

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON

WASHINGTON COUNTY WISCONSIN

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Donald M. Reed Chief Biologist
Bruce P. Rubin Chief Land Use Planner

Special acknowledgment is due Douglas J. Koehler, former
SEWRPC Senior Planner, for his contributions to this report.

**COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 244**

**A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON
WASHINGTON COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

Prepared by the

**Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
P. O. Box 1607
Old Courthouse
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 includes both mental and physical exercise and personal enjoyment. Although recreational preferences may vary from individual to individual, recreation occupies a necessary and significant place in every person's life. For purposes of this report, recreation will be viewed in a narrower framework as including only those recreational activities typically carried on outdoors.

The primary purpose of the park and open space plan for the Village of Jackson 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 Village residents and to protect and enhance the important natural resources within the Village and the remainder of the study area. The plan seeks to provide a variety of parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities which will offer opportunities for Village 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 because of the importance of outdoor recreation sites and areas for natural resource protection. 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 identifies existing and probable future park and open space needs within the Region and recommends a system of large resource-oriented parks, recreational corridors and a regional trail system, and smaller nonresource-oriented urban parks, together with attendant recreational facility requirements. Following completion of the regional plan, and at the request of Washington County, the Regional Planning Commission refined and detailed the regional plan as it relates to Washington County. That plan, documented in SEWRPC Community

Assistance Planning Report No. 136, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County*, was adopted by the County Board in 1989. A second edition of that plan was adopted by the County Board in August 1997. The regional plan, and therefore the Washington 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.

VILLAGE REQUEST

The Village of Jackson, on July 12, 1995, requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the Village in the preparation of a new park and open space plan. The plan was to reflect recent park and open space acquisition and development activities within the Village, and was also intended to maintain Village eligibility to apply for and receive Federal and State aids in partial support of the acquisition and development of park and open space sites and facilities. The requested new plan is documented in this report. The planning process involved was conducted under the guidance of the Village of Jackson Park and Recreation Committee.

PLANNING AREA

The planning area, shown on Map 1, is located in the southeastern portion of Washington County and consists of the Village of Jackson and portions of the Towns of Jackson and Polk. The planning area encompasses about 25 square miles. The Village of Jackson--based on 1996 corporate limits--comprises about 2.5 square miles, or about 10 percent of the planning area.

REPORT FORMAT

The findings and recommendations of the Village park and open space plan are set forth in this report. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter II presents information about the Village pertinent to park and open space planning, including information on the resident population, the land use pattern, and natural resources within the Village. An inventory of existing park and open space sites and facilities within the Village is also included in Chapter II. Chapter III presents the objectives, principles, and supporting standards which

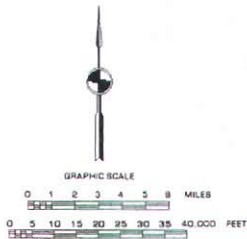
MAP 1

LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION

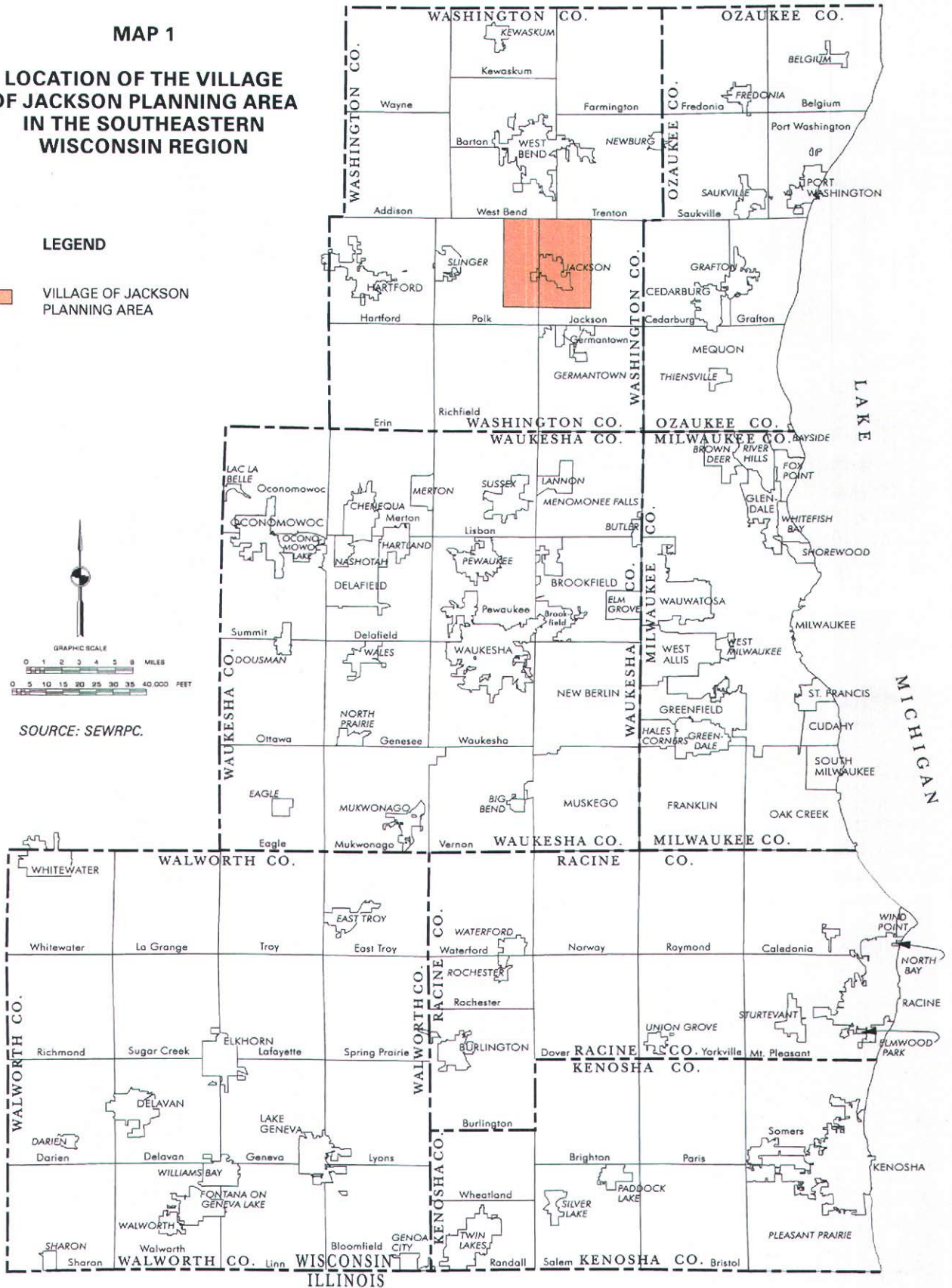
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VILLAGE OF JACKSON
PLANNING AREA



SOURCE: SEWRPC.



served as the basis for the development of the new park and open space plan, and provides an analysis of park and open space needs in the Village. The recommended park and open space plan and the actions required to

carry out the plan are presented in Chapter IV. A summary of the findings and recommendations of the plan process is presented in Chapter V.

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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, 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 Jackson planning area are presented in this chapter.

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON

Historic and existing population levels are an important consideration in any park and open space planning effort. Data on the historic resident population of the Village are presented in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1. The Village of Jackson experienced modest population growth between 1920 and 1970, increasing from 230 to 561 persons over that time. Between 1970 and 1980, the population of the Village increased dramatically to 1,817 persons, a gain of 1,256 persons, or about 224 percent. Between 1980 and 1990, the population increased by 669 persons or about 37 percent, to a level of 2,486 persons. The resident population of the Village was estimated at 4,047 persons on January 1, 1997, an increase of 1,561 persons, or about 63 percent over the 1990 census.

Table 1

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON: 1920-1997

YEAR	POPULATION	CHANGE FROM PRECEDING PERIOD	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
1920	230	--	--
1930	227	-3	-1.3
1940	302	75	33.0
1950	361	59	19.5
1960	458	97	26.9
1970	561	103	22.5
1980	1,817	1,256	223.9
1990	2,486	669	36.8
1997	4,047	1,561	62.8

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

EXISTING 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 spatial distribution of land uses in

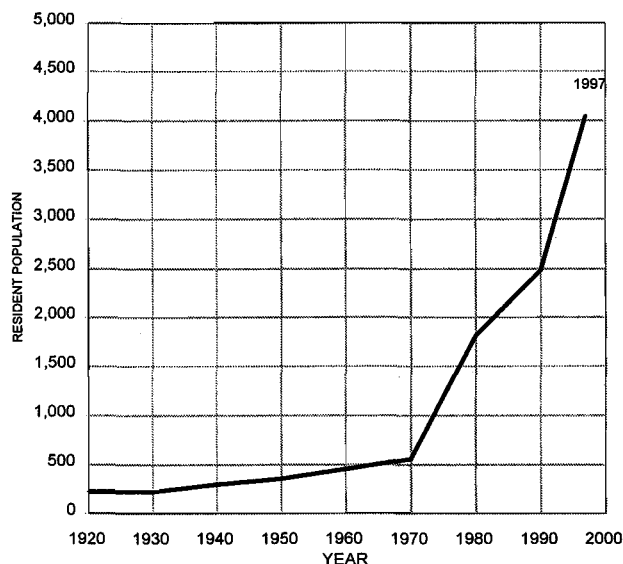
the Village and the planning area, as well as of the historical conversion of rural lands to urban use, is essential to the development of a sound park and open space plan. Also integral to plan development is an understanding of land available for conversion to various types of urban uses.

The location and extent of urban development in the Jackson planning area in 1995 are shown on Map 2. From 1900 to 1950 all of the urban growth in the Village of Jackson occurred in a tight concentric fashion surrounding the intersection of Main Street (STH 60) and Center Street. Between 1920 and 1950, a small area of urban growth also occurred one mile west of the Village. However, between 1960 and 1995, while much of the growth continued around the established urban area, a good portion of the urban development occurred in scattered locations throughout the planning area.

Information on the amount of land devoted to the various types of land uses in the Village of Jackson and the Jackson planning area in 1995 is presented in Table 2 and shown on Map 3. The planning area totals 16,248 acres, or about 25 square miles. Residential uses occupied 931 acres or about 6 percent of the planning area, while other urban uses combined occupied 1,177 acres or

Figure 1

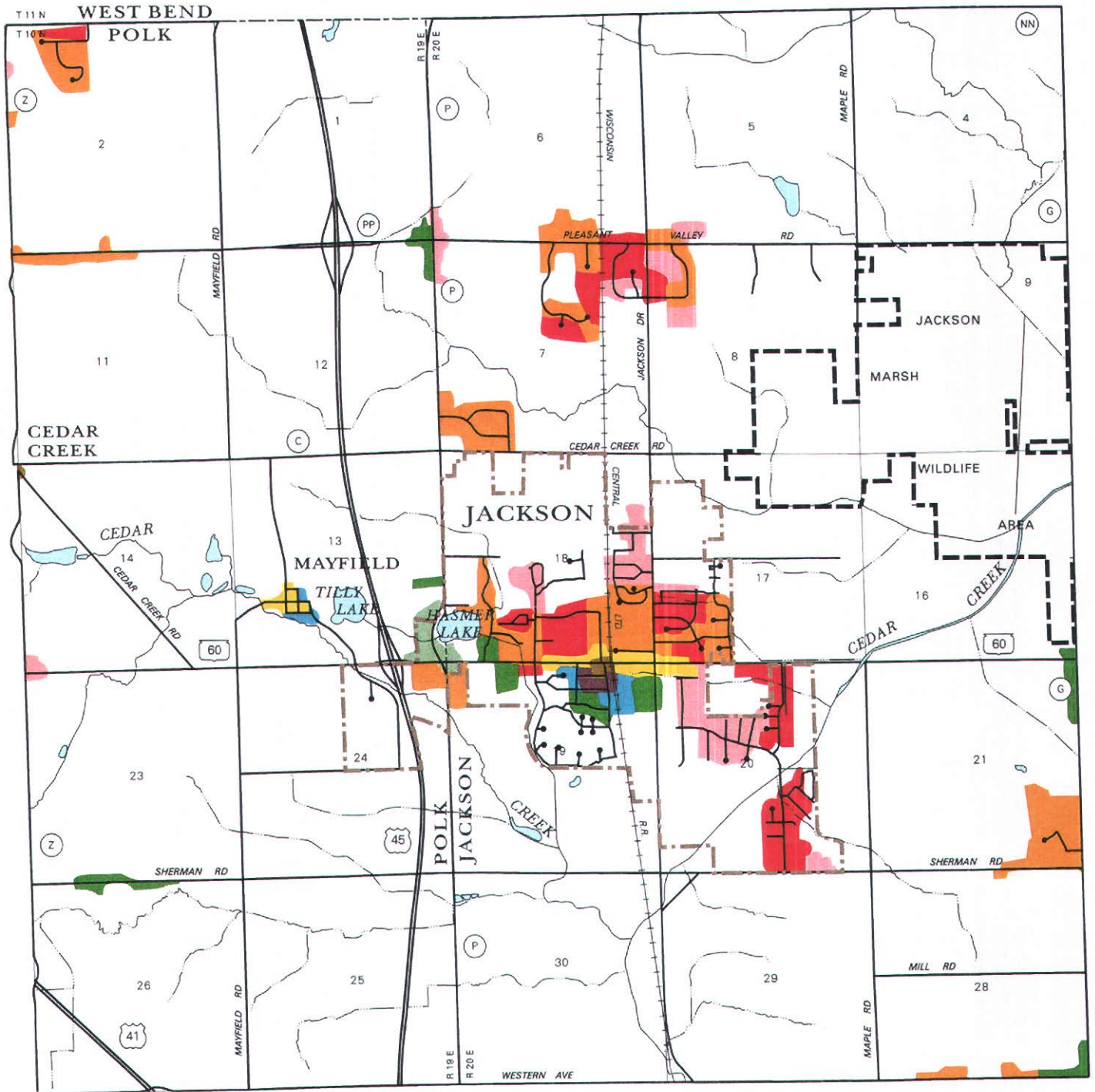
HISTORIC POPULATION LEVELS IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON: 1920 - 1997



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

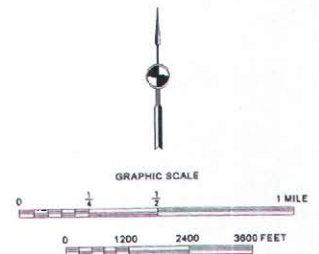
Map 2

HISTORIC URBAN GROWTH IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: SELECTED YEARS 1900-1995



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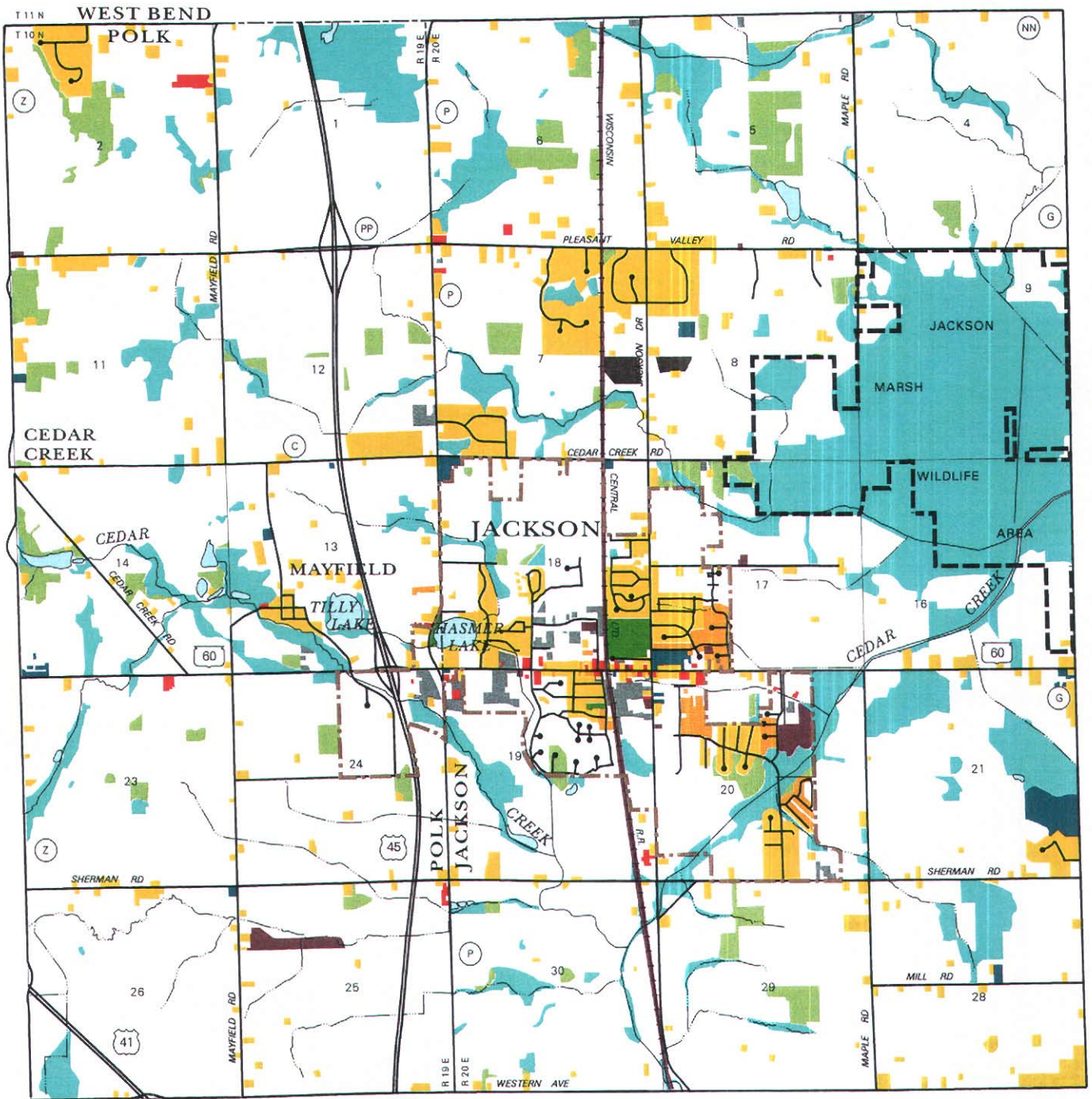
	1900		1970		1997 VILLAGE OF JACKSON CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY
	1920		1980		JACKSON MARSH WILDLIFE AREA BOUNDARY
	1940		1990		
	1950		1995		
	1963				



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 3

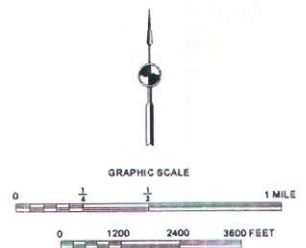
EXISTING LAND USE IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1995



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- 1997 VILLAGE OF JACKSON CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY
- JACKSON MARSH WILDLIFE AREA BOUNDARY
- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES

- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- PARKS AND RECREATIONAL
- WETLANDS
- WOODLANDS
- EXTRACTIVE AND LANDFILL
- SURFACE WATER
- AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER OPEN LANDS



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 2

EXISTING LAND USE IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1995

Land Use Category	Village of Jackson		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area	
	Acres	Percent of Total	Acres	Percent of Total	Acres	Percent of Total
Urban						
Residential	270	17	661	5	931	6
Commercial	25	2	35	.. ^a	59	.. ^a
Industrial	73	5	21	.. ^a	94	1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	187	12	679	5	865	5
Governmental and Institutional	12	1	52	.. ^a	64	.. ^a
Recreational	29	2	0	0	29	.. ^a
Undeveloped Urban	61	4	5	.. ^a	66	.. ^a
Subtotal	657	42	1,452	10	2,108	13
Rural						
Agricultural	670	43	10,349	71	11,019	68
Wetlands	90	6	2,141	15	2,231	14
Woodlands	31	2	407	3	438	3
Surface Water	15	1	59	.. ^a	74	.. ^a
Other Open Lands	109	7	269	2	378	2
Subtotal	915	58	13,225	90	14,140	87
Total	1,572	100	14,667	100	16,248	100

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: SEWRPC.

about 56 percent of the planning area. Thus, in 1995, 2,108 acres, or about 13 percent of the planning area, were in urban uses. Agricultural uses accounted for 11,019 acres or about 68 percent of the planning area. Other nonurban land uses, including woodlands, wetlands, surface water, and other open lands, together encompassed 3,121 acres or about 19 percent of the planning area.

In 1995, the Village of Jackson, encompassed 1,572 acres or about 2.5 square miles. Residential uses occupied 270 acres, or about 17 percent of the area of the Village, and 41 percent of the urban lands; while other urban uses combined occupied 387 acres, or about 25 percent of the Village and 59 percent of the urban lands. Thus, in 1995, 657 acres, or about 42 percent of the area within the Village, were in urban uses. Agricultural uses accounted for a relatively large portion of the Village--670 acres, or about 43 percent. Other nonurban land uses, including woodlands, wetlands, surface water and other open lands, together encompassed 245 acres, or about 16 percent of the Village. Thus, 915 acres, or 58 percent of the Village of Jackson, were in nonurban uses in 1995.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

Existing Park and Open Space Sites and Facilities

In 1997, there were 15 existing park and open space sites in the Village of Jackson planning area, which together

encompassed a total of 1,251 acres, or about 7.7 percent of the planning area. As indicated in Table 3 and shown on Map 4, 10 sites encompassing 1,170 acres, or about 7 percent of the area, were publicly owned. The remaining five sites, encompassing 81 acres, were privately owned. As indicated in Table 4, intensive recreational facilities provided at sites in the planning area include: three basketball goals, three soccer fields, two picnic areas, four playfields, four playgrounds, one league softball diamond, three sandlot softball fields, and 10 tennis courts. Other significant outdoor recreation facilities available within the planning area include sand volleyball, ice skating and public hunting.

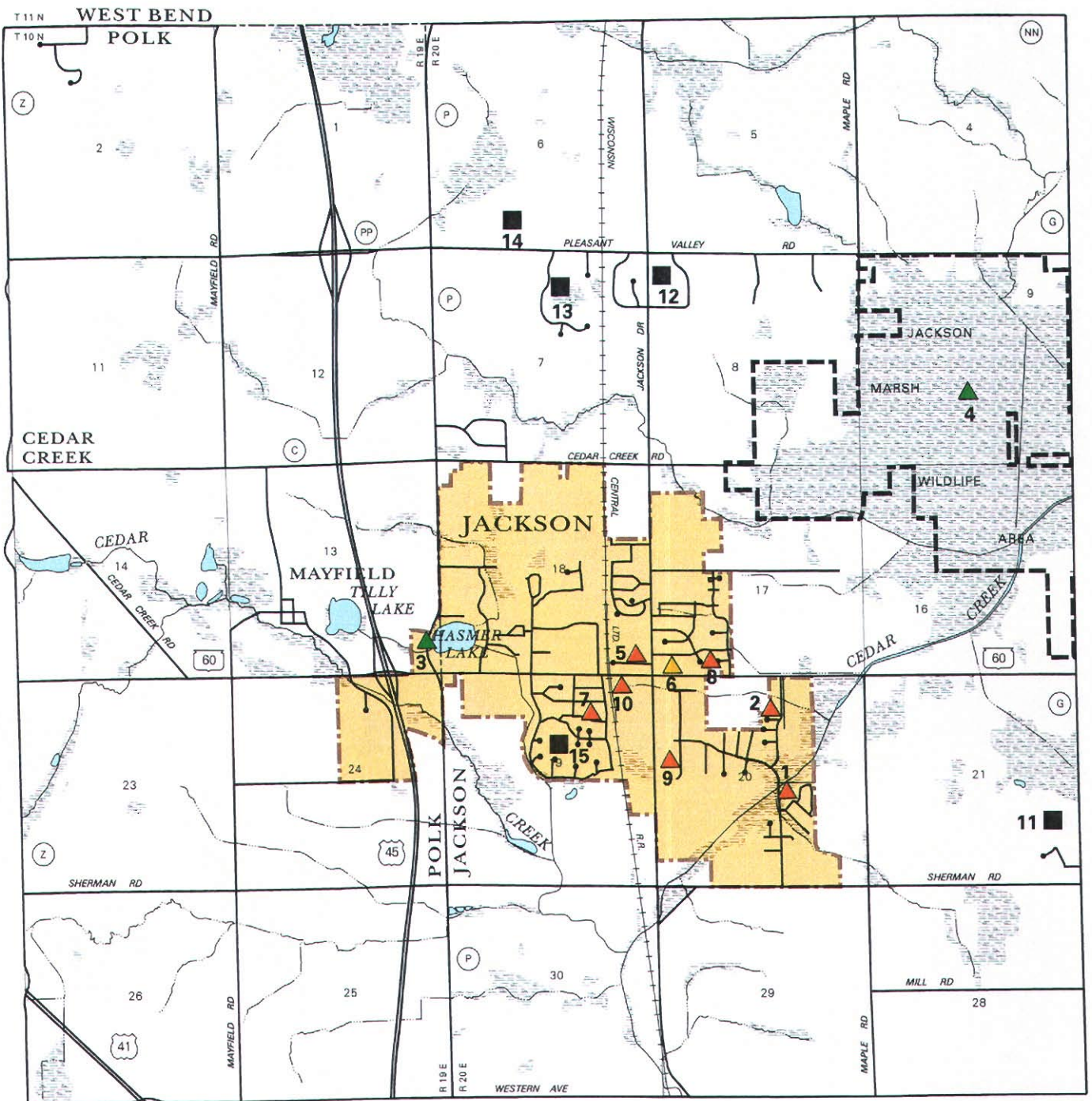
Village of Jackson Park System

In 1998, the Village of Jackson owned seven park and open space sites, encompassing a total of 69 acres, or four percent of the Village. As indicated in Table 5, the Village-owned sites ranged in size from the one-acre Reis Memorial Park to the 25-acre Jackson Park. Locations of the Village-owned sites are shown on Map 5. A brief description of each of the Village sites is presented below.

Cedar Run Park: Cedar Run Park is a 24-acre open space site located along Cedar Creek on the southeastern side of the Village.

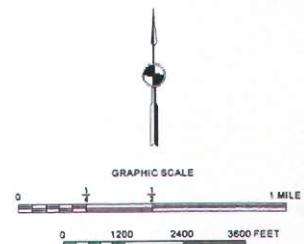
Map 4

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE
VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1997



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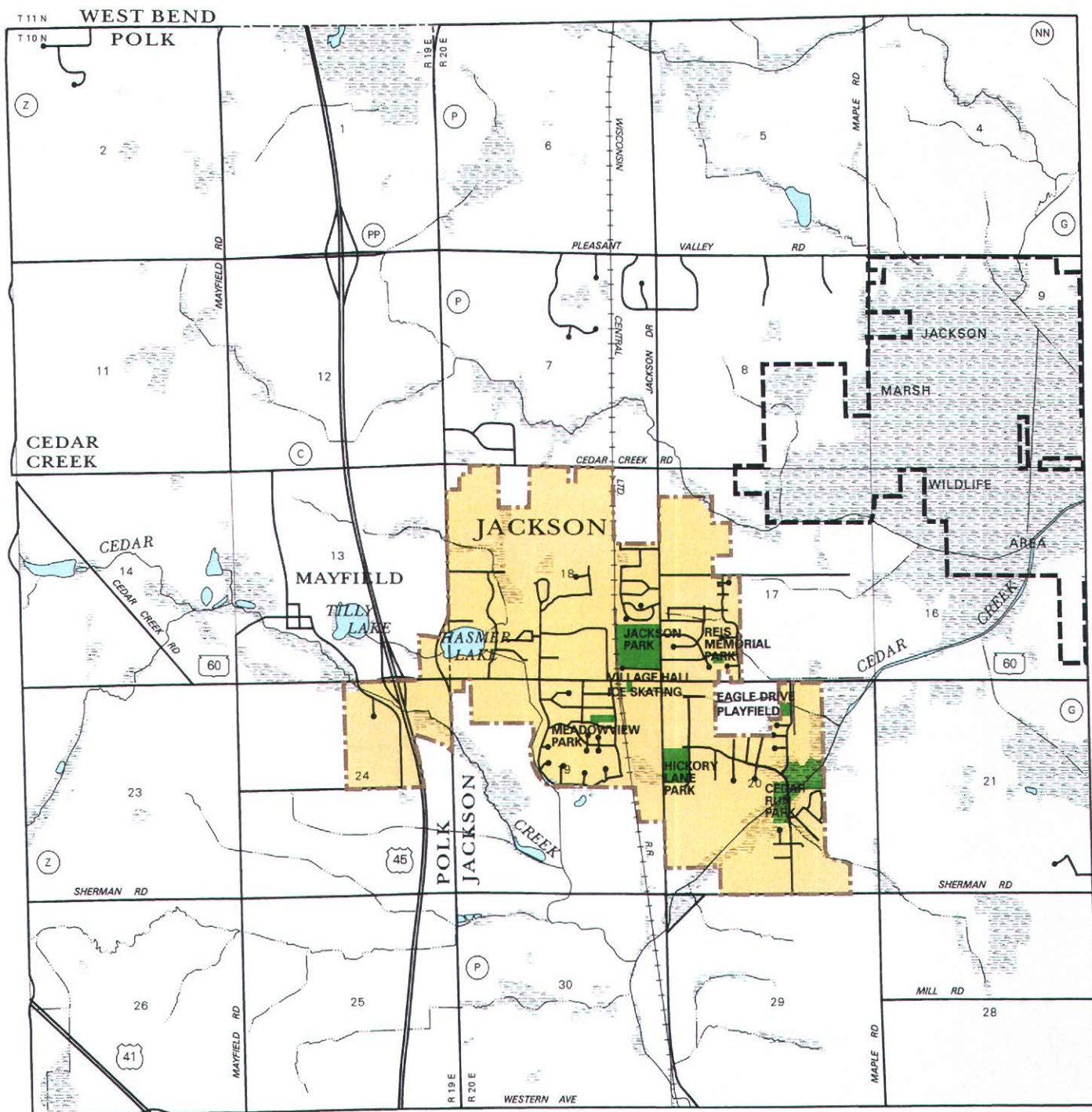
- 1997 VILLAGE OF JACKSON CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY
- ▲ VILLAGE OF JACKSON SITE
- ▲ SCHOOL DISTRICT SITE
- ▲ STATE OF WISCONSIN SITE
- PRIVATE SITE
- 10 SITE NUMBER ON TABLE 3



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 5

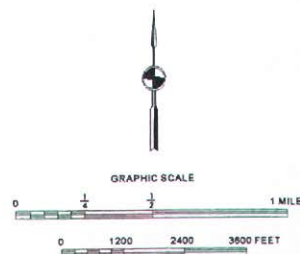
VILLAGE OF JACKSON PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES: 1998



LEGEND

1997 VILLAGE OF JACKSON CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY

VILLAGE OF JACKSON PARK OR OPEN SPACE SITE



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 3

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1997

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location	Ownership	Acreage
	Public			
1	Cedar Run Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 20	Village of Jackson	24
2	Eagle Drive Playfield ^b	T 10N, R 20E, Section 20	Village of Jackson	2
3	Hasmer Lake Access	T 10N, R 19E, Section 13	State of Wisconsin	2
4	Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area	T 10N, R 20E, Section 09	State of Wisconsin	1,096 ^a
5	Jackson Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 18	Village of Jackson	25
6	Jackson School	T 10N, R 20E, Section 17	School District	3
7	Meadowview Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 19	Village of Jackson	2
8	Reis Memorial Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 17	Village of Jackson	1
9	Hickory Lane Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 20	Village of Jackson	14
10	Village Hall Ice Skating ^b	T 10N, R 20E, Section 19	Village of Jackson	1
--	Subtotal -- 10 Sites	--	--	1,170
	Private			
11	Kettle Moraine Lutheran High School	T 10N, R 20E, Section 21	Organizational	50
12	Magna Vista Subdivision Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 08	Private	3
13	Pleasant Hollow Subdivision Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 07	Private	7
14	Pleasant Valley Tennis Courts	T 10N, R 20E, Section 06	Private	10
15	Subdivision Open Space	T 10N, R 20E, Section 19	Private	11
--	Subtotal -- 5 sites	--	--	81
--	Total -- 15 Sites	--	--	1,251

^a Includes only those lands located within the Village of Jackson Planning Area.

^b Site is located on vacant Village land used in this manner at this time.

Source: SEWRPC.

Eagle Drive Playfield: Eagle Drive Playfield is a two-acre playfield located in the eastern portion of the village. This site is primarily used for soccer.

Jackson Park: Jackson Park is a 25-acre community park located in the eastern central portion of the Village. Facilities at this site include two basketball goals, soccer facilities, two picnic areas, playfields, playgrounds, a league softball diamond, a sandlot softball diamond, four tennis courts, sand volleyball, and a concession building.

Meadowview Park: Meadowview Park is a two-acre neighborhood park located in the central portion of the Village. Facilities include a playfield, playground, and a sandlot softball diamond.

Reis Memorial Park: Reis Memorial Park is a one-acre neighborhood park located on the east side of the Village. Facilities at this site include a playfield and a playground.

Hickory Lane Park: There is a 14-acre undeveloped park in the southeastern portion of the Village.

Village Hall Ice Skating Rink: Village Hall Ice Skating Rink is a less than one-acre yard area along the Village

Hall which can be flooded and frozen for ice skating when the weather conditions are appropriate.

NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES

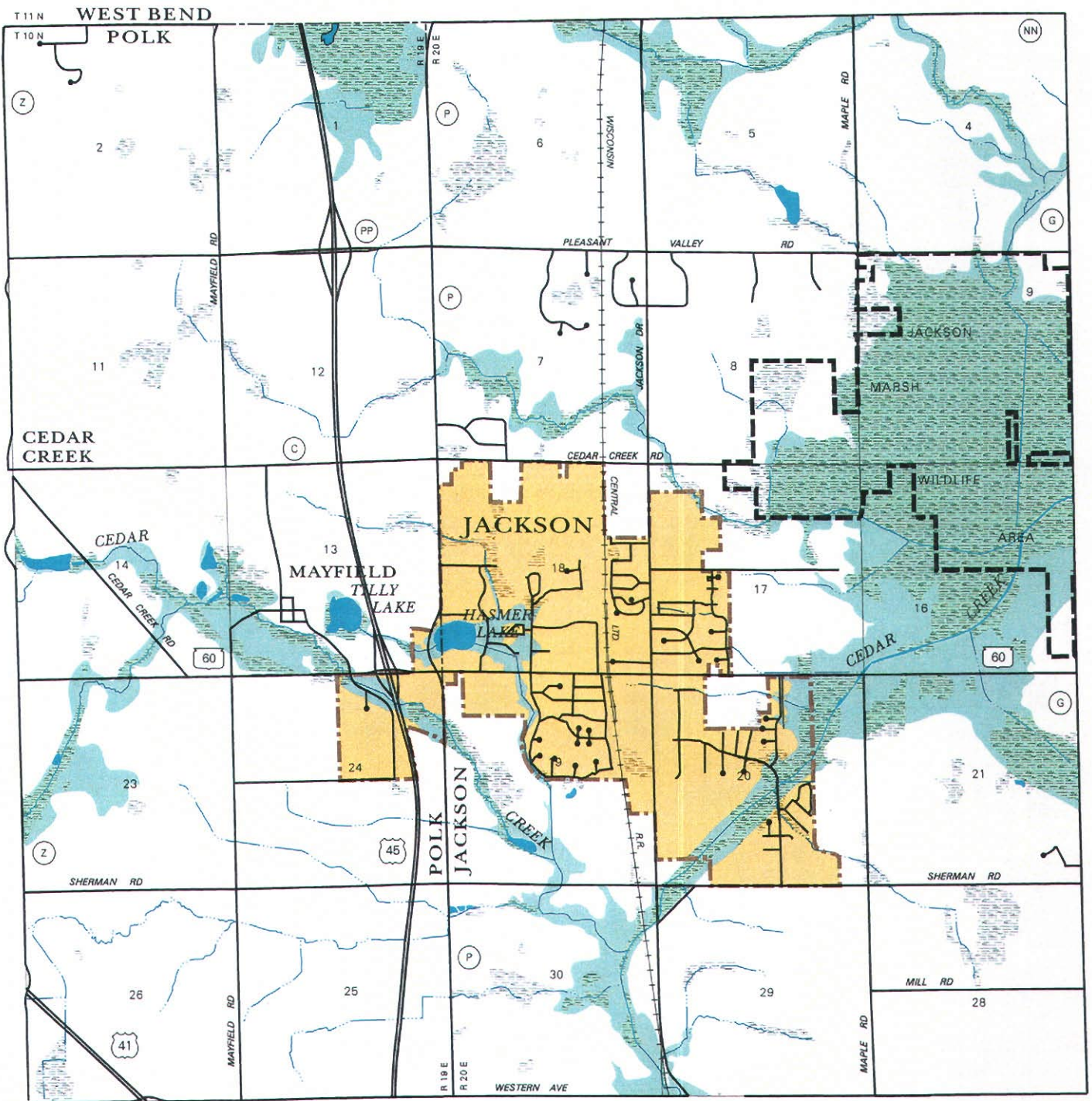
The natural resources of an area are important determinants of the ability of an area to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain its social and economic well-being. The planning of parks and open spaces should seek to preserve the most significant remaining aspects of the natural resource base to help retain the ecological balance and natural beauty of the area. A description of the natural resource base of the Village of Jackson, including surface water resources, wetlands, woodlands, and natural areas, as well as the environmental corridors encompassing such resources, is presented in this section.

Surface Water Resources

Surface water resources and associated floodlands, shown on Map 6, form a particularly important element of the natural resource base of the Village of Jackson planning area. Lakes and streams provide water-related activities, provide an attractive setting for properly planned residential development and enhance the aesthetic quality of the Village. There are no major lakes, that is lakes with a surface area of greater than 50 acres,

Map 6

**SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE AND FLOODLANDS IN THE
VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA**



LEGEND

- 1997 VILLAGE OF JACKSON CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- PERENNIAL STREAM
- SURFACE WATER
- 100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL FLOODPLAIN

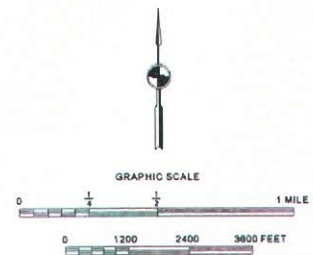


Table 4

FACILITIES FOR SELECTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1998

Number on Map 4	Site	Regulation Baseball	Basketball Goal	Soccer Fields	Picnic	Playfields	Playgrounds	League Soft-ball	Sand-lot Soft-ball	Tennis Court	Other Facilities
1	Public Cedar Run Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	Eagle Drive Playfield	--	--	X	--	X	--	--	--	--	--
3	Hasmer Lake Access	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Unimproved Carry In Boat Access
4	Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Public Hunting
5	Jackson Park	--	2	X	2	X	X	1	1	4	Concession Building, Sand Volleyball
6	Jackson School	--	1	X	--	X	X	--	1	--	--
7	Meadowview Park	--	--	--	--	X	X	--	1	--	--
8	Reis Memorial Park	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--
9	Undeveloped Village Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Village Hall Ice Skating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Ice Skating
--	Subtotal-10 Sites	--	3	3	2	4	4	1	3	4	--
11	Private Kettle Moraine Lutheran High School	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	Magna Vista Subdivision Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	Pleasant Hollow Subdivision Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	Pleasant Valley Tennis Courts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
15	Hickory Lane Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	Subtotal - 5 Sites	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
--	Total - 15 Sites	0	3	3	2	4	4	1	3	10	--

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 5

VILLAGE OF JACKSON PARK SYSTEM: 1998

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location	Type	Acreage
1	Cedar Run Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 20	Open Space	24
2	Eagle Drive Playfield	T 10N, R 20E, Section 20	Playfield	2
5	Jackson Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 18	Community Park	25
7	Meadowview Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 19	Neighborhood Park	2
8	Reis Memorial Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 17	Playlot	1
9	Hickory Lane Park	T 10N, R 20E, Section 20	Undeveloped Park	14
10	Village Hall Ice Skating	T 10N, R 20E, Section 19	Ice Skating Rink	1
--	Total - 7 Sites	--	--	69

Source: SEWRPC.

located within the planning area. However, there are two named lakes with a surface area of less than 50 acres, located within the planning area. Tilly Lake encompasses an area of 13 acres, and Hasmer Lake encompasses an area of 15 acres. Rivers and streams may be classified as perennial or intermittent. The perennial and certain intermittent streams within the Village of Jackson planning area are shown on Map 6. Perennial streams are defined as watercourses which maintain, at a minimum, a small continuous flow throughout the year except

under unusual drought conditions. Intermittent streams are defined as watercourses which do not maintain a continuous flow throughout the year. Within the planning area, a total of approximately 50 linear miles of perennial and intermittent rivers and streams were identified.

The floodlands of a river or stream are the wide, generally sloping areas contiguous to, and usually lying on both sides of, the river or stream channel. Rivers and

streams occupy their channels most of the time. However, during even minor flood events, stream discharges increase markedly, and the channel may not be able to contain and convey all of the flow. As a result, stages increase and the river or stream spreads laterally over the floodland. The periodic flow of a river onto its floodlands is a normal phenomenon and, in the absence of costly structural flood control works, will occur regardless of whether urban development exists on the floodland or not.

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

Floodlands have been delineated within the planning area under the Regional Planning Commission comprehensive Milwaukee River Watershed Plan and were refined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for flood insurance purposes. These floodland delineations are shown on Map 6 and encompasses an area of approximately 2,900 acres, or about 18 percent of the planning area.

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as areas in which the water table is at, near, or above the land surface and which are characterized by both hydric soils and the growth of sedges, cattails, and other wetland vegetation. Wetlands generally occur in depressions and near the bottom of slopes, particularly along lakeshores and stream banks, and on large land areas that are poorly drained.

Wetlands perform an important set of natural functions which include supporting a wide variety of desirable, and sometimes unique, forms of plant and animal life; stabilization of lake levels and stream flows; entrapment and storage of plant nutrients in runoff, thus reducing the

rate of enrichment of surface waters and noxious weed and algae growth; contribution to the atmospheric oxygen and water supplies; reduction in stormwater runoff by providing areas for floodwater impoundment and storage; protection of shorelines from erosion; entrapment of soil particles suspended in runoff and reduction of stream sedimentation; provision of groundwater recharge and discharge areas; and provision of opportunities for certain scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits.

As shown on Map 3, wetlands covered about 2,231 acres or about 14 percent of the Village of Jackson planning area in 1995. It should be noted that such areas as tamarack swamps and other lowland wooded areas are classified as wetlands rather than woodlands because the water table is located at, near, or above the land surface, and such areas are characterized by hydric soils which support hydrophytic trees and shrubs. As further shown on Map 3, the large wetland area associated with Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area, and many other wetland areas are distributed throughout the Village of Jackson planning area.

Woodlands

Woodlands are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as those upland areas one acre or more in size with 17 or more deciduous trees per acre, each measuring at least four inches in diameter at breast height and having 50 percent or more tree canopy coverage. Coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects are also identified as woodlands.

Woodlands provide an attractive natural resource of immeasurable value. Under good management, woodlands can serve a variety of beneficial functions. In addition to contributing to clean air and water and regulating surface water runoff, woodlands can contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of plant and animal life. Woodlands, which may require a century or more to develop, can be destroyed through mismanagement within a comparatively short time. The deforestation of hillsides contributes to rapid stormwater runoff, the siltation of lakes and streams, and the destruction of wildlife habitat.

Woodlands can and should be maintained for their scenic, wildlife habitat, educational, and recreational value and for air and water quality protection. As shown on Map 3, woodlands occur in scattered locations throughout the Village of Jackson planning area. It should be noted that much of Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area contains vast areas of lowland woodlands which are classified as wetlands and therefore, not included in the woodland acreage total. In 1995, woodland areas

covered 438 acres or about 3 percent of the total planning area.

Environmental Corridors

One of the most important tasks completed by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission was 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 critical to maintaining both the ecological balance and natural beauty of the Region and the planning area.

Identification of environmental corridors is based upon the presence of one or more of the following important elements of the natural resource base: 1) lakes, rivers and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands, 2) wetlands, 3) woodlands, 4) prairies, 5) wildlife habitat areas, 6) areas of wet, poorly drained, and organic soils, and 7) areas of 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, historic sites, scenic view points, and natural areas are also considered in the delineation of environmental corridors.

The delineation of these 11 natural resource and natural resource-related elements on a map results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning Commission.¹ Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of these important resource and resource-related elements and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. In addition, smaller concentrations of natural resource features that have been separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural uses have also been identified. These areas, which are at least five acres in size, are referred to as isolated natural resource areas.

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

natural, open uses can assist in noise, air, and water pollution abatement as well as in favorable climate modification. Preservation of such features is also essential to facilitate the movement of wildlife, especially in times of stress, and for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. In addition, because of the many interacting relationships existing between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of an important element of the total environment may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction. The drainage of wetlands, for example, may have far reaching effects, since such drainage may destroy fish spawning grounds, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge areas, and natural filtration and floodwater storage areas of interconnecting stream systems. The resulting deterioration of surface water quality may, in turn, lead to a deterioration of the quality of the groundwater which serves as a source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water supply, and upon which low flows of rivers and streams may depend. In addition, the intrusion of intensive urban land uses into such areas may result in the creation of serious and costly problems, such as failing foundations for pavements and structures, wet basements, excessive operation of sump pumps, excessive clearwater infiltration into sanitary sewerage systems, and poor drainage. Similarly, the destruction of ground cover may result in soil erosion, stream siltation, more rapid runoff, and increased flooding, as well as the destruction of wildlife habitat. Although the effects of any one of the environmental changes may not in and of itself be overwhelming, the combined effects must eventually lead to a serious deterioration of the underlying and supporting natural resource base and of the overall quality of the environment for life. The need to preserve the remaining environmental corridors and important isolated natural resource areas in the Village of Jackson planning area, thus becomes apparent.

As already noted, a wide variety of resource features occurs within the environmental corridors. A number of individual resource features often occupy the same location within these corridors. For example, a single area may be classified as wetlands, floodlands, shorelands, wildlife habitat, and an area with poor soils. As another example, a single area may be classified as woodlands, an area of steep slope, a scenic viewpoint, and wildlife habitat. However, certain resource features within the environmental corridors are mutually exclusive. Moreover, these features characterize the types of resources generally found in individual environmental corridor segments. In order to characterize the types of

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 through 21.

Table 6

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1995

Natural Resource Component of Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor						Secondary Environmental Corridor						Isolated Natural Resource Area					
	Village of Jackson		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area		Village of Jackson		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area		Village of Jackson		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area	
	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Total
Surface Water	0	0	11	1	11	1	15	10	39	3	54	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland	2	40	1214	83	1217	83	69	45	641	55	710	54	12	71	218	52	230	53
Woodland	0	0	53	4	52	4	24	16	158	14	182	14	3	19	156	37	159	36
Other Resources	3	60	181	12	184	12	44	29	332	28	375	28	2	10	45	11	47	11
TOTAL	5	100	1459	100	1464	100	152	100	1169	100	1321	100	17	100	419	100	436	100

Source: SEWRPC.

natural resource base and related elements within the primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, the following four resource categories have been identified: 1) surface waters, 2) wetlands, 3) woodlands; and 4) other resource features, which generally include wildlife habitat areas and either areas of steep slopes or areas of wet, poorly drained, or organic soil. A more detailed description of the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the planning area is presented below.

Primary Environmental Corridors

As shown on Map 7, in 1995 primary environmental corridors were located throughout the Village of Jackson planning area. These corridors encompassed a total area of 1,464 acres, or 9 percent of the planning area; and five acres, or less than 1 percent, of the Village of Jackson.

The generalized natural resource composition of the primary environmental corridors is summarized in Table 6. Of the total of 1,464 acres of primary environmental corridors in the planning area in 1995, 11 acres, or 1 percent, were surface water; 1,217 acres, or 83 percent, were wetlands; 52 acres, or 4 percent, were woodlands; and 184 acres, or 12 percent, consisted of other resources.

As further indicated in Table 6, of the approximately five acres of primary environmental corridor in the Village of Jackson in 1995, two acres, or 40 percent, were wetlands; and the remaining three acres, or 60 percent, consisted of other resources.

The primary environmental corridors include the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas; and are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining residual elements of the natural resource base of the Village of Jackson planning area. These corridors have truly immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from intrusion by incompatible rural and urban uses, and

thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of the Village park and open space plan. Their preservation in an essentially open, natural state, including park and open space uses and very low density residential uses, will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality, protect the natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities within the Village of Jackson and the remainder of the planning area.

Secondary Environmental Corridors

As shown on Map 7, secondary environmental corridors in the Village of Jackson planning area in 1995 were generally located along intermittent streams or between segments of primary environmental corridors. These corridors encompassed 1,321 acres or 8 percent of the planning area, and about 152 acres or 10 percent of the Village of Jackson.

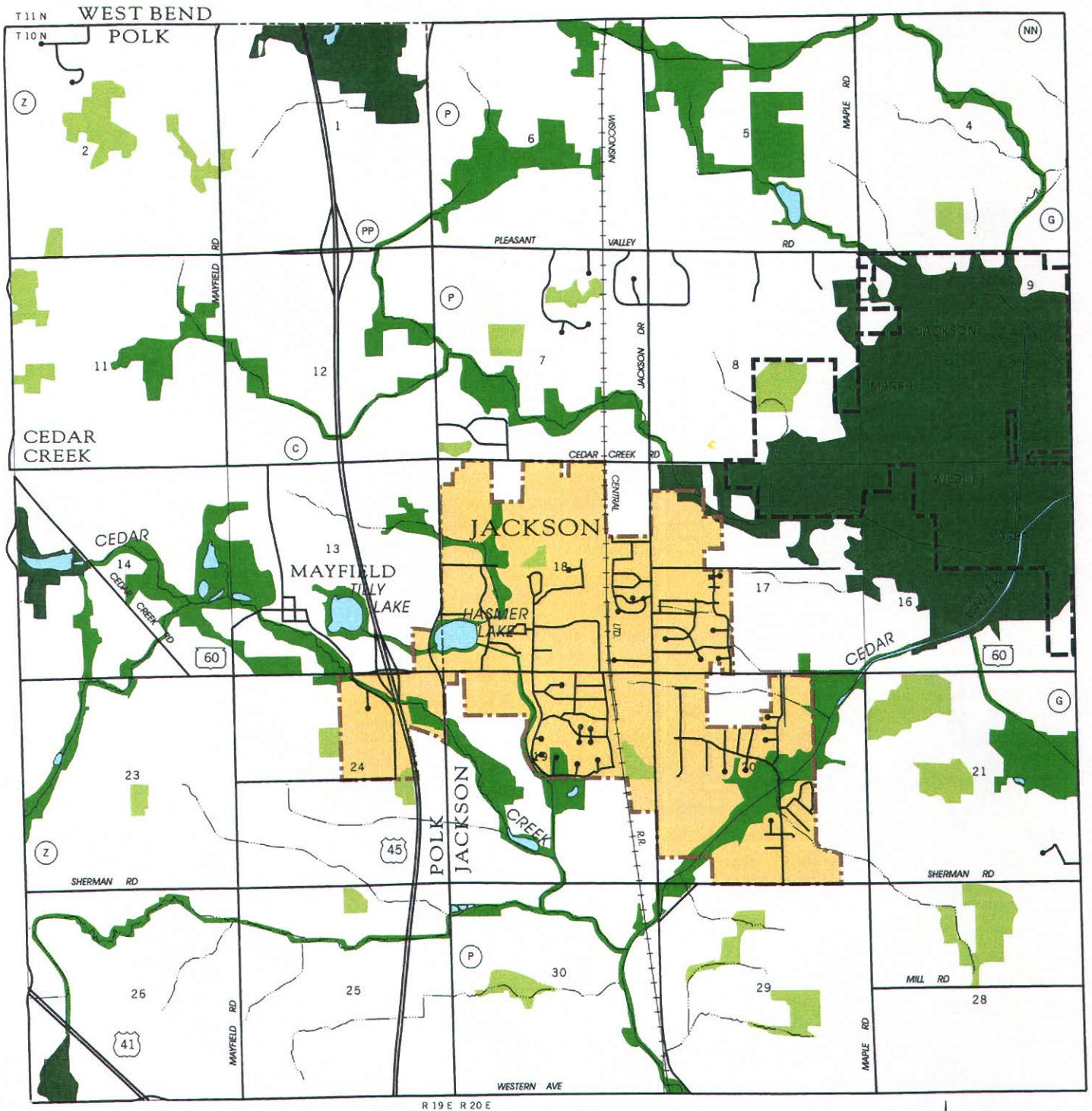
The generalized natural resource composition of the secondary environmental corridors is summarized in Table 6. Of the total of 1,321 acres of secondary environmental corridors in the planning area in 1995, 54 acres, or 4 percent, were surface water; 710 acres, or 54 percent, were wetlands; 182 acres, or 14 percent, were woodlands; and 375 acres, or 28 percent, consisted of other resources.

As further indicated in Table 6, of the approximately 152 acres of secondary environmental corridor in the Village of Jackson in 1995, 15 acres, or 10 percent, were surface water; 69 acres, or 45 percent were wetlands; 24 acres, or 16 percent, were woodlands; and the remaining 44 acres, or 29 percent, consisted of other resources.

The secondary environmental corridors are often remnants of primary environmental corridors which have been developed for intensive agricultural or urban uses. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface water drainage, maintain pockets of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of

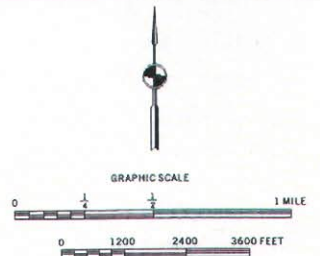
Map 7

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1995



LEGEND

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- 1997 VILLAGE OF JACKSON CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY



Source: SEWRPC.

wildlife and for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. Such corridors should also be preserved in essentially open, natural uses as development proceeds within the Village of Jackson and the planning area, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate the corridors into urban storm-water detention areas, associated drainageways, or neighborhood parks.

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

In addition to the environmental corridors, other small concentrations of natural resource base elements exist within the planning area. These pockets are generally isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development. Although separated from the environmental corridor network, these isolated natural resource areas have important natural values. Isolated natural resource areas may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks and open space areas, and lend aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. As shown on Map 7, isolated natural resource areas encompassed 436 acres, or 3 percent of the planning area, and 17 acres, or 1 percent of the Village of Jackson.

The generalized natural resource composition of the isolated natural resource areas is summarized in Table 6. As indicated in Table 6, of the total 436 acres of isolated natural resource areas in the planning area in 1995, 230 acres, or 53 percent, were wetlands; 159 acres, or 36 percent, were woodlands; and 47 acres, or 11 percent, consisted of other resources.

As further indicated in Table 6, of the approximately 17 acres of isolated natural resource areas in the Village of Jackson in 1995, 12 acres, or 71 percent, were wetlands; three acres or 19 percent, were woodlands; and the remaining two acres, or 10 percent, consisted of other resources.

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

Natural areas are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Natural areas are classified into one of the following three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1); natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2); or natural areas of local significance (NA-3). Classification of an area into one of these three categories is based upon consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community types present; the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal

community; the extent of disturbance by human activity, such as logging, grazing, water level changes, and pollution; the commonness of the plant and animal communities present; any unique natural features within the area; the size of the area; and the educational value.

A comprehensive inventory of natural area sites and critical species habitat sites in Washington County was completed in 1994 by the Regional Planning Commission.² As indicated in Table 7 and shown on Map 8, portions of two natural areas were identified within the planning area. These two sites cover a total of 1,006 acres or about 6 percent of the Jackson planning area.

Critical species habitat sites are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as areas that support rare, threatened or endangered plant or animal species. Six critical species habitat sites were also identified within the planning area. These sites are also identified in Table 7 and shown on Map 8. These sites cover about 24 acres of land and approximately 50 acres of surface water, or collectively about 0.5 percent of the Village of Jackson planning area.

SUMMARY

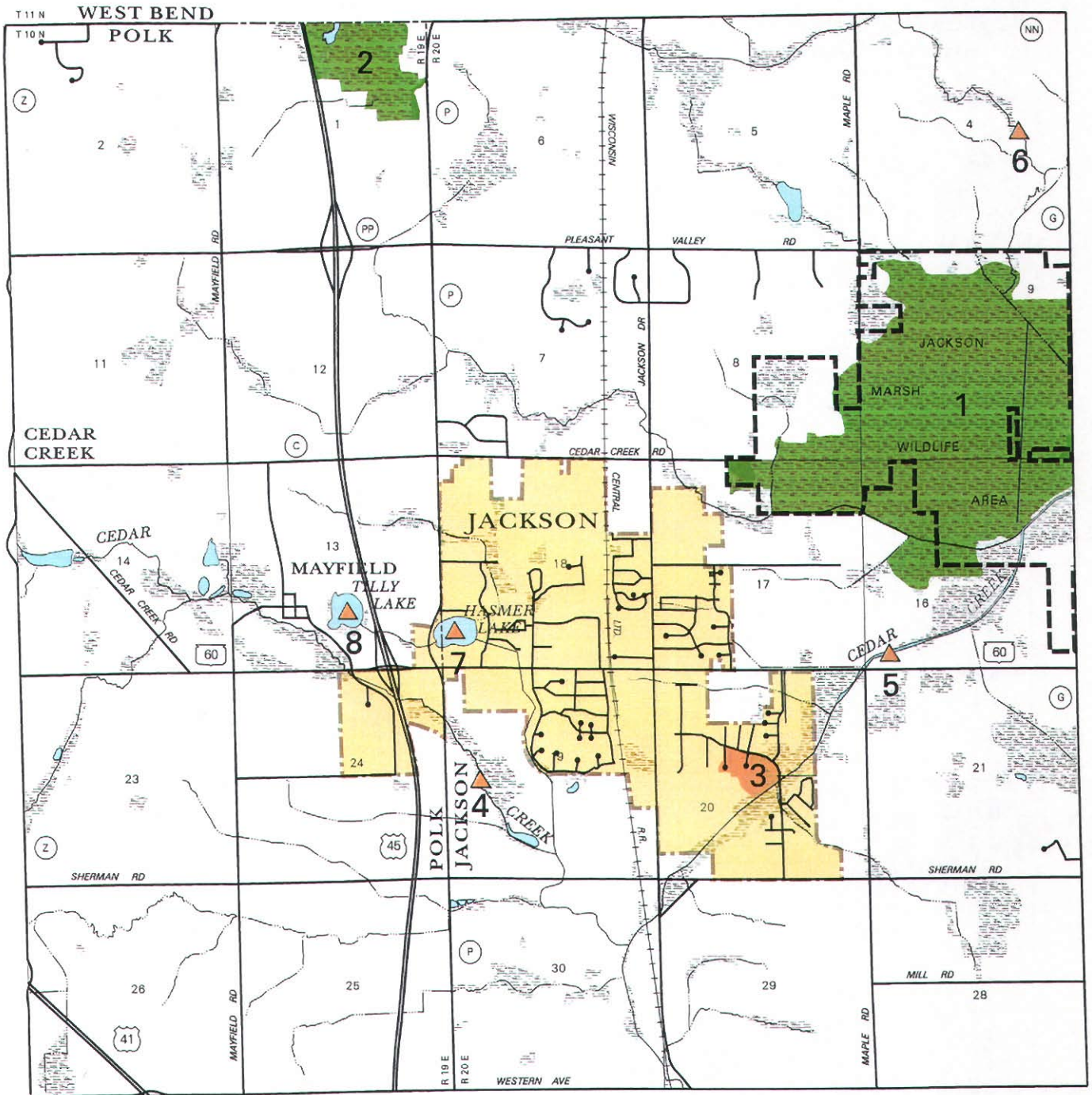
This chapter has presented the findings of an inventory of the characteristics of the Village of Jackson planning area pertaining to park and open space planning; including a description of population levels, existing land uses, existing park and open space sites, natural resource features, and environmental corridors. The key components of this chapter are as follows:

1. The Village of Jackson encompassed an area of 1,572 acres, or 2.5 square miles in 1995. Land developed for urban uses encompassed about 657 acres, or about 42 percent of the Village. Nonurban uses, including agriculture, wetlands, woodlands, and other open lands, encompassed about 915 acres, or about 58 percent of the area of the Village.
2. The resident population level of the Village on January 1, 1997 was estimated at 4,047 persons.
3. In 1998, the Village of Jackson park system consisted of seven park and open space sites





²The findings of this inventory are documented in *SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September, 1997.*

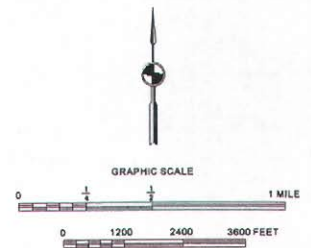
Map 8

**NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT
SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1994**



LEGEND

-  1997 VILLAGE OF JACKSON CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY
-  NATURAL AREA SITE OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-2)
-  CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE (TERRESTRIAL)
-  CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE (AQUATIC)
- 3** REFERENCE NUMBER ON TABLE 7



Source: SEWRPC.

encompassing about 69 acres, or about 4 percent of the area of the Village.

4. An inventory of the natural resource base of the planning area indicated that in 1995 there were two small named lakes together encompassing 28 acres within the planning area; approximately 50 linear miles of perennial and intermittent rivers and streams; approximately 2,900 acres of floodlands located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area; approximately 2,231 acres of wetlands; and approximately 438 acres of woodlands.

5. In the Village of Jackson planning area in 1995 there were 1,464 acres of primary environmental corridor lands, or 9 percent of the planning area, 1,321 acres of secondary environmental corridors, or 8 percent of the planning area, and 436 acres of isolated natural resource areas, or 3 percent of the planning area.

6. There were two natural areas and six critical species habitat sites together encompassing about 1,080 acres, or about 6 percent of the planning area.

Table 7

NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON PLANNING AREA: 1994

Map 8 Reference Number	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size	Description and Comments
1	Jackson Swamp	NA-2	T 10N, R 20E Sections 8, 9, 16, 17	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and private	896 acres (an additional 675 acres are located outside of the planning area)	Large forested wetland consisting mainly of disturbed lowland swamp with smaller inclusions of white cedar-dominated northern wet-mesic forest. The large forested interior is invaluable for a number of native breeding birds. The site contains the following uncommon bird species: Veery, Ovenbird, Black-throated green warbler, Black-and-white warbler, Northern waterthrush, Nashville warbler, Mourning warbler, Blue-gray gnatcatcher, Canada warbler, Wood thrush, White-throated sparrow, and Winter wren.
2	Mud Lake Swamp	NA-2 (RSH)	T 10N, R 19E Section 1 Town of Polk T 11N, R 19E Section 35 Town of West Bend	Private and Wisconsin Department of Transportation	110 (an additional 76 acres are located outside of the planning area)	Good-quality, undeveloped calcareous headwater lake surrounded by lowland hardwoods and tamarack swamp. Fen and bog floral elements are present. Adversely affected by construction of USH 45.
3	Jackson Woods	CSH	T 10N, R 20E Section 20	Village of Jackson and private	24 acres	<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> , a rare plant species, grows on this site.
4	Cedar Creek (in part)	CSH (AQ-2)	T 10N, R 19E Sections 13, 14, 24 T 10N, R 20E Sections 19, 30	--	4.2 miles in planning area (approximately eight acres)	Cedar Creek downstream from Little Cedar Lake to the confluence with Little Cedar Creek; contains critical mussel and fish species habitat. Ten mussel species including the ellipse, a threatened species, and the creek heelsplitter, a species of special concern were found here. The Lake Chubsucker, a fish species of special concern also inhabits this stream reach.
5	Cedar Creek (in part)	CSH (AQ-3)	T 10N, R 20E Sections 16, 20, 29, 30	--	3.2 miles in planning area (approximately 10 acres)	Cedar Creek downstream from Little Cedar Creek inflow to CTH G. Good fish population and diversity; bisects Jackson Swamp.
6	Frieden's Creek	CSH (AQ-3) (RSH)	T 10N, R 20E Sections 4, 5	--	3.2 miles (approximately four acres)	Site contains Blanchard's cricket frog, a State-designated endangered species. This stream had a Biotic Index rating of very good. ^b
7	Hasmer Lake	CSH (AQ-3)	T 10N, R 20E Sections 13, 18	--	15 acres	The Lake Chubsucker, a fish species of special concern, inhabits this lake.
8	Tilly Lake	CSH (AQ-3)	T 10N, R 20E Section 13	--	13 acres	The Lake Chubsucker, a fish species of special concern, inhabits this lake.

^aNA-2 identifies Natural Area sites of countywide or regional significance.

CSH identifies a Critical Species Habitat.

AQ-2 identifies an Aquatic Habitat Area of countywide or regional significance.

AQ-3 identifies an Aquatic Habitat Area of local significance.

RSH identifies a Rare Species Habitat.

^bBased upon the Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) discussed in Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Technical Bulletin No. 132, Using a Biotic Index to Evaluate Water Quality in Streams, 1982.

Source: SEWRPC.

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 Village of Jackson. 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 2020 population of the Village 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 set forth in the following section.

The attainment of all objectives is considered desirable to provide Village 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 Washington County park and open space plan¹ and this Village plan divide the responsibility for providing parks and recreational facilities into two levels. Large resource-

oriented parks, resource-oriented recreational facilities², 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 activities is delegated to the local units of government. The responsibility for protecting primary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas is shared by all levels of government.

Plan Objectives

The following seven park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development 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 Village of Jackson.

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

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.

¹See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 136 (2nd Edition), A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County, August 1997.

participate in trail-related outdoor recreation activities.

5. To provide access to rivers and major lakes to afford residents of the Village 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 Village by preserving lands having important natural resources.
7. To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs in an efficient and economical way.

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—are used to help estimate the number, size, and distribution of outdoor recreation sites needed to serve the anticipated future population of the Village. 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 Village. 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 or distance of an existing site or facility to some Village residents.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS

Forecast Population

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

As noted in Chapter II of this report, the 1990 Village population, based on the most recent decennial census,

was 2,486 persons. The January 1, 1997 Village population, based on the estimate prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, was 4,047 persons, a increase of 1,561 residents over the 1990 level. Resident population of the Jackson urban service area under the Regional Planning Commission 2020 high-growth decentralized forecast is about 7,200 persons. The needs analysis presented in this chapter is based on a 2020 Jackson urban service area population of 7,200 persons.

It should be noted that the urban service area used for preparation of the Village park plan differs from the Village of Jackson sewer service area adopted by the Village in 1996. Although it is anticipated that certain lands within the sewer service area outside the urban service area will be provided with sewer, it is not anticipated that such areas will be annexed to the Village of Jackson or provided with park and recreation services by the Village by the year 2020, the design year of the park and open space plan. For that reason, a more compact urban service area was identified and used for preparation of this plan.

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 Washington County Park and Open Space Plan sets forth recommendations for these sites and facilities. Accordingly, the need for such sites and facilities within the Village will not be addressed in this Village park and open space plan. Rather, a description of the recommendations of the County plan as they relate to the Village of Jackson follows.

Recommended Resource-Oriented Outdoor Sites and Facilities

For purposes of this report, a major park is defined as a large outdoor recreation site (100 acres or more) which relies heavily for its recreational value and character on natural resource amenities, and provides opportunities in a wide variety of recreation pursuits. Under the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan, there is one major park proposed for acquisition and development within the planning area recommended to be provided by the County. That park, recommended to be about 120 acres in size, is envisioned to be located in proximity to STH 60 and USH 45. Facilities to be provided at the park include picnic areas, playground and playfields, hiking trails, and a swimming pool or beach. No other major recreational facilities are existing or

proposed to be developed by Washington County or the State within the planning area.

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, playfields, 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 2020 resident population level of the Village of 7,200 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.

Community parks typically range in size from 25 to 99 acres, have a service radius of two miles, and generally provide community-oriented facilities such as baseball diamonds, softball diamonds, and swimming pools. Neighborhood parks typically range in size from 5 to 24 acres and have a service radius of 0.5 mile in high density residential areas, 0.75 mile in a medium density residential areas, and 1.0 mile in low density residential areas. The Village of Jackson generally consists of medium density residential areas, with the exception of high density residential areas in the Green Valley Mobile Home Park, and multi-family dwellings in the eastern portions of the current Village. Neighborhood parks provide facilities for children's outdoor recreation activities, such 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

recreational activities in urban areas. Public school outdoor recreation sites are, therefore, taken into account in the application of the per capita 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.

Site Needs Based on Per Capita Standards

The results of applying the adopted per capita area standards to the planned year 2020 population levels for the Village of Jackson urban service area are presented in Table 8. Application of the per capita standards indicates no additional need for public outdoor recreation lands in the Village urban service area by the year 2020. This total includes outdoor recreational land to be provided at both school and park sites. The net acreage need identified for public schools is considered offset by the parks acreage which exceeds the combined net acreage requirement for parks and schools.

Site Needs Based on Service Area Standards

In addition to meeting the per capita area standards, the spatial distribution of community and neighborhood parks should provide ready access by Village residents. Areas developed with non-residential uses, however need not be served with community and neighborhood parks.

Application of the two-mile service area radius to the two existing community parks in the Village, Jackson Park and Hickory Lane Park, as shown on Map 9, indicates that the entire Village, as well as the planned urban service area, lies within the recommended service radius of a community park.

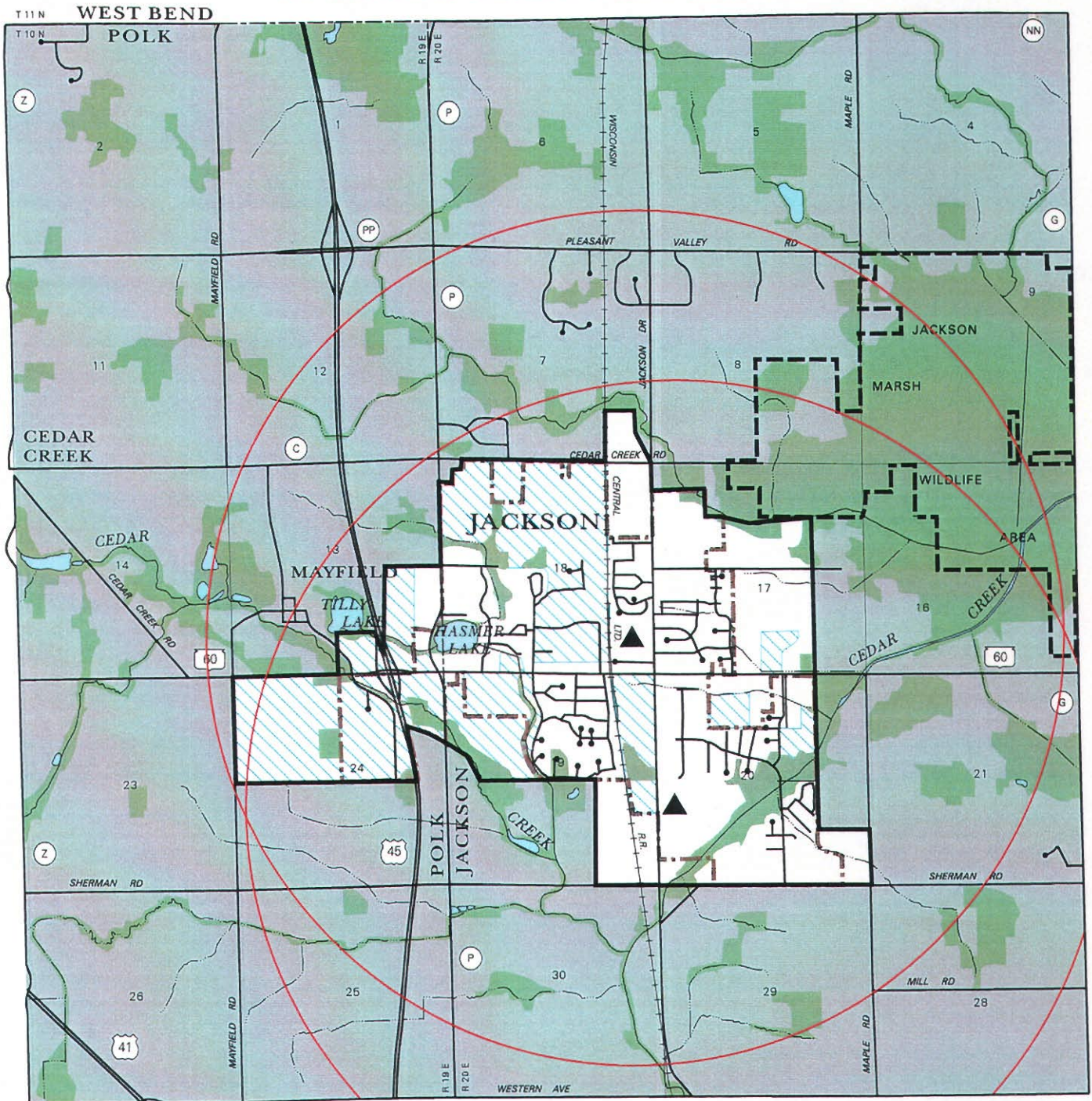
As shown on Map 10, application of the 0.75 mile service area radius to the single existing neighborhood park in the Village, Meadowview Park, as well as the community parks noted above, indicates that the eastern and western portions of the planned urban service area are not adequately served. In addition, there are several small areas within the central portion of the Village which lie within a service radius, but are considered inadequately served due to accessibility barriers.

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 Village residents adequate opportunities to participate in intensive outdoor recreational activities such as baseball,

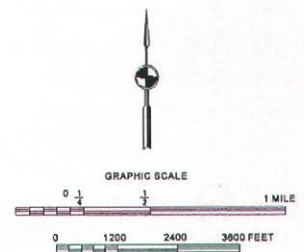
Map 9

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A COMMUNITY PARK**



LEGEND

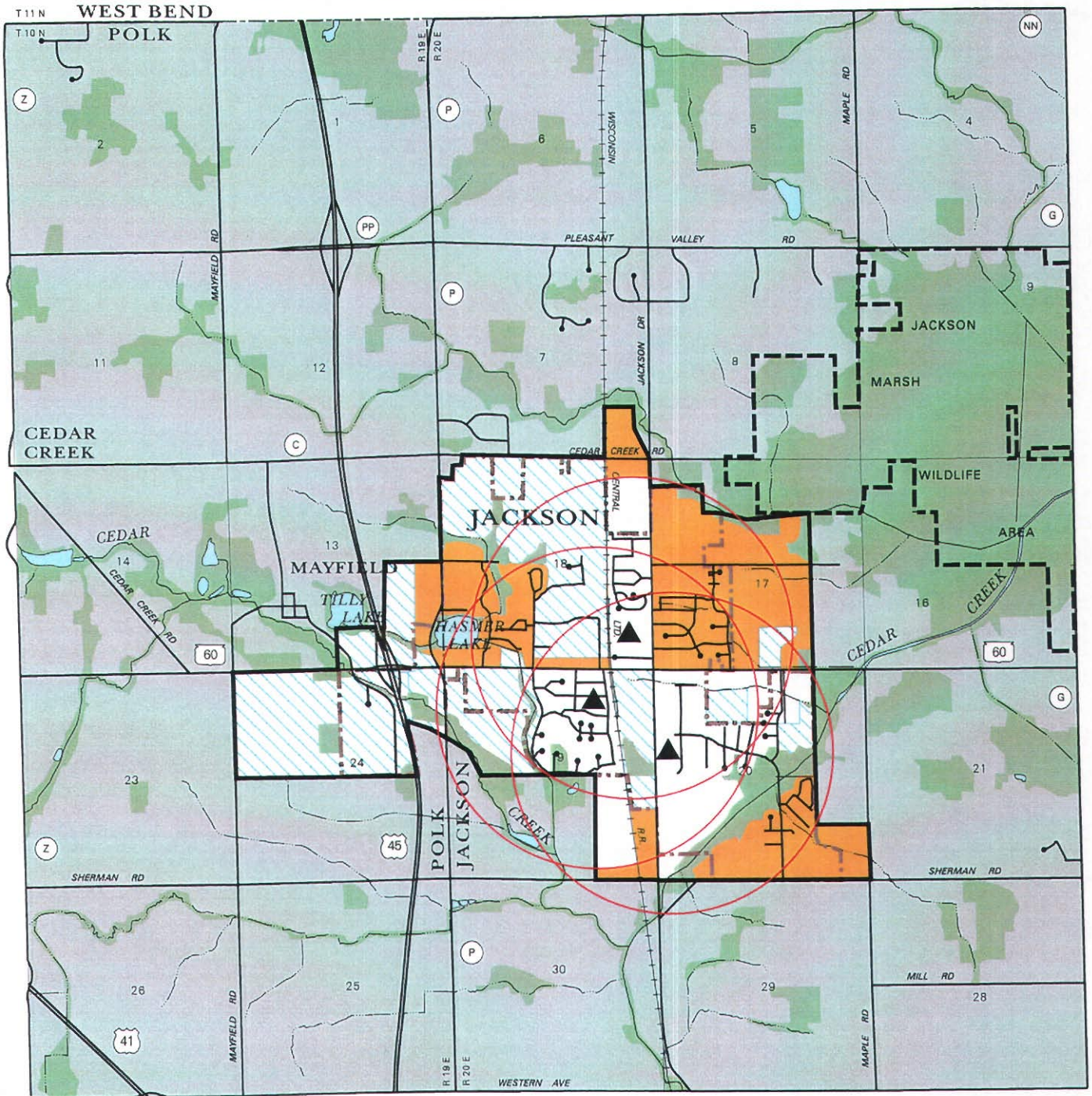
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
|  | EXISTING COMMUNITY PARK |  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A COMMUNITY PARK - (NONE) |
|  | COMMUNITY PARK SERVICE RADIUS |  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT |
|  | 1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY |  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
|  | URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA |











Source: SEWRPC.

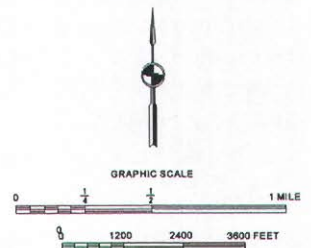
Map 10

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
|  | EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARK |  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK |
|  | NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SERVICE RADIUS |  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT |
|  | 1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY |  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
|  | URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA |



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 8

**PER CAPITA ACREAGE GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD
PARKS IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA: 2020**

Park and School Sites	Minimum Standard Net Acreage Guidelines (acres per 1,000 persons) ^a	Existing Net Acreage	Per Capita Acreage Guidelines			
			Existing 1997 Urban Population: 4,047		Planned 2020 Urban Population: 7,200	
			Net Acreage Guideline ^d	Net Acreage Need ^e	Net Acreage Guideline ^d	Net Acreage Need ^e
Parks	3.9	45 ^b	16	--	28	--
Schools	2.5	3 ^c	10	7	18	15
Total	6.4	48	26	-- ^f	46	-- ^f

^aStandard per capita acreage guidelines are set forth under Objective No. 1 in Appendix A.

^bThis total includes acreage used for intensive outdoor recreation purposes in existing public parks in the Village of Jackson urban service area.

^cThis total includes acreage used for outdoor recreation purposes at the public school site within the Village of Jackson urban service area.

^dThe acreage guideline for park and school sites was determined by multiplying the standard acreage guideline times the appropriate population in thousands of persons.

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

^fNo total net acreage need was identified since the existing net acreage (48 acres) exceeds the combined park and school site acreage guideline (46 acres).

Source: SEWRPC.

softball, and tennis. The results of applying the adopted per capita facility standards to the planned year 2020 population level for the Village urban service area are presented in Table 9. The existing quantity of each facility includes those located in public and private sites within the Village. Facilities at public sites included those at community parks, neighborhood parks, and public schools. Facilities at private sites include those at private subdivision park and open space sites.

As shown in Table 9, a need was identified through the application of the standards for one baseball diamond, seven additional basketball goals, one additional softball diamond, and one additional tennis court. In cases where the number of private facilities falls below the recommended standard, a need for additional public facilities to fulfill the need was identified, as the public sector has no control over the provision of additional privately-owned recreational facilities.

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 Village residents. Application of the service radius standards set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A determined which portions of the Jackson urban service area lack adequate access to selected nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities. The planned urban service

areas not adequately served by such facilities are identified below.

Baseball Diamonds-As shown on Map 11, there were no baseball diamonds located in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. Thus the entire urban service area is not served by a baseball diamond.

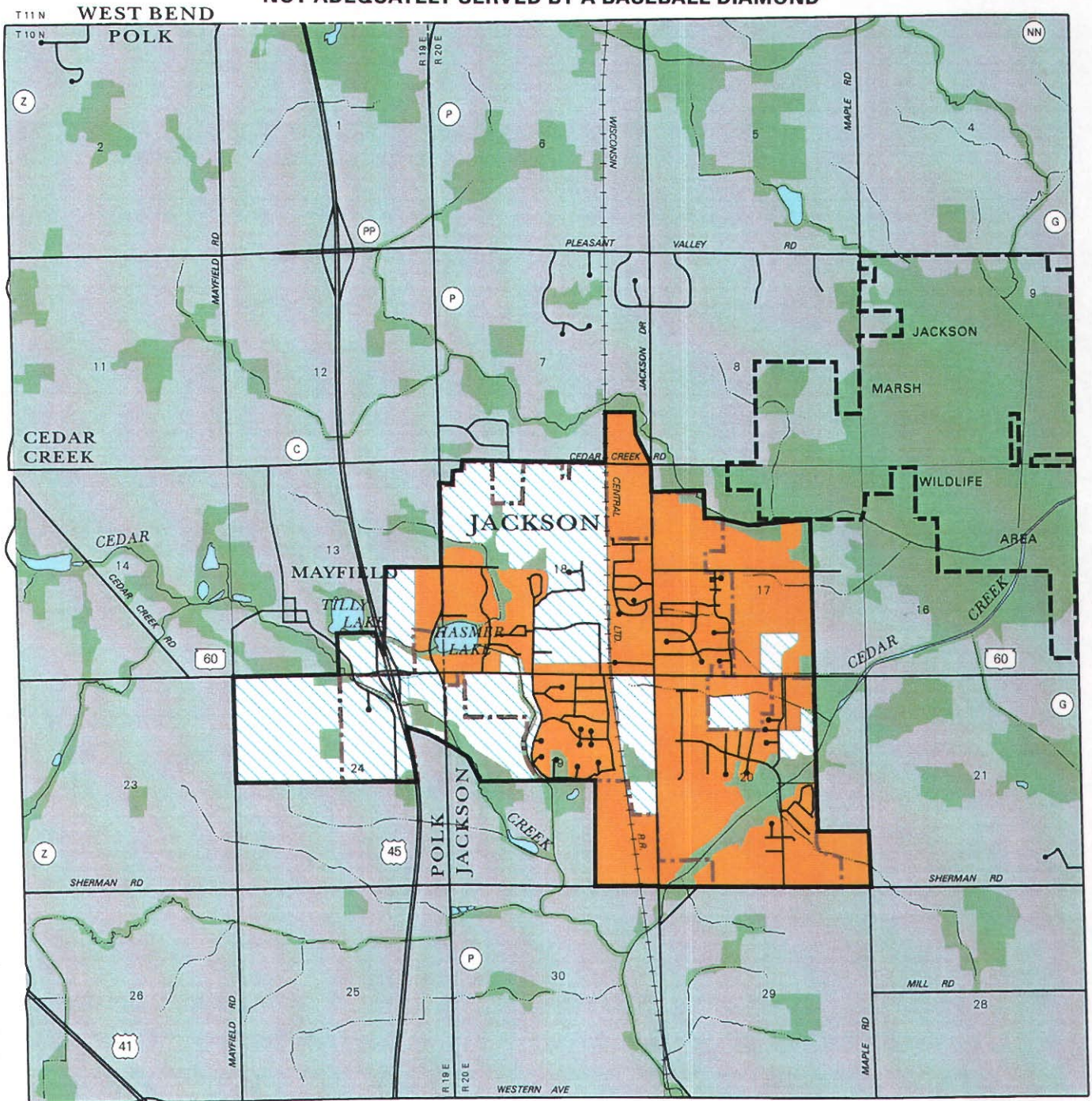
Basketball Goals-As shown on Map 12, basketball goals were provided at two outdoor recreation sites in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. Since the maximum service radius of a basketball goal is 0.5 mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that much of the planned urban service area would not be served by the existing distribution of basketball goals.

Playfields-As shown on Map 13, playfields were provided at four outdoor recreation sites in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. Since the maximum service radius of a playfield is 0.5 mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that virtually all portions of the planned urban service area outside of the central portion of the Village would not be served by the existing distribution of playfields.









Playgrounds-As shown on Map 14, playgrounds were located at four outdoor recreation sites in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. Since the maximum service radius for a playground is 0.5 mile, application of the

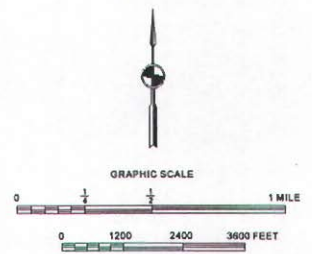
Map 11

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASEBALL DIAMOND**



LEGEND

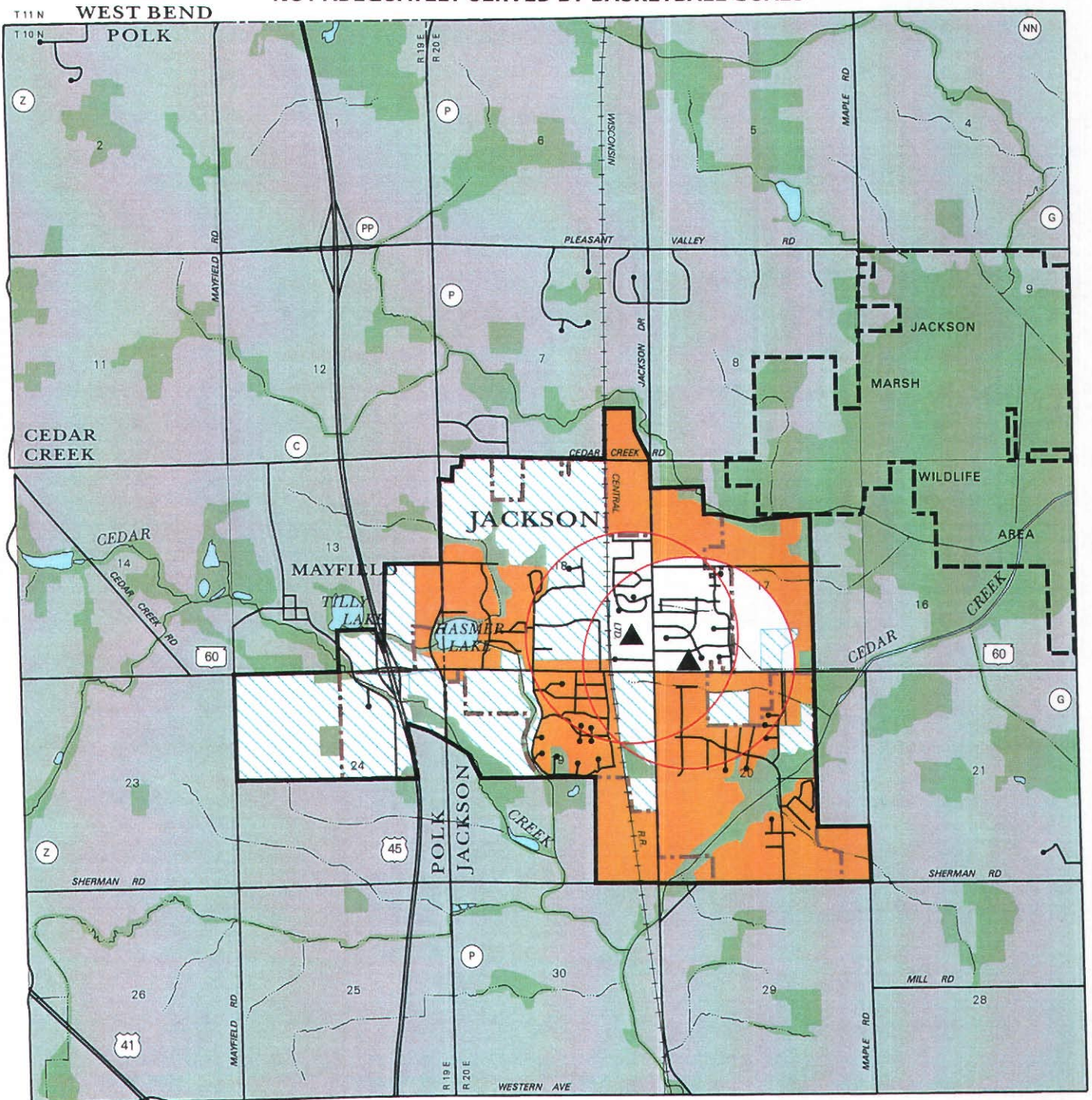
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | EXISTING BASEBALL DIAMOND - (NONE) |  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASEBALL DIAMOND |
|  | BASEBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS - (NONE) |  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT |
|  | 1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY |  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
|  | URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA |



Source: SEWRPC.





Map 12

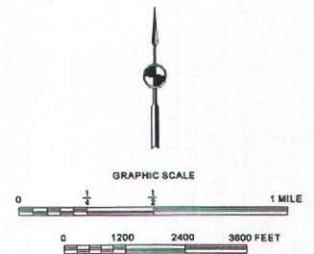
**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY BASKETBALL GOALS**



LEGEND

-  EXISTING BASKETBALL GOALS
-  BASKETBALL GOALS SERVICE RADIUS
-  1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY
-  URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY BASKETBALL GOALS
-  PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT
-  ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
-  LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 9

**PER CAPITA GUIDELINES FOR SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION
FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA: 2020**

Minimum Per Capita Facility Guidelines ^a				Facility Guideline ^b	Existing Number of Facilities	Facility Need ^c
Activity	Facility	Owner	Facility per 1,000 Residents			
Baseball	Diamond	Public	0.09	1	--	1 Public
		Nonpublic	0.01	--	--	
		Total	0.10	1	--	
Basketball	Goal	Public	0.91	7	3	6 Public
		Nonpublic	0.22	2	--	
		Total	1.13	9	3	
Playfield Activities	Playfield	Public	0.39	3	4	--
		Nonpublic	0.11	1	--	
		Total	0.50	4	4	
Playground Activities	Playground	Public	0.35	3	4	--
		Nonpublic	0.07	1	1	
		Total	0.42	4	5	
Softball	Diamond	Public	0.53	4	4	1 Public
		Nonpublic	0.07	1	--	
		Total	0.60	5	4	
Swimming	Pool	Public	0.015 ^d	--	--	--
		Nonpublic	--	--	--	
		Total	0.015	--	--	
Tennis	Court	Public	0.50	4	4	1 Public
		Nonpublic	0.10	1	--	
		Total	0.60	5	4	

^aPer capita facility guidelines are set forth under Objective No.2 in Appendix A.

^bThe facility guideline was determined by multiplying the facility guideline per 1,000 residents by the anticipated 2020 urban service area population of 7,200 persons.

^cThe facility need was determined by subtracting the existing number of facilities from the facility guideline. In cases where the existing number of facilities exceeds the facility guideline, 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 guideline was identified.

^dThe park and open space standards specify that each urban area having a minimum population of 7,500 should have one public swimming pool or beach. No swimming facility is needed for urban areas having a population less than 7,500.

Source: SEWRPC.

accessibility requirement indicates that virtually all portions of the planned urban service area outside of the central portion of the Village would not be served by the existing distribution of playgrounds.









Softball Diamonds (League)-As shown on Map 15, league softball diamonds were located at one outdoor recreation site in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. Since the maximum service radius for a softball diamond is one mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that primarily the southeastern portion of the planned urban service area would not be served by the existing distribution of league softball diamonds.

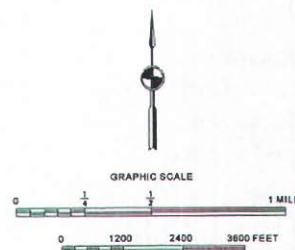
Softball Diamonds (Sandlot)-As shown on Map 16, sandlot softball diamonds were located at two outdoor recreation sites in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. Since the maximum service radius for a softball diamond is one mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that primarily the southeastern portion of the planned urban service area would not be served by the existing distribution of sandlot softball diamonds.

Swimming Pool or Beach-As shown on Map 17, there were no swimming pools or beaches located in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. However, as noted earlier in this chapter, a swimming pool or beach is to be provided in the proposed new County park near the

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD**



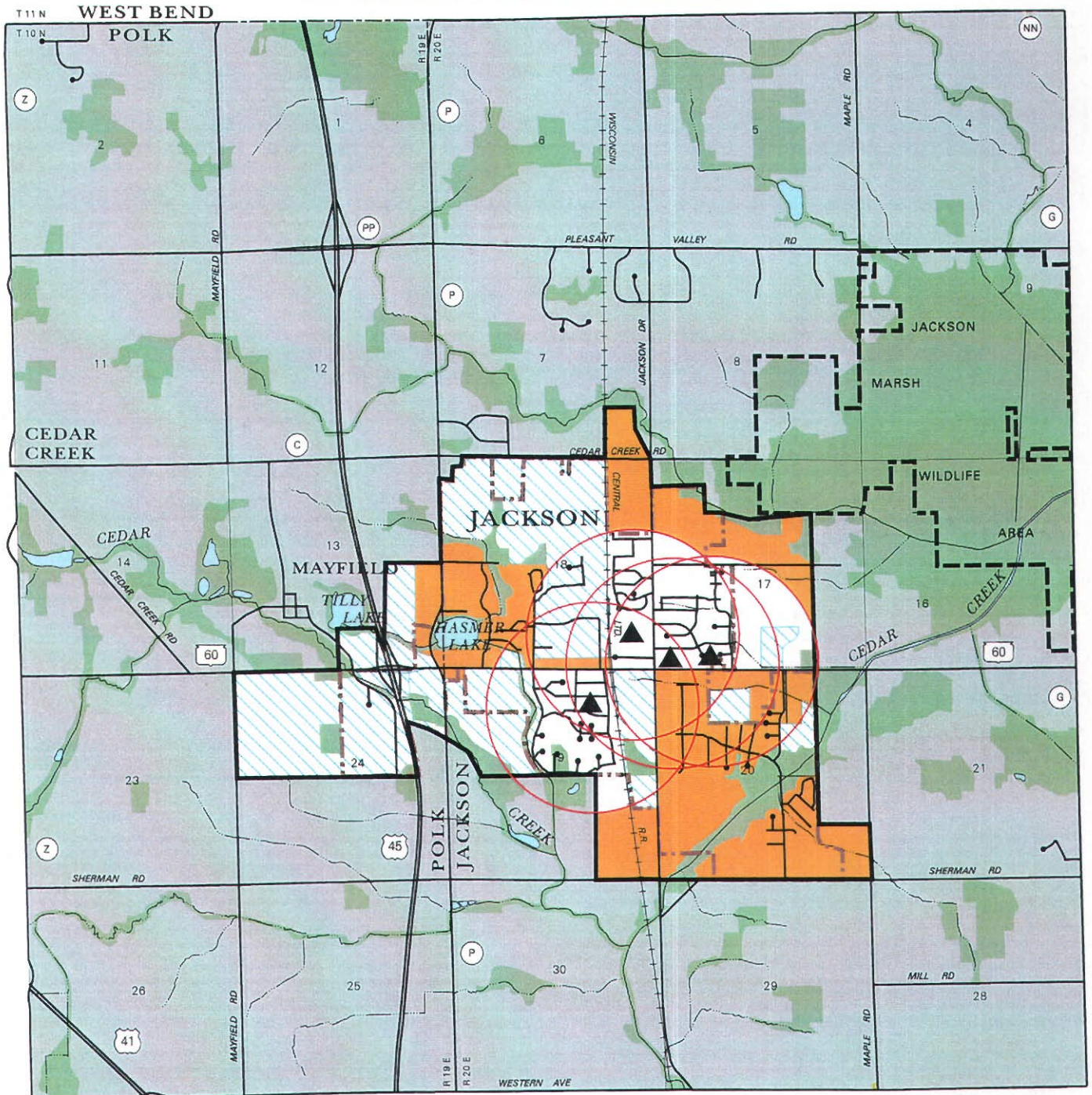
- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|
|  | EXISTING PLAYFIELD |  | NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD |
|  | PLAYFIELD SERVICE RADIUS |  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT |
|  | 1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY |  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
|  | URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA |











30

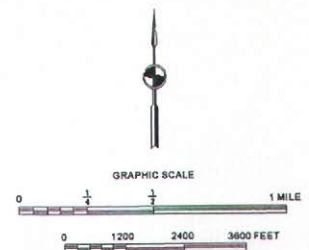
Map 14

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYGROUND**



LEGEND

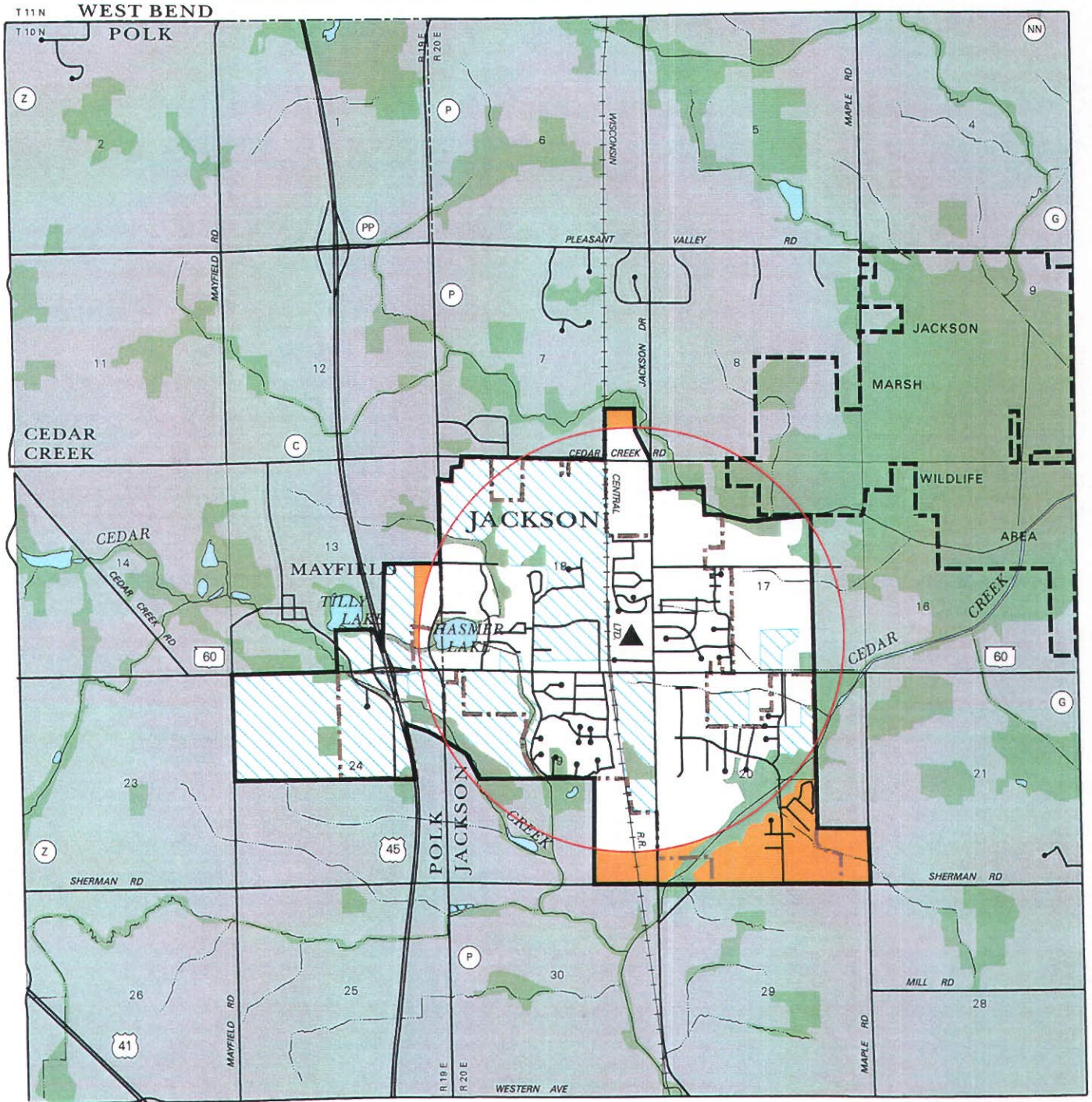
- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|
|  | EXISTING PLAYGROUND |  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED
BY A PLAYGROUND |
|  | PLAYGROUND SERVICE RADIUS |  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL
URBAN DEVELOPMENT |
|  | 1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY |  | ENVIRONMENTALLY
SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
|  | URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA |



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 15

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE
VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND**



LEGEND



EXISTING LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND



LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS



1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY



URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY



PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED
BY A LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND



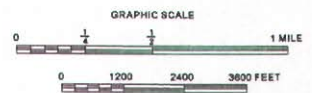
PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL
URBAN DEVELOPMENT



ENVIRONMENTALLY
SIGNIFICANT LANDS



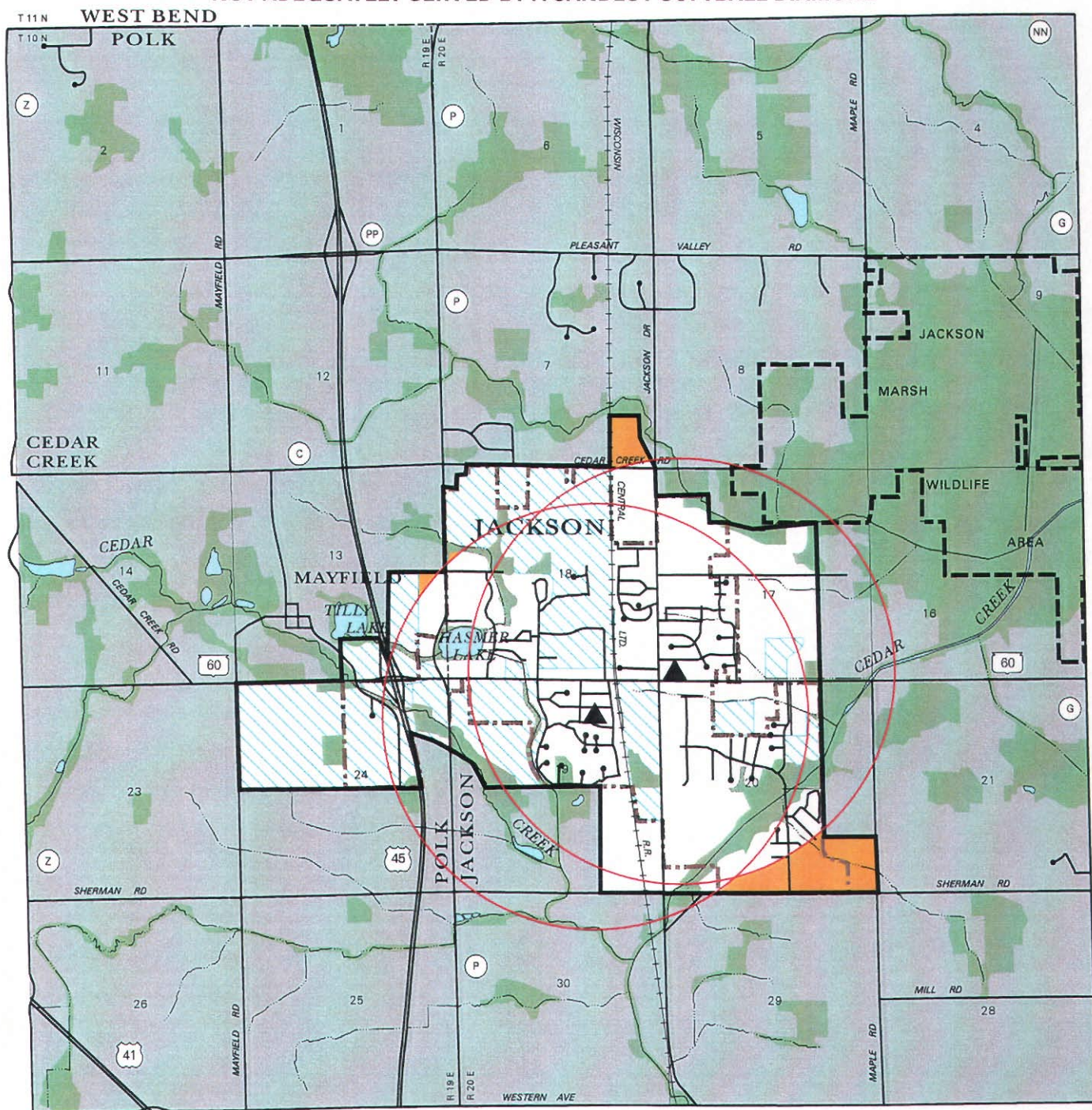
LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA







Source: SEWRPC.

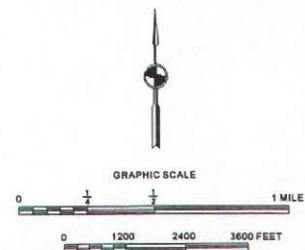
Map 16

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SANDLOT SOFTBALL DIAMOND**



LEGEND

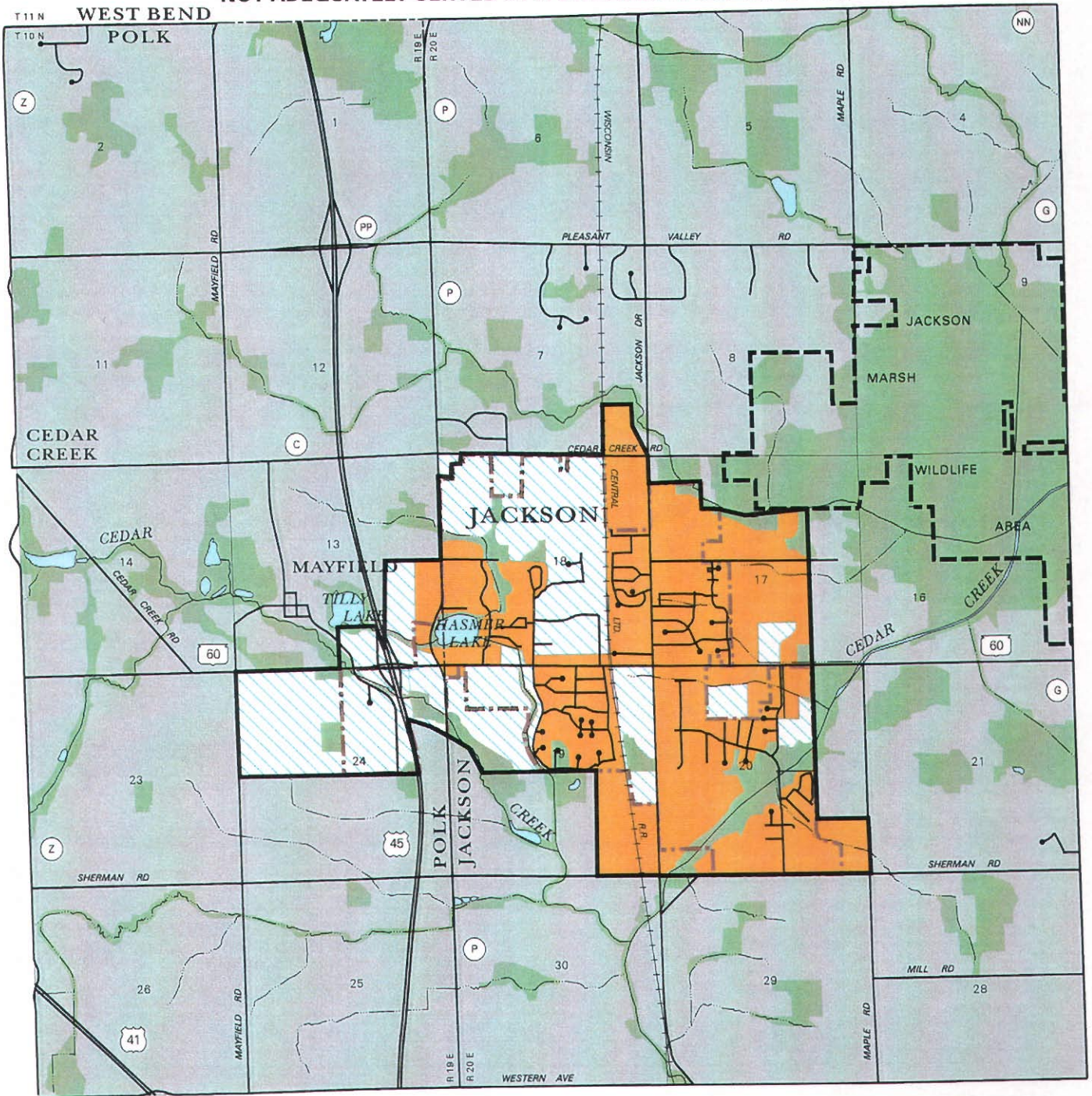
- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | EXISTING SANDLOT SOFTBALL DIAMOND |  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SANDLOT SOFTBALL DIAMOND |
|  | SANDLOT SOFTBALL SERVICE RADIUS |  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT |
|  | 1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY |  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
|  | URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA |







Source: SEWRPC.





Map 17

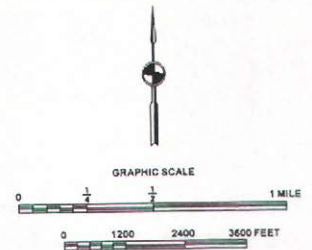
**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS
IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SWIMMING POOL OR BEACH**



LEGEND

-  EXISTING SWIMMING POOL OR BEACH - (NONE)
-  SWIMMING POOL OR BEACH SERVICE RADIUS - (NONE)
-  1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY
-  URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

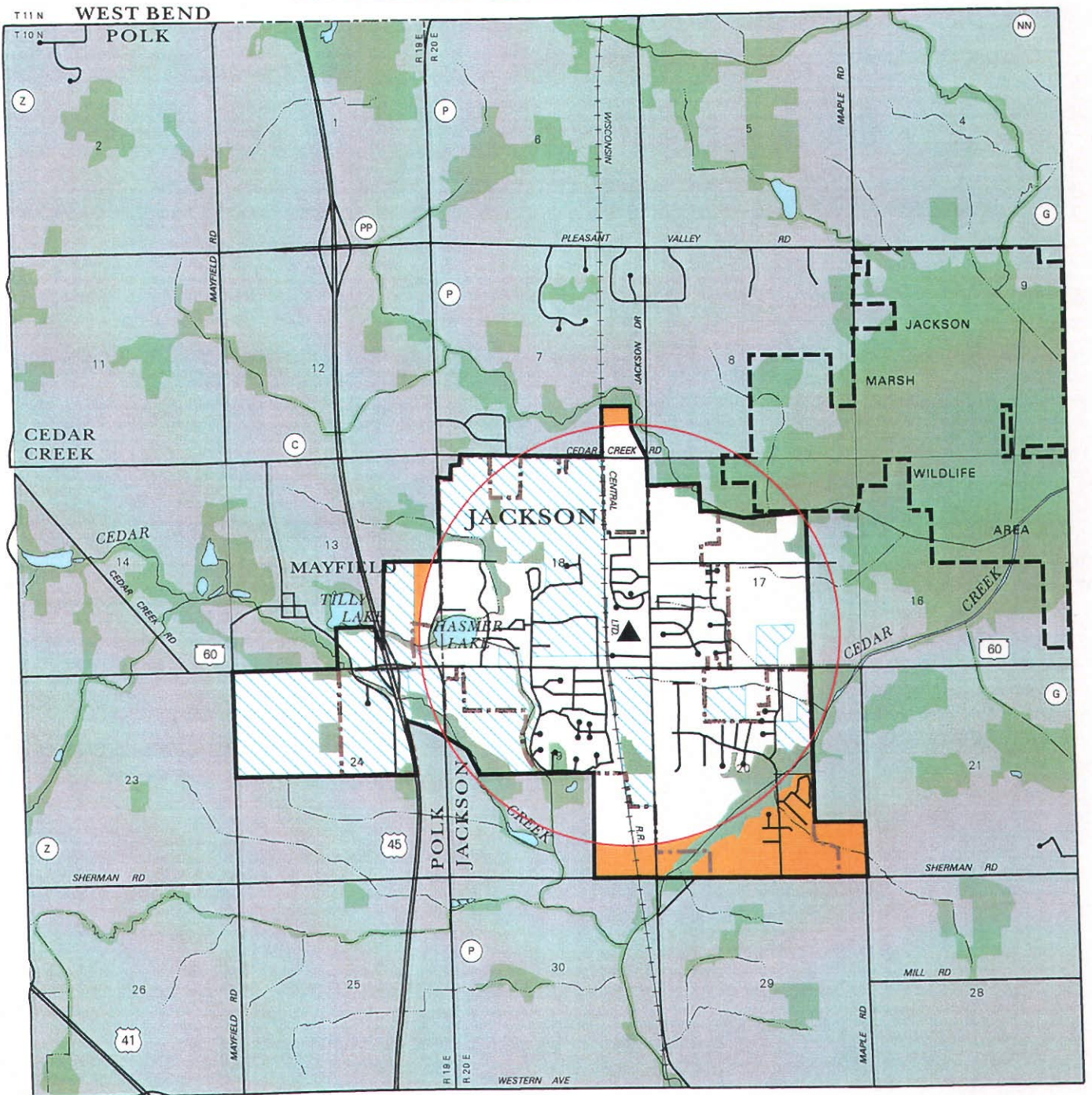
-  PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SWIMMING POOL OR BEACH
-  PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT
-  ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
-  LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA











Source: SEWRPC.

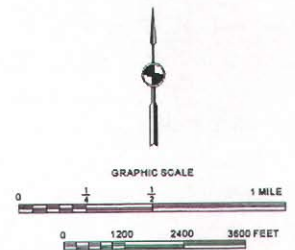
Map 18

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE
VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY TENNIS COURTS**



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|
|  | EXISTING TENNIS COURTS |  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY TENNIS COURTS |
|  | TENNIS COURTS SERVICE RADIUS |  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT |
|  | 1996 CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY |  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
|  | URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE URBAN SERVICE AREA |



Source: SEWRPC.

intersection of STH 60 and USH 45. The County park will provide a swimming facility for Jackson residents.

Tennis Courts-As shown on Map 18, tennis courts were located at one outdoor recreation site in the Jackson urban service area in 1997. Since the maximum service radius for a tennis court is one mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that primarily the southeastern portion of the planned urban service area would not be served by the existing distribution of tennis courts.

Other Site and Facility Need Considerations

The preceding section described per capita and accessibility needs for urban parks and selected outdoor recreation facilities in the Village of Jackson. 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 Village of Jackson Park and Recreation Committee and staff, as a result of the public input received from the village-wide park and recreation survey conducted in the spring of 1997. Specifically, such additional needs include: 1) provision of a system of local bicycle and pedestrian routes and paths which would interconnect the community and neighborhood parks in the Village and also connect with major parks and trails or routes within the planning area; 2) provision of a bicycle rest area along Sherman Road to serve users of the regional bicycle route as well as users of the local system; and 3) provision of a skateboarding and inline skating facility, possibly associated with the detention basin at Hickory Lane Park. Even though application of the standards resulted in a need for one tennis court and an official size baseball diamond to be provided within the Village, it has been perceived by the Village Park and Recreation Committee that there is no demand for such facilities in the Village, thus the identified needs will not be addressed.

Open Space Preservation Needs

The need to preserve and protect the natural resource base of the Village is set forth under Objective No. 6 in Appendix A. As noted in Chapter II, most of the remaining natural resources within the Village are located within the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. By preserving these 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 sewerage systems, and poor drainage.

The need to protect the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas 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 Village of Jackson; including the presentation of park and open space objectives and the accompanying standards, application of those standards as they apply to the Village of Jackson planned urban service area, and other needs as identified by the Village of Jackson Park and Recreation Committee and staff. The key components of this chapter are as follows:

1. The park and open space objectives, principles and standards used in this plan are set forth in Appendix A of this report.
2. The need for resource oriented sites and facilities has been identified in the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan. One such site--a proposed 120 acre park to be provided by the County and envisioned to include picnic areas, playfields, hiking trails, and a swimming pool or beach--has been identified in that plan to directly serve the Jackson area.
3. Application of the per capita standards for nonresource oriented sites indicates no need for additional park land.
4. Application of the service radius standards for nonresource oriented park sites indicates a need for neighborhood parks in the northeastern, southeastern, and western portions of the urban service area.
5. Application of the per capita standards for facilities indicates a need for a baseball diamond, six basketball goals, a softball diamond, and a tennis court.

6. Application of the service radius standards for facilities indicates several areas that are not adequately served by basketball goals, playfields, playgrounds, softball diamonds, or tennis courts.
7. Although application of the standards identified a need for an additional tennis court and a baseball diamond, the Village Park and Recreation Committee and staff did not perceive a need for such facilities in the Village.
8. The Village of Jackson Park and Recreation Committee and staff further identified needs for a system of bicycle and pedestrian routes and paths, a bicycle rest area, and a skate boarding and inline skating facility.
9. The maintenance of the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses, would generally serve to meet the need for open space preservation.

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Chapter IV

RECOMMENDED PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the park and open space planning program for the Village of Jackson 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 Village, 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; while nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation objectives requiring the provision of smaller local parks for activities such as softball, tennis, soccer, and children's playground activities are typically the responsibility of the local level of government.

Natural resource base preservation objectives to protect important natural resource features, such as the environmental 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. 136 (2nd Edition), *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County*, August 1997. Included in that plan are recommendations for the provision of resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities, and for the protection of the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas within and adjacent to

the Village of Jackson. The second section of this chapter sets forth supplementary recommendations for the provision of local park and open space sites and facilities in the Village of Jackson by the Village. The third and final section of this chapter describes the actions required to implement the plan, including an estimate of the acquisition and development costs of needed park and open space sites and facilities within the Village.

AREAWIDE PARK AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS

The regional park and open space plan, as amended by the park and open space plan for Washington County, contains recommendations which, if implemented, would provide residents of Washington County, including residents of the Village of Jackson, opportunities to participate in a wide range of both resource-oriented and nonresource-oriented outdoor recreational activities. These recommendations, which are incorporated in the park and open space plan for the Village of Jackson, 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 ski-touring. In addition, the plan contains recommendations for the protection and preservation of open space lands, including natural resource features such as woodlands, wetlands, and floodlands located within the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas of the Village and environs.

Major Parks and Trail Facilities

The park and open space plan for Washington County recommends that the State and County levels of government assume responsibility for the provision of major parks.¹ As shown on Map 19, the County plan

¹Major 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.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN: 2010



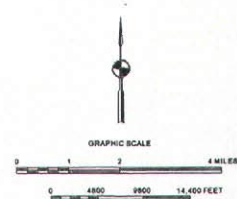
OTHER COUNTY PARKS

BOAT ACCESS FACILITIES

MILWAUKEE RIVER TRAIL

EXISTING SEGMENT
OF ICE AGE TRAIL

ICE AGE TRAIL
CORRIDOR

 ICE AGE TRAIL CORRIDOR SPECIAL OUTDOOR
RECREATION SITE

SOURCE: SEWRPC.

recommends that a total of 12 major public outdoor recreation sites be provided in the County. Under the County plan, one major park is proposed to be provided by Washington County within the Village of Jackson planning area. This park is proposed to be about 120 acres in size and provide picnic areas and shelters, playgrounds, playfields, hiking trails, and a swimming pool or beach.

The County plan also includes recommendations for the provision of about 52 miles of recreational trails as part of an interconnected 500-mile system of recreation corridors² in Southeastern Wisconsin. In Washington County, these trails follow natural resource corridors none of which, however, are located within the Village of Jackson. In 1995, the Commission adopted a regional bicycle and pedestrian plan³ which recommends a network of on- and off-street bicycle ways within the County. In that plan, Sherman Road, which runs through the southern portion of the Village, is identified as a regional on-street bicycle route. This route continues west to the Village of Slinger and east to the City of Cedarburg. The Village has taken steps to improve Sherman Road as a bicycle route through widening and striping the shoulder within the Village.

Washington County is also developing a new County Fairgrounds in the northern portion of the planning area, on land north of Pleasant Valley Road between USH 45 and CTH P. The Fairgrounds is considered a special use site rather than a park, and thus is not reflected on the park plan map.

Open Space Preservation

The location and extent of the important open space lands in the Village of Jackson, including the important surface water, wetlands, floodlands, and woodlands within the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, are described in Chapter II of this report. The preservation of these open space lands in

²A 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.

³Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 43, A Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2010, January 1995.

essentially natural, open uses would serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in, and protect the natural beauty of, the Village of Jackson, as well as provide valuable recreational opportunities for residents of the Village. Such preservation will also help to avoid the creation of serious and costly environmental and developmental problems within the Village.

Primary Environmental Corridors

Primary environmental corridors encompass about 1,464 acres, or about 9 percent of the Village of Jackson planning area. These primary environmental corridors are located mainly in the eastern portion of the planning area associated with the Jackson Marsh, and also three separate sites on the northern and western edges of the planning area within and adjacent to large tracts of wetlands and woodlands. Under the plan, as shown on Map 20, all primary environmental corridors would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. It is recognized that public as well as private outdoor recreation and related open space uses can serve to protect such environmental corridors. The plan recommends that, to the extent practicable, such public and private uses be maintained for resource preservation and limited recreation purposes and that such maintenance be promoted through proper zoning. The plan further recommends that primary environmental corridor lands located within the planned urban service area, which cannot be maintained in private use, or are required for public recreation uses, be acquired by the public. These lands have been identified in the northeastern portion of the planned urban service area. It is envisioned that the remaining primary environmental corridors located in the rural portions of the planning area will be preserved through public land use regulation, with the exception of land proposed to be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources within the Jackson Marsh project boundary, and the land within the Mud Lake Swamp Natural Area proposed to be acquired by Washington County.

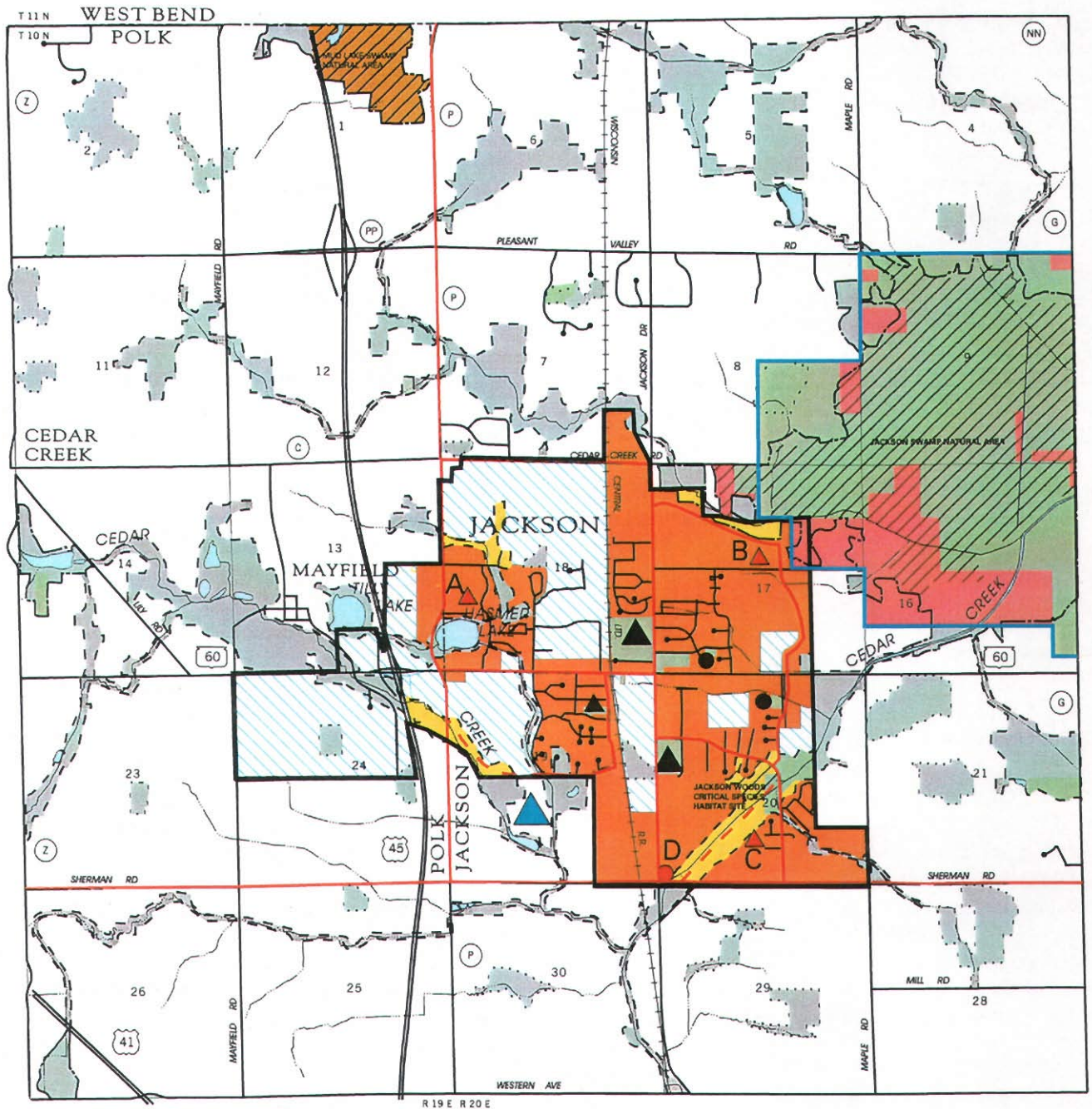
Secondary Environmental Corridors

The secondary environmental corridors encompasses approximately 1,461 acres. These corridors are generally located along the perennial and intermittent streams located throughout the Village of Jackson planning area.

The secondary environmental corridors shown on Map 20, the recommended plan map, represent an increase of about 140 acres over the secondary environmental corridors identified in 1995 and shown on Map 7. The increase is due to about 124 acres of floodlands along

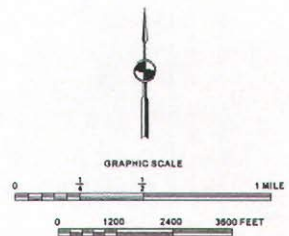
Map 20

VILLAGE OF JACKSON URBAN SERVICE AREA PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN: 2020



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>— PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY</p> <p>■ PLANNED RESIDENTIAL</p> <p>■ EXISTING STATE, COUNTY, LOCAL, NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION, LAKE OR SANITARY DISTRICT, OR COMPATIBLE PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE LANDS</p> <p>▨ NATURAL AREA OR CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE</p> <p>PROPOSED PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS</p> <p>■ STATE</p> <p>■ COUNTY</p> <p>■ CITY, VILLAGE, OR TOWN</p> | <p>▨ OPEN SPACE LANDS TO BE PROTECTED BY LAND USE REGULATION</p> <p>— PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR</p> <p>- - - SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR</p> <p>..... ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA</p> <p>— JACKSON MARSH WILDLIFE AREA PROJECT BOUNDARY ADOPTED BY THE WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD</p> <p>- - - PROPOSED OFF STREET TRAILS</p> <p>— PROPOSED ON STREET ROUTES</p> | <p>▲ PROPOSED COUNTY PARK SITE</p> <p>▲ EXISTING COMMUNITY PARK</p> <p>▲ EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARK</p> <p>▲ PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARK</p> <p>● OTHER EXISTING VILLAGE PARK</p> <p>● OTHER PROPOSED VILLAGE PARK</p> |
|--|--|---|



Source: SEWRPC.

Cedar Creek being added to the secondary environmental corridor, as well as a 16-acre isolated natural resource area being reclassified as secondary corridor. The additional secondary corridors are described in more detail in the Village of Jackson sewer service area plan.⁴

As shown on Map 20, it is recommended that secondary environmental corridor lands which are presently held in public or private park and open space use be maintained in such use. The secondary environmental corridor lands within the urban service area not in public or private park and open space use which are needed for future park or trail purposes are recommended to be acquired in public ownership. All other secondary environmental corridors are proposed to be protected through public land use regulation and considered for public park or open space acquisition as detailed drainage and neighborhood planning proceed.

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

Under the recommended plan, isolated natural resource areas encompass about 420 acres within the planning area. This reflects a reclassification of 16 acres from isolated natural resource area to secondary environmental corridor. It is recommended that such areas be preserved and protected in essentially natural, open uses. Under this plan, as shown on Map 20, isolated natural resource areas currently held in public or private park and open space use would continue to be maintained in such use. The remaining isolated natural resource areas are proposed to be protected through public land use regulation and considered for park and open space use as detailed drainage and neighborhood planning proceed.

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

Recommendations developed through the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan, as documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, *A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, have been incorporated into this park and open space plan. That plan sets forth a number of recommendations related to the preservation of identified natural areas and critical species habitat sites within the Village of Jackson planning area.

As noted in Chapter II, portions of two natural area sites and six critical species habitat sites have been identified in the Village of Jackson planning area. The plan recommends that the Jackson Swamp Natural Area (NA-2) continue to be acquired and preserved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as part of the Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area, the Mud Lake Swamp Natural Area (NA-2) be acquired and preserved by Washington County, and that those portions of the Jackson Woods, a critical species habitat site, not currently owned by the Village of Jackson be acquired and preserved by the Village. Specific recommendations for the remaining five critical species habitat sites, consisting of lake and stream habitat, were not formulated under the natural areas planning effort since such habitats are under the direct management authority of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The plan recommends that the Department of Natural Resources implement management and regulatory efforts necessary to ensure the long term viability of the aquatic habitats and their critical species.

Department of Natural Resources Open Space Sites

The open space preservation element of this plan includes lands which have been acquired or which are proposed to be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources within the project boundary of the Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area. It is recommended that the Department continue to acquire additional land within the approved project boundary for open space purposes. Within the Village of Jackson planning area, the Department currently owns about 162 acres outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas within the Jackson Marsh project boundary. An additional 73 acres of such lands are proposed to be acquired as part of the Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area. In addition, the Department owns an approximately two acre open space site on the west shore of Hasmer Lake. It is recommended that this site be managed for passive uses through provision of picnic tables, a fishing pier, parking lot and a carry-in boat access site.

VILLAGE 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 Village of Jackson for additional local public outdoor recreation sites and facilities, including additional park lands 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 Village

⁴Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 124 (2nd Edition), Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Jackson and Environs, September 1997.

of Jackson and are recommended to be provided by the Village. To meet the identified needs, the park and open space plan for the Village of Jackson, as shown on Map 20, recommends the acquisition and development by the Village of three neighborhood park sites, development of new facilities at Hickory Lane Park and Meadowview Park, acquisition and development of a bicycle rest area along Sherman Road, acquisition of open space lands along Cedar Creek and other small streams within the Village, and development of bicycle and pedestrian routes and trails through the Village.

The plan recommends a neighborhood park, Park Site A as shown on Map 20, in the area north of Hasmer Lake to serve the area in the northwestern portion of the Village currently not served by a neighborhood park, as well as future residential development in the area. It is also recommended that a neighborhood park, Park Site B as shown on Map 20, be developed in the northeastern portion of the Village. This site would serve the neighborhood east of Jackson Drive and north of STH 60 currently not served by a neighborhood park as well as future residential development in the area. Park Site C, as shown on Map 20, is recommended to be developed in the southeastern portion of the Village currently not served by a neighborhood park and future residential development in the area. Park Site D, as shown on Map 20, is recommended to be a bicycle rest area located along Sherman Road and would serve users of the regional bicycle route as well as the proposed local bicycle route and trail system. As shown on Map 20, the local bicycle and pedestrian system is recommended to consist of a series of off-street trails and on-street routes interconnecting the community and neighborhood parks and natural resource corridors within the Village.

In addition to the proposed park sites and bicycle and pedestrian trails and routes, it is recommended that basketball goals be provided at Meadowview Park, the existing neighborhood park. It is further recommended that Hickory Lane Park, the undeveloped community park in the Village, be developed to provide a variety of needed outdoor recreation facilities.

This plan also calls for the Village of Jackson to acquire additional land for open space preservation purposes along Cedar Creek and other streams within the Village, as shown on Map 20. These lands would be used primarily for open space and passive use activities.

It is further recommended that the Village continue to provide and maintain facilities at the existing Village

park sites. These include 1) Jackson Park, which is a community park; 2) Meadowview Park, which is a neighborhood park; 3) Reis Park, which is a small totlot; 4) Eagle Playfield, which is a small soccer field; and 5) Cedar Run Park, which is an open space site along Cedar Creek.

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 includes a description of the actions required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Washington County, as well as by the Village of Jackson to implement the recommended park and open space plan for the Village.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has authority and responsibility for park development, natural resource protection, water quality management, and water use regulation. Certain DNR functions have particular importance in the implementation of county and local as well as State level 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 Village park and open space plan, it is important that the Department endorse the plan, thus qualifying the Village to apply for, and receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation. In addition, the DNR should continue to acquire and preserve land within the Jackson Marsh Wildlife area project boundary and the Jackson Marsh Swamp Natural Area. It is further recommended that the Department provide passive use facilities at its property on the west shore of Hasmer Lake, including

picnic tables, a fishing pier, parking lot, and carry-in boat access.

Washington County

Washington County has the authority and responsibility for the acquisition, development, and maintenance of the major parks and trails within recreation corridors in Washington County. It is recommended that Washington County acquire and develop a major park consistent with the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan, within close proximity to the Village of Jackson. It is further recommended that Washington County acquire the Mud Lake Swamp Natural Area, located in the northern portion of the planning area, for preservation in essentially natural, open space uses.

Village of Jackson

Under the recommended plan, the Village of Jackson would have responsibility for the provision of a variety of outdoor recreation sites and facilities, including the acquisition and development of several new park sites and facilities, the acquisition of open space lands along perennial streams in the Village; and the maintenance of existing Village park sites 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.

Specific recommendations for the parks in the Village of Jackson are presented below. Recommendations for the new parks include the acquisition of lands by the Village for recreational and open space purposes, as shown on Map 20. The red symbols on the plan map indicate a need for additional park lands in the area as designated. The location of the symbol represents a generalized location and should not be construed as definitive. There may be other sites in the area that are also suitable for development as a park.

Proposed Park and Open Space Sites and Facilities

Under the park and open space plan for the Village of Jackson, it is recommended that the Village acquire and develop new park sites and facilities and acquire open space lands along perennial streams within the Village. The location of these sites are shown on Map 20.

1. *Park Site A:* Park Site A is a neighborhood park proposed to be north of Hasmer Lake in the western portion of the Village. The site would encompass approximately 5 acres. Facilities proposed for this site include playfields, a playground, basketball goals, a picnic area and appropriate support facilities.

2. *Park Site B:* Park Site B is a neighborhood park proposed to be located within the northeastern portion of the Village which is envisioned to be developed with residential uses. The site would encompass approximately five acres. Facilities proposed for this site include a playfield, a playground, basketball goals, a picnic area and appropriate support facilities.
3. *Park Site C:* Park Site C is a neighborhood park proposed to be located in the southeastern portion of the Village which is envisioned to be developed with residential use. It is recommended that this site encompass approximately five acres of land. Facilities proposed for this site include a playfield, a playground, basketball goals, a picnic area and appropriate support facilities.
4. *Park Site D:* Park Site D is a bicycle rest area proposed to be located along Sherman Road in the southern portion of the Village. The site would encompass approximately one acre. Picnic facilities are proposed to be provided at this site.
5. *Meadowview Park:* Meadowview Park is an existing neighborhood park approximately two acres in size located in the central portion of the Village. It is recommended that basketball goals be developed at this site.
6. *Hickory Lane Park:* Hickory Lane Park is a 14 acre undeveloped community park located in the central portion of the Village. Facilities proposed for Hickory Lane Park include a league softball diamond, two soccer fields, four sand volleyball courts, basketball goals, picnic shelter, restrooms, horseshoe pits, shuffleboard, a skateboarding and inline skating area, a playground, and appropriate support facilities.
7. *Open Space Lands:* As shown on Map 20, it is recommended that the Village acquire approximately 99 acres of primary and secondary environmental corridor lands within the urban service area. It is further recommended that these lands be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses and used for future park and trail facilities as needed.
8. *Bicycle and Pedestrian Route and Trail System:* As shown on Map 20, it is recommended that the Village develop a system of bicycle and

pedestrian routes and paths. It is envisioned that this system would interconnect with major parks and trails or routes within the planning area. The Village of Jackson should enter into joint planning efforts with the Town of Polk, the Town of Jackson, and Washington County to establish bicycle routes within the planning area outside the Village limits. This system is proposed to include about 15 miles of routes associated with street right-of-ways and about two and a half miles of trails associated with environmental corridors within the Village.

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.

Existing Park and Open Space Sites

Under the park and open space plan for the Village of Jackson, it is recommended that the Village adequately maintain all existing Village 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 parking 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 sport field lighting, park benches, picnic tables, and drinking fountains; the repair or replacement of restroom facilities, 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 Village of Jackson proposes that the Village acquire and develop new park sites and facilities and acquire open space lands along perennial streams within the Village. The Village 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 also important to note that, while the usual manner of acquisition of park and open space land consists of the purchase of fee simple interest, there are other methods of acquiring land. These other methods may include the purchase and leaseback of land; the acquisition of land subject to a life estate; the acquisition of tax delinquent land; acquisition through a gift or donation; and acquisition through dedication.

Plan Costs

Implementation of the park and open space plan for the Village of Jackson as presented herein, and summarized in Table 10, would entail a total cost to the Village of \$1,352,500 over a 22-year plan implementation period. As indicated in Table 10, the majority of this cost, about \$814,500, or 60 percent, would be required for the proposed development of new outdoor recreation facilities, trails, and bicycle routes throughout the Village. The remaining \$538,000 would be required for the acquisition by the Village of land for new park sites as well as for open space uses to preserve the environmentally significant lands in the Village.

As already noted, the estimated acquisition and development costs of \$1,352,500 would be distributed over a 22-year implementation period. This would approximate an expenditure of about \$61,500 per year. Under the assumption that the population of the Village would approximate 7,200 persons by the year 2020, the average annual acquisition and development costs would be about \$10.94 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 Village could be significantly reduced.

SUMMARY

The recommended park and open space plan consists of both areawide park and open space recommendations and Village park and open space recommendations.

⁵The average annual per capita costs were estimated by dividing the estimated average annual costs by the average annual population over the 22-year plan implementation period. The average population determined by calculating the average of the 1997 population estimate by the Wisconsin Department of Administration of about 4,047 persons and plan design year 2020 population of about 7,200 persons, is 5,624 persons.

Table 10

**RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT AT PROPOSED AND EXISTING
PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON**

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition (acres)	Acquisition Cost ^b	Proposed Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
Proposed Park Site A ^a (north of Hasmer Lake)	5	\$50,000	Playfield Playground Basketball Goals General Development Subtotal	\$20,000 25,000 10,000 30,000 85,000	 \$135,000
Proposed Park Site B ^a (northeast area of the Village)	5	\$50,000	Playfield Playground Basketball Goals General Development Subtotal	20,000 25,000 10,000 30,000 85,000	 135,000
Proposed Park Site C ^a (southeast area of the Village)	5	\$50,000	Playfield Playground Basketball Goals General Development Subtotal	20,000 25,000 10,000 30,000 85,000	 135,000
Proposed Park Site D ^a (Cedar Creek and Sherman Road)	1	\$10,000	General Development Subtotal	10,000 10,000	 20,000
Meadowview Park	--	--	Basketball Goals Subtotal	10,000 10,000	 10,000
Hickory Lane Park	--	--	Playfield/Soccer Playground Basketball Goals League Softball Diamond Sand Volleyball Courts Skateboarding/Inline Skating Shuffleboard Horseshoe Pits Picnic Shelter Restrooms General Development Subtotal	40,000 45,000 20,000 35,000 10,000 80,000 2,000 1,000 25,000 65,000 84,000 407,000	 407,000
Open Space Lands and Trails	99	378,000	2.5 miles of Trail Subtotal	125,000 125,000	 503,000
On-Street Bicycle Routes	--	--	15 miles of Routes Subtotal	7,500 7,500	 7,500
Total	115	\$538,000	--	\$814,500	\$1,352,500

^aRefers to site reference letter on Map 20.

^bUnit costs used to estimate acquisition costs were \$2,000 per acre of wetlands, \$12,000 per acre of woodlands, and \$10,000 per acre of other open lands.

Source: SEWRPC.

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 Washington County.

The key components of the plan are as follows:

1. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources should continue to acquire and preserve land within the Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area, including the Jackson Swamp Natural Area, and

develop passive use facilities on the State-owned Hasmer Lake property.

2. Washington County should acquire and develop a major park within close proximity to the Village of Jackson, and acquire and preserve the Mud Lake Swamp Natural Area.
3. Three new neighborhood parks and one bicycle rest area are proposed to be acquired and developed by the Village of Jackson.

4. The Village should provide basketball goals at Meadowview Park as well as a variety of outdoor recreation facilities at the undeveloped Hickory Lane Park.
5. A local system of bicycle and pedestrian trails and routes throughout the community is recommended to be developed by the Village of Jackson.
6. The Village should acquire and preserve approximately 99 acres of environmental

corridor lands to be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses.

7. The cost to the Village to implement the plan would be \$1,352,500 over a 22-year plan implementation period. This represents an annual expenditure of about \$61,500, or about \$10.94 per capita per year. Through the use of alternative methods of land acquisition as well as available State and Federal funds for acquisition and development, the cost to the Village could be significantly reduced.

Chapter V

SUMMARY

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 within the seven county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. At the request of Washington County, the Regional Planning Commission refined and detailed the regional plan as it relates to the County in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 136, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County*. The County plan was adopted in 1989, by the Washington County Board. A second edition of that plan was adopted by the County Board in 1997. The regional plan, and the County plan, recommended that each local unit of government refine and detail the adopted regional and county plans as those plans relate to the local municipal jurisdiction. On July 12, 1995, the Village of Jackson requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the Village in preparation of a Village park and open space plan. The Village of Jackson Park and Recreation Committee was designated to oversee the necessary planning work.

INVENTORY FINDINGS

The Village park and open space planning area encompasses 25 square miles, or 16,248 acres, including the 1,572 acres within the Village of Jackson corporate limits. The Village had a 1997 estimated population level of 4,047 persons. In 1995, about one square mile, or 657 acres, or about 42 percent of the total area of the Village, was developed for urban use. Residential land uses encompassed about 270 acres or 17 percent of the total area of the Village. Transportation, communication and utility land uses encompassed about 187 acres or about 12 percent, while governmental and institutional land uses encompassed about 12 acres, or about 1 percent of the total area of the Village. Natural resource areas including woodlands, wetlands and surface waters encompassed 136 acres, or about 9 percent of the total area of the Village. Commercial and manufacturing uses encompassed 98 acres, or about 7 percent of the total area of the Village. The remaining 869 acres, or about 56 percent of the total area of the Village, were undeveloped or consisted of agricultural, recreational, or other open lands.

An inventory of existing outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities was conducted in 1997. The inventory identified 15 such sites encompassing 1,251 acres, or about 8 percent of the planning area. Of the 15 recreation and open space sites, 10 sites encompassing 1,170 acres, or 93 percent of the total area devoted to outdoor recreation and open space were publicly owned. The Village of Jackson owns seven sites, which together encompasses 69 acres. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources owns two sites within the planning area which encompass a total of 1,098 acres. Jackson Elementary School is also a public site encompassing three acres. The remaining five sites in the planning area, encompassing 81 acres, are privately owned.

The most important features of the natural resource base in the Village of Jackson, 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 the afore-listed natural resource features and are at least 400 acres in size, 2 miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Primary environmental corridors encompass about 1,464 acres, or about 9 percent, of the planning area. Secondary environmental corridors are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. Secondary environmental corridors encompass 1,461 acres, or about 9 percent of the planning area. In addition to the environmental corridors, several smaller pockets of natural resource base elements exist within the Village and planning area. These areas, termed isolated natural resource areas, are a minimum of 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 420 acres, or 3 percent, of the planning area.

A portion of two natural areas, encompassing 1,080 acres, are located within the planning area. Both of these sites are located within the primary environmental corridor. There are also six critical species habitat sites, encompassing about 24 acres of land and 50 acres of surface water, within the Village of Jackson planning area.

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

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 preservation acquisition and development 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 Village of Jackson. Each of the objectives are accompanied by a set of standards which provide 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 Village.

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 within the Village of Jackson planning area are set forth in the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan. Under that plan, there is one major County park proposed for acquisition and development within the planning area. No other major recreational facilities are existing or proposed to be developed within the planning area.

The need for nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation sites was determined by applying the standards to the anticipated 2020 resident population level of 7,200 persons within the planned Village of Jackson urban service area. Application of the per capita standards in this measure indicated no need for additional acres of public outdoor recreation land. Application of the accessibility standards however, indicated a need for additional neighborhood park sites in the northeastern, northwestern, and southeastern portions of the Village urban service area.

Application of the per capita standards for nonresource-oriented recreation facilities indicated that there was a need within the Village for six additional basketball goals, one baseball diamond, one softball diamond, and one tennis court. Application of the accessibility standards indicated that several areas of the Village urban service area were not adequately served by playfields and

playgrounds as well as the previously mentioned facilities.

In addition, the Village of Jackson Park and Recreation Committee and Village staff identified certain other park site and facility needs beyond those determined by strict application of the standards. Additional site and facility needs so identified included a system of bicycle and pedestrian routes and paths, a bicycle rest area along Sherman Road, and a skateboarding and inline skating facility. The Village further determined that there was no need for additional baseball diamonds.

The need to protect the natural resources of the planning area cannot be determined on the basis of per capita or accessibility standards, since 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 environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses would generally serve to meet the natural resource preservation and protection needs within the planning area.

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 of the needs identified through the application of the per capita and accessibility standards as well as the additional needs identified by the Village of Jackson Park and Recreation Committee. In accordance with the recommendations relating to areawide level facilities, the County would provide one major park within the Village of Jackson planning area.

It is recommended that all environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas remaining within the Village planning area be held in a combination of public and private ownership or protected through public land use regulation for natural resource preservation, flood control, and outdoor recreation purposes. It is also recommended that the two natural areas and six critical species habitat sites within the planning area be protected through public ownership and be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses.

The plan recommendations call for the continued provision and maintenance of the Village owned community park, Jackson Park, as well as the six other Village owned park and open space sites. The plan further recommends the development of Hickory Lane

Park to allow for the provision of additional needed facilities such as softball diamonds, playfields for soccer, a skateboarding and inline skating facility, and other facilities typically found in a community park. The plan also recommends the provision of four neighborhood parks within the Village urban service area, including maintenance of the one existing site, Meadowview Park, and three proposed new sites. The plan further recommends a local system of bicycle and pedestrian routes and paths, and a bicycle rest area along Sherman Road. The plan also recommends that the Village ac-

quire 99 acres of environmentally significant lands to be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses.

Implementation of the recommended plan would entail a total cost to the Village of about \$1,352,500 over 22-year plan implementation period. The majority of this cost, about \$814,500 or 60 percent, would be required for the development by the Village of proposed outdoor recreation facilities. The remaining \$538,000 would be required for the acquisition of land for park and open space purposes.

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APPENDIX

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Appendix A

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS FOR THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON

OBJECTIVE NO. 1

To provide an integrated system of public outdoor recreation sites and corridors which will afford Village residents 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 Village 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 ^d			
		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^d	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^b		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirement s (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	--	--	--	--

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
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 ^l	--	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 Village 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 County.
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 Village.

OBJECTIVE NO. 2

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford Village residents 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 human beings.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Village, 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	0.65 acre minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5
Play-ground Activities	Play-ground	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 (400 square feet per space) Buffer and landscaping	0.13 acre minimum 0.26 acre minimum 0.70 acre minimum	1.22 minimum	3.0 3.0
Tennis	Court	Public Nonpublic Total	0.50 0.10 0.60	Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Night lighting ^t Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	1.0

OBJECTIVE NO. 3

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford the Village residents 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 County. 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) ^X
Activity	Facility	Owner	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirements (acres per facility)	Resource Requirements	
Camping	Camp site	Public	0.35	Regional and multi-community parks	0.33 acre per camp site	Rest rooms - showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands	--	1.83	Wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	25.0
		Nonpublic	1.47				--			
		Total	1.82				1.5 acres per camp site			
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	Public	0.013	Regional and multi-community parks	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, maintenance Practice area Woodland-water areas Buffer acres	8.0 acres per course	185.0	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	10.0
		Nonpublic	0.027				5.0 acres per course			
		Total	0.040				35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course			
Picnicking	Tables	Public	6.35 ^Y	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)	0.11	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	10.0
		Nonpublic	2.39				--			
		Total	8.74				0.02 acre per table			
Skiing	Developed slope (acres)	Public	0.010	Regional, multi-community, and community parks	1.0 acre per acre of developed slope	Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.13 acre minimum	2.1	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	25.0
		Nonpublic	0.090				0.25 acre per acre of slope			
		Total	0.100				0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope			
Swimming	Beach (linear feet)	Public Nonpublic Total	Major Inland Lakes	Regional, multi-community, and community parks	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking Bathhouse-concessions Buffer areas	0.2 acre per acre of beach 0.10 acre minimum 10 sq. feet per linear foot	-- ^Z	Natural beach Good water quality	10.0
			6							
			12							
			18							
			Lake Michigan							
			16							
			--							
			16							

OBJECTIVE NO. 4

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford Village residents 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 County. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the recreation corridors identified in Objective No. 1. The following 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	-- ^{bb} 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	-- ^{cc}	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
Snow-mobiling	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 County residents 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 County 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 County. The maximum interval between developed 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 Village by preserving lands having important natural resources.

PRINCIPLE

Ecological balance and natural beauty within the Village are primary determinants of the ability to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain the social and economic well-being of the Village. 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 County.

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 Village should be preserved in natural, open uses to the maximum extent practicable.

B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES

PRINCIPLE

Natural areas^{ff} and critical species habitats^{gg} are important in a number of ways--including economically, insofar as they support advances in agriculture and medicine; functionally, insofar as they enhance surface water and groundwater quality, minimize erosion, and enhance air quality; educationally; recreationally; in basic scientific research; and in maintaining biological and genetic diversity. In a less tangible but equally important way, natural areas and critical species habitats contribute to mental well-being and to the overall quality of human life.

STANDARDS

- a. The remaining natural areas and critical species habitat areas should be preserve.

C. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

PRINCIPLE

Prime agricultural lands, in addition to providing food and fiber, can supply significant wildlife habitat; contribute to maintaining an ecological balance between plants and animals; offer locations close to urban centers for 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 Washington County.

STANDARDS

1. Prime agricultural lands^{hh} 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 with high quality sites and facilities in an efficient and economical way.

PRINCIPLE

The total resources of the Village are limited, and any excessive 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 kept at a reasonable level required to provide high quality park and open space sites.

^a*In 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.*

^b*The identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to assure that each resident of the Village has ready access to the variety of outdoor recreation facilities commonly located in parks, including space and facilities for both active and passive outdoor recreational use.*

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

^d*For major and multi-community parks, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the County. 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 County residing in urban areas.*

^e*Urban 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.*

^f*For public school sites, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas.*

^g*Major 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 County, 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 study area.

^rFor each facility for intensive nonresource-oriented activity, 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 County.

^xParticipants in intensive resource-oriented recreational activities travel relatively long distances from their home. 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 County to be located in major and multi-community parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking needs of County residents and 2.55 tables per thousand residents of each urban area in the County 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 Village.

^{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.

^{ff}Natural areas are defined as tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or which have sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European -settlement landscape.

^{gg}Critical species habitats are defined as those tracts of land or water which support Federally- or State-listed endangered, threatened, or rare plant or animal species.

^{hh}Lands in Washington County are identified as prime agricultural land when all three of the following criteria are met: 1) Farm unit must be at least 35 acres in size; 2) At least 50% of the farm unit must be covered by soils which meet U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service standards for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance; and 3) The farm unit must be located in a block of farmland at least 640 acres in size.

Source: SEWRPC.