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A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY



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

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COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 133

A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY

Prepared by the
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
P. O. Box 1607
Old Courthouse
916 N. East Avenue
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53187-1607

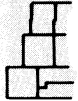
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July 4, 1987

Mr. Adolph N. Ansay, Chairman
Ozaukee County Park Commission
Courthouse
121 W. Main Street
P. O. Box 994
Port Washington, Wisconsin 53074-0994

Dear Mr. Ansay:

As you know, the Regional Planning Commission in 1978 prepared, at the specific request of Ozaukee County, a county park and open space plan. That plan was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board in 1978 as a guide to the acquisition and development of needed park and open space sites and facilities in the County.

In 1984 the Ozaukee County Park Commission requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the County in the preparation of an update of the county park plan. This report documents the updated county park plan. The report provides information on recent park and open space acquisition and development within the County; incorporates new land use and natural resource inventory and planning data; and, as necessary, sets forth revised recommendations on park and open space site acquisition and development within Ozaukee County. The report also contains a set of agreed-upon park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives and supporting standards relevant to the needs and values of the citizens of the County, and identifies the roles which the state and local agencies of government, as well as the County, should play in meeting park and related open space needs within the County. The plan was prepared under the direction of the Ozaukee County Park Commission and its staff.

Implementation of the plan presented in this report will, over time, result in an integrated park and related open space system within the County—a system which can serve to preserve and enhance the natural resource base, while at the same time providing, in an efficient and effective manner, adequate opportunities for a wide range of high-quality outdoor recreational experiences.

The importance of the implementation of this plan to the overall quality of life within the County cannot be overemphasized. Ozaukee County is blessed with an abundance of high-quality resource amenities, including Lake Michigan, numerous rivers and streams, attractive and environmentally important woodlands and wetlands, good wildlife habitat, and scenic landscapes. Unfortunately, these resource amenities are all too often taken for granted, or worse, sometimes abused and destroyed. These natural resource amenities are as irreplaceable as they are invaluable, and once lost are lost forever. Action taken now will not only preserve these natural resources and therefore the unique natural beauty, cultural heritage, and overall environmental quality of Ozaukee County for all times, but will facilitate the provision of a countywide park and open space system which can provide residents of the County with outstanding opportunities to participate in a wide variety of wholesome outdoor recreational activities close to home.

The Regional Planning Commission is pleased to have been able to be of assistance to the County in this important planning effort. The Commission stands ready, upon request, to assist the County in the implementation of the recommended plan over time.

Sincerely,

Kurt W. Bauer
Executive Director



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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The Regional Planning Commission is charged by law with the function and duty of making and adopting a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the Region. The permissible scope and content of this plan, as outlined in the enabling legislation, extend to all phases of regional development. One of the important elements of such a plan deals with park and open space sites and facilities. Park and open space sites and facilities not only meet certain basic human needs for outdoor recreation, but also can contribute directly to the preservation and protection of the natural resource base and thereby to the preservation and enhancement of the overall quality of the environment within the Region. Accordingly, the Commission prepared, and on December 1, 1977 adopted, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000. The plan was certified to the various units and agencies of government concerned for adoption and implementation. In addition, the Commission prepared a refinement of the regional plan as it related specifically to Ozaukee County. This plan was adopted by Ozaukee County in 1978. The park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, as herein presented, reevaluates and updates the regional park and open space plan as that plan relates to Ozaukee County. Adoption of this plan by Ozaukee County would enable the County to apply for and receive federal and state aid in partial support of the acquisition and development of the needed park and open space sites and facilities.

This chapter briefly describes the initial regional park and open space plan; documents the need to reevaluate the regional park and open space plan; and describes the scope and content of this planning report.

THE REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING PROGRAM

As already noted, the Regional Planning Commission adopted the regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin on December 1, 1977. The plan set forth the basic socioeconomic, land use, and natural resource base data pertinent to park and open space planning; set forth a set of park and open space acquisition and development objectives and standards; and set forth a plan for the provision of the high-quality outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to provide wholesome outdoor recreational opportunities to the residents of the Region, and for the preservation of the important natural resources of southeastern Wisconsin.

Inventory

Under the regional park and open space planning program, a series of inventories were conducted--including inventories of the size, distribution, and composition of the regional population; of land use; and of important elements of the natural resource base, including surface waters, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat, and areas of steep and rough topography. Extensive inventories of existing parks and open space sites, historic sites, and potential

park sites in the Region were also conducted. In addition, a number of surveys of actual outdoor recreation activity within the Region were conducted, as were inventories of financial resources, park and open space laws and regulations, and existing county and local park and open space plans. The findings of these inventories and surveys were documented in the regional park and open space planning report.

Regional Park and Open Space Objectives

Under the regional park and open space planning program, seven regional park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives were formulated. Together with the land use, watershed, and sanitary sewer development objectives formulated under related Commission work programs, these park and open space objectives and the supporting principles and standards provided the basic framework within which alternative regional park and open space plans were designed and evaluated, and a recommended plan selected for adoption. These seven objectives are presented below. The supporting principles and standards for each objective are presented in Appendix A.

1. The provision of an integrated system of public general-use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities.
2. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreational activities.
3. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreational activities.
4. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreational activities.
5. The provision of sufficient access areas to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreational activities on the major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan which are consistent with enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of adequate water quality.
6. Preservation of sufficient land in essentially natural, open uses to assure the protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and the enhancement of the social and economic well-being and environmental quality of the Region.
7. The efficient and economic satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs, meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

Adopted Regional Park and Open Space Plan

In the regional park and open space planning program, existing and probable future needs for outdoor recreation sites and facilities were determined by

comparing the existing supply of sites and facilities to the existing and anticipated demand for such sites and facilities. The need for recreation sites and facilities was determined by applying the recommended regional park and open space acquisition and development standards to the existing and probable future resident population levels and distributions in the Region.

The adopted regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin consists of two basic elements: an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element. The open space preservation plan element consists of recommendations for the preservation of the most important elements of the natural resource base of the Region, especially those resources encompassed within identified primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands. Primary environmental corridors, while encompassing only about 19 percent of the area of the Region, contain almost all of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base--the best remaining wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat, major bodies of surface water, and delineated floodlands and shorelands in the Region. In addition, significant areas of groundwater recharge and discharge, many of the important scenic and recreational areas, and the best remaining potential parks are located within the corridors. Under the plan, it was recommended that such corridors be preserved in essentially natural, open uses through a combination of public ownership and public land use regulation. The open space preservation plan element also recommended the preservation, through exclusive agricultural zoning, of 620 square miles of prime agricultural land, or about 98 percent of the prime agricultural acreage in the Region.

The outdoor recreation plan element consisted of two components--a resource-oriented outdoor recreation plan, which included recommendations for the number and location of large parks, recreation corridors to accommodate trail-oriented activities, and lake and river access to facilitate the public use of rivers, inland lakes, and Lake Michigan; and an urban outdoor recreation plan, which provided recommendations for the number and distribution of local parks and facilities required in urban areas in the Region. Specifically, the plan recommended the acquisition and development of 20 additional large--greater than 100 acres--parks; the provision of a recreation corridor network with about 437 linear miles of recreation trails; and the provision of an additional 16 boat access points on major inland lakes, five access points on the Milwaukee River, and four access points on the Fox River, and additional boat launch facilities at harbors-of-refuge along the Lake Michigan shoreline within the Region. The urban outdoor recreation plan component sought to provide needed outdoor recreation sites and intensive nonresource-oriented facilities in urban area parks. Under this component, about 240 additional local outdoor recreation sites, as well as appropriate additional outdoor recreation facilities, were proposed to be provided by the plan design year 2000. The recommendations contained in the initial regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin are graphically summarized on Map 1.

As already noted, the recommendations developed under the regional park and open space plan as it relates to Ozaukee County were refined under the park and recreation plan for Ozaukee County documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County. Under this plan, the open space preservation plan element recommended the acquisition of about 3,450 acres of primary environmental corridor land for park and open space purposes, and the maintenance in agricultural use of about

50,540 acres of prime agricultural land. The outdoor recreation plan element recommended the maintenance of three existing major parks--Harrington Beach State Park, Hawthorne Hills County Park, and Mee-Kwon County Park--and the acquisition and development of one additional major park. The plan also recommended the development of a 35-mile recreational corridor system in the County and the development of additional boat access facilities to Lake Michigan.

Since the completion of the regional park and open space plan, the Commission has also prepared the Ozaukee County farmland preservation plan, documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 87, A Farmland Preservation Plan for Ozaukee County, May 1983. The farmland preservation plan refined earlier delineations of prime agricultural lands and recommendations for the preservation of such lands in the County. Additional plans prepared by the Commission include the sewer service area refinement plans¹ for the following communities and surrounding areas in Ozaukee County: the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington and the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, and Saukville. The sewer service area plans refined earlier delineations of environmental corridors and urban service areas within and adjacent to these communities. Sewer service area plans are currently being prepared for the City of Mequon and the Village of Thiensville. The results and recommendations of these plans have been incorporated, as appropriate, into the regional plan update as presented herein.

NEED TO REEVALUATE THE REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which administers the Land and Water Conservation Act fund providing federal park and open space acquisition and development aids to local units of government, requires that local park and open space plans be reevaluated and updated at about five-year intervals in order to maintain eligibility to apply for and receive federal park and open space acquisition and development assistance funds. Accordingly, the County requested the Regional Planning Commission to reevaluate and, as necessary, revise the park and open space plan prepared for Ozaukee County in 1978 to assure the continued eligibility of the County for state and federal grants in support of park acquisition and development, as well as to provide the County with a current guide for decision-making regarding park and open space acquisition and development.

SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE REPORT

This report is intended to present the findings and recommendations of the requested regional park and open space plan reevaluation for Ozaukee County. The report provides information on recent park and open space acquisition and development within Ozaukee County; incorporates recently compiled land use and

¹Sanitary sewer service area refinement plans for communities in Ozaukee County are documented in the following reports: SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 90, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Saukville; No. 91, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Cedarburg and the Village of Grafton; No. 95, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Port Washington; No. 96, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Fredonia; and No. 97, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Belgium.

natural resource inventory and planning data; and, as necessary, sets forth new recommendations for park and open space site acquisition and development within Ozaukee County. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter II of this report presents recently compiled pertinent data on county and state park and open space site and facility acquisition and development since adoption of the original plan; on the refinement of the environmental corridor delineations; and on the refinement of the prime agricultural lands delineations. Chapter III presents the revised park and open space plan for the County, including recommendations for the preservation of environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands and for the acquisition and development of additional county-owned outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Chapter II

DESCRIPTION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY

Under the regional park and open space planning program, a series of inventories of the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions within the Region pertinent to park and open space planning were conducted. The findings of these inventories were set forth in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, which included information on the size and distribution of the regional population; on the amount and distribution of the various land uses; on the quantity and distribution of existing and potential park and open space sites and facilities; on the location and extent of environmental corridors and other environmentally sensitive lands, including woodlands, wetlands, surface waters and associated shorelands and floodlands, and wildlife habitat areas; and on the location and extent of prime agricultural lands. Since the conduct of these inventories and the completion of the regional plan in 1977, certain changes in the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions have occurred. In order to properly reevaluate and revise as necessary the adopted regional park and open space plan as it relates to Ozaukee County, it was necessary to identify those changes.

Accordingly, this chapter describes the changes in the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions in Ozaukee County which have occurred since the preparation of the regional park and open space planning report. The first section of this chapter provides pertinent information on 1980 resident population levels and distribution in Ozaukee County and within the Region, of which the County is a part; the second section describes county-owned park and parkway sites and outdoor recreation facilities existing in 1985, as well as state-owned and other public and nonpublic park and open space sites in the County; and the third and final section presents information on certain important natural resource features of the County, including recently compiled information on environmental corridors, floodlands, and prime agricultural lands.

POPULATION LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION

Information concerning the size and distribution of the resident population of an area is important in identifying park and open space site and facility requirements. Planning Report No. 27 presented a detailed analysis of the characteristics of the population of the Region, and of Ozaukee County, through the year 1970. This section presents pertinent demographic information through the year 1980.

Population Levels and Distribution in the Region

The federal census first included what is now the Southeastern Wisconsin Region in the 1850 census of population. In 1850, the Region comprised six counties containing about 113,400 persons, or about 37 percent of the total

population of the State. By 1980, the Region comprised seven counties containing about 1,764,900 persons, or about 38 percent of the total population of the State.

As indicated in Table 1, the resident population of the Region has increased every decade since 1850. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the regional population increased rapidly, by up to 222,000 per decade. Much of the population growth in this period reflected the flow of European immigrants into the United States, and into the Region. After a relatively small increase of about 62,000 persons during the Depression years from 1930 to 1940, the population increased by about 173,000 persons from 1940 to 1950; by about 333,000 persons from 1950 to 1960--an historic peak; and by about 182,000 persons from 1960 to 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, however, the regional population increased by only 8,800 persons--by far the smallest 10-year population increase in the Region since 1850--indicating a possible radical change in the 120-year historic pattern of continuous rapid population growth.

As indicated in Table 2, the gross resident population density, or the number of persons per square mile of land area, steadily increased within the Region from 1850 to 1970. This increase continued from 1970 to 1980, although at a significantly reduced rate. In 1850, there were approximately 43 persons for every square mile of land in the Region. By 1980, this density had increased to 673 persons per square mile. The population density pattern within the Region in 1980 is shown graphically on Map 2.

As already noted, the resident population level of southeastern Wisconsin increased by only a small amount between 1970 and 1980. The geographic dispersal of the population within the Region, however, continued. In spite of this dispersal, most of the resident population of the Region is still concentrated in, or adjacent to, the larger urban areas of the Region, as shown on Map 3. Consequently, the resident population level and the population distribution within the Southeastern Wisconsin Region in 1980 were very similar to the level and distribution existing within the Region in 1977, when the regional park and open space plan was adopted.

Population Levels and Distribution in Ozaukee County

In 1853, Ozaukee County was formed from seven towns in the eastern part of Washington County. In 1860, Ozaukee County contained a resident population of about 15,700 persons, representing about 8 percent of the Region's population. As indicated in Table 3, the population level of the County decreased every decade until 1900 when, for the first time in 40 years, the population was greater than in 1860. From 1900, when the population of the County was about 16,400 persons, to 1940, the population fluctuated between 16,000 and 19,000 persons. By 1980, the resident population of the County had increased dramatically to about 67,000 persons. This represents about 4 percent of the regional total, making Ozaukee County the smallest county in the Region in terms of population. It is important to note that between 1970 and 1980, the population of Ozaukee County increased by about 12,500 persons, or by about 23 percent.

As further indicated in Table 3, the County had a population density of about 35 persons per square mile in 1853, making it the fourth most densely populated County in the Region at that time. By 1970, the County's population

Table 1

**POPULATION TRENDS IN THE REGION, WISCONSIN,
AND THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS YEARS 1850-1980**

Year	Region			Wisconsin			United States			Regional Population as a Percent of	
	Population	Change from Preceding Census		Population	Change from Preceding Census		Population	Change from Preceding Census		Wisconsin	United States
		Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent		
1850	113,389	--	--	305,391	--	--	23,191,876	--	--	37.1	0.49
1860	190,409	77,020	67.9	775,881	470,498	154.1	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	24.5	0.60
1870	223,546	33,137	17.4	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	38,448,371	7,005,050	22.6	21.2	0.58
1880	277,119	53,573	24.0	1,315,497	260,827	24.4	50,155,783	11,707,412	30.1	21.2	0.55
1890	386,774	109,655	39.6	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	22.8	0.61
1900	501,808	115,034	29.7	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	24.2	0.66
1910	631,161	129,353	25.8	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	27.0	0.69
1920	783,681	152,520	24.2	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	29.8	0.74
1930	1,006,118	222,437	28.4	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	122,755,046	17,064,426	16.1	34.2	0.82
1940	1,067,699	61,581	6.1	3,137,587	198,581	6.8	131,669,587	8,914,541	7.2	34.0	0.81
1950	1,240,618	172,919	16.2	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	151,325,798	19,656,211	14.9	36.1	0.82
1960	1,573,614	332,996	26.8	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	179,323,175	27,997,377	18.5	39.8	0.88
1970	1,756,083	182,469	11.6	4,417,821	466,044	11.8	203,302,031	23,978,856	13.4	39.7	0.86
1980	1,764,919	8,836	0.5	4,705,767	287,946	6.5	226,504,825	23,202,794	11.4	37.5	0.78

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census; and SEWRPC.

Table 2

**POPULATION DENSITY OF WISCONSIN AND THE REGION
BY COUNTY: SELECTED CENSUS YEARS 1850-1980**

County	Land Area ^a (square miles)	Number of Persons per Square Mile					
		1850	1900	1950	1960	1970	1980
Kenosha.....	272	40	80	277	370	434	453
Milwaukee.....	237	131	1,392	3,675	4,371	4,448	4,072
Ozaukee.....	236	35 ^b	69	99	163	231	284
Racine.....	337	44	135	325	421	507	514
Walworth.....	557	32	52	75	94	114	128
Washington....	429	26 ^b	55	79	108	149	198
Waukesha.....	554	35	64	155	286	418	506
Region	2,622	43	191	473	600	670	673
Wisconsin	54,464	6	38	63	73	81	86

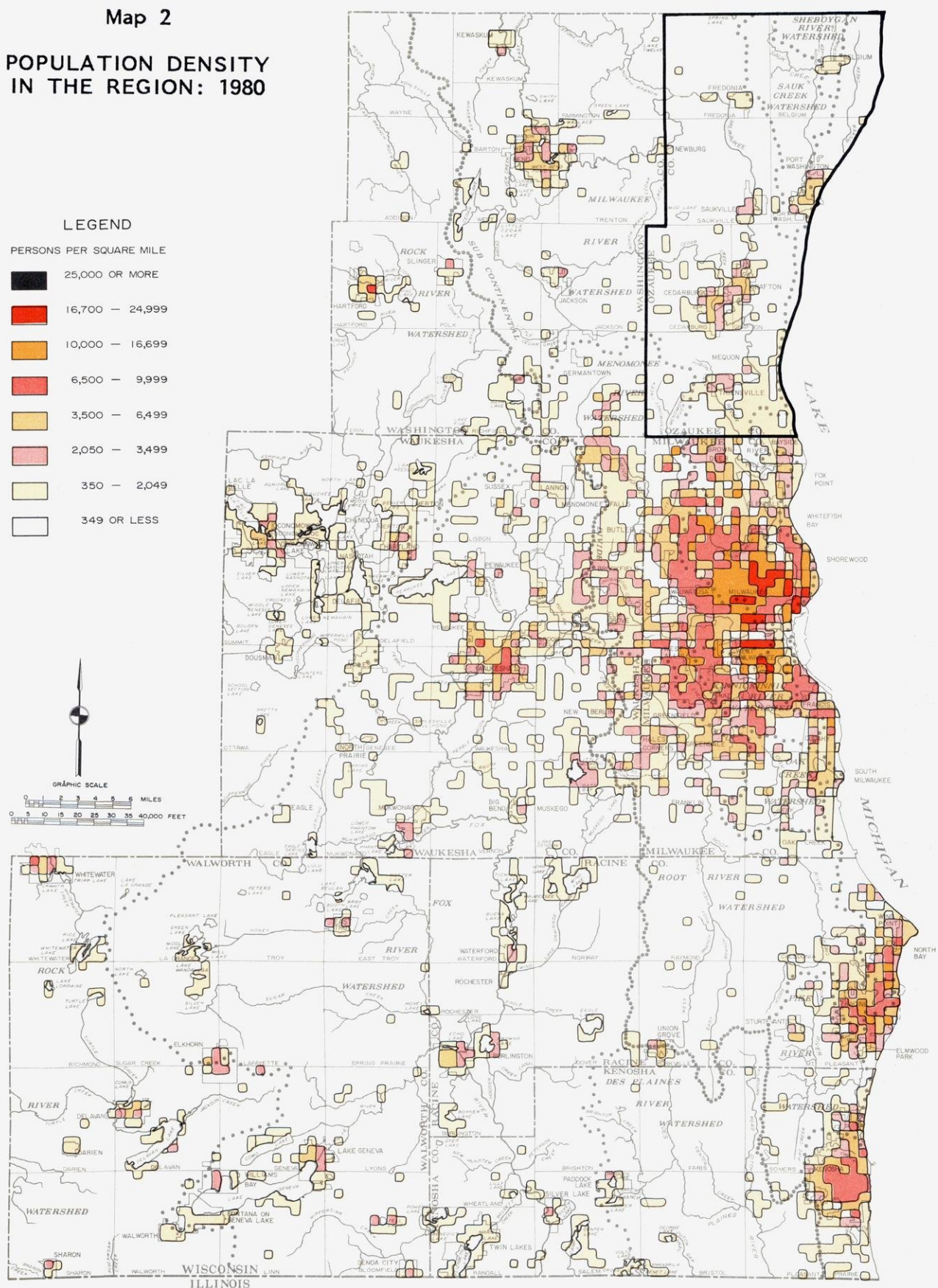
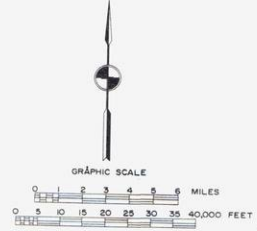
^aExclusive of inland water area.

^bOzaukee County was formed from parts of Washington County in 1853. Population densities for Ozaukee and Washington Counties in 1850 have been computed for the land of those counties as they were defined beginning in 1853.

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

Map 2

POPULATION DENSITY
IN THE REGION: 1980



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 3

POPULATION TRENDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY:
CENSUS YEARS 1850-1980

Year	Total Population			Density ^a
	Number	Change from Preceding Census		
		Absolute	Percent	Persons per Square Mile
1850	--	--	--	--
1860	15,682	--	--	66
1870	15,564	-118	-0.8	66
1880	15,461	-103	-0.7	66
1890	14,943	-518	-3.4	63
1900	16,363	1,420	9.5	69
1910	17,123	760	4.6	73
1920	16,335	-778	-4.6	69
1930	17,394	1,059	6.5	74
1940	18,985	1,591	9.1	80
1950	23,361	4,376	23.0	99
1960	38,441	15,080	64.6	163
1970	54,461	16,020	41.7	231
1980	66,981	12,520	23.0	284

NOTE: Ozaukee County was created from portions of Washington County in 1853. The area that became Ozaukee County had an 1850 population of 8,281, or about 35 persons per square mile.

^aBased upon a land area (exclusive of inland water area) of 236 square miles.

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

density had increased to 231 persons per square mile, and by 1980, to 284 persons per square mile, an increase of more than eight times the 1850 level. Along with the increase in population level in Ozaukee County between 1970 and 1980, the amount of land in urban development continued to increase in the County. In 1970, about 18.9 square miles, or about 8 percent of the total area of the County, were devoted to intensive urban uses. By 1980, about 26.5 square miles, or about 11 percent of the total area of the County--representing an additional 7.6 square miles and a 40 percent increase over the 1970 level--were devoted to intensive urban uses. As shown on Map 4, the additional urban lands developed between 1970 and 1980 were widely dispersed throughout the County, including in rural areas formerly devoted to agricultural and other open space uses.

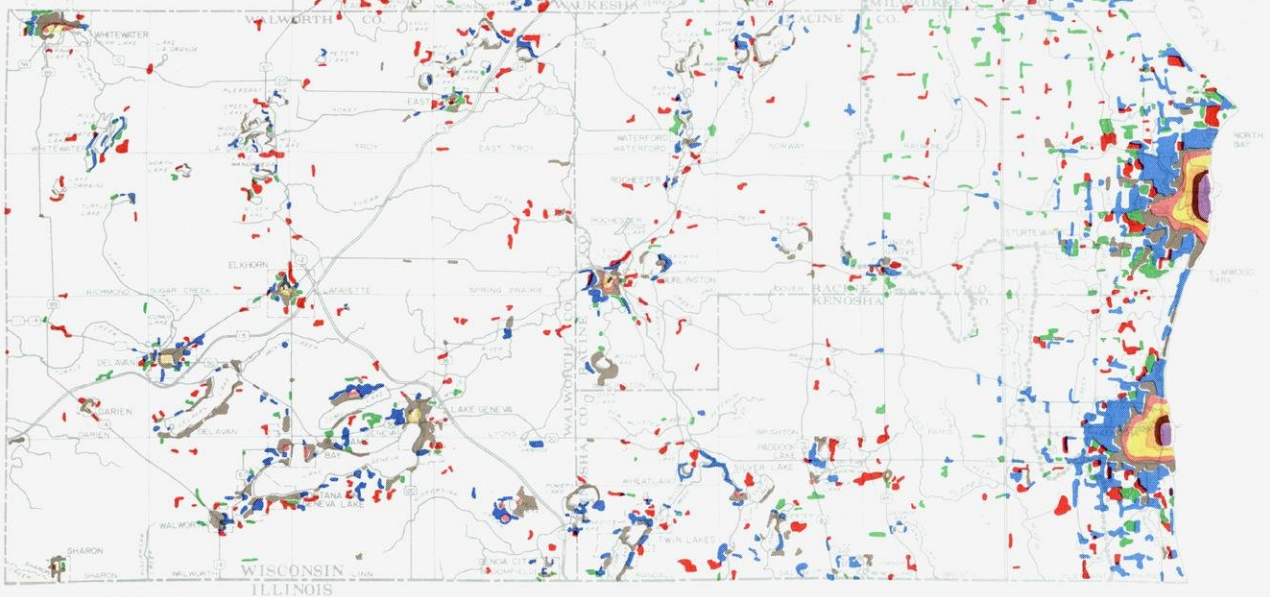
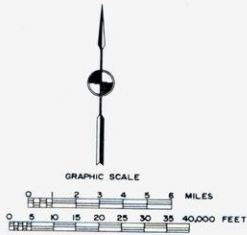
EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES AND FACILITIES

A comprehensive areawide inventory of park and open space sites was conducted in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program. This section presents summary information from an update of that inventory, including the findings of inventories of state, county, municipal, and privately owned park and open space sites conducted in 1985.

Map 4

HISTORIC URBAN GROWTH IN
OZAUKEE COUNTY: SELECTED
YEARS 1950-1980

LEGEND



Source: SEWRPC.

Existing County Park and Open Space Sites and Facilities

The Ozaukee County park system has increased slightly in size since the preparation of the initial regional park and open space plan. Since 1973, Wayside Park--a one-acre site located west of the City of Port Washington--was acquired by the County, adding one site and one acre to the county park system. In 1985, then, the Ozaukee County park system consisted of seven sites encompassing a total of 652 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County. As shown on Map 5 and indicated in Table 4, Ozaukee County parks range in size from the 285-acre Hawthorne Hills Park to the one-acre Wayside Park.

The two county-owned major parks--those parks 100 acres or larger in size--are centrally located in the County. As shown on Map 5, Hawthorne Hills Park, which is 285 acres in size, is located along the main stem of the Milwaukee River near the Village of Fredonia in the northern portion of the County. This site provides a regulation 18-hole golf course and related facilities, picnic areas, a nature trail, and a winter sports area. Mee-Kwon Park, which is 239 acres in size, is located in the City of Mequon in southern Ozaukee County. This site provides a regulation 18-hole golf course, a nature trail, and a winter sports area. In addition to these two developed major county parks, the county park system consists of five other parks. Covered Bridge Park is a 12-acre site located along the main stem of Cedar Creek in the Town of Cedarburg. The site provides picnic areas and access to Cedar Creek. Ehlers Park is a seven-acre site located along the main stem of the Milwaukee River in the Town of Saukville. This site also provides picnic areas and access to the Milwaukee River. Virmond Park is a 66-acre site located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the City of Mequon. The site provides picnic areas, tennis courts, ball diamonds, and a playground. Waubedonia Park is a 42-acre site located along the main stem of the Milwaukee River in the Village of Fredonia. This site provides picnic areas, access to the Milwaukee River, tennis courts, and ball diamonds. A summary of the outdoor recreation facilities in Ozaukee County parks is presented in Table 5.

State-Owned Park and Open Space Sites

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has also acquired large areas of park and open space lands in Ozaukee County. In the inventory of park and open space sites conducted in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program, four sites encompassing 1,946 acres were identified. As indicated in Table 6, in 1985 these four sites encompassed 2,167 acres, or about 1 percent of the total area of Ozaukee County. As shown on Map 5, these sites were distributed throughout the County, and were generally acquired for natural resource preservation purposes. The largest of these sites, the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area, is 1,430 acres in size and encompasses large areas of wetlands in the Town of Saukville in west-central Ozaukee County. In addition, Harrington Beach State Park is a 636-acre site located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Belgium. The state-owned lands in the County serve to protect many of the remaining important natural resource features in the County, as well as to ensure the provision of opportunities for a variety of extensive outdoor recreational activities.

Private and Other Public Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Sites

In addition to the county- and state-owned park and open space sites in Ozaukee County, there were a total of 153 other public park and open space sites, school outdoor recreation sites, and private outdoor recreation sites in the County in 1985. These sites combined encompass about 3,106 acres, or about 2 percent of the area of the County. This compares with a total of 110 sites encompassing 2,582 acres identified in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program. More specifically, in 1985 there were 74 publicly owned park and open space sites, in addition to county- and state-owned sites, encompassing a total of 862 acres; 25 public school outdoor recreation sites encompassing a total of 331 acres; and 54 privately owned outdoor recreation sites, including nonpublic school sites, encompassing a total of 1,913 acres. The other public and private park and open space sites in Ozaukee County in 1985 are listed and shown in Appendix B of this report.

Historic Sites

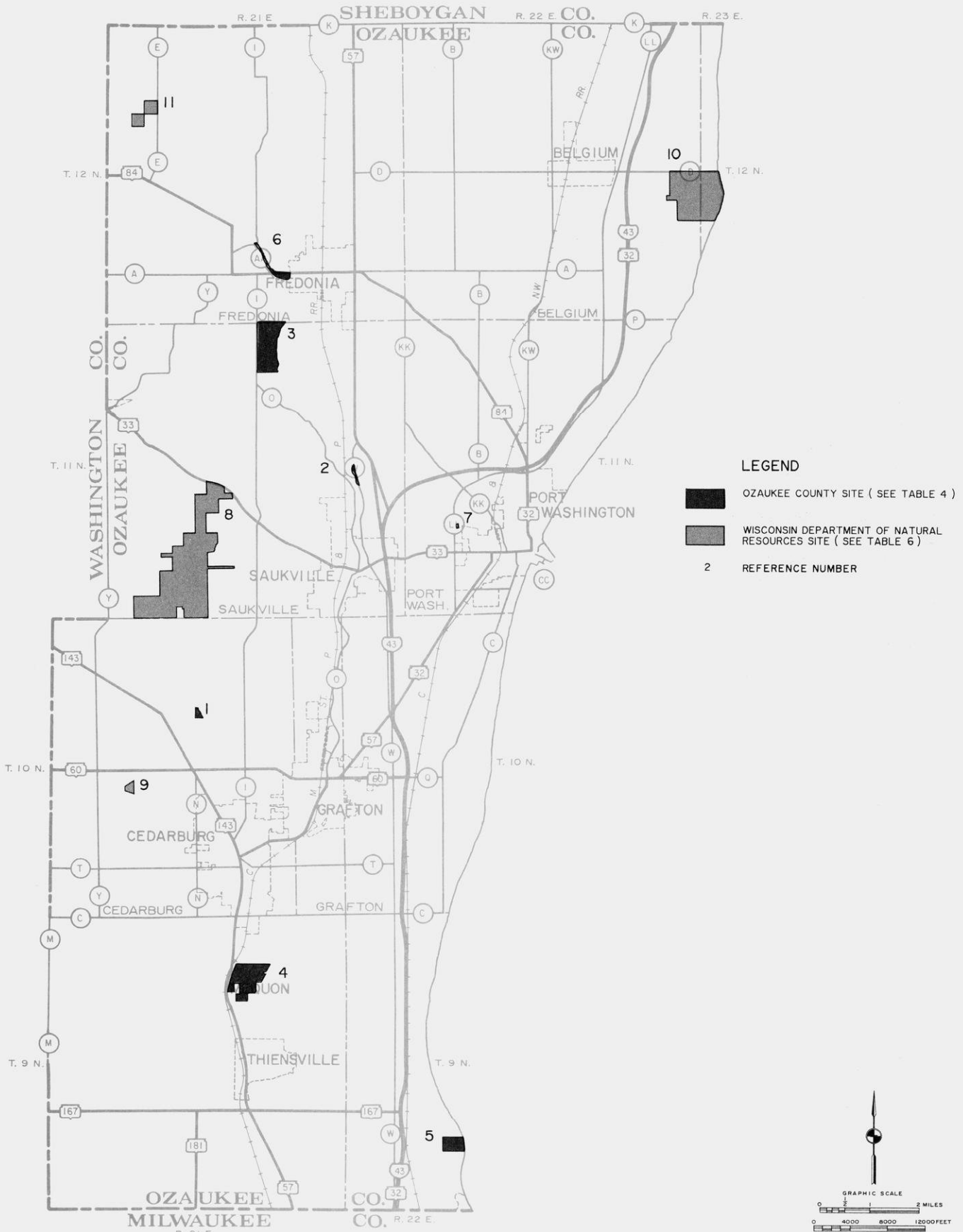
Historic sites in Ozaukee County often have important recreational, educational, and cultural value. A variety of inventories and surveys of sites that possess architectural, cultural, and archaeological merit have been conducted by various units and agencies of government in Ozaukee County since the completion of the regional park and open space plan in 1977. The results of these inventories and surveys--on file at such agencies as the Wisconsin State Historical Society--indicate that there are more than 500 historic sites in Ozaukee County. Certain sites of known historic significance in the County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1974, when the initial inventory of historic sites was conducted, there were three sites listed on the National Register in Ozaukee County. In 1986, there were 17 sites listed on the National Register, including 15 individual sites and two historic districts. It is important to note that additional sites of historic significance may be eligible for listing on the National Register. A list of the historic sites in Ozaukee County on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 is presented in Appendix C of this report.

NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES

An important recommendation of the adopted regional park and open space plan is the preservation of the most important elements of the natural resource base of the Region, especially those resources encompassed within the identified primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands. Since the preparation and adoption of the regional park and open space plan in 1977, additional inventory information concerning the location and extent of surface water and associated wetlands and floodlands, woodlands, and prime agricultural lands has been collected, resulting in the refinement of the delineation of environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands in the Region. This section presents recent information on the environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands in Ozaukee County. In addition, this section presents recent information on the location and extent of floodlands and important natural and scientific sites within the County.

Map 5

OZAUKEE COUNTY AND WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES: 1985



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Ozaukee County Park Commission, and SEWRPC.

Table 4

OZAUKEE COUNTY PARKS AND PARKWAYS: 1985

Map Reference Number ^a	Site Number ^b	Site Name	Location	Size (acres)
1	178-03	Covered Bridge Park.....	T10N, R21E, Section 10	12
2	57-03	Ehlers Park.....	T11N, R21E, Sections 23, 24	7
3	52-03	Hawthorne Hills Park.....	T11N, R21E, Section 3	285
4	291-03	Mee-Kwon Park.....	T9N, R21E, Sections 10, 11	239
5	286-03	Virmond Park.....	T9N, R22E, Section 28	66
6	28-03	Waubedonia Park.....	T12N, R21E, Sections 27, 28, 34	42
7	91-03	Wayside Park.....	T11N, R22E, Section 29	1
--	--	7 sites	--	652

^a See Map 5.

^b Site identification number assigned in Appendix D, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000.

Source: Ozaukee County Park Commission and SEWRPC.

Table 5

SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES
WITHIN OZAUKEE COUNTY PARKS: 1985

Site Name	Acres	Outdoor Recreation Facilities						Other Facilities
		Playfields	Campgrounds	Regulation Golf	Designated Picnic Area	Swimming Beach	Tennis	
Covered Bridge Park.....	12	--	--	--	x	--	--	Cedar Creek access Milwaukee River access Milwaukee River access, youth camping, winter sports area, nature trails
Ehlers Park.....	7	--	--	--	x	--	--	
Hawthorne Hills Park.....	285	--	--	x	x	--	--	
Mee-Kwon Park.....	239	--	--	x	--	--	--	Winter sports area, nature trail
Virmond Park.....	66	x	--	--	x	--	x	Playground
Waubedonia Park.....	42	x	x	--	x	--	x	Milwaukee River access, playground
Wayside Park.....	1	--	--	--	x	--	--	Wayside

Source: Ozaukee County Park Commission and SEWRPC.

Environmental Corridors

The environmental corridors encompass those areas in southeastern Wisconsin in which concentrations of recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural resources occur and which, therefore, should be preserved and protected in essentially natural open uses. Such areas normally include one or more of the following seven elements of the natural resource base which are essential to the maintenance of both the ecological balance and natural beauty of southeastern Wisconsin: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high-relief topography.

Table 6

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985

Map Reference Number ^a	Site Number ^b	Site Name	Location	Size (acres)
8	59-02	Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area...	T11N, R21E, Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 32	1,430
9	179-02	Cedarburg Habitat Preservation..	T10N, R21E, Section 20	21
10	6-02	Harrington Beach State Park.....	T12N, R22E, Section 24 and T12N, R23E, Section 19	636
11	43-02	Scattered Wetland.....	T12N, R21E, Sections 7, 8	80
--	--	4 Sites	--	2,167

^aSee Map 5.

^bSite identification number assigned in Appendix D, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

While these elements make up the integral parts of the natural resource base, there are five additional elements which, although not part of the natural resource base per se, are closely related to, or centered upon, that base and are a determining factor in identifying and delineating areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural value. These five elements are: 1) existing park and open space sites; 2) potential park and open space sites; 3) historic sites; 4) scenic areas and vistas; and 5) natural and scientific area sites.

The delineation of these 12 natural resource and natural resource-related elements on a map results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning Commission.¹ Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of the important natural resource and resource-related elements and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, and 200 feet wide. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile long. In addition, isolated natural areas are at least five acres in size. Such areas generally consist of those smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements that are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses.

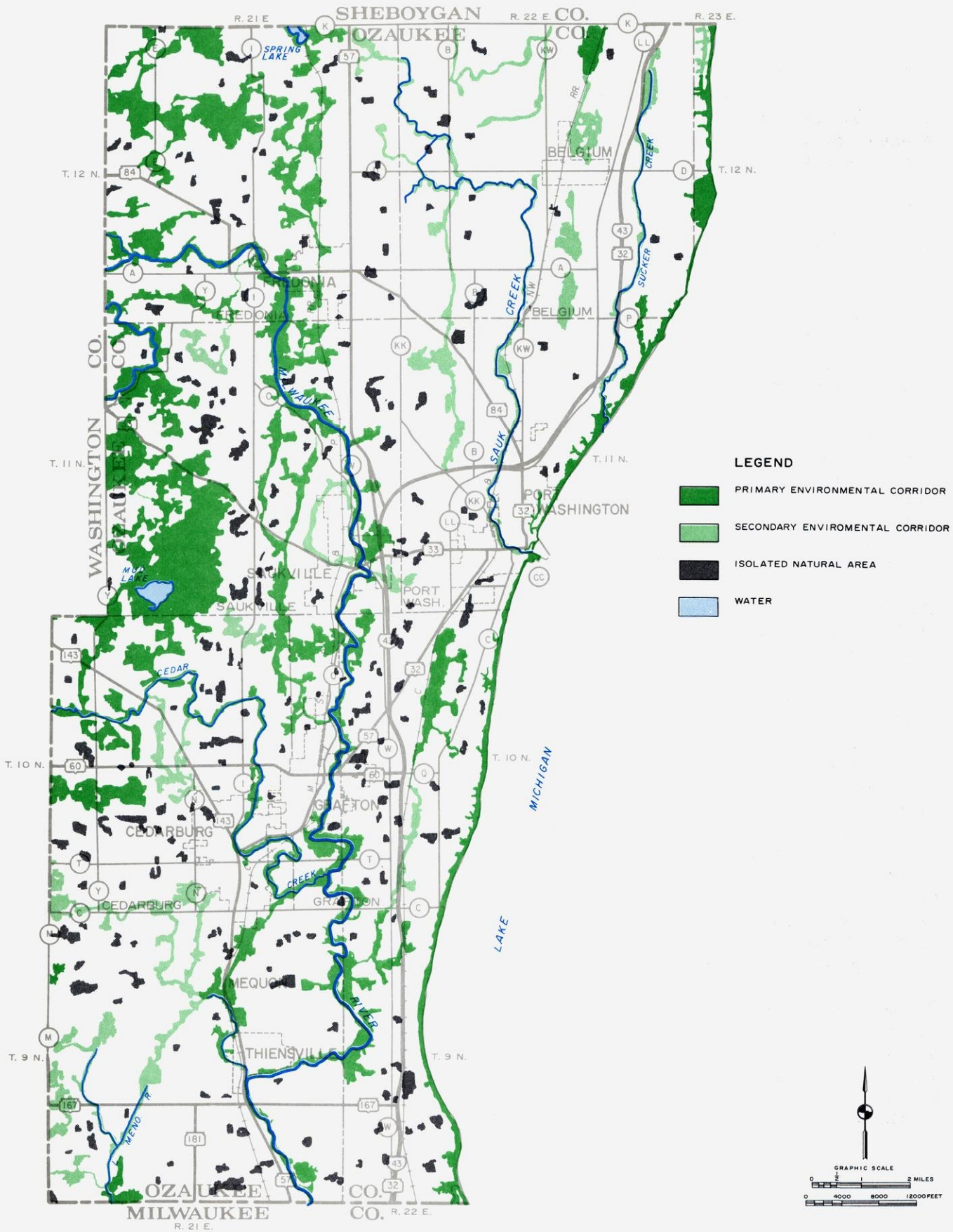
¹A detailed description of the process of refining the delineation of environmental corridors in southeastern Wisconsin is presented in SEWRPC Technical Record, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 1 through 21.

In any consideration of environmental corridors and important natural features, it is important to note that the preservation of such features can assist in flood-flow attenuation, water pollution abatement, noise pollution abatement, glare reduction, and favorable climate modification. In addition, because of the many interacting relationships existing between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of one important element of the total environment may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction of other elements. The drainage of wetlands, for example, may destroy fish spawning areas, 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 clear water infiltration into sanitary sewerage systems, and poor drainage. Similarly, destruction of groundcover 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 these environmental changes may not in and of itself be overwhelming, the combined effects must eventually lead to a serious deterioration of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and of the overall quality of the environment for life. The need to maintain the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural areas in Ozaukee County should, thus, be apparent.

The location and extent of the environmental corridors in Ozaukee County in 1980 are shown on Map 6. As already noted, there is a wide variety of resource features within the environmental corridors. A number of individual resource features often occupy the same location within the environmental corridors. For example, a single area may be classified as wetlands, floodlands, shorelands, wildlife habitat, and 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 natural resource base and related elements within the primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural areas, the following four resource categories have been identified: 1) surface water; 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. An additional, nonresource category consists of those lands devoted to intensive urban uses.

Primary Environmental Corridors: As shown on Map 6, the primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County are located along the main stems of the Milwaukee River and Cedar Creek, along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the County, in the Cedarburg Bog and surrounding wetlands, and in other large areas of wetlands and along major tributaries to the Milwaukee River in the northwestern portion of the County. These primary environmental corridors

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1980



Source: SEWRPC.

contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas in the County; are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base; and have immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by incompatible land uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of this park and open space planning program. The undeveloped primary environmental corridors should be considered inviolate. Their preservation in an essentially open, natural state--including park and open space uses--will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the County, protect the remaining natural beauty, and provide valuable recreational opportunities. As indicated in Table 7, in 1980, the primary environmental corridors in the County encompassed 19,810 acres, or about 13 percent of the total area of the County.

As indicated in Table 7, surface water comprised 1,570 acres of the County's primary environmental corridors, or about 8 percent of the total area of the primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County. As further indicated in Table 7, wetlands comprised 11,421 acres, or about 58 percent; woodlands comprised 3,881 acres, or about 20 percent; and other natural resources comprised 2,077 acres, or about 10 percent of the total area of primary environmental corridors in the County. About 861 acres, or about 4 percent of the primary environmental corridors in the County, were developed for intensive urban uses. Urban development within the primary environmental corridors existed primarily along the Lake Michigan shoreline; along the main stem of the Milwaukee River in the City of Mequon and the Villages of Grafton, Saukville, and Thiensville; and along the main stem of Cedar Creek in the City of Cedarburg.

About 200 acres, or about 1 percent of the total area of the primary environmental corridors in the County, were located within the Ozaukee County park system in 1985, and about 1,583 acres, or about 8 percent of the corridors, were owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Thus, a total of 1,783 acres, or about 9 percent of the primary environmental corridors in the County, were protected under state and county ownership in 1985.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: As shown on Map 6, secondary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County are located along the upper reaches of the Little Menomonee River, along Sauk and Sucker Creeks, and along other small perennial and intermittent streams within the County. These corridors also contain a variety of resource elements, often remnant resources from primary environmental corridors which have been developed for intensive agricultural and urban purposes. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface water drainage, maintain pockets of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife, as well as for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. Such corridors, while not as important as primary environmental corridors, should also be preserved in essentially natural, open uses as development proceeds within the County, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate secondary environmental corridors into urban stormwater retention basins, associated drainageways, and neighborhood parks. As indicated in Table 7, in 1980 about 4,777 acres, or about 3 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors.

Surface water comprised only 111 acres, or about 2 percent, of the secondary environmental corridors in the County. Wetlands comprised 2,904 acres, or about 61 percent; woodlands comprised 673 acres, or about 14 percent; other

Table 7

**ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED
NATURAL AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1980**

Resource Base	Primary Environmental Corridors		Secondary Environmental Corridors		Isolated Natural Areas	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Surface Water.....	1,570	7.9	111	2.3	74	2.2
Wetlands.....	11,421	57.7	2,904	60.8	1,601	46.6
Woodlands.....	3,881	19.6	673	14.1	1,449	42.1
Other Resources.....	2,077	10.5	1,034	21.6	307	8.9
Urban Development....	861	4.3	55	1.2	8	0.2
Total	19,810	100.0	4,777	100.0	3,439	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

resources comprised 1,034 acres, or about 22 percent; and urban development comprised only about 55 acres, or about 1 percent of the total area of the secondary environmental corridors in the County. None of the secondary environmental corridors in the County were located within the Ozaukee County parks or within sites owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Isolated Natural Areas: In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other, smaller pockets of natural resource base elements exist within Ozaukee County. These pockets are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural use, and, although separated from the environmental corridor network, have important natural value. Isolated natural areas provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks, and lend unique aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. The isolated natural areas in Ozaukee County are shown on Map 6 and include isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat areas located throughout the County. These isolated natural areas should be protected and preserved in a natural state whenever possible. As shown on Map 6 and indicated in Table 7, 3,439 acres, or about 2 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within isolated natural areas in 1980. As indicated in Table 7, surface water comprised 74 acres, or about 2 percent, of the isolated natural areas in the County; wetlands comprised 1,601 acres, or about 47 percent; woodlands comprised 1,449 acres, or about 42 percent; and other resources comprised 307 acres, or about 9 percent. Urban development comprised only eight acres, or less than 1 percent of the isolated natural areas in Ozaukee County. None of the isolated natural areas in the County were located within state- or county-owned sites.

Floodlands

The floodlands of a river or stream are generally the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous to, and usually lying on both sides of, a river or stream channel. When stream discharges increase beyond the conveyance capacity of this channel, the river or stream rises and spreads laterally over the floodlands causing a flooding event to occur. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodlands are normally defined as the areas, excluding the channels, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event.

Floodland areas are generally not well-suited to urban development, not only because of flood hazards, but also because of seasonally or perennially high water tables and, generally, the presence of soils not well-suited to urban

use. The floodland areas, however, often contain important elements of the natural resource base such as wetlands and wildlife habitat areas, and, therefore, constitute important locations for open space lands, including parkway lands. The floodlands also provide storage for floodwaters and thereby decrease downstream flood discharges and stages. Thus, every effort should be made to discourage indiscriminate and incompatible intensive uses of floodlands, while encouraging compatible natural open and parkway uses.

Under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was given authority to conduct studies to determine the location and extent of floodlands. In addition, the Regional Planning Commission has completed comprehensive watershed studies for the Menomonee and Milwaukee Rivers, and since the preparation of the regional park and open space plan, additional information on the location and extent of floodlands in Ozaukee County has been compiled. Map 7 shows the distribution of floodlands in Ozaukee County.

As shown on Map 7, in 1985 floodlands were located along all of the main rivers and streams in Ozaukee County. About 13,117 acres--not including surface water in existing channels of rivers and streams--or about 9 percent of the total area of the County, were located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard areas. A combined total of 1,523 acres, or about 12 percent of the floodlands in the County, were located within state- and county-owned lands in 1985. About 7,074 acres, or about 54 percent of the floodlands in the County, while not publicly owned, were still undeveloped in 1985, and were wetlands or other open space lands; and about 4,058 acres, or about 31 percent, were used for agricultural purposes in 1985. These floodlands were located primarily in the rural portions of the County. Finally, about 462 acres, or the remaining 4 percent of the floodlands in Ozaukee County, encompassed lands that were generally developed for intensive urban uses, and were, therefore, subject to periodic flood damage.

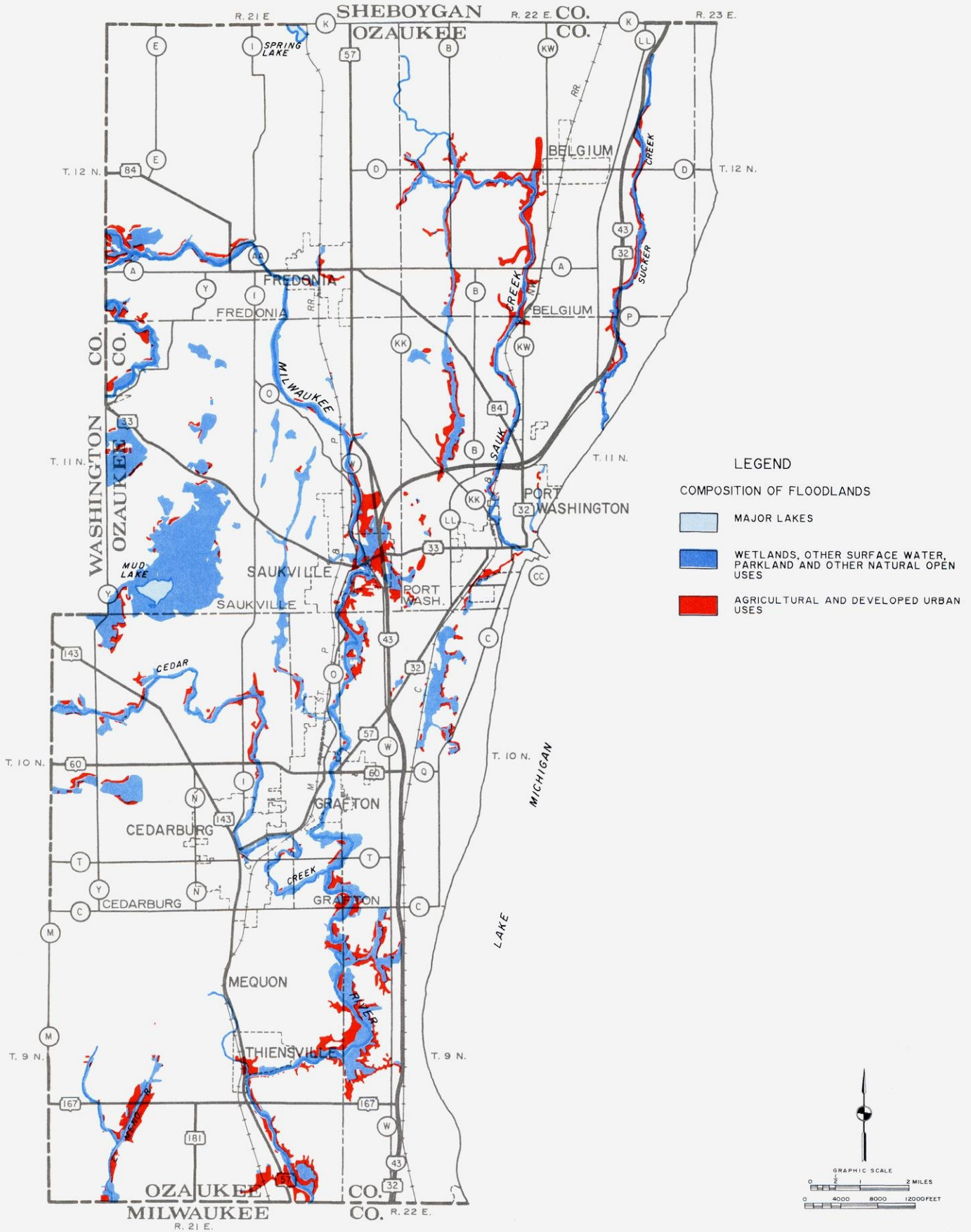
Natural and Scientific Area Sites

Natural areas, as defined by the Wisconsin Scientific Areas Preservation Council, are tracts of land or water so little modified by man's activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European settlement landscape. Natural areas are classified into one of the following four categories: state scientific area, natural area of statewide or greater significance, natural area of countywide or regional significance, and natural area of local significance.

Classification of an area into one of these four categories is based upon consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community types present; the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community; the extent of disturbance by man's 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. While a comprehensive inventory of natural area sites in Ozaukee County has not yet been undertaken, in 1980 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U. S. Department of Administration, Office of Coastal Management, conducted an inventory of natural area sites within a six-mile-wide strip of Lake Michigan shoreline in Wisconsin, including the Lake Michigan shoreline in Ozaukee County. The results of this inventory indicate that there were 11 known natural resource sites in this portion of Ozaukee County in 1980. In addition, other sites have been identified by area naturalists and by the Commission staff. In 1985, these inven-

Map 7

FLOODLANDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and SEWRPC.

tories combined indicated that there were 22 known natural and scientific area sites in Ozaukee County. A list of these sites is presented in Appendix D of this report.

Prime Agricultural Land

The rapid conversion of farmland to urban use has become a matter of increasing public concern, and, in the adopted regional park and open space plan, it was recommended that prime farmlands be preserved in agricultural use. Since the preparation of the regional plan, the State Legislature has adopted Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, commonly called the "Farmland Preservation Act." The Act is designed to encourage individuals in local units of government to take action toward preservation of Wisconsin farmland. Under the act, owners of farmland zoned for exclusive agricultural use become eligible for tax relief in the form of a state income tax credit. This legislation has resulted in a broad interest in farmland preservation planning and, since the preparation of the regional park and open space plan, farmland preservation plans have been prepared throughout the Region, including a plan for Ozaukee County prepared by the Regional Planning Commission. As already noted, this plan is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 87. This report presents a more detailed and refined delineation of prime agricultural land.

Prime agricultural lands have been defined as those lands which are well-suited for agricultural use and which meet the following criteria regarding farm size and agricultural soil capabilities: 1) The farm unit must be at least 35 acres in area; 2) at least 50 percent of the farm unit must be covered by soils which meet the U. S. Soil Conservation Service standards for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance; and 3) the farm unit should be located in a block of farmland at least 100 acres in size. As shown on Map 8, about 73,300 acres in the Ozaukee County, or about 49 percent of the total area of the County, are identified as prime agricultural land, and, under adopted regional plans, would generally be maintained in agricultural use.

SUMMARY

Under the regional park and open space planning program, a series of inventories of the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions within the Region pertinent to park and open space planning were conducted. Since the conduct of these inventories and the completion of the regional plan in 1977, certain changes have occurred. In order to properly reevaluate and revise as necessary the adopted regional park and open space plan as it relates to Ozaukee County, it was necessary to identify those changes. Accordingly, this chapter has presented pertinent information on the 1980 resident population levels and distribution in Ozaukee County and in the Region; on the number and distribution of park and open space sites in the County in 1985; and on certain important natural resource features of the County, including recently compiled information on environmental corridors, floodlands, and prime agricultural land.

Population Levels and Distribution

The resident population in the Region has increased every decade since 1850, including an increase of 173,000 persons from 1940 to 1950; an increase of about 333,000 persons from 1950 to 1960--an historic peak; and an increase of

PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1980



Source: SEWRPC.

about 182,000 persons from 1960 to 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, however, the regional population increased by only 8,800 persons--by far the smallest 10-year population increase in the Region since 1850--indicating a possible radical change in the 120-year historic pattern of continuous rapid population growth. In Ozaukee County in 1860, the resident population totaled about 15,700 persons. By 1980, the resident population of the County had increased to about 67,000 persons, or about 4 percent of the regional total, making Ozaukee County the smallest county in the Region in terms of population. However, between 1970 and 1980, the population of Ozaukee County increased by about 12,300 persons, or by about 23 percent, the second-largest percentage increase of all the counties in the Region.

Existing Park and Open Space Sites

The Ozaukee County park system has increased slightly in size with the acquisition of the one-acre Wayside Park since the preparation of the initial regional park and open space plan. In 1985, then, the Ozaukee County park system consisted of seven sites encompassing a total of 652 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County. County-owned parks ranged in size from the 285-acre Hawthorne Hills Park to the one-acre Wayside Park.

In 1985, there were seven sites in Ozaukee County owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. These sites encompassed about 2,167 acres, or about 1 percent of the total area of Ozaukee County. All of these sites were geographically distributed throughout the County and were generally acquired for natural resource preservation purposes. The largest of these sites, the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area, is 1,430 acres in size and encompasses large areas of wetlands in the Town of Saukville. The state-owned lands in the County serve to protect many of the remaining important natural resource features in the County, as well as to ensure the provision of opportunities for a variety of extensive outdoor recreational activities.

In addition to the county- and state-owned park and open space sites in Ozaukee County, there were a total of 154 other public park and open space sites, school outdoor recreation sites, and private outdoor recreation sites in the County in 1985. These sites combined encompassed about 3,135 acres, or about 2 percent of the area of the County. Of this total, 75 sites encompassing a total of 891 acres were publicly owned park and open space sites; 25 sites encompassing a total of 331 acres were public school outdoor recreation areas; and 54 sites encompassing a total of 1,913 acres were privately owned outdoor recreation sites, including nonpublic school sites.

Natural Resource Features

The environmental corridors encompass those areas in southeastern Wisconsin in which concentrations of recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural resources occur and which, therefore, should be preserved and protected in essentially natural, open uses. Such areas normally include one or more of the following seven elements of the natural resource base which are essential to the maintenance of both the ecological balance and natural beauty of southeastern Wisconsin: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high-relief topography.

While the foregoing elements make up the integral parts of the natural resource base, there are five additional elements which, although not part of the natural resource base per se, are closely related to, or centered upon, that base, and are a determining factor in identifying and delineating areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural value. These five additional elements are: 1) existing park and open space sites; 2) potential park and open space sites; 3) historic sites; 4) scenic areas and vistas; and 5) natural and scientific area sites.

The delineation of these 12 natural resource and natural resource-related elements on a map results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning Commission. Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of these important natural resource and resource-related elements and are at least 400 acres in size, 2 miles long, and 200 feet wide. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile long. In addition, isolated natural areas are at least 5 acres in size. Such areas generally consist of those smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements that are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses.

The primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County in 1980 were located along the main stems of the Milwaukee River and Cedar Creek, along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the County, in the Cedarburg Bog and surrounding wetlands, and in other large areas of wetlands and along major tributaries to the Milwaukee River in the northwestern portion of the County. These primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas in the County; are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base; and have immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by incompatible land uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of this park and open space planning program. About 19,810 acres, or about 13 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within the primary environmental corridors in 1980.

Secondary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County in 1980 were located along the upper reaches of the Little Menomonee River, along Sauk and Sucker Creeks, and along other small perennial and intermittent streams within the County. These corridors also contain a variety of resource elements, often remnant resources from primary environmental corridors which have been developed for intensive agricultural and urban purposes. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface water drainage, maintain pockets of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife, as well as for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. Such corridors, while not as important as primary environmental corridors, should also be preserved in essentially natural, open uses as development proceeds within the County, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such corridors into urban stormwater retention basins, associated drainageways, and neighborhood parks. About 4,777 acres, or about 3 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors in 1980.

In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other, smaller pockets of natural resource base elements exist within Ozaukee County. These pockets are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural use and provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks, and lend unique aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. These isolated natural areas should be protected and preserved in a natural state whenever possible. About 3,439 acres, or about 2 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within isolated natural areas in 1980.

Prime agricultural lands have been defined as those lands which are well-suited for agricultural use and which meet the following criteria regarding farm size and agricultural soil capabilities: 1) The farm unit must be at least 35 acres in area; 2) at least 50 percent of the farm unit must be covered by soils which meet the U. S. Soil Conservation Service standards for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance; and 3) the farm unit should be located in a block of farmland at least 100 acres in size. About 73,300 acres, or about 49 percent of the total area of the County, were identified as prime agricultural land, and under adopted regional plans would generally be maintained for agricultural use.



Chapter III

RECOMMENDED PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The initial regional park and open space plan completed by the Commission in 1977 consisted of two basic elements: an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element. The open space preservation element consisted of recommendations for the preservation of primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands. The outdoor recreation element consisted of recommendations for the number and distribution of local parks and outdoor recreation facilities required in urban areas of the Region, as well as for the number and location of large parks, recreation corridors to accommodate trail-oriented activities, and water access facilities to enable the recreational use of rivers, inland lakes, and Lake Michigan.

Since the completion of the initial regional plan, certain recommendations for the acquisition and development of park and open space sites set forth in that plan have been implemented. The recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County presented in this chapter accounts for those park and open space recommendations implemented subsequent to the preparation of the initial plan.

The first section of this chapter discusses the implementation status of the major recommendations relating to Ozaukee County contained in the initial year 2000 regional park and open space plan. The second section presents a revised recommended year 2000 park and open space plan for the County. The third and final section identifies the actions by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Ozaukee County required to implement the plan.

STATUS OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In the initial regional park and open space plan, specific system-level recommendations for the acquisition and development of major parks, recreation corridors, and water access facilities were set forth in the outdoor recreation plan element, while system-level recommendations for the preservation of important open space lands, including primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands, were set forth in the open space preservation plan element. These recommendations are presented graphically on Map 1 in Chapter I of this report. The implementation status of these plan recommendations is presented in this section. It is important to point out that Ozaukee County had, at the time of preparation of the initial plan, acquired and developed other, smaller park and open space sites. The system-level regional plan contained general recommendations that the County continue to maintain and develop as necessary these additional sites. Thus, the initial plan made no specific recommendations for additional acquisition or development at these sites.

Since the conduct of the inventory of existing park and open space sites in 1973, and the preparation and adoption of the initial regional park and open

space plan in 1977, only the recommendations for Lake Michigan boat access set forth in the initial plan have been implemented. The status of implementation of recommendations set forth in the outdoor recreation element for major parks, recreation corridors, and water access sites is presented in Table 8. As indicated in Table 8, with respect to major parks, it was recommended that Ozaukee County develop additional picnic areas at Hawthorne Hills Park, develop picnic areas and support facilities at Mee-Kwon Park, and acquire and develop one new major county park along the Milwaukee River in the northwestern portion of the County. As of 1985, the recommendations for additional development at the two existing major county parks and for the acquisition and development of one new major county park had not yet been implemented. As further indicated in Table 8, a total of 35 miles of recreation corridor were proposed for county development under the initial plan. As of 1985, this recommendation had not yet been implemented. Finally, as indicated in Table 8, the initial plan recommended that additional access facilities to Lake Michigan, including marina facilities, boat slips, and boat launch ramps, be developed in the City of Port Washington harbor. As of 1985, these boat access facilities had been developed by the City of Port Washington, thereby implementing the Lake Michigan access development recommendations. In addition, the initial plan recommended the development of one additional canoe access facility to the Milwaukee River. As of 1985, this recommendation had not yet been implemented.

Under the initial regional park and open space plan, the open space preservation element recommended the preservation of the most important elements of the natural resource base in the Region, especially those resources encompassed within the identified primary environmental corridors, and the preservation of prime agricultural land in agricultural use. The Ozaukee County farmland preservation plan, documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 87, A Farmland Preservation Plan for Ozaukee County, refined the delineation of primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands, and the recommendations for the preservation of such lands in the County initially set forth in the adopted regional park and open space plan. Through a number of recent significant federal, state, county, and local actions, including public land acquisition, public land regulation, and a major change in public utility extension policies, the recommendation to preserve and protect the primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County has been partially carried out. As of 1985, about 3,600 acres of primary environmental corridors, or 18 percent of the 19,800 acres of primary environmental corridors in the County, may be considered permanently protected from inappropriate development through public acquisition, including public ownership of surface waters and public ownership of park and open space sites. An additional 11,000 acres, or 56 percent of the total area of primary environmental corridors in the County, may be considered permanently protected through joint state-local zoning, utility extension policies, and federal wetland regulations. Thus, about 14,600 acres, or 74 percent of the primary environmental corridors in the County, have been permanently protected from inappropriate development.

Also as of 1985, the recommendation to protect prime agricultural lands in agricultural use has been partially carried out. About 60,400 acres of identified prime agricultural lands, or about 82 percent of the total 73,300 acres of such lands, have been protected through appropriate public land use regulation in an exclusive agricultural land zoning district.

Table 8

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACQUISITION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR COUNTY PARKS, RECREATION CORRIDORS,
AND WATER ACCESS SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1973-1985**

Resource-Oriented Facility	General Recommendations Set Forth Under the Initial Plan ^a		Implementation Activity: 1973-1985	
	Acquisition	Development	Acquisition	Development
Major Parks^b				
Hawthorne Hills	None	General park development, including additional picnic areas	--	No activity
Mee-Kwon	None	General park development, including picnic areas	--	No activity
Proposed County Park Along the Milwaukee River in the Northwestern Portion of the County	130 acres	General park development, including picnic areas and a campground	No activity	No activity
Recreation Corridors				
Little Menomonee River	--	5 miles of trails	--	No activity
Milwaukee River	--	30 miles of trails	--	No activity
Surface Water Access				
Lake Michigan	None	Additional access facilities at the Port Washington harbor, including marina facilities, boat slips, and boat launch ramps	--	Complete development ^c
Major Inland Lakes	None	None	--	--
Milwaukee River	None	One canoe access facility	--	No activity

^aRecommendations set forth in the initial regional park and open space plan for acquisition and development of major county parks, recreation corridors, and surface water access sites are presented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, pages 461-463. The recommendations were refined in the Ozaukee County park and recreation plan, as presented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County, pages 29-35.

^bIn the initial regional park and open space plan, two major parks were proposed for acquisition and development by Ozaukee County--one site proposed to be located along the Milwaukee River in the northwestern portion of the County and the other site proposed to be located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the east-central portion of the County. Under the Ozaukee County park and recreation plan refinement, the proposed major park along the Lake Michigan shoreline was deleted.

^cThe City of Port Washington has provided the recommended Lake Michigan boat access facilities at the Port Washington harbor.

Source: SEWRPC.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

The recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County is presented in this section. This park and open space plan represents a refinement of the adopted regional park and open space plan as that plan relates to Ozaukee County. It is important to note that, since this revised plan is intended to maintain the eligibility of Ozaukee County to apply for and receive state and federal grants for county park and open space acquisition and development, the plan also expands the scope of the initial plan to include in the outdoor recreation element recommendations not only for major parks, recreation corridors, and water access facilities, but also for the acquisition and development of other county park and open space sites. The revised park and open space plan presented herein is intended to provide a general guide for the preservation, acquisition, and development of park and open space sites in Ozaukee County to the year 2000.

The park and open space plan for Ozaukee County is presented in two parts, the first consisting of an outdoor recreation element, and the second of an open space preservation element. The discussion of each plan element includes a summary of the plan element design considerations, a description of the plan element recommendations, and a set of policies for plan implementation.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT

Plan Design

The park acquisition and outdoor recreation facility development objectives set forth in Appendix E of this report call for the acquisition and development of the lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the population of Ozaukee County. The associated standards specify the quantity and spatial distribution of such lands and facilities. Those lands and facilities are intended to comprise a system of public outdoor recreation sites and facilities that provides adequate opportunities for the population to participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities. Under the plan, the County would provide the major natural resource-oriented parks and recreational corridors, while the local municipalities would provide local parks.

The following guidelines were used in the design of the adopted regional park and open space plan, and the revised park and open space plan for Ozaukee County:

1. Major parks should be well distributed throughout the County and should provide opportunities for a wide range of resource-oriented outdoor recreational activities, such as camping, golf, picnicking, and swimming.
2. Recreation corridors providing trail facilities should be well distributed throughout the County and should provide opportunities for a wide range of trail-oriented activities, including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and cross-country skiing.
3. Public access should be provided to the major surface water features in the County. Such access should promote opportunities for a wide range of water-related activities, including boating, fishing, and canoeing.

4. Urban parks and outdoor recreation facilities should be well distributed throughout the urban areas of the County. Such sites and facilities should provide opportunities for a wide range of intensive outdoor recreational activities, including softball, baseball, and other playfield activities; basketball, other court games, and other playground activities; sledding, tobogganing, and ice-skating; and picnicking and passive outdoor recreation pursuits.

The recommendations contained in this park and open space plan for Ozaukee County are directed generally at the state and county levels of government, and, as such, are similar to the recommendations set forth in the adopted regional park and open space plan. The recommendations have been modified, however, to account for implementation activities completed since the adoption of the regional plan; to account for the more detailed delineation of important natural resource features in the County; and to include proposals for the acquisition and development of certain county sites in addition to major parks and recreation corridors.

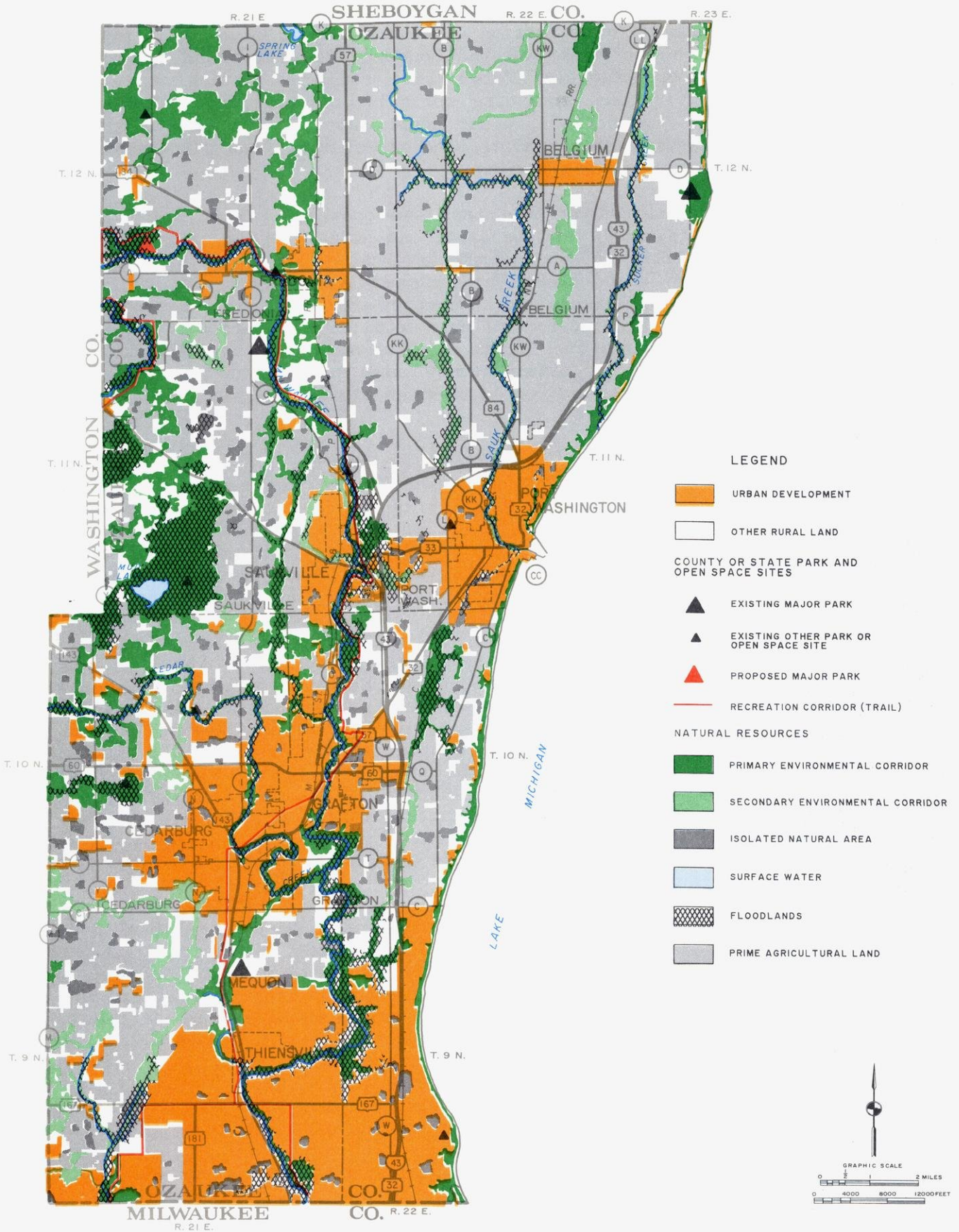
Plan Description

Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, the sites and facilities proposed to be provided include major parks and natural resource-oriented recreation facilities; recreation corridors, including parkways and linear or trail-related facilities; and boat access facilities to Lake Michigan, major inland lakes, and major rivers. Certain other state and county parks and facilities are also addressed, along with local parks and outdoor recreation facilities.

Major Parks: Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, three regional parks--Harrington Beach State Park, Hawthorne Hills Park, and Mee-Kwon Park--and one additional major park--a new county park proposed to be located along the main stem of the Milwaukee River in the northwestern portion of the County--would be provided (see Map 9). Under this proposal, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would acquire an additional 6 acres at Harrington Beach State Park and continue to provide swimming, picnicking, and other resource-oriented facilities as described later in this section. Ozaukee County would be responsible for the provision of two regional parks and the proposed new major park in the County. The specific recommendations for the major county parks are presented below.

1. Hawthorne Hills Park: Hawthorne Hills Park is a 285-acre regional park located in the northern portion of the County along the main stem of the Milwaukee River. The site provides a regulation 18-hole golf course, a group camping area, a picnic area, a winter sports area, and nature trail facilities. The plan proposes the provision of additional picnic areas and support facilities at the site such as picnic shelters, a parking lot, restrooms, utilities, and landscaping.
2. Mee-Kwon Park: Mee-Kwon Park is a 239-acre regional park site located in the City of Mequon in the southern portion of Ozaukee County. The site has a regulation 18-hole golf course, a winter sports area, and a nature trail. The park and open space plan for Ozaukee County proposes additional facility development at the site, including the provision of tennis courts, picnic areas, playfield areas, and support facilities. In

RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

addition, the site is located adjacent to the proposed Milwaukee River recreation corridor, and trail facilities would extend from the recreation corridor through this site.

3. Proposed County Park: The park and open space plan for Ozaukee County recommends that the County acquire a new major park site along the main stem of the Milwaukee River west of the Village of Fredonia in the proposed Milwaukee River Parkway in the northwestern portion of the County. About 165 acres of land would be acquired under this recommendation. It is recommended that this site provide picnic areas, canoe access, a camping area, and support facilities. In addition, the site is located along the proposed Milwaukee River recreation corridor, and trail facilities would extend from the recreation corridor through this site.

The acquisition and development costs for the provision of additional facilities at the two existing major county parks, and for the provision of facilities at the proposed new park, are presented in Table 9. As indicated in the table, such costs are estimated at \$918,000. Of this amount, about \$251,000, or 27 percent, would be required for the acquisition of the proposed new county park, and about \$667,000, or 73 percent, would be required for development at all three major parks.

As already noted, in addition to the two existing regional parks developed by Ozaukee County, Harrington Beach State Park was developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and has also been classified as a regional park. Harrington Beach Park is 636 acres in size and is located along Lake Michigan in the Town of Belgium in northeastern Ozaukee County. Existing facilities at the site include a swimming beach and related facilities, picnic areas, playfields, and support facilities. Under the plan, it is recommended that an additional 6 acres of land be acquired at an estimated cost of \$9,000, and that additional picnic areas, playfields, and trails, as well as support facilities such as a beach house, restrooms, a main parking area and other parking, and park roads, be provided at an estimated cost of \$450,000.

Recreation Corridors: Recreation corridors are defined as trails at least 15 miles in length located within areas of scenic, scientific, historic, or cultural interest which provide opportunities for such linear outdoor recreation activities as hiking, biking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring. Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that about 38 miles of recreation corridors be provided in Ozaukee County as part of the 500-mile regionwide system of such corridors. As indicated in Table 10, of the 38 miles of recreation corridor in Ozaukee County, about 34 miles, or 89 percent, would be provided in a recreation corridor segment located generally along the Milwaukee River throughout the County, and about 4 linear miles, or 11 percent, would be provided in a segment located along the Little Menomonee River in the southwestern portion of the County. Ozaukee County should generally be responsible for the provision of the proposed recreation corridors in the County. Specific recommendations for the recreation corridors are presented below, while the recommended parkways are described in the natural resource preservation section of this chapter.

1. Milwaukee River Corridor: As shown on Map 9, the 34-mile Milwaukee River recreation corridor is proposed to be located generally along the Milwaukee River for its entire length in the County. This recreation corridor segment would connect with the Milwaukee River recreation

Table 9

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR MAJOR COUNTY PARKS

Park Name	Acreage		Acquisition Cost	Proposed Additional Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Acquisition and Development Cost
	Existing	Proposed				
Hawthorne Hills Park	285	--	\$ --	Additional picnic areas and support facilities	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000
Mee-Kwon Park	239	--	--	Picnic areas, tennis courts, playfield areas, and support facilities	159,000	159,000
Proposed County Park	--	165	251,000	Picnic areas, camping area, canoe access, trails, and support facilities	438,000	689,000
Total	524	165	\$251,000	--	\$667,000	\$918,000

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1986 dollars.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 10

RECREATION CORRIDORS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Recreation Corridor Segment	Proposed Trail Development												Total Trail and Trail Terminus Cost	Typical Trail Facilities
	Within Park and Open Space Sites			On Road Right-of-Way		WEPCo Right-of-Way		Total		Trail Terminus ^a				
	Existing Park (miles)	Proposed Park (miles)	Subtotal (miles)	Development Cost	Length (miles)	Development Cost	Length (miles)	Development Cost	Length (miles)	Development Cost	Quantity	Development Cost		
Milwaukee River.....	2	10	12	\$420,000	16	\$8,000	6	\$72,000	34	\$500,000	3	\$ 90,000	\$590,000	Bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, ski touring
Little Menomonee River...	--	1	1	35,000	3	1,500	--	--	4	36,500	1	30,000	66,500	Bicycling, hiking, nature study
Total	2	11	13	\$455,000	19	\$9,500	6	\$72,000	38	\$536,500	4	\$120,000	\$656,500	--

^aA trail terminus consists of such trail support facilities as restrooms, parking, and picnicking facilities. The trail terminus facilities would be provided at about five-mile intervals, as needed, when such facilities are not available in parks along the recreation corridor.

Source: SEWRPC.

corridor in Milwaukee County on the south and in Washington County on the west. This corridor would also connect with the proposed Little Menomonee River recreation corridor in Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties on the south, and would provide opportunities for a variety of trail-oriented activities. Of the total 34-mile length of the Milwaukee River recreation corridor in Ozaukee County, about two miles would be located within existing public park and open space sites, about 10 miles would be located within proposed Milwaukee River Parkway lands, and about six miles would be located on power company rights-of-way. The remaining 16 miles would be located on existing public road rights-of-way.

2. Little Menomonee River Corridor: As shown on Map 9, the four-mile Little Menomonee River recreation corridor is proposed to be located along the Little Menomonee River in southwestern Ozaukee County. Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, this corridor would connect with the Little Menomonee River recreation corridor and the Milwaukee County parkway system in Milwaukee County on the south and with the Milwaukee River recreation corridor in the City of Mequon in Ozaukee County on the north, and would provide opportunities for a variety of trail-oriented activities, including hiking, biking, and nature study. Of the total four-mile length of the Little Menomonee River recreation corridor in Ozaukee County, about one mile would be located within proposed park and parkway lands. The remaining three miles would be located on existing public road rights-of-way.

The development costs for the provision of the additional trail facilities within the recommended recreation corridors in Ozaukee County are also presented in Table 10. The development of 38 miles of trails within the recreation corridors in the County would cost about \$656,500. Of this total, about \$590,000, or 90 percent, would be expended by Ozaukee County for trail development in the Milwaukee River recreation corridor, and about \$66,500, or 10 percent, in the Little Menomonee River recreation corridor.

The recommended system of recreation corridors would provide opportunities for participation in a variety of land-based, trail-oriented, outdoor recreational activities within Ozaukee County. In addition, under the revised plan for Ozaukee County, the Milwaukee River from the City of West Bend in Washington County downstream through Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties to the City of Milwaukee would be designated as a 65-mile canoeable river. Under the plan, it is recommended that canoe access facilities be provided at regular intervals not exceeding 15 miles. Such access would be provided at two sites in Ozaukee County--the proposed new major county park and the proposed Milwaukee River Parkway in the vicinity of the Villages of Grafton and Saukville. In addition, camping facilities oriented for use by canoeists would be provided by the County at the proposed new major county park.

Water Access Facilities: Boat access points, both public and nonpublic, provide opportunities for extensive water-based recreational activities, including motorboating, waterskiing, sailboating, fishing, and canoeing. Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that boat access be provided to the major surface waters of the County, including to Lake Michigan, to the major inland lakes, and to the Milwaukee River as described below.

1. Lake Michigan: As already noted, parklands providing access to Lake Michigan for shore fishing and other passive recreational pursuits, as well as additional boat access facilities, have recently been provided at the Port Washington Harbor by the City of Port Washington. Under the park and open space plan, no additional major boat access facilities to Lake Michigan within harbors of refuge are proposed in Ozaukee County. It is important to note, however, that other sites providing access to the Lake Michigan shoreline for fishing, swimming, and other beach activities and for passive recreation should be provided at intervals along the entire length of the Lake Michigan shoreline in Ozaukee County. While no specific additional lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline are herein proposed for public acquisition, it is recommended that Ozaukee County consider the acquisition of lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline as such lands become available for park, outdoor recreation, and related uses.
2. Major Inland Lakes: Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that all major inland lakes--those lakes having a surface area of 50 acres or more--be provided with adequate boat access consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in various boating activities. As already noted, there are two major lakes in the County--Spring Lake located in the Town of Fredonia in the northern portion of the County and Mud Lake located in the Town of Saukville in the west-central portion of the County. A commercial recreation site provides access to Spring Lake, while the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources-owned Cedarburg Bog--a designated state scientific area--provides limited access to Mud Lake. Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, no additional access to these two lakes is proposed.
3. Milwaukee River: It is recommended that access to the Milwaukee River, an identified canoeable river in Ozaukee County, be provided. Under this proposal, Ozaukee County would provide canoe access opportunities to the Milwaukee River at two sites--the proposed new major county park and the proposed Milwaukee River Parkway in the vicinity of the Villages of Grafton and Saukville. These canoe access points would require an area adequate for the hand launching of small boats and canoes and an automobile parking area.

Other County and State Park and Open Space Sites: It is recommended that the County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provide a variety of park and open space sites and facilities, including major parks and intensive resource-oriented facilities such as campgrounds, golf courses, and swimming beaches; recreation corridors for trail-oriented activities such as hiking, biking, and nature study; and boat access facilities to Lake Michigan, major inland lakes, and major rivers. It is also recommended that the County and State be responsible for the protection of important natural resource features in the County through the acquisition of parkways and other conservancy areas, which would permanently preserve the environmental corridors of the County in essentially natural, open uses. Finally, it is recommended that in addition to providing major county and state park and open space sites and facilities, Ozaukee County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources continue to provide certain other park and open space sites for outdoor recreation and resource preservation purposes.

Other County Sites--In addition to the two major parks owned by the County, five other parks--Covered Bridge, Ehlers, Virmond, Waubedonia, and Wayside Parks--were owned by Ozaukee County in 1985. Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, additional facilities would be provided at three of these sites. Additional proposed facilities include additional park support facilities at Covered Bridge Park; a playground area and support facilities at Virmond Park; and a picnic shelter and other facilities at Waubedonia Park. The total cost for additional development at these sites is estimated at \$50,000. It is important to note that Lake Michigan shoreline stabilization and beach improvements, including safe beach access, are needed at Virmond Park. Recommendations for such improvements should be made in a specific study of shoreline conditions at the site.

Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is also recommended that the County continue to maintain, and improve, as necessary, all existing and proposed additional facilities at all county-owned sites, including at the major county parks. Such maintenance or improvement may include the paving or resurfacing of parking lots, walkways, and service roads; the resurfacing of volleyball, basketball, and tennis courts; making existing facilities handicapped accessible; and the provision, repair, or replacement of such park support facilities as sports field lighting, restroom facilities, water supply facilities, maintenance buildings, picnic shelters, pavilions, beach houses, and bandshells. The County would also continue to provide and maintain lawns, gardens, and other landscape plantings.

Other State Sites--In 1985, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) provided, in addition to Harrington Beach Park, three park and open space sites encompassing a total of 1,531 acres of land in Ozaukee County. These sites are generally utilized for natural resource preservation and protection purposes. Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that the DNR continue to acquire lands within the identified primary environmental corridors for natural resource preservation and limited outdoor recreation purposes. Under this proposal, the Department would continue to acquire lands within the Cedarburg Bog and at one other smaller natural resource area. Specifically, the Department would acquire about 959 acres of land within the Cedarburg Bog at an estimated acquisition cost of \$926,000 for resource preservation and protection purposes. In addition, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee would acquire about 246 acres of land in the Cedarburg Bog area for scientific and educational purposes at an estimated cost of \$325,000. Finally, under this proposal, the Department would acquire about 59 acres of land in the Fairy Chasm Scientific Area site for resource preservation purposes at an estimated cost of \$135,000.

Local Park and Open Space Sites: Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that local units and agencies of government provide certain local park and open space sites and facilities as needed within their area of jurisdiction. Within urban areas in the County, it is generally recommended that a full range of community, neighborhood, and other park and open space sites and facilities be provided. Within the rural areas of the County, it is generally recommended that a limited number of town parks and related recreation facilities be provided as necessary to meet the outdoor recreation needs of rural town residents. While specific recommendations for the provision of local urban and rural park and open space sites and facilities should be made in comprehensive local park and open space plans,

general recommendations for the provision of urban and rural town sites are set forth below.

Under park and open space acquisition and development Objective Nos. 1 through 5 set forth in Appendix A of this report, it is recommended that an adequate quantity and distribution of local park and open space sites be provided in the identified urban areas in the County. Under this proposal, a system of community and neighborhood parks and other outdoor recreation and open space sites should be provided by local units and agencies of government. In addition, local units of government should acquire the important natural resource features encompassed within the environmental corridors and isolated natural areas within their area of jurisdiction, as needed, for park and open space purposes. More specifically, the following outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities should be provided in urban areas by cities and villages in Ozaukee County: 1) community parks and intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities such as baseball diamonds, league softball diamonds, tennis courts, swimming pools, recreation buildings, and other community facilities; 2) neighborhood parks and facilities such as playfields, ice skating rinks, and areas for passive recreational use; 3) other urban park and open space sites, including tot lots, playgrounds, and playfields; 4) urban open space sites, boulevards, and buffer areas; 5) historic sites and historic monuments or markers; 6) local trail facilities, including bike routes, river walks, and other trails or walkways; and 7) local parkways and other areas encompassing natural resource features, including open space sites as needed for drainageways, stormwater retention or detention ponds; isolated woodlands or wetlands; and surface water access points. In addition, it is recommended that cities and villages in Ozaukee County continue to maintain and improve, as necessary, all existing urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Rural towns do not generally have the population densities to warrant the provision of a wide range of urban parks, open space sites, and intensive outdoor recreation facilities. The provision of a town-owned park and limited recreational facilities may be warranted in rural areas, however, in order to promote a desirable sense of community, to serve as a focal point for special local civic events, and to meet certain outdoor recreation needs, such as for softball diamonds and picnic areas. In order to accommodate the basic park and recreation facility needs of the residents of rural town units of government, towns that lack park and outdoor recreation facilities should have the opportunity to acquire and develop, with available federal and state grant-in-aid support, one town park and associated outdoor recreation facilities to meet the basic local recreation needs of town residents. As a community facility, the town park should be readily accessible to town residents and, thus, should be located in conjunction with other community facilities which serve as a focal point for town residents, such as a town hall, school, or fire department.

Plan Implementation Policies

The acquisition and development of park and open space sites and facilities as recommended herein would result in the provision of opportunities for participation in a variety of outdoor recreation activities in Ozaukee County. In order to assure the provision of such opportunities, the following public policies are recommended:

1. All major parks, recreation corridors, and surface water access facilities should be acquired and developed as recommended herein by county and state agencies of government. Such acquisition should be promoted by local levels of government through the placement of proposed outdoor recreation sites in appropriate public park or conservancy zoning districts until recommended sites can be acquired.
2. The Milwaukee River and Little Menomonee River Parkways should be acquired as recommended herein for limited outdoor recreation use, as well as for resource preservation purposes, by county and state agencies of government. In addition, lands adjacent to important natural resource features encompassed by the proposed parkways should be acquired as necessary for the provision of intensive nonresource-oriented facilities and support facilities such as playfield areas, picnic areas, parking lots, and parkway drives.
3. Environmental corridors and isolated natural areas located within the identified existing and planned urban service areas not specifically proposed herein for acquisition by county or state agencies of government should be considered for acquisition by local units of government as development occurs for limited outdoor recreation uses, as well as for resource preservation and drainage and flood control purposes.
4. Urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities--including community and neighborhood parks; tot lots, playfields, and playgrounds; and other urban open space and outdoor recreation sites--should be acquired and developed, as necessary, by local units of government in Ozaukee County to meet the needs of residents of urban areas. In addition, rural towns in the County should acquire and develop, as necessary, one rural town park to provide limited community outdoor recreation facilities for residents. Specific recommendations for the provision of such sites and facilities should be made in a comprehensive local park and open space plan.
5. All existing park and open space sites and facilities should be maintained for outdoor recreation use and resource preservation purposes. Such maintenance may include, as necessary, the repair, replacement, or expansion of existing facilities, including such activities as resurfacing court areas and replacing picnic facilities, and the provision of park support facilities such as parking lots and playfield lighting. In addition, public park agencies in the County should continue to provide and maintain lawns, gardens, and other landscape plantings in park and open space sites.

The park and open space sites herein recommended to be provided by the County, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the local units and agencies of government in Ozaukee County would provide an integrated system of sites and facilities capable of providing adequate outdoor recreation opportunities for the resident population of the County, as well as for anticipated visitor use. The costs of the recommended acquisition and development of park and open space sites in the County are summarized in the plan implementation section of this chapter.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT--RECOMMENDED NATURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION AREAS

The open space preservation objective set forth in Appendix A of this report calls for the preservation of those lands which are necessary to protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and to enhance the environmental quality of Ozaukee County. The associated standard specifies that all remaining nonurban land within designated primary environmental corridors be preserved in essentially natural, open uses and that prime agricultural lands be preserved in agricultural uses. This section presents recommendations for the preservation of the important natural resources in the County, and the following section presents recommendations for the continued use of prime agricultural lands for agricultural purposes.

Plan Design

Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, all important natural resource areas--including primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resources, undeveloped floodlands, and scientific and natural area sites--would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. The following guidelines were used in developing recommendations for the preservation of important natural resources in Ozaukee County:

1. All undeveloped primary environmental corridor lands should be preserved in natural open space uses. In addition, certain primary environmental corridor lands should be acquired for resource preservation purposes by public park agencies as part of recommended parkways, such as the Milwaukee River Parkway in Ozaukee County, and as part of important forest, fish, and game preserves, such as the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area. Other primary environmental corridors should be acquired, as necessary, when threatened by urban development, or when such lands become available for acquisition and use for parkway and other open space purposes.
2. Secondary environmental corridor lands should be preserved in essentially natural open space uses whenever possible, and, in urban areas, should be preserved for public acquisition, as necessary, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such corridors into urban stormwater detention areas, associated drainageways, or neighborhood parks.
3. Isolated natural features should be preserved in natural open space uses whenever possible and, like the secondary environmental corridors, should be considered for public acquisition in urban areas as necessary for urban park and open space use.
4. All undeveloped floodlands should be preserved in natural open uses or, if they are presently used for agricultural purposes, should be maintained in agricultural use. In addition, certain undeveloped floodlands located within the recommended urban development areas should be acquired by public park agencies for parkway and other open space purposes and, following acquisition, restored to natural, open uses.
5. All important scientific and natural area sites should be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. In addition, all scientific and natural

area sites classified as having statewide or greater significance and sites classified as having countywide or regional significance should be acquired by public or appropriate private resource preservation agencies. All other natural resources classified as scientific or natural area sites should be considered for public or appropriate private acquisition.

The natural resource preservation areas recommended in the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County are similar to those recommended under the adopted regional land use and regional park and open space plans. The areas have been modified, however, to reflect a more detailed delineation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource features, of floodlands, and of scientific and natural area sites, and to reflect revisions, particularly to primary environmental corridors, recommended in local sanitary sewer service area plans which have been adopted as amendments to the areawide water quality management plan.

Plan Description

The natural resource areas herein recommended for preservation under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County were described in Chapter II of this report, and include primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural features, floodlands, and scientific and natural area sites.

Primary Environmental Corridors: Environmental corridors are a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base. Natural resource base elements considered in the identification of the environmental corridors include lakes and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands; wetlands; woodlands; prairies; wildlife habitat areas; areas covered by wet, poorly drained, or organic soils; and rugged terrain and high-relief topography. Additional elements related to the natural resource base considered in the identification of the environmental corridors include existing park and open space sites, potential park and open space sites, historic sites, natural and scientific area sites, and scenic viewpoints.

Primary environmental corridors, which include a variety of the above-mentioned natural resource and related elements, are, by definition, at least 400 acres in size, 2 miles in length, and 200 feet in width. The preservation of these corridors in an essentially open, natural state will avoid the creation of costly environmental problems, such as flooding and water pollution, and will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the County, protect natural beauty, and provide invaluable outdoor recreation opportunities. The exclusion of urban development from these corridors will also avoid the creation of serious and costly developmental problems such as wet and flooded basements, foundation failures, and excessive clearwater infiltration and inflow into sanitary sewerage systems.

As noted in Chapter II of this report, the primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County are located primarily along the Lake Michigan shoreline, along the main stems of the Milwaukee River and Cedar Creek, in the Cedarburg Bog and surrounding wetlands, and in other large areas of wetlands and along major tributaries to the Milwaukee River in the northwestern portion of the County. About 19,810 acres, or about 13 percent of the total area of Ozaukee County,

were encompassed within the identified primary environmental corridors in 1980. Of this total, about 428 acres were developed or proposed to be developed for urban uses. The existing and planned development within the primary environmental corridor in the County is located primarily in urban areas and along the Lake Michigan shoreline. Under the plan, such development is removed from the recommended primary environmental corridor. The remaining undeveloped area within the delineated primary environmental corridors, then, encompass about 19,382 acres and, under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, would be preserved in essentially natural open space uses for resource preservation and limited outdoor recreation purposes.

It is recommended that the County acquire primary environmental corridor lands and certain floodlands currently used for agricultural purposes along the main stem of the Milwaukee River as part of the Milwaukee River Parkway. Similarly, under the plan, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources should acquire certain primary environmental corridor lands, and certain floodlands currently used for agricultural purposes, as part of state-owned wildlife areas, including the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area. As part of this proposal, the agricultural lands located within the floodlands proposed for county and state ownership would be restored to wetland vegetation, thereby re-creating primary environmental corridor lands. About 209 acres of land located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area are recommended to be so restored. Thus, about 19,591 acres would be located within the recommended primary environmental corridor in Ozaukee County by the plan design year.

Under the park and open space plan, it is recommended that all primary environmental corridor lands be preserved in essentially natural open space uses through a combination of public ownership and public land use controls. As indicated in the outdoor recreation plan element section of this chapter, specific recommendations for the acquisition and continued maintenance of parks, recreation corridors, and other park and open space sites by the County and by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources have been set forth. Such recommendations include proposed state and county ownership of certain primary environmental corridor lands in the County. A summary of the existing and proposed public ownership of the planned primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County is presented in Table 11.

As indicated in Table 11, under the plan, it is recommended that Ozaukee County maintain 200 acres of primary environmental corridor lands in existing county-owned park and open space sites, and acquire an additional 1,459 acres of such corridors for resource preservation and limited outdoor recreation purposes. It is also recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maintain 1,583 acres of primary environmental corridors in existing state-owned sites, and acquire an additional 917 acres. As further indicated in Table 11, other public units and agencies of government--namely, cities, villages, towns, and school districts in the County--own about 366 acres of primary environmental corridor lands, while an additional 307 acres are held by private conservancy organizations for resource preservation purposes. Thus, a total of 4,832 acres in Ozaukee County, or 25 percent of the primary environmental corridor lands in the County, are held in, or proposed to be acquired for, public resource preservation and natural open space uses. Finally, as indicated in Table 11, about 1,570 acres, or 8 percent, of the corridor are surface waters. The remaining 13,189 acres, or 67 percent, are held in private ownership. These corridors are proposed to be protected and preserved in natural uses through public land use regulation.

It is recommended that, should primary environmental corridor lands not specifically recommended for acquisition in this plan become available for acquisition and use for parkway and other public open space purposes, the appropriate public agency consider the acquisition of such lands. In addition, those primary environmental corridor lands located within the identified urban service areas in the County not recommended for acquisition by the County or State should be acquired for park and open space purposes by the appropriate city or village park agency. Further, should urban development not proposed or envisioned to occur under this plan threaten to destroy or degrade natural resources located within the primary environmental corridors, an appropriate public agency should consider the acquisition of such lands or other protective measures for resource preservation and open space purposes.

Primary environmental corridors located in urban or urbanizing areas in southeastern Wisconsin that are held in public ownership are often termed "parkways." The parkway concept in the Region was originated by the Milwaukee County Park Commission in 1924, when plans were prepared for a county parkway system which would encompass lands that are now part of the regional system of primary environmental corridors. For purposes of this report, the term "parkway" is defined as an elongated area of publicly owned land generally encompassing important natural resource features. A parkway is usually located along a stream valley, ridge line, or other linear natural feature and is intended to provide aesthetic and natural resource continuity and, at the same time, link park, outdoor recreation, and other open space lands within a total park and open space system. Parkway also serve as an ideal location for trail facilities in the recreation corridor system recommended in the outdoor recreation plan element section of this chapter. In addition, parkway drives for pleasure driving could be provided within and adjacent to parkways.

Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that three parkways be provided. The first parkway is proposed to be located within and adjacent to the primary environmental corridor along the main stem of the Milwaukee River in the central and northwestern portions of the County; the second parkway is proposed to be located within and adjacent to the primary environmental corridor along Pigeon Creek in the City of Mequon; and the third parkway is proposed to be located within and adjacent to the primary environmental corridor along the Little Menomonee River in the City of Mequon. Ozaukee County should assume responsibility for the provision of these parkways. A description of the proposed parkways follows.

1. Milwaukee River Parkway: It is recommended that the County acquire--at an estimated cost of \$1,239,000--about 938 acres of land along the Milwaukee River from the Village of Grafton upstream to the Ozaukee-Washington County line for flood control, resource preservation, and other parkway purposes, including about 930 acres of primary environmental corridor lands. Of these 930 acres, about 730 acres, or about 78 percent, are located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area, including about 166 acres currently used for agricultural purposes. It is recommended that, following acquisition by the County, these agricultural lands be restored to wetland vegetation, thereby restoring primary environmental corridor lands.

It is also recommended that the Milwaukee River Parkway serve as the location for a variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, including trail facilities for hiking, bicycling, horseback

Table 11

**OWNERSHIP OF PLANNED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL
CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY**

Natural Resource Feature	Ownership (acres)							Surface Water	Total (acres)
	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources		Ozaukee County		Existing Other Public	Existing Private Conservancy	Other Private		
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed					
Primary Environmental Corridors.....	1,583	917 ^a	200	1,459	366	307	13,189	1,570	19,591
Secondary Environmental Corridors.....	0	4	0	0	29	0	4,633	111	4,777
Isolated Natural Areas.....	0	0	0	0	13	0	3,330	74	3,417

^aIncludes 133 acres proposed for acquisition within the Cedarburg Bog area by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Source: SEWRPC.

riding, nature study, and ski touring within the recommended Milwaukee River recreation corridor; river access, picnic areas, and areas for passive recreational pursuits; and support facilities such as parking lots and restrooms. As set forth earlier in this chapter, the cost of providing such facilities is estimated at \$590,000.

As already noted, the Milwaukee River Parkway in Ozaukee County would serve as the location for part of the proposed system of recreation corridors in the Region and would connect with the Milwaukee River Parkway and recreation corridor system extending into Washington County on the west and Milwaukee County on the south. The Parkway would link municipal parks in the Cities of Cedarburg and Mequon and the Villages of Grafton and Saukville; existing county parks, including Ehlers Park, Hawthorne Hills Park, and Waubedonia Park; and the proposed major county park in the Town of Fredonia. The Milwaukee River Parkway would also encompass four of the identified scientific and natural area sites in the County.

2. Pigeon Creek Parkway: It is recommended that the County acquire--at an estimated cost of \$469,000--about 311 acres of land within the primary environmental corridor for flood control, resource preservation, and other parkway purposes. It is also recommended that the parkway serve as the location for trail facilities for hiking, biking, ski touring, and nature study recommended as part of the Milwaukee River recreation corridor; picnic areas and areas for passive recreational pursuits; and support facilities such as parking lots and restrooms. The cost of providing such facilities have been included in the Milwaukee River recreation corridor development costs.

As already noted, the Pigeon Creek Parkway would be part of the proposed continuous, areawide system of recreation corridors providing recreation trails in the Region, and would connect with the Milwaukee River corridor system, which extends into Milwaukee County on the south and Washington County on the west. The parkway also would encompass Mee-Kwon Park and one of the identified scientific and natural area sites in the County.

3. Little Menomonee River Parkway: Under the plan, it is recommended that the County acquire--at an estimated cost of \$163,000--about 106 acres of land within the primary environmental corridor for flood control, resource preservation, and other parkway purposes. Of these 106 acres, about 48 acres, or 45 percent, are located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area, including about 13 acres currently used for agricultural purposes. As in the case of the Milwaukee River Parkway, it is recommended that, following acquisition by the County, these lands be restored to wetland vegetation, thereby restoring and re-creating primary environmental corridor lands.

It is also recommended that the Little Menomonee River Parkway serve as the location for trail facilities for hiking, biking, and nature study within the recommended Little Menomonee River recreation corridor; picnic areas and areas for passive recreational pursuits; and support facilities such as parking lots and restrooms. As already noted, the cost of providing such facilities is estimated at \$66,500. The Little Menomonee River Parkway in Ozaukee County would also serve as the

location for a segment of the proposed continuous areawide system of recreation corridors providing trails in the Region, and would connect with the Little Menomonee River Parkway and recreation corridor system extending into Milwaukee County on the south. The parkway would also encompass one of the identified scientific and natural area sites in the County.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: The secondary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County, like the primary environmental corridors, contain a variety of natural resource features which should be preserved. Secondary environmental corridors are often remnants of primary corridors which have been developed for intensive agricultural or urban uses. Such corridors can facilitate surface water drainage, maintain valuable "pockets" of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife. By definition, secondary environmental corridors are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length, and, while not as important as primary environmental corridors, should also be preserved in essentially natural, open uses.

As noted in Chapter II of this report, secondary environmental corridors are located along the upper reaches of the Little Menomonee River, along Sauk and Sucker Creeks, and along other small streams and drainageways in Ozaukee County. Such corridors encompass about 4,777 acres, or 3 percent of the County. As indicated in Table 11, under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that local units of government continue to maintain about 29 acres of secondary environmental corridors within existing local park and open space sites, and that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources acquire about 4 acres of secondary environmental corridors. Thus, only about 33 acres, or 1 percent, of the secondary environmental corridors in the County would be protected in public ownership. As further indicated in Table 11, about 111 acres, or 2 percent, of such corridors are surface waters. The remaining 4,633 acres, or 97 percent of the secondary environmental corridors in the County, are held in nonpublic ownership, and are proposed to be preserved and protected in natural open space uses through public land use regulation and, in urban areas, as necessary through public acquisition for urban stormwater detention areas, associated drainageways, or urban parks.

Isolated Natural Features: Isolated natural areas consist of concentrations of natural resource base elements that are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural uses. These features, consisting primarily of wetlands and woodlands, should also be considered for preservation in natural, open uses.

As noted in Chapter II of this report, isolated natural areas are scattered throughout Ozaukee County. These isolated areas combined encompass an area of about 3,439 acres, or 2 percent of the total area of Ozaukee County. As indicated in Table 11, about 13 acres of isolated natural features are held in local governmental agency ownership and preserved in natural open uses, and about 74 acres are surface waters. The remaining 3,330 acres, or 97 percent, would be held in nonpublic ownership and preserved in natural open space uses through public land use regulation, and in urban areas would be considered for public acquisition as necessary for urban park and open space use.

Floodlands: As already noted, the floodlands of a river or stream are generally the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous to, and lying on both

sides of, a river or stream channel. Floodland areas are generally not well suited to urban development not only because of flood hazards, but also because of seasonally or perennially high water tables and, generally, the presence of soils not well suited to urban use. Floodland areas, however, often contain important elements of the natural resource base, such as wetlands and wildlife habitat areas, and therefore constitute important locations for open space lands, including parkways. Floodlands also provide storage for floodwaters and thereby decrease downstream flood discharges and stages. Thus, every effort should be made to discourage incompatible intensive use of floodlands, while encouraging compatible natural open and parkway uses. Floodlands excluding surface water encompass about 13,117 acres in Ozaukee County, or about 9 percent of the area of the County.

Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that floodlands be preserved in essentially natural, open uses or, if such floodlands are presently used for agricultural purposes, be maintained in agricultural use. Under this proposal, about 9,881 acres, or 75 percent of the floodlands in the County, would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses as an integral part of either the environmental corridors and isolated natural areas, the existing agricultural or other open lands proposed for public acquisition for park, parkway, and wetland purposes, or the existing agricultural or open lands in planned urban areas proposed for public acquisition and local open space use. About 2,688 acres, or 21 percent, would remain in agricultural use, and about 548 acres within urban areas, or 4 percent, would remain in urban use or would be converted to such use. A summary of the status of floodlands in Ozaukee County under the recommended plan is presented in Table 12.

As indicated in Table 12, about 7,086 acres of floodlands are located within the identified primary environmental corridors. Of this total, about 1,565 acres, or about 22 percent, were held in public ownership. Under the plan about 1,253 acres, or 18 percent, are proposed for public acquisition for park, parkway, and other open space purposes. The remaining 4,268 acres, or 60 percent, would remain in private ownership and be preserved in natural, open uses through public land use regulation. As further indicated in Table 12, an additional 204 acres of floodlands in agricultural or other open use are in or proposed for public ownership, and under the plan would be restored to wetland vegetation. These floodlands--including 17 acres currently in public ownership and 187 acres proposed for public acquisition--would be reclassified as primary environmental corridors.

As further indicated in Table 12, of the 13,117 acres of floodlands in the County, about 1,601 acres, or 12 percent, are held in public ownership, including 1,565 acres located within primary environmental corridors, 19 acres in secondary environmental corridors, and 17 acres in open lands proposed for restoration to wetlands. Under the plan, about 2,545 acres, or 20 percent, are proposed for public ownership, including 1,253 acres located within primary environmental corridors; 187 acres in agricultural or other open lands proposed for restoration to wetlands; and 1,105 acres in agricultural or other open lands in planned urban areas proposed for eventual local acquisition and use as stormwater retention and detention areas, drainageways, or public or private local park and open space sites. Finally, under the plan about 8,971 acres, or 68 percent of the floodlands in the County, would remain in private ownership, including 4,268 acres in primary environmental corridors, 1,288

Table 12
FLOODLANDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Ownership	Location of Floodlands								Total Floodland Area ^a (acres)
	Within Existing Natural Features (acres)			Within Existing Agricultural or Open Lands (acres)			Within Urban Development Areas (acres)		
	Primary Environmental Corridors	Secondary Environmental Corridors	Isolated Natural Areas	Proposed Wetlands Restoration	Rural Use	Proposed Preservation in Planned Urban Open Area	Existing Development	Planned Development	
Existing Public...	1,565 ^b	19	0	17	--	--	--	--	1,601
Proposed Public...	1,253	0	0	187	--	1,105	--	--	2,545
Private.....	4,268	1,288	179	--	2,688	--	462	86	8,971
Total	7,086	1,307	179	204	2,688	1,105	462	86	13,117

^aDoes not include surface water area.

^bIncludes 78 acres of floodlands held in private conservancy agency ownership.

Source: SEWRPC.

acres in secondary environmental corridors, 179 acres in isolated natural areas, 2,688 acres in rural agricultural and open use, 462 acres in existing urban development, and 86 acres in planned urban development.

Scientific and Natural Area Sites: Scientific and natural area sites are tracts of land or water so little modified by man's activity that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European settlement landscape. As already noted, such sites have been classified into one of four categories: state scientific area (SA), natural area of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural area of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), and natural area of local significance (NA-3). A 1985 inventory of such sites indicated that there are 22 known scientific and natural area sites in Ozaukee County. Of these 22 sites, 16 sites are located within the primary environmental corridors in the County and six sites within the secondary environmental corridors.

Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, all scientific and natural area sites classified as state scientific areas, sites having statewide or greater significance, and sites having county or regional significance would be acquired by public or appropriate private resource preservation agencies. All scientific and natural area sites classified as having local significance which have not yet been acquired by public or private resource preservation agencies would be considered for such acquisition, and, in the interim, would be preserved in natural, open uses through public land use regulation. A summary of the preservation of scientific and natural area sites in Ozaukee County under the recommended plan is presented in Table 13. As indicated in Table 13, under the plan Ozaukee County would be responsible for the acquisition of five sites, or 23 percent of the 22 scientific and natural area sites; the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would acquire four sites, or 18 percent; and other public agencies would acquire three sites, or 14 percent. In addition, under the plan private conservancy groups, including The Nature Conservancy and Riveredge Nature Center, would continue to have primary responsibility for the ownership and maintenance of two such sites, or 9 percent. The remaining eight sites, or 36 percent, would be protected through public land use regulation.

As further indicated in Table 13, under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, about 2,223 acres, or 55 percent of the total 4,087 acres of scientific and natural area sites in the County, would be protected under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ownership; about 217 acres, or 5 percent, would be protected under Ozaukee County ownership; about 240 acres, or 6 percent, would be protected under ownership by other public units or agencies of government; and 126 acres, or 3 percent, would be protected under private conservancy group or organization ownership. The remaining 1,281 acres, or 31 percent, would be protected through public land use regulation.

Plan Implementation Policies

The preservation of important natural resource features in Ozaukee County would result in the general enhancement of the overall quality of life in the County. In order to achieve the preservation of such natural features, the following two public policies are recommended:

1. All undeveloped natural resource areas--particularly such areas located within the planned primary environmental corridors, secondary environ-

Table 13

PRESERVATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND NATURAL AREA SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Map Reference Number ^a	Classification	Area (acres)	Location		Ownership (acres)								
					Public						Nonpublic		
			U.S. Public Land Survey Section	Existing or Proposed Public or Nonpublic Park or Open Space Site Name	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources		Ozaukee County		Other Public		Conservancy Groups or Organizations	Other Nonpublic	
Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed						
1	NA-3	200	Section 3 T12N, R22E	--									200
2	NA-2	240	Section 19 T12N, R23E	Harrington Beach State Park	240								
3	NA-3	300	Section 34 T12N, R22E	--									300
4	NA-2	50	Section 34 T12N, R21E	Milwaukee River Parkway				50					
5	NA-3	60	Section 3 T11N, R21E	--				60					
6	NA-3	50	Section 6 T11N, R22E	--									50
7	NA-1	140	Section 30 T11N, R21E	UW Cedarburg Bog Arboretum					75	55			10
8	NA-1	2,000	Section 29 T11N, R21E	Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area	1,260	650			60				30
9	NA-1	35	Section 30 T11N, R21E	UW Cedarburg Bog Arboretum						30			5
10	NA-2	33	Section 20 T11N, R21E	Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area		33							
11	NA-1	31	Section 1 T10N, R21E	Kurtz Woods								31	
12	NA-3	300	Section 8 T10N, R22E	--									300
13	NA-3	20	Section 13 T10N, R21E	Milwaukee River Parkway				20					
14	NA-2	25	Section 10 T9N, R21E	Mee-Kwon County Park			15	10					
15	NA-2	20	Section 33 T9N, R22E	--						20			
16	NA-1	60	Section 33 T9N, R22E	Fairy Chasm		40						20	
17	NA-3	195	Section 20 T9N, R21E	--									195
18	NA-3	62	Section 32 T9N, R21E	Little Menomonee River Parkway				62					
19	NA-3	52	Section 31 T9N, R21E	--									52
20	NA-3	42	Section 30 T9N, R21E	--									42
21	NA-3	10	Section 10 T10N, R22E	--									10
22	NA-1	162	Section 8 T11N, R21E	--								75	87
Total	22 sites	4,087	--	--	1,500	723	15	202	135	105	126		1,281

^aSee Map D-1, Appendix D of this report.

Source: SEWRPC.

mental corridors, isolated natural features, 100-year recurrence interval floodlands, and scientific and natural area sites--should be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses. Such preservation should be promoted by local levels of government through the placement of such resources in appropriate conservancy zoning districts. In addition, all units and agencies of government should promote such preservation through the enforcement of existing regulations which contribute to the protection of such natural resources.

2. Certain natural resource areas not presently held in public ownership should be acquired as proposed herein to assure natural resource preservation and protection. State and county agencies of government should acquire resource conservancy areas located in rural areas, including specifically the acquisition by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources of lands within the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area and other areas as proposed herein; and by Ozaukee County of lands within the Milwaukee River, Little Menomonee River, and Pigeon Creek Parkways and other areas as proposed herein. Local units of government--cities, villages, and towns--within the County should acquire the identified open space lands within their areas of jurisdiction.

Ozaukee County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources are responsible for the acquisition of lands which are logically part of an areawide system of natural resource conservancy areas. In particular, Ozaukee County is responsible for the acquisition of the primary environmental corridor lands along the main stems of the Milwaukee and Little Menomonee Rivers and Pigeon Creek in the County, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is responsible for the acquisition of large areas of wetlands in the primary environmental corridor as part of the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area. Local units of government in the County should acquire the important elements of the natural resource base as necessary to protect such resources in open use as part of a local park system. In this regard it is important to note that, while the usual manner of acquisition is the purchase of fee simple interest, there are alternative methods of acquiring less than fee simple interest in the land in order to protect and preserve natural resources, including the purchase and resale upon condition, purchase and "lease-back" arrangements, acquisition subject to life estate, acquisition of tax-delinquent lands, conservancy easements, scenic easements, acquisition of development rights, acquisition through gift or donation, acquisition through land dedication requirements, and acquisition or protection of open space through "clustered" residential development design.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT-- RECOMMENDED FARMLAND PRESERVATION AREAS

Plan Design

The park and open space plan for Ozaukee County calls for the preservation of most, but not all, of the identified prime agricultural lands in the County. Open space lands, including some agricultural lands, provide the necessary reserve for the expansion of urban areas. Those areas which may be classified as prime agricultural land but which are envisioned to be in urban use by the plan design year are termed "transition areas." Under the plan, the conversion of prime agricultural land to urban use would be limited to that absolute minimum necessary to meet the urban development needs of the resident population of the County.

Plan Description

The farmland preservation area recommended under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County is shown on Map 9. The recommended farmland preservation area encompasses about 73,300 acres, or 115 square miles of land. This represents about 49 percent of the total area of the County.

As previously noted, prime agricultural lands would be developed for urban uses only as necessary to meet the urban development needs of the resident population of Ozaukee County. Prime agricultural lands which eventually may be converted to urban use are located on the periphery of existing urban development in areas where new urban development can best be accommodated in an economic, efficient, and environmentally sound manner. About 5,400 acres, or 7 percent, of the prime agricultural lands in the County are designated as transition areas and are envisioned to be converted to urban use under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County.

Plan Implementation Policies

The following public policies are recommended for application within the farmland preservation area:

1. All land contained within the designated farmland preservation areas should be preserved for and in agricultural and agricultural-related uses.
2. Additional residential development should be restricted to that required for occupancy by the farmer, his or her parents or children, or farm laborers.
3. Only those forms of development which are compatible with agricultural use, such as essential agricultural businesses, should be permitted in addition to farming.
4. Other than the exceptions provided, land should not be subdivided to form parcels of less than 35 acres in size.

The foregoing policies should also be applied to lands located in transition areas until development for residential, commercial, industrial, or other urban use is imminent. Such transition areas should be preserved for agricultural use until sufficient demand for additional urban development has been generated and essential municipal services and facilities, such as sanitary sewers and public water supply, can be readily and economically provided.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County consists of an outdoor recreation element providing recommendations for parks and other outdoor recreation facilities and an open space preservation element providing recommendations for the protection of important natural resource features and prime agricultural lands. This recommended plan, described in the preceding sections of this chapter, provides a design for the attainment of the park acquisition and development objectives and the open space preservation objectives presented in Chapter I of this report. In a practical sense, however,

the recommended park and open space plan for the County is not complete until the steps required to implement the plan have been specified. The remainder of this chapter can serve as a guide to implementation of the recommended plan; it includes a description of those actions required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and by the Ozaukee County Park Commission and a discussion of the acquisition and development costs and priorities associated with implementation of the recommended plan.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has authority and responsibility in the areas of park development, natural resource protection, water quality control, and water use regulation. Because of this broad range of authority and responsibility, certain Department functions have particular importance in the implementation of the park and open space plan. The Department has the obligation to prepare a comprehensive statewide recreation plan and to develop long-range statewide conservation and water resource plans; the authority to protect, develop, and regulate the use of state parks, forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, certain plant life, and other resources; the authority to acquire conservation and scenic easements; and the authority to administer the federal grant program known as the Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) Fund program within the State. The Department also has the obligation to establish standards for floodplain and shoreland zoning and the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local actions, shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances.

It is important that the Department of Natural Resources approve and adopt the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County in order to maintain the eligibility of the County for state and federal outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation. The Department should also use available regulatory authority to guide urban development in accordance with the general location and extent of the urban service areas recommended in the plan and to preserve and protect important natural resource features in order to enhance environmental quality in the County. Finally, the Department should be directly responsible for the acquisition of additional natural resource lands in the County, including lands at the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area and other natural resource sites as recommended in this report, and lands for additional outdoor recreation facility development at Harrington Beach Park.

Ozaukee County

The authority and responsibility for the provision of areawide park and open space sites in Ozaukee County rests primarily with the Ozaukee County Park Commission. A summary of the park acquisition and development and open space preservation recommendations for the County is presented in Table 14. As indicated in Table 14, under the outdoor recreation element, Ozaukee County should acquire and develop one new major park and develop additional facilities at Hawthorne Hills and Mee-Kwon Parks; provide 38 linear miles of trails combined in the Milwaukee River and Little Menomonee River recreation corridors in the County; and provide additional canoe access to the Milwaukee River at two locations. The County should also develop additional facilities at three other county sites.

Table 14

SUMMARY OF PARK AND OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK COMMISSION UNDER
THE RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY

Site Type	Outdoor Recreation Element				
	Existing Ownership		Proposed Acquisition and/or Development		
	Number	Area (acres)	Additional Acquisition		Additional Development
Number			Area (acres)	Number	
Major Parks					
Existing.....	2	524	--	--	2
Proposed.....	--	--	1	165	1
Other County Sites					
Existing.....	5	128	--	--	3
Proposed.....	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation Corridors		Developed Trails (linear miles)		Additional Development (linear miles)	
Existing Public Ownership.....	--	--		27 ^a	
Proposed Public Ownership.....	--	--		11	
Surface Water Access		Developed Boat Launch Sites		Additional Boat Launch Sites	
Lake Michigan.....	--	--		--	
Major Inland Lakes.....	--	--		--	
Milwaukee River.....	1	--		2	
				Resource Preservation Element	
Parkways		Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)	
Little Menomonee River.....	--	--		106	
Milwaukee River.....	--	--		938	
Pigeon Creek.....	--	--		311	
Scientific and Natural Area Sites				Additional Acquisition Area (acres)	
Existing.....	Number	Area (acres)	Number	Area (acres)	
Proposed.....	1	15	1	10	
	--	--	4	192	
Floodlands		Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)	
All County Sites.....		65		778	
Primary Environmental Corridors		Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)	
All County Sites.....		200		1,459	
Secondary Environmental Corridors		Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)	
All County Sites.....		--		--	
Isolated Natural Areas		Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)	
All County Sites.....		--		--	
Total		Area (acres)		Area (acres)	
		652		1,520	

^aIncludes trails on public road and utility rights-of-way, as well as other public park and open space lands.

Source: SEWRPC.

Under the resource preservation plan element, the County should acquire additional natural resources to assure the preservation of important areawide natural resource systems in the County, including 106 acres of land along the Little Menomonee River as part of the Little Menomonee River Parkway, 938 acres along the Milwaukee River as part of the Milwaukee River Parkway, and 311 acres along Pigeon Creek as part of the Pigeon Creek Parkway. As further indicated in Table 14, the County should acquire additional important natural resource features throughout the County, including about 1,459 acres of primary environmental corridor lands, about 778 acres of lands within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain, and about 202 acres combined within five scientific and natural area sites. Finally, as indicated in Table 14, under the plan Ozaukee County should acquire an additional 1,520 acres of land within a variety of park, parkway, and other open space sites in the County.

It is also important to note that Ozaukee County, in cooperation with the civil towns in the County, is responsible for the protection of natural resources in certain unincorporated portions of the County. Under the recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, it is recommended that the County cooperate with the towns to preserve the important natural resource features encompassed by the primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural areas, and prime agricultural lands in the County through appropriate public land use regulation.

The park and open space plan for Ozaukee County has identified specific responsibilities for acquisition and development of park and open space lands in the County. It is recommended that the seven county park agencies in southeastern Wisconsin, including the Ozaukee County Park Commission, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources assume responsibility for the provision of natural resource-related sites and facilities which are logically part of an areawide system. This system should include major parks, recreation corridors, and surface water access facilities, as well as an areawide parkway system along the major rivers, along the Lake Michigan shoreline, and in the Kettle Moraine area of the Region. This system should include the acquisition and development of the four major parks in Ozaukee County as part of the system of major parks proposed to be located throughout the Region; the development of the recreation corridors within the County as part of the system of recreation trails proposed to be located throughout the Region within designated parkways and other environmental corridors, along railway, power company, and other rights-of-way, and on public roads; and a system of water access facilities providing boat access to Lake Michigan and to the major inland lakes and rivers. It is recommended that the local units of government in the County--cities, villages, and towns--assume responsibility for the provision of park and open space sites and facilities logically part of local park systems, including parksites within the identified urban service areas, and town parks, as necessary, within the rural portions of the County. It is important to recognize, however, that while specific implementation responsibilities have been identified herein, the provision of needed park and open space sites and facilities in the public interest is of primary importance, and all units and agencies of government should cooperate to assure the timely reservation of lands for, and ultimate provision of, such sites and facilities.

More specifically in this regard, while the provision of major parks, recreation corridors, water access facilities, and important natural resource features, including lands encompassed by the proposed parkways, is proposed to be

the responsibility of the County or the State, local units of government should consult with the State and County to identify specific lands required for area-wide park and parkway purposes. Once such lands are identified, local units of government should utilize their zoning and official map powers to reserve the needed lands in open space for eventual acquisition by the State or the County. Further, it may be appropriate for local units of government to accept in dedication certain lands identified for state or county acquisition as the land subdivision process proceeds, and then to transfer ownership of such lands to the County or State for development. Similarly, it would be appropriate for the County or State to assume the responsibility for the development of trail facilities in local parklands, as needed, to assure continuity and uniformity in the proposed regionwide system of recreation corridors.

Acquisition and Development Priorities for Ozaukee County

Priorities for the park and open space acquisition and development projects proposed for implementation by Ozaukee County are presented in this section. In setting priorities, it is important to recognize that public financial resources available for park and open space acquisition and development are limited, and that, since implementation of the recommendations set forth herein will occur gradually over time, it is important to identify those recommendations which are of primary importance and ought to be implemented first.

Table 15 summarizes the acquisition and development priorities recommended for Ozaukee County. Generally, projects receiving a priority rating of primary importance involve either acquisition of important natural resource features or development of important resource-oriented facilities at existing outdoor recreation sites. Projects receiving a priority rating of secondary importance generally involve either the development of nonresource-oriented facilities or the development at sites which have not yet been acquired. As indicated in Table 15, all of the acquisition recommendations for Ozaukee County are of primary importance. Specifically, the acquisition of one new major county park and the acquisition of lands within the identified Little Menomonee River, Milwaukee River, and Pigeon Creek Parkways both involve the acquisition of important natural resource features. Indeed, all of the proposed acquisition projects involve the acquisition of lands located within the identified primary environmental corridors. As further indicated in Table 15, development projects of primary importance include the provision of resource-oriented facilities at the two existing major county parks--Hawthorne Hills Park and Mee-Kwon Park. Finally, as indicated in Table 15, projects of secondary importance include the development of outdoor recreation facilities at the proposed new major county park, the development of facilities at three existing county parks, and the development of trail facilities within the identified recreation corridors.

Plan Costs

Implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County would require a total state and county capital investment of about \$5.0 million. About \$1.5 million, or 30 percent of the total plan costs, would be incurred by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the acquisition of additional natural resource lands and for the provision of additional facilities at Harrington Beach State Park.

Table 15

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR
OZAUKEE COUNTY UNDER THE REVISED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

Park and Open Space Sites	Acquisition		Development	
	Cost	Priority ^a	Cost	Priority ^a
Major Parks				
Hawthorne Hills.....	\$ --	--	\$ 70,000	I
Mee-Kwon Park.....	--	--	159,000	I
Proposed County Park.....	251,000	I	438,000	II
Subtotal	\$ 251,000	--	\$ 667,000	--
Other County Parks				
Covered Bridge Park.....	\$ --	--	\$ 10,000	II
Virmond Park.....	--	--	15,000	II
Waubedonia Park.....	--	--	25,000	II
Subtotal	\$ --	--	\$ 50,000	--
Recreation Corridors				
Milwaukee River	\$ --	--	\$ 590,000	II
Little Menomonee River.....	--	--	66,500	II
Subtotal	\$ --	--	\$ 656,500	--
Surface Water Access Sites				
Major River Access.....	\$ --	--	\$ -- ^b	--
Parkways				
Little Menomonee River.....	\$ 163,000	I	\$ --	--
Milwaukee River	1,239,000	I	--	--
Pigeon Creek.....	469,000	I	--	--
Subtotal	\$1,871,000	--	\$ --	--
Total	\$2,122,000	--	\$1,373,500	--

^aA priority rating of I indicates a recommended acquisition or development project of primary importance. Projects receiving a rating of I generally involve either acquisition of important natural resource features or development of resource-oriented facilities at existing sites. A priority rating of II indicates a project of secondary importance. Projects receiving a rating of II generally involve either the development of nonresource-oriented facilities or the development of sites not yet acquired.

^bThe cost of the development of canoe access facilities to the Milwaukee River is included in the development costs of the proposed new major county park and the Milwaukee River recreation corridor.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 16

SUMMARY OF ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY

Park and Open Space Site Type	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources			Ozaukee County			Total State and County		
	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total
Major Parks.....	\$ 9,000	\$430,000	\$ 439,000	\$ 251,000	\$ 667,000	\$ 918,000	\$ 260,000	\$1,097,000	\$1,357,000
Other County Parks.....	--	--	--	--	50,000	50,000	--	50,000	50,000
Recreation Corridors.....	--	--	--	--	656,500	656,500	--	656,500	656,500
Surface Water Access.....	--	--	--	-- ^a	-- ^a	--	--	--	--
Natural Resource Preservation.....	1,061,000	--	1,061,000	1,871,000	--	1,871,000	2,932,000	--	2,932,000
Total	\$1,070,000	\$430,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,122,000	\$1,373,500	\$3,495,500^b	\$3,192,000	\$1,803,500	\$4,995,500

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1986 dollars.

^aThe acquisition and development costs for one of the two proposed additional canoe access points to the Milwaukee River have been included with the costs for the proposed new major county park. Such costs for the other proposed access point have been included with the costs for the proposed Milwaukee River Parkway and recreation corridor.

^bA comparison of the costs for the implementation of the recommendations set forth in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County and adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors in 1978 with such costs under this plan update is presented in Appendix E.

Source: SEWRPC.

As indicated in Table 16, about \$3.5 million, or 70 percent of the total plan costs, would be incurred by Ozaukee County over the plan implementation period. Of this total, about \$918,000, or about 26 percent of the county costs, would be incurred for the acquisition and development of major parks; about \$50,000, or about 1 percent, for additional development of other county parks; about \$656,500, or 19 percent, for the provision of recreation corridors; and the remaining \$1,871,000, or about 54 percent, for the acquisition of important natural resource lands, including the acquisition of the Little Menomonee River, Milwaukee River, and Pigeon Creek Parkways, other primary environmental corridor lands, and lands within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain. It should be noted that, to the extent that acquisition and development proposals become eligible for state or federal aid, these costs could be reduced. The cost of plan implementation to Ozaukee County could be further offset through the use of the above-mentioned methods of acquiring land at less than fee simple interest.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The park and open space planning program for Ozaukee County provides a sound and workable guide to the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation and open space needs of the existing and probable future population of the County and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. Implementation of the recommended plan would assure the protection and preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural areas in the County; the maintenance of important agricultural lands in agricultural uses; and the provision of an adequate number and variety of park and open space sites and facilities geographically well distributed throughout the County.



APPENDICES



Appendix A

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 1

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

PRINCIPLE

Attainment and maintenance of good physical and mental health is an inherent right of all residents of the Region. The provision of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas contributes to the attainment and maintenance of physical and mental health by providing opportunities to participate in a wide range of both intensive and extensive outdoor recreation activities. Moreover, an integrated park and related open space system properly related to the natural resource base, such as the existing surface water network, can generate the dual benefits of satisfying recreational demands in an appropriate setting while protecting and preserving valuable natural resource amenities. Finally, an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas can contribute to the orderly growth of the Region by lending form and structure to urban development patterns.

A. PUBLIC GENERAL USE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARDS

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

Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Publicly Owned General Use Sites							
		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^d	Parks Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^b		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^f	Schools ^g Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^c	
				Urban ^e	Rural			Urban ^e	Rural
I ⁹ Regional	250 or more	5.3	Camp sites, swimming beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball diamond, passive activity area ^h	10.0	10.0	--	--	--	--
II ⁱ Multicommunity	100-249	2.6	Camp sites, swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, passive activity area ^h	4.0 ^j	10.0 ^j	--	--	--	--
III ^k Community	25-99	2.2	Swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, tennis court, passive activity area ^h	2.0 ^j	--	0.9	Playfield, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court	0.5-1.0 ^m	--
IV ⁿ	Less than 25	1.7	Wading pool, picnic areas, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, tennis court, playground, basketball goal, ice-skating rink, passive activity area ^h	0.5-1.0 ^o	--	1.6	Playfield, playground, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court, basketball goal	0.5-1.0 ^m	--

2. Public general use outdoor recreation sites should, as much as possible, be located within the designated primary environmental corridors of the Region.

B. RECREATION RELATED OPEN SPACE

PRINCIPLE

Effective satisfaction of recreation demands within the Region cannot be accomplished solely by providing public general use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational pursuits such as hiking, biking, pleasure driving, and ski touring are best provided for through a system of recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well designed system of recreation corridors offered as an integral part of linear open space lands also can serve to physically connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming a truly integrated park and recreation related open space system. Such open space lands, in addition, satisfy the human need for natural surroundings, serve to protect the natural resource base, and ensure that many scenic areas and areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest assume their proper place as form determinants for both existing and future land use patterns.

STANDARDS

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

1. A minimum of 0.16 linear mile of recreation related open space consisting of linear recreation corridors^P should be provided for each 1,000 persons in the Region.
2. Recreation corridors should have a minimum length of 15 miles and a minimum width of 200 feet.
3. The maximum travel distance to recreation corridors should be five miles in urban areas and 10 miles in rural areas.
4. Resource-oriented recreation corridors should maximize use of:
 - a. Primary environmental corridors as locations for extensive trail-oriented recreation activities.
 - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
 - c. Existing recreation trail-type facilities within the Region.

OBJECTIVE NO. 2

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

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements ^Q				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^r
Activity . . .	Facility	Owner	Facility Per 1,000 Urban Residents	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirement (acres per facility)	
Baseball . . .	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.09 0.01 0.10 ²	Types II, III, and IV general use site	2.8 acres per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ¹ Concessions and bleachers ¹ Buffer and landscape	0.28 acre per diamond -- 0.02 acre minimum 1.40 acres per diamond	4.5	2.0
Basketball . .	Goal	Public Nonpublic Total	0.91 0.22 1.13	Type IV general use site	0.07 acre per goal		--	0.07	0.5
Ice-Skating	Rink	Public Nonpublic Total	0.15 ^U -- 0.15	Type IV general use site	0.30 acre per rink minimum	Warming house	0.05 acre --	0.35 minimum	0.5
Playfield Activities .	Playfield	Public Nonpublic Total	0.39 0.11 0.50	Type IV general use site	1.0 acre per playfield minimum	Buffer area	0.65 acre minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5
Playground Activities .	Playground	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 0.07 0.42	Type IV general use site	0.25 acre per playground minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37 acre	0.62 minimum	0.5
Softball . . .	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.53 0.07 0.60	Types II, III, and IV general use site	1.70 acre per diamond	Parking (20 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ¹ Buffer	0.18 acre per diamond -- 0.80 acre per diamond	2.68	1.0
Swimming	Pool	Public Nonpublic Total	0.015 ^V -- 0.015	Types II and III general use site	0.13 acre per pool minimum	Bathhouse and concessions Parking (400 square feet per space) Buffer and landscaping	0.13 acre minimum 0.26 acre minimum 0.70 acre minimum	1.22 minimum	3.0 3.0
Tennis	Court	Public Nonpublic Total	0.50 0.10 0.60	Types II, III, and IV general use site	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Night lighting ¹ Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	1.0

OBJECTIVE NO. 3

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

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 4

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

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements ^{aa}			Design Standards				
			Typical Location of Facility	Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Resource Requirements
Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)					
Biking	Route	. . ^{bb}	Scenic roadways	--	Route markers	--	--
	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	1.45	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography (5 percent slope average maximum) and soils
Hiking	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Horseback Riding	Trail	0.05	Recreation corridor Type I general use site	1.21	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Nature Study	Center	1 per county	Types I, II, and III general use sites		Interpretive center building Parking	--	Diversity of natural features including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I, II, and III general use sites	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
Pleasure Driving	Route	. . ^{cc}	Scenic roadways recreation corridor	--	Route markers	--	--
Ski Touring	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I and II general use sites	0.97	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	Private lands (leased for public use)	1.45	Backup lands, including resource amenities and open lands	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Suitable topography (8 percent slope average maximum) and soils

OBJECTIVE NO. 5

The provision of sufficient access areas to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan which are consistent with enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of adequate water quality.

PRINCIPLE

The major inland lakes and rivers of the Region and Lake Michigan accommodate participation in extensive water-based recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, ice fishing, motorboating, sailing, and water skiing, which may involve unique forms of physical exercise or simply provide opportunities for rest and relaxation within a particularly attractive natural setting. Participation in extensive water-based recreation activities requires access to the major inland lakes and rivers and Lake Michigan and such access should be available to the general public.

STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 6

The preservation of sufficient high-quality open-space lands for protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the Region.

PRINCIPLE

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

A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

B. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARDS

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 7

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

PRINCIPLE

The total resources of the Region are limited, and any undue investment in park and open space lands must occur at the expense of other public investment.

STANDARD

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

- ^a In urban areas facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented activities are commonly located in Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation sites. These facilities often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participation in intensive nonresource-oriented activities. It is important to note, however, that school outdoor recreation sites do not generally contain natural areas which provide space for passive recreation use.
- ^b The identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in the determination of park requirements and to assure that each resident of the Region has ready access to the variety of outdoor recreation facilities commonly located in parks, including space and facilities for both active and passive outdoor recreational use.
- ^c The identification of a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in the determination of active outdoor recreation facility requirements and to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of active intensive nonresource-oriented facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.
- ^d For Type I and Type II parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities for the total population of the Region, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the Region. For Type III and Type IV sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities primarily in urban areas, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the Region residing in urban areas.
- ^e Urban areas are defined as areas containing a closely spaced network of minor streets which include concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional land uses having a minimum total area of 160 acres and a minimum population of 500 persons. Such areas usually are incorporated and are served by sanitary sewerage systems. These areas have been further classified into the following densities: low-density urban areas or areas with 0.70 to 2.29 dwelling units per net residential acre, medium-density urban areas or areas with 2.30 to 6.99 dwelling units per net residential acre, and high-density urban areas or areas with 7.00 to 17.99 dwelling units per net residential acre.
- ^f For public school sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the Region residing in urban areas.
- ^g Type I sites are defined as large outdoor recreation sites having a multicounty service area. Such sites rely heavily for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities and provide opportunities for participation in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation pursuits. Figure A-1 provides an example of a Type I park.
- ^h A passive activity area is defined as an area within an outdoor recreation site which provides an opportunity for such less athletic recreational pursuits as pleasure walking, rest and relaxation, and informal picnicking. Such areas generally are located in parks or in urban open space sites, and usually consist of a landscaped area with mowed lawn, shade trees, and benches.
- ⁱ Type II sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a countywide or multicommunity service area. Like Type I sites, such sites rely for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities. Type II parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreation facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity. Figure A-2 provides an example of a Type II park.
- ^j In general, each resident of the Region should reside within 10 miles of a Type I or Type II park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas having a population of 40,000 or greater, each urban resident should reside within four miles of a Type I or Type II park.
- ^k Type III sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a multineighborhood service area. Such sites rely more on the development characteristics of the area to be served than on natural resource amenities for location. Figure A-3 provides an example of a Type III park.
- ^l In urban areas the need for a Type III park is met by the presence of a Type II or Type I park. Thus, within urban areas having a population of 7,500 or greater, each urban resident should be within two miles of a Type III, II, or I park.
- ^m The service radius of school outdoor recreation sites, for park and open space planning purposes, is governed primarily by individual outdoor recreation facilities within the school site. For example, school outdoor recreation sites which provide such facilities as playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals typically have a service radius of one-half mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective No. 2). As another example, school outdoor recreation sites which provide tennis courts and softball diamonds typically have a service radius of one mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective No. 2). It is important to note that areas which offer space for passive recreational use are generally not provided at school outdoor recreation sites, and therefore Type III and Type IV school sites generally do not meet Type III and Type IV park accessibility requirements.
- ⁿ Type IV sites are defined as small sites which have a neighborhood as the service area. Such sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally provided in urban areas. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level should most desirably be provided through a joint community-school district venture, with the facilities and recreational land area required to be provided on one site available to serve the recreation demands of both the school student and resident neighborhood population. Using the Type IV park standard of 1.7 acres per thousand residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per thousand residents, a total of 3.3 acres per thousand residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical medium-density neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide for recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area and any additional natural areas which may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated storm water retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodland areas. Figure A-4 provides a design for typical Type IV combined park-school sites.

- ^o The maximum service radius of Type IV parks is governed primarily by the population densities in the vicinity of the park. In high-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a Type IV park; in medium-density urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a Type IV park; and in low-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within one mile of a Type IV park. It should be noted that the requirement for a Type IV park also is met by a Type I, II, or III park within 0.5-1.0 mile service radius in high-, medium-, and low-density urban areas, respectively. Further, it should be noted that in the application of the service radius criterion for Type IV sites, only multiuse parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius requirement. Such park sites generally provide areas which offer space for passive recreational uses, as well as facilities which provide opportunities for active recreational uses.
- ^p A recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land which is generally located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historical interest and which provides opportunities for participation in trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities especially through the provision of trails designated for such activities as biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring.
- ^q Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the Region.
- ^r For each facility for intensive nonresource-oriented activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^s Each urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one baseball diamond.
- ^t Support facilities such as night lighting, concessions, and bleachers generally should not be provided in Type IV sites. These sites typically do not contain sufficient acreage to allow adequate buffer between such support facilities and surrounding neighborhood residences.
- ^u Each urban area should have at least one ice-skating rink.
- ^v Each urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.
- ^w Facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities serve both rural and urban residents of the Region. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population of the Region.
- ^x Participants in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activity travel relatively long distances from their home. The approximate service radius indicates the normal maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from his place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^y The allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per thousand residents to publicly owned general-use sites is as follows: 3.80 tables per thousand residents of the Region to be located in Type I and Type II parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking needs of the Region and 2.55 tables per thousand residents of urban areas in the Region to be located in Type III and Type IV parks to meet local picnicking needs in urban areas of the Region.
- ^z A picnic area is commonly provided adjacent to a swimming beach as a support facility. Thus, the total amount of acreage required for support facilities must be determined on a site-by-site basis.
- ^{aa} Both urban and rural residents of the Region participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails for extensive land-based activities apply to the total resident population of the Region.
- ^{bb} Bike routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is provided.
- ^{cc} Pleasure driving routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is provided. However, a recreation corridor may provide a uniquely suitable area for the development of a system of scenic driving routes.
- ^{dd} The survey of boat owners conducted under the regional park study indicated that for lakes of 50-199 acres, the typical mix of fast boating activities is as follows: waterskiing—49 percent; motor boating—35 percent; and sailing—16 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation in these activities is as follows: waterskiing—20 acres; motor boating—15 acres; and sailing—10 acres. Assuming the current mix of boating activities in conjunction with the foregoing area requirements, it is found that 16.6 acres of "usable" surface water are required per boat on lakes of 50-199 acres. The number of fast boats which can be accommodated on a given lake of this size range is the usable surface area of that lake expressed in acres (A) divided by 16.6. The optimum number of parking spaces for a given lake is the number of fast boats which the lake can accommodate reduced by the number of fast boats in use at any one time by owners of property with lake frontage. The latter figure is estimated as 10 percent of the number of dwelling units (D) on the lake.
- ^{ee} The minimum number of parking spaces relates only to parking to accommodate slow boating activities such as canoeing and fishing and is applicable only in the event that the application of the standard indicated a need for less than six parking spaces for fast boating activities. No launch ramp facilities would be provided for slow boating activities.

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

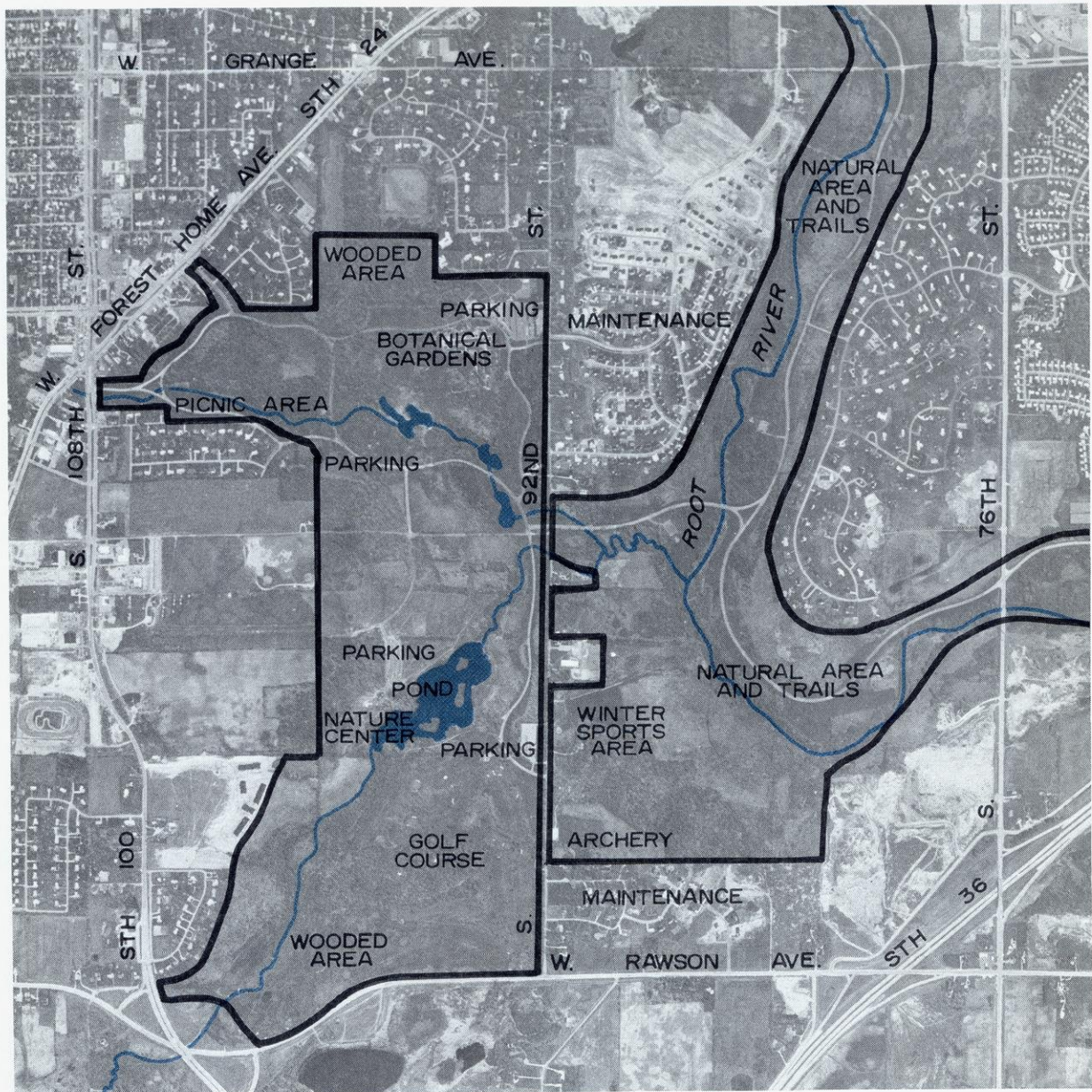
99 The survey of boat owners conducted under the regional park study indicated that, for lakes of 200 acres or more, the typical mix of fast boating activities is as follows: waterskiing—43 percent; motor boating—33 percent; and sailing—24 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation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

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

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-1

SAMPLE TYPE I PARK, WHITNALL PARK, MILWAUKEE COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-2

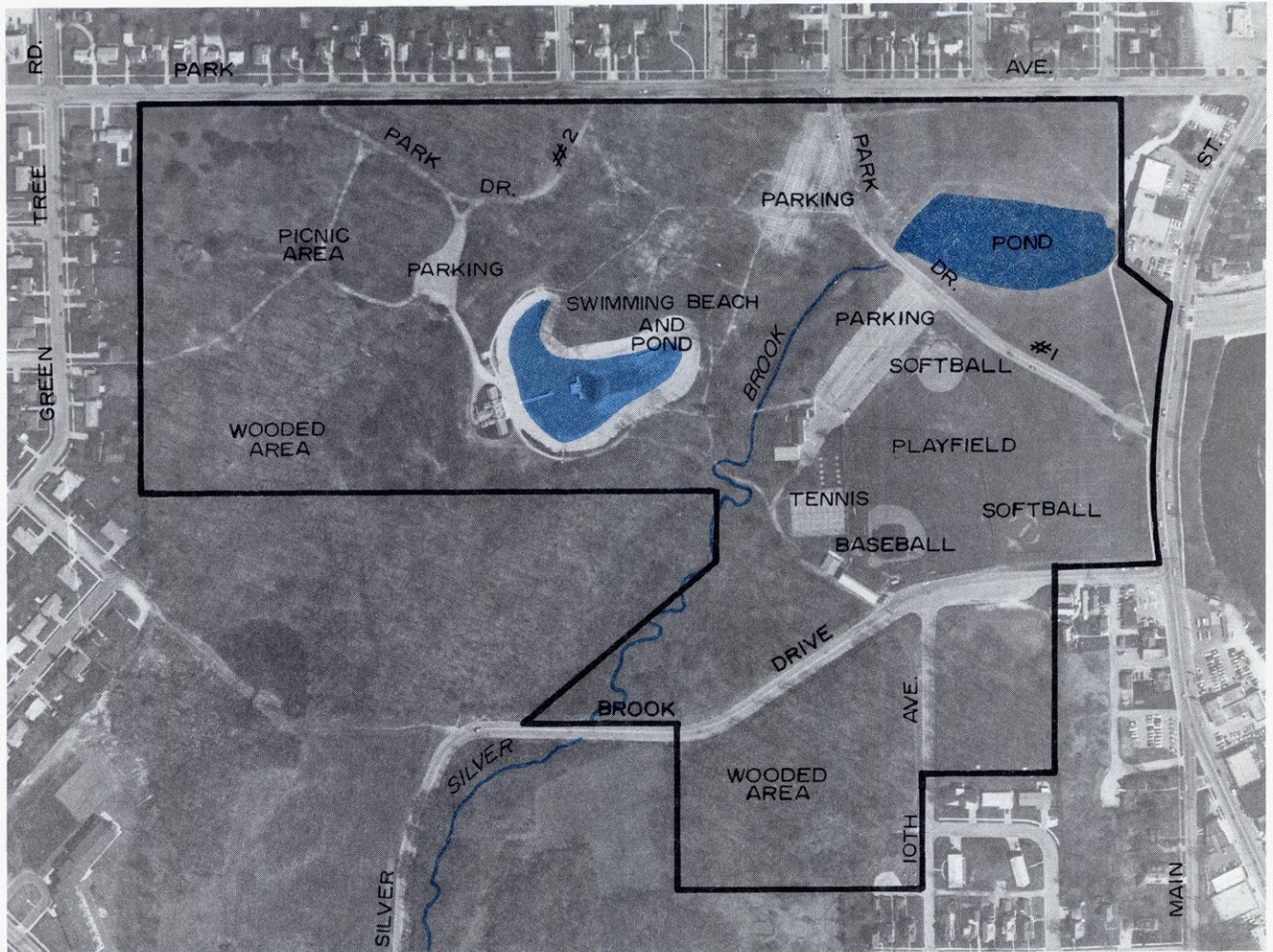
SAMPLE TYPE II PARK, MUSKEGO PARK, WAUKESHA COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-3

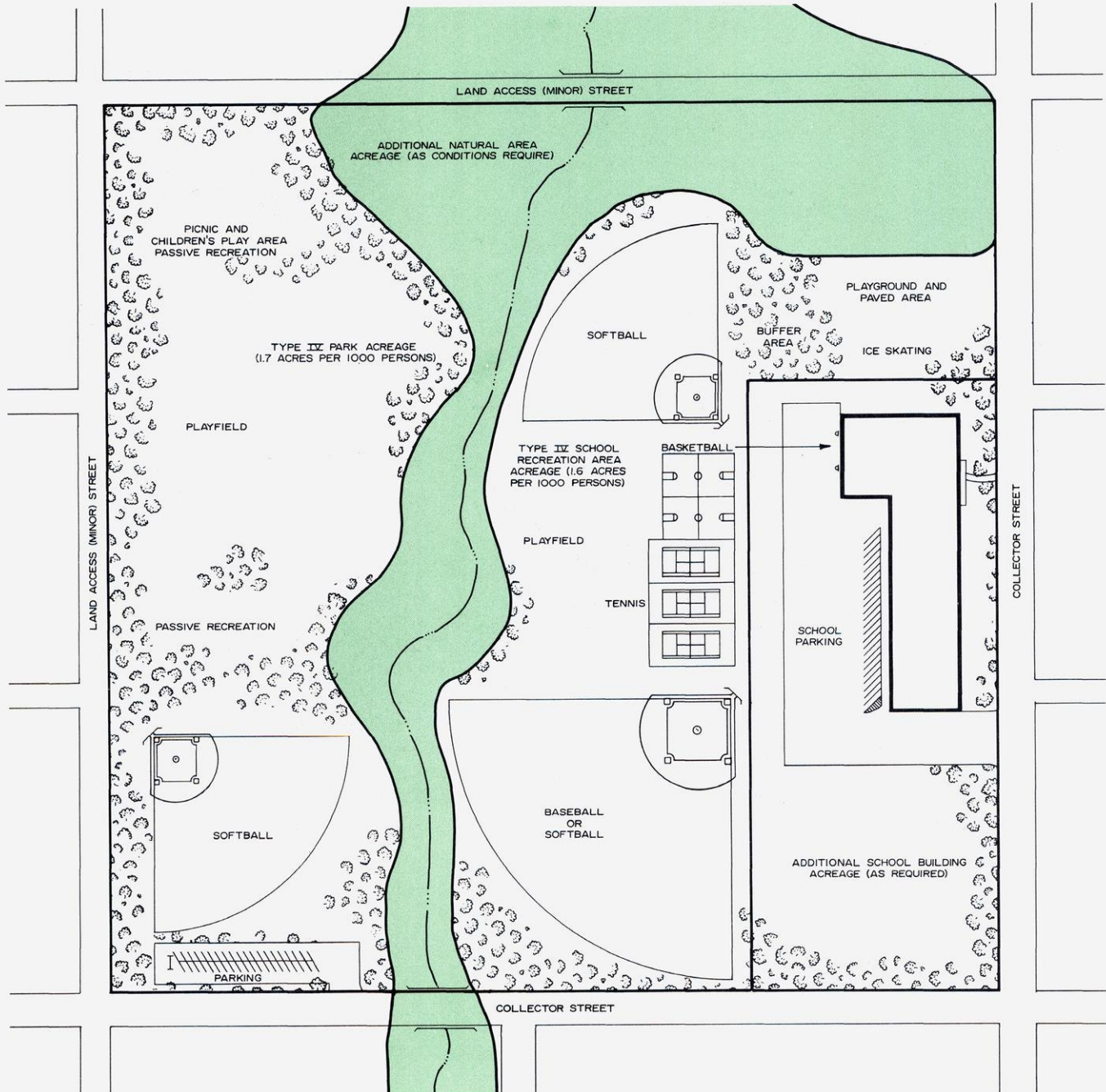
SAMPLE TYPE III PARK, REGNER PARK, WEST BEND, WASHINGTON COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-4

TYPICAL TYPE IV NEIGHBORHOOD PARK AND SCHOOL RECREATION AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

NOTE: See page 81 for the application of selected facility standards to a typical Type IV neighborhood park and school recreation area.

A. Assumptions:

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

B. Outdoor Recreation Site Requirements:

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

C. Outdoor Recreation Facility Requirements.

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

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

D. Additional Acreage Requirements:

- 1) School Building—The acreage requirement for the school building should be considered an addition to the Type IV park-school acreage standard.

—In the typical Type IV site shown on Page 80, the area for this use is approximately seven acres.
- 2) Natural areas—Natural areas may be incorporated into the design of Type IV sites. However, acreages for areas with steep slopes, poor soils, floodwater storage, and drainage-ways, should be considered as additions to the Type IV park-school acreage standard.

—In the typical Type IV site shown on page 80, the area for this use is approximately seven acres.

^aThough the provision of a baseball diamond is not strictly required through application of the standards, one baseball diamond replaced a softball diamond in the typical Type IV site shown on page 80.

Appendix B

OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985

Table B-1

LIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985

Number on Map B-1	Site Number ^a	Ownership ^b	Site Name	Location ^c	Civil Division ^d	Acreage
1	0001S	08	Lincoln Elementary School	1222-15	202	9
2	0002	05	Fireman's Park	1222-15	202	8
3	0003S	10	St. Mary's School	1222-24	201	5
4	0005	11	Squires Country Club	1222-36	201	144
	0006	02	Harrington Beach State Park	1222-24	201	636
5	0025	10	Random Lake Rod and Gun Club	1221-11	205	12
6	0026S	08	Ozaukee Middle and High Schools	1221-26	206	27
7	0027S	08	Grandview School	1221-28	205	12
	0028	03	Waubedonia Park	1221-34	205	42
8	0030	05	Fireman's Park	1221-35	206	3
9	0032S	08	Maple Lawn School	1221-26	206	2
10	0033	05	Village Park	1221-35	206	3
11	0034	12	Peiffers Paradise	1221-28	205	1
12	0035	10	VFW Park	1221-28	205	2
13	0038	11	Rhingan's Boat Access	1221-03	205	6
14	0039	10	Camp JCC	1221-16	205	96
15	0040	10	Ozaukee County Fish and Game Recreation Preserve	1221-32	205	62
16	0041	05	Playground	1221-26	206	1
17	0042S	10	St. Rose School	1221-35	206	1
	0043	02	Scattered Wetland	1221-07	205	80
18	0050	11	Badger Camp Site	1221-01	205	53
19	0051	10	Ducks Unlimited	1121-05	212	40
	0052	03	Hawthorne Hills County Park	1121-03	212	285
20	0053	10	Camp Will O Rill	1121-03	212	100
21	0055	02	Wayside	1121-07	212	2
22	0056S	08	Lakeland School	1121-16	212	9
	0057	03	Ehlers Park	1121-24	212	7
	0059	02	Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area	1121-32	212	1,430
23	0061	10	Riveredge Nature Center	1121-07	212	250
24	0062	05	Village Park	1121-36	213	1
25	0063	05	Grady Park	1121-26	213	11
26	0064S	08	Saukville School	1121-25	213	1
27	0065	12	Saukville Rifle and Pistols	1121-08	212	40
28	0066	02	UW Cedarburg Bog Arboretum	1121-30	212	272
29	0067	05	Village Park	1121-07	216	2
30	0068	10	Polish National Picnic Grounds	1121-14	212	89
31	0076S	10	St. Peter's School	1122-21	210	8
32	0077S	08	Lincoln School	1122-21	210	6
33	0078	04	Lake Park	1122-28	210	66
34	0082	04	Columbia Park	1122-28	210	1
35	0084S	08	Port Washington High School	1122-28	210	2
36	0085	04	City Athletic Field	1122-28	210	27
37	0086	04	Webster Street Park	1122-28	210	1
38	0087	04	West Side Park	1122-29	210	1
39	0088	04	Boerner Park	1122-29	210	3
40	0089S	08	Dunwiddie School	1122-29	211	6
	0091	03	Wayside Park	1122-29	211	1
41	0094	04	Schanen Acres Park	1122-29	210	1
42	0095	04	Hill School Park	1122-29	210	1
43	0096	04	Kolbach Park	1122-21	210	3
44	0097	04	Whitefish Park	1122-21	210	6
45	0098	04	Mold Craft Peninsula Park	1122-28	210	4
46	0099	04	Norport Park	1122-21	210	8
47	0100S	08	Thomas Jefferson Middle School	1122-21	210	15
48	0101	04	Polish Park	1122-28	210	1
49	0127	12	Edgewater Golf Club	1021-12	207	61
50	0128	05	Cemetery Park	1021-24	208	1
51	0129S	10	St. Paul School	1021-24	208	6
52	0130	05	Mill Pond Park	1021-24	208	3
53	0131S	08	Grafton Elementary and High Schools	1022-19	208	29
54	0132S	10	St. Joseph's School	1022-19	208	5
55	0135	11	River Park	1021-25	207	14
56	0136	05	Meadow Brook Park	1021-13	208	7
57	0137S	08	Woodview Elementary and John Long Middle School	1021-13	208	33
58	0138	05	Lime Kiln Park	1021-25	208	28
59	0139S	08	Kennedy School	1021-24	208	6
60	0140	05	Wildwood Park	1021-23	208	4
61	0141	11	River Park Leased Land	1021-25	207	1
62	0142S	10	Our Savior Lutheran School	1022-18	207	4
63	0176S	08	Pleasant Valley School	1021-10	204	7

Table B-1 (continued)

Number on Map B-1	Site Number ^a	Ownership ^b	Site Name	Location ^c	Civil Division ^d	Acreage
64	0177	11	Willow Twig Park	1021-09	204	6
	0178	03	Covered Bridge Park	1021-10	204	12
	0179	02	Cedarburg Habitat Preservation	1021-20	204	21
65	0180	10	Fireman's Park	1021-27	203	20
	0181	03	Ozaukee County Fairgrounds	1021-22	204	16
66	0182	04	Boy Scout Park	1021-27	203	1
67	0183	04	Cedar Creek Park	1021-26	203	14
68	0185S	08	Westlawn School	1021-34	203	4
69	0187S	08	Hacker School	1021-27	203	3
70	0188S	10	First Immanuel Lutheran School	1021-27	203	3
71	0189S	08	Cedarburg Junior and Senior High School	1021-27	203	38
72	0190	04	Centennial Park	1021-27	203	23
73	0191	04	Willowbrooke Park	1021-22	203	9
74	0192	04	Founders Park	1021-27	203	3
75	0193	04	Watertown Park	1021-27	203	1
76	0194	04	City Park Site No. 6	1021-34	203	1
77	0195S	08	Parkview School	1021-27	203	7
78	0196	04	City Park Site No. 3	0921-03	203	2
79	0198	04	City Park Site No. 4	1021-34	203	4
80	0199	04	Westlawn Park No. 1	1021-34	203	1
81	0200	04	Hillicrest Park	1021-34	203	1
82	0201	04	Woodland Park	1021-26	203	4
83	0202	11	Baehmann's Golf Center	1021-22	204	24
84	0203	04	City Park Site No. 1	1021-34	203	1
85	0204	04	Georgetown Park	1021-26	203	5
86	0205	04	Georgetown Lot No. 3	1021-26	203	2
87	0206	04	Quarry Park	1021-35	203	18
88	0276S	08	Oriole Lane School	0922-07	209	15
89	0277	12	River Oaks Country Club	0921-13	209	143
90	0278S	10	Trinity School	0921-19	209	6
91	0279S	10	St. Cecilia School	0921-22	214	2
92	0280S	08	H. C. Steffen and Wilson Avenue School	0921-27	209	14
93	0281	04	Mequon City Park	0921-22	209	11
94	0282S	08	Homestead High School	0921-23	209	44
95	0283	12	Ozaukee Country Club	0921-26	209	155
96	0284S	10	St. James School	0921-24	209	4
97	0285S	08	Lakeshore and Range Line Schools	0922-30	209	22
98	0286	03	Virmond Park	0922-28	209	66
99	0287	04	K. Kearney Carpenter Park	0922-32	209	35
100	0288	04	City Land	0921-24	209	7
101	0289	05	Thiensville Park	0921-23	214	21
102	0290	12	North Shore Country Club	0921-25	209	235
	0291	03	Mee-Kwon County Park	0921-11	209	239
103	0293	04	Subdivision Park	0922-31	209	15
104	0294S	08	Donges Bay School	0922-31	209	4
105	0295	10	Fairy Chasm	0922-33	209	20
106	0296S	10	St. John's School	0922-19	209	2
107	0297	12	Subdivision Park 1	0921-36	209	7
108	0310S	08	Grand Avenue School	0921-14	214	4
109	0314S	10	Calvary Lutheran School	0921-22	214	1
110	0326	11	Missing Links Golf	0922-08	209	18
111	0327	11	Riding Stables	0921-11	209	4
112	0328	11	Fox Hill Stables	0921-03	209	7
113	0329	11	Patton Stables	0921-10	209	7
114	0330	11	Highland Hunters Stables	0921-09	209	10
115	0331	12	Riverdale Subdivision Park	0922-18	209	1
116	0332	12	Huntington Subdivision Park	0921-32	209	120
117	0333	04	Villa Grove Park	0921-24	209	5
118	0334	04	Unnamed Nature Preserve	0922-18	209	42
119	0335	10	Unnamed Nature Preserve	0922-18	209	42
120	0337	06	Town Park	1021-09	204	2
121	0338S	08	Thorsen School	1021-23	204	12
122	0339	12	Cary Riveredge Townhouses Pool	1021-24	203	1
123	0340	12	Delwood Park	1021-24	208	1
124	0341	04	Horn Park	1021-26	203	8
125	0342	04	Maple Manor	1021-27	203	2
126	0343	04	Cedar Hedge Park	1021-23	203	14
127	0344	05	Falls Park	1021-24	208	1
128	0345	05	River Access	1021-24	208	1
129	0346	12	Chateau Park-Subdivision Park	1021-26	208	1

Table B-1 (continued)

Number on Map B-1	Site Number ^a	Ownership ^b	Site Name	Location ^c	Civil Division ^d	Acreage
130	0347	05	County Fair-Subdivision Park	1021-26	208	1
131	0348	12	Oxford Manor-Subdivision Park	1021-25	208	1
132	0349	12	River Knoll Park	1021-13	208	6
133	0350	12	W. A. Johnson-Subdivision Park	1021-13	208	1
134	0351	05	Village Green Space	1021-25	208	1
135	0352	05	Village Land	1021-25	208	7
136	0353	04	Gilson Park	1122-28	210	1
137	0354	04	City Land	1122-21	210	4
138	0355	04	Hales Property	1122-21	210	6
139	0356	04	Park Site No. 1	1122-21	210	3
140	0357	04	Park Site No. 2	1122-21	210	1
141	0358	04	Park Site No. 3	1122-32	210	3
142	0359	05	Westside Park	1121-35	213	10
143	0360	05	Peninsula Park	1121-36	213	11
144	0361	05	East Riverside Park	1121-35	213	5
145	0362	12	Deerfield Subdivision Dedication	1121-15	212	8
146	0363	10	Ozaukee Horseman Club	1121-05	212	9
147	0364	05	Stony Creek Park	1221-26	206	5
148	0365	04	Municipal Softball Field	1122-21	210	60
149	0366	04	City Site No. 2	1021-35	203	1
150	0367	04	City Site No. 5	1021-35	203	3
151	0368	04	Westlawn Park No. 2	1021-34	203	1
152	0369	12	Whitman Place Subdivision			
			Park No. 2	0922-31	209	4
153	0370	12	Range Line Valley	0921-36	209	44

NOTE: The locations of Ozaukee County parks and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources sites are shown on Map 5 in Chapter II of this report.

^aA site identification number was assigned to all sites included in the 1973 inventory of park and open space sites in the Region. This inventory is documented in Appendix D, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000. Additional sites identified and included in the 1985 inventory were assigned a new site number. An "S" following the site number indicates that the site has been classified as a school outdoor recreation area.

^bThe ownership code numbers are divided into public and nonpublic as follows:

Public	Nonpublic
01-Federal	10-Organizational
02-State	11-Commercial
03-County	12-Private
04-City	
05-Village	
06-Town	
08-School District	

^cThe location numbers represent the U. S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section numbers in which the site is located.

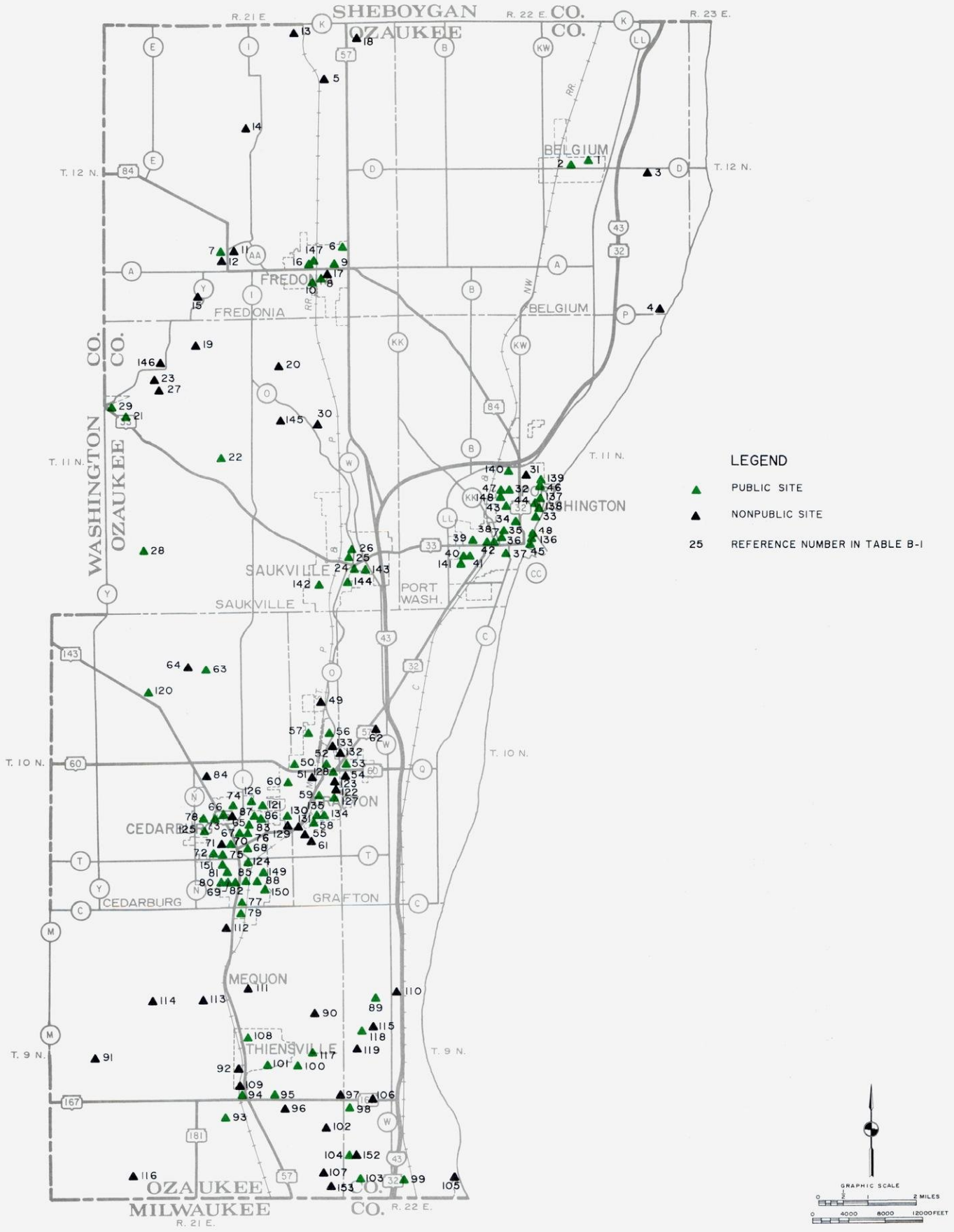
^dThe civil division code numbers refer to the location of the site within cities, villages, and towns in the County as follows:

201	Belgium Town
202	Belgium Village
203	Cedarburg City
204	Cedarburg Town
205	Fredonia Town
206	Fredonia Village
207	Grafton Town
208	Grafton Village
209	Mequon City
210	Port Washington City
211	Port Washington Town
212	Saukville Town
213	Saukville Village
214	Thiensville Village
215	Bayside Village (part)
216	Newburg Village (part)

Source: SEWRPC.

Map B-1

LOCATIONS OF OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985



Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix C

HISTORIC SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 1986

Table C-1

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 1986

Number on Map C-1	Site Name	Location	Year Listed
01	Covered Bridge	T10N, R21E Section 10	1973
02	Concordia Mill ^a	T10N, R21E Section 35	1974
03	Cedarburg Mill	T10N, R21E Section 27	1974
04	Dodge House ^b	T11N, R22E Section 28	1975
05	Hamilton Historic District	T10N, R21E Section 35	1976
06	Stony Hill School	T12N, R21E Section 28	1976
07	Ozaukee County Courthouse	T11N, R22E Section 28	1976
08	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church	T11N, R22E Section 28	1977
09	Hilgen and Wittenberg Woolen Mill ^c	T10N, R21E Section 27	1978
10	Jonathan Clark House	T9N, R21E Section 3	1982
11	John Reichert Farmhouse ^d	T9N, R21E Section 4	1982
12	Harry W. Bolens House	T11N, R22E Section 29	1983
13	Grafton Flour Mill	T10N, R21E Section 24	1983
14	Cedarburg Woolen Company Worsted Mill ^e	T10N, R21E Section 24	1983
15	Hoffman House Hotel	T11N, R22E Section 28	1984
16	Wayside House ^f	T10N, R21E Section 34	1982
17	Washington Avenue Historic District	T10N, R21E Section 27	1986

NOTE: The following two historic properties and one historic district have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, but are not presently so listed: Payne Hotel, Payne House, and Thiensville Historic District.

^a Also known as Concordia Grist Mill.

^b Also known as Pebble House.

^c Also known as Cedar Creek Settlement Site and Cedarburg Woolen Mills.

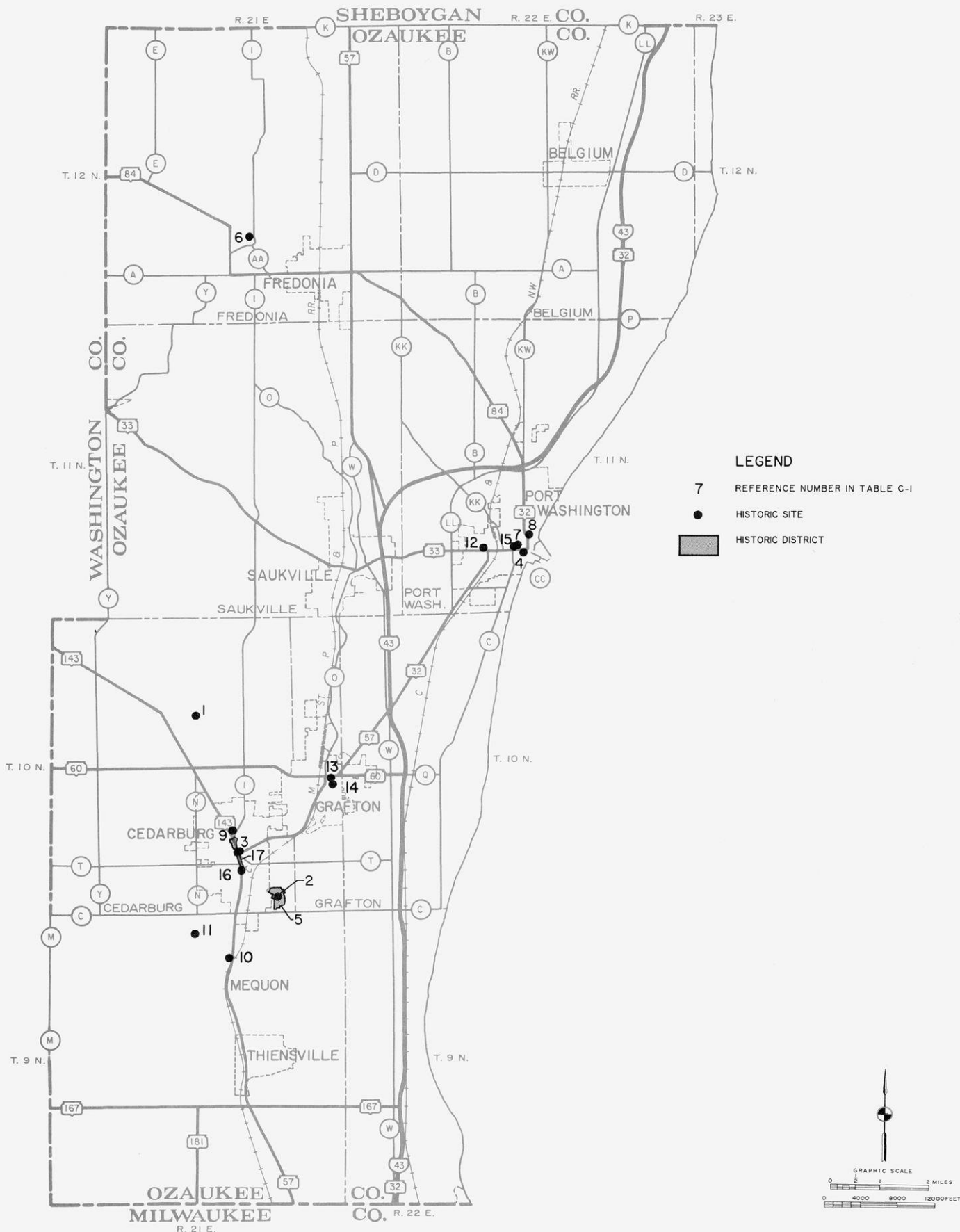
^d Also known as Wheary House.

^e Also known as Grafton Woolen Mill.

^f Also known as Hilgen Schuette House.

Source: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

LOCATIONS OF HISTORIC SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 1986



Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix D

NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC AREA SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985

Table D-1

LIST OF KNOWN NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC
AREA SITES LOCATED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985

Number on Map D-1	Classification Code	Site Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Description
1	NA-3	Cedar Grove	200	Private	Extensive second growth forests on ditched lacustrine flats, clayey soils dominated by soft maple-black ash with yellow birch, American elm, and swamp white oak. Repeatedly logged and encroached by agriculture and ditched
2	NA-2	Harrington Beach Lacustrine Forest	240	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	A lacustrine forest bordering Lake Michigan, dominated by black ash and white cedar, with yellow birch, red maple, and white birch on sandy rises. Tree size mostly 5"-9" but locally mature sizes. Heavy deer use
3	NA-3	Belgium Lacustrine Forest	300	Private	An extensive young lacustrine forest two and one-half miles from Lake Michigan, with American elm, black ash, and red maple-silver maple and some swamp white oak. Disease, logging, and wind throw have opened the canopy, permitting a brush under-story in portions. Croplands surround forest. North end ditched. Two tracts of land
4	NA-2	Fredonia Woods	50	Private	A tract lying on the east bank of the Milwaukee River just south of Waubedonia Park. Although with a history of grazing and selective timber removal, the tract is very scenic and is a logical park expansion. Primary features include part of a one-and-one-half-mile-long glacial deposit of gravel and boulders, with a mesic forest of sugar maple-beech, and red oak of mostly mature size
5	NA-3	Milwaukee River Woods	60	Private	A medium-aged stand of sugar maple, red oak, and basswood on morainal deposits adjacent to the Milwaukee River. Stand has been grazed
6	NA-3	Hawthorne Drive Forest	50	Private	Wet-mesic, elm-red maple forest with upland forest of red oak, beech, and basswood along south. Canopy opened by disease and logging
7	SA	Cedarburg Beech Woods	140	University of Wisconsin	A southern mesic forest, situated on abrupt morainal topography, composed of sugar maple, beech, white ash, red oak, and basswood. Despite selective logging in the past, the forest canopy is intact. Northeastern portion of property grades into a small pocket of yellow birch, tamarack, white cedar, and swamp hardwood

Table D-1 (continued)

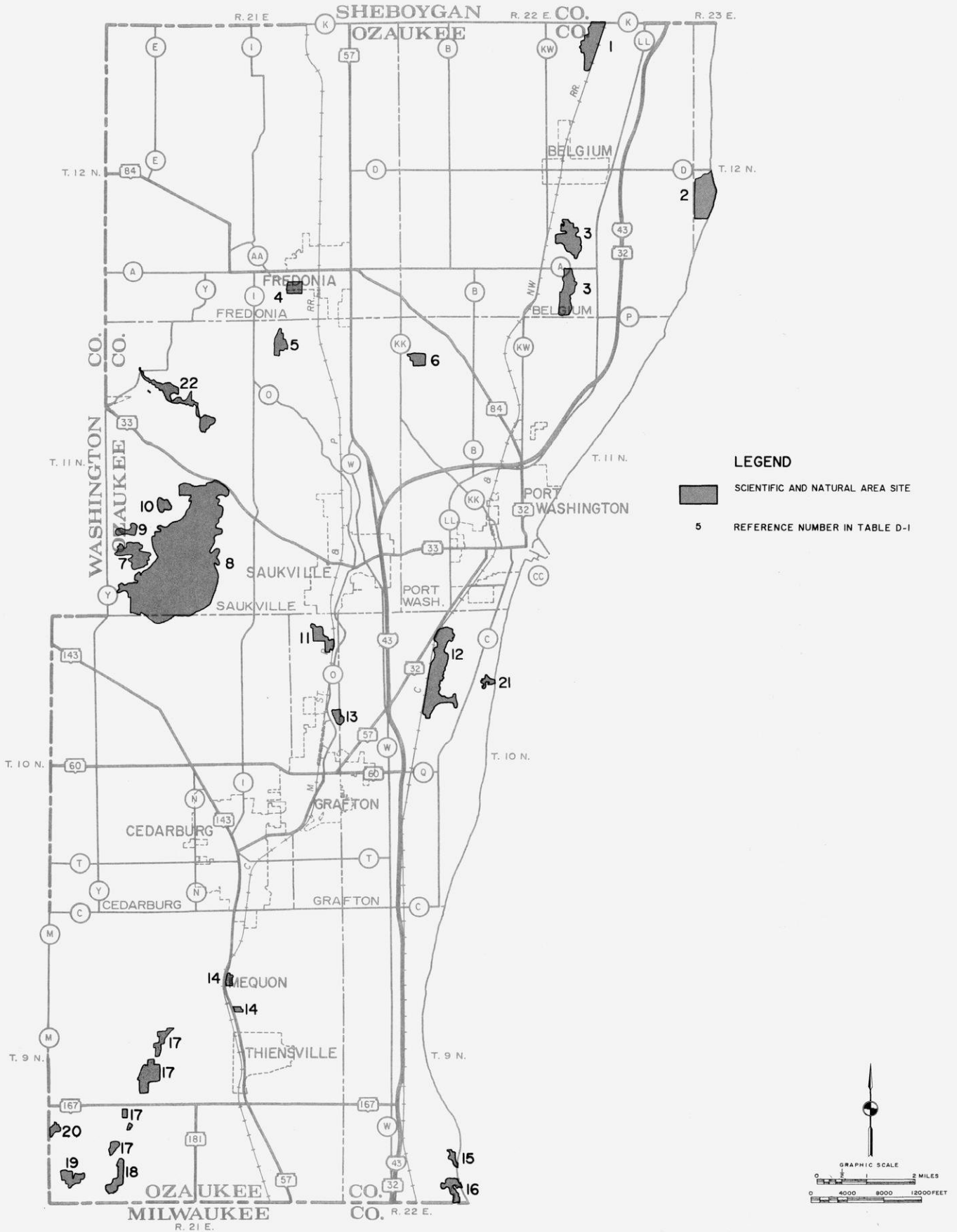
Number on Map D-1	Classification Code	Site Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Description
8	SA and NA-1	Cedarburg Bog	2,000	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	One of the largest and least disturbed bogs in eastern Wisconsin, containing an extensive swamp conifer forest, open bog, and shallow, hard water drainage lake. A portion of the area is the type of bog known as the string bog (characterized by noticeable ridges running perpendicular to water flow), and is the most southernly known example. A number of rare and unusual plant species inhabit the bog
9	NA-1	Sapa Spruce Bog	35	The Nature Conservancy and Private	Excellent quality acid bogs dominated by black spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>). Southernmost example in Wisconsin, formerly known as Wollner's bogs. The bogs contain at least six species of Sphagnum moss
10	NA-2	Bloecher Bog	33	Private	Bog lake, not inventoried
11	NA-1	Kurtz Maple Woods	31	The Nature Conservancy	An outstanding southern mesic forest dominated by sugar maple and American beech with red oak, white ash, black cherry, basswood, and red elm present. About 30 acres are mature timber 15"-24" diameter at breast height. No recent cutting history. A good distribution of tree sizes and a very rich herbaceous layer are its significant characteristics. It was recently donated for preservation. Critical plant species are present
12	NA-3	Ulao Marsh	300	Private	A long narrow lacustrine swamp forest of soft maple, elm, and black ash, grazed in part, and generally of small to medium size. Some migrant bird use
13	NA-3	Grafton Woods	20	Private	American beech and sugar maple forest. Woods have a good tree size variety, in spite of a history of cutting and grazing
14	NA-2	Mee-Kwon Park Woods	25	County (north parcel) Private (south parcel)	A beech, sugar maple, and red oak forest with a good age distribution and larger trees scattered in the northern tract. Small tumbling stream is an added attraction of northern tract. Small areas in both tracts of land have been disturbed in past--light logging long ago. Average diameter at breast height: 15"-20"
15	NA-2	Donges Bay Gorge	20	Private	A deep ravine on Lake Michigan shore. The ravine contains a white pine-beech forest. Unfortunately, housing developments and erosion have taken away many natural characteristics

Table D-1 (continued)

Number on Map D-1	Classification Code	Site Name	Size (acres)	Ownership	Description
16	SA	Fairy Chasm	60	Private, The Nature Conservancy	A wooded ravine 80 to 100 feet deep extending one and one-quarter miles west from its mouth on Lake Michigan. The chasm's stream and several small tributary gorges cut through glacial and lacustrine deposits. The steep slopes support white pine, white cedar, yellow birch to the north, and xeric hardwood forest on the more exposed south. Many species, notably <i>Dirca palustris</i> and conifers, give the area special significance as they occur only in cold air drainages this far south in Wisconsin. Critical plant species are present
17	NA-3	Floodplain Forest	195	Private	Disturbed floodplain forest primarily of silver maple. Canopy open due to changing water levels and Dutch elm disease. Diversity is low, with numerous introduced species proliferating. Site consists of five separate parcels along the Little Menomonee River
18	NA-3	Disturbed Maple-Beech Forest	62	Private	A disturbed upland forest on a west facing slope within 0.25 mile of the Little Menomonee River. Cutting, grazing, and Dutch elm disease has reduced the natural area value
19	NA-3	Grazed Maple-Beech Forest	52	Private	Upland forest type of sugar maple-beech with with ash, elm, ironwood, and basswood. Although it has suffered heavy grazing, it contains a rich spring flora and offers protection to the tributaries of the Little Menomonee River
20	NA-3	Wausaukee Road Marsh	42	Private	A low pocket between morainal deposits containing small ponds fed by intermittent drainages. Moderate wildlife habitat is in surrounding open marsh and some lowland forest. Area bisected by Wausaukee Road, from which water fowl can be observed
21	NA-3	Lake Michigan Gorge	10	Private	A deep ravine on the Lake Michigan shore. White cedar and hardwoods with a good quality herbaceous layer
22	SA and NA-1	Riveredge Creek and Ephemeral Pond	162	Riveredge Nature Center Foundation, Inc., and Private	A slow, cold, hardwater stream exhibiting high water quality conditions and a diverse, stable invertebrate population. The ephemeral pond has a rich plant and animal diversity which includes all of the amphibians common to the area

Source: SEWRPC.

LOCATIONS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC AREA SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1985



Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix E

**COMPARISON OF THE COSTS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY UNDER THE
PARK AND RECREATION PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY WITH
THE COSTS FOR THE COUNTY UNDER THIS PLAN UPDATE**

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Park and Open Space Site Type	Proposed Acquisition				Proposed Development				Total Cost	
	Initial Plan		Plan Update		Initial Plan		Plan Update		Initial Plan	Plan Update
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Facilities	Cost	Facilities	Cost		
Major Parks										
Hawthorne Hills.....	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	Picnic areas and support facilities	\$ 69,000	Same as initial plan	\$ 70,000	\$ 69,000	\$ 70,000
Mee-Kwon.....	--	--	--	--	Picnic areas, tennis courts, playfield areas, support facilities	136,000	Same as initial plan	159,000	136,000	159,000
Proposed Park.....	130	141,000	165	251,000	Camping and picnic areas, river access areas, support facilities	460,000	Same as initial plan	438,000	601,000	689,000
Total	130	\$ 141,000	165	\$ 251,000	--	\$ 665,000	--	\$ 667,000	\$ 806,000	\$ 918,000
Other County Parks										
Covered Bridge.....	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	Support facilities	\$ 10,000	\$ --	\$ 10,000
Waubedonia.....	--	--	--	--	Resurfaced tennis courts, road and parking lot improvements	50,000	Picnic shelter	25,000	50,000	25,000
Virmond.....	--	--	--	--	Beach access, play equipment	330,000	Play equipment	15,000	330,000	15,000
Total	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ 380,000	--	\$ 50,000	\$ 380,000	\$ 50,000
Recreation Corridors										
Total	280	\$ 372,000	-- ^a	\$ -- ^a	35 miles of trails	\$ 432,000	38 miles of trails	\$ 656,500	\$ 804,000	\$ 656,500
Primary Environmental Corridors (parkways)										
Little Menomonee River..	--	\$ --	311	\$ 163,000	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 163,000
Milwaukee River.....	--	--	938	1,239,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,239,000
Pigeon Creek.....	--	--	106	469,000	--	--	--	--	--	469,000
All Urban.....	2,590	2,784,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,784,000	--
Total	2,590	\$2,784,000	1,520	\$1,871,000	--	\$ --	--	--	\$2,784,000	\$1,871,000
All County Sites	3,000	\$3,297,000	1,685	\$2,122,000	--	\$1,477,000	--	\$1,373,500	\$4,774,000	\$3,495,500

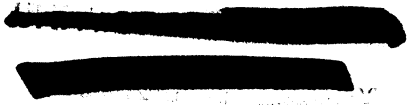
NOTE: The park and recreation plan for Ozaukee County is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County. This plan was adopted by Ozaukee County on August 2, 1978, and, for purposes of this table, is identified as the "initial plan." The plan update documented in this report was adopted by the County on February 4, 1987, and, for purposes of this table, is identified as the "plan update."

^aData on the county acquisition of lands within the recommended recreation corridor are included in the acreage and cost figures for the acquisition of parkways.

Source: SEWRPC.

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