948,500, or 24 percent, would be required for facility development. It should be noted first that these costs are estimated in 1980 dollars and second that all costs would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid.

Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee: The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District recommends the preservation of important open space areas within the District. The plan recommends the preservation of primary environmental corridor lands, secondary environmental corridor lands, isolated natural features,

and important agricultural lands. The Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee administers the adopted county zoning ordinance in the unincorporated areas of the District jointly with the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. This section discusses the plan implementation actions recommended to be taken by this committee in order to preserve the needed open space in the unincorporated areas of the District, and includes a discussion of proposed zoning ordinance modifications and the proposed zoning districts which would serve to preserve important open space lands.

Zoning Ordinance Modification: As noted in Chapter II of this report, Kenosha County is in the process of revising its county zoning ordinance. It is anticipated that this revised zoning ordinance will include districts which can be used to protect and preserve important features of the natural resource base within the Kenosha Planning District. Specifically, the proposed new ordinance includes a lowland conservancy district, an upland conservancy district, an agricultural preservation district, a park and recreation district, and a general agricultural district, as well as a floodland overlay district. The use of each of these districts is described below:

1. Lowland Conservancy District—This district would be used to protect and preserve the lakes, streams, and wetland areas of the District. No new urban development would be permitted in this district.
2. Upland Conservancy District—This district would be used to protect and preserve the significant woodlands, related scenic areas, and marginal farmlands while at the same time allowing for rural estate residential development. This district would provide for a minimum lot size of five acres and would place limits on the removal of natural vegetation and on the number of domestic animals permitted.
3. Agricultural Preservation District—This district would be used to preserve the best remaining farmlands in agricultural use. The district provides for a minimum parcel size of 35 acres in order to preserve workable farm units, and prohibits further intrusion of urban land uses.
4. Park and Recreation District—This district would be used to preserve existing private, as well as public, recreational areas and to

protect such areas from possible encroachment by incompatible land uses. This district would prohibit the conversion of a private recreational site to urban or other incompatible uses without town and county approval.

5. General Agricultural District—This district would be used to protect and preserve farmlands of marginal value, while at the same time allowing for estate-type residential development. This district provides for a minimum lot size of five acres and would permit a mixture of farm sites and estate-type residences.
6. Floodland Overlay District—In addition to the aforementioned zoning districts aimed at the protection and preservation of open space lands, a special floodland overlay district would be used to prevent intensive urban development within the natural floodlands of the rivers and streams of the Planning District. No new urban-type development would be permitted within this district.

Preservation of Open Space Lands: A description of the location and extent of the primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural features, and important agricultural lands in the Kenosha Planning District was presented in Chapter II of this report, along with a discussion of the importance of the preservation of these open space lands in order to maintain a high level of environmental quality, protect the scenic natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities in the Planning District. It is recommended that the important open space lands proposed for preservation in the park and open space plan for the Planning District be placed as appropriate in one of the above-mentioned six zoning districts. Under this proposal, all primary environmental corridor lands, secondary environmental corridor lands, and isolated natural features would be placed in either the conservancy districts or the park and recreation district; and the important agricultural lands and the remaining rural lands not proposed for conversion to urban use would be placed in the agricultural preservation district or the general agricultural district.

More specifically, under the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee would place all lands currently held in

public as well as nonpublic outdoor recreation and open space use in the proposed park and recreation district, which would serve to protect and preserve the character of the existing natural resources, permit the provision of compatible outdoor recreation facilities, and prohibit urban and other incompatible uses. All wetlands should be placed within the lowland conservancy district. In addition, to further protect certain low-lying areas, all lands within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard lines should be placed within the floodland overlay district. Woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, and areas possessing steep slopes which have not been placed in the lowland conservancy district or park and recreation district should be placed in the upland conservancy district. Finally, all agricultural lands identified as being prime agricultural lands in Chapter II of this report and located outside the plan year 2000 urban service area should be placed in the agricultural preservation district, while the remaining rural lands located outside the plan year 2000 urban service area in the Kenosha Planning District should be placed in the general agricultural district.

City of Kenosha: The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District recommends, within the City of Kenosha, the acquisition and development of one additional Type III park; the acquisition and development of four additional Type IV parks; the expansion of two city-owned park sites; the development of additional facilities at 40 existing park sites; the preservation of environmental corridor lands and isolated natural features; and the improvement of, and provision of additional, Lake Michigan access facilities. Full implementation of these plan recommendations would result in the attainment of the specific park acquisition and development and open space preservation objectives presented in Chapter III of this report. Plan implementation measures and actions are based upon and related to existing government programs and predicated upon existing enabling legislation. The implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations is primarily the responsibility of the City of Kenosha. Specific implementation activities for the provision of park and outdoor recreation facilities and for the preservation of open space in the City are presented below.

Type III Park Acquisition and Development: It is recommended that the City of Kenosha acquire and develop one Type III park, Park Site C, the general location of which is shown on Map 37. The precise location and size of this site should

be determined on the basis of a more detailed facility planning effort. Once prepared, the facilities plan could be implemented through both official mapping and appropriate zoning.

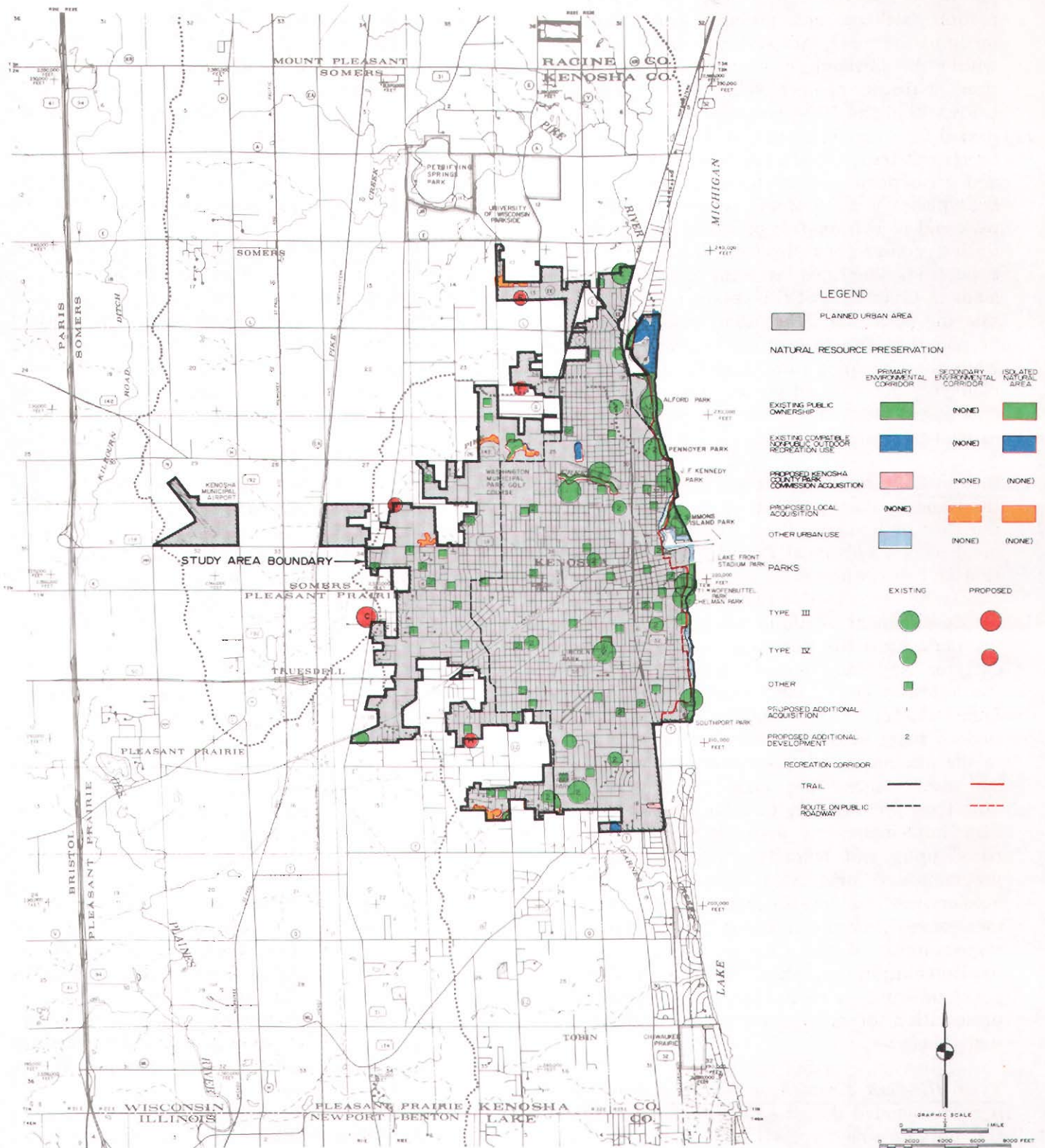
As indicated in Table 25, the proposed Type III park would be about 43 acres in size and would provide a variety of outdoor recreation facilities, including a baseball diamond, tennis courts, softball diamonds, a playground, playfield areas, an ice skating rink, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities. As further indicated in Table 25, park acquisition and development costs are estimated at \$521,300.

Type IV Park Acquisition and Development: It is recommended that the City of Kenosha acquire and develop four additional Type IV park sites (see Map 37). The precise location and size would be determined by more detailed facility planning efforts. Below is a general description of the location, size, and proposed facilities for each of the proposed Type IV sites.

1. Park Site E—Park Site E is proposed to be located in the northern portion of the City of Kenosha (see Map 37) and would encompass an area approximately 10 acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site include a softball field, tennis courts, a playground, a playfield area, an ice skating rink, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
2. Park Site F—Park Site F is also proposed to be located in the northern portion of the City of Kenosha (see Map 37), and would be approximately nine acres in size. Proposed facilities at Park Site F include a softball diamond, a playground, playfield areas, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
3. Park Site G—Park Site G is proposed to be located in the western portion of the City of Kenosha (see Map 37), and would be approximately 10 acres in size. Facilities proposed to be provided at Park Site G include a softball field, tennis courts, a playground, basketball goals, playfield areas, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
4. Park Site H—Park Site H is proposed to be located in the southwestern portion of the City of Kenosha (see Map 37), and would be

Map 37

**PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES AND FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 25

**ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSED PARK SITES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition		Proposed Development									
			Baseball				Basketball Goal		Playfield		Playground	
			Diamond		Lights							
	Acreage	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost
Proposed Park C. . .	43	\$193,500	1	\$14,000	1	\$35,000	4	\$ 8,800	1	\$ 3,500	1	\$ 5,700
Proposed Park E. . .	10	45,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park F. . .	9	108,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park G. . .	10	45,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park H. . .	5	60,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3,500	--	--
Total	77	\$451,500	1	\$14,000	1	\$35,000	8	\$17,600	5	\$17,500	4	\$22,800

Site Name	Proposed Development											
	Softball				Tennis				General Development Costs	Other Proposed Facilities	Other Costs	Total Estimated Development Costs
	Diamond		Lights		Court		Lights					
	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Courts	Estimated Cost				
Proposed Park C. . .	2	\$20,000	1	\$25,500	3	\$31,800	3	\$10,500	\$173,000	--	\$ --	\$327,800
Proposed Park E. . .	1	10,000	1	25,500	3	31,800	3	10,500	42,400	Miscellaneous ^a	40,000 ^a	173,800
Proposed Park F. . .	1	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,400	--	--	61,600
Proposed Park G. . .	1	10,000	--	--	3	31,800	3	10,500	42,400	Miscellaneous ^a	40,000 ^a	148,300
Proposed Park H. . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,400	--	--	45,900
Total	5	\$50,000	2	\$51,000	9	\$95,400	9	\$31,500	\$342,600	--	\$80,000	\$757,400

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1980 dollars. Appendix B presents unit costs for park acquisition and development.

^a Includes an optional small shelter building and rest rooms.

Source: SEWRPC.

approximately five acres in size. Proposed facilities at Park Site H include playfield areas and areas for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.

The acquisition and development costs for the above-mentioned sites are estimated at \$687,600, of which \$258,000, or 38 percent, would be expended for park site acquisition, and \$429,600, or 62 percent, would be expended for park site development (see Table 25). It is important to note that the acquisition of lands for proposed park sites and facilities would be facilitated by the use of the subdivision control ordinance currently in effect in the City of Kenosha, which has a parkland dedication, or fee in lieu of dedication, requirement. It is anticipated that this ordinance will enable the City to acquire areas for recreation and open space use at a minimum cost. It is also important to note that all proposed acquisition and development projects would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid.

Other Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities: It is recommended under the park and open space

plan for the Kenosha Planning District that the City of Kenosha expand two existing park sites through the acquisition of additional parklands and develop and upgrade facilities at 40 existing parks. A summary of the proposed additional facilities at existing parks, as well as the existing parks proposed to be expanded through the acquisition of additional land, is presented in Table 26. As indicated in Table 26, a variety of special facilities, general park improvements, and needed outdoor recreation facilities would be provided under this proposal by the City of Kenosha at an estimated total cost of \$1,934,850. Of this total, \$1,850,850, or 96 percent, would be required for the development of additional outdoor recreation facilities at existing parklands, while the remaining \$84,000, or 4 percent, would be required for the expansion of existing park sites.

It should be noted that the Kenosha County Park Commission has acquired the Kemper Center, a 15-acre urban park site located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the City of Kenosha. It is recommended that this site be developed in accordance with the recently prepared master plan for

Table 26

**ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT AT EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES IN THE
CITY OF KENOSHA UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition		Proposed Development									
			Baseball				Basketball Goal		Playfield		Playground	
			Diamond		Lights							
	Acreage	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost
Alford Park	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --
Anderson Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bain Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Baker Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullamore Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
City Park Site	2	60,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	--	--	--	--
Columbus Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Eichelman Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elmwood School Site	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Endee Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friendship Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gangler Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	--	--	1	5,700
Issets Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Jamestown Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Johnson Highlands Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Kenfair Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kennedy Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lakefront Stadium and Wolfenbittel Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Lincoln Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Little League Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Matoska Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McKinley Elementary School	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2,200	--	--	--	--
Navy Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nedweski Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Park Garage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennoyer Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Petretti Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Petzke Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Red Arrow Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	--	--	--	--
Roosevelt Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sam Poerio Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5,700
Simmons Athletic Field	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Simmons Island Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Southport Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sunnyside Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tot Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tower Line Park	2	24,000	--	--	--	--	1	2,200	--	--	--	--
Washington Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	4	\$84,000	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	10	\$22,000	1	\$3,500	11	\$62,700

the site as documented in Kemper Center: A Master Plan by David Schreiber and Associates. Under this master plan, a series of building improvements and renovation, as well as the construction of recreational facilities including a fishing pier, would be completed in six development phases at an estimated cost of \$600,000.

It is also recommended that hiking and bicycling trails be developed within the proposed recreation corridors in the District. Under this proposal, the City of Kenosha would maintain two existing bike routes on public roads in the City (see Map 37). In addition, the City would develop such trails within existing city-owned lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline from Alford Park to Southport Park. In those areas of the District where there are no publicly owned lands—namely, between Simmons Island Park and Stadium Park and between Kemper Center and Southport Park—it is recommended that the City designate public streets for hiking and

bicycling purposes (see Map 37). Upon implementation of these proposals, the bike trail located along the abandoned Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railway Company right-of-way would be continuous from the Wisconsin-Illinois State line to the Racine County-Kenosha County line, and a continuous recreation corridor along the Lake Michigan shoreline between the Illinois-Wisconsin State line and the Kenosha-Racine County line would be provided. Under these proposals, the combined length of trail facilities within the City would be 15 linear miles. The cost of providing a hiking and bicycling trail on existing publicly owned land within the City is estimated at \$139,500.

It is also recommended that the City provide additional access facilities to Lake Michigan in the Kenosha harbor. However, the exact location, quantity, and design of facilities must be based upon, and determined by, a detailed planning and engineering study. Two studies related to the City

Table 26 (continued)

Site Name	Proposed Development											
	Softball				Tennis				General Development Costs	Other Proposed Facilities	Other Costs	Total Estimated Development Costs
	Diamond		Lights		Court		Lights					
	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Courts	Estimated Cost				
Alford Park	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	\$ --	Paved parking area, picnic area, fishing access to Pike River, landscaping	\$ 85,200	\$ 85,200
Anderson Park.	--	--	--	--	4	42,400	4	14,000	--	Picnic area, handball courts, miscellaneous ^a	357,900	414,300
Bain Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Park furnishings	3,850	9,350
Baker Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Replacement of park building	40,000	40,000
Bullamore Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping	15,000	15,000
City Park Site	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,800	--	--	49,200
Columbus Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Ball diamond repairs, upgrading of lights, miscellaneous ^b	48,500	54,200
Eichelman Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Fence, miscellaneous ^c	30,000	30,000
Elmwood School Site.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping	15,000	15,000
Endee Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Sidewalks and curbs	7,500	7,500
Forest Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Sidewalks and curbs	7,500	7,500
Friendship Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, park furnishings	18,650	18,650
Gangler Park.	1	10,000	--	--	3	31,800	3	10,500	--	Landscaping	15,000	77,400
Issets Park	1	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, park furnishings	18,650	34,350
Jamestown Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping	15,000	28,600
Johnson Highlands Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping	15,000	20,700
Kenfair Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miscellaneous ^d	1,500	1,500
Kennedy Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miscellaneous ^e	22,500	22,500
Lakefront Stadium and Wolfenbuttel Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, miscellaneous ^f	135,000	140,700
Lincoln Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, miscellaneous ^g	85,000	90,700
Little League Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Ball diamond fence	10,000	10,000
Matoska Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, sidewalks	22,500	22,500
McKinley Elementary School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200
Navy Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miscellaneous ^h	75,000	75,000
Nedweski Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, miscellaneous ⁱ	41,000	41,000
Nursery Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, park furnishings	18,650	18,650
Park Garage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miscellaneous ^j	175,000	175,000
Pennoyer Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Enlarged parking lot	24,000	24,000
Petretti Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Park furnishings	3,850	9,350
Petzke Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Park furnishings, parking lot, miscellaneous ^k	50,650	56,350
Red Arrow Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Park furnishings, additional play equipment	9,350	13,750
Roosevelt Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	--	Landscaping	\$ 15,000	\$ 22,000
Sam Poerio Park.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic area with related parking, miscellaneous ^l	59,000	64,700
Simmons Athletic Field	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Fence and dugout	12,000	12,000
Simmons Island Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping, miscellaneous ^m	55,000	55,000
Southport Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Dredge swimming area	40,000	40,000
Sunnyside Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping	15,000	15,000
Tot Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping	15,000	15,000
Tower Line Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200
Washington Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Erosion control	14,800	14,800
Total	2	\$20,000	--	\$ --	7	\$74,200	9	\$31,500	\$44,800	--	\$1,592,150	\$1,850,850

^a Includes a par 3 golf course, community center, and soccer field.

^b Includes recreation room addition to rest rooms.

^c Includes dressing room addition to rest rooms. Does not include repair of Lake Michigan breakwater, for which a special estimate should be prepared.

^d Includes a softball backstop.

^e Includes a roller skating path.

^f Includes rest room facilities and razing of stadium.

^g Includes remodeling of park building, repairing horseshoe pits, and aeration of lagoon. Does not include bridge repair, for which a special estimate should be prepared.

^h Includes construction of permanent band shell.

ⁱ Includes soccer fields and jogging trails.

^j Includes addition to No. 1 warehouse.

^k Includes upgrading of baseball lights.

^l Includes nature trails and shelters.

^m Includes beach house remodeling.

Source: City of Kenosha Park and Planning Commission and SEWRPC.

of Kenosha harbor are currently underway. As already noted, Stanley Consultants, Inc., Muscatine, Iowa, has completed a comprehensive plan for the harbor area. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is preparing a detailed plan for recreational boating and marina facilities within the harbor. This plan is scheduled for completion in 1981. It is anticipated that these two plans will address the need for additional recreational boat launch ramps, slips, and related parking and other facilities sufficient to provide adequate recreational boating opportunities on Lake Michigan, as well as the need for additional outdoor recreation and open space land in the harbor area.

Open Space Preservation: A description of the location and extent of the important open space lands in the District—including primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural features, and important agricultural lands—was presented in Chapter II of this report, along with a discussion of the importance of the preservation of these open space lands in order to maintain a high level of environmental quality, protect the scenic natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities in the Planning District. Under the plan, it is recommended that these open space lands be protected and preserved. Under this proposal, all the primary environmental corridor lands and isolated natural features within the City of Kenosha would be placed in appropriate zoning districts. This will require a revision of the existing city zoning ordinance and zoning district maps.

Zoning Ordinance Modification: As noted in Chapter II of this report, the City of Kenosha is in the process of revising the city zoning ordinance. It is anticipated that the revised zoning ordinance will include districts which will ensure the protection of the important features of the natural resource base within the City. Specifically, the ordinance will include a lowland conservancy district, a park and recreation district, and three floodland zoning districts. The use of each of these districts is described below:

1. Lowland Conservancy District—This district would be used to preserve, protect, and enhance the streams and wetland areas within the City. No new urban development would be permitted in this district.
2. Park and Recreation District—This district would be used to properly zone existing recreation land uses in the City and to pro-

tect them from possible encroachment by incompatible uses. This category would prohibit the conversion of a private recreational site to urban or other incompatible uses without city approval.

3. Floodland Zoning Districts—Three special floodland districts—floodway district, floodplain conservancy district, and floodland fringe overlay district—would be used to restrict additional intensive development within the natural floodlands of the rivers and streams located within the City. New urban-type development would be permitted only within flood fringe areas where capital improvements and development commitments have been made. Flood fringe developments would be required to meet special construction standards and would not be permitted to adversely affect flood stages.

It is important to note that the placement of land within the above-mentioned districts would effectively remove the potential for conversion of flood-prone lands in these districts to intensive urban uses. It should also be noted that, while the use of such zones is an important open space preservation tool, the use of police power to achieve natural resource preservation goals has certain limitations. Questions of the confiscatory nature of zoning inevitably arise when zoning is extensively used for resource base preservation purposes in urban areas. Thus, it is likely that lands placed in the above-mentioned zoning districts will eventually be acquired by the City of Kenosha or, in the case of private outdoor recreation sites placed in a recreation district, will be held in compatible non-public outdoor recreation use.

Under the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the City of Kenosha would place all lands in the City currently held in public as well as nonpublic outdoor recreation and open space use in the park and recreation district, which would serve to preserve the character of the existing natural resources, permit the provision of compatible outdoor recreation facilities, and prohibit urban and other incompatible uses. In addition, any isolated natural features proposed to be acquired as future park sites would be placed in the park and recreation district, while all wetlands would be placed in a lowland conservancy district. Furthermore, to further protect certain low-lying areas, all lands within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard delineation would be placed within the floodland districts. Upon imple-

mentation of this recommendation, isolated natural features within existing or proposed park sites would be placed in a park and recreation district, while virtually all 120 acres of primary environmental corridor lands along the main stem of the Pike River in the City of Kenosha and within the city parks along the Lake Michigan shoreline would be placed in either a park and recreation district, a lowland conservancy district, or a floodland overlay district.

It is important to note that the 102 acres of primary environmental corridor lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline not located in public parks would be zoned consistent with the existing urban land use occupying these lands. However, it is recommended that, should these lands become available for public acquisition and conversion to park or open space use, the City of Kenosha act to acquire such lands for park and open space purposes and to provide continuity between existing and proposed publicly owned park and open space lands located along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

Plan Costs: Implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District within the City of Kenosha would require a capital expenditure of about \$3,283,250. Of this total, \$521,300, or 16 percent, would be expended by the City for the acquisition and development of one additional Type III park site; \$687,600, or 21 percent, would be expended for the acquisition and development of four Type IV park sites; \$1,934,850, or 59 percent, would be expended for the expansion of existing park sites and the development of additional facilities at existing park sites; and the remaining \$139,500, or 4 percent, would be expended for the provision of recreation trails along the Lake Michigan shoreline within the City. It is important to note that virtually all acquisition and development costs would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid.

It is also important to note that while this plan proposes additional Lake Michigan boating facilities, the exact quantity and design of such facilities is currently being studied and, thus, costs for such facilities are not included in this report. A summary of the estimated cost of implementing the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District in the City of Kenosha is presented in Table 27, while a summary of plan recommendations within the City is shown on Map 37.

Town of Pleasant Prairie: The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District recommends, within the Town of Pleasant Prairie, the acquisition and development of one additional Type I park, one additional Type III park, and six additional Type IV parks; the development of additional facilities at three existing park sites; and the preservation of the important open space lands within the Town. The implementation of these recommendations is primarily the responsibility of the Town of Pleasant Prairie. The specific implementation activities to be undertaken by the Town of Pleasant Prairie for the provision of park and outdoor recreation facilities and for the preservation of open space are presented below.

Major Park Acquisition and Development: It is recommended that a Type I park providing a variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities be provided in the western portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie along the Des Plaines River. Under this proposal, the Town of Pleasant Prairie would acquire Park Site B (see Map 38), and would develop outdoor recreation facilities at the site. It is important to note that the McHenry Sand and Gravel Company is presently operating a sand and gravel pit in the southeast one-quarter of Section 20 in the Town of Pleasant Prairie. It is envisioned that the Town would acquire this site following the completion of extraction activities and convert the site to outdoor recreation and open space use. In addition, the Town would acquire certain wetlands and wildlife habitat within the primary environmental corridor located along the main stem of the Des Plaines River for resource preservation purposes. It is proposed that Park Site B, including the lands acquired from the McHenry Sand and Gravel Company and the additional natural resource lands proposed for acquisition, would encompass a total of approximately 410 acres. Further, it is recommended that a golf course, picnic areas, and a swimming beach on a man-made lake proposed to be approximately 100 acres in size be provided at the site. The cost of acquisition and development of this site is estimated at \$2,441,000.

Type III Park Acquisition and Development: The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District recommends that the Town of Pleasant Prairie acquire and develop one Type III park, the general location of which is shown on Map 38 as Park Site D. The precise location and size of this site should be determined on the basis of

Table 27

**ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR THE CITY OF KENOSHA
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Park and Open Space Sites	Cost		
	Acquisition	Development	Total
Proposed Type III Park.	\$193,500	\$ 327,800	\$ 521,300
Proposed Type IV Parks	258,000	429,600	687,600
Existing Sites	84,000	1,850,850	1,934,850
Recreation Corridor	--	139,500	139,500
Total	\$535,500	\$2,747,750	\$3,283,250

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1980 dollars. Appendix B presents unit costs for park and open space acquisition and development.

Source: SEWRPC.

a more detailed facility planning effort. Once prepared, the precise development plan could be implemented through the adoption of both an official map and a zoning ordinance which includes the proposed park and recreation zoning district. This district would serve to protect the lands proposed for parks and parkways from incompatible urban encroachment.

As indicated in Table 28, Park Site D should be about 44 acres in size. This site would provide a variety of outdoor recreation facilities, including a baseball diamond, tennis courts, softball diamonds, a playground, playfield areas, an ice skating rink, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities. As further indicated in Table 28, park acquisition and development costs for this site are estimated at \$568,100.

Type IV Park Acquisition and Development: The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District recommends that the Town of Pleasant Prairie acquire and develop six additional Type IV park sites within the plan year 2000 urban service area (see Map 38). The precise location and size would be determined on the basis of a more detailed facilities planning effort. Below is a general description of the location, size, and proposed facilities for each of the proposed Type IV sites.

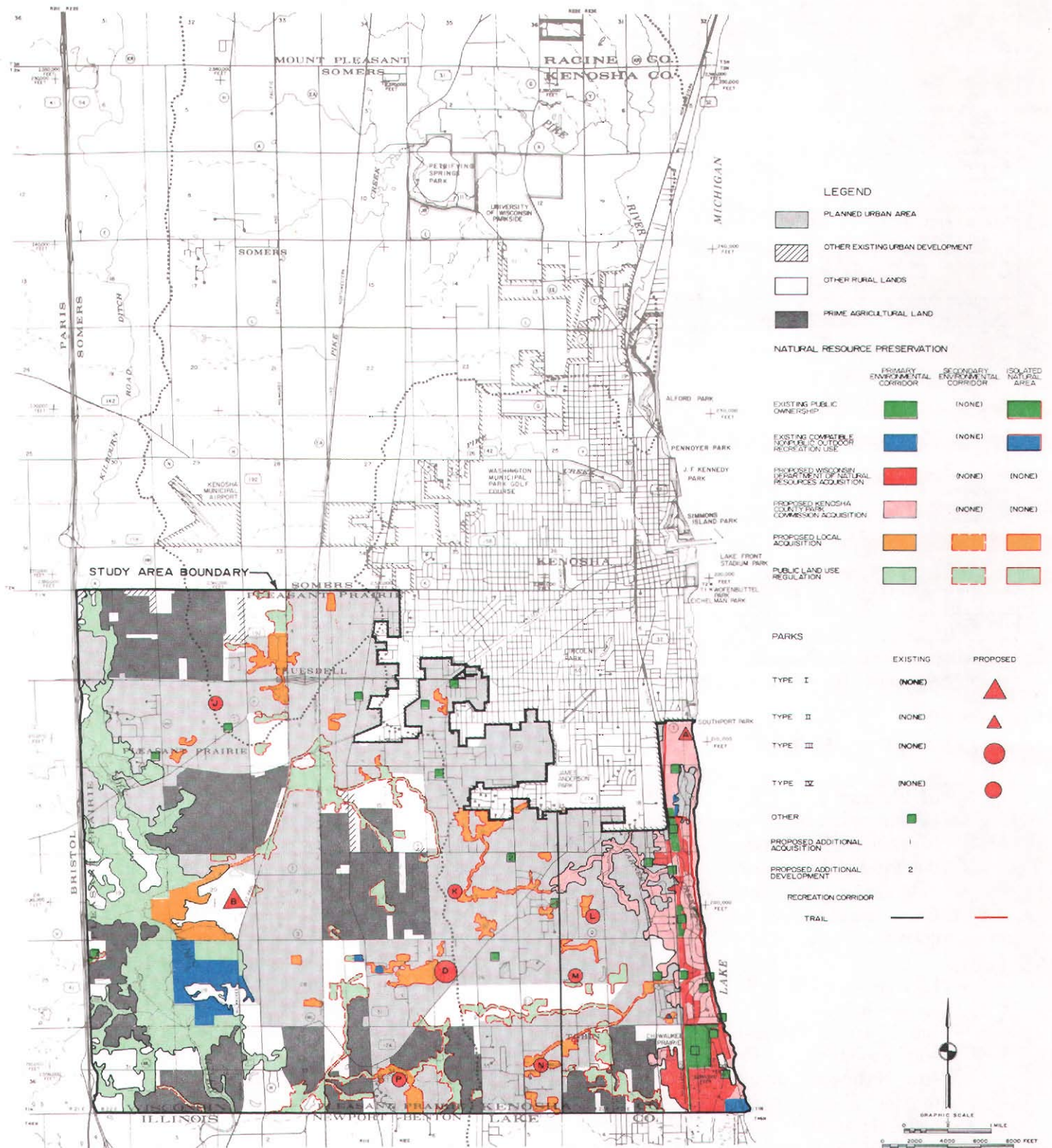
1. Park Site J—Park Site J is proposed to be located in the western portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38) and would encompass an area approximately 12 acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site

include tennis courts, softball diamonds, a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.

2. Park Site K—Park Site K is proposed to be located in the central portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38), and would be approximately nine acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site include a softball diamond, a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
3. Park Site L—Park Site L is proposed to be located in the eastern portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38), and would be approximately 10 acres in size. Proposed facilities at this site include tennis courts, a softball diamond, a playground, playfield areas, an ice skating rink, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
4. Park Site M—Park Site M is also proposed to be located in the eastern portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38), and would be approximately six acres in size. Proposed facilities at Park Site N include a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
5. Park Site N—Park Site N is proposed to be located in the southern portion of the Town

Map 38

**PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES AND FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 28

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSED AND EXISTING URBAN OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition		Proposed Development									
			Baseball				Basketball Goal		Playfield		Playground	
			Diamond		Lights							
	Acreage	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost
Proposed Park D	44	\$198,000	1	\$14,000	1	\$35,000	4	\$ 8,800	1	\$ 3,500	1	\$ 5,700
Proposed Park J	13	156,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park L	10	40,500	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park M	10	45,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park N	6	27,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park P	10	45,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park Q	9	27,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Green Bay School	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	--	--	1	5,700
Highland School	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	--	--	1	5,700
Pleasant Prairie Ballpark . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	--	--	--	--
Total	102	\$538,500	1	\$14,000	1	\$35,000	22	\$48,400	8	\$24,500	1	\$51,300

Site Name	Proposed Development											
	Softball				Tennis				General Development Costs	Other Proposed Facilities	Other Costs	Total Estimated Development Costs
	Diamond		Lights		Court		Lights					
	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Courts	Estimated Cost				
Proposed Park D	2	\$20,000	1	\$25,500	6	\$63,600	6	\$21,000	\$173,000	--	--	\$ 370,100
Proposed Park J	2	20,000	1	25,500	3	31,800	3	10,500	42,400	Miscellaneous ^a	40,000 ^a	183,800
Proposed Park L	1	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,400	--	--	66,000
Proposed Park M	1	10,000	--	--	3	31,800	3	10,500	42,400	Miscellaneous ^a	40,000 ^a	148,300
Proposed Park N	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,400	--	--	56,000
Proposed Park P	1	10,000	--	--	3	31,800	3	10,500	42,400	Miscellaneous ^a	40,000 ^a	148,300
Proposed Park Q	1	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,400	--	--	66,000
Green Bay School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,100
Highland School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,100
Pleasant Prairie Ballpark	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Repair rest rooms	20,000	24,400
Total	8	\$80,000	2	\$51,000	15	\$159,000	15	\$52,500	\$427,400	--	\$140,000	\$1,083,100

^a Includes an optional small shelter building and rest rooms.

Source: SEWRPC.

of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38) and would be approximately 10 acres in size. Proposed facilities at Park Site P include a softball diamond, tennis courts, a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.

6. Park Site P—Park Site P is also proposed to be located in the southern portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38), and would be approximately nine acres in size. Proposed facilities at Park Site P include a softball diamond, a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.

The acquisition and development costs for the above-mentioned sites are estimated at \$1,008,900, of which \$340,500, or 34 percent, would be expended for park site acquisition, while the remaining \$668,400, or 66 percent, would be expended for park site development. It is important to note that the acquisition of lands for proposed park sites would be facilitated by the use of the subdivision control ordinance currently in effect in the Town, which has a parkland dedication or fee in lieu of dedication requirement. This subdivision control ordinance should enable the Town to acquire needed areas for recreation and open space use at a minimum cost. It is also important to note that all proposed acquisition and development costs would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid.

Other Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities: It is recommended that the Town of Pleasant Prairie upgrade facilities at three existing parks. A summary of the proposed additional facilities at existing parks is presented in Table 28. As indicated in Table 28, a variety of special facilities, general park improvements, and needed outdoor recreation facilities would be provided under this proposal by the Town of Pleasant Prairie at an estimated total cost of \$44,600.

It is also recommended that hiking and bicycling trails be developed within the proposed recreation corridors in the District. Under this proposal, the Kenosha County Park Commission would maintain the existing bike trail along the abandoned Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railway Company right-of-way and would acquire the lands and develop the trails for the recreation corridor proposed to be located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38). It is anticipated that the Town of Pleasant Prairie will cooperate with the County in the identification of a detailed delineation of the proposed recreation corridor and will cooperate with the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee in placing such lands in an appropriate zoning district which would reserve these lands for outdoor recreation use.

Open Space Preservation: A description of the location and extent of the important open space lands in the District—including primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural features, and important agricultural lands—was presented in Chapter II of this report, along with a discussion of the importance of the preservation of these open space lands in order to maintain a high level of environmental quality, protect the scenic natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities in the Planning District. Under the plan, it is recommended that these open space lands be protected and preserved. Under this proposal, all of the important natural resource lands within the Town of Pleasant Prairie would be placed in appropriate zoning districts. As previously noted, the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee administers the adopted county zoning ordinance in the Town of Pleasant Prairie jointly with the Town. Therefore, it is recommended that the Town adopt the proposed county zoning ordinance changes described on page 84 of this report, and that the Town cooperate with the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee to place the lands

concerned in one of the six zoning districts as appropriate to preserve them in essentially natural, open uses.

Under this proposal, all primary environmental corridor lands, secondary environmental corridor lands, and isolated natural features would be placed in either the conservancy districts or the park and recreation district, while important agricultural lands and the remaining rural lands not proposed for conversion to urban use would be placed in the agricultural preservation district or the general agricultural district. More specifically, under the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, jointly with the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee, would place all lands in the Town currently held in public as well as nonpublic outdoor recreation and open space use in the proposed park and recreation district, which would serve to preserve and enhance the character of the existing natural resource base, permit the provision of compatible outdoor recreation facilities, and prohibit urban and other incompatible uses. All wetlands in the Town should be placed within the lowland conservancy district. In addition, to further protect certain low-lying areas, all lands within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard delineation should be placed in the existing floodland overlay district. Woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, and areas possessing steep slopes which have not been placed in the lowland conservancy district or park and recreation district should be placed in the upland conservancy district. Finally, all agricultural lands in the Town which were identified as being prime agricultural lands in Chapter II of this report and which are located outside the plan year 2000 urban service area should be placed in the agricultural preservation district, while the remaining rural lands located outside the plan year 2000 urban service area in the Town should be placed in the general agricultural district.

The placement of open space lands within the above-mentioned districts would effectively remove the potential for conversion of such lands to intensive urban uses. It is also important to note that, while the use of such zoning districts is an important open space preservation tool, the use of police power to achieve natural resource preservation goals has certain limitations in urban and urbanizing areas. Questions of the confiscatory nature of zoning inevitably arise when zoning is extensively used for natural resource preservation purposes in

Table 29

**PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Natural Resource Features	Lands Proposed for Preservation									
	Existing Public Ownership		Existing Compatible Nonpublic Outdoor Recreation Use		Proposed Public Ownership		Public Land Use Regulation		Total	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Primary Environmental Corridors	175	4.3	291	7.2	1,568	38.7	2,019	49.8	4,053	100.0
Secondary Environmental Corridors	2	0.2	--	--	408	34.7	767	65.1	1,177	100.0
Isolated Natural Areas	8	1.6	11	2.2	316	64.4	156	31.8	491	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

such areas. Thus, it is likely that lands placed in the above-mentioned zoning districts within the existing and planned future urban areas of the Town will eventually be acquired by a public agency or, in the case of private outdoor recreation sites placed in a recreation district, will be held in compatible nonpublic outdoor recreation use. The following sections present a more detailed description of the implementation activities required for the preservation of important open space lands within the Town of Pleasant Prairie.

Primary Environmental Corridors: Primary environmental corridors in the Town of Pleasant Prairie are located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha and along the main stem of the Des Plaines River, and encompass about 4,053 acres of land, or 17 percent of the area of the Town (see Table 29). As previously noted, under the plan such environmental corridor lands would be placed in zoning districts which would assure preservation in open space uses. Under this proposal, the 175 acres of primary environmental corridor lands which are presently held in public park or open space use and the 291 acres in compatible private park and related open space use would be maintained in such uses. In addition, certain primary environmental corridor lands

would be acquired. In this regard, under the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the Kenosha County Park Commission and the State Scientific Areas Preservation Council would acquire 1,348 acres of primary environmental corridor lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 38). In addition, the Town of Pleasant Prairie would acquire 220 acres of primary environmental corridor lands along the main stem of the Des Plaines River as part of proposed Park Site B. The remaining 2,019 acres of primary environmental corridor lands along the Des Plaines River are located in an area of the Town proposed to remain in rural use. It is anticipated that public land use regulation of such environmental corridor lands will effectively preserve the natural resource base elements within this primary environmental corridor. However, as noted earlier, the public acquisition of primary environmental corridor lands is often required to ensure the preservation of the important natural resource features.

Implementation of the recommendation to preserve and protect the primary environmental corridor lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha in the Town of Pleasant Prairie is particularly important because

of the features encompassed within this corridor. The preservation and protection of this environmental corridor is complicated by the fact that a large portion of this corridor was platted as early as 1921 for urban development. As a result of this platting activity, urban streets were constructed and some houses were built within the corridor. Despite such construction activity, however, the wetland and prairie features have persisted because of the wet soils and other developmental limitations within these primary environmental corridor lands, and, thus, the area remains one of the outstanding natural resource areas in southeastern Wisconsin. The proposed plan recommends that no further urban development be permitted to occur in the environmental corridor, and that the remaining resource features be protected initially through public land use regulation and ultimately through public acquisition.

The protection of the natural resource features in this area is complicated by the need to extend a sanitary trunk sewer through the area and to provide sanitary sewer and other urban services to scattered concentrations of existing urban development within the area, as well as by the laudatory efforts of The Nature Conservancy to establish project boundaries for the acquisition of some of the lands within the area for private and public resource conservation purposes. Ultimate protection of this primary environmental corridor thus requires the preparation of a detailed corridor preservation plan which sets forth specific public and private project acquisition boundaries, identifying those parcels of land, including enclaves of existing urban development, which should be acquired in the public interest to maintain the environmental integrity of the corridor, and those concentrations of existing urban development which should be maintained and, therefore, provided with sanitary sewer and other urban services in a manner which is sensitive to the unique natural resource features proximate to the areas to be served.

It is recommended that the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee take the lead role in this detailed corridor preservation effort and that it work cooperatively with the Town of Pleasant Prairie, the Kenosha County Park Commission, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Scientific Areas Preservation Council, and private resource preservation groups such as The Nature Conservancy. Indeed, The Nature Conservancy has already acquired 85 acres of

land—the Chiwaukee Prairie—in this primary environmental corridor and deeded it to the University of Wisconsin-Parkside for resource management and education purposes, and is in the process of acquiring approximately 165 additional acres of land within the corridor adjacent to the Chiwaukee Prairie for resource conservation purposes.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: Secondary environmental corridors are geographically well distributed throughout the central portions of the Town of Pleasant Prairie. These corridors encompass about 1,177 acres of land, or 5 percent of the total area of the Town (see Table 29). It is recommended that the 2 acres of secondary environmental corridor lands which are presently held in public park and open space use be maintained in such ownership and placed in the appropriate park and recreation or conservancy zoning district. About 408 acres of secondary environmental corridor lands which are located within the plan year 2000 urban service area in the Town and not presently held in public or private park and related open space use would be preserved through interim public land use regulation, and ultimately would be publicly acquired as needed for drainageways and other urban open space purposes. It is important to note in this respect that, in urban areas, secondary environmental corridor lands may serve as particularly suitable locations for local urban parks and open spaces. Thus, public acquisition of secondary environmental corridor lands is appropriate, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such corridors into urban storm water detention areas, associated drainageways, or neighborhood parks. The delineation of secondary environmental corridors should be incorporated into a more precise development plan for the Town. Once prepared, the precise development plan could be implemented through the adoption of both an official map and a zoning ordinance which includes the proposed park and recreation zoning district. This district would serve to protect the lands proposed for parks and parkways, including those lands now encompassed by secondary environmental corridors, from incompatible urban encroachment. It is anticipated that the secondary environmental corridors located within the planned urban service area of the Town of Pleasant Prairie will be acquired through the land subdivision process. As shown on Map 38, through such acquisition, the planned urban service area of the Town would encompass approximately 408 acres of secondary environmental corridors, while the planned rural areas of the Town would encompass the

remaining 767 acres of secondary environmental corridors, which would be preserved through public land use regulation.

Isolated Natural Features: As previously noted, under the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District it is recommended that isolated natural features—those concentrations of natural resource base elements separated from the environmental corridor network—be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses whenever possible. Under this proposal, the 8 acres of isolated natural areas currently held in public ownership and the 11 acres of compatible nonpublic outdoor recreation and open space use would be maintained in such uses, while the remaining 472 acres of isolated natural areas would be protected through public land use regulation. It is important to note that, in the planned urban service area within the Town of Pleasant Prairie, such isolated natural areas, like secondary environmental corridors, may serve as particularly suitable locations for necessary local urban park and open space lands, and in such situations, public acquisition may be appropriate. As shown on Map 38, 316 acres of isolated natural features are located within the urban service area of the Town of Pleasant Prairie and, as more detailed drainage and neighborhood planning and design proceeds, these areas would be considered for public acquisition through purchase or dedication for park or other open space uses. The remaining 156 acres of isolated natural features, which are located in the rural areas of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, would be protected through public land use regulation.

Important Agricultural Lands: As previously noted, concurrent with the preparation of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the Regional Planning Commission, in cooperation with the Kenosha County Board, was in the process of preparing an agricultural land preservation plan for the County. This plan was intended to serve as a refinement of the adopted regional land use and park and open space plans, and is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45, An Agricultural Preservation Plan for Kenosha County. It is recommended that this agricultural land preservation plan be incorporated into the park and open space plan for the District. As shown in Table 23, under the agricultural land preservation plan about 2,603 acres of existing agricultural lands adjacent to the City of Kenosha in the Town of Pleasant Prairie would be converted to urban use by the plan design year 2000. Under

this proposal, these lands would be placed in an agricultural holding district. The remaining 4,136 acres of agricultural lands identified as prime agricultural lands in the agricultural land preservation plan and lying outside the planned urban service area would be maintained in agricultural use and be protected through public land use regulation in an exclusive agricultural district (see Map 38). The remaining rural lands in the Town—not including environmental corridors and isolated natural areas—would be maintained in agricultural or other open space use and be protected through public land use regulation in the general agricultural district.

Plan Costs: Implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District within the Town of Pleasant Prairie would require a capital expenditure of about \$4,107,200 by the Town (see Table 30). Of this total, \$2,441,000, or 59 percent, would be expended by the Town for the acquisition and development of the proposed Type I park; \$568,100, or 14 percent, would be expended for the acquisition and development of one additional Type III park; \$1,053,500, or 26 percent, would be expended for the acquisition and development of six Type IV park sites; and \$44,600, or 1 percent, would be expended by the Town for the expansion of the existing park sites and development of additional facilities at existing park sites (see Table 30). It is important to note that an additional \$1,587,500 would be expended by state and county agencies of government for the acquisition of primary environmental corridor lands within the Town of Pleasant Prairie. It is also important to note that virtually all acquisition and development costs would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid, and that lands for park and open space purposes within the Town can be acquired through the land subdivision dedication process without a direct expenditure of public funds. Finally, in order to facilitate the implementation of the park and open space plan recommendations presented herein, the chairman of the park commission should serve as a member of the plan commission.

Town of Somers: The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District recommends the acquisition and development of five Type IV parks, the development of additional facilities at one existing park site, and the preservation of the important open space lands within the Town of Somers. The implementation of these recommendations is primarily the responsibility of the

Table 30

**ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS
FOR THE TOWN OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Park and Open Space Sites	Cost		
	Acquisition	Development	Total
Proposed Type I Park. . . .	\$350,000 ^a	\$2,091,000	\$2,441,000
Proposed Type III Park. . .	198,000	370,100	568,100
Proposed Type IV Parks . .	340,500	713,000	1,053,500
Existing Sites	--	44,600	44,600
Total	\$888,500	\$3,218,700	\$4,107,200

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1980 dollars. Appendix B presents unit costs for park and open space acquisition and development.

^a It is anticipated that the proposed Type I site (Park Site B) would be acquired partially through donation from McHenry Sand and Gravel Company upon completion of sand and gravel quarry operations, and partially through fee simple purchase.

Source: SEWRPC.

Town of Somers. The specific implementation activities to be undertaken by the Town for the provision of park and outdoor recreation facilities and for the preservation of open space are presented below.

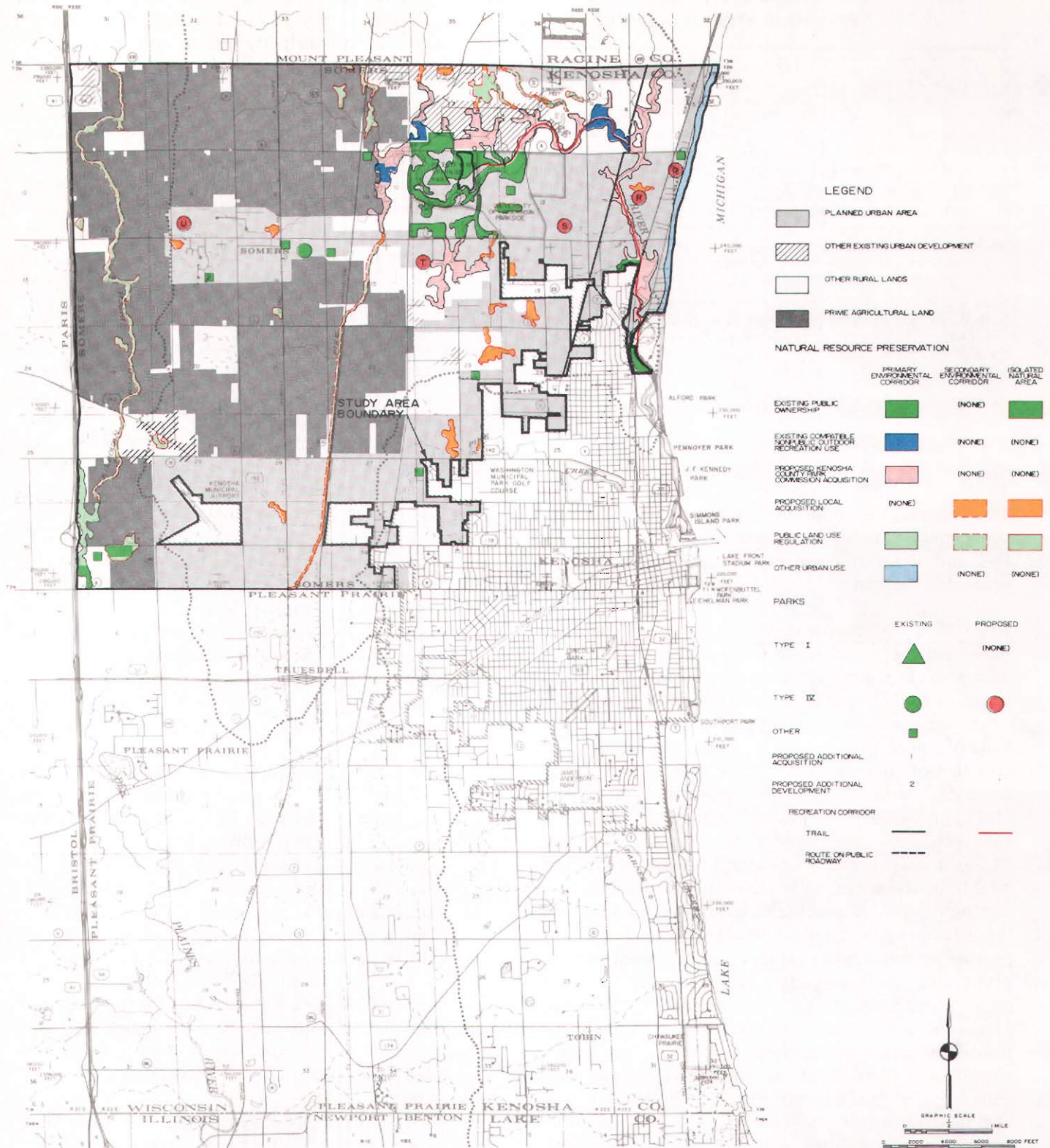
Type IV Park Acquisition and Development: The park and open space plan recommends that the Town of Somers acquire and develop five additional Type IV parks within the plan year 2000 urban service area. Map 39 shows the general location of these proposed sites. The precise location and size of these sites would be determined on the basis of a more detailed facilities planning effort. Once prepared, the precise facility development plan could be implemented through the adoption of both an official map and a zoning ordinance which includes the proposed park and recreation zoning district. This district would serve to protect lands for proposed parks and parkways from incompatible urban encroachment. It is important to point out that adequate access routes to these parks should also be provided as part of a detailed neighborhood planning effort, and that the provision of walkways and bike paths to such sites should be considered as subdivision roads and other public facilities are planned. Below is a general description of the location, size, and quantity of proposed facilities for each of the proposed Type IV park sites.

1. Park Site Q—Park Site Q is proposed to be located in the eastern portion of the Town of Somers adjacent to the Lake Michigan shoreline (see Map 39), and would encompass an area approximately six acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site include a playground, a playfield, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
2. Park Site R—Park Site R is also proposed to be located in the eastern portion of the Town of Somers (see Map 39), and would encompass an area approximately 10 acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site include tennis courts, a softball diamond, a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
3. Park Site S—Park Site S is proposed to be located in the eastern portion of the Town of Somers (see Map 39), and would encompass an area approximately nine acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site include a softball diamond, a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
4. Park Site T—Park Site T is proposed to be located in the central portion of the Town of Somers (see Map 39), and would encompass an area approximately six acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site include a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.
5. Park Site U—Park Site U is proposed to be located in the western portion of the Town of Somers (see Map 39), and would encompass an area approximately 13 acres in size. Facilities proposed at this site include tennis courts, softball diamonds, a playground, playfield areas, an ice skating rink, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities.

The acquisition and development costs for the above-mentioned sites are estimated at \$837,200, of which \$331,500, or 40 percent, would be expended for park site acquisition, while the remaining \$505,700, or 60 percent, would be expended for park site development (see Table 31). It is important to note that the acquisition of lands for proposed park sites would be facilitated by the

Map 39

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES AND FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT



Source: SEWRPC.

use of the subdivision control ordinance currently in effect in the Town, which has a parkland dedication, or fee in lieu of dedication, requirement. It is anticipated that this subdivision control ordinance will enable the Town to acquire areas for recreation and open space use at a minimum cost. It is also important to note that all proposed acquisition and development costs would be eligible for 50 percent state and federal aid.

Other Outdoor Recreation Sites and Facilities: The park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District recommends that the Town of Somers develop outdoor recreation facilities at one existing park site, the town-owned land located in the western portion of the Town (see Map 39). As indicated in Table 31, a playground, playfield areas, basketball goals, and an area for picnicking and other passive recreation activities would be provided at this site at an estimated cost of \$28,600.

Under the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, it is also recommended that hiking and biking trails be developed within the proposed recreation corridors in the District. Under this proposal, the Kenosha County Park Commission has been assigned responsibility for maintaining the existing bike trail along the abandoned Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railway Company right-of-way and for the acquisition of lands and development of trails for the recreation corridor proposed to be located along the main stem of the Pike River in the Town of Somers. It is anticipated that the Town of Somers will cooperate with the County in the identification of a detailed delineation of the proposed recreation corridor and, further, will cooperate with the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee in placing such lands in an appropriate zoning district which will reserve these lands for outdoor recreation use.

Open Space Preservation: A description of the location and extent of the important open space lands in the District—including primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural features, and important agricultural lands—was presented in Chapter II of this report, along with a discussion of the importance of the preservation of these open space lands in order to maintain a high level of environmental quality, protect the scenic natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities in the Planning District. Under the plan it is recommended that these open space lands be protected and preserved. Under this proposal, all the important natural resource lands

within the Town of Somers would be placed in appropriate zoning districts. As previously noted, the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee administers the adopted county zoning ordinance in the Town of Somers jointly with the Town. Therefore, it is recommended that the Town adopt the proposed county zoning ordinance changes described on page 84 of this report and, further, that the Town cooperate with the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee in placing the lands concerned in one of the six zoning districts as appropriate to preserve these lands in essentially natural, open uses.

In general, under this proposal all primary environmental corridor lands, secondary environmental corridor lands, and isolated natural features would be placed in either the conservancy districts or the park and recreation districts, while important agricultural lands and the remaining rural lands not proposed for conversion to urban use would be placed in the agricultural preservation district or the general agricultural district. More specifically, under the recommended park and open space plan, the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee would place all lands in the Town currently held in public as well as nonpublic outdoor recreation and open space use in the proposed park and recreation district, which would serve to preserve and enhance the character of the existing natural resources, permit the provision of compatible outdoor recreation facilities, and prohibit urban and other incompatible uses. Wetlands in the Town should be placed in the lowland conservancy district, which also prohibits urban and other incompatible uses. In addition, to further protect certain low-lying areas, all lands within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard delineation should be placed in the existing floodland overlay district. Woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, and areas possessing steep slopes which have not been placed in the lowland conservancy or park and recreation districts should be placed in the upland conservancy district. Finally, all agricultural lands in the Town which were identified as being prime agricultural lands in Chapter II of this report and which are located outside the plan year 2000 urban service area should be placed in the agricultural preservation district, while the remaining rural lands located outside the plan year 2000 urban service area in the Town should be placed in the general agricultural district.

The placement of open space lands within the above-mentioned districts would effectively remove the potential for conversion of such lands to inten-

Table 31

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSED AND EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition		Proposed Development									
			Baseball				Basketball Goal		Playfield		Playground	
			Diamond		Lights							
	Acreage	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost
Proposed Park Q	6	\$ 72,000	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	1	\$ 3,500	1	\$ 5,700
Proposed Park R	10	45,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park S	9	40,500	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park T	6	18,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Proposed Park U	13	156,000	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,400	1	3,500	1	5,700
Total	44	\$331,500	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	10	\$22,000	6	\$21,000	6	\$34,200

Site Name	Proposed Development											
	Softball				Tennis				General Development Costs	Other Proposed Facilities	Other Costs	Total Estimated Development Costs
	Diamond		Lights		Court		Lights					
	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Diamonds	Estimated Cost	Quantity	Estimated Cost	Quantity of Lighted Courts	Estimated Cost				
Proposed Park Q	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	\$ 42,400	--	\$ --	\$ 51,600
Proposed Park R	1	10,000	--	--	3	31,800	3	10,500	42,400	Miscellaneous ^a	40,000 ^a	148,300
Proposed Park S	1	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,400	--	--	66,000
Proposed Park T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,400	--	--	56,000
Proposed Park U	2	20,000	1	25,500	3	31,800	3	10,500	42,400	Miscellaneous ^a	40,000 ^a	183,800
Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Landscaping	15,000	28,600
Total	4	\$40,000	1	\$25,500	6	\$63,600	6	\$21,000	\$212,000	--	\$95,000	\$534,300

^a Includes an optional small shelter building and rest rooms.

Source: SEWRPC.

sive urban uses. It is also important to note that, while the use of such zoning districts is an important open space preservation tool, the use of police power to achieve natural resource preservation goals has certain limitations in urban and urbanizing areas. Questions of the confiscatory nature of zoning inevitably arise when zoning is extensively used for natural resource preservation purposes in such areas. Thus, it is likely that lands placed in the above-mentioned zoning districts within the existing and planned future urban areas of the Town of Somers will eventually be acquired by a public agency or, in the case of private outdoor recreation sites placed in a recreation district, will be held in compatible nonpublic outdoor recreation use. The following section presents a more detailed description of the implementation activities required for the preservation of important open space lands within the Town of Somers.

Primary Environmental Corridors: Primary environmental corridors in the Town of Somers are located primarily along the main stem of the Pike River and

along the Lake Michigan shoreline north of the City of Kenosha, and encompass about 1,268 acres of land, or 6 percent of the area of the Town (see Table 32). As previously noted, under the plan such environmental corridor lands generally would be placed in zoning districts which would ensure the preservation of open space uses. Under this proposal, the 396 acres of primary environmental corridor lands which are presently held in public park and open space use and the 98 acres in compatible private park and related open space use would be maintained in such use, while almost all the remaining primary environmental corridor lands would be acquired. In this regard, under the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District it is anticipated that the Kenosha County Park Commission will acquire the 595 acres of primary environmental corridor lands along the main stem of the Pike River in the Town of Somers. An additional 71 acres of primary environmental corridor lands located along the Kilbourn Road Ditch in the southwestern portion of the Town would be preserved through

Table 32

**PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS
UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Natural Resource Features	Lands Proposed for Preservation											
	Existing Public Ownership		Existing Compatible Nonpublic Outdoor Recreation Use		Proposed Public Ownership		Public Land Use Regulation		Other ^a		Total	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Primary Environmental Corridors	396	31.3	98	7.7	595	46.9	71	5.6	108	8.5	1,268	100.0
Secondary Environmental Corridors	2	0.7	11	4.1	57	21.2	199	74.0	--	--	269	100.0
Isolated Natural Areas . . .	37	13.4	--	--	123	44.6	116	42.0	--	--	276	100.0

^a Lands located along the Lake Michigan shoreline which are developed for intensive urban uses. Under the plan, such lands would be placed in public ownership for park and open space use as they become available for acquisition.

Source: SEWRPC.

public land use regulation. It is important to note that the primary environmental corridor lands located along the Lake Michigan shoreline north of the City of Kenosha—which encompass an area approximately 108 acres in size—consist of the bluff areas as well as a 200-foot-wide band of land inland from the edge of the bluff along the shoreline. These lands in the Town of Somers have been committed to urban uses and are presently developed for residential purposes. While these lands remain within the primary environmental corridor, it is unlikely that they will be able to be easily acquired for public park or open space use. However, it is important that no additional urban development occur on such lands; and, in the event that they become available for conversion to park or open space use, the Kenosha County Park Commission should consider the purchase of such lands.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: Secondary environmental corridors in the Town of Somers are located along the Pike Creek, the Kilbourn Road Ditch, and in an area north of Petrifying Springs County Park. These secondary environmental corridors collectively encompass an area approximately 269 acres in size, or 1 percent of the area of the Town (see Table 32). It is recommended that the 2 acres of secondary environmental corridor lands which are presently held in public park and open space use and the 11 acres in compatible

private park and related open space use be maintained in such ownership and placed in the appropriate park and recreation or conservancy zoning district. About 18 acres of secondary environmental corridor lands which are located within the plan year 2000 urban service area in the Town and not presently held in public or private park and related open space use would be preserved through interim public land use regulation, and ultimately would be publicly acquired as needed for drainageways or other open space purposes. It is important to note in this respect that, in urban areas, secondary environmental corridor lands may serve as particularly suitable locations for local urban park and open spaces. Thus, public acquisition of secondary environmental corridor lands is appropriate, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such corridors into urban storm water detention areas, associated drainageways, or neighborhood parks. The delineation of secondary environmental corridors should be incorporated into a more precise development plan for the Town. Once prepared, the precise development plan could be implemented through the adoption of both an official map and a zoning ordinance which includes the proposed park and recreation zoning district. This district can serve to protect the lands proposed for parks and parkways, including those lands encompassed by secondary environmental corridors, from incompatible urban encroachment.

It is anticipated that the secondary environmental corridors located within the urban service area of the Town of Somers will be acquired through the land subdivision process. As shown on Map 39, through such acquisition, the planned urban service area of the Town would encompass approximately 57 acres of secondary environmental corridors, while the planned rural areas of the Town would encompass the remaining 199 acres of secondary environmental corridors, which would be preserved through public land use regulation.

Isolated Natural Features: As previously noted, under the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District it is recommended that isolated natural features—those concentrations of natural resource base elements separated from the environmental corridor network—be preserved in essentially natural open space uses whenever possible. Under this proposal, the 37 acres of isolated natural areas currently held in public ownership would be maintained in such uses, while the remaining 239 acres of isolated natural areas would be protected through public land use regulation. It is important to note that, in the planned urban service area within the Town of Pleasant Prairie, such isolated natural areas, like secondary environmental corridors, may serve as particularly suitable locations for necessary local urban park and open space lands, and in such situations, public acquisition may be appropriate. As shown on Map 39, 123 acres of isolated natural features are located within the urban service area of the Town of Somers and, as more detailed drainage and neighborhood planning and design proceeds, these areas would be considered for public acquisition through purchase or dedication for park or other open space uses. The remaining 116 acres of isolated natural features, which are located in the planned rural areas of the Town, would be protected through public land use regulation.

Important Agricultural Lands: As previously noted, concurrent with the preparation of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District, the Regional Planning Commission, in cooperation with the Kenosha County Board, was in the process of preparing an agricultural land preservation plan for the County. This plan was intended to serve as a refinement of the adopted regional land use and park and open space plans, and is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45, An Agricultural Preservation Plan for Kenosha County. It is recommended that this agricultural land preservation plan be incor-

porated into the park and open space plan for the District. As shown in Table 23, under the plan about 2,404 acres of existing agricultural lands in the Town of Somers are likely to be converted to urban use by the plan design year 2000. These lands would be placed in an agricultural holding district. The remaining 8,124 acres of agricultural lands identified as prime agricultural lands in the agricultural land preservation plan and lying outside the planned urban service area would be maintained in agricultural use and be protected through public land use regulation in an exclusive agricultural district (see Map 39). The remaining rural lands in the Town—not including environmental corridors and isolated natural areas—would be maintained in agricultural or other open space use and be protected through public land use regulation in the general agricultural district.

Plan Costs: Implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District within the Town of Somers would require a capital expenditure of about \$865,800 by the Town (see Table 33). Of this total, \$837,200, or 97 percent, would be expended by the Town for the acquisition and development of four additional Type IV parks, and the remaining \$28,600, or 3 percent, would be expended by the Town for the development of outdoor recreation facilities at an existing park site (see Table 33). It is also important to note that an additional \$1,595,400 would be expended by the Kenosha County Park Commission for the acquisition of primary environmental corridor lands within the Town of Somers. Finally, it should be noted that virtually all acquisition and development costs would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid, and that lands for park and open space purposes within the Town can be acquired through the land subdivision dedication process without a direct expenditure of public funds.

Summary of Plan Implementation: Previous sections of this chapter have identified the actions necessary to implement the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District. As indicated in these sections, the three municipalities within the Kenosha Planning District—the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers—as well as certain county agencies of government and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would have primary responsibilities for the implementation of the recommended plan. A summary of the recommendations contained in the park and open space

Table 33

**ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS
FOR THE TOWN OF SOMERS UNDER THE
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE
KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT**

Park and Open Space Sites	Cost		
	Acquisition	Development	Total
Proposed Type IV Parks . .	\$331,500	\$505,700	\$837,200
Existing Site	--	28,600	28,600
Total	\$331,500	\$534,300	\$865,800

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1980 dollars. Appendix B presents unit costs for park and open space acquisition and development.

Source: SEWRPC.

plan for the Kenosha Planning District is shown on Map 40, while a summary of the plan costs associated with implementation is presented in Table 34. As indicated in Table 34, the capital cost of fully implementing the recommended plan is estimated at \$12,619,050. Of this total, \$3,283,250, or 26 percent, would be expended by the City of Kenosha; \$4,107,200, or 33 percent, would be expended by the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and \$865,800, or 7 percent, would be expended by the Town of Somers. In addition, it is anticipated that \$3,972,700, or 31 percent, would be expended by the Kenosha County Park Commission within the Planning District, and the remaining \$390,100, or 3 percent, would be expended by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

As shown on Map 40, the responsibility for the acquisition and development of park and outdoor recreation facilities is divided among the Kenosha County Park Commission and the municipalities within the Kenosha Planning District. Specifically, the Kenosha County Park Commission would acquire and develop an additional major park site located south of the City of Kenosha along the Lake Michigan shoreline. The City of Kenosha would acquire and develop one additional Type III park and four additional Type IV parks, and would provide additional facilities at 40 existing park sites. The Town of Pleasant Prairie would acquire and develop one additional Type I park, one additional Type III park, and six additional Type IV parks, and would provide additional outdoor recreation facilities at three existing park sites within

the Town. The Town of Somers would acquire and develop five additional Type IV sites and provide facilities at one existing park site within the Town.

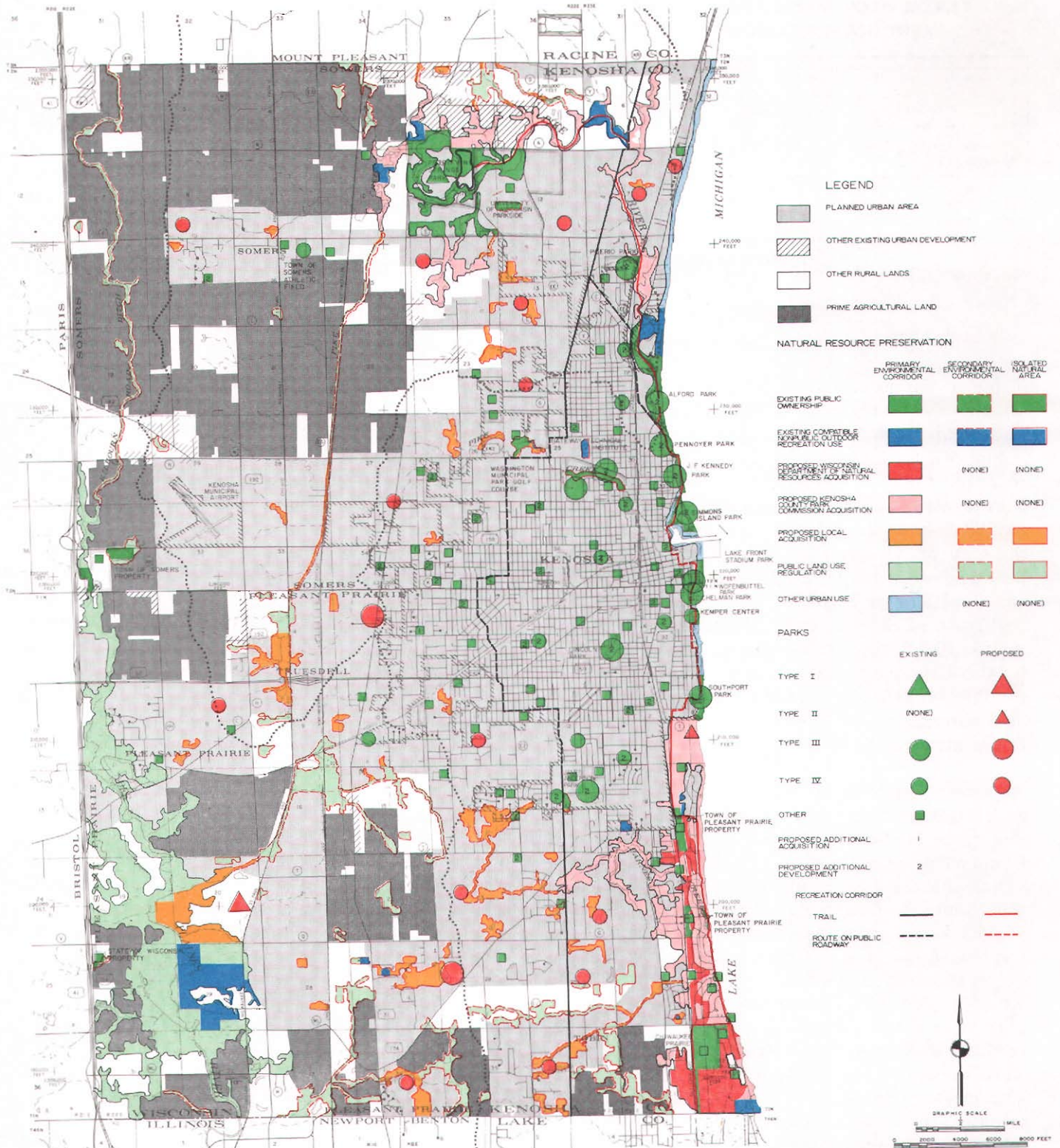
As further shown on Map 40, the responsibility for the preservation of open space lands within the Kenosha Planning District is shared by local, county, and state units of government. Under the park and open space plan for the District, it is recommended that the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural features and most of the remaining important agricultural lands in the District be preserved. Under this proposal, all such open space lands would be placed in appropriate zoning districts, and over the 20-year plan implementation period certain of these open space lands would be acquired for public park and open space uses. All open space lands proposed for preservation in the unincorporated areas of the District would be placed in appropriate zoning districts by the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee jointly with the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers. All important open space lands proposed for preservation within the City of Kenosha would be placed in appropriate zoning districts by the City. In addition, it is anticipated that the Kenosha County Park Commission, along with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, would acquire certain primary environmental corridor lands in the District (see Map 40). Moreover, the three municipalities within the Planning District—the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers—would acquire certain secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural features for local park and open space purposes. It is important to point out that acquisition by the three municipalities could be accomplished primarily through the use of subdivision control ordinances which provide for park and open space land dedication, or fee in lieu of such dedication. It should also be noted that, while specific responsibilities for the acquisition and development of park and open space lands have been identified herein for various units and agencies of government, the provision of such park and open space lands is of primary importance. Therefore, any unit or agency of government able to provide such lands in the public interest should be encouraged to assume those responsibilities.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The primary purpose of the Kenosha Planning District park and open space planning program is the

Map 40

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT: 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 34

SUMMARY OF PLAN COSTS UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE KENOSHA PLANNING DISTRICT

Level or Agency of Government	Cost of Park and Open Space Sites														
	Proposed Parks			Existing Parks			Recreation Corridors			Primary Environmental Corridors			Total		
	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources . . .	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,500	\$ 370,600	\$ --	\$ 370,600	\$ 370,600	\$ 19,500	\$ 390,100
Kenosha County Park Commission	211,900 ^a	719,000	930,900	--	--	--	--	229,500	229,500	2,812,300	--	2,812,300	3,024,200	948,500	3,972,700
City of Kenosha	451,500	757,400	1,208,900	84,000	1,850,850	1,934,850	--	139,500	139,500	--	--	--	535,500	2,747,750	3,283,250
Town of Pleasant Prairie	888,500 ^b	3,174,100	4,062,600	--	44,600	44,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	888,500	3,218,700	4,107,200
Town of Somers	331,500	505,700	837,200	--	28,600	28,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	331,500	534,300	865,800
Total Planning District	\$1,883,400	\$5,158,200	\$7,039,600	\$84,000	\$1,924,050	\$2,008,050	\$ --	\$388,500	\$388,500	\$3,182,900	\$ --	\$3,182,900	\$5,150,300	\$7,468,750	\$12,619,050

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1980 dollars.

^a Consists of 168 acres of primary environmental corridor lands located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Pleasant Prairie. The acquisition cost of these lands has not been included within primary environmental corridor acquisition costs.

^b Includes the cost for acquisition of 220 acres of primary environmental corridor lands located within proposed park site B.

Source: SEWRPC.

preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the population of the Kenosha Planning District and at the same time protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. Implementation of the recommended plan would provide a wide range and adequate quantity of park and open space sites and facilities within the District. Environmental corridor lands and isolated natural features would be protected and preserved; important agricultural

lands and other rural open space lands would be preserved; and an adequate number and variety of park and open space sites would be geographically well distributed throughout the urban areas of the Planning District. The acquisition and development of these outdoor recreation and open space sites would assure a well-balanced, readily accessible variety of sites and facilities to meet the recreation needs of the existing and future resident population of the Kenosha Planning District and at the same time would protect and enhance the underlying natural resource base.

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Chapter VI

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

On December 1, 1977, the Regional Planning Commission adopted SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, which sets forth objectives intended to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of lands for outdoor recreation and for the protection of the natural resource base of the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. One of the recommendations contained in that plan urges each local park agency to refine and detail the regional plan as it relates to its own geographical area. In accordance with this recommendation, and recognizing that local park planning should be carried out within the context of comprehensive state, regional, and local plans, the City of Kenosha Park Commission on May 24, 1979, requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission prepare a park and open space plan for the City of Kenosha.

At about the time that this request was made, the City of Kenosha Plan Commission initiated a review and revision of the comprehensive plan for the Kenosha Planning District as prepared in 1967 and as set forth in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 10, A Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Planning District. The Kenosha Planning District consists of all that part of Kenosha County lying east of IH 94, and is comprised of the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. Because of the intergovernmental relations involved, the City of Kenosha Plan Commission requested the assistance of the Regional Planning Commission in this plan review and revision. Concurrently, the Town of Pleasant Prairie Park Commission and the Town of Somers Plan Commission also requested that the Regional Planning Commission prepare park and open space plans for their respective communities. In order to assure that the City and Town park and open space plans would be consistent with the revised comprehensive district plan, as well as coordinated with each other, it was decided, upon consultation with city and town officials concerned, that the requested local park and open space plans would be combined into a single park and open space plan for the Kenosha

Planning District which could serve the City and Towns individually and collectively, and provide the basis for the park and open space recommendations to be contained in the comprehensive plan for the District. It was further agreed that a technical and intergovernmental coordinating and advisory committee comprised of representatives of each of the three municipalities concerned and of the Kenosha County Park Commission would be created to oversee the necessary planning work. It was intended that the completed park and open space plan for the District would, upon adoption by the planning agencies and governing bodies concerned, serve to continue to qualify the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers for state and federal grants-in-aid for the acquisition and development of park and open space sites.

INVENTORY FINDINGS

General Description of the Kenosha Planning District

The Kenosha Planning District—which is comprised of the City of Kenosha, the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers—is located in the eastern portion of Kenosha County and is bounded by Lake Michigan on the east; by the Towns of Newport and Benton in Lake County, Illinois, on the south; by IH 94 and the Towns of Bristol and Paris on the west; and by the Town of Mt. Pleasant in Racine County on the north. The total area of the Kenosha Planning District is approximately 86.0 square miles. Based on 1975 corporate limits, the City of Kenosha comprises about 15.4 square miles, or about 18 percent of the total area of the District; the Town of Pleasant Prairie about 36.9 square miles, or about 43 percent; and the Town of Somers the remaining 33.7 square miles, or about 39 percent. Preliminary results of the 1980 Census of Population indicated that 98,074 persons reside within the Kenosha Planning District. Of this total 77,811 persons, or about 79 percent, reside in the City of Kenosha; 12,732 persons, or 13 percent, reside in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 7,531 persons, or 8 percent, reside in the Town of Somers.

Land Use Base

Land use is an important determinant of both the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation and related open space facilities, and an identification of the amount, type, and spatial distribution of urban and rural land uses within the District is essential to the development of a sound park and open space plan. As indicated by a 1975 land use inventory of the District, about 18,200 acres, or about 33 percent of the District, are committed to urban uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, governmental and institutional, and recreational. Of this 18,200 acres about 8,100 acres, or 45 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; 5,700 acres, or 31 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and 4,400 acres, or 24 percent, were located in the Town of Somers. The remaining 36,800 acres, or 67 percent of the District, are still in rural uses, such as agriculture, woodlands, wetlands, and other open lands. Of this total, 1,700 acres, or 5 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; 17,900 acres, or 48 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and 17,200 acres, or 47 percent, were located in the Town of Somers.

Existing Natural Resource Base

Important elements of the natural resource base which have particular significance to the park and open space planning program for the Kenosha Planning District include surface water resources, wetlands, woodlands, prairies, and wildlife habitat areas. Surface water resources consist of lakes and streams. There are no major inland lakes, and only three minor inland lakes—that is, lakes or ponds having a surface water area of less than 50 acres—located in the District. These minor lakes have a combined surface water area of about 48 acres. The eastern boundary of the Planning District is formed by Lake Michigan, which represents one of the most important natural resource amenities in southeastern Wisconsin. There are 53.2 miles of perennial streams and watercourses in the Planning District.

Wetlands contribute to flood control and to the maintenance of good water quality and provide valuable wildlife habitat. In 1975, wetlands covered 3,982 acres, or about 7 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total wetland area, about 134 acres, or 3 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; about 3,272 acres, or 82 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 576 acres, or 15 percent, were located in the Town of Somers.

Woodlands contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of plant and animal life and provide important recreation opportunities. In 1975 woodland areas covered 1,569 acres, or about 3 percent of the total area of the Kenosha Planning District. Of the total woodland area in the District, about 106 acres, or 7 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; about 871 acres, or 55 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 592 acres, or 38 percent, were located in the Town of Somers.

Prairies are open, treeless, or generally treeless areas in the landscape which are dominated by native grasses. Prairies—all of which within the District are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie—covered a total combined area of about 979 acres, or 2 percent of the total area of the District. It is important to note that the Chiwaukee Prairie, located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie along the Lake Michigan shoreline, is one of the best remaining examples of wet to wet mesic prairies in the Great Lakes Region.

Wildlife habitat areas in the Kenosha Planning District generally occur in association within the existing surface water, wetland, and woodland resources and possess important recreational values. Wildlife habitat areas covered about 3,296 acres, or about 6 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 69 acres, or 2 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; 2,543 acres, or 77 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 684 acres, or 21 percent, were located in the Town of Somers.

Existing Park and Open Space Sites

Park and open space sites may be classified into one of four general categories: general-use outdoor recreation sites, special-use outdoor recreation sites, urban open space sites, and rural open space sites. General-use outdoor recreation sites may be defined as areas of land and water whose primary function is the provision of space and facilities for outdoor recreation activities. In 1979 there were within the Kenosha Planning District 109 general-use outdoor recreation sites, having a combined total area of 2,752 acres, or 5 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 76 sites, or 70 percent of the total sites, and 2,121 acres, or 77 percent of the total area, were publicly owned; and the remaining 33 sites and 631 acres were non-publicly owned. Also of this total, 85 sites and 1,126 acres—of which 62 sites and 928 acres were publicly owned and 23 sites and 198 acres were

nonpublicly owned—were located in the City of Kenosha; 13 sites and 98 acres—of which eight sites and 42 acres were publicly owned and five sites and 56 acres were nonpublicly owned—were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 11 sites and 1,528 acres—of which six sites and 1,151 acres were publicly owned and five sites and 377 acres were nonpublicly owned—were located in the Town of Somers.

Special-use outdoor recreation sites may be defined as areas that are primarily spectator- rather than user-oriented or that provide facilities for very unique recreational pursuits. In 1979 there were within the Kenosha Planning District six special-use outdoor recreation sites totaling 422 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, three sites, or 50 percent of the total sites, having a total area of 397 acres, or 94 percent of the area, were nonpublicly owned, the remainder being publicly owned. Also of this total, one site totaling about eight acres, or 2 percent of the combined area, was located in the City of Kenosha; four sites totaling about 400 acres, or 95 percent of the combined area, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining one site totaling 14 acres, or 3 percent of the combined area, was located in the Town of Somers.

Urban open space sites are defined as those open areas, generally publicly owned, which exist in highly developed or densely populated urban settings developed for passive outdoor recreation pursuits. In 1979 there were five urban open space sites in the Kenosha Planning District totaling 27 acres, all of which were located in the City of Kenosha.

Rural open space sites are those open areas containing woodlands, wetlands, prairies, or wildlife habitat acquired by public agencies or private organizations to protect such lands and natural resource amenities in an essentially open state for resource preservation and limited recreational purposes. In 1979 there were 27 rural open space sites within the Kenosha Planning District. These sites encompassed 391 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, seven sites totaling 57 acres, or 15 percent of the combined area, were located in the City of Kenosha; 13 sites totaling 175 acres, or 45 percent of the combined area, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining seven sites totaling 159 acres, or 40 percent of the combined area, were located in the Town of Somers.

An inventory of historic sites within the Kenosha Planning District was conducted by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1978 and collated by the Regional Planning Commission for use in the park and open space program. Historic sites have been classified by the Commission into one of three general categories: structures, archeological features, and other cultural features. Of the 188 historic sites in the District in 1978, 143 were structures, 35 were archeological sites, and 10 were cultural features. Also of the total 189 sites, 136 sites, or 72 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; 33 sites, or 17 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 20 sites, or 11 percent, were located in the Town of Somers. It should be noted that seven of these historic sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Natural areas, as defined by the Wisconsin Scientific Areas Preservation Council, are tracts of land or water so little modified by man's activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European settlement landscape. A total of five natural areas encompassing a combined area of 374 acres—three sites encompassing 189 acres in the Town of Pleasant Prairie and two sites encompassing 185 acres in the Town of Somers—were identified in the Kenosha Planning District.

Environmental Corridors and Agricultural Lands

The most important features of the natural resource base of the District, including the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat areas, major bodies of surface water and related undeveloped floodlands and shorelands, and sites having historic, scenic, scientific, and recreational value, occurs within the Kenosha Planning District in linear areas termed environmental corridors. Primary environmental corridors include a variety of the above-mentioned important natural resource features and are, by definition, at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 400 feet in width. Primary environmental corridors comprise 5,700 acres, or 10 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 379 acres, or 7 percent, are located in the City of Kenosha; about 4,053 acres, or 71 percent, are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 1,268 acres, or 22 percent, are located in the Town of Somers.

Secondary environmental corridors connect with primary environmental corridors and provide areas for the movement of wildlife, maintain "pockets"

of natural resource features, and facilitate surface water drainage. Secondary corridors are, by definition, at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. Secondary environmental corridors comprise 1,462 acres, or 3 percent of the total area of the District. Of this total, 16 acres, or 1 percent, are located in the City of Kenosha; 1,177 acres, or 81 percent, are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 269 acres, or 18 percent, are located in the Town of Somers.

In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other, smaller pockets of concentrations of natural resource base elements exist within the District. These isolated natural features include a variety of important isolated wetlands, woodlands, and prairie areas and provide good locations for local parks and nature study areas. About 882 acres, or 2 percent of the total area of the District, are comprised of such isolated natural areas. Of this total 115 acres, or 13 percent, are located in the City of Kenosha; 491 acres, or 56 percent, are located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 276 acres, or 31 percent, are located in the Town of Somers.

Agricultural lands, in addition to providing food and fiber, can contribute to the maintenance of a healthy ecological balance between plants and animals; support the agricultural and agricultural-related economy of the District and surrounding areas; and provide open space lands. In the Kenosha Planning District in 1975 there were a total of 28,826 acres, or 52 percent of the total area of the District, in agricultural use. Of this total, 808 acres, or 3 percent, were located in the City of Kenosha; 12,617 acres, or 44 percent, were located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie; and the remaining 15,401 acres, or 53 percent, were located in the Town of Somers.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE OBJECTIVES

The formulation of objectives to be used in plan design and evaluation is a necessary part of the planning process. The following seven park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives were formulated under the regional park and open space planning program and were utilized in the development of the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District:

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—including that of the Kenosha Planning District—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—including that of the Kenosha Planning District—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—including that of the Kenosha Planning District—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—including that of the Kenosha Planning District—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—including that of the Kenosha Planning District—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—including the Kenosha Planning District.
7. The efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

Each of these objectives was accompanied by a set of standards which permit evaluation of the ability of existing parklands and recreation facilities to meet existing needs as well as the identification of future park and recreation facility needs and the design of a sound plan to meet such needs. The

recreation site and facility standards used in the analysis of existing and probable future park and recreation facility needs are of two basic types: per capita standards and accessibility standards. Per capita standards are applied to determine whether the recreational area and facilities in a given area are adequate to meet the recreation demands of the resident population. Accessibility standards are applied to determine whether the existing recreation sites and facilities are spatially distributed in a manner convenient to the resident population intended to be served. It should be noted that while many of the objectives and standards relate to the resident population to be served, one of the most important of the objectives—that relating to the preservation and protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base—is, in effect, independent of any resident population level.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE AND FACILITY NEEDS

Existing and probable future needs for outdoor recreation sites and facilities were determined by comparing the existing supply of sites and facilities to the existing and anticipated demand for such sites and facilities. The demand for recreation sites and facilities was determined by applying the regional park and open space acquisition and development standards to the existing and probable future population levels and distributions.

Needs were determined for two general categories of outdoor recreation sites and facilities. The first category consists of resource-oriented sites and facilities including major parks—parks 100 acres or larger in size—and recreational corridors, which provide trail-oriented facilities and water-related facilities. The second category consists of non-resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities including particularly urban parks—parks less than 100 acres in size—and facilities such as playfields and playgrounds, softball diamonds, and tennis courts.

Resource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Site and Facility Needs

Since the standards relating to resource-oriented site and facility requirements are appropriately applied at the regional level, the needs for such sites and facilities in the Kenosha Planning District were identified on the basis of the adopted regional park and open space plan. That plan indicates that in addition to the single existing major park in the Kenosha Planning District—Petrifying Springs

County Park—two additional major parks will be required in the District by the design year of the plan. In addition, a recreation corridor which would traverse the outstanding natural resource features remaining in the District, specifically the Pike River Valley and the Lake Michigan shoreline, will be required. With respect to facilities for resource-oriented activities—including camping, golfing, picnicking, downhill skiing, and beach swimming—the regional plan noted that the western and southern portions of the District are not adequately served by a public campground, while the southern half of the District is not adequately served by picnic facilities, a regulation golf course, and a ski hill. An analysis of the existing distribution of access points along the Lake Michigan shoreline made under the regional planning program indicated that there is no need for an additional harbor of refuge for small boats within the Planning District. However, a need was identified for additional boat access facilities, including launch ramps and boat slips, in the City of Kenosha harbor.

Nonresource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Site and Facility Needs

The need for nonresource-oriented urban parks and outdoor recreation facilities was not identified in the regional park and open space plan and thus had to be identified through detailed application of the standards to the District as part of this local planning program. Application of per capita standards for public outdoor recreation sites indicated a need for about 28 additional acres of urban outdoor recreation sites to meet the needs of the existing population in the urban areas of the Kenosha Planning District, while an additional 289 acres above that required to meet the existing needs, or a total of 317 acres, will be required to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the resident population by the design year of the plan. This need for the design year was based upon a planned urban population of about 135,000 persons, or an increase of about 45,500 persons, or about 50 percent, over the 1975 population levels of about 89,500 persons.

In addition to the need for urban outdoor recreation sites identified on the basis of an application of the per capita acreage standards, urban areas may have a need for additional parks in order to ensure that all residents of the urban area have convenient access to the various types of facilities. The spatial distribution of existing parks may not provide sufficient access. Existing and planned urban portions of the District not adequately served by an urban park were thus identified through the application of urban park accessibility standards,

and are shown on Maps 24 and 25. An existing urban area not adequately served by urban parks within the District is the western portion of the City of Kenosha, while planned urban areas which would not be served by the existing distribution of urban parks include large areas in the southern and western portions of the planned urban area in the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the northeastern portion of the planned urban area in the Town of Somers.

Per capita and accessibility needs analyses were also conducted for urban outdoor recreation facilities. In 1975 the existing quantity of facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities in the urban portions of the Kenosha Planning District exceeded the minimum requirements for the various types of facilities except in the case of basketball goals, where the need for an additional 10 goals was identified; tennis courts, where the need for an additional 5 courts were identified; and ice skating rinks, where the need for 1 rink was identified. Application of the standards to the design year planned land use and population indicated a need for an additional 3 baseball diamonds, 55 basketball goals, 7 ice skating rinks, 15 playfields, 15 playgrounds, 17 softball diamonds, and 29 tennis courts.

In order to determine which portions of the urban service areas within the Kenosha Planning District lack adequate access to certain intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, recommended service areas were delineated around these facilities. In 1975 only small portions of the urban service area within the District were not conveniently served by basketball goals, playgrounds, softball diamonds, or tennis courts, while large areas within the District were not so served by an ice skating rink. In addition, in 1975 the developed urban service areas were adequately served by baseball diamonds and playfields. However, by the plan design year 2000, it is anticipated that large areas within the planned urban service area will not be adequately served by the existing distribution of intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, as shown on Maps 26 through 32. An existing urban area not adequately served by a variety of such facilities is the western portion of the City of Kenosha, and planned urban areas which would not be served by the existing distribution of such facilities include large areas in the southern and western portions of the planned urban area in the Town of Pleasant Prairie and the northeastern portion of the planned urban area in the Town of Somers.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Resource-Oriented Sites and Facilities

As of 1979 there was one major resource-oriented park in the Kenosha Planning District—Petrifying Springs Park, located in the Town of Somers. The recommended park and open space plan proposes the continued maintenance of this park. In addition, the plan proposes the public acquisition and development of two additional major resource-oriented parks, one of which is proposed to be located along the main stem of the Des Plaines River in the western portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, and one proposed to be located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha in the eastern portion of the Town of Pleasant Prairie. The recommended plan also proposes the provision of three recreation corridor segments within the Kenosha Planning District having a combined length of 32 linear miles. About 16 miles of this recreation corridor presently exist and are utilized for trail-oriented recreation activities.

Open Space Lands

The plan recommends that all primary environmental corridor lands be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. Under this proposal, all existing public and private outdoor recreation and related open space lands within the primary environmental corridor—about 1,230 acres, or 22 percent of the total 5,700 acres of such lands in the District—would be maintained in their current use for resource preservation and limited recreation purposes. The recommended plan also proposes that 2,170 acres, or 38 percent of the total primary environmental corridor area, be acquired over the plan design period for public park and open space use, while 2,090 acres, or 36 percent, be preserved through appropriate public land use regulation. The remaining 210 acres, or 4 percent of the primary environmental corridor lands in the District which have been committed to urban uses, would be considered for acquisition as such lands become available.

It is recommended that secondary environmental corridor lands be protected through public land use regulation. As detailed neighborhood unit planning and design proceed, approximately 474 acres, or 32 percent of the secondary environmental corridors located within the existing and planned urban areas in the District, would be considered for public acquisition through purchase or dedication to be utilized as needed for storm water detention

areas, associated drainageways, or park and open space purposes. In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, it is recommended that other, smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements—termed isolated natural areas—be preserved whenever possible. Like secondary environmental corridors, such isolated natural features would be preserved through public land use regulation, and as more detailed neighborhood unit planning and design proceed, approximately 471 acres, or 53 percent of the isolated natural features located within the existing and planned urban areas in the District, would be considered for public acquisition through purchase or dedication to be utilized as needed for storm water detention areas, associated drainageways, or park and open space purposes.

Under the plan, about 5,000 acres of prime agricultural lands, or 29 percent of the 17,300 acres of prime agricultural lands in the District in 1975, would be converted to urban land uses by the year 2000. The remaining 12,300 acres, or 71 percent, would be maintained in agricultural use, protected through appropriate public land use regulation.

Nonresource-Oriented Sites and Facilities

In 1979 there were 94 publicly owned urban outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas, totaling 1,140 acres in area, within the Kenosha Planning District. Under the recommended plan it is anticipated that these sites will be maintained in such park and open space uses. In addition, under the recommended plan 17 additional nonresource-oriented urban park sites, totaling 221 acres in area, would be acquired and developed within the Kenosha Planning District. These sites would be distributed throughout the existing and plan year 2000 urban service area as shown on Map 40. These sites would be used to provide such facilities as baseball and softball diamonds, basketball goals, playfields, playgrounds, ice skating rinks, and tennis courts. Finally, the plan recommends the rehabilitation of existing facilities or the development of additional new outdoor recreation facilities at 44 existing sites located throughout the Planning District, as shown on Map 40.

Plan Implementation

The legal and governmental framework existing within the District is such that the existing state, county, and local units of government can cooperatively implement the major recommendations contained in the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District. Pri-

mary responsibility for implementation of the park and open space plan would rest with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Kenosha County, the City of Kenosha, and the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources: It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) acquire those primary environmental corridor lands in the District which have significant scientific and educational value. In accordance with this recommendation, the DNR would acquire approximately 420 acres, or 7 percent, of the primary environmental lands in the District, all located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Pleasant Prairie.

Kenosha County Park Commission: It is recommended that the Kenosha County Park Commission acquire and develop one major park, three recreation corridor segments, and certain environmental corridor lands in the District. Under this proposal, the Kenosha County Park Commission would acquire and develop the proposed major resource-oriented park site located on the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha and would acquire and develop a total of 18 miles of recreation corridors, or 56 percent of such corridors proposed in the District. It is further recommended that 595 acres of primary environmental corridor lands located along the main stem of the Pike River and approximately 918 acres of primary environmental corridor lands located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha be acquired by the Kenosha County Park Commission.

City of Kenosha: Within the City of Kenosha it is recommended that five additional nonresource-oriented urban parks be acquired and developed, that two existing city-owned park sites be expanded and that additional facilities of various kinds be provided at 40 existing parks. It is also recommended that 14 miles of hiking and bicycling trails be developed utilizing a combination of city streets and existing city-owned parklands, and that the City provide additional Lake Michigan access facilities in accordance with its detailed harbor plan currently under preparation. Finally, it is recommended that the City revise its existing zoning ordinance and district map so that all of the environmental corridor lands and isolated natural features within the City of Kenosha are properly protected through appropriate zoning.

Town of Pleasant Prairie: Within the Town of Pleasant Prairie, it is recommended that one additional major resource-oriented park be acquired and developed, that seven additional nonresource-oriented urban parks be acquired and developed, and that additional facilities of various kinds be provided at three existing parks. Under the recommended plan the Town, in cooperation with the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee, would revise its existing zoning ordinance and district map so that the environmental corridor lands, isolated natural features, and important agricultural lands within the Town would be protected by appropriate zoning. In addition, the Town would cooperate with various state and county agencies to facilitate the acquisition of certain primary environmental corridor lands within the Town. Finally, the Town would utilize secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural features, as needed, for storm water detention areas, associated drainageways, or neighborhood parks within the planned urban service area of the Town.

Town of Somers: Within the Town of Somers, it is recommended that five nonresource-oriented urban parks be acquired and developed, and that additional facilities of various kinds be provided at one existing park. Under the recommended plan the Town, in cooperation with the Kenosha County Planning and Zoning Committee, would revise the existing zoning ordinance and district map so that the environmental corridor lands, isolated natural features, and important agricultural lands in the Town would be protected by appropriate zoning. In addition, the Town would cooperate with the Kenosha County Park Commission in facilitating the acquisition of primary environmental corridor lands within the Town. Finally, the Town would utilize secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural features as needed for storm water detention areas, associated drainageways, or neighborhood parks within the planned urban service area of the Town.

Plan Costs

The capital cost of fully implementing the recommended park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District would be about \$12.6 million over the 20-year plan implementation period, as set forth in Table 34. Of this total, \$0.4 million, or 3 percent, would be incurred by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the acquisition of primary environmental corridor lands; about \$3.9 million, or 31 percent, would be incurred by the Kenosha County Park Commission

for the acquisition and development of one new major park, the development of recreation trails, and the acquisition of primary environmental corridor lands; about \$3.3 million, or 26 percent, would be incurred by the City of Kenosha for the acquisition and development of five new urban parks, the expansion of two existing parks through additional land acquisition, the development of additional facilities at 40 existing sites, and the development of trail facilities within the proposed recreation corridor; about \$4.1 million, or 33 percent, would be incurred by the Town of Pleasant Prairie for the acquisition and development of one new major park, the acquisition and development of seven urban parks, and additional development at three existing urban parks; and the remaining \$0.9 million, or 7 percent, would be incurred by the Town of Somers for the acquisition and development of five new urban parks and the development of facilities at one existing urban park site. Virtually all acquisition and development costs proposed under the plan would be eligible for up to 50 percent state and federal aid.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The primary purpose of the Kenosha Planning District park and open space planning program was the preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the resident population of the Kenosha Planning District and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. Implementation of the recommended plan would provide a wide range and adequate quantity of park and open space sites and facilities within the District. Environmental corridor lands and important isolated natural features would be protected and preserved; important agricultural lands and other rural open space lands would be preserved; and an adequate number and variety of park and open space sites would be provided in a geographically well-distributed manner throughout the urban areas of the Planning District. The acquisition and development of the outdoor recreation and open space sites as recommended not only would assure a well-balanced, readily accessible variety of sites and facilities to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the existing and future resident population of the Kenosha Planning District, but would serve to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base of the District.

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 Multicommunity	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 ^q				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^r
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 ^t 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	0.25 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 6 12 18 Lake Michigan 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				
			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.

Appendix A (continued)

- ^a In urban areas facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented activities are commonly located in Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation sites. These facilities often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participation in intensive nonresource-oriented activities. It is important to note, however, that school outdoor recreation sites do not generally contain natural areas which provide space for passive recreation use.
- ^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, including space and facilities for both active and passive outdoor recreational use.
- ^c The identification of a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in the determination of active outdoor recreation facility requirements and to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of active intensive nonresource-oriented facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.
- ^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 and provide opportunities for participation in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation pursuits. 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 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 multicommunity 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. 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. Figure A-3 provides an example of a Type III park.
- ^l In urban areas the need for a Type III park is met by the presence of a Type II or Type I park. 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.
- ^m The service radius of school outdoor recreation sites, for park and open space planning purposes, is governed primarily by individual outdoor recreation facilities within the school site. For example, school outdoor recreation sites which provide such facilities as playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals typically have a service radius of 0.5 mile—which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective No. 2). As another example, school outdoor recreation sites which provide tennis courts and softball diamonds typically have a service radius of 1.0 mile—which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective No. 2). It is important to note that areas which offer space for passive recreational use are generally not provided at school outdoor recreation sites, and therefore Type III and Type IV school sites generally do not meet Type III and Type IV park accessibility requirements.
- 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. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level 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.

Appendix A (continued)

- ^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. Such park sites generally provide areas which offer space for passive recreational uses, as well as facilities which provide opportunities for active recreational uses.
- ^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, horseback 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 baseball diamond.
- ^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: waterskiing—49 percent; motor boating—35 percent; and sailing—16 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation in these activities is as follows: waterskiing—20 acres; motor boating—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.

Appendix A (continued)

^{ff} Usable surface water is defined as that area of a lake which can be safely utilized for motor boating, sailing, and waterskiing. 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.

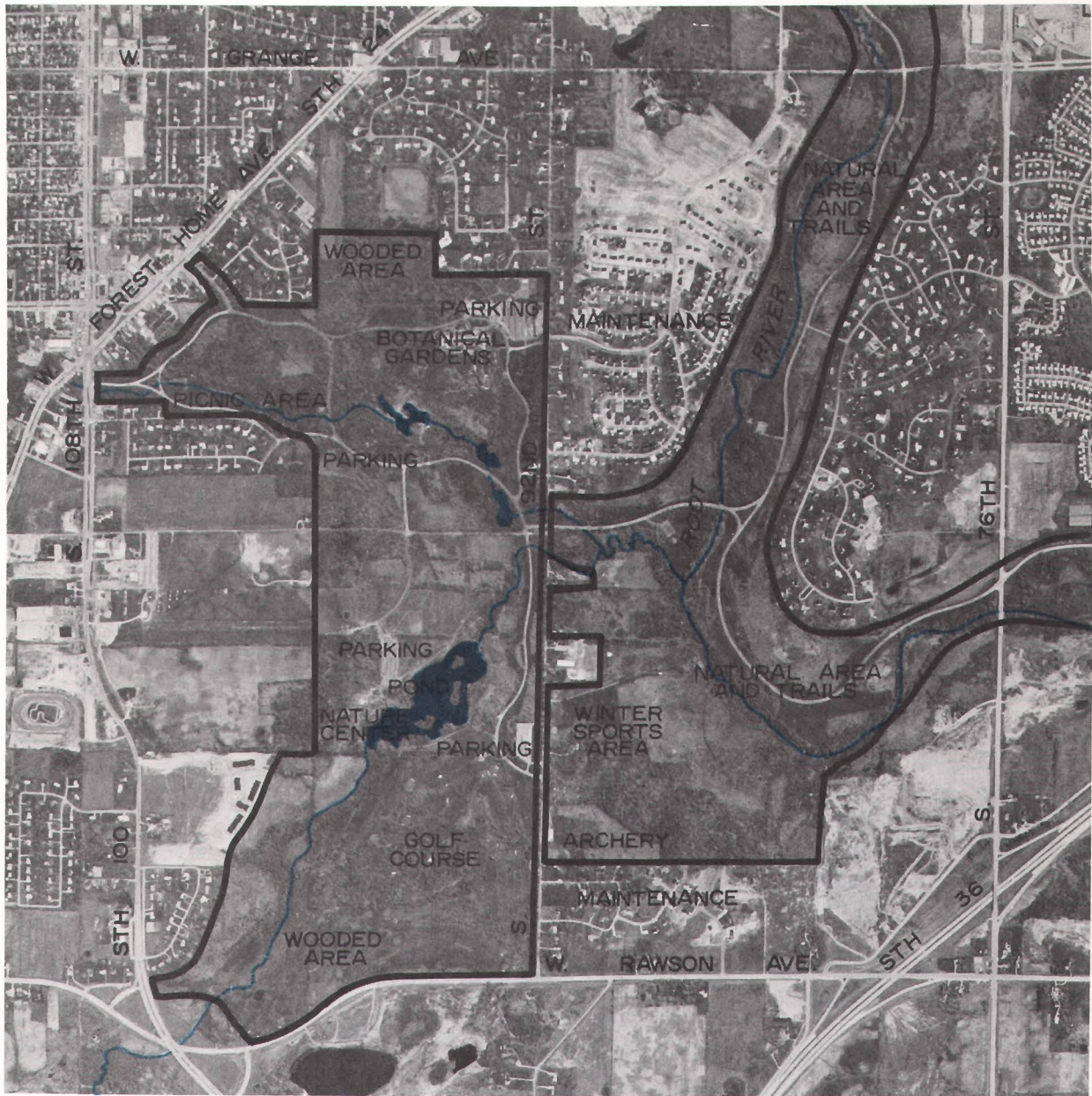
^{gg} The survey of boat owners conducted under the regional park study indicated that, for lakes of 200 acres or more, the typical mix of fast boating activities is as follows: waterskiing—43 percent; motor boating—33 percent; and sailing—24 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation in these activities is as follows: waterskiing—20 acres; motor boating—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 areas (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

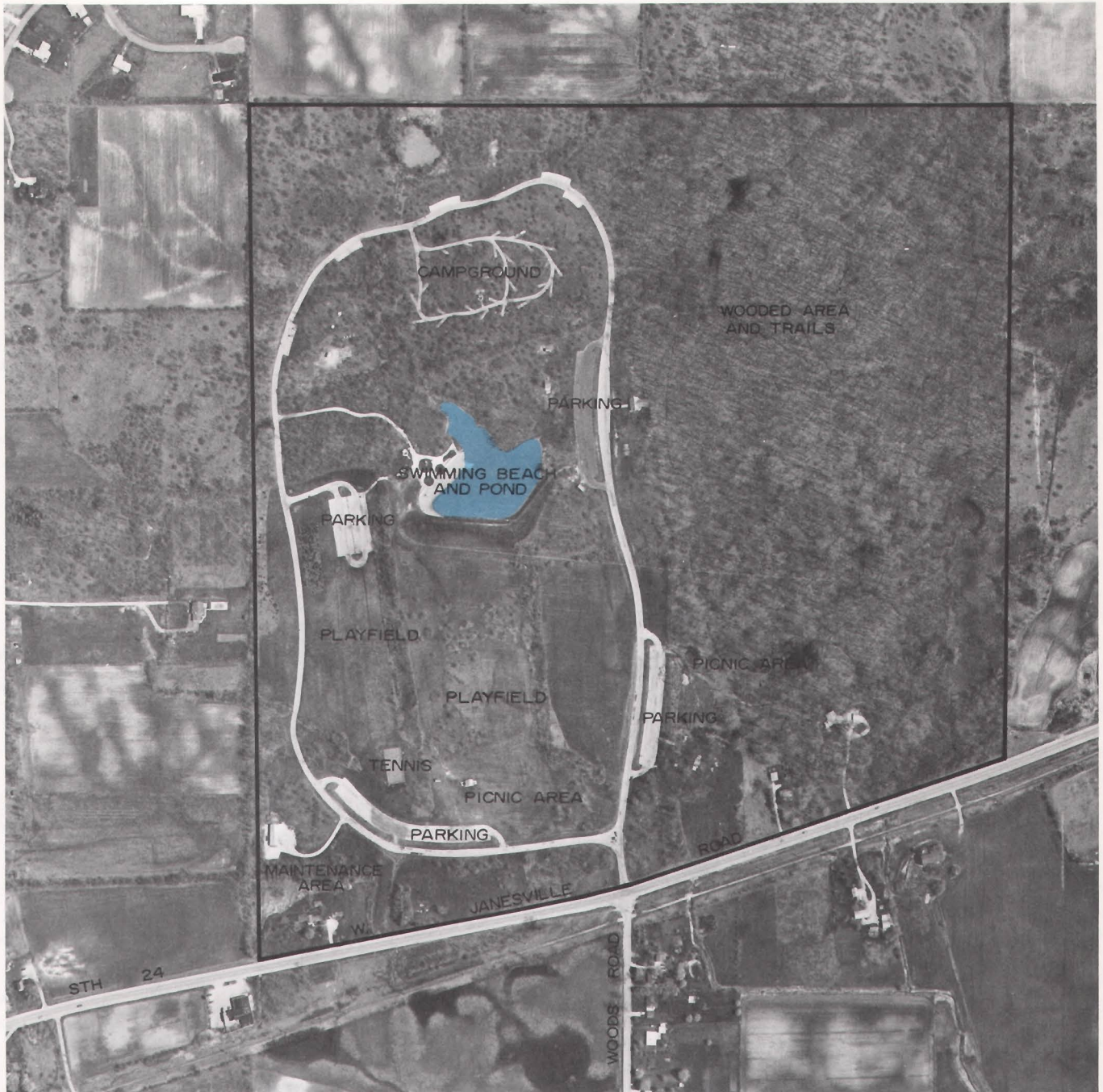
SAMPLE TYPE I PARK, WHITNALL PARK, MILWAUKEE COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-2

SAMPLE TYPE II PARK, MUSKEGO PARK, WAUKESHA COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-3

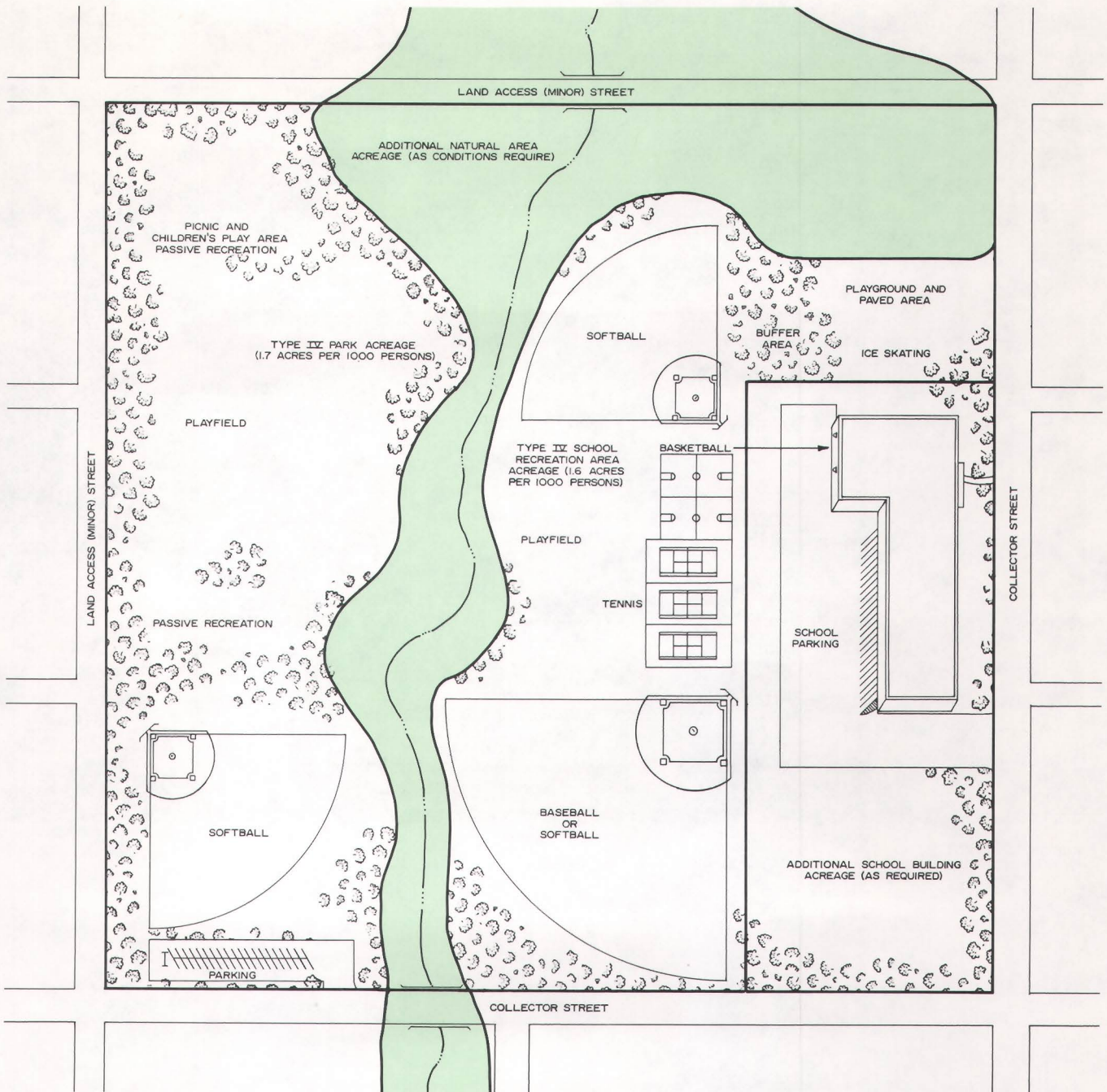
SAMPLE TYPE III PARK, REGNER PARK, WEST BEND, WASHINGTON COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-4

TYPICAL TYPE IV NEIGHBORHOOD PARK AND SCHOOL RECREATION AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix B

ESTIMATED PARK AND OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The acquisition and development costs of providing the additional park and open space lands and attendant outdoor recreation facilities proposed in the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District are based upon the following information: the actual costs of recent outdoor recreation and open space land acquisition and facility development projects in southeastern Wisconsin undertaken by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; land cost information collected and collated under the Commission's Fox, Menomonee, Milwaukee, and Root River watershed planning programs; and estimates of land acquisition and facility development costs provided by county and local park officials in each of the seven counties of the Region.

Acquisition cost estimates for parks, environmental corridor lands, and isolated natural features, which were assumed to be acquired in large parcels, range from \$500 to \$16,000 per acre, depending upon the geographic location and the general soil and natural resource characteristics of the land. For example, the cost of acquiring low-lying lands with wet or undevelopable soils in outlying rural areas was estimated at \$500 per acre, expressed in 1980 dollars, while the cost of acquiring developable woodland within existing urban areas was estimated at \$16,000 per acre, expressed in 1980 dollars.

Development costs for parks proposed under the park and open space plan for the Kenosha Planning District vary depending upon the type and quantity of facilities to be provided in the existing or proposed park. A large portion of the development costs would be used to develop specific intensive outdoor recreation facilities—for example, campground and picnic areas at existing and proposed Type I and Type II parks, and softball diamonds, tennis courts, and playfields at existing and proposed Type III and Type IV parks—as well as the support facilities—for example, parking areas. The unit costs associated with the development of intensive outdoor recreation facilities and related support facilities, expressed in 1980 dollars, are presented in Table B-1. In addition, the development of any new park may entail the development of a shelter building, sanitary facilities, a general parking area, walkways, and other facilities which are not directly related to a specific outdoor recreation facility or activity. The development costs of these general site improvements are presented in Table B-1 as additional park development costs.

Table B-1

UNIT COSTS FOR SELECTED INTENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (1980 DOLLARS)

Facility	Unit Cost	Specific Costs Included
Camping Area	\$ 4,600 per campsite	Includes amounts for service road within camping area, site preparation, utility hookups, rest rooms, and showers needed at campsites
Golf Course	\$1,800,000 per 18-hole regulation course	Includes amounts for landscaping and other site preparation, clubhouse, maintenance buildings, and related parking
Picnic Area	\$ 1,100 per table ^a	Includes amounts for tables, shelters, and grills; landscaping; and related parking
Nature Study Center	\$ 675,000 per center	Includes amounts for construction of interpretative building, related parking, nature trails, and other site preparation
Ski Area	\$ 3,500 per acre of developed slope	Includes amounts for rope tow and landscaping; assumes use of building and parking provided for another facility
Swimming Beach	\$ 200,000 per beach, plus \$ 10 per linear foot of beach	Includes amounts for construction of bathhouse, beach development, and related parking
Baseball Diamond	\$ 14,000 per diamond (base cost) \$ 35,000 optional lighting and fences per diamond	Base cost per diamond includes amounts for backstop, grading and field preparation, and related parking
Basketball Goal	\$ 2,200 per goal	Includes amounts for goal and backboard, site preparation and paving, and fencing
Playfield	\$ 3,500 per playfield	Includes amounts for grading, seeding, fertilizer, and top soil
Playground	\$ 5,700 per playground	Includes amounts for play equipment and surface material
Softball Diamond	\$ 10,000 per diamond (base cost) \$ 25,500 optional lighting and fences per diamond	Base cost per diamond includes amounts for backstop, grading, field preparation, and related parking
Swimming Pool	\$1,060,000 per pool	Includes amounts for bathhouse, pool equipment, concessions, site preparation, and related parking
Tennis Court	\$ 10,600 per court (base cost) \$ 3,500 optional lighting per court	Base cost per court includes amounts for grading and surfacing, fencing, nets and posts, and related parking
Additional Park Development Costs	\$ 173,000 per Type III park	Includes amounts for general park lighting, small shelter building and rest rooms, general landscaping and walkways, park furnishings (including picnic tables, benches, waste containers, and signs), and a parking lot
	\$ 42,400 per Type IV park (base cost) \$ 40,000 optional small shelter and rest rooms	Base cost per Type IV park includes amounts for general park lighting, general landscaping, walkways, and park furnishings (including picnic tables, benches, waste containers, and signs)

^a The cost per picnic table is included in the approximation of the development costs of Type I and Type II parks only. Costs of picnic tables in Type III and Type IV parks are included in the additional park development costs.

Source: SEWRPC.