

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA

MILWAUKEE COUNTY WISCONSIN

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COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 207

**A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

Prepared by the

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
P. O. Box 1607
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916 N. East Avenue
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53187-1607

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

PLAN CONTEXT

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, including rest and reflection, development of personal and social skills, meeting challenges, and recovering from disappointment. Recreation provides personal enjoyment as well as mental and physical exercise. 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, however, recreation will be viewed in a somewhat narrower framework as including only those recreational activities typically carried on outdoors.

The primary purpose of the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa is to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of land for park, outdoor recreation, and related open space purposes as needed to satisfy the recreational needs of City residents and to protect and enhance the important natural resources within the City. The plan seeks to provide a variety of parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities which will offer opportunities for City residents to participate in a wide range of active and passive recreational pursuits.

Park and open space acquisition, development, and use have long been issues of concern to public officials and citizen leaders. On December 1, 1977, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission adopted SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000*, which sets forth a plan intended to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of lands needed for outdoor recreation and for the protection of natural resources in the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. Following completion of the regional plan, and at the specific request of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, the Regional Planning Commission refined and detailed the regional plan as it relates to Milwaukee County. That plan, documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 132, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Milwaukee County*, was adopted by the County Board on June 18, 1992, and is shown on Map 1. The regional plan,

and therefore the Milwaukee County park and open space plan, also recommends that each local unit of government in the County refine and detail the adopted plan as it relates to its local area of jurisdiction.

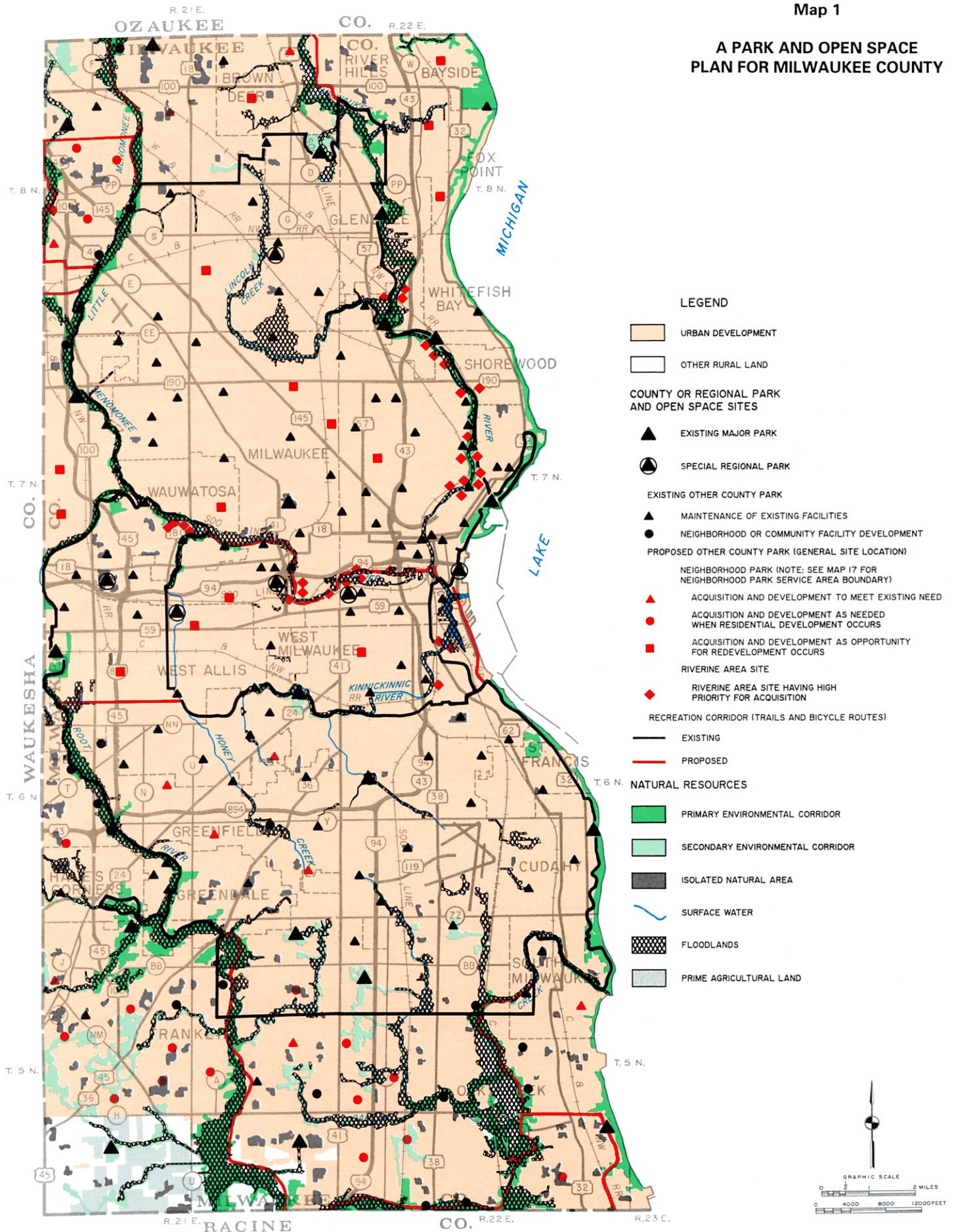
CITY REQUEST

The City of Wauwatosa Common Council, on June 20, 1995, adopted a resolution requesting that the Regional Planning Commission assist the City in the preparation of a park and open space plan. The requested plan was to identify the need for additional outdoor recreational sites and facilities within the City, based on adopted objectives and standards, and was also to identify areas where these sites and facilities may best be provided. It is envisioned that adoption of the plan by the City will also make the City eligible to apply for, and receive, Federal and State aids in support of the acquisition and development of needed park and open space sites and facilities. In this respect, adoption of the park and open space plan by the Wauwatosa Common Council is required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources before the Department will accept applications from the City for recreational grant programs.

PLAN REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The City park and open space plan is one component of the City master, or comprehensive, plan. A master plan is intended to guide the physical development of the City. The Wisconsin Statutes, in Section 62.23, set forth requirements for the preparation and adoption of a City master plan. Under the State planning statutes, the City Plan Commission is the body responsible for making and adopting the master plan or components thereof. To help carry out its responsibilities, the Plan Commission requested the assistance of the City Board of Parks and Forestry Commissioners, which guided the preparation of this park and open space plan. Upon approval by the City Board of Parks and Forestry Commissioners, the plan was forwarded to the City Plan Commission for its review and approval, and then to the Common Council for adoption and transmittal to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

A list of City officials involved in the preparation and review of this park and open space plan is provided on the inside front cover of this report.

PLANNING AREA

The City of Wauwatosa is located in western Milwaukee County. As shown on Map 2, the City is bordered in Milwaukee County by the City of Milwaukee on the north and east and by the City of Milwaukee and the City of West Allis on the south. The City of Brookfield, the Village of Butler, and the Village of Elm Grove, all in Waukesha County, border the City on the west.

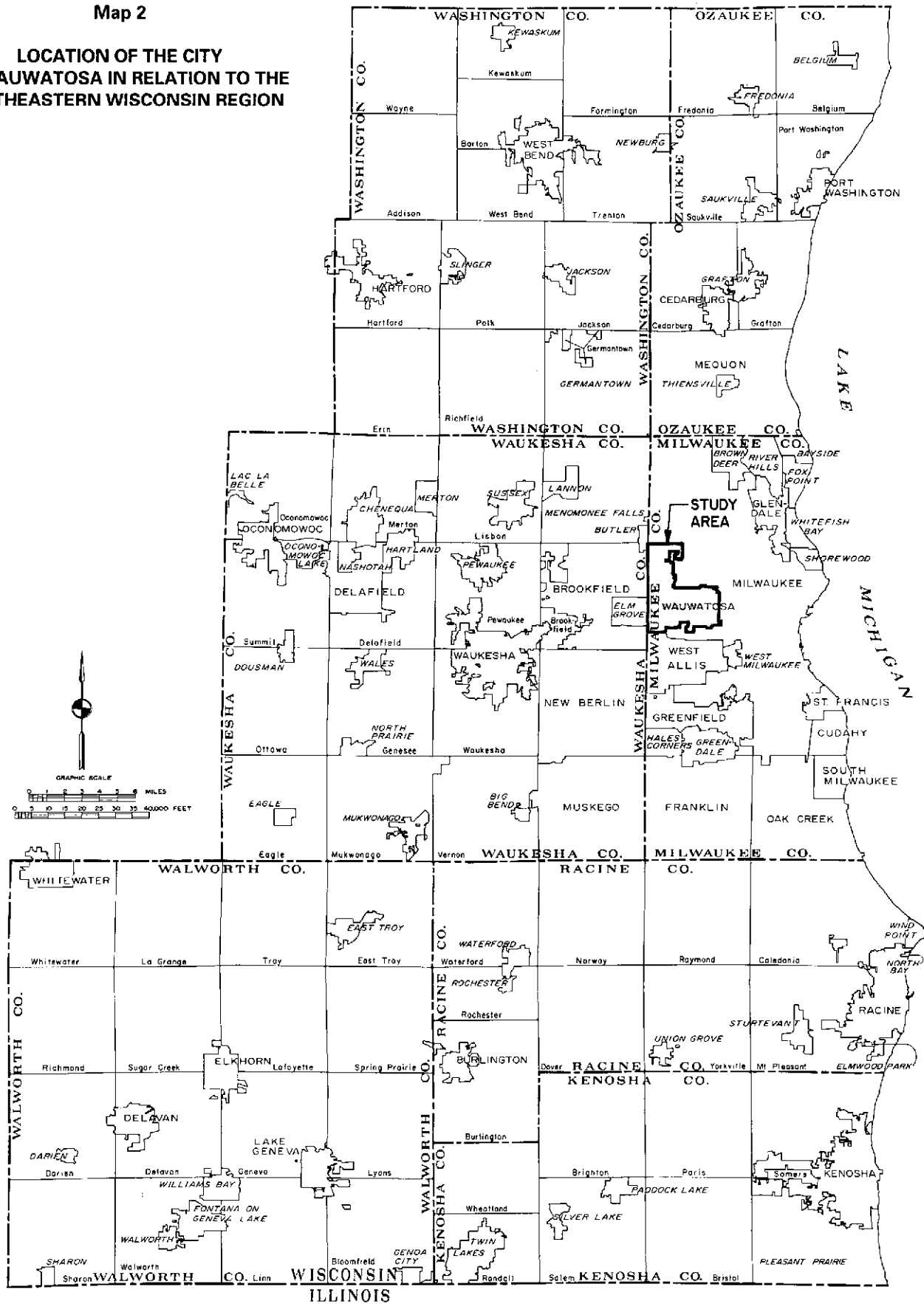
Because the City of Wauwatosa is surrounded by incorporated municipalities and is not expected to annex any additional area, inventory information within the plan report is limited to the area within the corporate limits of the City of Wauwatosa.

REPORT FORMAT

The findings and recommendations of the requested City park and open space planning effort are set forth in this report. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter II presents information about the City pertinent to park and open space planning, including information on the resident population, the existing land use pattern, and natural resources within the City. An inventory of existing park and open space sites and facilities within the City is also included in Chapter II. Chapter III presents the objectives, principles, and supporting standards which served as the basis for development of the City's park and open space plan, and provides an analysis of park and open space needs in the City. The recommended park and open space plan and the actions required to carry out the recommended plan are presented in Chapter IV. A summary of the plan is provided in Chapter V.

Map 2

**LOCATION OF THE CITY
OF WAUWATOSA IN RELATION TO THE
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION**



Source: SEWRPC.

Chapter II

INVENTORY FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The proper formulation of a park and open space plan requires the collection of pertinent data relating to population levels and age distribution, the pattern of land use development, existing park and open space sites and facilities, and natural resources within the area concerned. These data for the City of Wauwatosa are presented in this chapter.

POPULATION AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

Data on historic and existing resident population levels within the City are presented in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1. The City of Wauwatosa was originally incorporated as the Village of Wauwatosa in 1892; shortly thereafter, in 1897, it was incorporated as the City of Wauwatosa. The City had a population of 2,824 persons in 1900, the first census year following incorporation. The population of the City increased steadily from 1900 to 1920, experiencing a particularly large increase in population, from 5,818 to 21,194 residents, or 264 percent, between 1920 and 1930. By 1950 the City's population had grown to 33,324 residents. The City experienced another large population increase, from 33,324 to 56,923 persons, or 71 percent, between 1950 and 1960. The large increase in the 1950s may be attributed in part to the annexation of the western portion of the City during that period, which more than tripled the size of the City, from about 4.1 square miles in 1950 to about 13.2 square miles in 1960. The City's area has remained unchanged since 1960.

Between 1960 and 1970 the City's population increased slightly, from 56,923 to 58,676 persons, but began to decrease after the latter census year. The City population decreased from 58,676 to 51,308 persons, a 13 percent decrease, between 1970 and 1980, and to 49,366 persons, a 4 percent decrease, between 1980 and 1990.

The age distribution of City residents may be expected to affect the number and type of recreational facilities needed within the City. The age distribution of City residents in the last four census years is shown on Table 2 and on Figure 2. The percentage of adult residents has increased in the three decades between 1960 and 1990. The number of adults aged 20 to 64 increased from about

54 percent to about 57 percent of the total population. The number of residents aged 65 and older increased substantially, from about 13 percent to about 20 percent of the total population in 1990. The percentage of residents under the age of five decreased from about 8 percent in 1960 to about 5 percent in 1980; it then increased to about 7 percent in 1990. The school-aged population has decreased markedly, from about 25 to about 17 percent of the total City population.

LAND USE BASE

Land use is an important determinant of both the supply of, and the demand for, outdoor recreation and related open space facilities. Accordingly, an understanding of the amount, type, and distribution of land uses within the City is an important consideration in this park and open space planning effort. This section presents a description of the historic urban development and existing land uses in the City.

The development of the area within the present limits of the City during the period between 1850 and 1990 is graphically summarized on Map 3. The area near the intersection of Watertown Plank Road (now W. State Street), one of the first hard-surfaced roads in the Region, and Wauwatosa Avenue (sometimes known as N. 76th Street) was settled before 1850. It was largely centered on Charles A. Hart's nearby mill on the Menomonee River. By 1900 additional areas north and east of that intersection had developed. By 1940 the eastern portion of the City was fully developed. The western portion of the City experienced rapid development between 1950 and 1963, following that area's annexation to the City. Infill development occurred between 1963 and 1990. Since 1990 lands lying north of Capitol Drive between the Union Pacific Railroad (former Chicago & North Western Railway) Butler Yard and USH 45 have been developed by the Harley Davidson Corporation. With the exception of lands within the former City landfill site, open space lands within the Milwaukee County parkways, and portions of the Milwaukee County Institutions grounds, the City is essentially fully developed. There is a potential, however, for redevelopment of the former City landfill site and for new development on portions of the County Institutions grounds, which could result in new residential, commercial, and industrial uses in the City.

Table 1

**HISTORIC POPULATION LEVELS IN
THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1900-1990**

| Year | City of Wauwatosa | | |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | Total Population | Change from Previous Time Period | |
| | | Number | Percent |
| 1900 | 2,824 | -- | -- |
| 1910 | 3,346 | 522 | 18.5 |
| 1920 | 5,818 | 2,472 | 73.9 |
| 1930 | 21,194 | 15,376 | 264.3 |
| 1940 | 27,769 | 6,575 | 31.0 |
| 1950 | 33,324 | 5,555 | 20.0 |
| 1960 | 56,923 | 23,599 | 70.8 |
| 1970 | 58,676 | 1,753 | 3.1 |
| 1980 | 51,308 | (7,368) | (12.6) |
| 1990 | 49,366 | (1,972) | (3.8) |

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are negative numbers, indicating population losses.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

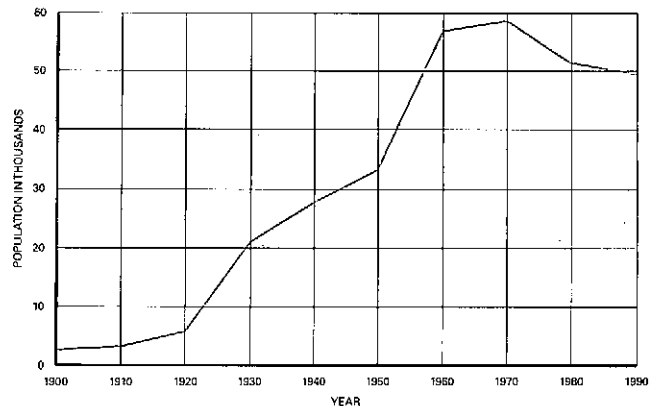
Land uses in the City of Wauwatosa in 1990 are summarized on Map 4 and in Table 3. About 8,039 acres, or about 95 percent of the total area of the City, were developed with urban uses in 1990. The predominant urban land use within the City in 1990 was residential, which encompassed about 3,060 acres, or about 36 percent of the total area of the City.

Land uses categorized as transportation, communications, and utilities constituted the second largest urban land use category in 1990, encompassing about 1,710 acres, or about 20 percent of the City. Streets and highways comprised almost 90 percent of the area devoted to such uses. The major arterial streets and highways traversing and serving the City include IH 94, USH 45, STH 100, STH 190, STH 181, W. Watertown Plank Road, W. Wisconsin Avenue, and W. North Avenue. Two railway lines, operated by the CP Rail System (former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad) and the Union Pacific Railroad (former Chicago & North Western Railway), also traverse the City. Both railroads provide freight service. The CP Rail System trackage also carries interregional passenger (Amtrak) service.

Governmental and institutional land uses were the third largest urban land use category within the City in 1990, encompassing about 1,040 acres, or about 12 percent of the City. The Milwaukee County Institutions grounds constitute most of lands in this category. Other important uses within this category include several public and private

Figure 1

**HISTORIC POPULATION LEVELS IN THE
CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1900-1990**



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

schools, two cemeteries, and two hospitals in addition to those on the Milwaukee County Institutions grounds.

About 427 acres, or about 5 percent, of the City were occupied by such natural resource areas as woodlands, wetlands, and surface waters. Woodlands and wetlands occur primarily in association with the three major perennial streams in the City, the Menomonee River and the Honey and Underwood Creeks. Additional woodlands and wetlands are located in County parks, on the County Institutions grounds, and at the Blue Mound Country Club.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

An inventory of existing outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities in the City was conducted in 1996. As shown on Map 5 and indicated in Table 4, there were 40 such sites, encompassing 1,476 acres, or about 16 percent of the City area, in 1996.

Of the 40 sites, 29, encompassing 1,260 acres, or about 85 percent of the total area devoted to outdoor recreation and open space, were publicly owned. Two of the sites, Hart Park and an open space site in the Oak Ridge subdivision on the west side of the City, are owned by the City of Wauwatosa. The area of these two sites totals about 21 acres. The Wauwatosa School District owns 13 schools and one former school site now used as its administrative offices, providing about 96 acres for outdoor recreation use.

Thirteen of the public sites, encompassing 1,143 acres, or 78 percent of the park and open space site acreage, are

Table 2

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA RESIDENTS: 1970-1990

| Age Group | 1970 | | 1980 | | 1990 | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Under 5 | 3,747 | 6.4 | 2,646 | 5.2 | 3,300 | 6.7 |
| 5 to 19 | 15,940 | 27.2 | 10,738 | 20.9 | 8,425 | 17.1 |
| 20 to 44 | 15,672 | 26.7 | 16,518 | 32.2 | 18,390 | 37.2 |
| 45 to 64 | 14,798 | 25.2 | 12,185 | 23.7 | 9,488 | 19.2 |
| 65 or older | 8,519 | 14.5 | 9,221 | 18.0 | 9,763 | 19.8 |
| Total | 58,676 | 100.0 | 51,308 | 100.0 | 49,366 | 100.0 |

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

owned by Milwaukee County. This total includes Webster Park, an approximately five-acre portion of the Menomonee River parkway, which is leased to the City for local park use.

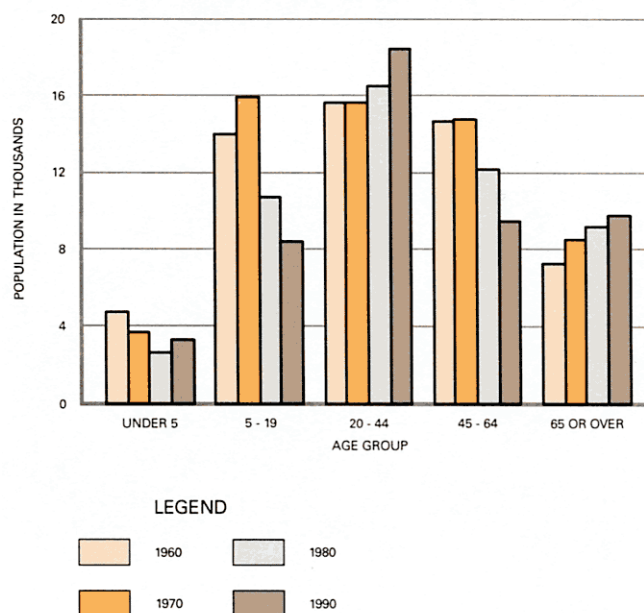
Eleven of the 40 outdoor recreation and open space sites, encompassing about 216 acres, are privately owned. These 11 sites include eight parochial schools, two subdivision parks, and the Bluemound Country Club.

As indicated in Table 5, outdoor recreational facilities in the City in 1996 included six baseball diamonds, 27 soccer fields, 21 playfields, 21 playgrounds, 16 league softball diamonds, 10 softball fields, 44 tennis courts, two football fields, three golf courses, and two swimming pools. Group picnic facilities are provided at four County sites within the City, while tables for informal picnicking are provided at Chippewa and Hart parks.

Table 6 provides a list of soccer fields within the City. In all, there are 27 soccer fields, including 26 at publicly owned sites and one at a privately owned site. Nine of the sites are practice fields only. The remaining 18 sites are used for regulation play, but vary by size based on the age group the field is intended to serve. There are a total of seven full-size regulation fields for high-school age and adult players.

The City of Wauwatosa park system consists of Hart Park, a 19-acre community park located adjacent to the Menomonee River, and Webster Park, a five-acre neighborhood park leased from Milwaukee County. Facilities provided at Hart Park include a football stadium and running track, a soccer field, a softball diamond, 12 tennis courts, a playground, picnic areas, and the Muellner Building, used for ice skating, curling, and for meetings and social activities. Basketball courts are provided in the

Figure 2

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA RESIDENTS: 1960-1990

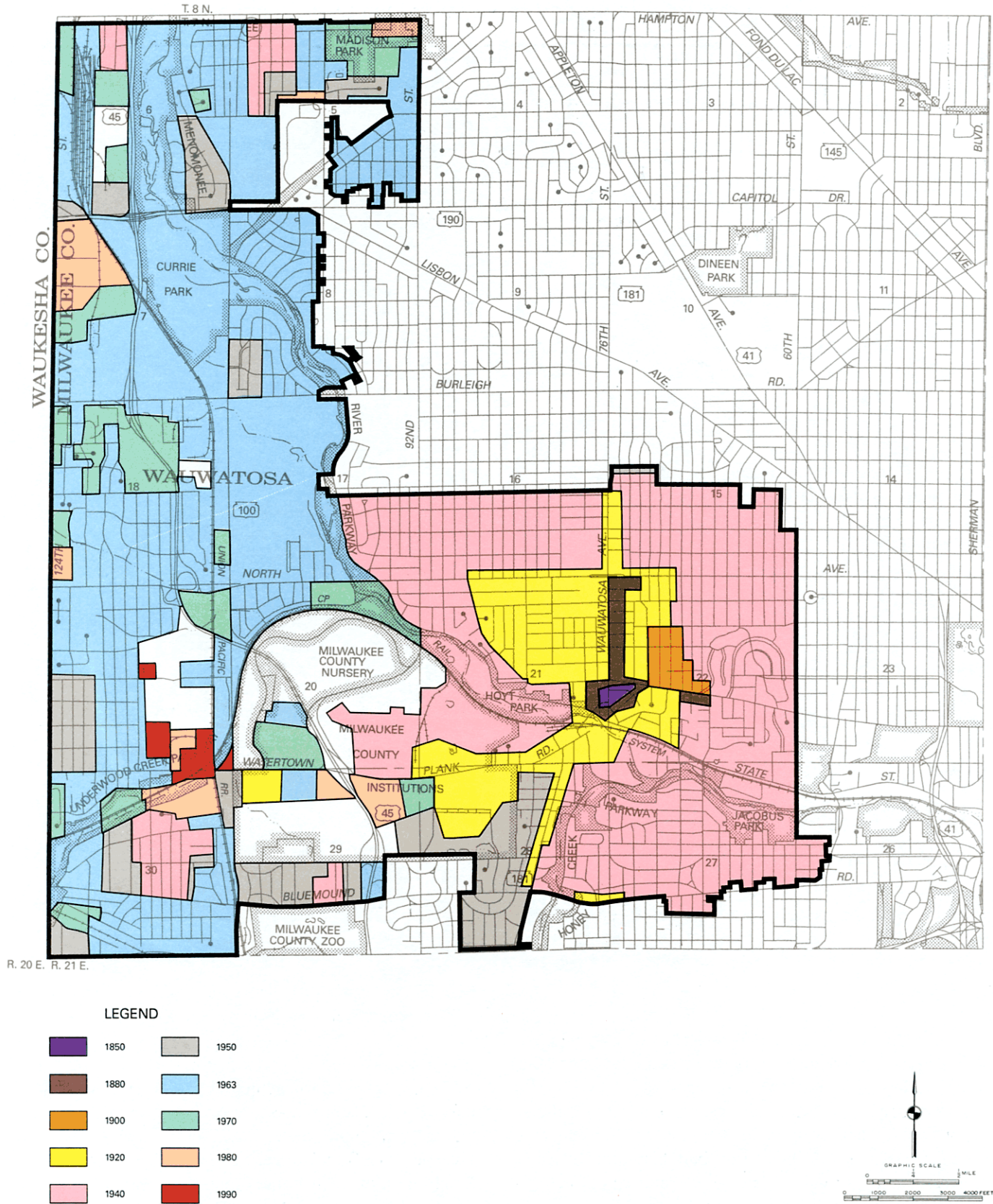
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

parking lot during the summer months. Facilities at Webster Park include a softball field and a playground.

There are six County parks in the City of Wauwatosa, including Currie Park, which is categorized as a major park; Hoyt, Jacobus, and Madison parks, which are considered community parks, and Chippewa and Wisconsin Avenue parks, which are considered neighborhood parks. In addition, the Milwaukee County Institutions Grounds, County Nursery, and Camp Wil-O-Way (Underwood) are also within the City limits. Portions of four County

Map 3

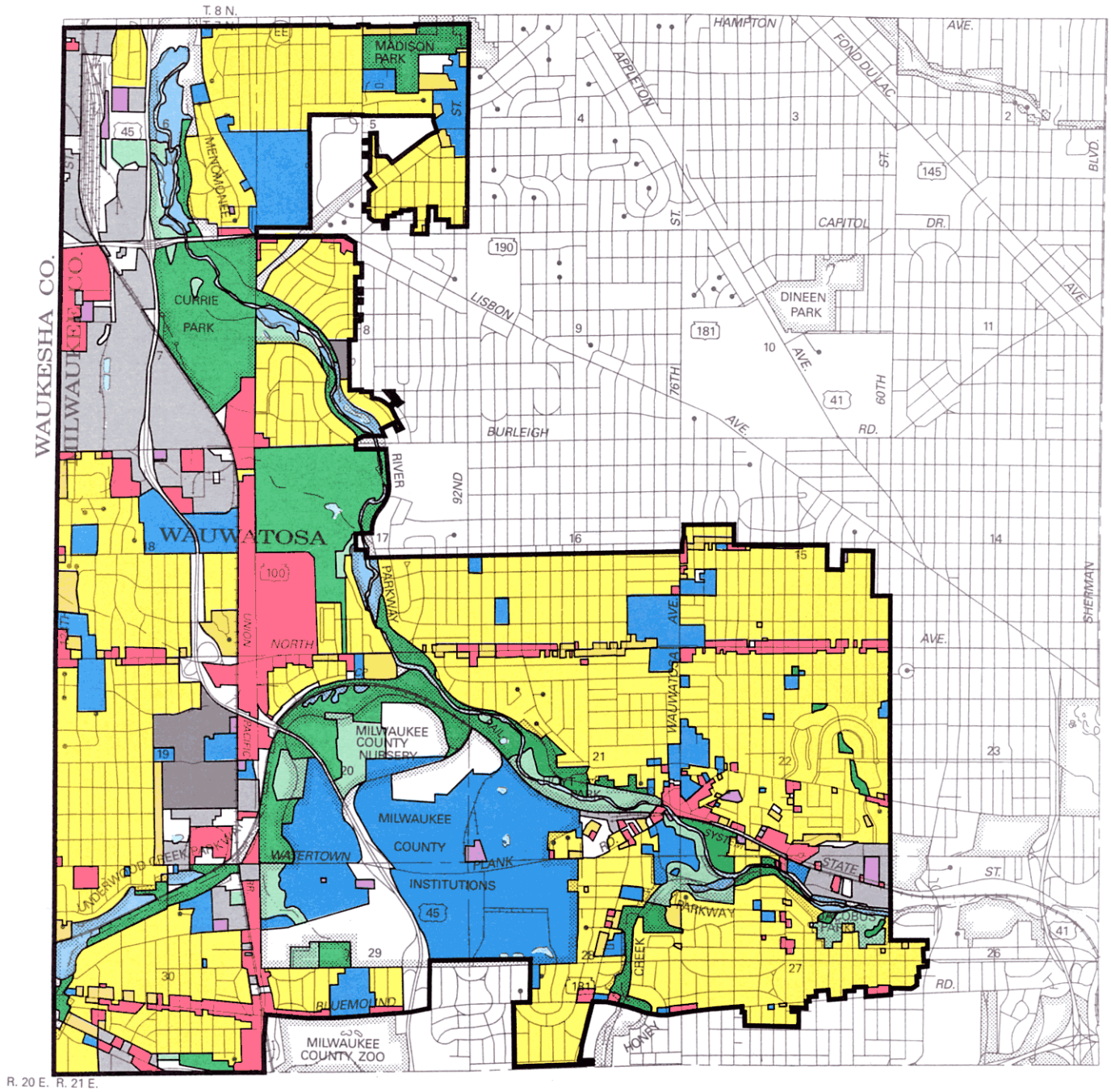
URBAN GROWTH IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: SELECTED YEARS, 1850-1990















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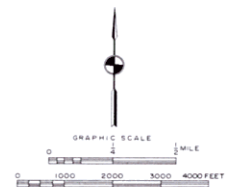
Map 4

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1990



LEGEND

| | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|
|  | SINGLE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL |  | RECREATIONAL |
|  | MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL |  | WETLANDS |
|  | RETAIL AND SERVICE |  | WOODLANDS |
|  | MANUFACTURING, WHOLESALE, AND STORAGE |  | EXTRACTIVE AND LANDFILL |
|  | TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES |  | OPEN LAND |
|  | GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL |  | SURFACE WATER |



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 3

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1990

| Land Use Category ^a | Acres | Percent of Subtotal | Percent of City |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Urban | | | |
| Residential | 3,060 | 38.1 | 36.1 |
| Retail and Service | 474 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| Manufacturing, Wholesale, and Storage | 490 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Governmental and Institutional ^b | 1,042 | 13.0 | 12.3 |
| Recreational | 762 | 9.5 | 9.0 |
| Transportation, Communications, and Utilities | 1,708 | 21.2 | 20.2 |
| Undeveloped Urban ^c | 503 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Subtotal | 8,039 | 100.0 | 95.0 |
| Nonurban | | | |
| Woodlands | 214 | 50.1 | 2.5 |
| Wetlands | 137 | 32.1 | 1.6 |
| Water | 76 | 17.8 | 0.9 |
| Subtotal | 427 | 100.0 | 5.0 |
| Total | 8,466 | -- | 100.0 |

^aParking is included with the associated use.

^bIncludes excess transportation rights-of-way, as-yet undeveloped portions of partially developed parcels or subdivisions, outlots attendant to existing urban development, and the former City landfill site.

^cIncludes the County Nursery on the Institutions Grounds.

Source: SEWRPC.

parkways also lie within the City: Grantosa, Honey Creek, Menomonee River, and Underwood Creek Parkways. There are bike trails in the Honey Creek, Menomonee River, and Underwood Creek Parkways. Their length totals about 11 miles within the City. Those portions of the Milwaukee County bike trail system within the City corporate limits are shown on Map 6.

Milwaukee County has historically provided neighborhood and community park sites and facilities in local communities within the County, including the City of Wauwatosa and the surrounding communities, the City of Milwaukee and the City of West Allis. Table 7 lists the recreational facilities in Milwaukee County parks that are within 0.5 mile of the City of Wauwatosa, including Cannon, Center Street, and Cooper Parks. The 0.5-mile distance is the established service radius for such neighborhood-oriented recreational facilities as playgrounds, playfields, and basketball goals. Outdoor recreational facilities at these three parks in 1996 included two baseball diamonds, five basketball goals, one soccer field, three playfields, three playgrounds, three league softball diamonds, and one

wading pool. Tables for informal picnicking are provided at all three.

NATURAL RESOURCES

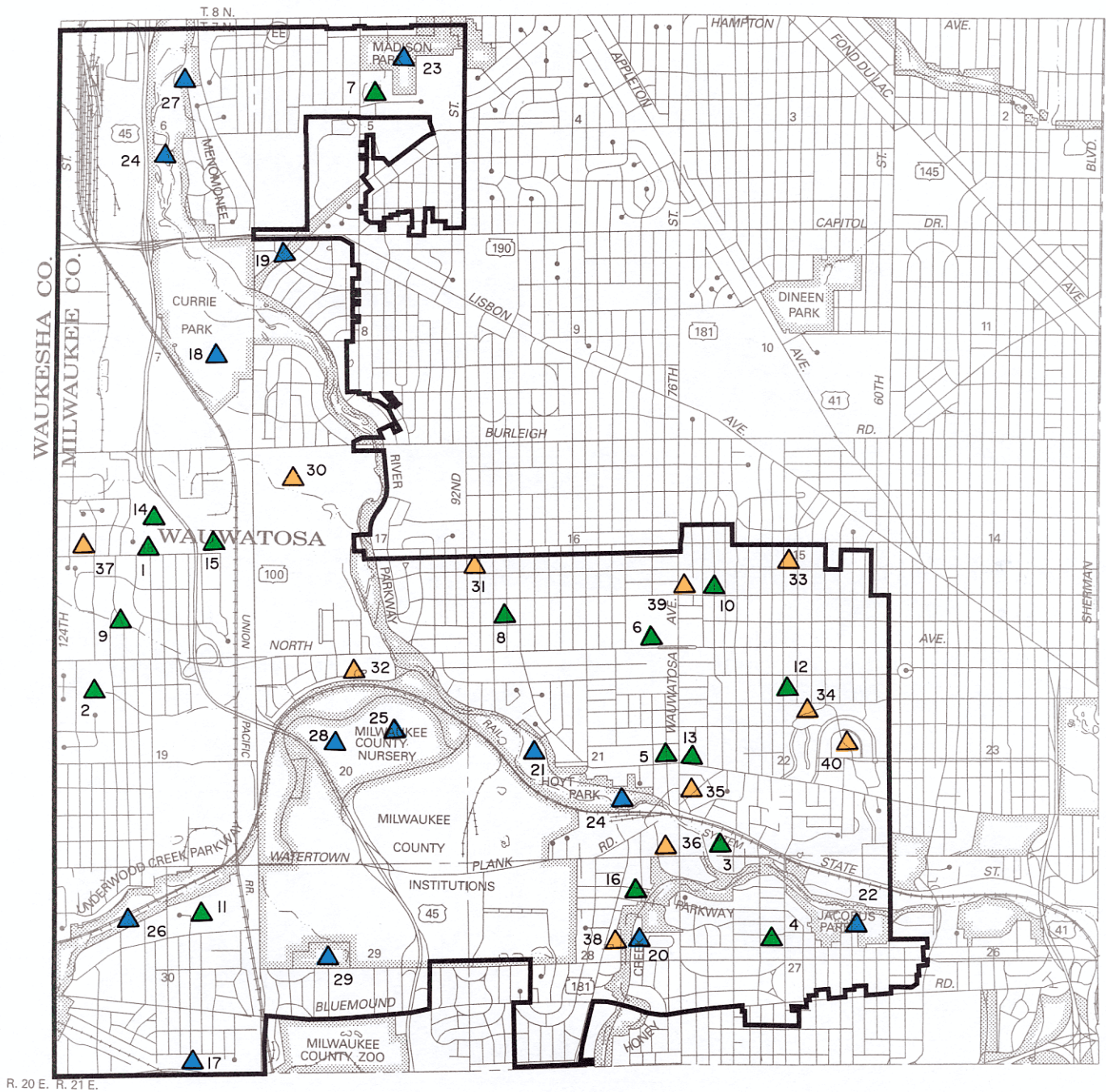
Preservation of important natural resources contributes to the maintenance of the biodiversity and natural beauty of an area. This section describes the location and extent of important natural resources located within environmental corridors, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas within the City of Wauwatosa.

Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

One of the most important tasks completed by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has been the identification and delineation of those areas in the Region in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. The protection and preservation of such areas in essentially natural, open uses is crucial in maintaining both the eco-

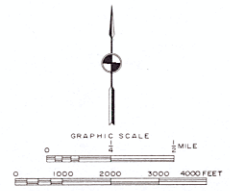
Map 5

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1996



LEGEND

- ▲ LOCAL PUBLIC SITE
- ▲ COUNTY SITE
- ▲ PRIVATE SITE
- 23 SITE NUMBER
(SEE TABLE 4)



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 4

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1996

| Number on Map 5 | Site Name | Location ^a | Ownership | Size (acres) |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Local Public Sites | | | |
| 2 | Eisenhower School | Section 18 | Wauwatosa School District | 4 |
| 3 | Fisher Building | Section 19 | Wauwatosa School District | 15 |
| 4 | Hart Park | Section 22 | City of Wauwatosa | 19 |
| 5 | Jefferson School | Section 27 | Wauwatosa School District | 1 |
| 6 | Lincoln School | Section 21 | Wauwatosa School District | 1 |
| 7 | Longfellow Jr. High School | Section 16 | Wauwatosa School District | 6 |
| 8 | Madison School | Section 05 | Wauwatosa School District | 8 |
| 9 | McKinley School | Section 16 | Wauwatosa School District | 2 |
| 10 | Oak Ridge Subdivision Open Space | Section 18 | City of Wauwatosa | 2 |
| 11 | Roosevelt School | Section 15 | Wauwatosa School District | 2 |
| 12 | Underwood School | Section 30 | Wauwatosa School District | 11 |
| 13 | Washington School | Section 22 | Wauwatosa School District | 1 |
| 14 | Wauwatosa East High School | Section 21 | Wauwatosa School District | 10 |
| 15 | Wauwatosa West High School | Section 18 | Wauwatosa School District | 18 |
| 16 | Whitman Jr. High School | Section 18 | Wauwatosa School District | 15 |
| 16 | Wilson School | Section 28 | Wauwatosa School District | 2 |
| -- | Subtotal—16 Sites | -- | -- | 117 |
| 17 | Milwaukee County Sites ^b | | | |
| 18 | Chippewa Park | Section 30 | Milwaukee County | 10 |
| 19 | Currie Park | Section 07 | Milwaukee County | 209 |
| 20 | Grantosa Parkway | Section 08 | Milwaukee County | 11 ^c |
| 21 | Honey Creek Parkway | Section 28 | Milwaukee County | 118 ^c |
| 22 | Hoyt Park | Section 21 | Milwaukee County | 35 |
| 23 | Jacobus Park | Section 27 | Milwaukee County | 31 |
| 24 | Madison Park | Section 05 | Milwaukee County | 55 ^c |
| 25 | Menomonee River Parkway | Section 06 | Milwaukee County | 364 ^c |
| 26 | Milwaukee County Nursery | Section 20 | Milwaukee County | 43 |
| 27 | Underwood Creek Parkway | Section 20 | Milwaukee County | 167 ^c |
| 28 | Webster Park ^d | Section 06 | Milwaukee County | 5 |
| 29 | Wil-o-way Underwood | Section 20 | Milwaukee County | 77 |
| 29 | Wisconsin Avenue Park | Section 29 | Milwaukee County | 18 |
| -- | Subtotal—13 Sites | -- | -- | 1,143 |
| 30 | Private Sites | | | |
| 31 | Bluemound Country Club | Section 17 | Private | 193 |
| 32 | Christ King School | Section 16 | Private | 1 |
| 33 | Our Redeemer Lutheran School | Section 20 | Private | 1 |
| 34 | Pilgrim Lutheran School | Section 15 | Private | 1 |
| 35 | Revere Drive Park | Section 22 | Private | 1 |
| 36 | St. Bernard's School | Section 22 | Private | 1 |
| 37 | St. John's Evangelical Lutheran School | Section 21 | Private | 1 |
| 38 | St. Joseph's School | Section 18 | Private | 8 |
| 39 | St. Jude's School | Section 28 | Private | 2 |
| 40 | St. Pius X School | Section 15 | Private | 2 |
| 40 | Washington Highlands Parkway | Section 22 | Private | 5 |
| -- | Subtotal—11 Sites | -- | -- | 216 |
| -- | Total—40 Sites | -- | -- | 1,476 |

^aThe location numbers represent the U. S. Public Land Survey section in which the site is located. All sites are located in Township 7 North, Range 21 East.

^bPlayfields are available on a portion of the Milwaukee County Institutions Grounds.

^cIncludes only the acreage within the City of Wauwatosa.

^dWebster Park, a five-acre portion of the Menomonee River Parkway, is leased to the City of Wauwatosa for local park purposes.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 5

SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1996

| Site Name | Regulation Baseball Diamond | Basketball Goal | Ice Skating Rink | Soccer Field ^a | Playfield | Playground | Softball Diamond (league) | Softball Diamond (sandlot) | Tennis Court | Other Facilities |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---|
| Local Public Sites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eisenhower School | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| Fisher Building | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | X | X | 4 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| Hart Park | -- | 4 ^b | 1 ^c | 1 | X | X | 1 | -- | 12 | Football field, running track, picnic areas, Mueller Building |
| Jefferson School | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lincoln School | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Longfellow Junior High School | 1 | 2 | -- | 1 | X | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Madison School | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | X | X | -- | 2 | -- | -- |
| McKinley School | -- | 4 | 1 | 1 | X | X | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Oak Ridge Subdivision Open Space Site | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | Open space site |
| Roosevelt School | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | X | X | -- | 2 | -- | -- |
| Underwood School | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | X | X | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Washington School | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wauwatosa East High School | -- | -- | -- | 1 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wauwatosa West High School | -- | -- | -- | 1 | X | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | Football field, running track |
| Whitman Junior High School | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | X | -- | -- | 2 | 4 | -- |
| Wilson School | -- | 4 | 1 | 1 | X | X | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Subtotal | 3 | 34 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 34 | -- |
| Milwaukee County Sites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa Park | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Currie Park | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18-hole golf course |
| Grantosa Parkway | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Honey Creek Parkway | -- | -- | -- | 3 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hoyt Park | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | Swimming pool, group picnic areas |
| Institutions Grounds | -- | -- | -- | 1 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jacobus Park | -- | -- | X | -- | X | -- | -- | 1 | -- | Wading pool, group picnic areas, hiking trail |
| Madison Park | 2 | 4 | -- | 3 | X | X | 1 | -- | 4 | 9-hole par-3 golf, sand volleyball, group picnic areas, swimming pool |
| Manomonee River Parkway | -- | -- | -- | 4 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Milwaukee County Nursery | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | Nursery |
| Underwood Creek Parkway | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 18-hole par-3 golf, archery |
| Webster Park ^d | -- | -- | -- | -- | X | X | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| Wil-O-Way Underwood | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | Wading pool, hiking trail, day camp |
| Wisconsin Avenue Park | 1 | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | 2 | -- | -- | Group picnic areas |
| Subtotal | 3 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | -- |
| Private Sites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bluemound Country Club | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18-hole golf course |
| Christ King School | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Our Redeemer Lutheran School | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pilgrim Lutheran School | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Revere Drive Park | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | Open space site |
| St. Bernard's School | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| St. John's Evangelical Lutheran School | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| St. Joseph's School | -- | 6 | -- | -- | X | X | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| St. Jude's School | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | X | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| St. Pius X School | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | X | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Washington Highlands Parkway | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | Open space site |
| Subtotal | 0 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -- |
| Total | 6 | 56 | 10 | 27 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 11 | 44 | -- |

^aIncludes practice fields and regulation fields. See Table 6 for more detailed information regarding soccer fields.

^bThe basketball goals at Hart Park are seasonal (summertime) only.

^cThe ice skating rink at Hart Park is located indoors in the Mueller Building.

^dWebster Park, a five-acre portion of the Manomonee River Parkway, is leased by the County to the City of Wauwatosa for use as a neighborhood park.

Source: Milwaukee County Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture; City of Wauwatosa; and SEWRPC.

Table 6

SOCCER FIELDS ON PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1996

| Site Name | Practice Field (unmarked with goals) | Regulation Fields | | | | | Total Soccer Fields |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | U-8 30 x 50 Yards | U-10 45 x 70 Yards | U-12 60 x 90 Yards | Full 60 x 110 Yards Minimum | Subtotal | |
| Local Public Sites | | | | | | | |
| Fisher Building | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Hart Park | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 ^a | 1 | 1 |
| Longfellow Junior High School | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 |
| McKinley School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Roosevelt School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Underwood School | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Wauwatosa East High School | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wauwatosa West High School | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Whitman Junior High School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Wilson School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Subtotal | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 13 |
| Milwaukee County Sites | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa Park | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Honey Creek Parkway | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Institutions Grounds | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Madison Park | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Menomonee River Parkway | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 4 |
| Subtotal | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 13 |
| Private Sites | | | | | | | |
| St. Jude's School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Subtotal | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 27 |

^aThe soccer field at Hart Park also serves as a football field.

Source: City of Wauwatosa School District, Wauwatosa Kickers, and SEWRPC.

logical balance and natural beauty of the Region and the City.

Identification of environmental corridors is based upon the presence of one or more of the following important elements of the natural resource base: 1) rivers, streams, lakes, and 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. The presence of elements that are closely related to the natural resource base, including park and open space sites, natural areas, historic sites, and scenic viewpoints, are also considered in the delineation of environmental corridors.

The delineation of these natural resource and resource-related elements on a map results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas, termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning

Commission.¹ Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of the important natural resource and resource-related elements. They are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors. They are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. Isolated natural resource areas consist of smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements, have a minimum of five acres, and are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban land uses.

In any consideration of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, it is important to note that

¹A detailed description of the process of refining the delineation of environmental corridors in Southeastern Wisconsin is presented in SEWRPC Technical Record, Vol. 4, No. 2, pages 1-21.

Map 6

MILWAUKEE COUNTY BIKE TRAILS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1996

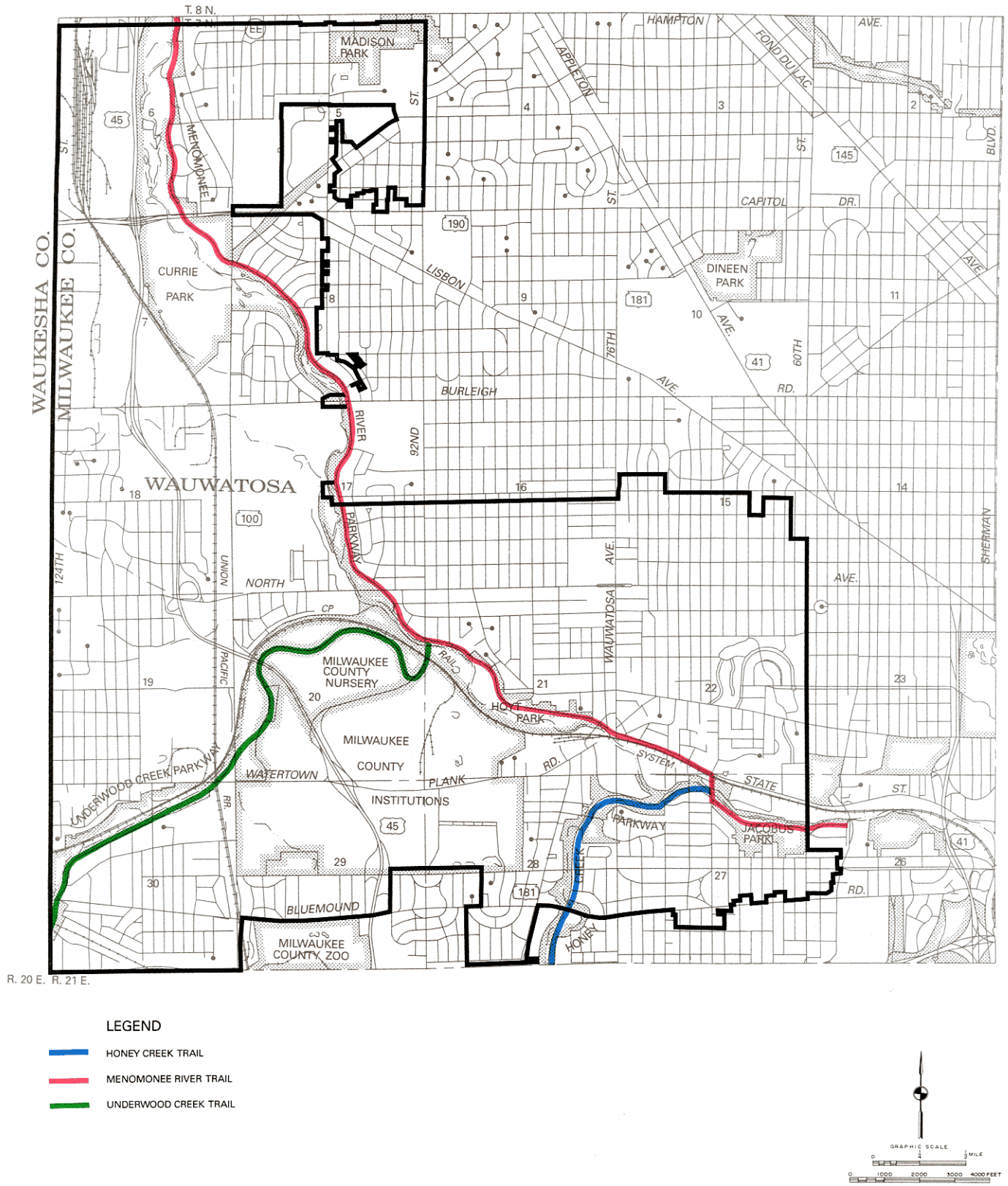


Table 7

**SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES IN
MILWAUKEE COUNTY PARKS SERVING THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1996**

| Site Name | Regulation Baseball Diamond | Basketball Goal | Ice Skating Rink | Soccer Field | Playfield | Playground | Softball Diamond (league) | Softball Diamond (sandlot) | Tennis Court | Other Facilities |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Cannon Park | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | X | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | Wading pool, picnic area |
| Center Street Park | 1 | -- | -- | -- | X | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | Picnic area |
| Cooper Park | 1 | 3 | -- | -- | X | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | Group picnic area |
| Total | 2 | 5 | -- | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- |

^aCounty-owned parks within one-half mile of the City of Wauwatosa.

Source: SEWRPC.

the preservation of such corridors and areas in essentially natural, open uses can assist in attenuation of flood flows and abatement of water pollution. In addition, because of the many interacting relationships between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of any one element of the natural resource base may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction of other elements. Draining and filling of wetlands, for example, may destroy fish spawning grounds, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge areas, and the natural filtration action and flood water storage functions of inter-connecting stream systems. The resulting deterioration of surface water quality may, in turn, lead to deterioration of the quality of groundwater, which serves as a source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water supply and on which low flows in rivers and streams may depend. Similarly, the destruction of woodland cover may result in soil erosion and stream siltation, more rapid stormwater runoff with attendant increased flood flows and stages, and destruction of wildlife habitat.

Although the effects of any one of these environmental changes may not in and of itself be overwhelming, the combined effects will eventually create serious environmental and developmental problems. These problems include flooding, water pollution, deterioration and destruction of wildlife habitat, loss of groundwater recharge areas, and destruction of the natural beauty of the area. The need to maintain the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural areas thus becomes apparent.

Primary Environmental Corridors

As shown on Map 7, the primary environmental corridors within the City are adjacent to the three major perennial streams traversing the City, the Menomonee River and the Honey and Underwood Creeks. The primary environmental corridors encompass about 715 acres, or about

10 percent of the total area of the City. As indicated in Table 8, about 665 acres, or about 93 percent of corridor the lands, are publicly owned either by Milwaukee County or by the City of Wauwatosa. The remaining 50 acres are privately owned.

The primary environmental corridors include the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas in the City. These corridors have immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from intrusion by incompatible uses should be one of the principal objectives of the City park and open space plan. Their preservation in an essentially open, natural state will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the City and provide valuable recreation opportunities.

Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

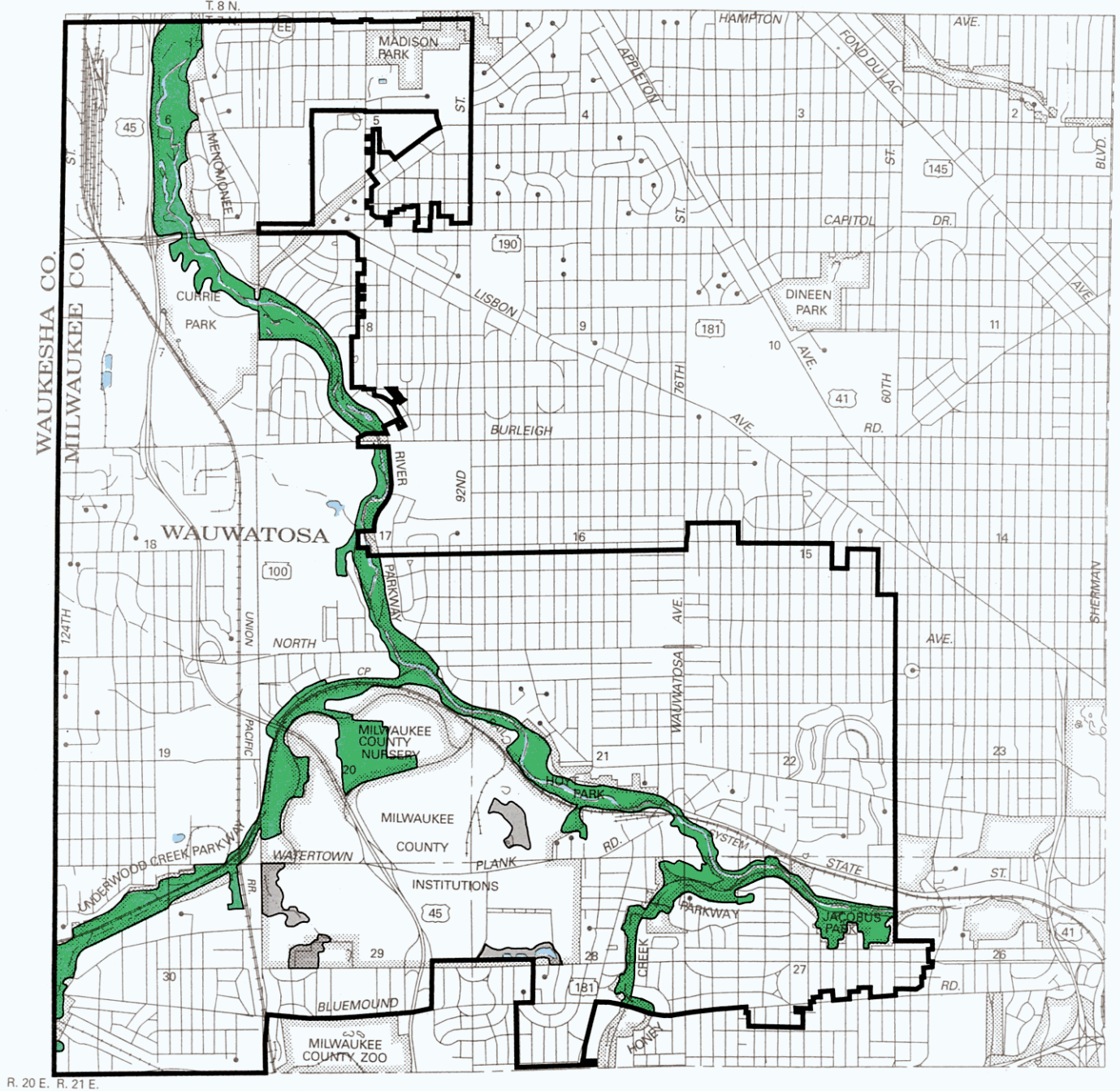
There are no secondary environmental corridors within the City; however, about 57 acres, or less than one percent of the City lands, are isolated natural resource areas. As shown on Map 7, the four remaining isolated natural resource areas are on the Milwaukee County Institutions grounds. Such areas maintain pockets of natural resource features and may provide wildlife habitat and surface water drainage areas. Although not as important as primary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas should also be preserved in essentially open, natural uses to the extent practicable.

Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat Sites, and Geological Areas

A comprehensive inventory of natural and geological resources in the City was conducted by the Regional Planning Commission in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and manage-

Map 7

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1990



LEGEND

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER

Source: SEWRPC.

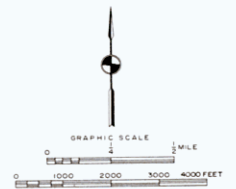


Table 8

**OWNERSHIP OF PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS^a AND
ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1990**

| Corridor Type | Public Ownership | | | | | | Nonpublic Ownership | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Milwaukee County | | City of Wauwatosa | | Subtotal | | Area (acres) | Percent of Total | Area (acres) | Percent |
| | Area (acres) | Percent of Total | Area (acres) | Percent of Total | Area (acres) | Percent of Total | | | | |
| Primary Environmental Corridor | 658 | 92 | 7 | 1 | 665 | 93 | 50 | 7 | 715 | 100 |
| Isolated Natural Area ... | 57 | 100 | -- | -- | 57 | 100 | -- | -- | 57 | 100 |
| Total | 715 | 93 | 7 | 1 | 722 | 94 | 50 | 6 | 772 | 100 |

^aThere are no secondary environmental corridors in the City of Wauwatosa.

Source: SEWRPC.

ment plan.² The inventory systematically identified all remaining high-quality natural areas, critical species habitat, and sites with geological significance. Recommendations developed through the natural areas plan have been incorporated into this park and open space plan.

Natural Areas

Natural areas were classified on the basis of the system developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The three categories are NA-1, natural areas of Statewide or greater significance, containing nearly complete and relatively undisturbed plant and animal communities believed to resemble closely those existing prior to European settlement; NA-2, natural areas of countywide or regional significance, containing native biotic communities judged to be of lower than NA-1 significance, either because of evidence of a limited amount of human disturbance or because of limited size; and NA-3, natural areas of local significance, which have been substantially altered by human activities but provide refuge for native plant and animal species that no longer exist in the surrounding area because of disruptive land uses and associated activities.

A total of six natural areas, encompassing about 145 acres, or about 2 percent of the City, were identified in 1994. One of the sites, the Harley-Davidson Woods in the northern part of the City, has been partially developed and is therefore no longer considered of natural area quality. The

remaining five sites, encompassing 134 acres, are all classified as NA-3 sites and are located within the identified primary environmental corridor. Natural areas within the City in 1996 are shown on Map 8 and described on Table 9. All but one of the sites, the Blue Mound Country Club Woods, are in existing public ownership.

Critical Species Habitat

In addition to the natural areas described above, one site within the City was identified as a critical plant species habitat site. A site of about 19 acres is located within the primary environmental corridor in the Underwood Creek parkway. The site, which is owned by Milwaukee County, is shown on Map 8 and described in Table 9.

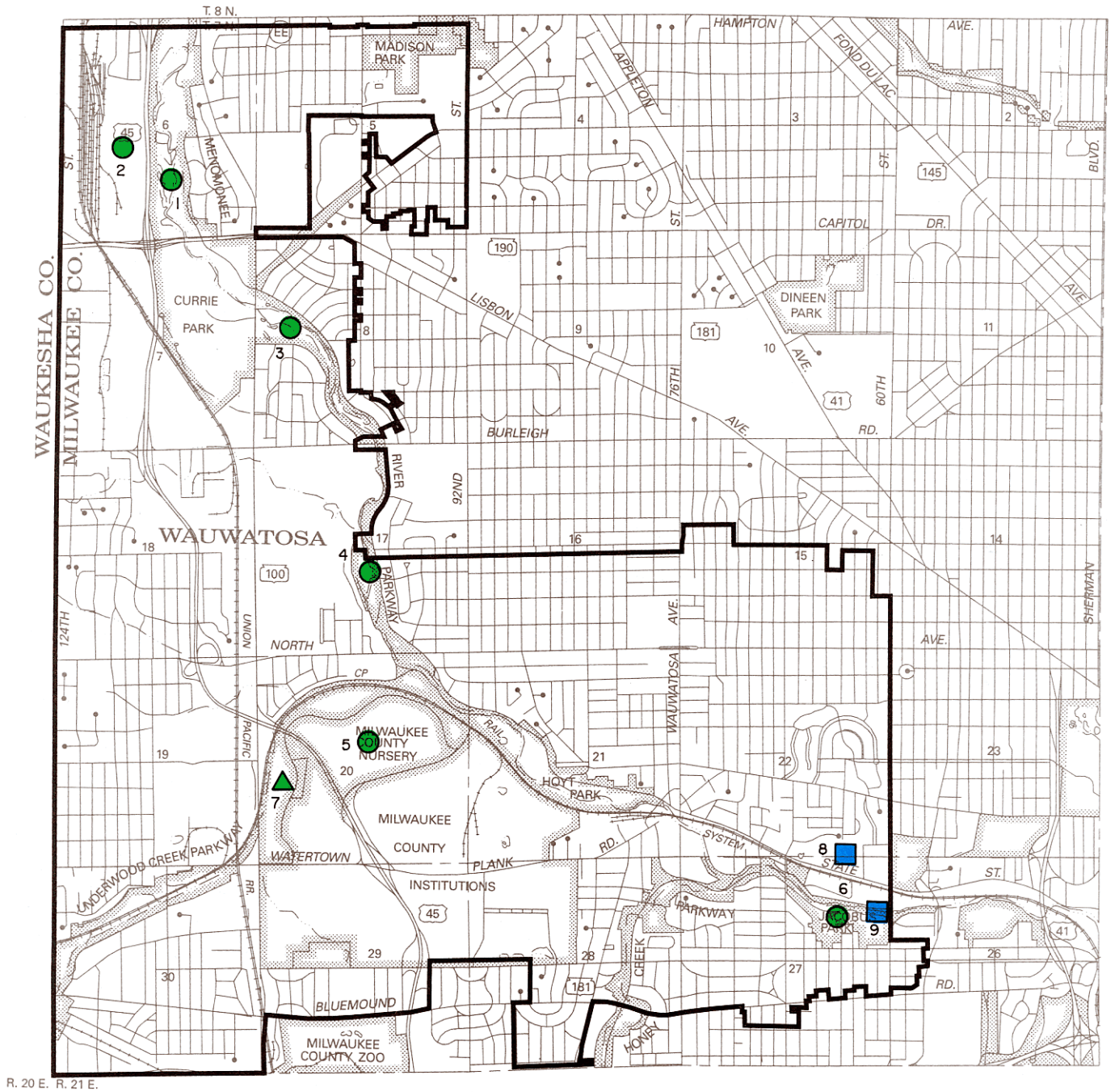
Geological Areas

Two sites of geological importance were identified in the City, and are shown on Map 8 and described on Table 9. These geological areas were selected on the basis of scientific importance, significance in industrial history, natural aesthetics, ecological qualities, educational value, and public access potential. The Schoonmaker Reef is classified as a bedrock geological site of Statewide significance. A small portion of this five-acre site, less than one acre, is owned by Milwaukee County. The remainder is privately owned. The Menomonee River Outcrops, along the River east of Jacobus Park, is classified as a bedrock geological site of countywide or regional significance. About four acres of this site lie in the City of Wauwatosa and about two acres lie in the City of Milwaukee. The entire site is within the Honey Creek Parkway and is owned by Milwaukee County.

²Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan, September 1997.

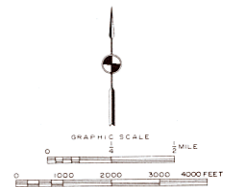
Map 8

NATURAL AREAS, CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES, AND
GEOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1994



LEGEND

- NATURAL AREAS
- ▲ CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE
- GEOLOGICAL AREA
- 5 REFERENCE NUMBER
(SEE TABLE 9)



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 9

**NATURAL AREAS, CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES, AND
GEOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1994**

| Number on Map 8 | Area Name | Classification Code ^a | Location | Ownership | Size (acres) | Description and Comments |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | Menomonee River Swamp—South | NA-3 (RSH) | T7N, R21E Section 6 City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County, City of Milwaukee, and Wisconsin Department of Transportation | 39 | A portion of the Menomonee River bordered by lowland hardwood forest and dry-mesic upland woods. Contains American gromwell (<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>), a State-designated special-concern (rare) species |
| 2 | Harley-Davidson Woods ^b | NA-3 (RSH) | T7N, R21E Section 6 City of Wauwatosa | Harley-Davidson, Inc. | 11 | A small southern mesic hardwoods dominated by sugar maple and basswood, with a rich ground flora |
| 3 | Currie Park Low Woods | NA-3 (RSH) | T7N, R21E Section 8 City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County | 27 | A portion of the Menomonee River bordered by disturbed lowland hardwoods and wet-mesic hardwoods. The ground flora is rich, including such rare species as the State-designated threatened forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>) |
| 4 | Blue Mound Country Club Woods | NA-3 (RSH) | T7N, R21E Section 17 City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County and private | 16 | A small patch of southern dry-mesic woods containing critical species habitat |
| 5 | Wil-O-Way Woods | NA-3 | T7N, R21E Section 20 City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County | 41 | Moderate-quality southern dry-mesic hardwoods containing a representative ground flora |
| 6 | Jacobus Park Woods | NA-3 (RSH) | T7N, R21E Section 27 City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County | 11 | A small remnant of the original southern dry-mesic forest on bluffs overlooking the Menomonee River. Contains several populations of the State-designated threatened forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>), as well as other regionally rare species |
| 7 | Underwood Parkway Woods | CSH (RSH) | T7N, R21E Section 20 City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County | 19 | Site contains Hop tree (<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>), a State-designated special-concern (rare) species |
| 8 | Schoonmaker Reef | GA-1 | T7N, R21E Section 22 City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County and Private | 5 | Racine Dolomite reef rock exposed in old quarry wall. Because this was the first fossil reef in North America to be interpreted as such, it is the most important geological site in South-eastern Wisconsin. Fossils found here are now in museums across the country. Under consideration for designation as a National Historic Landmark in the History of Science |
| 9 | Menomonee River Outcrops | GA-2 | T7N, R21E Sections 26 and 27 City of Milwaukee City of Wauwatosa | Milwaukee County ^c | 4 ^c | Exposure of Racine Dolomite in bed of Menomonee River and outcrops along south bank |

^aNA-3 identifies Natural Area sites of local significance

CSH identifies a critical species habitat site

RSH, or Rare Species Habitat, identifies those sites which support rare, threatened, or endangered animal or plant species officially designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

GA-1 identifies a Geological Area of Statewide or greater significance

GA-2 identifies a Geological Area of Countywide or Regional significance.

^bThe Harley-Davidson Woods Natural Area has been lost to urban development since completion of the Natural Areas inventory.

^cAn additional two acres lie in the City of Milwaukee.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and SEWRPC.

SUMMARY

This chapter has presented a general description of the City of Wauwatosa, including a description of population and age levels and land use, existing park and open space sites, and environmental corridors and natural areas. This information will be used in preparing the City park and open space plan presented in the following chapters of this report.

In 1990, the resident population of the City was 49,366 persons. The City's population had increased steadily from its incorporation in 1897 until 1970, when the level reached 58,676 persons. Particularly large population increases were experienced in the 1920s and in the 1950s. The City also grew substantially in area between 1950 and 1960, from about 4.1 square miles to about 13.2 square miles; the present-day area of the City. Beginning in 1970 the City's population has decreased each census period to its 1990 level of 49,366 persons.

The percentage of adult residents of the City has increased in the three decades between 1960 and 1990, with the number of adults aged 20 to 64 increasing from about 54 percent to about 57 percent of the total population. The number of residents in the 65 and older age group increased substantially, from about 13 percent to about 20 percent of the total population. The percentage of residents under the age of five has decreased from about 8 percent in 1960 to about 7 percent in 1990, while the school-aged population has decreased markedly, from about 25 percent in 1960 to about 17 percent in 1990.

An inventory of land uses in the City in 1990 indicated that virtually all of the City has been developed for urban uses, with the exception of lands at the former City landfill, portions of the Milwaukee County Institutions grounds, and County parkway lands. Residential use accounted for the largest percentage of lands developed for urban use, encompassing about 3,060 acres, or about 36 percent of City in 1990. Land uses associated with transportation also occupied a significant percentage of the City in 1990. About 5 percent of the City was occupied by such natural resources as woodlands, wetlands, and surface water.

An inventory of the existing park and open space sites and outdoor recreation facilities in the City in 1996 found that there were 40 such sites, which together encompassed 1,476 acres, or about 16 percent of the City area. Some 29 sites encompassing 1,260 acres, or about 85 percent of the area devoted to park and open space uses, were publicly owned. Of these publicly owned sites,

the City of Wauwatosa owned one park, the 19-acre community park known as Hart Park. The City also leases an approximately five-acre site, known as Webster Park, from Milwaukee County.

A total of 13 sites, encompassing about 1,143 acres, were part of the Milwaukee County park system, including a portion of the Menomonee River Parkway, the Underwood Creek Parkway, Honey Creek Parkway, and Currie Park. Portions of the Milwaukee County system of bike trails are also located within the City, including about 11 miles of trails within the Honey Creek, Menomonee River, and Underwood Creek Parkways. In addition, three County parks are located within 0.5 mile of the City and are serve City residents.

Eleven of the 40 outdoor recreation and open space sites, encompassing about 216 acres, are privately owned. These 11 sites include eight parochial schools, two subdivision parks, and the Bluemound Country Club.

The primary environmental corridors include the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat within the City. These corridor lands have significant environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from intrusion by incompatible uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of the City park and open space plan. Primary environmental corridors in 1990 encompassed about 715 acres, or about 10 percent of the City area. The primary environmental corridors are located along the Menomonee River and the Honey and Underwood Creeks.

In addition to the environmental corridors, other, small pockets of concentrations of natural resources exist within the City. These areas, known as isolated natural resource areas, provide wildlife habitat and lend natural diversity to an area. The four remaining isolated natural resource areas in the City are all located on the Milwaukee County Institutions grounds and encompass 57 acres, or less than one percent of the City area. They should be preserved in open, natural uses to the extent practicable.

A total of five natural areas of local significance, encompassing about 134 acres, are located within the City. All but one of the sites, the Blue Mound Country Club Woods, is in existing public ownership. All of the sites are lying in the primary environmental corridor. There is also one critical plant species habitat site, encompassing about 19 acres, located within the primary environmental corridor adjacent to Underwood Creek. The site is owned by Milwaukee County.

Two sites of geological importance have also been identified in the City. Schoonmaker Reef, a bedrock geological site of Statewide significance, encompasses about five acres. The Menomonee River Outcrops, classified as a

bedrock geological site of countywide or regional significance, encompasses about six acres, with about four acres inside the City of Wauwatosa and about two acres in the City of Milwaukee.

Chapter III

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS AND PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter sets forth the objectives, principles, and standards used in the preparation of this park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa. Objectives guide the preparation of plans. The standards listed under each objective provide the specific measures used to design the plan. The standards are applied to the anticipated 2010 population of the City to help determine the need for additional park sites and facilities. Needs identified through the application of the standards are identified in this chapter. Recommendations intended to provide the needed sites and facilities are presented in Chapter IV.

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS

The Regional Planning Commission, as part of the 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 neighborhood, community, and regional park and open space sites and facilities. The objectives are presented in the following section.

The attainment of all objectives is considered desirable to provide City of Wauwatosa residents with needed opportunities for high-quality recreational experiences. The responsibility for providing the necessary parks, open space lands, and associated recreational facilities is shared among various levels of government. The adopted Milwaukee County park and open space plan¹ and this City plan divide the responsibility for providing parks and recreational facilities into two levels. Large resource-

oriented parks, resource-oriented recreational facilities,² parkways, and recreational trails are delegated to the State and county levels of government. The responsibility for providing smaller community and neighborhood parks and facilities for intensive outdoor recreational facilities is shared by Milwaukee County and the City. The responsibility for protecting primary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas is also shared by the County and the City.

Plan Objectives

The following seven park and open space acquisition, development, and preservation objectives, which were originally formulated under the regional park and open space planning program, were used in the development of the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa.

1. To provide an integrated system of public outdoor recreation sites and open space corridors which will afford residents of the City adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.
2. To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford residents of the City adequate opportunities to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
3. To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford residents of the City adequate opportunities to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
4. To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford residents of the City adequate opportunities to participate in trail-related outdoor recreation activities.

¹See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 132, A Park and Open Space Plan for Milwaukee County, November 1991.

²Resource-oriented recreational facilities include camping, golfing, picnicking, skiing, and beach swimming. Such facilities are dependent on the natural resources, such as woodlands and water bodies, of the site in which they are located. Facility requirements for these activities are set forth under Objective No. 3 in Appendix A.

5. To provide access to rivers and major lakes to afford residents of the City adequate opportunities to participate in water-based outdoor recreation activities, consistent with safe and enjoyable inland lake and river use and the maintenance of good water quality.
6. To maintain the social and economic well-being and environmental quality of the City by preserving lands with important natural resource values.
7. To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs at the lowest possible cost.

Plan Standards

A set of standards accompanies each objective. Each objective and its accompanying standards is set forth in Appendix A. The standards provide the specific measures used to design the plan and to evaluate how well the plan meets the objectives.

Two types of standards, per-capita and accessibility standards, are used to help estimate the number, size, and distribution of outdoor recreation sites needed to serve the anticipated future population of the City. The per-capita standards help estimate the total number of acres needed to satisfy requirements for park and recreational land based on the anticipated future resident population of the City. The accessibility, or service-radius, standards are intended to insure that public parks are spatially distributed in a manner that is convenient and efficient for the population they are intended to serve. In some situations, while per-capita standards may be met, a need may still exist for additional sites or facilities because of the relative inaccessibility of, or distance from an existing site or facility for some City residents.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS

Forecast Population

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

As noted in Chapter II of this report, the 1990 City population, based on the most recent decennial census, was 49,366 persons. The 1996 City population, based on the estimate prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, was 49,299 persons, a decrease of 67 residents. The City population is expected to continue to decrease slightly until at least 2010. The number of City residents anticipated in the year 2010 under the forecast developed

by the Regional Planning Commission for the 2010 regional land use plan is 48,900 persons. The needs analysis presented in this chapter is based on a 2010 City population of 48,900 persons.

Resource-Oriented Sites and Facilities

As previously noted, the responsibility for the acquisition and development of such resource-oriented recreational sites and facilities as major parks, parkways, and trails is delegated to the State and county levels of government. The Milwaukee County park and open space plan sets forth recommendations for these sites and facilities. The need for such sites and facilities in the City will therefore not be addressed in this City park and open space plan. A description of the recommendations of the County plan as they relate to the City of Wauwatosa follows.

Recommended Resource-Oriented Outdoor Sites and Facilities

The outdoor recreation sites recommended under the Milwaukee County park and open space plan are shown on Map 1 in Chapter I. Under the plan, the one existing major park within the City, Currie Park, is recommended to be maintained by the County. No new major recreational facilities are proposed to be developed.

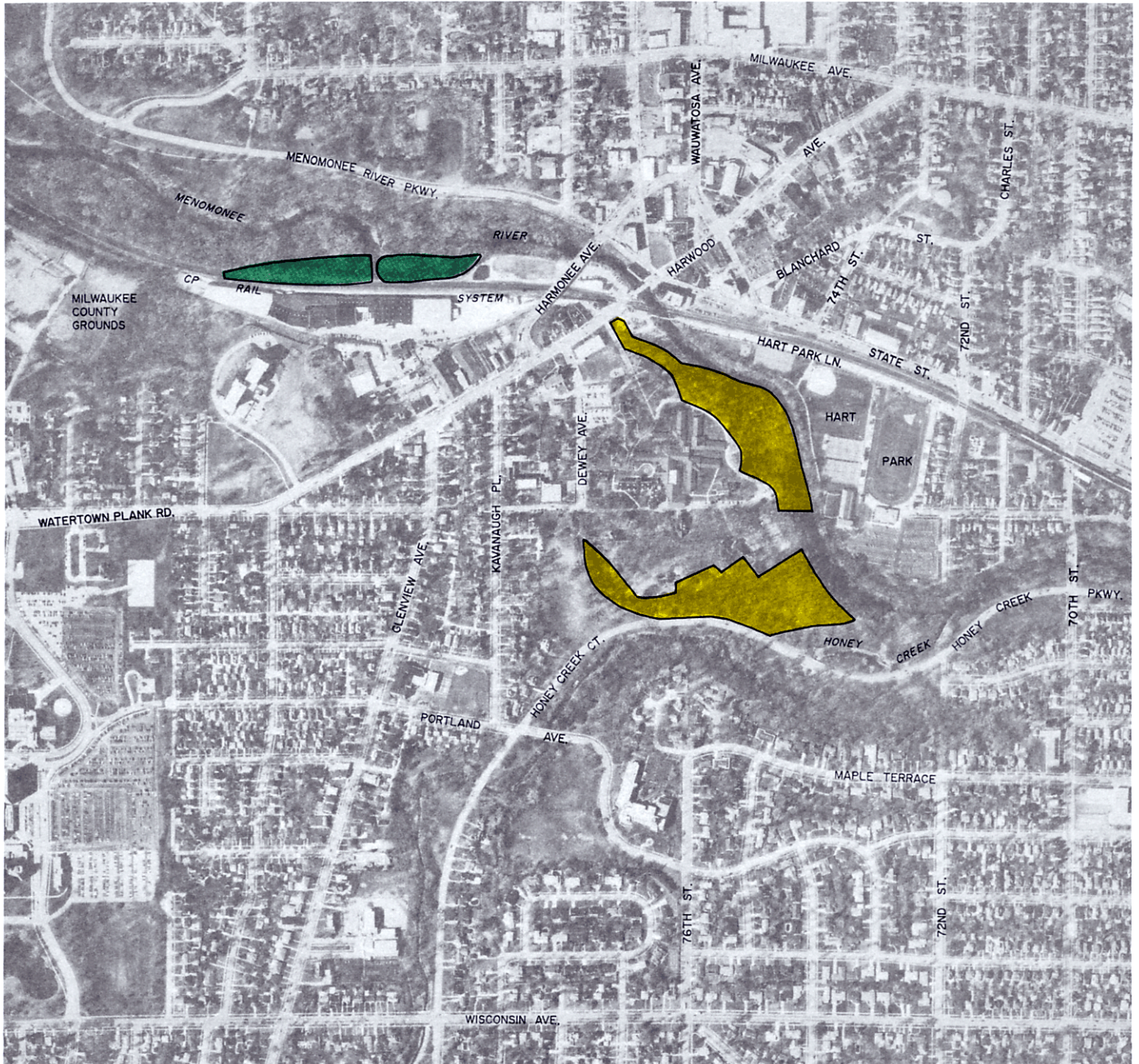
Parkways and Trails

Primary environmental corridors in urban or urbanizing areas in southeastern Wisconsin that are held in public ownership are often termed "parkways." Parkway are generally located along a stream or other linear natural feature. Parkway often serve as ideal locations for trails. The County park plan calls for the County to maintain existing parkways along the four perennial streams within the City: the Menomonee River, the Underwood Creek, the Honey Creek, and the Grantosa Creek. The plan also identifies four sites in the City along the Menomonee River as having a high priority for public acquisition for recreational and open space uses. These four sites are identified on Map 9. Since adoption of the County plan, two of the sites have been acquired by the County as part of the parkway. These sites are indicated on Map 9.

The County plan also recommends that existing trails within the parkways be maintained and that efforts continue to relocate on-street portions of such trails to off-street locations where feasible. Existing trails in the City are shown on Map 6 in Chapter II, and include portions of the Menomonee River, the Underwood Creek, and the Honey Creek trails. The County is currently relocating that portion of the Menomonee River trail from 91st Street to 72nd Street. The proposed new trail, to be known as the Oak Leaf Trail, will extend through the Menomonee River Parkway and Hart Park and will include two new

Map 9

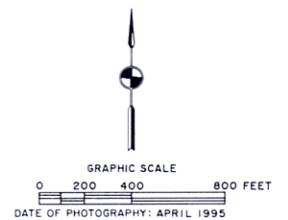
LOCATION OF PARCELS WITHIN THE MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY
IDENTIFIED AS HAVING A HIGH PRIORITY FOR ACQUISITION



LEGEND

PARCELS IDENTIFIED AS HAVING A HIGH PRIORITY
FOR ACQUISITION IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

- PARCELS PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION
BY MILWAUKEE COUNTY
- PARCELS CURRENTLY OWNED
BY MILWAUKEE COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

bicycle and pedestrian bridges across the Menomonee River, one just west of the Harmonie Avenue bridge and one near the south side of Hart Park. A new bridge will also be constructed across the Honey Creek near the intersection of Honey Creek Parkway and N. 72nd Street. The trail will eventually be extended to Doyne Park and connect with the proposed Henry Aaron State Park Trail.

Nonresource-Oriented Sites and Facilities

The standards set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A are concerned with the provision of adequate sites and facilities for nonresource-oriented recreational activities. Nonresource-oriented activities are those that do not depend upon the presence of such natural resources as woodlands, slopes, lakes, or wide expanses of land. Nonresource-oriented facilities include ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, and basketball courts and goals, which are typically provided at community and neighborhood parks and public schools.

The standards specify per capita and accessibility requirements for nonresource-oriented recreational sites and facilities in urban areas. The need for urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities may be determined by applying the standards set forth in Appendix A to the anticipated 2010 resident population level of the City of 48,900 persons. The results of that analysis are presented in this chapter. A recommended plan to address the identified needs is presented in the following chapter of this report.

Community parks range in size from 25 to 99 acres, have a service radius of two miles, and generally provide such community-oriented facilities as baseball diamonds, softball diamonds, and swimming pools. Neighborhood parks range in size from 5 to 24 acres and have a service radius of 0.5 miles in high-density residential areas, 0.75 miles in a medium-density residential areas, and 1.0 miles in low-density residential areas. The City of Wauwatosa generally consists of medium density residential areas, with the exception of high densities in the eastern portion of the City. Neighborhood parks provide facilities for such children's outdoor recreation activities as playground and playfield activities, ice-skating, and basketball and other court games.

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

School outdoor recreation sites, while not generally perceived as parks, provide areas for the pursuit of non-resource-oriented activities in urban areas. Public school outdoor recreation sites are, therefore, taken into account in the application of the per capita acreage standards for urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities and in the application of the service area standards for recreational facilities. Because school sites generally do not provide areas for picnicking and other passive uses, school sites are not considered when applying the service area standards for outdoor recreational sites.

It should be noted that recommendations for the provision of community and neighborhood parks were prepared as part of the Milwaukee County park and open space plan. The service areas were initially identified for park planning purposes by the Milwaukee County Park Commission in 1966 in a report entitled *Guide for Growth*. The limits of these community and neighborhood park service areas were revised by Milwaukee County in later editions of the *Guide for Growth* and were further revised as part of the Milwaukee County park and open space plan. Additional modifications to the neighborhood park service areas have been made by this City park and open space plan. The community and neighborhood park service areas are shown on Map 10 and Map 11, respectively.

As shown on Map 11, the Milwaukee County park and open space plan identified a need for neighborhood parks in the following three areas of the City: the area bounded by Burleigh Street, STH 100, North Avenue, and the west City limits; the area bounded by North Avenue, Swan Boulevard, the CP Rail System tracks, and the west City limits; and the area bounded by North Avenue, STH 181, the CP Rail System tracks, and the east City limits.³ It was acknowledged at the time the County plan was prepared there were no lands available for park acquisition and development within these three areas; however, such areas were identified in the event suitable lands became available through redevelopment or other circumstances.

No additional need for community parks was identified in the County plan. Because the community and neighborhood park service areas delineated by the County were based on the County as a whole rather than individual municipalities, the park service areas extend across municipal boundaries, with portions of the City of

³The Milwaukee County park and open space plan also identified a need for a neighborhood park in the northwestern portion of the City. That need has been addressed with the development by the City of Webster Park on parkway land leased from Milwaukee County.

COMMUNITY PARK SERVICE AREAS AND PARK NEEDS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA IDENTIFIED IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SERVICE AREAS AND PARK NEEDS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA IDENTIFIED IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



Wauwatosa being served by County parks lying outside the City.

Site Needs Based on Per Capita Standards

The results of applying the adopted per capita acreage standards to the planned year 2010 population levels for the City of Wauwatosa are presented on Table 10. Application of the per capita standards indicates a need for about 40 additional acres of public outdoor recreation lands in the City by the year 2010. This total includes outdoor recreational land to be provided at both school and park sites. It may be necessary to provide all the needed additional land in public park sites if new school sites are not developed or present sites expanded.

Site Needs Based on Service Area Standards

In addition to meeting the per capita acreage standards, the spatial distribution of community and neighborhood parks should provide ready access by City residents. It is important to note that areas developed in nonresidential uses need not be served with community and neighborhood parks. Those areas developed with commercial, industrial, and institutional uses are therefore not considered in determining the need for additional park sites.

Application of the two-mile service area radius to existing community parks in and within two miles of the City, Cannon, Dineen, Doyne, Jacobus, Hart, Hoyt, Madison, Rainbow, and Washington Parks and that portion of the Underwood Creek parkway developed with recreational facilities, indicates that the entire City is within the recommended service area of a community park.

As shown on Map 12, application of the service area radius⁴ of 0.5 to 0.75 mile to existing neighborhood parks in and surrounding the City, Center Street, Chippewa, Cooper, Kops, Webster, and Wisconsin Avenue Parks, in addition to the community parks noted above, indicates that the following areas are outside the recommended service area of a neighborhood park: the area bounded by STH 100, STH 190, N. 100th Street, and Burleigh Street; the area bounded by Burleigh Street, the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way, Underwood Creek, and the western City limits; and the area along STH 181 from Garfield Avenue to the north City limits and the area generally along Kenwood Avenue. These findings correspond to

⁴The 0.5-mile service area radius applies to Center Street, Doyne, and Jacobus parks because those parks are in high-density residential neighborhoods. The 0.75-mile service-area radius, which applies in medium-density residential neighborhoods, applies to all remaining parks in and around the City.

the findings and recommendations of the Milwaukee County park and open space plan, which identified a need for neighborhood parks in these same general areas.

Facility Needs Based on Per Capita Standards

The facility standards set forth in Appendix A are concerned with providing an adequate number and distribution of outdoor recreation facilities to afford City residents adequate opportunities to participate in intensive outdoor recreational activities such as baseball, softball, and tennis. The results of applying the adopted per capita facility standards to the planned year 2010 population levels for the City are presented in Table 11. The existing number of each type of facility includes those located in public and private sites within the City. Facilities at public sites included those at community parks, neighborhood parks, public schools, and the Fisher Building. Facilities at private sites include those at private schools and in subdivision open spaces.

As shown by Table 11, a need for four additional basketball goals, four additional playfields, four additional playgrounds, and two additional softball diamonds was identified through the application of the standards. In cases where the number of private facilities falls below the recommended standard, a need for additional public facilities to fill the need was identified, because the public sector has no control over the provision of additional privately owned recreational facilities.

The analysis summarized by Table 11 was based on recreational facilities located in the City of Wauwatosa. As shown on Table 7 in Chapter II, public parks within a 0.5-mile service radius of the City provide five basketball goals, three playfields, three playgrounds, and three softball diamonds. Consideration of those facilities in the analysis of the need for recreational facilities in the City results in a remaining need for one playfield and one playground within the City.

The need for additional soccer fields was addressed in a report prepared by the Milwaukee County Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture.⁵ That report recommended that one additional full-size soccer field be provided in the City of Wauwatosa. It was recommended that the new field be developed at Madison Park. The County has since determined that it would be impractical to locate the new field at Madison Park because of conflicts with other existing uses of the park. A need, therefore, for at least one additional soccer field within the City remains.

⁵Documented in the report Soccer: A Guide to Soccer Programming in Milwaukee County, 1987.

Table 10

**PER CAPITA ACREAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY AND
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 2010**

| Public Parks and Schools | Minimum Acreage Requirement (acres per 1,000 persons) ^a | Number of Acres (existing) | Per Capita Acreage Requirements | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Acres Required ^b | Acres Needed |
| Parks | 3.9 | 177 ^c | 191 | 14 |
| Schools | 2.5 | 96 | 122 | 26 |
| Total | 6.4 | 273 | 313 | 40 |

^aStandard per capita acreage requirements are set forth under objective No. 1 in Appendix A.

^bThe acreage requirement for public outdoor recreation sites was determined by multiplying the standard acreage requirements for public schools and community and neighborhood parks by the anticipated 2010 population of 48,900 residents in the City of Wauwatosa.

^cIncludes the acreage in Chippewa, Webster, and Wisconsin Avenue neighborhood parks and in Hart, Hoyt, Jacobus, and Madison community parks.

Source: SEWRPC.

Facility Needs Based on Service Area Standards

In addition to meeting the per capita acreage standards, the spatial distribution of outdoor recreational facilities should provide ready access by City residents. Application of the service radius standards set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A identified a need for additional basketball goals, playfields, playgrounds, tennis courts, and ice skating rinks in the City. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 12.

Application of the accessibility standards indicates that several areas of the City are not adequately served by publicly-owned playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals. Two areas of the City are not served by any of these facilities: the area bounded by Walnut Road, N. 116th Street, Watertown Plank Road, and the western City limits (the southwest quarter-section of U. S. Public Land Survey Section 19) and the area bounded by Capitol Drive, the eastern City limits, Burleigh Street, and STH 100 (the northwest and southwest quarter-sections of U. S. Public Land Survey Section 8). As noted in Table 12, there are two quarter-sections not served by a public playground that are within the 0.5-mile service radius of a privately owned playground located on the grounds of Our Redeemer Lutheran School. None of the other areas outside the service radius of a public facility are served by a private facility.

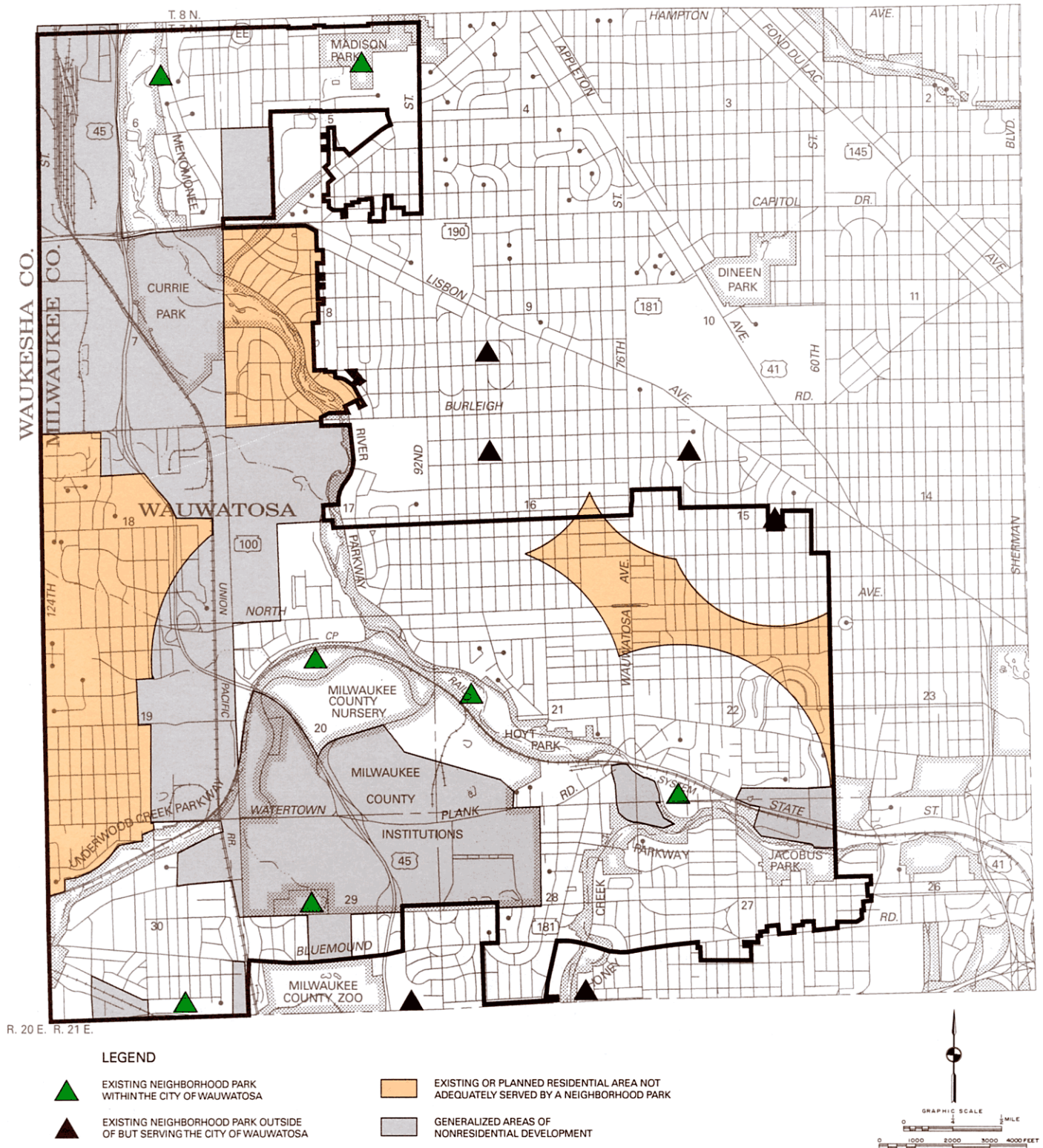
Other Site and Facility Need Considerations

The preceding sections described per capita and accessibility needs for urban parks and selected outdoor recreation facilities in the City of Wauwatosa. These needs were based on the application of standards presented under objectives No. 1 and 2 in Appendix A of this report. In addition, other park site and facility needs have been identified by the City of Wauwatosa Park and Forestry Commission and City staff. Specifically, such additional needs include more soccer facilities and more softball facilities. Since the late 1980s, there has been a steady increase in the number of both youth and adults participating in organized soccer in the City, as documented in Appendix B. Soccer facilities are currently provided at all available playfields. Even though application of the standards resulted in a need of four additional playfields, it is perceived that the City will still need six additional playfields in order to handle adequately the demand of soccer practices and games.

Likewise, participation in youth baseball and adult softball has continued to increase in the City. The number of fields for league play has decreased with the loss of a field on the County grounds, which places more pressure on already overcrowded facilities. Because the adult leagues take precedence, youth teams have a difficult time find-

Map 12

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



Source: Milwaukee County and SEWRPC.

Table 11

**PER CAPITA REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED OUTDOOR
RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 2010**

| Minimum per Capita Facility Requirements ^a | | | | Facility Requirement ^b | Existing Number of Facilities | Facility Need ^c |
|---|------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Activity | Facility | Owner | Facility per 1,000 Residents | | | |
| Baseball | Diamond | Public | 0.09 | 4 | 6 | -- |
| | | Nonpublic | 0.01 | 1 | -- | |
| | | Total | 0.10 | 5 | 6 | |
| Basketball | Goal | Public | 0.91 | 44 | 40 | 4 Public |
| | | Nonpublic | 0.22 | 11 | 16 | |
| | | Total | 1.13 | 55 | 56 | |
| Ice-Skating | Rink | Public | 0.15 | 7 | 9 | -- |
| | | Nonpublic | -- | -- | 1 | |
| | | Total | 0.15 | 7 | 10 | |
| Playfield Activities | Playfield | Public | 0.39 | 19 | 18 | 4 Public |
| | | Nonpublic | 0.11 | 5 | 2 | |
| | | Total | 0.50 | 24 | 20 | |
| Playground Activities | Playground | Public | 0.35 | 17 | 13 | 4 Public |
| | | Nonpublic | 0.07 | 3 | 8 | |
| | | Total | 0.42 | 20 | 21 | |
| Softball | Diamond | Public | 0.53 | 26 | 26 | 2 Public |
| | | Nonpublic | 0.07 | 3 | 1 | |
| | | Total | 0.60 | 29 | 27 | |
| Swimming | Pool | Public | 0.015 | 1 | 2 | -- |
| | | Nonpublic | -- | -- | -- | |
| | | Total | 0.015 | 1 | 2 | |
| Tennis | Court | Public | 0.50 | 24 | 44 | -- |
| | | Nonpublic | 0.10 | 5 | -- | |
| | | Total | 0.60 | 29 | 44 | |

NOTE: Guidelines for the provision of soccer fields are set forth in a report entitled *Soccer: A Guide to Soccer Programming in Milwaukee County*, 1987, published by the Milwaukee County Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture.

^aPer capita facility requirements are set forth under Objectives No. 2 in Appendix A.

^bThe facility requirement was determined by multiplying the facility requirement per 1,000 residents by the anticipated 2010 City population of 48,900 persons.

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

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 12

**AREAS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA NOT ADEQUATELY
SERVED BY SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES^a**

| Area ^b | Facility | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Basketball Goal | Playfield | Playground | Tennis Court | Ice-Skating Rink |
| Section 6-1 | X | | | | X |
| Section 6-4 | X | | | | X |
| Section 8-2 | X | X | X | X | X |
| Section 8-3 | X | X | X | | X |
| Section 17-3 | | | X | | X |
| Section 19-3 | X | X | X | | |
| Section 20-2 | | X | X | | |
| Section 30-3 | | | X | | |

NOTE: Areas marked with an "X" are not adequately served.

^a As identified through application of the standards set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A.

^b The location numbers represent the U. S. Public Land Survey section in which the area is located. All sites are located in Township 7 North, Range 21 East. The numbers correspond to the northeast quarter section (1), northwest quarter section (2), southwest quarter section (3), and southeast quarter section (4).

Source: SEWRPC.

ing fields to practice on. Application of the standards indicated a need for two additional softball diamonds. It is perceived that adding lights to two or more fields in the City would lessen the demand on the fields. By allowing the adult leagues to play at night, more games or practices could be accommodated in the early evening. In addition, it is perceived that four more additional ball fields will be needed to handle adequately the increasing demand for youth baseball fields.

To satisfy the foregoing needs, additional parklands will be required. One option for providing such land is to expand Hart Park, possibly to the east by acquiring lands within the floodplain, as recommended in the *East State Street Land Use and Development Plan* prepared for the City by Johnson, Johnson & Roy in 1997. That plan also calls for the acquisition of lands for park and open space purposes further east along the Menomonee River south of River Parkway. To accommodate the lack of available sites for neighborhood parks in the City, consideration should be given to providing a neighborhood park in the area of the old landfill at N. 116th Street and Walnut Road, when lands there are developed. It may be possible to address the need for neighborhood parks through enhancement of facilities and areas for passive use at the public schools. This may be feasible particularly in the western portion of the City, where available land for new park space is virtu-

ally nonexistent, and the residences have large yards, placing a minimal emphasis on the need for picnicking or such areas.

Finally, it should also be noted that Milwaukee County is currently considering residential development of that portion of the County Institution Grounds lying on both sides of Swan Boulevard and south of the CP Rail System right-of-way. The area is now occupied by the Milwaukee County Nursery, public garden plots, and office uses. Should this area be redeveloped for residential use, consideration should be given to providing neighborhood park facilities in the Underwood Parkway or to devoting a portion of the site to a neighborhood park.

Open Space Preservation Needs

The need to preserve and protect the natural resource base of the City is set forth under Objective No. 6 in Appendix A. As noted in Chapter II, most of the remaining natural resources within the City are in the primary environmental corridors. By preserving these primary corridors in essentially natural, open uses, flood damage can be reduced, soil erosion abated, water supplies protected, air cleansed, wildlife populations enhanced, and continued opportunities provided for educational and recreational pursuits. Conversely, the intrusion of urban land uses into these corridors can, because of the soil

limitations, high groundwater table, and flood hazards, result in the creation of serious and costly construction and maintenance problems, such as failing foundations for pavements and buildings, wet basements, excessive clear water infiltration and inflow into sanitary sewers, and poor drainage.

The need to protect the primary environmental corridors cannot be related to per capita or accessibility requirements, since the achievement of the open space preservation objective is essentially independent of any population level or distribution and relates rather to the location and character of natural resources.

SUMMARY

This chapter has presented information concerning the need for park and open space sites and facilities in the City of Wauwatosa. The need for resource-oriented sites and facilities was identified and addressed by the Milwaukee County park and open space plan. The need for nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities (primarily community and neighborhood parks) was determined by applying park and open space objectives and supporting standards to the anticipated 2010 City population of 48,900 persons.

Analysis of the need for community and neighborhood parks and associated recreation facilities consisted of an analysis of both per capita and accessibility needs for such parks and facilities. Application of the adopted per capita standards for park sites indicates a need for about 40 acres of additional park land within the City. Application of the service radius standards indicates a

need for additional park sites in the eastern and southwestern portion of the City. The Milwaukee County park and open space plan also indicated a need for additional park sites in these areas.

Application of the per capita standards for nonresource-oriented recreation facilities indicates that there is a need for additional playfields and playgrounds within the City. Application of the accessibility standards for such facilities indicates that several areas of the City are not adequately served by playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals, and that two areas of the City are not served by any of these facilities.

In addition, the City of Wauwatosa Park and Forestry Commission and the City staff have identified other park site and facility needs. Such additional site needs include an expansion of Hart Park, additional park and open space lands along River Parkway on the north shore of the Menomonee River, and development of a neighborhood park in the area of the old landfill when lands there are developed. Additional facility needs identified include a need for more playfields for soccer use and more softball diamonds for league play.

It is important to recognize that there is an equally important objective related to the preservation and protection of remaining natural resources in the City. The need to protect the natural resources of the City cannot be related to per capita or accessibility requirements, since the achievement of the open space preservation objective relates to the location and character of natural resources rather than to a population level. The maintenance of the primary environmental corridors in natural, open uses would generally serve to meet open space preservation needs.

Chapter IV

RECOMMENDED PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the park and open space planning program for the City of Wauwatosa is the preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition of lands and development of facilities needed to meet the outdoor recreation demands of the resident population of the City and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. Careful consideration was given in the planning effort to the maintenance, redevelopment, and expansion of existing sites and facilities, as well as to the acquisition and development of new sites and facilities. Important preliminary steps in the development of such a plan included the collection of the necessary planning data, presented in Chapter II of this report; the preparation of park and open space acquisition and development objectives and the identification of park and open space needs, presented in Chapter III.

The implementation of recommendations directed at meeting the park and open space objectives is generally the responsibility of several levels of government: resource-oriented outdoor recreation objectives requiring the provision of large parks, areawide trail facilities, and facilities for such activities as golfing, camping, and boating, are typically the responsibility of the State and county levels of government; nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation objectives requiring the provision of smaller local parks for such activities as softball, tennis, soccer, and children's playground activities are typically the responsibility of the local level of government.¹

Natural resource base preservation objectives to protect important natural resource features, such as the environ-

mental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, are the responsibility of all levels of government.

The first part of this chapter summarizes the regional park and open space plan, as updated and amended in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 132, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Milwaukee County*, November 1991. Included in that plan are recommendations for the provision of resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities, for the protection of the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas within and adjacent to the City of Wauwatosa, and the provision of community and neighborhood parks in the City by Milwaukee County. The second section of this chapter sets forth supplementary recommendations for the provision of local park and open space sites and facilities in the City of Wauwatosa by the City. The third and final section of this chapter describes the actions required by State, county, and local units of government to implement the plan, including an estimate of the acquisition and development costs of needed park and open space sites and facilities within the City.

AREAWIDE PARK AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS

The regional park and open space plan, as amended by the park and open space plan for Milwaukee County, contains recommendations which, if implemented, would provide residents of Milwaukee County, including residents of the City of Wauwatosa, opportunities to participate in a wide range of both resource-oriented and nonresource-oriented outdoor recreational activities. These recommendations, incorporated in the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa, are concerned with the provision of major parks, which provide opportunities for intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreational activities such as golfing, picnicking, and swimming and the provision of recreation corridors, which provide opportunities for various trail-oriented recreational activities, including hiking, biking, and cross-country skiing. In addition, the plan contains recommendations for the protection and preservation of open space lands, including such natural resource features as woodlands, wetlands and floodlands lying in the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas of the City and environs. The County plan also includes recommendations concerning the provision of community and neighborhood parks and facilities within the County.

¹Unlike other counties in the Southeastern Wisconsin region, Milwaukee County has assumed responsibility for the provision of local parks within the County. On January 1, 1937, in a movement to consolidate the ownership and management of parks in Milwaukee County, the City of Milwaukee transferred its entire park system to Milwaukee County. The consolidation movement also saw several other parks transferred to County ownership by other municipalities, including Hoyt Park, transferred by the City of Wauwatosa to the County.

It should be noted in this respect that in recent years, the Milwaukee County Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture has been unsuccessful in obtaining funds to acquire new community and neighborhood parks. The Department has, however, made undeveloped County parklands available, through long-term lease agreements with local park agencies, for the development of community and neighborhood outdoor recreation facilities.

Major Parks and Trail Facilities

The Park and Open Space Plan for Milwaukee County recommends that the State and County levels of government assume responsibility for the provision of major parks.² The County plan recommends that a total of 30 major public outdoor recreation sites be provided in the County. Under that plan, one major park would continue to be maintained by the County in the City of Wauwatosa, Currie Park, an existing 209-acre County-owned site located in the northern portion of the City, providing an 18-hole golf course.

The County plan also recommends that Milwaukee County provide about 131 miles of recreational trails as part of an interconnected 500-mile system of recreation corridors³ in Southeastern Wisconsin. As shown on Map 13, three such recreation corridors providing trail facilities would be located in the City. The Menomonee River Parkway recreation corridor runs from the northern area of the City to the central area of the City, connecting with the Underwood Creek Parkway recreation corridor and the Honey Creek Parkway recreation corridor. The County is currently relocating a portion of the Menomonee River Trail from N. 91st Street to N. 72nd Street. The proposed new trail, to be known as the Oak Leaf Trail, will extend through the Menomonee River Parkway and Hart Park and eventually extend to Doyme Park to connect with the proposed Henry Aaron State Park Trail. The Underwood Creek Corridor, in the southwestern area of the City, con-

nects the Menomonee River Corridor with the Root River Corridor to the south. The Honey Creek Corridor, in the southeastern area of the City, connects the Menomonee River Corridor to the 76 East-West bicycle route. This bike route then connects to the Lake Michigan corridor via S. 84th Street and the Kinnickinnic River Parkway.

Many of the County parkways and recreation corridors, including those within the City of Wauwatosa, are generally located within floodlands associated with the streams of the County. Floodlands are not well suited to urban development because of the presence of flood hazards, high water tables, and soils generally not suited to urban uses. It is recommended that floodlands be preserved and protected in essentially natural, open uses including park, parkway, or other open space use. It should be noted that certain outdoor recreation facilities may be suitable for development in floodland areas not covered by wetlands or areas of unsuitable soil. Such lands may accommodate playfields, playgrounds, portions of golf course fairways, and trails. Development of any facilities within floodlands should be carefully evaluated on a site-specific basis, with consideration given to natural resource concerns as well as the affects of periodic flooding on the use of the facilities concerned.

Other County Parks

As shown on Map 13, in addition to Currie Park and the major parkways in the City of Wauwatosa, the County provides three community parks, Hoyt, Jacobus, and Madison Parks; two neighborhood parks, Chippewa and Wisconsin Avenue Parks; and two other open space areas, Grantosa Parkway and the Wil-O-Way Underwood site. There is also a County nursery inside the City, which is proposed eventually to be relocated to lands outside of the City. The Milwaukee County park and open space plan recommends that the County continue to provide for the park and open space needs of residents of the County, including residents of the City of Wauwatosa. The County plan identifies four neighborhood areas within the City of Wauwatosa in need of park and outdoor recreation facilities. These are recommended to be provided by Milwaukee County. As already noted, however, funding has not been available for the County to acquire or develop such parks. Until this funding situation changes, the County should continue to make undeveloped County parkland available for the development of outdoor recreation facilities through long-term lease agreements with local park agencies including the City of Wauwatosa.

Open Space Preservation

The location and extent of the important open space lands in the City of Wauwatosa, including the important surface water, wetlands, floodlands, and woodlands within the

²Major parks (or Type I and Type II parks) are defined as large, publicly owned, general-use outdoor recreation sites which provide opportunities for such resource-oriented activities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and swimming and have a large area containing significant natural resource amenities.

³A recreation corridor is defined as a trail at least 15 miles in length located within areas of scenic, scientific, historic, or other cultural interest which provides opportunities for such linear outdoor recreation activities as biking, hiking, and cross-country skiing.

environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, are described in Chapter II of this report. The preservation of these lands in essentially natural, open uses would serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in, and protect the natural beauty of, the City of Wauwatosa, as well as provide valuable recreational opportunities for residents of the City. Such preservation will also help to avoid the creation of serious and costly environmental and developmental problems within the City.

Primary Environmental Corridors

As described in Chapter II of this report, primary environmental corridors encompass about 715 acres, or about 10 percent of the area of the City of Wauwatosa. The County park and open space plan recommends that all primary environmental corridors be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. More specifically, the plan recommends that all primary environmental corridors be held in a combination of public and private ownership for natural resource preservation, flood control, and limited outdoor recreation purposes. As shown on Map 13, it is recommended that the 665 acres of primary environmental corridor already in public ownership remain in public ownership. In addition, it is recommended that an additional 30 acres of primary environmental corridor be acquired by Milwaukee County and maintained in essentially natural uses. The remaining 20 acres are recommended to remain in private ownership and be protected through public land use regulation.

Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

There are no secondary environmental corridors in the City; however, there are 57 acres of isolated natural resource areas owned by Milwaukee County in the City. As shown on Map 13, it is recommended that areas be preserved in essentially natural, open uses and remain in County ownership.

Recommendations developed through the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan, documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, *A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, September 1997, have been incorporated into this park and open space plan. That plan presents a number of recommendations related to the preservation of identified natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and important geological sites within the City of Wauwatosa.

As noted in Chapter II, since the completion of the regional natural areas inventory, one of the natural areas in the City of Wauwatosa, the Harley-Davidson Woods, has

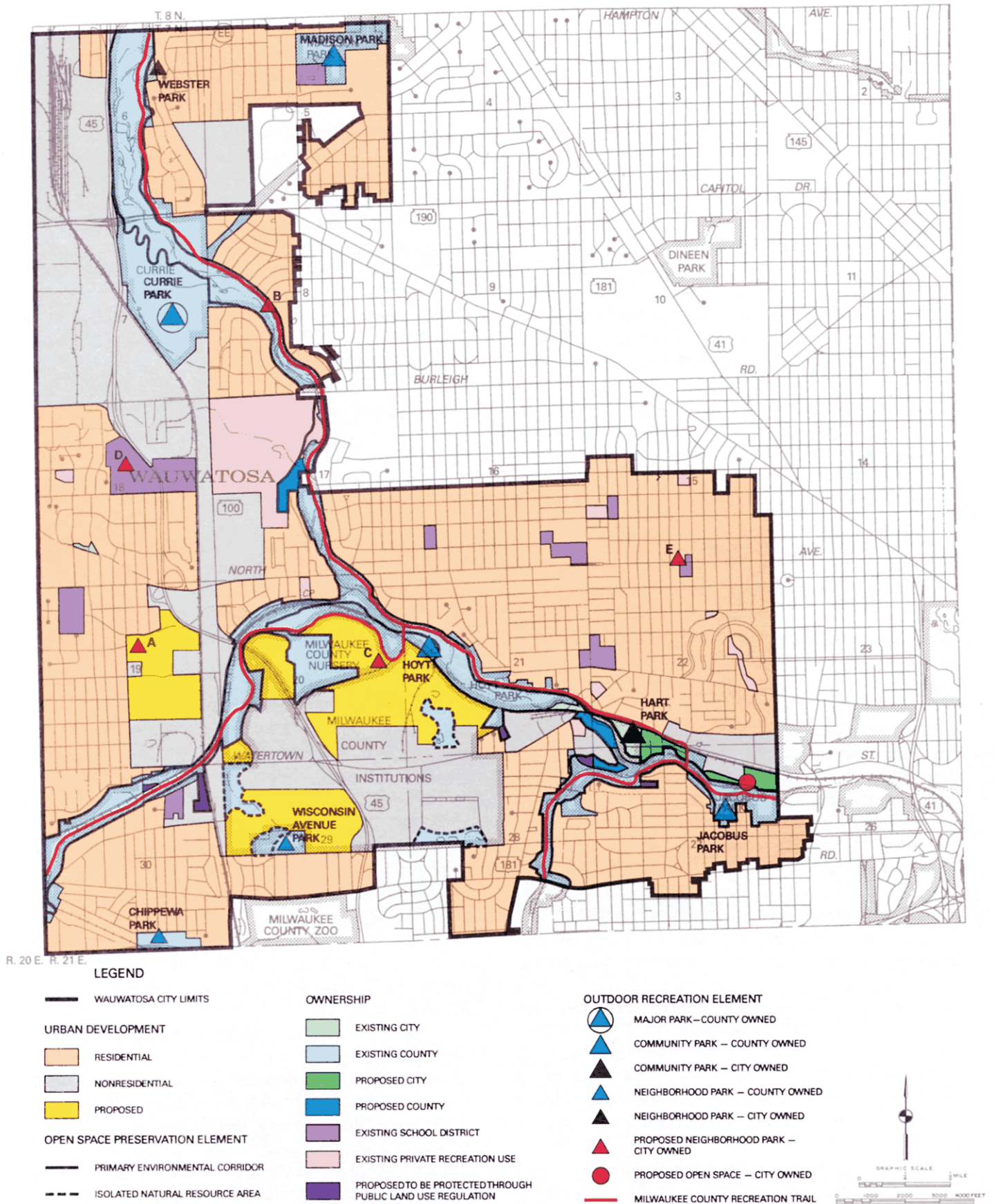
been lost to urban development. There remain five natural area sites, one critical species habitat site and two geological area sites in the City. The plan recommends that Menomonee River Swamp-South, Currie Park Low Woods, Wil-O-Way Woods, Jacobus Park Woods, Underwood Parkway Woods, and Menomonee River Outcrops remain in Milwaukee County ownership and be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. It is further recommended that the portion of the Bluemound Country Club Woods not under current public ownership be acquired by Milwaukee County to assure protection of the entire site through public ownership. It is also recommended that a conservation easement be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the Schoonmaker Reef to preserve in essentially natural, open uses those portions of the site not currently protected through public ownership.

CITYWIDE PARK AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the analysis of outdoor recreation needs, presented in Chapter III of this report, indicated that there is a need in the City of Wauwatosa for additional local public outdoor recreation sites and facilities, including additional parklands and such facilities as additional ball diamonds, playfields, and playgrounds. Such urban parks and facilities are intended to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the residents of the City of Wauwatosa and are recommended to be provided by the City because of the lack of funding for such parks and facilities at the County level. To meet the identified needs, the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa, as shown on Map 13, recommends the acquisition and development by the City of five neighborhood park sites, an expansion and development of new facilities at Webster Park, an expansion and development of new facilities at Hart Park, and acquisition of open space lands and development of facilities along River Parkway.

The plan recommends a neighborhood park, Park Site A, shown on Maps 13 and 14, in the area of the old landfill near N. 116th Street and Gilbert Avenue to serve a large area in the western portion of the City currently not served by a neighborhood park, as well as any future residential development or redevelopment in the area. It is also recommended that a neighborhood park, Park Site B, shown on Maps 13 and 15, be developed by the City within the County owned Menomonee River Parkway between N. Mayfair Road and W. Burleigh Street. The City and County should enter into a lease agreement to provide these neighborhood park facilities, similar to the lease agreement between the City and County for Webster

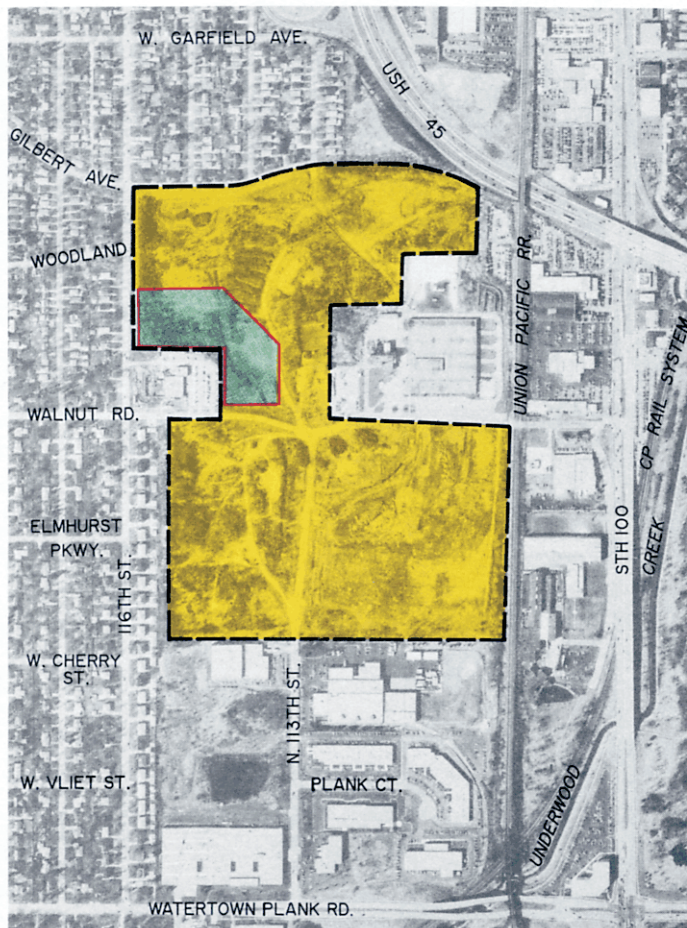
RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA



Source: SEWRPC.

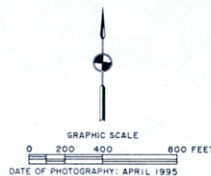
Map 14

PARK SITE A



LEGEND

- UNDEVELOPED CITY-OWNED LAND
- AREA WITHIN UNDEVELOPED CITY OF WAUWATOSA OWNED LAND SUITABLE FOR PROPOSED PARK SITE



Source: SEWRPC.

Park. This site would serve the neighborhoods east of Currie Park and north of W. Burleigh Street currently not served by a neighborhood park. A pedestrian bridge is recommended to span the Menomonee River at this site to provide access to the residents west of the river. The west side of the river was also considered as the site of a neighborhood park, but there was no available land suitable for providing the needed facilities. In addition,

Milwaukee County has considered the sale of lands at the County Institution Grounds for urban development. Should any residential development occur at that location, it is recommended about 10 acres of land be set aside for use as a neighborhood park, Park Site C, shown on Maps 13 and 16. This site would be needed only if there is residential development on the Milwaukee County Grounds.

The plan also recommends that in areas not served by a neighborhood park, where no open lands are available for park use, but since a school is in the neighborhood, a joint school site-neighborhood park could be provided. There are two schools in the City of Wauwatosa where the development of a school site-neighborhood park is recommended, Eisenhower School, Park Site D on Maps 13 and 17, and Washington School, Park Site E on Maps 13 and 18. The City and the school district should enter into a lease agreement on a portion of the school property where the City could then provide certain facilities, including playground facilities and an area for picnic use, so that the site may serve as a neighborhood park. It is also recommended that the City and the school district should try to coordinate the provision of all outdoor recreation facilities at public school sites to serve community needs, as well as the school needs.

In addition to the proposed neighborhood park sites, it is recommended that Webster Park, the existing City-leased neighborhood park, be expanded to provide additional facilities, as shown on Map 19. The City should enter into a lease agreement with Milwaukee County for additional parkland adjacent to Webster Park.

In addition to the neighborhood park sites, it is recommended that Hart Park be expanded to provide additional community park space and facilities. As shown on Maps 13 and 20, the proposed expansion would encompass about 19 acres bordered by existing Hart Park on the west, W. State Street on the north, N. 68th Street on the east, and the Menomonee River on the south. This area is currently occupied by 61 residential structures and nine commercial structures lying within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain of the Menomonee River. It is proposed that the City acquire and remove these structures, thus creating about 19 acres for park uses and abating the costly flooding problem which now exists in this area of the City. Most of the aforementioned land was recommended for acquisition as part of the comprehensive Menomonee River watershed plan, documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 26 *A Comprehensive*

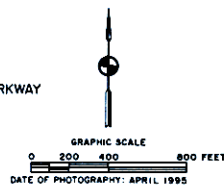
Map 15

PARK SITE B



LEGEND

- MILWAUKEE COUNTY MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY
- AREA WITHIN MILWAUKEE COUNTY MENOMONEE RIVER PARKWAY SUITABLE FOR PROPOSED PARK SITE



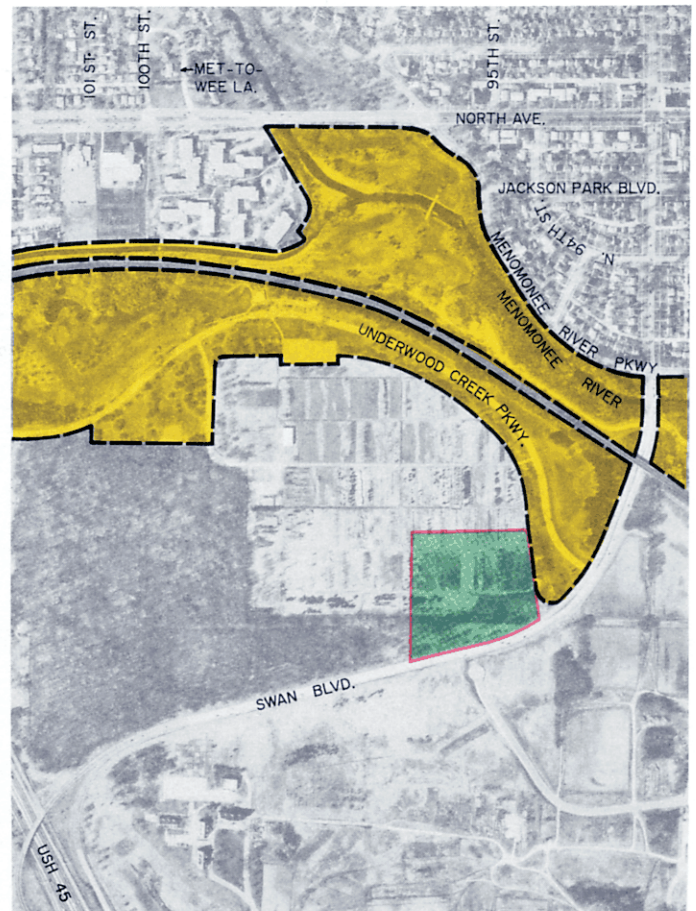
Source: SEWRPC.

sive Plan for the Menomonee River Watershed, October 1976.⁴

⁴SEWRPC Planning Report No. 26, A Comprehensive Plan for the Menomonee River Watershed, recognized the flood-prone nature of the area and the need for additional outdoor recreational space in the City of Wauwatosa when recommending the expansion of Hart Park. Subsequent to that plan, in 1990, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District flood control system plan was prepared, documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 152, A Flood Control System Plan for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District. That plan included refined recommendations for flood control in the subject reach of the

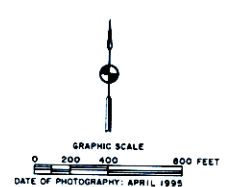
Map 16

PARK SITE C



LEGEND

- MILWAUKEE COUNTY MENOMONEE RIVER AND UNDERWOOD CREEK PARKWAY
- AREA WITHIN MILWAUKEE COUNTY GROUNDS SUITABLE FOR PROPOSED PARK



Source: SEWRPC.

Menomonee River, including extending the limits of the channel modifications and providing for selected diking. This refined plan would largely eliminate the residential flooding in the vicinity of Hart Park. To date no action has been taken to implement the current recommended channel modifications to the Menomonee River in the City of Wauwatosa and it is uncertain as to when or if such improvements will be made. Through the expansion of Hart Park, much-needed park land would be acquired with an additional benefit of partially alleviating a costly flooding problem in a timely fashion. If the channel modifications were to occur at a future date, there would be the benefit of having the parkland removed from the floodplain.

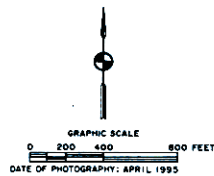
Map 17

PARK SITE D



LEGEND

- EISENHOWER SCHOOL-WAUWATOSA SCHOOL DISTRICT
- AREA WITHIN EISENHOWER SCHOOL-WAUWATOSA SCHOOL DISTRICT SUITABLE FOR PROPOSED PARK SITE

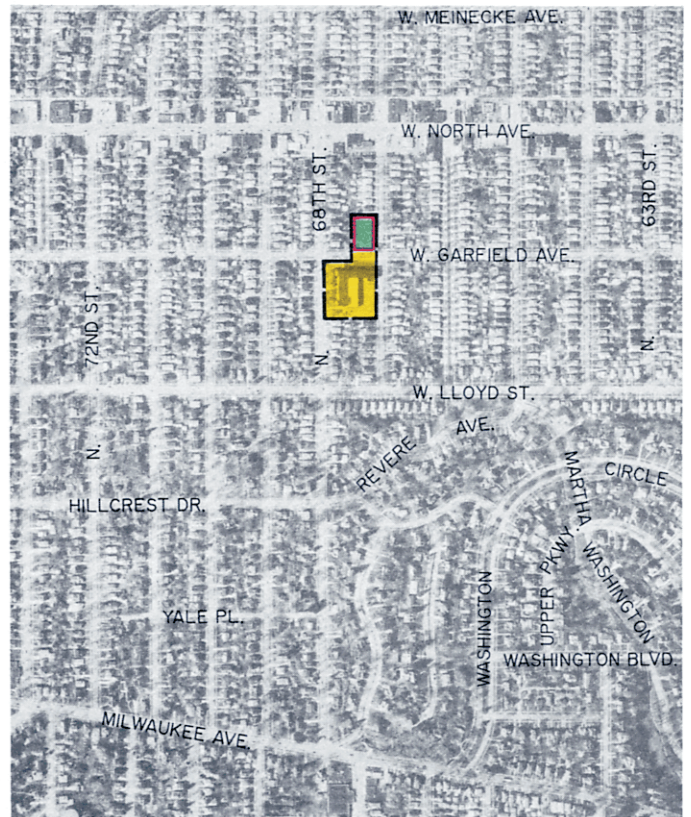


Source: SEWRPC.

This plan also calls for City of Wauwatosa to acquire additional land for park and open space purposes farther east along the Menomonee River and south of River Parkway, as shown on Maps 13 and 20. This land would be used primarily for open space and passive activities but could also be used to accommodate two more playfields near the east end of River Parkway. These lands, which also lie within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain of the Menomonee River, currently contain five commercial structures and two industrial structures. Acquisition of these lands and removal of the structures would provide about 20 acres of additional park and open space land, while also abating costly flooding problems

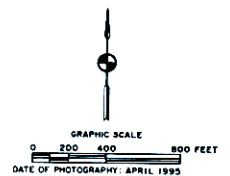
Map 18

PARK SITE E



LEGEND

- WASHINGTON SCHOOL-WAUWATOSA SCHOOL DISTRICT
- AREA WITHIN WASHINGTON SCHOOL-WAUWATOSA SCHOOL DISTRICT SUITABLE FOR PROPOSED PARK SITE



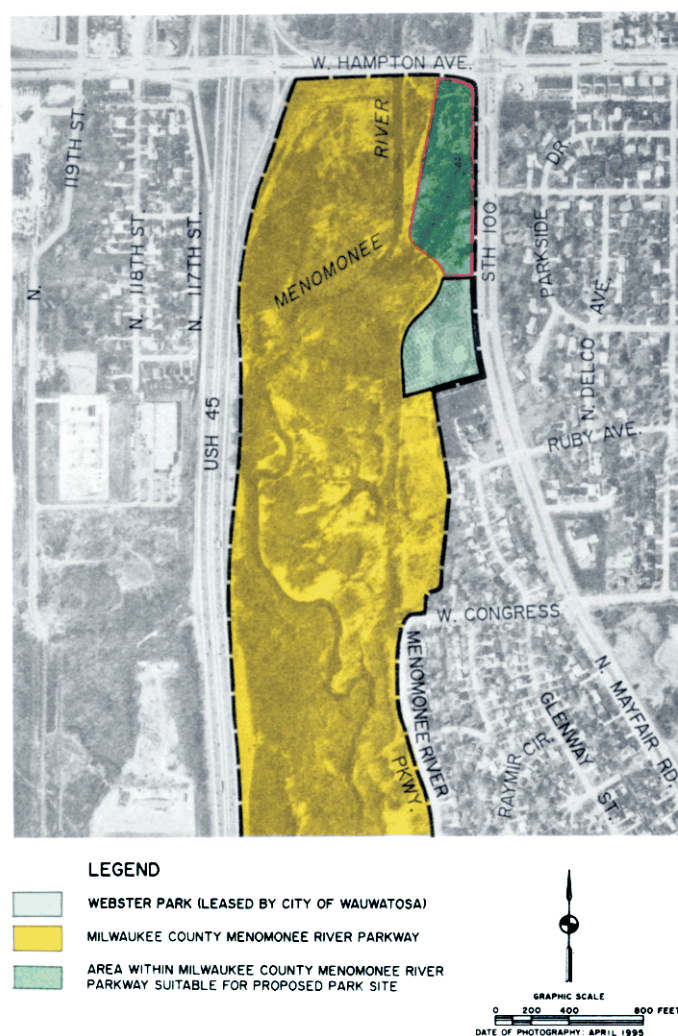
Source: SEWRPC.

within this area of the City. Both the Hart Park expansion and the acquisition of land along River Parkway are also recommended in the *East State Street Land Use and Development Plan*, prepared for the City by Johnson, Johnson & Roy in 1997.

It is further recommended that the City continue to provide and maintain facilities at the existing City park sites. These include Hart Park, the City-owned community park, and Webster Park, a neighborhood park which the City leases from Milwaukee County. In addition, Milwaukee County should continue to provide and maintain facilities at the existing County-owned community and neighborhood

Map 19

WEBSTER PARK



Source: SEWRPC.

parks in the City of Wauwatosa. These include Hoyt, Jacobus, and Madison Parks, which are community parks, and two neighborhood parks, Chippewa and Wisconsin Avenue Parks.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The recommended park and open space plan is not complete until the steps required to implement the plan have been specified. This section thus includes a description of the actions required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Milwaukee County, and the City of Wauwatosa to implement the recommended park and open space plan for the City.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has authority and responsibility for development of parks, for protection of natural resources, for management of water quality, and for regulation of water use. Certain DNR functions have particular importance in the implementation of county, local and State park and open space plans. The Department has the obligation to prepare a comprehensive Statewide outdoor recreation plan and to develop long-range water resource management plans; the authority to protect, develop, and regulate the use of State parks, forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, certain plant life, and other natural resources; and the authority to administer, within the State, the Federal grant program known as the Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) fund program and the Wisconsin Stewardship Program. The LAWCON fund and Wisconsin Stewardship programs are intended to assist in the acquisition and development of local parks and urban green spaces. The DNR also has the responsibility to establish standards for floodland and shoreland zoning and the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local action, shoreland and floodland zoning ordinances.

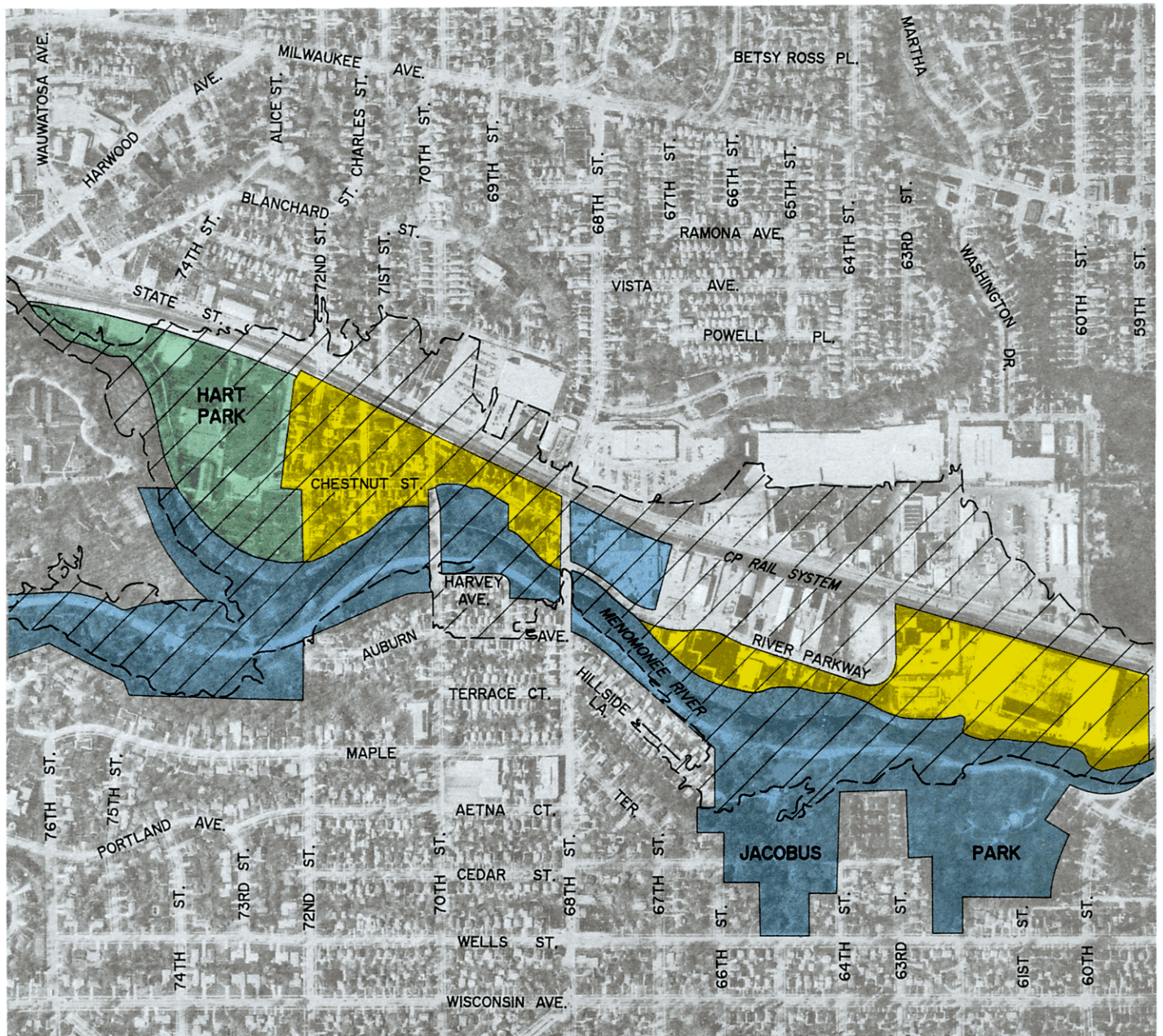
More specifically, in relation to the implementation of the City park and open space plan, it is important that the Department endorse the plan, thus qualifying the City to apply for and receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation. In addition, the DNR should acquire a conservation easement over those portions of the Schoonmaker Reef (GA-1) not currently protected through public ownership.

Milwaukee County

Milwaukee County has the authority and responsibility for the acquisition, development, and maintenance of the major parks and trails and the local community and neighborhood parks within the County. As already noted, however, funding has not recently been available for the acquisition and development of community and neighborhood parks. It is therefore recommended that Milwaukee County maintain existing County facilities at Currie Park; the Menomonee River Parkway; the Underwood Creek and the Honey Creek Parkways, and at Hoyt, Jacobus, Madison, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Avenue Parks; the Grantosa Parkway; and the Wil-O-Way Underwood site and complete development of the Oak Leaf Trail. It is also recommended that the County acquire about 30 acres of primary environmental corridor along the Menomonee River, including about 12 acres of the Bluemound Country Club Woods (NA-3), a natural area of local significance. It is further recommended that Milwaukee County continue to lease Webster Park to the City of Wauwatosa and enter into a similar lease agreement with the City

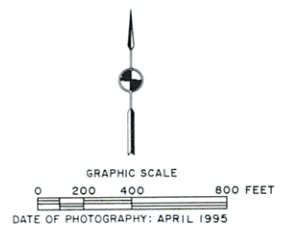
Map 20

HART PARK EXPANSION AND RIVER PARKWAY OPEN SPACE LANDS



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | 100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL FLOODPLAIN |  | EXISTING COUNTY PARK LAND |
|  | EXISTING CITY PARK |  | LAND PROPOSED FOR PARK AND OPEN SPACE USES |



Source: SEWRPC.

concerning about 5 acres of land in the Menomonee River Parkway between N. Mayfair Road and W. Burleigh Street.

The City of Wauwatosa

Under the recommended plan, the City of Wauwatosa would have responsibility for the provision of a variety of outdoor recreation sites and facilities, including the acquisition and development of five new neighborhood parks, additional acquisition and development at Webster Park, additional acquisition and facility development at Hart Park, the acquisition of open space lands and facility development along River Parkway, and the maintenance of existing City parks and facilities. Implementation of these recommendations would result in the attainment of park acquisition and development and open space preservation objectives presented in Chapter III of this report.

Proposed Park and Open Space Sites

Under the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa, it is recommended that the City acquire and develop five new neighborhood park sites, expand and develop additional facilities at Hart Park, and acquire open space lands to develop facilities along River Parkway. The location of these sites are shown on Maps 13 through 21.

1. **Park Site A:** Park Site A is for a neighborhood park proposed to be located in the area of the old land-fill near N. 116th Street and Gilbert Avenue, in the western area of the City. The site would encompass approximately 10 acres. Facilities proposed for this site include playfields, a playground, two basketball goals, a softball diamond, picnic area, and appropriate support facilities.
2. **Park Site B:** Park Site B is for a neighborhood park proposed to be located within the Menomonee River Parkway between N. Mayfair Road and W. Burleigh Street, in the northern area of the City. The site would encompass approximately five acres. It is recommended that the City enter into a lease agreement with Milwaukee County, similar to the lease for Webster Park, under which the City can develop outdoor recreation facilities and maintain the site for neighborhood park uses. Facilities proposed for this site include a playfield, a playground, a basketball goal, a picnic area and appropriate support facilities. It is also recommended that a pedestrian bridge be constructed at this site to span the Menomonee River, allowing residents west of the river convenient access to this proposed park. Before developing this site, consideration should be given to the sensitive nature of the environmental corridor when deciding the placement of proposed facilities.
3. **Park Site C:** Park Site C is for a neighborhood park proposed to be located in the central area of the City, on the current County Institution Grounds, should such lands be converted to residential use. It is recommended that 10 acres of land suitable for developing a neighborhood park be acquired by the City through dedication if residential development is to occur. Facilities proposed for this site include a playfield, a playground, a softball diamond, a picnic area, and appropriate support facilities. This site would be needed only if residential development occurs on the County Institution Grounds.
4. **Park Site D:** Park Site D is for a school site-neighborhood park proposed at Eisenhower School, in the western area of the City. It is recommended that the City and the school district enter into an agreement under which the City would be able to develop additional facilities at the site the better to serve as a neighborhood park site. Facilities proposed for this site include additional playground facilities and a picnic area.
5. **Park Site E:** Park Site E is for a school site-neighborhood park proposed to be located at Washington School, in the eastern area of the City. It is recommended that the City and the school district enter into an agreement under which the City would be able to develop additional facilities at this site the better to serve as a neighborhood park site. Facilities proposed for this site include additional playgrounds facilities and a picnic area.
6. **Webster Park Expansion:** Webster Park is a four-acre neighborhood park in the northern portion of the City. It is recommended that an additional five acres adjacent to Webster Park and suitable for neighborhood park use also be leased from Milwaukee County. Facilities proposed for this site include additional picnicking and playfield areas, a new softball diamond, and appropriate support facilities.
7. **Hart Park Expansion:** Hart park is a 19-acre community park in the southeastern part of the City. It is recommended that Hart park be expanded by about 19 acres, all within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain, now under private ownership. This land is bordered by Hart Park on the west, W. State Street on the north, N. 68th Street on the

east, and the Menomonee River on the south. As shown on Map 19, this land is currently occupied by 61 residential and 10 commercial structures which, upon acquisition, the City would remove. Facilities proposed for Hart Park expansion include two lighted softball diamonds, playfield space to accommodate four one-acre playfields for soccer, football or other field activities, and appropriate support facilities.

8. **River Parkway Open Space Lands:** River Parkway open space lands are proposed for the eastern area of the City, south and east of River Parkway. This site would encompass approximately 20 acres, all within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain. As shown on Map 19, the land is currently occupied by five commercial and two industrial structures which, upon acquisition, the City would remove. Facilities proposed for this include two playfields adjacent to the east end of River Parkway and appropriate support facilities.

It is important to note that all proposed facility development should comply with the accessibility requirements set forth under Federal Law in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Existing Park and Open Space Sites

Under the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa, it is recommended that the City adequately maintain all existing City-owned park and open space sites and outdoor recreation facilities. The maintenance activities of these sites would include, as necessary, the repair of paving and the resurfacing of lots and walkways; the resurfacing of court areas, such as volleyball, basketball and tennis courts; the provision repair or replacement of such support facilities as sports-field lighting, park benches, picnic tables, and drinking fountains; the repair or replacement of rest rooms, water-supply facilities, maintenance buildings, picnic shelters, and community buildings; and the maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other landscape plantings. In addition, such maintenance activities would also include the provision of additional playground equipment, playfield areas, picnic tables and areas for passive recreational use. It is also recommended that any existing outdoor recreation facility not meeting the accessibility requirements set forth under Federal Law in the Americans with Disabilities Act be brought into compliance with that Act in a timely fashion.

Other Plan Implementation Considerations

The park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa proposes that the City acquire and develop five new neighborhood park sites, expand and provide additional

facilities at Webster and Hart Parks, and acquire open space lands and develop facilities along River Parkway. The City zoning ordinance can serve to protect those lands proposed for park and open space uses from incompatible urban uses. Changes to the zoning district map should be made, as appropriate, to reflect the proposed park and open space land acquisitions recommended in this plan.

It is envisioned that the Hart Park expansion and the acquisition of lands along River Parkway will, as a practical matter, occur over a long period of time. Unfortunately, the need exists now for the playfields and softball diamonds proposed at these locations. Until such lands are acquired and developed, it is recommended that the City find temporary locations to provide such facilities. One alternative would be to provide temporary playfields and softball diamonds on the vacant City owned lands at the old landfill site near N. 116th Street and Gilbert Avenue. These facilities would be in addition to Park Site A, already proposed in this area, and would be removed as this land is developed for urban uses and land is acquired at Hart Park and on River Parkway.

Another alternative for providing additional playfields and softball diamonds may be at the Milwaukee County Grounds currently under consideration for urban development. The City should contact Milwaukee County in regards to using suitable portions of the County grounds for additional playfield and softball diamonds. These facilities could then be removed after decisions are made concerning potential land uses at the County Grounds and development occurs on these lands, and lands are acquired at Hart Park and on River Parkway.

It is also important to note that, while the usual manner of acquisition of park and open space land is the purchase of fee simple interest, there are other methods of acquiring land. These may include the purchase and leaseback of land, the acquisition of land subject to a life estate, the acquisition of tax-delinquent land, acquisition by gift or donation, and acquisition through dedication.

Plan Costs

Implementation of the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa as presented herein, and summarized in Table 13, would entail a total cost to the City of \$17,654,600 over a 12-year plan implementation period. As indicated in Table 13, most of this cost, about \$16,809,600, or 95 percent, would be required for the acquisition of lands within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain of the Menomonee River, for the expansion of Hart Park and provision of open space along River Parkway. These acquisitions would also have the added benefit

Table 13

**RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT AT PROPOSED AND EXISTING
PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA**

| Site Name | Proposed Acquisition (acres) | Acquisition Cost | Proposed Facility Development | Development Cost | Total Cost |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Proposed Park Site A ^a (N. 116th Street and Gilbert Lane) | 10 | -- ^b | Playfield | \$ 20,000 | |
| | | | Playground | 20,000 | |
| | | | Basketball Goals | 10,000 | |
| | | | Softball Diamond | 25,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 60,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$135,000 | \$ 135,000 |
| Proposed Park Site B ^a (Menomonee River Parkway between N. Mayfair Road and W. Burleigh Street) | 5 | -- ^c | Playfield | \$ 20,000 | |
| | | | Playground | 20,000 | |
| | | | Basketball Goal | 10,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 30,000 | |
| | | | Pedestrian Bridge | 50,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$130,000 | \$ 130,000 |
| Proposed Park Site C ^a (County Insitution Grounds) | 10 | -- ^d | Playground | \$ 20,000 | |
| | | | Playfield | 20,000 | |
| | | | Softball Diamond | 25,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 60,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$125,000 | \$ 125,000 |
| Proposed Park Site D ^a (Eisenhower School) | 1 | -- ^e | Playground | \$ 20,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 6,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$ 26,000 | \$ 26,000 |
| Proposed Park Site E ^a (Washington School) | 1 | -- ^e | Playground | \$ 20,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 6,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$ 26,000 | \$ 26,000 |
| Webster Park Expansion | 5 | -- ^c | Playfield | \$ 20,000 | |
| | | | Softball Diamond | 25,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 30,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$ 75,000 | \$ 75,000 |
| Hart Park Expansion | 19 | \$ 8,146,600 ^f | 2 Lighted Softball Diamonds | \$100,000 | |
| | | | 4 Playfields | 80,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 78,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$258,000 | \$ 8,404,600 |
| River Parkway Site | 20 | 8,663,000 ^{f,g} | 2 Playfields | \$ 40,000 | |
| | | | General Development | 30,000 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$ 70,000 | \$ 8,733,000 |
| Total | 71 | \$16,809,600 | -- | \$845,000 | \$17,654,600 |

^aRefers to site reference letter on Map 13.

^bThis site is proposed to be located on lands currently owned by the City of Wauwatosa.

^cThis site is proposed to be located on undeveloped Milwaukee County parklands through a long-term lease agreement between the City and the County.

^dThe City should acquire the land needed for this site through dedication when land at the County grounds is developed for residential use.

^eThis site is proposed to be located on existing public school property through a lease agreement between the City and the school district.

^fAcquisition costs for this site includes assessed values of properties proposed for acquisition, as well as estimated removal and demolition expenses, landscaping expenses, and relocation expenses, which include moving expenses, closing costs, and other expenses as required by state law. An average cost of \$40,000 per residential structure, and \$75,000 per business structure, was added to the assessed value. These estimated costs were derived from a similar project along the Fox River in Kenosha County in which properties subject to periodic flooding were acquired and structures were removed.

^gIncludes the cost of a developed commercial parcel extending beyond the City limits, with a \$3,871,700 assessed value within the City of Wauwatosa, and a \$825,000 assessed value within the City of Milwaukee.

Source: SEWRPC.

of abating the costly flooding problems which now exist in this area of the City. The remaining \$845,000 would be required for the development by the City of proposed outdoor recreation facilities.

As already noted, the estimated acquisition and development costs of \$17,654,600 would be distributed over a 12-year implementation period. This would be an expenditure of about \$1.5 million per year. This may be compared with the current annual expenditure by the City of about \$542,100 for park purposes. Under the assumption that the population of the City would approximate 48,900 persons by the year 2010, the average annual acquisition and development costs would be about \$1,465,000, or about \$29.96 per capita⁵ per year. It should be noted that, to the extent that such costs are reduced through the use of alternative methods of land acquisition, and through the use of available State and Federal funds for acquisition and development, the costs to the City could be significantly reduced.

SUMMARY

The recommended park and open space plan consists of both areawide park and open space recommendations and City park and open space recommendations. The areawide park and open space recommendations are based on the regional park and open space plan as amended by the park and open space plan for Milwaukee County. Under this plan the County would continue to provide one major park, Currie Park, in the City of Wauwatosa. In addition, it is recommended that the County continue to provide recreation corridors and open space in the Menomonee River, the Honey Creek, and the Underwood Creek Parkways. It is also recommended that the County continue to provide and maintain its other park sites and

⁵The average annual per-capita costs were estimated by dividing the estimated average annual costs by the average annual population over the 12-year plan implementation period. The average population determined by calculating the average of the 1996 population estimate by the Wisconsin Department of Administration of about 49,299 persons and plan design year 2010 population of about 48,900 persons, or 49,100 persons.

facilities in the City, including three community parks, and two neighborhood parks.

The preservation of open space lands in natural, open uses serves to enhance the environmental quality and natural beauty of the City, as well as to provide recreational opportunities for the residents. It is recommended that all environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas be held in a combination of public and private ownership for preservation, flood control, and outdoor recreation purposes. Recommendations developed under the Regional natural areas and critical species habitat and protection and management plan have also been incorporated into this plan. It is recommended that five natural areas, two geological areas, and one critical species habitat site within the City be protected through public ownership or conservation easement and be preserved in essentially natural, open uses.

The Citywide park and open space recommendations call for the continued provision and maintenance of the City-owned community park, Hart Park, as well as the County-owned community parks in the City. The plan further recommends an expansion to Hart Park, to allow for the provision of additional facilities, such as lighted softball diamonds and playfields for soccer and football. The plan also recommends the provision of eight neighborhood parks in the City, including three existing and five proposed new parks. The plan also recommends that the City acquire additional lands along the Menomonee River near River Parkway as open space and a playfield area.

Implementation of the recommended plan would entail a total cost to the City of \$17,654,600 over a 12-year plan implementation period. This would be an expenditure of about \$1.5 million per year. This may be compared with the current annual expenditure by the City of about \$542,100 for park purposes. Most of this cost, about \$16,809,600, or 95 percent would be required for the acquisition of lands within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain of the Menomonee River for park and open space uses. The remaining \$845,000 would be required for the development, by the City, of proposed outdoor recreation facilities.

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Chapter V

SUMMARY

On December 1, 1977, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) adopted its Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000*, November 1977, which sets forth a plan intended to guide the acquisition, development, and preservation of lands needed for outdoor recreation and for the protection of natural resources within the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. At the request of Milwaukee County, the Regional Planning Commission refined and detailed the regional plan as it relates to the County in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 132, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Milwaukee County*, November 1991. The County plan was adopted on June 18, 1992, by the Milwaukee County Board. The regional plan and the County plan recommended that each local unit of government refine and detail both adopted plans as they relate to the local municipality. On June 20, 1995, the Common Council of the City of Wauwatosa requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the City in the preparation of a park and open space plan. The City Board of Parks and Forestry Commissioners was designated to oversee the necessary planning work.

INVENTORY FINDINGS

The City park and open space planning area was to encompass the entire 13.2 square miles, or 8,466 acres, within the corporate limits of the City of Wauwatosa. The planning area, in the 1990 census, had a resident population of 49,366 persons. In 1990, about 11.8 square miles, or 7,536 acres, or about 89 percent of the total area of the City, were developed for urban use. Residential land uses encompassed about 3,060 acres, or 36 percent, of the total area of the City. Transportation, communication, and utility land uses encompassed about 1,710 acres, or about 20 percent, while governmental and institutional land uses encompassed about 1,040 acres, or about 12 percent of the total area of the City. Natural resource areas, including woodlands, wetlands, and surface waters, encompassed about 430 acres, or about 5 percent of the total area of the City. Commercial and manufacturing uses encompassed 964 acres, or about 12 percent of the total area of the City. The remaining 503 acres, or 6 percent of the total area of the City, were undeveloped.

An inventory of existing outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities was conducted in 1996. It identified 40 such sites, encompassing 1,476 acres, or about 17 percent of the City. It should be noted that this total, which includes open space, was expected to exceed the total of 762 acres devoted to active recreational uses in 1996. Of the 40 recreation and open space sites, 29, covering 1,260 acres, or 85 percent of the City's area devoted to outdoor recreation and open space, were publicly owned. The City of Wauwatosa owns two sites, Hart Park and an undeveloped site in the Oak Ridge subdivision, in the west-central part of the City, together encompassing about 21 acres. The Wauwatosa School District owns 14 sites, which together encompass about 96 acres. Thirteen of the public sites, encompassing 1,143 acres, or 77 percent of the total park and open space acreage, are owned by Milwaukee County. The remaining 11 sites, some 216 acres, are privately owned.

The most important features of the natural resource base in the City of Wauwatosa, including the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat areas, undeveloped floodlands, and sites having historic, scenic, scientific, cultural, and recreational value, occur in linear areas termed environmental corridors. By definition, primary environmental corridors include a variety of these natural resource features and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, and 200 feet wide. Primary environmental corridors encompass about 715 acres, or about 8 percent, of the total area of the City. In addition to the environmental corridors, several smaller pockets of natural resource base elements exist within the City. These areas, termed isolated natural resource areas, are at least five acres in size and are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban uses. These isolated natural resource areas, which are remnants of former environmental corridors, encompass about 57 acres, or less than one percent, of the total area of the City.

A total of five natural areas of local significance, encompassing 134 acres, lie within the City. All are located within the primary environmental corridors. There is also one critical plant species habitat site, encompassing about 19 acres, also within the primary environmental corridor areas of the City. Two sites of geological impor-

tance have also been identified, together encompassing about 11 acres of the City.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS AND AN ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

The formulation of objectives to be used in plan design and evaluation is a necessary part of any sound planning process. Seven park and open space acquisition, development, and preservation objectives were formulated under the regional park and open space planning program. These objectives were adapted for use in the development of the park and open space plan for the City of Wauwatosa. Each of the objectives is accompanied by a set of standards providing specific measures that can be, and were, used in the design of the plan and in the evaluation of how well the plan meets the agreed-upon objectives. Both per capita and accessibility standards were formulated and used to help determine the number, size, and distribution of outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to serve the existing, and probable future, resident population of the City.

The responsibility for the acquisition and development of major natural resource-oriented outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities logically rests with the State and county levels of government. Recommendations relating to the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of such sites and facilities in the City of Wauwatosa are set forth in the Milwaukee County park and open space plan. Under that plan, the one existing major County park within the City, Currie Park, is recommended to be maintained by the County; no new major parks are proposed to be developed. The County plan further calls for the County to continue to maintain and develop the four existing parkways in the City and to continue to maintain and develop the recreational trails associated with those parkways.

The need for nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation sites was determined by applying the standards to the anticipated 2010 resident population level of 48,900 persons. Application of the per capita standards indicated a need for about 40 additional acres of public outdoor recreation land. More specifically, application of the accessibility standards indicated a need for additional park sites in the eastern and southwestern areas of the City.

Application of the per capita standards for nonresource-oriented recreation facilities indicated that there was a need for four additional basketball goals, four playfields, four playgrounds, and two softball diamonds within the

City. Application of the accessibility standards indicated that several areas of the City were not adequately served by such facilities.

In addition, the City of Wauwatosa Park and Forestry Commission and City staff have identified certain other park site and facility needs beyond those determined by strict application of the standards. Additional site needs thus identified included the expansion of Hart Park and the provision of a neighborhood park on the County Grounds, should the City and County determine to permit residential development on the Grounds. Additional facility needs thus identified included six more playfields for soccer and four more softball diamonds in addition to those identified by strict application of the standards.

The need to protect the natural resources of the City cannot be determined on the basis of per capita or accessibility standards, because such need is related directly to the location and character of the natural resources concerned, rather than to population levels or distribution. The maintenance of the primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open uses would generally serve to meet the City's needs for natural resource preservation and protection.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

The recommended park and open space plan includes recommendation concerning both areawide and local outdoor recreation and park and open space needs, addressing all the needs identified through the application of the per capita and accessibility standards and the additional needs identified by the City Park and Forestry Commission. In accordance with the recommendations relating to facilities on the areawide level, the County would continue to provide one major park in Wauwatosa. In addition, the County would continue to provide recreational facilities in the Menomonee River, the Honey Creek, and the Underwood Creek Parkways. It is also recommended that the County continue to provide and maintain the three community-level parks and the two neighborhood parks within the City which the County has historically provided.

It is recommended that all remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the City be held in a combination of public and private ownership for the preservation of natural resources, for the control of flooding, and for outdoor recreation. It is also recommended that five natural areas, two geological areas, and one critical species habitat site within the City be protected through public ownership or conservation easement and be preserved in essentially natural, open uses.

The plan recommendations call for the continued provision and maintenance of the City-owned community park, Hart Park, as well as of the County-owned community parks in the City. The plan further recommends an expansion of Hart Park to allow for the provision of such additional needed facilities as lighted softball diamonds and playfields for soccer and football. It is envisioned that the acquisition of lands for the expansion of Hart Park will occur gradually over time. Two alternatives have been proposed to address the existing need at this time for facilities which will eventually be provided at Hart Park upon completion of the expansion. The plan also recommends the provision of eight neighborhood parks in the City, including maintenance of the three existing sites and the development of five proposed sites. The plan further

recommends expansion of Webster Park, the City leased-neighborhood park, for development of additional facilities. The plan also recommends that the City acquire certain lands along the Menomonee River for open space and playfields.

Implementation of the recommended plan would entail a total cost to the City of about \$17.6 million over 12-year plan implementation period. Most of this cost, about \$16.8 million, or 95 percent, would be required for the acquisition for park and open space purposes of lands within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain of the Menomonee River. The remaining \$845,000 would be for the development, by the City, of proposed outdoor recreation facilities.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 1

To provide an integrated system of public outdoor recreation sites and corridors which will afford residents of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

The provision of public outdoor recreation sites and corridors contributes to the attainment and maintenance of physical and mental health by providing opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities. An integrated system of public outdoor recreation sites and corridors, properly related to the natural resource base, can serve the dual purpose of satisfying recreational demands in an attractive setting while protecting natural resource amenities. An integrated system of public outdoor recreation sites and corridors can also contribute to the orderly growth of the Region by lending form and structure to urban development patterns.

A. PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

PRINCIPLE

Public outdoor recreation sites promote the maintenance of physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in physical activities that help maintain physical strength and flexibility and that help to reduce everyday tensions and anxieties. In addition, well designed and properly located public 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 neighborhoods and communities.

STANDARDS

1. The public sector should provide outdoor recreation sites sufficient in size and number to meet the recreation demands of the resident population. Such sites should contain the amenities appropriate to the size and nature of the site and be spatially distributed in a manner which provides convenient access by the resident population, as set forth below:

| Site Type | Size (gross acres) | Publicly Owned Park and School 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 Multi-Community | 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, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer and other playfields, tennis courts, passive activity area ^h | 2.0 ^j | -- | 0.9 | Soccer and other playfield, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court | 0.5-1.0 ^m | -- |
| IV ⁿ | Less than 25 | 1.7 | Wading pool, picnic areas, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer and other playfields, tennis court, playground, basketball goal, ice-skating rink, passive activity area ^h | 0.5-1.0 ^o | -- | 1.6 | Soccer and other playfield, playground, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court, basketball goal | 0.5-1.0 ^m | -- |

2. Public outdoor recreation sites should, to the maximum extent possible, include portions of the planned primary environmental corridors of the Region in order to provide an attractive natural setting for recreational activities. Recreational facilities should, however, be carefully

located and designed to protect and preserve such environmentally sensitive areas as wetlands, natural areas, and high value wildlife habitat.

B. RECREATION CORRIDORS

PRINCIPLE

Certain recreational pursuits such as hiking, biking, pleasure driving, and ski touring are best provided for through a system of recreation corridors^P located within or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well designed system of recreation corridors can serve to connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming an integrated system of parks and recreation corridors related to the natural resource base.

STANDARDS

The public sector should provide a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors in accordance with the following standards to meet the resident demand for trail-oriented activities:

1. A minimum of 0.16 linear miles of recreation corridors 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. Recreation corridors should maximize the use of:
 - a. Primary and secondary environmental corridors as locations for trail-oriented recreation activities, provided environmentally sensitive resources are protected.
 - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
 - c. Existing trail facilities within the Region.

OBJECTIVE NO. 2

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford residents of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities—which include basketball, baseball, soccer, 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 or her physical capability. Such activities also provide an outlet for mental tension and anxiety as well as a diversion from other day-to-day activities. Competition in the various intensive nonresource-related activities also provides an opportunity to participate in team play and gain understanding of other people.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region, as set forth 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 | Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks | 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 | Neighborhood parks | 0.07 acre per goal | -- | -- | 0.07 | 0.5 |
| Ice-Skating | Rink | Public Nonpublic Total | 0.15 ^U -- 0.15 | Neighborhood parks | 0.30 acre per rink minimum | Warming house | 0.05 acre -- | 0.35 minimum | 0.5 |
| Playfields | Playfield | Public Nonpublic Total | 0.39 0.11 0.50 | Neighborhood parks | 1.0 acre per playfield minimum | Buffer area | 0.85 acre minimum | 1.65 minimum | 0.5 |
| Playground Activities | Playground | Public Nonpublic Total | 0.35 0.07 0.42 | Neighborhood parks | 0.25 acre per playground minimum | Buffer and landscape | 0.37 acre | 0.62 minimum | 0.5 |
| Softball | Diamond | Public Nonpublic Total | 0.53 0.07 0.60 | Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks | 1.70 acre per diamond | Parking (20 spaces per diamond) 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 | Community and neighborhood parks | 0.13 acre per pool minimum | Bathhouse and concessions Parking Buffer and landscaping | 0.13 acre minimum 0.26 acre minimum 0.70 acre minimum | 1.22 minimum | 3.0 3.0 |
| Tennis | Court | Public Nonpublic Total | 0.50 0.10 0.60 | Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks | 0.15 acre per court | Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Night lighting ^T Buffer | 0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court | 0.32 | 1.0 |

Note: Guidelines for the provision of soccer facilities are set forth in a report prepared by the Milwaukee County Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture entitled Soccer: A Guide to Soccer Programming in Milwaukee County, 1987.

OBJECTIVE NO. 3

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford the residents of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities—which include camping, golf, picnicking, downhill skiing, and stream and lake swimming—provides an opportunity for individuals and families to enjoy recreational activities in natural surroundings as well as an opportunity for physical exercise.

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:

| Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirement ^W | | | | | Design Standards | | | | | | Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^R |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| 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 | | Regional and multi-community parks | 0.33 acre per camp site | Rest rooms - showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands | -- -- 1.5 acres per camp site | 1.83 | 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 | | Regional and multi-community parks | 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 | | Regional, multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks | 0.07 acre per table minimum | Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow | 0.02 acre per table (1.5 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 | | Regional, multi-community, and community parks | 1.0 acre per acre of developed slope | Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape | 0.13 acre minimum 0.25 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope | 2.1 | Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure | 25.0 |
| Swimming | Beach (linear feet) | Public Nonpublic Total | Major Inland Lakes | Lake Michigan | Regional, multi-community, and community parks | 40 square feet per linear foot (average) | Parking Bathhouse-concessions Buffer areas | 0.2 acre per acre of beach 0.10 acre minimum 10 square feet per linear foot | 2 | Natural beach Good water quality | 10.0 |
| | | | 6 | 16 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 12 | -- | | | | | | | |
| | | | 18 | 16 | | | | | | | |

OBJECTIVE NO. 4

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford residents of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in trail-related activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in trail-related activities—which include biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, pleasure driving, ski touring, and snowmobiling—provides opportunity for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. Such activities can increase an individual's awareness of the natural environment and contribute to a better understanding of that environment. Trail activities can be enjoyed by all family members, which can serve to strengthen social relationships within the family and provide an opportunity to educate younger members of the family in the importance of environmental issues.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in trail-related activities should be provided throughout the Region. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the recreation corridors identified in Objective No. 1. The following per capita standards and design criteria should be met:

| Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements ^{aa} | | | Design Standards | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Activity | Facility | Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents) | Typical Location of Facility | Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile) | Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands | Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile) | Resource Requirements |
| Biking | Route Trail | -- 0.16 | Scenic roadways Recreation corridor | -- 1.45 | Route markers Backup lands with resource amenities | -- 24.2 | -- Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography (5 percent slope average maximum) and soils |
| Hiking | Trail | 0.16 | Recreation corridor | 0.73 | Backup lands with resource amenities | 24.2 | Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils |
| Horseback Riding | Trail | 0.05 | Recreation corridor Major park | 1.21 | Backup lands with resource amenities | 24.2 | Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils |
| Nature Study | Center | 1 per county | Regional, multi-community, and community parks | -- | 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 Regional, multi-community, and community parks | 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 | -- 0.02 | Scenic roadways recreation corridor | -- | Route markers | -- | -- |
| Ski Touring | Trail | 0.02 | Recreation corridor Regional, multi-community, and community parks | 0.97 | Backup lands with resource amenities | 24.2 | Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography |
| Snowmobiling | Trail | 0.11 | Private lands (leased for public use) | 1.45 | Backup lands, including resource amenities and open lands | 24.2 | Suitable natural and open areas Suitable topography (8 percent slope average maximum) and soils |

OBJECTIVE NO. 5

To provide access to rivers and major lakes to afford residents of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in water-based outdoor recreation activities consistent with safe and enjoyable inland lake and river use and the maintenance of good water quality.

PRINCIPLE

The major lakes and streams of the Region accommodate participation in such water-based recreation activities as 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 in a particularly attractive natural setting. Participation in water-based recreation activities requires access to major lakes and streams. Such access should be available to the general public.

STANDARDS

1. Access sites available for use by the general public on streams and major lakes—that is, lakes of 50 acres or larger—should be provided in accordance with the requirements established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Sections NR 1.90 and NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
2. Access sites providing parking should be provided on major streams throughout the Region. The maximum interval between access points on major canoeable streams^{dd} should be 10 miles.

OBJECTIVE NO. 6

To maintain the social and economic well-being, environmental quality, and biodiversity^{ee} of the Region by preserving lands having important natural resources.

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. Preservation of the most significant aspects of the natural resource base contributes to the maintenance of the biodiversity, 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 and streams and their associated floodlands and shorelands; woodlands; wetlands; 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, biological diversity preserved, and continued opportunities provided for scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits.

STANDARD

1. All remaining undeveloped lands in designated primary environmental corridors in the Region should be preserved in natural, open uses.

B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES

PRINCIPLE

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites contain rare, threatened, or endangered animal and plant species which are important components of the biodiversity of the Region. Maintenance of this biodiversity requires the preservation of the habitats concerned.

STANDARDS

1. All natural areas of Statewide or greater significance (NA-1) should be preserved and managed to maintain their natural value.
2. All natural areas of Countywide or regional significance (NA-2) and natural areas of local significance (NA-3) lying within primary environmental corridors or containing Federal or State-designated rare, threatened, or endangered animal or plant species habitat should be preserved and managed to maintain their natural value.
3. All critical species habitat sites within primary environmental corridors should be preserved and managed to maintain their natural value.

C. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

PRINCIPLE

Prime agricultural lands, in addition to providing food and fiber, can provide wildlife habitat; contribute to maintaining an ecological balance between plants and animals; offer 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 opportunities for agricultural and agriculture-related employment; 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. Prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use.

2. Agricultural lands surrounding adjacent high-value scientific, educational, or recreational resources should be considered for preservation to provide a buffer between such resources and urban development.

OBJECTIVE NO. 7

To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs 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.

^aIn urban areas, facilities for nonresource-oriented recreational activities are commonly located in community or neighborhood school sites. Such facilities often provide a substitute for intensive recreational facilities within parks; however, school sites generally do not contain areas for passive recreational use.

^bThe identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended 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.

^cThe identification of a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of active intensive nonresource-oriented facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.

^dFor major and multi-community parks, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the Region. For community and neighborhood 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.

^eUrban areas contain a closely spaced network of minor streets which include concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional land uses; have a minimum area of 160 acres; and a minimum population of 500 persons. Such areas usually are incorporated and are served by sanitary sewerage systems. Urban areas have been grouped into the following density classes in the regional land use plan: 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.

^fFor public school sites, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the Region residing in urban areas.

^gMajor parks are defined as large outdoor recreation sites having a multi-county 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.

^hA 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 consist of a landscaped area with mowed lawn, shade trees, and benches.

ⁱMulti-community parks are defined as intermediate size sites having a countywide or multi-community service area. Like major park sites, such sites rely for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities. Multi-community parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreational facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity.

^jIn rural areas of the Region, each resident should reside within 10 miles of a major or multi-community park. Within urban areas, each resident should reside within four miles of a major or multi-community park.

^kCommunity parks and school sites are defined as intermediate-size sites having a multi-neighborhood service area. The location of such sites relies more on easy accessibility for community residents than on natural resource amenities.

^lIn urban areas the need for a community park is met by the presence of a major or multi-community park. Thus, within urban areas having a population of 7,500 or more, each resident should be within two miles of a community, multi-community, or a major park.

^mThe service radius of school outdoor recreation sites is governed primarily by the service radius, listed under Objective 2, of the outdoor recreational facilities provided at the school site. Because school sites generally do not provide areas for passive recreational use, school sites generally do not fulfill the need for community and neighborhood parks.

ⁿNeighborhood park and school 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 only in urban areas. Land and facilities to fulfill the requirement for a neighborhood park should most desirably be provided through a joint community-school district venture. Using the neighborhood 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 park and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area, and any undevelopable areas which may be incorporated into the design of the park site, such as drainageways and areas of poor soils.

^oThe maximum service radius of neighborhood parks is governed primarily by the population density in the vicinity of the park. In high-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park; in medium-density urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a neighborhood park; and in low-density urban areas, each resident should reside within one mile of a neighborhood park. It should be noted that the requirement for a neighborhood park also is met by a higher-order park within the neighborhood park service radius. It should further be noted that in the application of the service radius criterion for neighborhood sites, only 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 in addition to facilities which provide opportunities for active recreational uses.

^pA recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land which is located within an area of natural, cultural, or historical interest and which provides facilities for participation in such trail-oriented recreational activities as biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring.

^qFacilities 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.

^rFor each facility for intensive nonresource-oriented activities, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his or her residence to participate in the activity.

^sEach urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one baseball diamond.

^tSupport facilities such as night lighting, concessions, and bleachers generally should not be provided in neighborhood parks. These sites typically do not contain sufficient acreage to allow an adequate buffer between such support facilities and surrounding residences.

^uEach urban area should have at least one public ice-skating rink.

^vEach urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.

^wThe minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities apply to the total resident population of the Region.

^xParticipants in intensive resource-oriented recreational activities travel relatively long distances from their homes. The service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from his or her residence to participate in the activity.

^yThe allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per thousand residents to publicly owned sites is as follows: 3.80 tables per thousand residents of the Region to be located in major and multi-community parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking needs of residents of the Region and 2.55 tables per thousand residents of each urban area in the Region to be located in community and neighborhood parks to meet local picnicking needs.

^zA 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}The minimum per capita requirements for trails apply to the total resident population of the Region.

^{bb}Bike routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is indicated.

^{cc}Pleasure driving routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is indicated. A recreation corridor may, however, provide a uniquely suitable area for the development of a scenic drive.

^{dd}Major canoeable streams are defined as those streams which have a minimum width of 50 feet over a distance of at least 10 miles.

^{ee}Biodiversity refers to the number and abundance of animal and plant species, their genetic composition and variability, and the ecological connection between and among species.

Source: SEWRPC.

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Appendix B

THE WAUWATOSA SOCCER EXPLOSION

Since the late 1980s, the number of participants in organized youth soccer programs in Wauwatosa has increased dramatically. For the 1988-89 season, there were 1,254 players registered with the Wauwatosa Kickers, the largest youth soccer club in Wauwatosa; for the 1996-97 season, there are 1,941 registered players on 141 teams.¹ Because of this increase in Wauwatosa youth players, several of the high schools they attend (Tosa East, Pius, Marquette and Divine Savior Holy Angels) have become soccer powerhouses.

The number of youth soccer players continues to increase. During the 1995-96 season, there were 13 boys' teams and four girls' teams at the U-7 level, the youngest level in Wauwatosa Kickers, for a total of 17 U-7 teams.² During the 1996-97 season, there were 14 boys' teams and 10 girls' teams at the U-7 level, for a total of 24 teams.³

Use of Existing Fields

Soccer teams need fields for both practice and games. Ideally, practice spaces and game fields are separate, allowing game fields to remain in top playing condition by saving the wear and tear of practice.

Practice Fields

You soccer teams generally practice twice a week (some higher level teams practice three times a week) and play 16 league games, eight during a fall season and eight in the spring. Most youth soccer coaches in Wauwatosa are parent volunteers; their work schedule requires that practices occur during the late afternoon and/or the early evening. Generally, practices do not take place before 4:30, and usually last no longer than one to one and one-half hours. Ideally, each team should have an area approximately equal to one-half field for practice.

In reality, Wauwatosa soccer fields are overcrowded during weeknight practices. As the Spring 1997 practice field schedule for the Wauwatosa Kickers and the Wauwatosa Soccer Club (attached) shows, often six teams schedule practices for the same field on the same nights, with up to five teams attempting to hold practices on the same field at the same time. As the practice schedule reveals, Wauwatosa's youth soccer programs have become resourceful in utilizing many areas of greenspace for soccer, even though the areas were meant for passive recreational use. Factors that affect teams' choice of practice field include accessibility of the field from the players' homes, the quality of the field, and the number of other teams which schedule practice there.

Assuming that teams practice only twice a week, and assuming that four teams can practice per night on each field (running two practice sessions back to back, with two teams sharing the field),⁴ the Wauwatosa youth soccer teams' practice field needs are as follows:

¹Source: Milwaukee Kickers Soccer Club. The 1,941 figure does not include youth players registered with the Wauwatosa Soccer Club (approximately 50 players), the Parkland, Elm Grove and Brookfield soccer clubs, or the Kickers Nationals program.

²U-7 players are under the age of 7—thus, U-7—on August 1 of the registration year, U-7 players are primarily first graders.

³Source: Wauwatosa Kickers Soccer Club.

⁴This also assumes that teams are willing to practice on Fridays; due to frequent conflicts with school activities and scheduling requests by parents, most teams do not practice on Friday nights.

| <u>Age Level</u> | <u>Number of Teams</u> | <u>Fields Needed</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| U7 & U8 | 37 | minimum of 4 fields |
| U9 & U10 | 40 | minimum of 4 fields |
| U11 & U12 | 23 | minimum of 3 fields |
| U13 and above ⁵ | 28 | minimum of 3 fields |

However, this calculation assumes ideal conditions. Particularly in the fall, with the end of daylight savings time, it is not possible to schedule back-to-back practice sessions.

Even under ideal scheduling conditions, it is impossible for all teams to practice without use of regulation game fields. There are only eight publicly owned practice fields in Wauwatosa, only one of which (Whitman) is suitable for teams U13 and above in age.⁶ The practice fields located at McKinley, Roosevelt and Wilson Schools are enlarged play areas, heavily used for other purposes, and not large enough to permit two teams to practice at the same time. The practice field at Whitman Middle School is not used by youth soccer teams due to use by the Tosa West High School soccer program and concern about maintaining its condition. This leaves four practice fields available, where a minimum of 14 (under ideal scheduling conditions) are needed.

Game Fields

Youth soccer teams typically play a league schedule of eight games in the fall and eight games in the spring, divided equally between home games and away games. The season is usually played over seven weekends, with the fall season usually ending the last weekend in October and the spring season typically ending on the first weekend of June. The number of home games required to be played, and the number of fields on which they could be played, is shown below:

| <u>Age Level</u> | <u>Total Home Games/Season</u> | <u>Available Fields</u> ⁷ |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| U7 & U8 | 148 games—21/weekend | 5 fields |
| U9 & U10 | 160 games—23/weekend | 4 fields |
| U11 & U12 | 92 games—13/weekend | 2 fields |
| U13 and above ⁸ | 72 games—11/weekend | 7 fields |

The number of games per weekend shown assumes that equal numbers of Wauwatosa teams play home and away games each weekend. For U7 through U10 teams, this generally occurs in the fall, when Wauwatosa teams are usually scheduled to play against each other. In the spring, Wauwatosa teams at these age levels play a schedule which includes both Wauwatosa and out-of-area teams; thus, the number of home games scheduled could exceed the average number shown in the table. Teams at the U11 and above levels play in as many as six different leagues, which schedule home and away games independently. In theory, there could be as many as 24 home games for U11+ teams scheduled per weekend.

Because most games are scheduled only on Saturdays, the U7 through U12 fields are almost constantly being used, with four to six games scheduled a day. This is heavy use, and can result in damage to the fields, particularly in the spring, when rains leave the field soft and muddy.

At the U13+ levels, only three fields are used: Madison, Wauwatosa West, and the "JV" field at Whitman School. The Hart Park field has served as the home field for the Tosa East High School varsity soccer program, but also serves as a football

⁵During fall season, 1996.

⁶Source: Table 6 to SEWRPC Report (attached).

⁷According to the SEWRPC study, there are 18 regulation fields in Wauwatosa to be used for games.

⁸During fall season, 1996.

field, and the rental charge for its use precludes use by youth soccer clubs. Games are not scheduled at the Wauwatosa East High School field because of conflicting use by the Tosa East soccer teams. Of the two fields at Whitman Middle School, Tosa youth soccer clubs are allowed to use only the "JV" field on the far northwest corner of the property; the stadium field is devoted exclusively to high school use, both by Tosa West and by Tosa East. The Honey Creek (Hawthorn) field is used by the Pius High School soccer teams as a practice field; its surface is considered unplayable because of overuse and is being closed for the summer and fall of 1997 for repair. Finally, the Madison large field has regularly been used by baseball programs.

The three fields remaining (including Madison) cannot accommodate the U13+ Wauwatosa youth soccer teams. As a result, the majority of those teams play all of their home games at Uihlein Soccer Park at 71st and Good Hope.

None of this takes into account other uses of the fields, whether for baseball, softball, football, or adult soccer. The growth of adult recreational soccer has paralleled the youth soccer explosion, as parents and coaches of youth players join former youth players to form teams that play year round. Approximately 25% of the participants in adult soccer leagues at the Uihlein Soccer Park are Wauwatosa residents.

Conclusion

In 1987, the Milwaukee County Parks Department concluded that the recreational needs of Wauwatosa required one additional soccer field. At that time, there were approximately 1,200 youth soccer players in Wauwatosa. Currently, there are more than 2,000 youth soccer players, and many adult players.

The number of children participating in youth soccer programs continues to increase, and there is increasing interest in starting organized soccer programs at an even earlier age. Girls soccer programs have grown at an even faster rate, and current information continues to show sharp increases in participation by girls.

While the number of participants, children and adults, has increased dramatically, there has been no corresponding increase in the number of fields available for use. The soccer facilities in Wauwatosa cannot accommodate the growing youth soccer programs in the city without overuse and long-term damage to the fields.

For further information, please feel free to contact the Wauwatosa Parks Department at 471-8420.

| FIELD | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Chippewa 8 | * TWG DIAMONDS U7 5:30-6:30 | * TWC CHEETAHS 6:00-7:00 | * TEC COBRAS U-8 5:00-6:00 * TWG DIAMONDS U7 5:30-6:30 | * TWC CHEETAHS 6:00-7:00 | |
| Chippewa 10 | * TWG FLAMES U10 5:00-6:30 | * TEC BLUES U9 5:30-6:30 * TEC DOLPHINS U-9 5:00-6:30 * TWC ROCKETS U10 5:30-6:30 | * TWG FLAMES U10 5:00-6:30 | * TEC BLUES U9 5:30-6:30 * TEC DOLPHINS U-9 5:00-6:30 * TWC ROCKETS U10 5:30-6:30 | |
| DNR | * TWC ROWDIES U-13 5:00-6:30 * TVC POWER U11 5:30-7:00 * TOG BORG U-11 5:00-6:30 | * TEC INVADERS U11 5:30-6:45 * TOC REVOLUTION U11 4:30-6:0 * TOC VFB EINTRS. U12 4:30-6:15 * TOG BORG U-11 5:00-6:30 | * TWC ROWDIES U-13 5:00-6:30 * TVC POWER U11 5:30-7:00 * TOC REVOLUTION U11 4:30-6:00 | * TEC INVADERS U11 5:30-6:45 * TOC REVOLUTION U11 4:30-6:00 * TOC VFB EINTRS. U12 4:30-6:15 * TOG BORG U-11 5:00-6:30 | |
| East High School | * TOG KICKS U-12 6:00-7:30 * TOG KICKS U-14 5:00-6:30 * TOG THUNDER U13 5:30-7:00 * TOC UNITED U17 5:45-7:00 TOG SPIRIT U-11 4:30-6:00 | * TOG KICKS U-12 6:00-7:30 * TOC RGNG THNDR U13 5:30-7:0 * TOC UNITED U17 5:45-7:00 * TOG THUNDER U13 5:30-7:00 TOG SPIRIT U-11 4:30-6:00 | * TOG KICKS U-12 6:00-7:30 * TOG KICKS U-14 5:00-6:30 * TOC UNITED U17 5:45-7:00 * TOG THUNDER U13 5:30-7:00 | * TOC UNITED U17 5:45-7:00 * TOG KICKS U-14 5:00-6:30 * TOC RGNG THNDR U13 5:30-7:0 * TOG SPIRIT U-11 4:30-6:00 | * TOG THUNDER U13 5:30-7:0 |
| Fisher 8 | * TNC TOTM HOTSPR U7 5:30-6:3 | * TNC SHEFLD UNTD U7 5:30-6:3 * TWC BEARS U8 5:45-6:45 | * TNC WINCHESTER U7 4:30-5:30 * TNC TOTM HOTSPR U7 5:30-6:3 | * TNC SHEFLD UNTD U7 5:30-6:30 * TWC BEARS U8 5:45-6:45 | * TNC WINCHESTER U7 4:30-5:3 |
| Fisher 11 (MUST SHARE WITH BASEBALL) | * TWC LIGHTNING U10 5:30-6:30 * TNG SPIRIT U-12 5:00-6:30 * TNC MANCHSTR U. U12 5:30-6:30 * WSC BLAZERS U-12 5:30-6:30 * TOC SURFER BOYS U12 5:00-6:3 | * TNG SATELLITES U-12 5:15-6:3 * TWC STRIKERS U11 5:00-6:30 * TOC VIPERS U12 5:30-7:0 * WSC BLAZERS U-12 5:30-6:30 * TOC SURFER BOYS U12 5:00-6:3 | * TWC LIGHTNING U10 5:30-6:30 * TNG SPIRIT U-12 5:00-6:30 * TNG STRIKERS U11 5:00-6:30 * TOC VIPERS U12 5:30-7:00 * WSC BLAZERS U-12 5:30-6:30 * TOC SURFER BOYS U12 5:00-6:3 | * TNG SATELLITES U-12 5:15-6:30 * TNG STRIKERS U11 5:00-6:30 * TOC VIPERS U12 5:30-7:00 * WSC BLAZERS U-12 5:30-6:30 * TOC SURFER BOYS U12 5:00-6:3 | * TNC MANCHSTR U. U12 5:30-6:3 |
| Gully | * TVG LIGHTNING U-9 5:00-6:00 * TEG STING U-10 5:00-6:0 | * TVC WOLVES U-8 4:15-5:30 * TEG STING U-10 5:00-6:0 | * TVG LIGHTNING U-9 5:00-6:00 * TEG STING U-10 5:00-6:0 | * TVC WOLVES U-8 4:15-5:30 * TVG FIREFLIES U-10 5:30-6:30 | |
| Hawthorne 10 | * TVC METEORS U9 5:30-6:30 | * TEC MAKOS U-10 5:00-6:1 * TEG VIXENS U-11 4:45-5 * TEG JETS U9 5:30-6:30 * TEC STOMPERS U-10 5:30-6:3 | * TVC METEORS U9 5:30-6:30 * TEC COSMOS U-10 5:30-6:30 * TEG VIXENS U-11 4:45-5:4 | * TEC MAKOS U-10 5:00-6:15 * TEG VIXENS U-11 4:45-5:4 | * TEC STOMPERS U-10 5:30-6:3 * TEC COSMOS U-10 5:30-6:3 |
| Hawthorne Large | * TOG FORCE U-14 5:00-6:30 * TNC BRADFORD U14 5:30-7:00 | * TEC KICKS U-12 6:00-7:00 * TOC BLITZ U14 5:00-6:30 * TEG STRIKERS U10 5:00-6:00 * TEC LEEDS UNTD U-13 5:45-7:1 | * TNC BRADFORD U14 5:30-7:00 | * TOG FORCE U-14 5:00-6:30 * TEC KICKS U-11 5:15-6:1 * TEC KICKS U-12 6:00-7:00 * TEG STRIKERS U10 5:00-6:00 * TOC BLITZ U14 5:00-6:30 * TEC LEEDS UNTD U-13 5:45-7:15 | |
| | * WAMUTOSA SOCCER CLUB 4:00-6:00 | | * WAMUTOSA SOCCER CLUB 4:00-6:00 | | * WAMUTOSA SOCCER CLUB 4:00-6:00 |

| FIELD | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Honey Creek | * TEG AVALANCHE U-7 5:30-6:30 * TEG HONEYBEES U-7 5:30-6:30 * TEG SURF U-7 5:30-6:30 * TEG LIGHTNING U-8 6:00-7:00 | * TEG STORM U-8 5:00-5:30 * TEG TIGER SHARKS U-8 5:30-6:30 * TVG STRIKERS U-8 5:30-6:30 * TEG T-REX U-7 5:30-6:30 * TEG TIGER SHARKS U-8 5:30-6:30 | * TEG AVALANCHE U-7 5:30-6:30 * TEG HONEYBEES U-7 5:30-6:30 * TEG SURF U-7 5:30-6:30 * TEG JETS U-7 5:30-7:00 * TEG TIGER SHARKS U-8 5:30-6:30 | * TEG STORM U-8 5:00-6:30 * TEG LIGHTNING U-8 6:00-7:00 * TEG T-REX U-7 5:30-6:30 * TVG STRIKERS U-8 5:30-6:30 * TEG JETS U-7 5:30-7:00 | |
| Longfellow (MUST SHARE WITH BASEBALL) | * TEG SUNS U-14 4:30-6:00 * TVG SPRINTERS U-12 5:30-6:30 * TNG CRYSTAL P. U14 5:00-6:30 * TVG TWISTERS U-12 5:30-7:00 | * TNG CLASSICS U-14 4:00-5:00 * TEG JAZZ U-12 5:00-6:30 * TVG SPRINTERS U-12 5:30-6:30 * TNG CRYSTAL P. U14 5:00-6:30 | * TNG SHOOTING S. U13 4:00-5:30 * TEG SUNS U-14 4:30-6:00 * TVG SPRINTERS U-12 5:30-6:30 * TNG CRYSTAL P. U14 5:00-6:30 | * TNG CLASSICS U-14 4:00-5:00 * TEG JAZZ U-12 5:00-6:30 * TVG TWISTERS U-12 5:30-7:00 | * TNG SHOOTING S. U13 6:00-7:00 |
| Madison North | * TNG BOBCATS U7 5:30-6:30 | * TNG ROADNRS U7 6:00-7:00 | * TNG BOBCATS U7 5:30-6:30 | * TNG ROADNRS U7 6:00-7:00 | |
| | | * TNG COMETS U-8 5:30-6:30 | | * TNG COMETS U-8 5:30-6:30 | |
| Madison South | | * TNC ARSENAL U9 5:30-6:30 * TVC TIMBRWLVS U7 5:30-6:30 * TWC PACKERS U8 5:00-6:00 | | * TNC ARSENAL U9 5:30-6:30 * TVC TIMBRWLVS U7 5:30-6:30 * TWC PACKERS U8 5:00-6:00 | |
| McKinley | * TNG GAZELLE'S U7 4:00-5:30 | * TNC HAMPSHIRE U8 4:00-4:30 * TVC CRUSH U10 5:15-6:15 * TNC EVERTON U7 5:00-6:00 * TVC WARRIORS U-9 4:30-5:30 | * TNC SO. HAMPTON U8 5:30-7:00 * TNG GAZELLE'S U7 4:00-5:30 * TNG IMPALA'S U7 5:30-6:30 | * TNC HAMPSHIRE U8 4:00-5:30 * TNC SO. HAMPTON U8 5:30-7:00 * TVC CRUSH U10 5:15-6:15 * TNC EVERTON U7 5:00-6:00 * TVC WARRIORS U-9 4:30-5:30 | * TNG STORM U8 4:00-5:30 * TNG IMPALA'S U7 5:30-6:30 |
| Menomonee & Center | * TNG LIGHTNING U9 5:30-6:45 * TNG INTEGRA U9 5:00-6:00 | * TNG JAZZ U10 5:00-6:00 * TNG STRIKERS U-10 5:30-6:30 * TNG WIZARDS U10 5:30-6:30 * TNG MONARCHS U9 5:40-6:40 | * TNG STRIKERS U-10 5:30-6:30 * TNG INTEGRA U9 5:00-6:00 * TNG LIGHTNING U9 5:30-6:45 | * TNG JAZZ U10 5:00-6:00 * TVG MONARCHS U9 5:40-6:40 * TNG WIZARDS U10 5:30-6:30 | |
| Menomonee & Milwaukee | * ST. JOHNS ELEM. 3:30-5:00 * TVC THUNDERBOLTS U8 5:30-6:30 * TVC HURRICANES U10 5:15-6:30 * TVC TIGERS U10 5:30-6:30 * TVC TORNADOS U9 5:30-6:30 * TNC DOVER U8 5:30-6:30 | * ST. JOHNS ELEM. 3:30-5:00 * TVG THUNDER U7 5:30-6:30 * TVG FLYERS U-8 5:00-6:00 * TVG WILD THINGS U10 5:00-6:1 * TVC TIGERS U10 5:30-6:30 * TVC BADGERS U7 5:30-6:30 * TNC DOVER U8 5:30-6:30 | * ST. JOHNS ELEM. 3:30-5:00 * TVC HURRICANES U10 5:15-6:30 * TVC TIGERS U10 5:30-6:30 * TVC TORNADOS U9 5:30-6:30 * TNC DOVER U8 5:30-6:30 | * ST. JOHNS ELEM. 3:30-5:00 * TVC THUNDERBOLTS U8 5:30-6:30 * TVG FLYERS U-8 5:00-6:00 * TVG WILD THINGS U10 5:00-6:1 * TVC BADGERS U7 5:30-6:30 * TVG THUNDER U7 5:30-6:30 | * ST. JOHNS ELEM. 3:30-5:00 |
| (Hoyt) | | | | | |
| Menomonee & North | * TNC GLASGOW U11 5:30-6:30 * TNC DUNDEE U9 5:30-6:30 | * TNC ABERDEEN AV. U9 5:30-6:30 * TWC PANTHERS U7 5:00-6:00 * TNC DUNDEE U9 5:15-6:30 | * TNC ABERDEEN AV. U9 5:30-6:30 * TNC GLASGOW U11 5:30-6:30 * TNC KILARNEY U10 5:00-6:00 | * TNC ABERDEEN AV. U9 5:30-6:30 * TWC PANTHERS U7 5:00-6:00 * TNC COVENTRY U-9 5:15-6:30 | * TNC KILARNEY U10 5:00-6:30 |

| FIELD | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Pig Farm U-8 | * TWG ROOKIES U8 5:00-6:00 | * TEC PREDATORS U8 4:30-5* * TEC LEPRECHAUNS U9 5:00-6* | * TWG ROOKIES U8 5:00-6:00 | * TEC PREDATORS U8 4:30-5* | |
| Pig Farm U-10 | * TEC COUGARS U-9 4:30-5:30 * TVC BULL DOGS U10 5:00-6:00 * TOG STING U11 5:30-7:00 | * TEC COUGARS U-9 4:30-5:30 * TVC STING U11 5:30-6:30 * TEC VIPERS U-9 5:00-* | * TEC COUGARS U-9 4:30-5:30 * TVC BULL DOGS U10 5:00-6:00 | * TOG STING U11 5:30-7:00 * TVC STING U11 5:30-6:30 * TEC VIPERS U-9 5:00-6* | |
| Pig Farm U-12 (open area) | * TVG JAGUARS U13 5:30-6:30 * TOC WISC. SELECT U18 6:00-8* | * TOG KICKS U-13 4:30-5* * TEC KICKS U14 5:00-6:30 * TVC ZUBAS U14 6:00-7:0* | * TVG JAGUARS U13 5:30-6:30 * TOC WISC. SELECT U18 6:00-8* | * TOG KICKS U-13 4:30-5:4* * TEC KICKS U14 5:00-6:30 * TVC ZUBAS U14 6:00-7:00 | |
| Roosevelt | | | | | |
| Underwood | * TNC NOTTINGHAM U9 5:30-6:3* * TEG TORNADOS U9 6:00-7* * TOG JETS U-15 5:00-* | * TNC NOTTINGHAM U9 5:30-6:3* * TEG TORNADOS U9 6:00-7* * TNC LEEDS U. U10 6:00-7:00 | * TNC NOTTINGHAM U11 5:45-6:30 * TWC MUSTANGS 5:15-5:45 | * TNC NOTTINGHAM U9 5:30-6:30 * TEG TORNADOS U9 6:00-7:0 * TOG JETS U-15 5:00-* | * TWC WILDCATS U11 5:45-6:30* * TWC MUSTANGS 5:15-5:45 |
| West High School | * TNC BRADFORD U-14 5:30-6* * WSC WRLD CUP U15 5:30-6:30 | * TOC TORNADOS U13 5:30-6:30* * TOC ATTACK U14 6:30* * TNC SHERWOOD F. U-9 4:15-5* * WSC WRLD CUP U15 5:30-6:30 | * TNC BRADFORD U-14 5:30-6* * WSC SPORTS U14 6:30-6:30 | * TOC TORNADOS U13 5:30-6:30 * TOC ATTACK U14 6:30-8* * TNC SHERWOOD F. U-9 4:15-5:4 * WSC WRLD CUP U15 5:30-6:30 | |
| Wilson | * TEG SPIDERS U8 6:00-7:00 * TVC FIREFLIES U8 5:30-6:30 * TEC JET BLAST U7 5:30-6:30 * TVC GOALBUSTERS U8 6:00-7:00* | * TVG HORNETS U10 4:00-5:1* * TEC HAMMERHEADS U7 5:30* * TEC JET BLAST U7 5:30-6:30 * TVC GOALBUSTERS U8 6:00-7:00* | * TVC FIREFLIES U8 5:30-6:30 * TEC JET BLAST U7 5:30-6:30 * TVC GOALBUSTERS U8 6:00-7:00* | * TVG HORNETS U10 4:00-5:15 * TEC HAMMERHEADS U7 5:30-* | * TEG SPIDERS U8 6:00-7:00* |
| Wisconsin Avenue | | | | | |

Table 6

SOCCER FIELDS ON PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS IN THE CITY OF WAUWATOSA: 1996

| Site Name | Practice Field (unmarked with goals) | Regulation Fields | | | | | Total Soccer Fields |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | U-8 30 x 50 Yards | U-10 45 x 70 Yards | U-12 60 x 90 Yards | Full 60 x 110 Yards Minimum | Subtotal | |
| Local Public Sites | | | | | | | |
| Fisher Building | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Hart Park | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 ^a | 1 | 1 |
| Longfellow Junior High School | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 |
| McKinley School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Roosevelt School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Underwood School | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Wauwatosa East High School | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wauwatosa West High School | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Whitman Junior High School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Wilson School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Subtotal | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 13 |
| Milwaukee County Sites | | | | | | | |
| Chippewa Park | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Honey Creek Parkway | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Institutions Grounds | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Madison Park | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Menomonee River Parkway | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 4 |
| Subtotal | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 13 |
| Private Sites | | | | | | | |
| St. Jude's School | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Subtotal | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 27 |

^aThe soccer field at Hart Park also serves as a football field.

Source: City of Wauwatosa School District, Wauwatosa Kickers, and SEWRPC.