

Comprehensive Park, Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan

Town of Richfield,
Washington County, Wisconsin



March 2004

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**This Plan was adopted by the Town Board of the Town of
Richfield
on April 15, 2004**

(see copy of Adopting Resolution in Appendix A)

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I. Introduction

The Town of Richfield lies in the south-central part of Washington County and within a ½ hour driving distance north and west of the Milwaukee and Waukesha metro areas (see Map 1). Given a total population that will soon surpass 11,000 persons, Richfield is the second largest municipality in Washington County and the sixth largest town in Wisconsin.

There is little doubt that Richfield's tremendous growth is a result of the following key factors: (1) the Town's close proximity to an ever-expanding array of employment, shopping, and recreational opportunities that the nearby metro areas provide; (2) increasing and unabated development pressure to convert farm land to house lots; and (3) the lack of an adopted comprehensive plan, growth management policies, and development regulations necessary to effectively manage ongoing development of the Town. As a result, the Town has quickly transitioned from what was once a predominantly rural and scenic agricultural community to an attractive blend of rural farms, scenic vistas, scattered open spaces and an increasing number of low-density, single-family homes.

The extent and pace of development within the community has created the need to develop and implement an overall plan to meet the demand for urban services and facilities while maintaining the rural character and quality of life of the community. It is expected that the preparation, adoption and implementation of this plan will play an important role in the community's efforts to achieve that goal in a number of different ways.

Prepared consistent with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) publication entitled "*Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans*", this plan will serve as a guide to the Town of Richfield for the acquisition and improvement of existing and future parks, outdoor recreation facilities and other open space areas for the upcoming five-year period of 2004 through 2009. This plan has been prepared in order that the Town of Richfield can gain and maintain eligibility for various state and federal outdoor recreation grant programs that are available to help fund land acquisitions and improvements. Finally, this plan will also serve as the basis for developing portions of both the Public Facilities and Natural and Cultural Resources elements of the Richfield 2025 Plan, the Town's 20-year comprehensive plan that is currently being developed consistent with and pursuant Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" law.

II. Description of the Planning Process

The planning process followed in the preparation of this plan is part of a continuing effort and coordinated effort between the Town's Park Board, Plan Commission and Town staff.

A. Park Board and Plan Commission Activities

The Town's Park Board meets monthly to oversee the ongoing development and maintenance of the Town's parks and outdoor recreation facilities, as well as, to coordinate use of the Town's recreation facilities by the general public and privately organized and operated baseball and soccer leagues. All meetings are posted and open to the public. Park Board recommendations regarding park, recreation facilities, and open space acquisition and improvements are made to the Town Board.

The Town's Plan Commission also meets monthly and oversees implementation of the Town's broader development plans and regulations as set forth in the comprehensive plan and development codes and ordinances. At present, the Plan Commission is involved in the development and preparation of the Richfield 2025 Plan, a comprehensive community development plan being prepared pursuant to Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" law. Because completion of that plan is not expected until November, 2004, the foundation for the development of this plan was established in previous park and open space planning efforts, including: (1) the Washington County 2010 and 2020 Park & Open Space Plans; (2) the Town's first Park & Open Space Plan adopted in 1980; and (3) the most recent recommendations made by the Town's former Goals 2000 Park & Open Space Sub-Committee. Updated inventories, findings, and recommendations available through these previous planning efforts were incorporated into this plan for review and consideration by the Park Board, Plan Commission, and Town Board.

B. Public Participation

Responses to numerous community opinion surveys are reflected in this Plan. Residents opinions and recommendations were compiled from: (1) a survey conducted in support of the Washington County 2020 Park & Open Space planning effort; (2) a Richfield Recreation/Activity Survey taken in 1996; a 2003 Recreation Survey conducted by the Park Board; and a community opinion survey conducted by the Town Board as part of the Town's biannual community newsletter.

Public meetings of both the Park Board and Plan Commission were held in March and April, 2004, to discuss the plan contents and recommendations. Public comments concerning the plan were provided; however, given the general level of consensus with the draft plan and recommendations, no further amendments to the plan were made. At the conclusion of these public meetings, both the Park Board and Plan Commission recommended that the draft plan be approved.

Based on recommendations received from both the Park Board and Plan Commission, the Town Board adopted the plan in April, 2004 (see Adopting Resolution in Appendix A).

C. Plan Monitoring and Future Amendments

With regard to future revisions and/or amendments to this plan, it is expected that this plan will be completely updated, amended and incorporated into the Richfield 2025 Plan as part of the Town's comprehensive planning process expected to be completed in November, 2004. Beyond that date, it is intended that this plan (as a component of the Richfield 2025 Plan) will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Town's Park Board. Recommendations for future revisions and/or amendments (if any) to the parks, outdoor recreation & open space component of the Richfield 2025 Plan will be made to the Plan Commission and Town Board at that time.

III. Description of the Richfield Planning Area

The Town of Richfield is located in the south-central area of Washington County in southeastern Wisconsin (see Map 1). The Town lies approximately 30 miles north and west of both the Milwaukee and Waukesha metropolitan areas. The Village of Germantown, the Town of Polk, and the Town of Erin in Washington County are located on the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the Town respectively. The Town of Lisbon in Waukesha County lies adjacent to and south of the Town of Richfield.

A. Natural Resources

The Town contains some of the most varied and beautiful terrain in southeastern Wisconsin. As a result of the last continental glacier activity that moved across the Richfield area almost 1 million years ago, numerous kettles, kames, and eskers comprise the "kettle moraine" landscape that exists throughout the Town and most of Washington County. Ground elevations in the Town range from 960 to 1185 feet above mean sea level; a relatively wide range of 325 feet. Approximately 4.6 square miles, or 12.7 percent of the total area of the Town has slopes in excess of 12 percent.

In addition to being "divided" by a sub-continental divide located in the eastern part of the Town, land in the Town lies within four (4) major watersheds of southeastern Wisconsin: the Rock River watershed (80 percent); the Milwaukee River watershed (13 percent); the Menomonee River watershed (5 percent); and the Fox River watershed (2 percent).

The headwaters of three southeastern Wisconsin stream systems are located within the Town of Richfield, including: the Fox River, the Oconomowoc River, and the Bark River. Other surface waters in the Town include three (3) large lakes each over 50 acres in size, including: Friess Lake (119 acres); Lake Five (102 acres); and Bark Lake (65 acres). There are three small lakes in the Town including: Little Friess Lake, Lake Amy Belle; and Mud Lake (see Map 2).

The Town is covered with soil that tends to be comprised of heavy clay and organic material underlain in some areas by gravel deposit. A large area of the Town is covered by soils having characteristics which limit them for any urban and most rural development. Approximately 10 square miles, or 27.6 percent of the Town is encompassed within water, wetlands, swamps, or marshes or have soils which periodically flood or have such a high water table that they are subject to periodic ponding, overwash or run-off hazard. These areas are basically undevelopable for any urban use. As already indicated about 4.6 square miles, or 12.7 percent of the Town area is contained on slopes of 12 percent or greater. These areas are either undevelopable or require very careful consideration of design and construction for conversion to any urban use. Another approximate 1.1 square miles, or 3.0 percent of the Town is covered by soils having a slow permeability rate and therefore, have severe limitations and are essentially unsuitable for urban development. The remainder of the Town, 20.5 square miles, or approximately 56.7 percent is covered with soils that have moderate to slight limitations for urban development.

Significant areas with forest or woodland cover are found in the areas of steep slope and in the lowland marshes of the Town. The early settlers cleared most of the lands that are now farmed or developed for residential subdivision purposes. These areas are designated as "environmental corridors" and contain almost all of the surface water, wetlands, woodlands, floodplains, aquifer recharge and critical wildlife habitat areas found in the Town. Approximately 5,500 acres or 8.6 square miles (24 percent) of the total land area in the Town is designated as "environmental corridor"; 54 percent in water, wetland, floodplain and other lowland areas and 46 percent in steep slope woodlands and other upland areas (see Map 3).

B. Population Growth and Demographic Characteristics

Washington County continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in the State of Wisconsin; a trend that is projected to continue through the Year 2025. The tables below present a summary of historical population estimates and future population projections through the Year 2025 for both Washington County and the Town of Richfield.

**Table 1.
Population Trends: 1980 to 2003**

| Year | Town of Richfield | | Washington County | | Wisconsin | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Persons | % Change | Persons | % Change | Persons | % Change |
| 1980 | 8,390 | n/a | 84,848 | n/a | 4,705,642 | n/a |
| 1990 | 8,993 | 7.2% | 95,328 | 12.4% | 4,891,769 | 4.0% |
| 2000 | 10,373 | 15.3% | 117,496 | 23.3% | 5,363,715 | 9.6% |
| 2003 | 10,703 | 3.2% | 121,929 | 3.8% | 5,490,718 | 2.4% |
| SOURCE: U.S. Census Department; Wis. Department of Administration | | | | | | |

**Table 2.
Population Projections: 2005 to 2025**

| Year | Town of Richfield | | Washington County | | Wisconsin | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Persons | % Change | Persons | % Change | Persons | % Change |
| 2003 | 10,703 | n/a | 121,929 | n/a | 5,490,718 | n/a |
| 2005 | 10,728 | 0.2% | 123,570 | 1.3% | 5,563,896 | 1.3% |
| 2010 | 11,042 | 2.9% | 129,085 | 4.5% | 5,751,470 | 3.4% |
| 2015 | 11,334 | 2.6% | 134,255 | 4.0% | 5,931,386 | 3.1% |
| 2020 | 11,615 | 2.5% | 139,214 | 3.7% | 6,110,878 | 3.0% |
| 2025 | 11,996 | 3.3% | 145,314 | 4.4% | 6,274,867 | 2.7% |
| SOURCE: U.S. Census Department; Wis. Department of Administration | | | | | | |

**Table 3.
Population by Age Group: 1990 to 2000**

| Category | Town of Richfield | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| | 1990 | | 2000 | |
| Population | 8,993 | | 10,373 | |
| # Households | 2,839 | | 3,614 | |
| Avg. Household Size | 3.17 | | 2.87 | |
| Age | | % total | | % total |
| 0-4 | 611 | 6.8% | 609 | 6.8% |
| 5-14 | 1,522 | 16.9% | 1,645 | 18.3% |
| 15-19 | 731 | 8.1% | 754 | 8.4% |
| 20-64 | 5,571 | 61.9% | 6,524 | 72.5% |
| 65+ | 558 | 6.2% | 841 | 9.4% |
| Median Age | 37.1 | | 39.3 | |

C. Land Use & Development Patterns

Today, the Town of Richfield is best characterized as a “bedroom” community comprised of low-density single-family residential development (38 percent) scattered throughout the Town among areas of agricultural uses (34 percent) and environmental corridors (24 percent). Commercial and industrial uses make up only a small percentage of the urban uses developed in the Town (4 percent). Generalized land uses in the Town are presented in Map 4 and summarized in Table 4 below.

While all rural uses, i.e. agricultural, open space and environmental corridors, continue comprise a large area of the Town in the Year 2004 (13,293 acres or 57.2 percent), almost 2,500 acres (24 percent) of predominantly agricultural land was “lost” to residential development since 1994. Since 1992 alone, almost 1,000 acres of agricultural land has been rezoned, platted, and/or already developed into single-family residential uses.

Table 4.
Generalized Land Use Change: 1994 to 2004

| Land Use Type | 1994 | | 2004 | | 1994 to 2004 | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| | Acres | % total | Acres | % total | Acres +/- | % Change |
| Residential | 6,505 | 28.0% | 8,905 | 38.3% | 2,400 | 36.9% |
| Commercial | 697 | 3.0% | 772 | 3.3% | 75 | 10.8% |
| Industrial | 232 | 1.0% | 259 | 1.1% | 27 | 11.5% |
| Agricultural & Open | 10,284 | 44.3% | 7,826 | 33.7% | -2,458 | -23.9% |
| Environmental Corridor | 5,511 | 23.7% | 5,467 | 23.5% | -44 | -0.8% |
| Total | 23,229 | 100% | 23,229 | 100% | | |

IV. History of Park & Outdoor Recreation Planning for Richfield

Previous park and outdoor recreation planning efforts for the Town have been extremely limited. Other than being included in the broader park, recreation, and open space planning efforts of Washington County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), the Town has had only one “official” park and open space-type plan prepared and adopted in the last 25 years (the 1980 Park & Open Space Plan).

A. The 1980 Town of Richfield Park & Open Space Plan

Similar to this plan, the Town’s 1980 Park & Open Space Plan was prepared and adopted in order to guide future acquisition and improvements to existing and future parks and outdoor recreation facilities for an ensuing five-year period, and, help the Town become eligible for various state and federal outdoor recreation grant programs that were available to help fund those acquisitions and improvements. A copy of the 1980 Park & Open Space Plan is found in Appendix B.

Utilizing objectives, policies and standards set out by SEWRPC and Washington County, the 1980 Plan concluded that:

- Adequate regional parks, including Pike Lake State Park, already existed and, therefore, there was no need to provide any regional park facilities in the Town;
- Adequate multi-community parks, including Washington County’s Glacier Hills Park in the Town and Homestead Hollow Park (in the process of being acquired at that time) would meet projected demand for such parks and, therefore, there was no need to provide additional multi-community parks in the Town;
- The two town-owned parks, Town Hall Park (renamed Heritage Park) and the Herman Wolf/Fireman’s Park, needed to be expanded and improved by at least 20 and 10 acres, respectively, in order to provide the minimum level of recreational amenities required to meet current demand;
- There was a significant need and desire to preserve the natural beauty, resources and prime agricultural land in the Town through development regulations and/or the outright purchase of such land; particularly the low floodplain/wetland areas and the upland wooded and steep-slope areas.

Consequently, the “plan of action” set forth in the 1980 Plan included four (4) major elements:

1. Physical enhancements to existing parks and recreation areas, e.g. toilets, ball field backstops and tennis court lights, etc.;
2. Provision of additional recreation facilities at existing parks, e.g. new ball fields, tennis courts, play equipment, etc.;
3. Acquisition of additional land adjoining the two existing town-owned parks and other “new” open space land for hiking and biking trails, nature study and other similar passive recreational

activities located in and/or adjoining the upland, lowland, and floodplain/watershed areas in the Town; and

4. Preservation of prime agricultural land primarily through restrictive zoning regulations.

B. Goals 2000 Parks & Conservancy Sub-Committee Report & Recommendations

After the 1980 Park & Open Space Plan “expired” given the lack of any meaningful follow-up review or updating, the Town did little in terms of park, outdoor recreation or open space “planning”. In 1994 the Town Board established the Parks & Conservancy Sub-Committee from the larger “Goals 2000” committee. This sub-committee was charged with researching, developing and recommending recreational park and natural resources management policies plan for consideration by the Town Board.

One activity conducted by the sub-committee involved a citizen survey about local recreation facilities and activities. A majority of the respondents indicated that their desire for more “passive” recreation opportunities and facilities, e.g. walking, hiking and biking trails, nature observing & sightseeing, etc. than for more “active”, ballfield facilities.

The Sub-committee presented its findings to the Town Board in July, 1995, including recommendations that the Town:

1. Acquire and develop sufficient park land to maintain a minimum standard of nine (9) acres of town-owned “community park” land per 1,000 population;
2. Encourage the development of “neighborhood parks” within future residential subdivisions;
3. Acquire and develop three (3) “community parks” to be located in the southwest, southeast, and northern areas of the Town;
4. Develop a program for the systematic acquisition and development of “linear” parks, public trails and other open space areas for the purposes of linking the environmental corridors in the Town.

A copy of the Parks & Conservancy Sub-Committee Report is found in Appendix C.

B. Washington County Park & Open Space Plan (2020)

Washington County is in the process of completing an update of the Washington County Park & Open Space Plan to guide the acquisition and development of lands to protect existing natural resources and provide park sites and facilities in the county through the Year 2020. The County Plan is divided into the following elements: (1) open space preservation element; and (2) outdoor recreation element.

With respect to the Town of Richfield, the open space recreation element of the County’s Plan recommends specific land areas in the Town be protected and preserved through protective zoning and/or ownership/purchase by the State, Washington County, the Town of Richfield, or a non-profit conservation

organization (e.g. Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust). The specific areas in the Town that are recommended for protection and preservation under the County's plan include all primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas; critical specie habitat areas, geological and archeological areas identified under the SEWRPC Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan; other open spaces located within designated WisDNR project boundaries; and all remaining, undeveloped prime agricultural lands. These areas are presented in Map 5.

The outdoor recreation element of the County's Plan recommends new county-owned and operated park sites and facilities; improvements and additional facilities at certain existing county-owned and operated parks; the development of county-maintained trails; and improved and/or new, WisDNR-maintained boat access facilities to certain major lakes in the County. The specific park sites and/or facilities in the Town of Richfield that are recommended under the County's plan include: (1) the addition of a nature center and lake access facilities at Glacier Hills Park; and (2) the acquisition and development of public lake access facilities at Bark Lake, Friess Lake, and Lake Five. These park and facility improvement sites are presented in Map 6.

V. Goals & Objectives

The following goals, objectives and policies are adopted by the Town of Richfield. These goals, objectives and policies are broken out into two (2) specific categories: (1) park & outdoor recreation; and (2) open space conservation.

A. Park & Outdoor Recreation

Goal 1: Provide and maintain an environmentally sensitive, easily accessible, economically efficient, and integrated system of parks, outdoor recreation facilities and open spaces which will afford all residents in the Town adequate opportunities to participate in a variety of active and passive outdoor recreational activities.

Objective 1.1: Acquire land and develop adequate recreation facilities necessary to provide and maintain at least 10.0 acres of Town-owned "community" type park land per 1,000 population.

Policy 1.1.1: Continue to develop and improve Heritage Park and Herman Wolf/Richfield Park as "community" parks providing a balance of both active and passive recreational activities; including, at a minimum (but not to be limited to): specialized or multi-purpose ball fields, courts, multi-station playground equipment, picnic areas, walking/hiking facilities, parking facilities, concession and restroom facilities. Development of these parks should have priority over the development of any future park locations.

Policy 1.1.2: Acquire land and develop three (3) new "community" parks not less than twenty (20) acres in area. One park should be generally located in the southwest portion of the town south of Elmwood Road, east of Plat Road, and west of Hillside Road (Sections 28, 29, 32 or 33). A second park should be generally located in the southeast portion of the town south of Elmwood and Lakeview Roads, east of Hillside Road, and west of Colgate Road (sections 26, 27, 34, or 35). A third park should be generally located in the northern portion of the town north of STH 167, east of STH 164, and west of Scenic Road.

Objective 1.2: Encourage and coordinate the development and use of other public neighborhood, regional, and special use parks and recreation facilities in the Town.

Policy 1.2.1: Facilitate the development of "private" neighborhood parks within newly developed residential areas and subdivisions through zoning and land development requirements and/or incentives.

Policy 1.2.2: Improve cooperation and coordination with local school districts, churches, and private organizations in providing and utilizing existing and future recreational facilities and programs.

Policy 1.2.3: Coordinate the Town's land acquisition and recreation facilities improvements with the Outdoor Recreation Element of the Washington County 2020 Park & Open Space Plan and Wisconsin's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Objective 1.3: Design park & outdoor recreation and open space area improvements to meet the requirements of the American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) when and wherever practical.

Objective 1.4: Develop, implement and pursue creative and alternative methods for funding the acquisition and development of parks and outdoor recreation facilities.

Policy 1.4.1: Implement a program requiring the dedication of park land and/or fees-in-lieu-of-land-dedication along with a programs for collecting development impact fees for the development of park and recreation facilities.

B. Open Space Conservation

Goal 2: **Protect, preserve, conserve and, when and where feasible, restore lowland and upland natural resource areas in the Town of Richfield to reduce flood damage, abate soil erosion, protect ground water supplies, protect air quality, protect and enhance wildlife populations, preserve rural character and open spaces, and provide continuing opportunities for educational and recreational pursuits.**

Objective 2.1: Preserve and protect environmental corridors as permanent open spaces.

Policy 2.1.1: Implement zoning and other land development regulations that, to the extent allowed by law, prohibit and/or severely limit the development of land located within the designated environmental corridors in the Town.

Policy 2.1.2: Develop a program for acquiring environmentally significant lands and open space areas in the Town that are deemed critical to the (1) protection of ground and surface water supplies; (2) preservation of open spaces and rural character; (3), protection of high quality vistas of lakes, streams, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural landscapes, and other culturally and historically significant features; and (4) protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat and populations.

Policy 2.1.3: Coordinate the Town's land acquisition and recreation facilities improvements with the Open Space Preservation Element of the Washington County 2020 Park & Open Space Plan.

VI. Definitions and Level of Service (LOS) Standards

An important step in the park and open space planning process is to define a set of minimum standards or “level of service” the community chooses to meet and maintain for the various parks, outdoor recreation facilities, and/or open space areas to be provided within the community. These standards enable a community to determine how well existing parks, recreation facilities and open space areas meet the needs of current residents as well as to project future needs.

According to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), three (3) different types of standards are typically used, individually or in combination, when establishing minimum levels of service (LOS). These include: (1) a “gross acreage” LOS usually expressed as a ratio of acres per 1,000 of population; (2) a “service area” LOS usually expressed in terms of a distance or radius, e.g. ½ to 1-mile, around a park or recreation site; and (3) an “activity-based” LOS that applies primarily to specific recreation activities and expressed in terms of how many facilities are needed per 1,000 population, e.g. 1 baseball field per 3,000 population.

The NRPA has established a comprehensive set of park, recreation and open space standards that can be used by local communities as a guideline to be adjusted according to local needs and conditions.

The following summarizes the park and open space standards recommended for adoption by the Town of Richfield.

A. Neighborhood Park

A neighborhood park is a neighborhood facility serving a residential neighborhood or subdivision. Typically, a neighborhood park includes playground equipment, unmarked play areas, and picnic facilities. Larger neighborhood parks may include organized ball fields, courts (tennis, volleyball, basketball, etc), picnic and restroom facilities.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Desirable Size (acres): | 1 to 5 acres |
| Acreage (per 1000 pop): | 1 to 2 acres per 1,000 population |
| Service Area (mile radius): | ¼ to ½ mile radius. |

B. Community Park

A community park is a large area suited for intense recreational activities. Community parks include all of the improvements found in a neighborhood park plus lighted athletic fields and courts designed for competitive athletics, lighted ball fields, swimming pools or beaches, spectator areas, walking trails, restroom facilities, picnic shelters, or pavilions. Community parks with adjacent natural areas may be significantly larger.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Desirable Size (acres): | 5 to 40+ acres |
| Acreage (per 1000 pop): | 5 to 10 acres per 1,000 population |
| Service Area (mile radius): | 1 to 2 mile radius. |

C. Regional Park

Regional Parks are publicly owned by the state, county, or regional park district and are intended to serve multiple communities. Regional parks generally feature both natural areas for passive recreation and active recreation facilities, including: boating, swimming, picnicking, fishing, camping, multi-use trails, nature-oriented centers or areas for viewing and studying.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Desirable Size (acres): | 100+ |
| Acreage (per 1000 pop): | 5 to 10 acres per 1,000 population |
| Service Area (radius): | up to 1 hour driving time |

D. Special Use Park

Special use parks are public or privately owned recreational and open space areas that are designed to serve a specific purpose. Special use parks may include a public plaza or memorial, golf course, swimming pool, nature center, marina, zoo, downhill ski area or other discreet recreational use. Special use parks also include unique open space areas in otherwise developed commercial or industrial districts.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Desirable Size (acres): | variable |
| Acreage (per 1000 pop): | variable |
| Service Area (mile radius): | variable |

E. Conservancy Park

A conservancy park is a publicly-owned area that is managed primarily for the protection of natural and/or cultural resources, such as wetlands, critical habitats for rare, threatened and endangered animal and plant species, historical sites, areas and sites of geological and glacial importance. Generally, hiking, biking and walking trails, nature centers, and other passive recreational facilities are found in conservancy parks. Conservancy parks are usually not suitable for active recreation facilities such as ball fields or athletic facilities. A conservancy park may vary in size depending on the intended use or purpose.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Desirable Size (acres): | variable |
| Acreage (per 1000 pop): | variable |
| Service Area (mile radius): | variable |

F. Environmental Corridors & Isolated Natural Resource Areas

A well-defined often oriented in a linear pattern within which one or more of the following natural resource features exists: (1) rivers, streams lakes and associated shorelands and floodplains; (2) wetlands; (3) woodlands; (4) prairies; (5) wildlife habitats; (6) wet, poorly drained and organic soils; and (7) rugged, high relief topography. In the Town of Richfield, three (3) distinct categories of environmental corridors, i.e. "primary", "secondary" and "isolated natural resource areas" have been delineated by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) and adopted by the Town as reflected in the Town's Future Land Use Plan.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Minimum Size (acres): | |
| Primary Corridors: | 400 acres |
| Secondary Corridors: | 100 acres |
| Isolated Natural Areas: | 5 acres |

Minimum Length (miles);

Primary Corridors: 2 miles

Secondary Corridors: 1 miles

Isolated Natural Areas: variable

Minimum Width (feet);

Primary Corridors: 200-feet

Secondary Corridors: 100 feet

Isolated Natural Areas: variable

Table 5.
Parks, Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Inventory

| Site No. | Acres | Park/Site Type | Name/Description | Ownership | Features/Facilities |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| PUBLIC | | | | | |
| 1 | 140.0 | Regional | Glacier Hills Park | Wash. Co. | hiking trails; x-country ski; nature center; volleyball & basketball; playground equipment |
| 2 | 28.0 | Special Use | Historical Park | T. of Richfield | Messer/Mayer Mill historic site; walking trails; picnicking |
| 3 | 66.5 | Community | Heritage Park | T. of Richfield | baseball & soccer fields; tennis & volleyball courts; picnicking & shelter parking; playground equipment; walking trail; parking |
| 4 | 13.7 | Community | Herman Wolf (Richfield) Park | T. of Richfield | baseball field; tennis & basketball courts; picnicking & shelter; playground equipment |
| 5 | 5.0 | Neighborhood | Bark Lake Park | T. of Richfield | baseball field; picnicking & shelter |
| 6 | 7.0 | Conservancy | "Unnamed" Park | UW-Milwaukee | wooded; undeveloped |
| 7 | 8.8 | Neighborhood | Richfield School | School Dist | playground equipment; ball fields; basketball |
| 8 | 8.5 | Neighborhood | Amy Belle School | School Dist | playground equipment; ball fields; basketball |
| 9 | 40.0 | Conservancy | Friess Lake School | School Dist | wooded; undeveloped |
| 9 | 27.0 | Neighborhood | Friess Lake School | School Dist | playground equipment; ball fields; basketball |
| 10 | 5.0 | Neighborhood | Plat School | School Dist | playground equipment; ball fields; basketball |
| 11 | 1.0 | Neighborhood | Highway View School | School Dist | playground equipment; ball fields |
| 12 | 5.0 | Neighborhood | St. Augustine School | Private | playground equipment; ball fields; basketball |
| 13 | 8.3 | Neighborhood | Friess Lake Advance Park | Private | baseball; picnicking |
| PRIVATE | | | | | |
| 14 | 70.0 | Special Use | Arrowhead Springs Golf Club | Private | golfing |
| 15 | 256.0 | Special Use | Kettle Hills Golf Club | Private | golfing |
| 16 | 124.0 | Special Use | YMCA/Camp Minikani | Private | camping; swimming; education; riding stable; boating; lake access |
| 17 | 16.0 | Special Use | Logger's Park | Private | mini-golf; driving range; batting cages |
| 18 | 12.0 | Special Use | Pioneer Bowl | Private | baseball fields |
| 19 | 1.0 | Special Use | Wally & Bea's | Private | lake access; swimming beach |
| 20 | 150.0 | Special Use | Dan Boone Conservation League | Private | trap; skeet; hunting; archery; clubhouse; camping; parking |
| 21 | 162.0 | Special Use | Richfield Sportsmen's Club | Private | hunting |

VIII. Assessment of Existing Conditions & Projected Needs

An assessment of existing conditions was conducted to determine the adequacy of the parks, outdoor recreation and open space areas in the Town using the Level of Service (LOS) standards recommended previously in Section VI.

As presented in Table 6 (2003 Existing Conditions) and Table 7 (2025 Projected Conditions), in terms of the recommended “gross acreage” LOS (where applicable), an adequate “supply” of both neighborhood and regional park land existed in 2003, and, an adequate supply of both is projected through 2025. However, a “deficiency” of approximately 27 acres of community park land in 2003 is projected to increase to approximately 40 acres by 2025.

Table 6.
Summary of Existing (2003) Conditions & Needs

| Park/Site Type | Current 2003 Supply | Acreage LOS (acres/1,000 pop) | Current 2003 Need | Surplus (Deficiency) |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Neighborhood Park | 68.6 | 2 | 21.4 | 47.2 |
| Community Park | 80.2 | 10 | 107.0 | (26.8) |
| Regional Park | 140.0 | 10 | 107.0 | 33.0 |
| Special Use Site | 28.0 | variable | n/a | n/a |
| Conservancy/ Environmental Corridor | 47.0 | variable | n/a | n/a |
| NOTES: 2003 Population = 10,703 | | | | |

Table 7.
Summary of Projected (2025) Conditions & Needs

| Park/Site Type | Current 2003 Supply | Acreage LOS (acres/1,000 pop) | Current 2003 Need | Surplus (Deficiency) |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Neighborhood Park | 68.6 | 2 | 24.0 | 44.6 |
| Community Park | 80.2 | 10 | 120.0 | (39.8) |
| Regional Park | 140.0 | 10 | 120.0 | 20.0 |
| Special Use Site | 28.0 | variable | n/a | n/a |
| Conservancy/ Environmental Corridor | 47.0 | variable | n/a | n/a |
| NOTES: 2025 Population = 11,996 | | | | |

As presented in Map 8, in terms of the recommended “service area” LOS for each park type (where applicable), the northwest, southwest, and southeast areas of the Town are not adequately served with community-type parks and associated recreation facilities.

IX. Recommendations & 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (2004-08)

The following recommendations are made in order to improve the provision of parks and outdoor recreation facilities, and, further protect and enhance the open space areas in the Town. These recommendations are made based on the other park & open space planning efforts by and affecting the Town as discussed in Section IV; the goals, objectives, and policies set forth in Section V; the recommended level of service (LOS) standards set forth in Section VI; and the assessment of existing and projected conditions and needs discussed in Section VIII.

Recommendations are organized into three (3) categories: General Recommendations; Parks and Recreation Facilities; and Open Space Areas.

A summary of the 2004-2008 Park & Recreation Facility 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is presented in Table 8.

A. General Recommendations

1. Park and open space planning activities should be conducted by the Town's Park Board, Plan Commission and Town Board. Specific park or facility "master planning" and detailed capital improvement funding and scheduling should be adopted by the Town Board based on input from the Park Board, Plan Commission, general public, and interested community groups (e.g. Historical Society).
2. The Town's Park, Outdoor Recreation, and Open Space Plan should be coordinated with and incorporated into the Richfield 2025 Comprehensive Plan.
3. The Town's Parks Plan should be updated on a continuing basis, so as to maintain constant eligibility for Federal and State funding.
4. The Town, school districts, and other public and private entities should explore joint use agreements concerning the use of district recreational facilities in order that the advantages of such an agreement can result in include avoidance of facility duplication, monetary savings to the Town and the school district, and greater diversity in recreational opportunities.
5. Existing recreational opportunities, such as the baseball, basketball, and soccer programs should be given the full cooperation and support of the Town.
6. The Town should utilize volunteer labor and donated materials to the greatest extent possible. Community groups such as the Historical Society, Lions, garden clubs, scouts, senior citizen clubs, church organizations, etc., often make significant contributions to recreation programs. Utilization of volunteer labor is generally most successful where a single tangible project is involved, such as tree planting, construction of a single facility, or a one-day clean-up and beautification project. Volunteer labor should not be relied on for day-to-day maintenance or routine acquisitions and improvements.

7. The Town should place more emphasis on the development of winter recreation facilities and activities. Future trail development will provide many opportunities for cross-country skiing. The trail system could be tied in with nature trails developed for summer and fall use. Sledding and tobogganing hills that are safe and accessible should also be developed.
8. Improvements to existing parks or development of new parks should include features to help the disabled. Features could include ramps, grab rails, traction walkways, special seating, accessible drinking fountains and special playground equipment.
9. Design park & outdoor recreation and open space area improvements to meet the requirements of the American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) when and wherever practical.
10. Develop, implement and pursue creative and alternative methods for funding the acquisition and development of parks and outdoor recreation facilities, including a program requiring the dedication of park land and/or fees-in-lieu-of-land-dedication and a program designed to assess and collect development impact fees from new development for the development of park and recreation facilities.

B. Parks and Recreation Facilities

1. Continue to develop and improve Heritage Park and Herman Wolf/Richfield Park as "community" parks providing a balance of both active and passive recreational activities; including, at a minimum (but not to be limited to): specialized or multi-purpose ball fields, courts, multi-station playground equipment, picnic areas, walking/hiking facilities, parking facilities, concession and restroom facilities. Development of these parks should have priority over the development of any future park locations.
2. Acquire land and develop additional "community" parks consistent with the "gross acreage" and "service area" LOS standards set forth in Section VI. Depending on the relative timing and extent of future residential development, areas in the Town within which to consider acquiring additional land include: (1) the southwest portion of the town south of Elmwood Road, east of Plat Road, and west of Hillside Road (Sections 28, 29, 32 or 33); (2) the southeast portion of the town south of Elmwood and Lakeview Roads, east of Hillside Road, and west of Colgate Road (sections 26, 27, 34, or 35); and (3) the northern portion of the town north of STH 167, east of STH 164, and west of Scenic Road.
3. Facilitate the development of "private" neighborhood parks within newly developed residential areas and subdivisions through zoning and land development requirements and/or incentives.
4. Improve cooperation and coordination with local school districts, churches, and private organizations, including the YMCA, in providing and utilizing existing and future recreational facilities and programs.
5. Coordinate the Town's land acquisition and recreation facilities improvements with the Outdoor Recreation Element of the Washington County 2020 Park & Open Space Plan and Wisconsin's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

6. Facilitate the acquisition and/or improvement of the specific park sites and/or facilities in the Town of Richfield that are recommended under the Washington County 2020 Plan, including: (1) the addition of a nature center, swimming beach and lake access facilities at Glacier Hills Park; and (2) the acquisition and development of public lake access facilities at Bark Lake, Friess Lake, and Lake Five (see Map 6).
7. Assess the need for creating a department and/or position within Town government that would be responsible for developing and operating both youth and adult recreational programs and activities for all town residents.

C. Open Space Areas

1. Develop a program for the acquisition and development of “linear” parks, public trails and other open space areas for the purposes of linking parks to the environmental corridors in the Town.
2. Develop a program for acquiring environmentally significant lands and open space areas in the Town that are deemed critical to the (1) protection of ground and surface water supplies; (2) preservation of open spaces and rural character; (3), protection of high quality vistas of lakes, streams, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural landscapes, and other culturally and historically significant features; and (4) protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat and populations.
3. Develop programs to protect, preserve and/or acquire environmentally significant lands and open space areas in the Town that are deemed critical to the (1) protection of ground and surface water supplies; (2) preservation of open spaces and rural character; (3), protection of high quality vistas of lakes, streams, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural landscapes, and other culturally and historically significant features; and (4) protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat and populations.

These include those areas in the Town that are recommended for protection and preservation under the Washington County 2020 Plan, including: all primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas; critical specie habitat areas, geological and archeological areas identified under the SEWRPC Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan; and other open spaces located within designated WisDNR project boundaries (see Map 5).

Specific lands already identified for acquisition and possible cost-sharing assistance through the DNR Stewardship Program include:

- a. a 40.65 acre parcel located within the environmental corridor area in Section 9 currently owned by Fred & Marianne Engelke (a.k.a. the “Coney/Oconomowoc River Nature Preserve”).
4. Implement zoning and other land development regulations that, to the extent allowed by law, prohibit and/or severely limit the development of land located within the designated environmental corridors in the Town.
5. Coordinate the Town’s land acquisition and facility improvements with the Open Space Preservation Element of the Washington County 2020 Park & Open Space Plan.

Table 8.

**TOWN OF RICHFIELD PARK & RECREATION FACILITY
FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY (FY04-FY09)**

| Park/Facility Location | Activity | Fiscal Year (\$ Expenditures) | | | | | Total '04-'08 |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | |
| Historical Park | Land Acquisition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Master Planning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Design/Engineering | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Construction/Installation | 15,500 | 16,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 91,500 |
| | Total Project: | 15,500 | 16,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 91,500 |
| Heritage Park | Land Acquisition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Master Planning | 7,775 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,775 |
| | Design/Engineering | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Construction/Installation | 26,845 | 50,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 106,845 |
| | Total Project: | 34,620 | 50,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 114,620 |
| Herman Wolf Park | Land Acquisition | 0 | 0 | TBD | TBD | TBD | 0 |
| | Master Planning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Design/Engineering | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Construction/Installation | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 |
| | Total Project: | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 |
| Bark Lake Park | Land Acquisition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Master Planning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Design/Engineering | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Construction/Installation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| | Total Project: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Coney/Oconomowoc River Nature Preserve (40-Ac Engelke Property) | Land Acquisition | 575,000 | 0 | 0 | TBD | TBD | 575,000 |
| | Master Planning | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 |
| | Design/Engineering | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 |
| | Construction/Installation | 0 | 10,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 160,000 |
| | Total Project: | 580,000 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 765,000 |

NOTES:

1. Cost estimate for Coney/Oconomowoc River Nature Preserve Land Acquisition as of April 1, 2004.
2. Improvements will rely on grant funding and/or available Town funds.
3. "TBD" indicates activity cost "to be determined".

APPENDIX A

Town Board Resolution No. 04 - 04 - 02

**A Resolution Adopting the Town of Richfield
Comprehensive Park, Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan**

RESOLUTION NO. 04-04-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF RICHFIELD,
ADOPTING THE TOWN OF RICHFIELD COMPREHENSIVE PARK, OUTDOOR
RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

~~~~~

**WHEREAS**, The Town of Richfield Town Board (the "Town") has directed staff to prepare a Comprehensive Park, Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan (the "Plan") consistent with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requirements for such plans as contained in the "Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans"; and

**WHEREAS**, and the Plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the Town of Richfield Park Board and Plan Commission; and

**WHEREAS**, once adopted, the Plan will serve as a guide to the Town for the acquisition and improvement of existing and future parks, outdoor recreation facilities and other open space areas for the period 2004 through 2009; and

**WHEREAS**, the Plan will enable the Town to gain and maintain eligibility for various State and Federal grant programs; and

**WHEREAS**, the Town intends to review and incorporate the Plan into the Town's Richfield 2025 Comprehensive Plan currently being developed pursuant to the State's "Smart Growth" law;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Town does hereby adopt the Comprehensive Park, Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan attached hereto for the Town of Richfield.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Town does hereby request that the DNR accept the Town's Comprehensive Park, Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan as a prerequisite to participation in all applicable outdoor recreation grant programs.

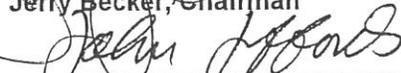
The above and foregoing Resolution was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the Town Board, Town of Richfield, on this 15 day of April, 2004.

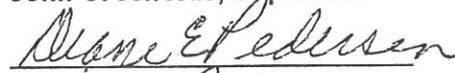
ATTEST:  
  
Town Clerk

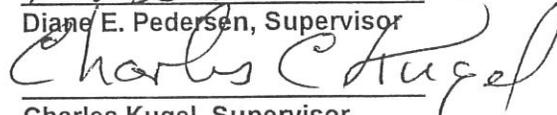
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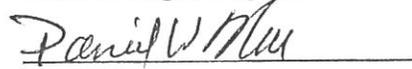
\_\_\_\_\_  
Proof of Posting Filed  
and Recorded

  
Jerry Becker, Chairman

  
John G. Jeffords, Supervisor

  
Diane E. Pedersen, Supervisor

  
Charles Kugel, Supervisor

  
Dan Neu, Supervisor

**APPENDIX B**

Town of Richfield 1980 Park & Open Space Plan

8-26-80  
John  
your copy for  
review & comments.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN  
FOR THE  
TOWN OF RICHFIELD, WISCONSIN  
1980-1983

INTRODUCTION

To recreate is to make new, to restore or to refresh. While the act of recreating may or may not involve physical exercise the intent is that the impact or result of such recreation be a refreshment of the mind and spirit. In the history of man the viewing of natural beauty has been a prime source of recreation and the participation in a pleasurable outdoor activity is enhanced by the presence of natural beauty. It has been said that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. What is beautiful to one is not necessarily beautiful to others. Outdoor recreation which encompasses both formal-active as well as the informal-passive recreation pursuits also may differ in definition depending upon the view point.

Outdoor recreation, as opposed to all types of recreation, is specifically oriented to outdoor activity. The range of such activity and the desire and perception of the need for such activity is, in theory, very broad. A man-made concrete and steel tennis court offers opportunity for recreation as does the natural open wetland undisturbed by man. Depending upon location a person may have more limited perception of outdoor recreation; for example, a person living in a highly developed high density urban setting may only be able to actually participate in outdoor recreation at a formal, well developed neighborhood or community park or informally in the public streets. Indeed, individual or combined yard space in the highly urban setting is usually not sufficient or

available to provide a significant outdoor recreation experience. On the other hand a person living in a rural community may only need to look out the window to have an outdoor recreation experience. Informal open space often abounds and formal recreational development may not be as important to the rural dweller. To the urban dweller any open space--in whatever form or whatever the quality--is welcome and is used. The rural dweller, on the other hand, may take for granted the open space which surrounds him on all sides and the quality of any open space is measured against a much higher visual standard. Moreover, the rural dweller may only desire and need a formal outdoor recreation development when engaged or involved in a formal team or group sport. The types, size, location, quality and indeed, the need for outdoor recreation opportunity therefore depends very much on the environment or setting in which such recreation opportunity is sought or placed.

#### THE SETTING

The Town of Richfield is located in the south-central area of Washington County in southeastern Wisconsin. As noted on Map 1, the Town lies within a 25 mile radius of the center of Milwaukee County. Approximately 300,000 people reside within a one-half hour driving time radius from Richfield and such radius encompasses the area in southeastern Wisconsin which has experienced the most rapid growth in urban development in the region over the past decade. The Village of Germantown, the Town of Polk, and the Town of Erin in Washington County lie on the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the Town respectively, and the Town of Lisbon in Waukesha County lies adjacent on the southern boundary of the Town of Richfield.

The Town of Richfield encompasses one entire survey Township, having an area of approximately 36.3 square miles. The Town contains within its boundaries some of the most varied topographic features in southeastern Wisconsin including prime examples of glacial moraine including the so-called "Kettle Moraine" of southeastern Wisconsin. Numerous "kettles", "kames" and "eskers" exist on the landscape. Ground elevations in the Town range from 1185 feet to 860 feet above mean sea level--a relatively wide-ranging difference of 325 feet. Approximately 4.6 square miles, or 12.7 percent of the total area of the Town has slopes in excess of 12 percent.

As shown on Map 2 the Town is encompassed within four major watersheds in southeastern Wisconsin and includes six individual stream watersheds. Approximately 79.5 percent of the Town lies within the Rock River watershed including 40.0 percent within the Bark River watershed, 37.8 percent within the Oconomowoc River watershed and 1.7 percent within the Ashippun River watershed--all tributary to the Rock River. Approximately 14.4 percent of the Town lies within the Cedar Creek sub-watershed of the Milwaukee River watershed. Approximately 5.0 percent of the Town lies within the Menomonee River watershed and the remaining approximately 1.1 percent of the Town lies within the Illinois-Fox River watershed. The Town encompasses, literally, the head-waters of three southeastern Wisconsin stream systems including the Illinois-Fox, the Oconomowoc and the Bark Rivers. There are three lakes over 50 acres in size in the Town including Friess Lake, (119 acres) on the Oconomowoc River, Lake Five (102 acres) and Bark Lake (65 acres)--both in the Bark River watershed. In addition there are three smaller lakes in the Town including Little Friess Lake in the Oconomowoc River watershed, and Amy Belle and Mud Lakes in the

The Town is covered with soil that tends to be composed of heavy clay and organic material underlain in some areas by gravel deposit. As shown on Map 3 a large area of the Town is covered by soils having characteristics which limit them for any urban and most rural development. Approximately 10 square miles, or 27.6 percent of the Town is encompassed within water, wetlands, swamps, or marshes or have soils which periodically flood or have such a high water table that they are subject to periodic ponding, overwash or run-off hazard. These areas are basically undevelopable for any urban use. As already indicated about 4.6 square miles, or 12.7 percent of the Town area is contained on slopes of 12 percent or greater. These areas are either undevelopable or require very careful consideration of design and construction for conversion to any urban use. Another approximate 1.1 square miles, or 3.0 percent of the Town is covered by soils having a slow permeability rate and therefore, have severe limitations or are basically unsuitable for most urban development. The remainder of the Town, 20.5 square miles, or approximately 56.7 percent is covered with soils that have moderate to slight limitations for most urban development. Even these latter areas, however, are generally composed of dense soils and contain natural "potholes" or "kettles" which are not suited to urban development or because of surface drainage problems must be carefully considered in any urban development project. As shown on Map 3 the wet and slowly permeable soils lie for the most part in and adjacent to the floodplains of the Bark and Oconomowoc rivers and tributaries of Cedar Creek.

Woodlands as shown on Maps 2 and 4 are found almost entirely on the steep slopes and in the lowland marshes of the Town. His-

Town was wooded. The early settlers cleared most of the lands that are now farmed or developed for residential subdivision purposes. Woodlands in the Town therefore are a natural land cover to other predominate land forms. Major high quality wildlife habitat likewise is primarily concentrated in those areas of woodlands and significant wetlands or on steep topography.

#### POPULATION--HISTORIC AND FUTURE TRENDS

Washington County, of which the Town of Richfield is a part, experienced the third largest increase in population during the past 19 years (1960-1979) of the seven southeastern Wisconsin Counties. This increase from 46,119 in 1960 to an estimated 86,163 in 1979 represents a 86.8 percent change or about 4 percent per year. Only Waukesha County and Ozaukee County, respectively, experienced a larger percent change. Much of the change in Washington County was due to the steady northwesterly movement of the center of the population of the region.

For a variety of reasons the population has shifted significantly during the past 19 years from a compact, well-defined mass with attendant medium to high urban densities near the three largest cities in the region to more scattered, ill-defined groupings with lower urban densities. The Town of Richfield, for whatever reason, has attracted a major share of such development over the past 19 years. Certainly the natural beauty of the Town coupled with the Town's proximity to employment centers in Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Washington Counties have been primary reasons for such growth. Of the civil divisions in the southeastern Wisconsin region of 5,000 or more population in 1970, Richfield had the largest percentage population increase, from 5,923 in 1970 to 8,558

annual rate of population change of almost 5 percent.

As shown on Table 1 the population of the Town has increased by approximately 7,426 over the 129 year period 1850 to 1979. Significantly, the increase from 3,172 in 1960 to 8,558 in 1979 was the most phenomenal and certainly the most visible in the Town both physical and financially. If the population continued to increase over the next 20 years at the annual rate of about 8 percent as was the case during the period 1960 to 1979, the population of the Town could be expected to be over 22,000 by the year 2000. Due to expected increased costs of vehicle fuel the rate of change of population during the past 19 years will probably not continue over the next 20 years. Even an increase of 2 percent per year, however, will result in a population of approximately 12,000 by the year 2000--a significant increase. A forecast change of 2 percent per year over the period 1979 thru 1983 will result in a population increase of 685 over the current estimate of 8,558 population for a total of over 9,200 in 1983, a highly probable occurrence considering increases during the past 19 years.

#### EXISTING USE OF LAND

General land use in the Town in 1970 is depicted on Map 4 and tabulated in Table 2. As shown on the table, rural use is, still the predominate land use even though urban uses have increased in the Town the past 15 to 20 years as reflected in the increase in population during this period. As shown on Table 2, lands in agricultural use comprise 23.4 square miles, or approximately 64.4 percent of the Town while other rural lands--land and water not devoted to urban type uses--comprise another 7.9 square miles, or 21.8 percent. Together these rural lands comprise 31.3 square miles,

comprises the remaining 5.0 square miles, or approximately 13.8 percent of the total Town area. Residential land accounts for 3.2 square miles, or 8.8 percent, industrial land--predominately, stone and gravel quarries--account for 0.2 square miles, or 0.6 percent, and transportation right-of-way accounts for 1.4 square miles, or 3.8 percent of the Town area. All other urban uses including commercial, institutional, recreational and governmental use together comprise 0.4 square miles, or 1.2 percent of the Town. It should again be noted that except for quarry uses and transportation right-of-way other urban lands have increased significantly during the past 20 years, as reflected in increased population.

In summary, the Town of Richfield is one of the most naturally endowed and beautiful Towns in Wisconsin and, due in part to such beauty and proximity to the metropolitan Milwaukee urban complex, has experienced above-average increases in population and attendant urban development in the past 15 to 20 years. Such development increase has placed increased demands on services within the Town and County--including adequately developed recreation facilities. It may be expected that the existing population and forecast increased population will place greater emphasis on local recreation facilities because of residents being further constrained in traveling long distances due to the increasing relatively high cost of such travel.

#### EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

As already described almost one-half of the Town of Richfield has the potential for recreation or recreation oriented open space use. Due to the low to medium density of urban development in the Town there is not, however, the need for many highly developed

As can be determined from a review of Table 3, most of the recreation and open space land in the Town is privately owned and operated. This situation as discussed later offers mixed blessing to the Town.

The largest publicly owned recreation area is the 140 acre Glacier Park located on the west shore of Friesse Lake (see Map 5). This park, one of five large County owned parks in Washington County, was formally owned by the Milwaukee Catholic Archdiocese and operated primarily as the St. Amelian Youth Camp. The Town owns two sites 17.5 and 8.9 acres in size. The Town Hall Park is the larger of the two and lies adjacent to the Town Hall and Town Garage on Hubertus Road. The smaller site located on S.T.H. 175 in Section 12 offers only limited potential development in use but may be able to be expanded with acquisition of adjacent undeveloped land.

Other privately owned outdoor lands in the Town encompass primarily lowland areas and as indicated on Table 3 are devoted primarily to hunting preserves. Exceptions are Camp Minikani and the Arrowhead Springs Country Club. Camp Minikani is a large Milwaukee YMCA Camp located on the North Shore of Amy Belle Lake. A concern is that added development on this site will bring about over-use of Amy Belle Lake which is basically a "kettle" lake with no well-defined, steady movement of water through the lake.

The Arrowhead Springs Golf Course is located on a small branch of Cedar Creek in flat to low lying terrain. While providing relatively large areas of open space recreation area both of these facilities are partially restricted in their potential use and perhaps more importantly the fact that they are privately owned means that they may

economy force a conversion to other urban uses. The St. Amelian (Glacier Park) site, for example, may have been developed for other than recreation open space purposes had not the County taken action to acquire the property and thereby preserve it more permanently for such use. As listed in Table 3 there are other park and recreation areas in the Town most of which are small sites particularly those included as a part of school property. These latter sites serve primarily a small segment of the population of the Town.

As previously indicated almost one-half of the Town could be designated as having potential for outdoor recreation open space. There are, however, specific potential park sites that have been delineated by the County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and are shown on Map 5. These sites represent parcels of land that have been field inventoried as a part of a larger County-wide effort to ascertain their value for future development or preservation. There are other sites which were not so designated and inventoried but also have characteristics which make them valuable as outdoor recreation and open space sites. These latter areas are also shown on Map 5. As shown, the floodland areas of the Bark and Oconomowoc Rivers offer the greatest potential for preservation of large tracts of land in open space use. It is these areas that along with the steep slopes and the wooded "kettle" areas of the Town make the entire Town a natural open space area. Unless such scenic beauty is preserved, however, the very element that has brought people to the Town to live and work will eventually be lost or degraded to the point that it will no longer offer the opportunity for visual open space that now exists. It would appear, therefore, that if the

being met or will not be met as population increases there is ample opportunity for acquisition and development of active outdoor recreation areas as well as the preservation of open space areas in the Town. The task is to determine specifically what outdoor recreation sites are needed or perhaps desired and the location, size and type of development and priority of such acquisition.

As already noted both the County Land Use and Park Department and the Regional Planning Commission have prepared park and open space plans for their respective jurisdictions. As a part of their plan recommendations both agencies have emphasized the need in the still predominately rural areas of Washington County for the acquisition and development of county and regional parks specifically to meet the needs of an area-wide population--both existing and future, as well as the need to preserve both existing natural open space areas and existing prime farm land. In the Park and Open Space Plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region-2000 no standards were established for small rural parks with the exception that the Plan does recognize the need for a centrally located Town park to provide minimum area and facilities for organized recreation activities in the more rural communities. Generally the Town of Richfield is encompassed within the broad definition of a rural community. As already noted, however, the Town exhibits some of the characteristics of a more urban community. This is true particularly in the lake areas where the once "summer cottage" has given way to year-around use. Also, new urban subdivision development has been proliferated in the east-central and southeast portion of the Town during the past 15 to 20 years. While it might be argued that certain such development was too dense to be located in a Town where urban services would be

impractical to provide, such development does, nevertheless exist and the population living in these areas have the same needs and desires for outdoor recreation as the more typical urban community dweller.

With these facts in mind and in light of expected increases in Town population over the next four to nine years the Town Park Board has evaluated the existing Park and Open Space sites and areas in the Town utilizing the objectives and standards established by the Regional Plan Commission and adopted by the County. From such evaluation the following findings can be made:

1. Existing Regional Parks such as Pike Lake State Park in Washington County and Menomonee Falls Park and Monches Park in Waukesha County are well within the travel distance of the existing and future population of the Town of Richfield and therefore no such park land is needed or proposed. If the physical resources in a specific area or if other needs beyond the boundaries of the Town warrant the acquisition and development of a large regional public park in the Town it is assumed that such park site would be proposed and acquired by either the State Department of Natural Resources or the County.
2. Existing large Multi-Community parks such as Glacier County Park in the Town and the proposed County Park in the Village of Germantown are also well within the travel distance of existing and future residents of the Town and therefore no such park land is needed or proposed. Any such future acquisition and development in the Town by the County should be concentrated in high value natural lowland and scenic steep slope areas particularly associated with the stream systems in the Town.

to 20 acres fulfill any requirements of the existing and year 2000 population of the Town as a community-type park. This park which has no water development potential unless artificially provided, does now and can continue to provide the majority of the playfields and play equipment necessary for active public recreation park facilities which is centrally located in the Town. Additional equipment and site development along with support facilities will be necessary to accomodate such activity in future years.

4. The existing Herman J. Wolf (Fire Hall) Park could, with the addition of five to ten acres and necessary basic development fulfill the need for small or neighborhood type park in the eastern, more densely settled part of the Town. This park does now and can continue to take the use pressure off the Town Hall Park during peak outdoor organized play periods of the year. It should be noted that based on the standards prepared by the Regional Planning Commission there is a need in the next four-nine years for one (1) additional organized hardball diamond with full facilities, three (3) softball diamonds, three (3) tennis courts and one (1) playground facility in the Town purely based on the forecast population and service area. As shown on Table 4 the Town does not now provide all of these facilities. There is therefore, an apparent need to provide additional such facilities and it would be proposed to provide such facilities at either the Town Hall or the Wolf Park.
5. Natural and scenic beauty abound in the Town and is also existing recreation resource. There is a need to preserve the natural beauty and resources of the Town. For

the most part such natural beauty lies either in the low, wetland areas or the high-steep slope areas of the Town. Both such areas encompass the majority of the remaining quality woodlands and wildlife habitat in the Town. The lowland areas of the Town are basically not developable for urban purposes and therefore are not expected to come under pressure for such development. Such areas can probably best be preserved thru proper lowland, floodland or shoreland zoning and very careful development of adjacent and upstream lands. Only where there is physical hardship and direct control of such areas should they be purchased.

6. The so-called upland areas, on the other hand, are not only prime areas for natural as well as developed recreation use--they are also vulnerable to urban development. It will be necessary therefore to carefully delineate those areas of primary importance, institute proper zoning, and carefully incorporate them into any contemplated urban or rural development and thereby preserve them basically in their natural state. Such areas required for expansion of existing county or town recreation sites or establishment of new state or county recreation areas should be purchased and where appropriate-developed.

There exists in the Town an apparent measurable need for certain outdoor recreation acquisition and development during the next four-nine years. In addition, as indicated, there is a need as well as a desire to preserve to the greatest extent possible those features of the natural landscape that are attractive to both resident and to the visitor of the Town.

Based on these needs and desires a park and open space plan can be prepared and priorities established.

#### PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF RICHFIELD

It is proposed that the park and open space acquisition and development program for the Town of Richfield for the next four to nine years include the following four major elements:

1. Physical enhancement of existing park and recreation area facilities.
2. Provision of additional recreation facilities at existing park and recreation sites.
3. Additional acquisition and preservation of park and open space lands to expand recreation opportunity and to preserve natural amenities.
4. Preservation of prime agriculture lands and operations in the Town.

Physical enhancement of existing areas and facilities include the provision of public toilet facilities at the Town Hall Park, provision of lighting on ball fields and tennis courts to extend use of these facilities and replacement of baseball backstop on older facilities. Table 5 includes a summary of estimated 1980 costs for provision of these enhancement facilities.

Provision of additional recreation facilities at existing park and recreation areas include the provision of additional hard-surface play areas and specifically basketball courts, with basketball goals and back boards at both existing Town owned parks; provision of three (3) new tennis courts at existing parks; provision of three (3) new softball fields; provision of one (1) baseball field at the Town Hall Park; and, the addition of childrens fixed play equipment at both

parks. An estimate of the 1980 dollar cost to add these facilities are included on Table 5.

Additional acquisition of park and open space plan includes two categories of acquisition. It is proposed to acquire an additional nine (9) to eleven (11) acres of land adjacent to the Wolf Park site to expand the total facility to 18-20 acres of useable recreation area. It is also proposed to acquire 14-16 acres of land adjacent to the Town Hall park to expand that facility to approximately 25 acres of useable recreation area. It is also proposed to acquire land for biking, hiking, nature study and cross-country skiing. It is proposed that these latter land acquisitions would include acquisition through gift, dedication, and in some cases outright purchase of those lands that either lie within the floodplain of the major streams in the Town or otherwise are not developable or in some cases even farmable due to periodic flooding or overflow because they are continuously wet or have steep or erodible slopes. Such lands should have low assessment value and should not therefore be costly to purchase if necessary to do so.

Preservation of prime farm lands should be accomplished primarily through zoning. Providing such zoning would allow existing larger farm operations to take advantage of the state agricultural preservation program. Such an effort will help maintain existing farm operations. In addition it will be necessary to carefully review all development that encompasses areas that are considered to be prime agricultural in order to reduce the loss of such lands. As shown on Table 5 the total estimated cost for acquisition and development of park, recreation and open space lands in the Town during the 1980 to 1988 period is \_\_\_\_\_ dollars. This does not include any costs for acquisition of open lands for trails and preservation. As shown on Table 6 priorities for expenditures are primarily through the period

1980-1983 and if amortized over the 1981-83 year period would cost an estimated \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per year. The remaining \_\_\_\_\_ dollars would be borne in the 1984-1988 period and amortized over the 5 years would be \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per year.

**APPENDIX C**

**Goals 2000 Parks & Conservancy Sub-Committee  
Report and Recommendation (August 1995)**

Town Board Meeting  
September 14, 1995  
7:30 P.M.

AGENDA ITEM # 7

**GOALS 2000 PARK & OPEN SPACE REPORT - GEORGE HARRISON.**

**Parks & Conservancy Committee**

(A Subcommittee of Richfield's Goals 2000 Committee)

August 30, 1995

Report to: Richfield Town Board

The Parks and Conservancy Subcommittee of Richfield's Goals 2000 Committee met monthly for a year to consider recommendations to the Richfield Town Board on a Recreational Park Plan and a Natural Resources Management Plan for the Town of Richfield.

The committee researched, investigated parks and conservancy plans in other municipalities, listened to outside experts in the field, conducted a township-wide survey of parks and conservancy interests, and debated the best approaches for preserving Richfield's rural character.

The following are the recommended goals and policies for the management of recreational parks, and for the management of the natural resources in the Town of Richfield.

George Harrison, Chairman  
Steve Holzhauer, Secretary  
Jack Lietzau  
Don Block  
Jack Casetta  
Ken Kilian  
Denis Severinsen  
John Makowski  
James Otto  
Randy Weyer

Park & Conservancy Committee

**Recommended Goals & Policies:  
PARK AND RECREATION AREAS**

- Goal 1: *Provide and maintain an environmentally sensitive, easily accessible, economically efficient, and integrated system of recreational parks, facilities and open spaces which will afford all residents of and visitors to the Town of Richfield adequate opportunities to participate in a variety of active and passive outdoor recreation activities.*
- Policy 1.1: Acquire and develop, where and when necessary, sufficient land and facilities necessary to provide a minimum recreation level of services (LOS) for the Town of Richfield of 9.0 acres of public parks per 1,000 population.
- Policy 1.2: Complete a master site plan for all park and recreation areas in the Town of Richfield. Priority shall be given to preparing site plans for the Town's existing park and recreation areas, i.e. Town Hall Park Complex, Herman Wolf/Richfield Park, and Bark Lake Park.
- Policy 1.3: Continue to develop the Town Hall Park Complex and the Herman Wolf/Richfield Park as "community" parks providing a balance of both active and passive recreational activities; including, at a minimum (but not to be limited to): specialized or multi-purpose ball fields, courts, multi-station playground equipment, picnic areas, walking/hiking facilities, parking facilities, and restroom facilities. Development of these parks should have priority over the development of any future park locations.
- Policy 1.4: Encourage the development of "neighborhood" park and recreation areas within future residential areas and subdivisions with development regulations and incentives.
- Policy 1.5: In order to serve the needs of future residents in the Town, acquire and develop three (3) new "community" parks not less than fifteen (15) acres each in area. One park should be generally located in the southwest portion of the town south of Elmwood Road, east of Plat Road, and west of Hillside Road (Sections 28, 29, 32 or 33). A second park should be generally located in the southeast portion of the town south of Elmwood and Lakeview Roads, east of Hillside Road, and west of Colgate Road (sections 26, 27, 34, or 35). A third park should be generally located in the northern portion of the town north of Hwy 167, east of Hwy "J", and west of Scenic Road.
- Policy 1.6: Develop a program for the acquisition and development of a system of linear park and open space areas not less than twenty (20) feet in width located within and linking between the primary environmental corridors in the Town. The components of this program shall include, but not be limited to the:
- identification of potential park and open space areas to be included as part of the linear park system;
  - prioritization of areas to be acquired and developed;
  - identification and development of potential funding sources or other means of acquisition and development;
  - development of guidelines for management and use of the linear park system.

**Recommended Goals & Policies:  
CONSERVANCY AREAS**

**Goal 2:** *Protect, preserve, conserve and, when and where feasible, restore lowland and upland natural resource areas in the Town of Richfield to reduce flood damage, abate soil erosion, protect ground water supplies, protect air quality, protect and enhance wildlife populations, preserve rural character and open spaces, and provide continuing opportunities for educational and recreational pursuits.*

**Policy 2.1:** Adopt new or revise existing development regulations to prohibit development activities in designated lowland areas in designated primary, secondary, and isolated environmental corridors.

**Policy 2.2:** Adopt new or revise existing development regulations to limit development activities in designated upland areas in primary, secondary and isolated environmental corridors to densities equivalent to not less than one (1) residential dwelling unit per four (4) acres.

**Policy 2.3:** Adopt new or revise existing development regulations to encourage or require the clustering of development activity, including dwellings, buildings, and roads, in and around the most suitable areas for such development where:

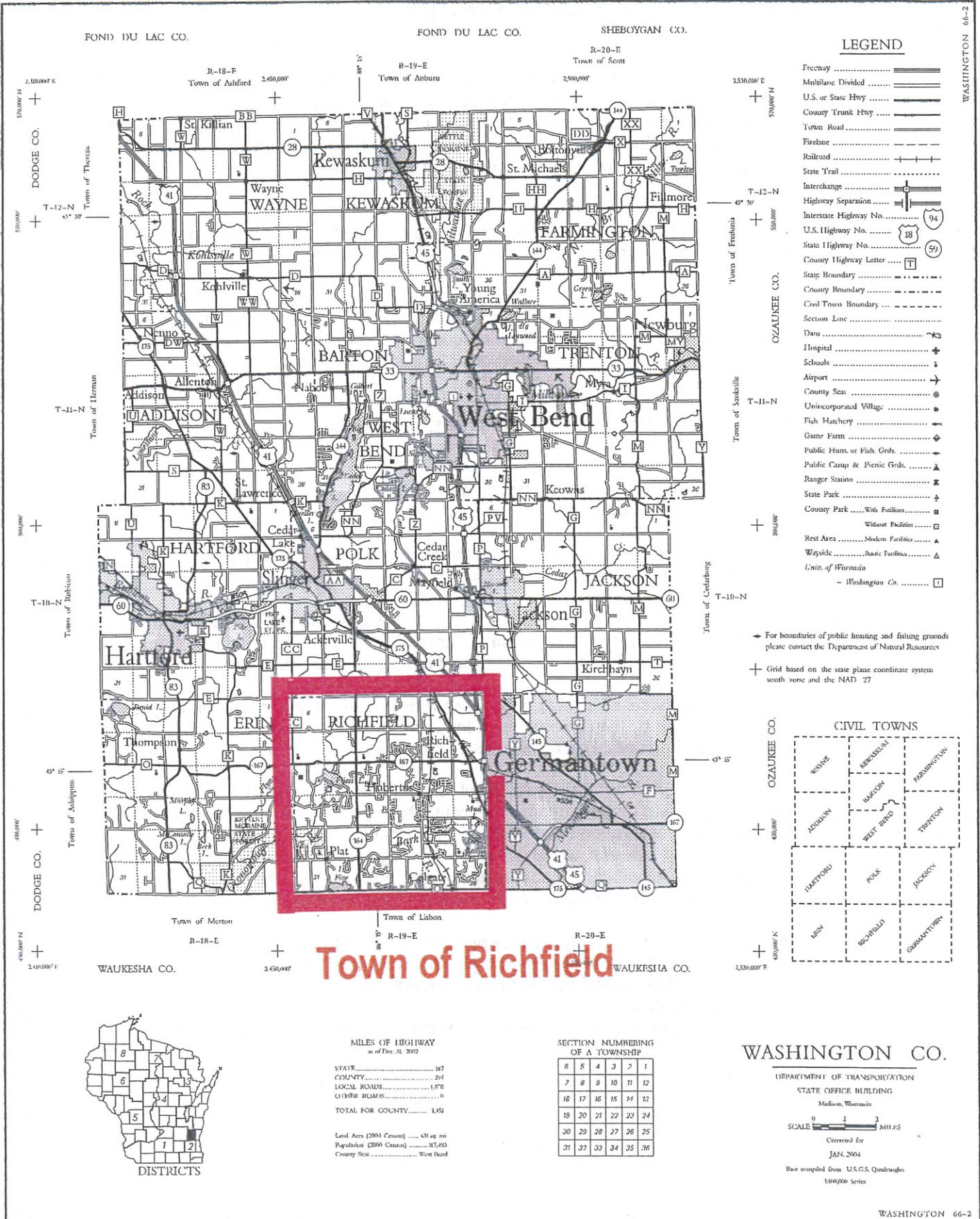
- this requirement would be mandatory for parcels proposed for development that are ten (10) acres or greater in area;
- a minimum of 50 percent of the total gross area of the parcel is left undeveloped and preserved and protected as open space and/or conservancy areas;
- the number of development units, e.g. dwellings, square feet, is determined by the allowable densities or maximum area of lot coverage applied to net developable area, i.e. excluding floodplains and other undevelopable areas;
- lot or parcel sizes may vary but shall not be less than the minimum acceptable size required by the Department of Industry, Labor & Human Relations (DIHLR) or not less than one (1) acre, whichever is greater.

**Policy 2.4:** Develop a program for the acquisition of environmentally significant lands and open space areas in the Town that are deemed critical to the (1) protection of ground and surface water supplies; (2) preservation of open spaces and rural character; (3) , protection of high quality vistas of lakes, streams, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural landscapes, and other culturally and historically significant features; and (4) protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat and populations. This program shall include, but not be limited to the:

- identification of open space and environmentally significant areas and parcels;
- prioritization of the areas and parcels to be acquired;
- identification and development of potential funding sources or other means of acquisition;
- development of guidelines for management and use of these areas.

# Map 1. Town of Richfield Location Map

WASHINGTON 66-2

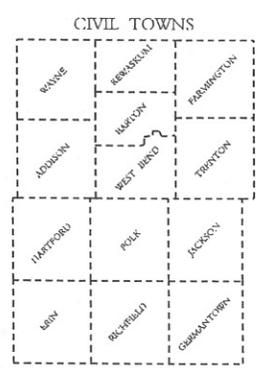


### LEGEND

- Freeway .....
- Multilane Divided .....
- U.S. or State Hwy .....
- County Trunk Hwy .....
- Town Road .....
- Firelane .....
- Railroad .....
- State Trail .....
- Interchange .....
- Highway Separation .....
- Interstate Highway No. .... 94
- U.S. Highway No. .... 38
- State Highway No. .... 59
- County Highway Letter .... T
- State Boundary .....
- County Boundary .....
- Civil Town Boundary .....
- Section Line .....
- Dam .....
- Hospital .....
- Schools .....
- Airport .....
- County Seat .....
- Unincorporated Village .....
- Fish Hatchery .....
- Game Farm .....
- Public Hunt or Fish Grds. ....
- Public Camp & Picnic Grds. ....
- Ranger Station .....
- State Park .....
- County Park .... With Facilities .....
- ..... Without Facilities .....
- Rest Area .....
- ..... Modern Facilities .....
- ..... Basic Facilities .....
- Unit of Wisconsin .....
- ..... Washington Co. ....

→ For boundaries of public hunting and fishing grounds please contact the Department of Natural Resources

+ Grid based on the state plane coordinate system south zone and the NAD 27



## Town of Richfield



### MILES OF HIGHWAY

as of Dec. 31, 2002

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| STATE                   | 187          |
| COUNTY                  | 294          |
| LOCAL ROADS             | 1,070        |
| OTHER ROADS             | 0            |
| <b>TOTAL FOR COUNTY</b> | <b>1,451</b> |

Land Area (2001 Census) .... 431 sq mi  
 Population (2001 Census) .... 117,493  
 County Seat ..... West Bend

### SECTION NUMBERING OF A TOWNSHIP

|    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 6  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  |
| 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |

## WASHINGTON CO.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
 Madison, Wisconsin

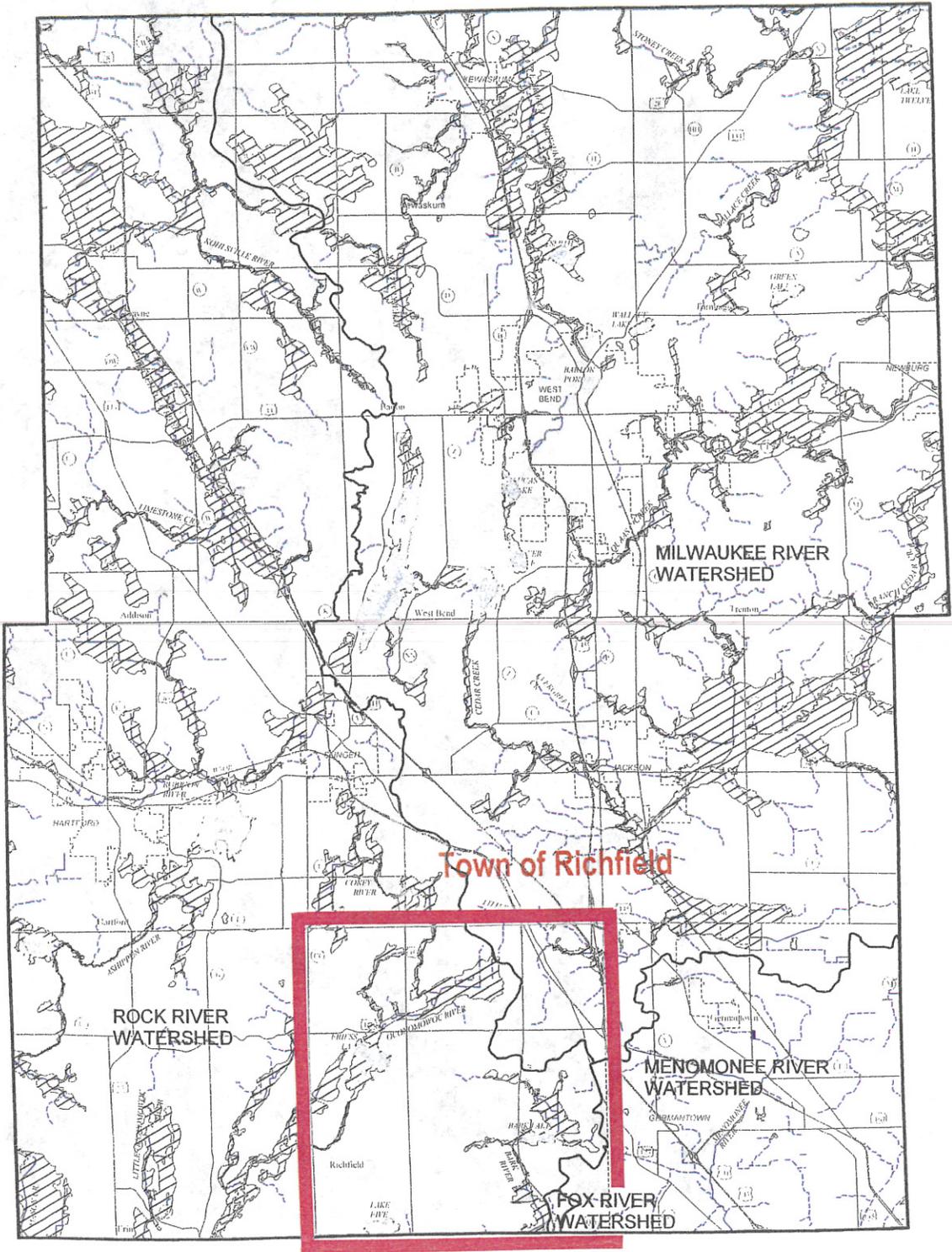
SCALE 0 1 2 3 MILES

Created for  
 JAN. 2004

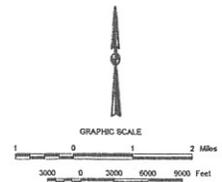
Base compiled from U.S.G.S. Quadangles  
 1810,000 Series

# Map 2.

## SURFACE WATER RESOURCES AND FLOODLANDS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY



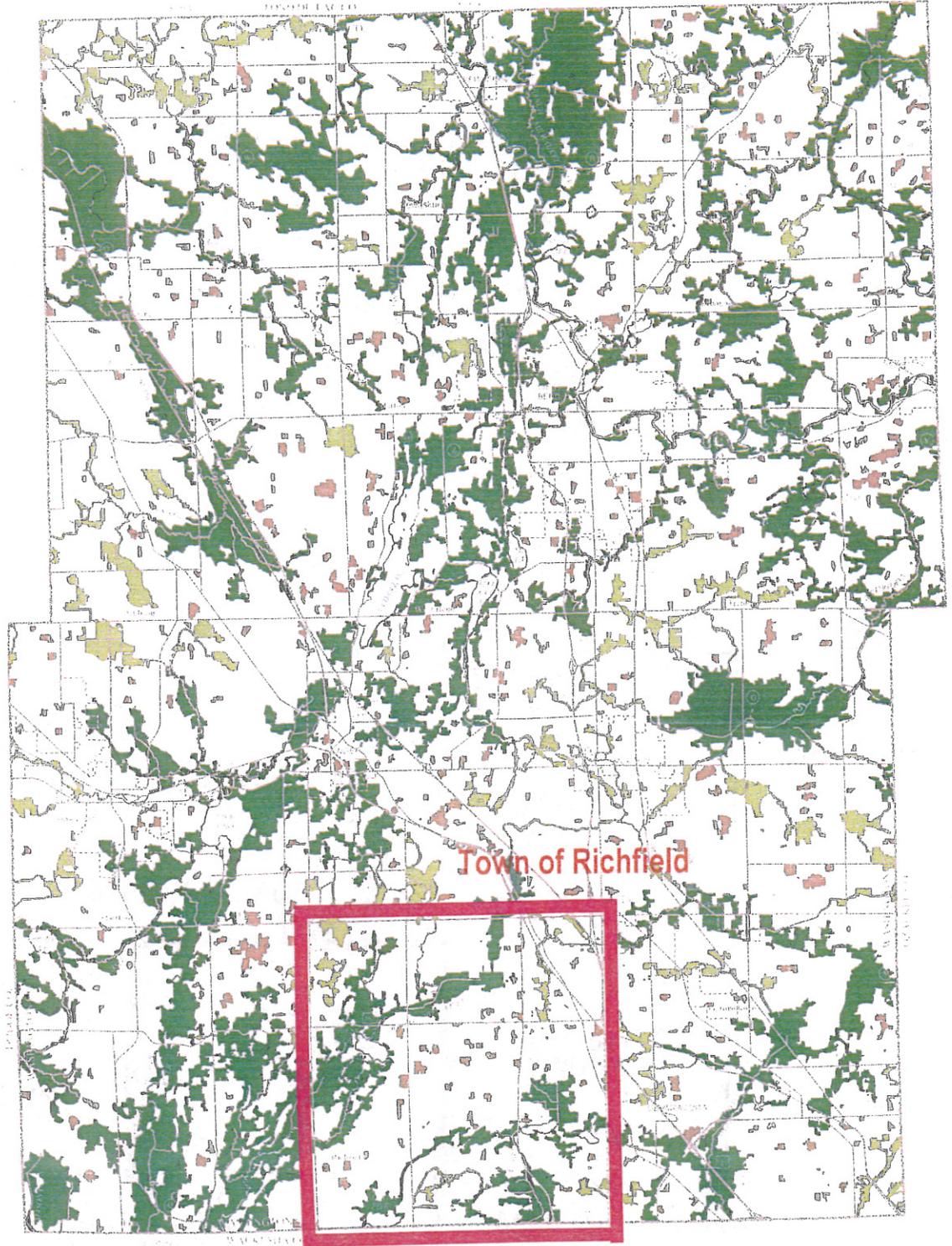
-  MAJOR LAKES
-  PERENNIAL STREAM
-  INTERMITTENT STREAM
-  100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL FLOODPLAIN
-  WATERSHED BOUNDARY



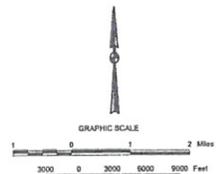
Source: SEWRPC.

# Map 3.

## ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY



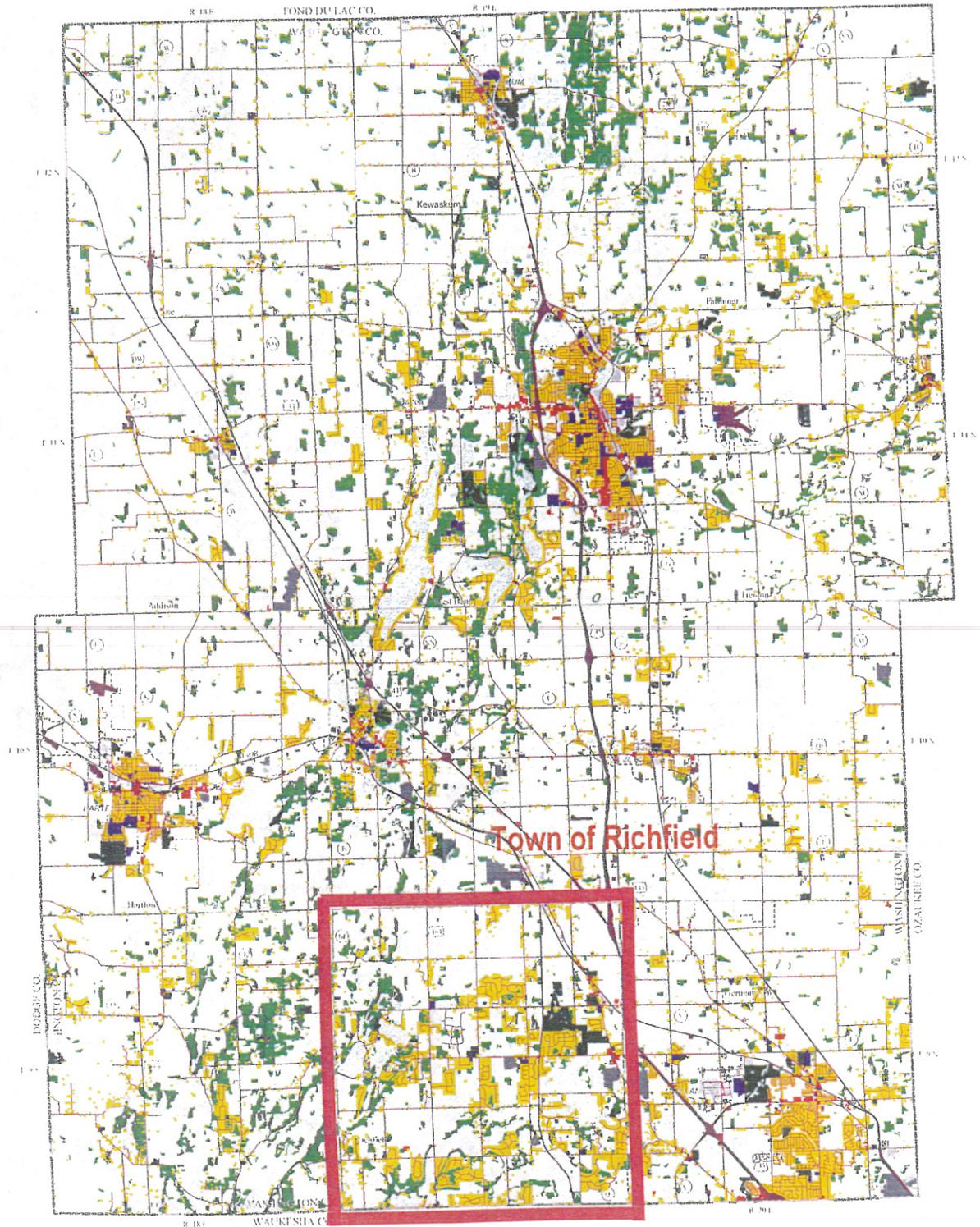
-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA



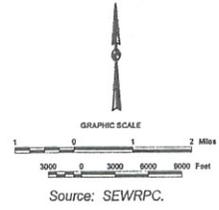
Source: SEWRPC.

# Map 4.

## GENERALIZED LAND USE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

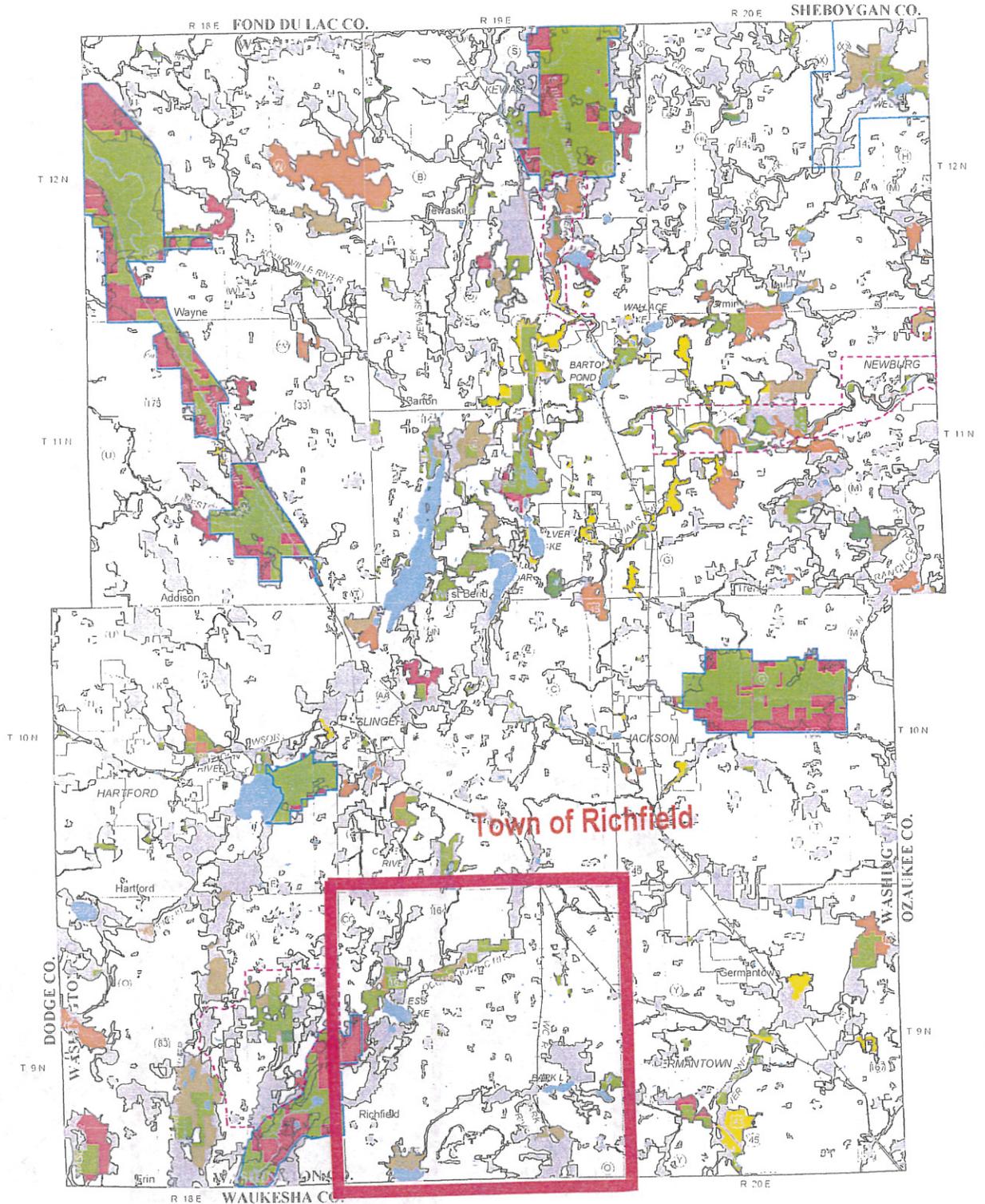


- |                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL      |  TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES |
|  MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL       |  LANDFILL AND EXTRACTIVE                     |
|  COMMERCIAL                     |  WOODLANDS                                   |
|  INDUSTRIAL                     |  WETLANDS                                    |
|  GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL |  AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER OPEN LANDS           |
|  RECREATIONAL                   |  SURFACE WATER                               |



# Map 5.

## OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



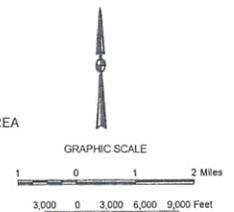
**EXISTING PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS**

- STATE, COUNTY, LOCAL, NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION, LAKE OR SANITARY DISTRICT, OF COMPATIBLE PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE SITES
- LANDS UNDER CONSERVATION EASEMENT

**PROPOSED PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS**

- STATE
- COUNTY
- CITY, VILLAGE, TOWN
- NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
- OPEN SPACE LANDS TO BE PROTECTED BY PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION
- SURFACE WATER

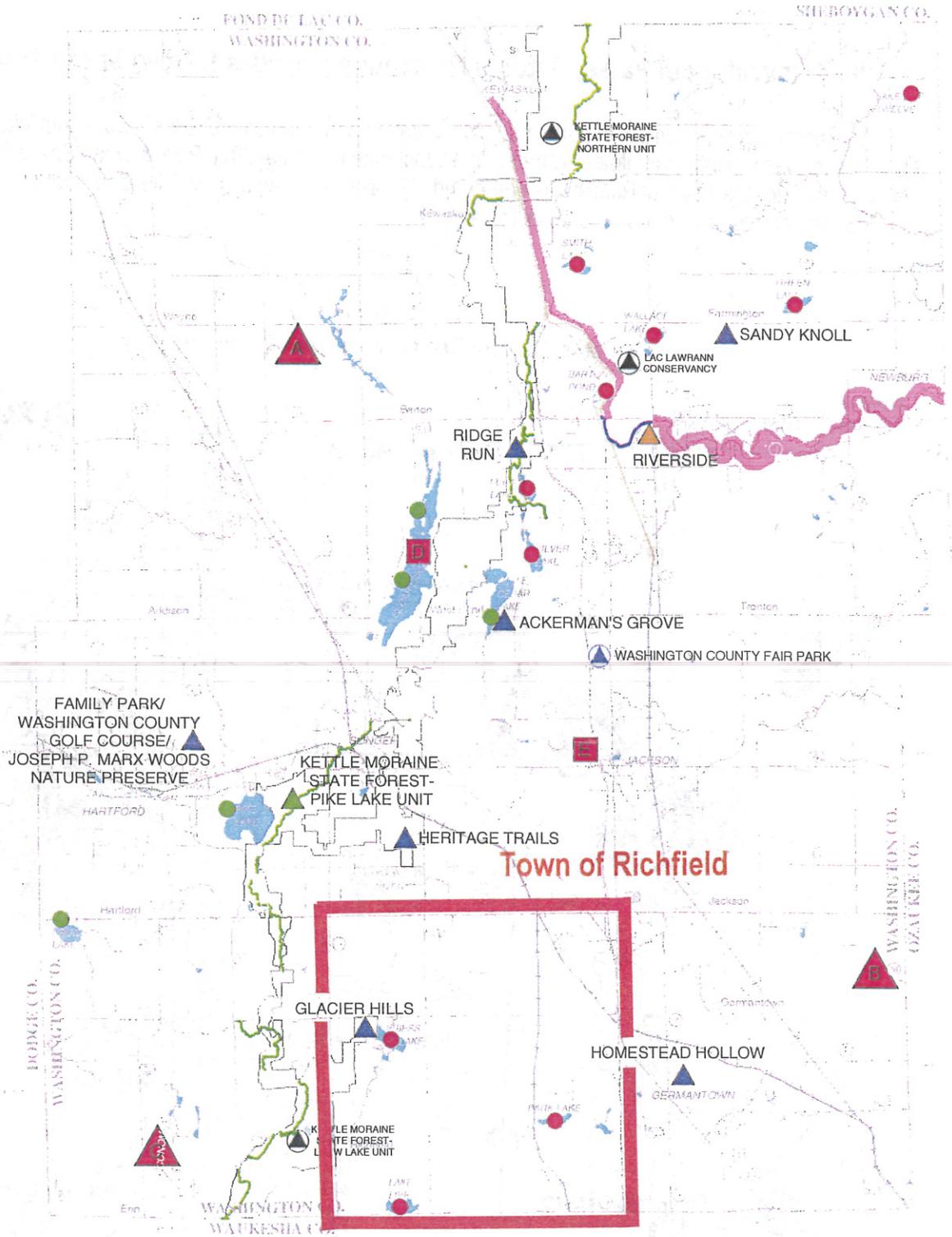
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- PROJECT BOUNDARY ADOPTED BY THE WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
- OZAUKEE WASHINGTON LAND TRUST FOCUS AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

# Map 6.

## OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN: 2020



### MAJOR PARKS

- STATE
- COUNTY
- LOCAL
- PROPOSED COUNTY

### OTHER PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

- PROPOSED OTHER COUNTY
- SPECIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE
- WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR PARK

### RECREATION CORRIDORS

- EXISTING MILWAUKEE RIVER TRAIL
- EXISTING ICE AGE TRAIL
- PROPOSED MILWAUKEE RIVER TRAIL
- ICE AGE TRAIL CORRIDOR

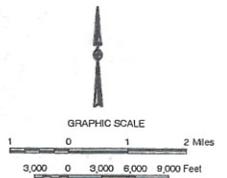
### OTHER TRAILS

- PROPOSED CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAIL
- PROPOSED COUNTY PARK IDENTIFICATION LETTER (SEE TABLE 27)

### BOAT ACCESS FACILITIES

- EXISTING FACILITY MEETING DNR STANDARDS
- LAKE NEEDING NEW OR EXPANDED FACILITY

NOTE: OTHER EXISTING COUNTY PARKS NOT SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDED FOR IMPROVEMENT OR EXPANSION UNDER THE PLAN ARE NOT SHOWN.

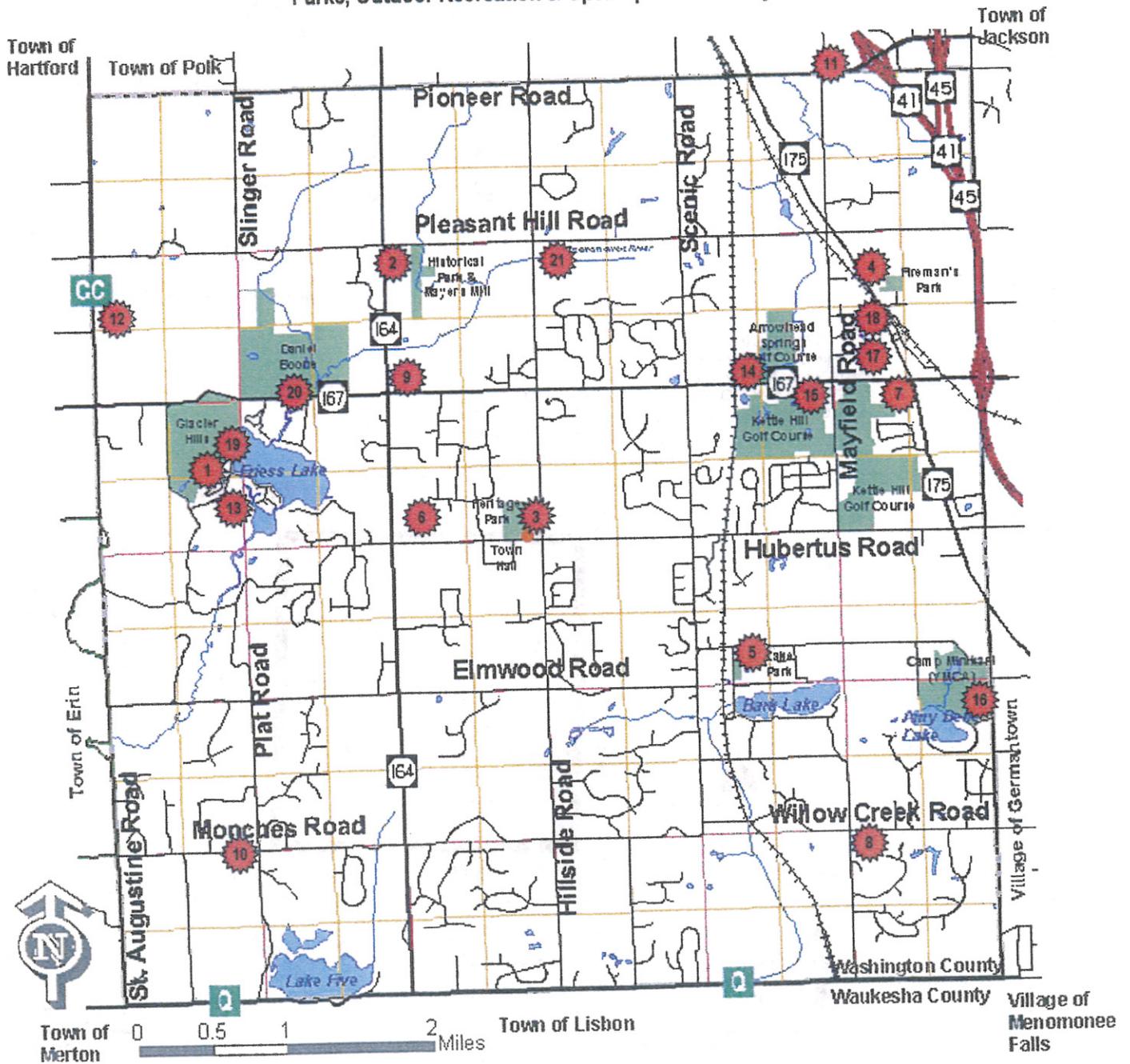


Source: SEWRPC.

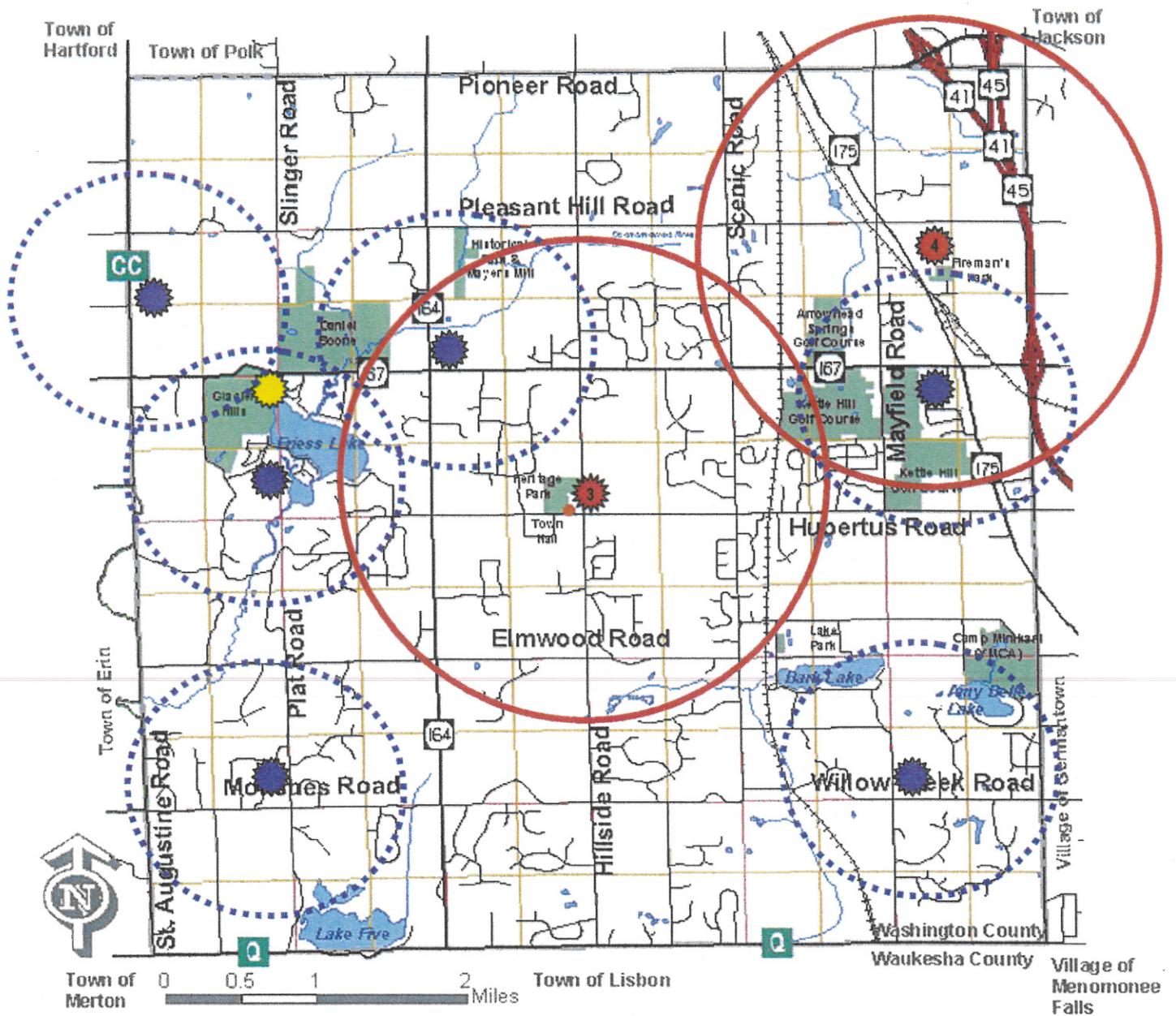
## VII. Inventory of Parks, Outdoor Recreation Facilities & Open Space Areas

A comprehensive inventory of park, outdoor recreation and open space "sites" throughout Washington County was recently completed as part of the Washington County 2020 Park & Open Space Plan. This inventory for the Town of Richfield is presented in Map 7 below where the "site identification numbers" on the map correspond to those listed in Table 5.

Map 7.  
Parks, Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Inventory



Map 8.  
Park Inventory Service Areas



-  Neighborhood Park ¼ to ½ mile Service Area Radius
-  Community Park 1 to 2 mile Service Area Radius
-  Regional Park < 60 min Driving Time