THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE **VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON HILLS**

PUBLISHED 2019

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PREFACE

A comprehensive plan represents a community's vision to guide growth and to help a municipality make decisions regarding future development and redevelopment. The plan helps to set standards regarding land use, infrastructure, transportation, parks and recreation, and community services and facilities. It acts as a blueprint for the future, and identifies community values and priorities.

This document is known as The Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Barrington Hills. It was first adopted on September 23, 1957. The Comprehensive Plan articulates the Village of Barrington Hills' goals, objectives, vision and plans for the future. The Village recognizes that planning must be an ongoing process as developmental pressures, environmental evolutions, population growth and migration, regional changes and new discoveries require reconsideration of earlier plans. The Comprehensive Plan has been reevaluated and redrafted in 1978, 1995, 2005 and 2008.

This current version was adopted by the Board of Trustees in August 2019. It is the product of the Village Plan Commission with valuable contributions from a number of community groups and organizations including:

- Barrington Area Council of Governments "BACOG"
- Flint Creek and Spring Creek Watershed Partnership
- Village of Barrington Hills Equestrian Commission

This Comprehensive Plan sets forth the guiding principles for the future development of the Village of Barrington Hills. These principles are based on the Village's goals to preserve scarce and critical natural resources (groundwater in particular), to ensure the long term stability and environmental quality of the local ecology, to retain and promote the unique qualities of a semi-rural, countryside single-family residential community, to protect tranquil open space and scenic vistas with abundant wildlife, to support the keeping of horses and agricultural activities, and maintain limited municipal services supplemented by individual resident responsibilities.

Overall, future residential development in Barrington Hills should protect its ecologically sensitive and distinctive semi-rural environment and sustain the quiet enjoyment of the Village by all the residents.

INTRODUCTION

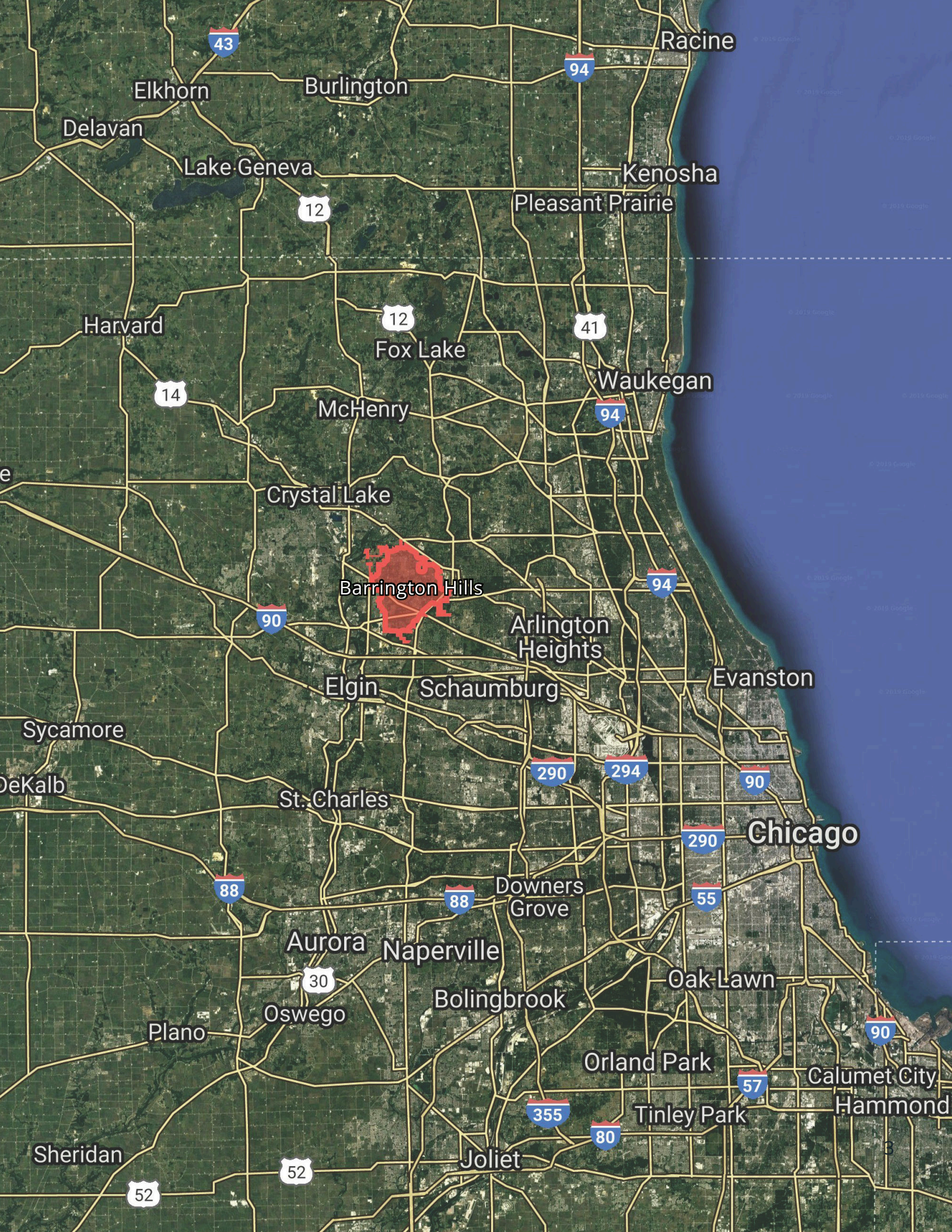
THE ORIGIN OF BARRINGTON HILLS

In 1833, the Indian Treaty with Chief Blackhawk was signed, and the Native Americans agreed to move across the Mississippi River. The first settlers came to this area bearing the familiar names of Miller, Otis, Bucklin, Waterman, and Jencks. Barrington Center, first called Miller's Grove, was established where Old Sutton Road crosses Dundee Road/Route 68. It was one of three small settlements which inspired what we know today as the Barrington area.

Rich soils and ample water were the attractions to early migrants who settled this area for farming at the same time that closer-in suburbs such as Oak Park and Evanston were being settled for commuter residences. Since most settlers were from Vermont and Massachusetts, the familiar New England name of Barrington was chosen when it came time to organize a town government in 1850. The first schoolhouse was built at Barrington Center, followed by nearby churches in the 1850's.

The Chicago & North Western Railroad tracks, now Metra Union Pacific Northwest Line, were built in 1854 and a station was located in the Village of Barrington. From this time on, there were many changes in the Barrington area, but the countryside environment remained paramount.

Early residents assumed the responsibility for stewardship in this portion of the area by forming the Countryside Property Owners Association in 1938. It was this group which later provided the nucleus for the eventual incorporation of the Village of Barrington Hills (the "Village") in 1957. The neighboring Village of Middlebury (incorporated in 1953) was annexed to Barrington Hills in December, 1962. Today, the Village covers approximately 29 square miles in Cook, Lake, Kane, and McHenry Counties.


Racine
Elkhorn
Burlington
Delavan
Lake Geneva
Kenosha
Pleasant Prairie
Harvard
Fox Lake
Waukegan
McHenry
Crystal Lake
Barrington Hills
Arlington Heights
Evanston
Elgin
Schaumburg
Sycamore
DeKalb
St. Charles
Chicago
Downers Grove
Aurora
Naperville
Oak Lawn
Bolingbrook
Oswego
Plano
Orland Park
Calumet City
Hammond
Tinley Park
Sheridan
Joliet
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COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Barrington Hills is a unique single-family residential community characterized by sophisticated country living surrounded by abundant open spaces. The very low density supports a broad spectrum of housing, ranging from quaint cottages to manicured estates to hobby farms. Notable is the village's long equestrian tradition, with backyard barns, a 15-acre Park District Community equestrian facility, and an extensive system of horse trails. Barrington Hills is also home to many other domesticated animals including chickens, ducks, alpacas, goats, cows, and other farm animals.

Barrington Hills is a village low in legislation and high in individual property rights. Residents are able to pursue a wide range of leisure time activities and hobbies on their own properties, while still maintaining a tranquil and peaceful environment for their neighbors.

The narrow, low-speed, tree-canopied roads serve as the recreational arteries of the village. Cars share the roads with walkers, joggers, horseback riders and bicyclists, as well as agricultural vehicles.

Barrington Hills is also blessed with an abundance of native trees, some well over 100 years old. The Village has acted to safeguard this asset with a tree preservation ordinance protecting certain "heritage trees".

Also unique to Barrington Hills is the large amount of land occupied by the Forest Preserves of Cook County (FPDCC), nearly 5,000 acres. The extensive systems of mostly private horse trails across residential properties are linked to a trail system within the Forest Preserve, creating a combined 210 miles of horse trails. The Forest Preserves also contain horse jumps used for eventing competitions.

As a semi-rural community, the Village encourages residents to use minimum artificial lighting to preserve the countryside atmosphere. The village has a lighting ordinance to support these values.

Historic features within the Village are significant and enhance its character. Among these are the Dickinson School, the Civil War Union Cemetery, Barrington Center Church and Cemetery, the Haeger School and Cemetery, the Cooke site (originally owned by the Helm family) which has yielded numerous Native American artifacts, and several residences of historic value – some of which were part of the “underground railroad” during the Civil War. In the more recent past, residences of architectural merit have been constructed under the direction of such noteworthy individuals as Frank Lloyd Wright, Edward Dart, David Adler, and Robert Work.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Village of Barrington Hills is a home rule municipality. The current Village Hall was first occupied in 1975 and expanded in 1994. As an almost exclusively residential community, there are limited municipal services and financial resources.

The three principal activities of the Village are law enforcement, road maintenance, and land-use guidance (including planning, zoning and building). The first two activities account for almost 50% of the annual budget.

The residents of Barrington Hills have chosen to assume many responsibilities and costs themselves. For example, water supply, wastewater disposal, and solid waste collection including recycling are contracted privately by residents. The decision to establish and maintain the community without public water supply and wastewater disposal was and is an intentional decision made by the community. It should be noted that the Village of Barrington provides public water and sanitary service to a limited number of subdivisions on the periphery of Barrington Hills and public sanitary service to the Barrington Hills Country Club.

The Barrington Hills Park District was established in 1967. The Park District is an entirely separate governmental entity; with minor exceptions, its borders are the same as the Village. Its primary feature is a 15-acre equestrian center ("Riding Center") which provides the primary gateway to Cook County's Spring Creek Forest Preserve's equestrian and

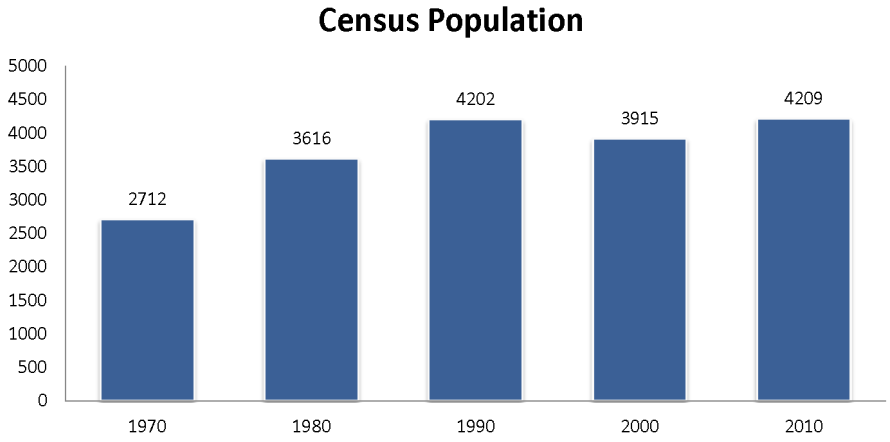
walking trails. The Riding Center is used extensively and is the home base to the Riding Club of Barrington Hills and the Fox River Valley Pony Club. The Park District also maintains a softball field at School District 220's Countryside School on County Line Road and tennis facilities on land leased from School District 220 adjacent to that school.

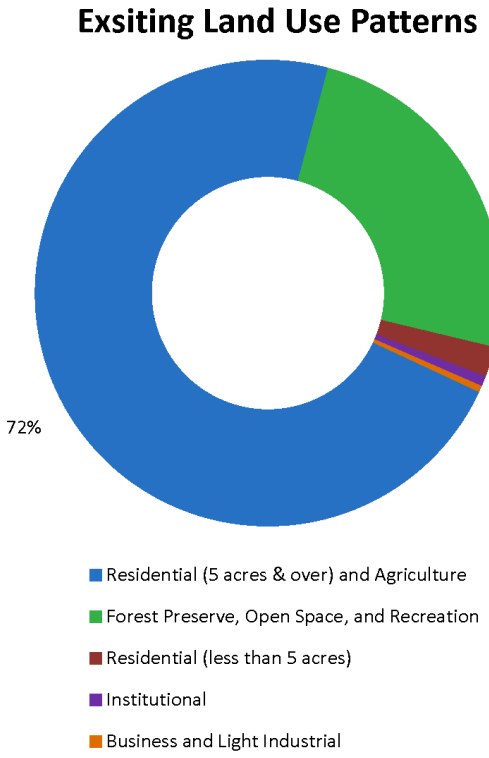
Village residents are served by the Barrington Area Library District, the Dundee Township Library District and the Algonquin Area Public Library. Most properties are located within the Barrington Community Unit School District 220, with a portion being served by School District 300. Fire protection is provided by five separate fire protection districts: Barrington Countryside, Algonquin/Lake in the Hills, Carpentersville, East Dundee Countryside, and Fox River Grove. All residents are served by the Village's CALEA (Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies) accredited Police Department.

DEMOGRAPHICS

In the 2010 census the population of Barrington Hills was 4,209 compared with 3,915 in 200, 4,202 in 1990, 3,616 in 1980 and 2,712 in 1970. Dwelling types range from new, detached single-family units to historic homesteads on farms of several hundred acres. Most residences are located on individual lots of five (5) or more acres.

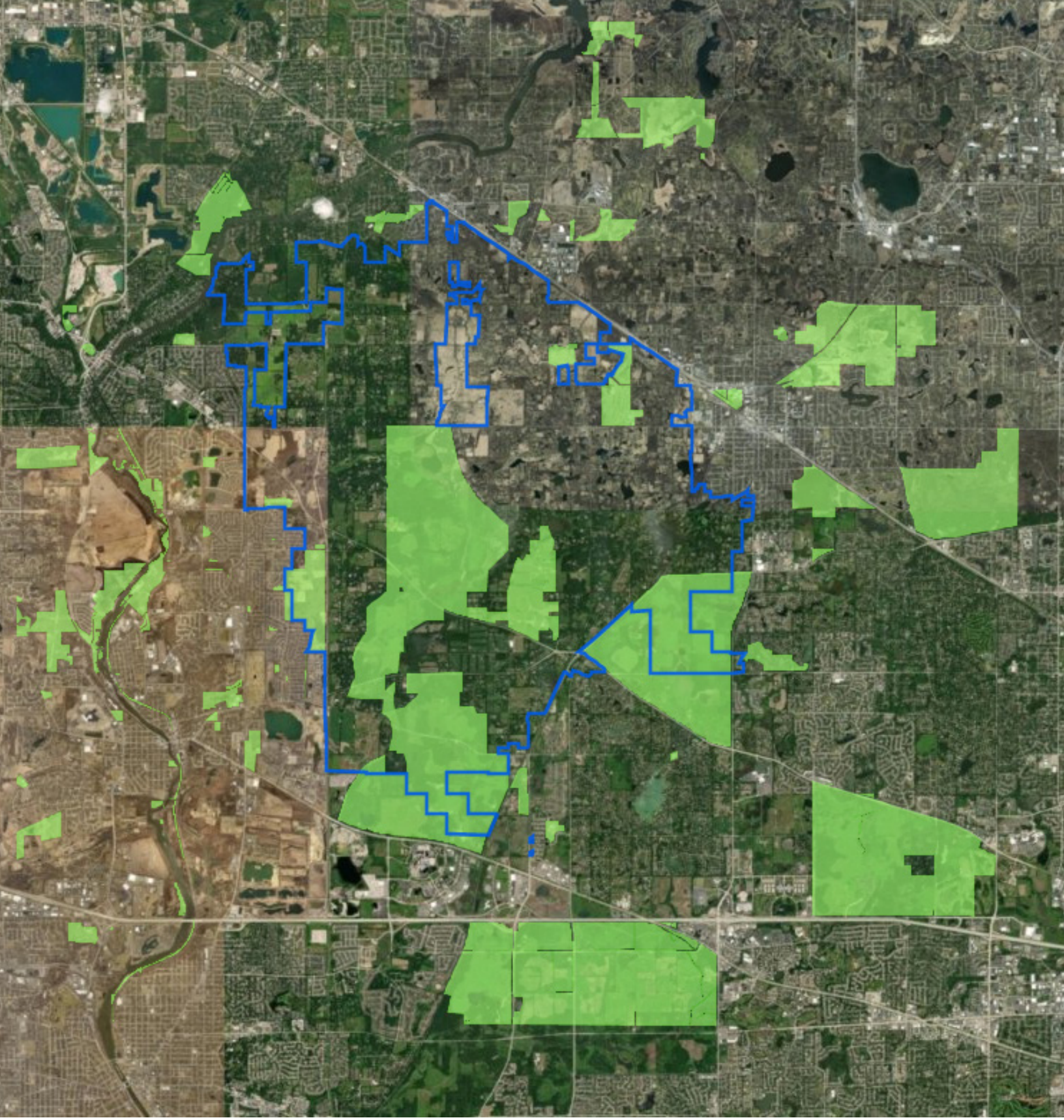
The adjacent bar graph illustrates the population trends within the Village between the years 1960 and 2010.





The adjacent pie chart summarizes the existing land use patterns within the Village limits: as they relate to zoning.

It should be noted that the "Forest Preserve, Open Space, and Recreation" classification, in the chart, includes Helm Woods (Forest Preserve District of Kane County), Crabtree Nature Center (FPDCC), Spring Creek Nature Preserve (FPDCC), and the Barrington Hills Country Club (private). Also included are other large, environmentally sensitive properties which have been protected by individuals and agencies, including Citizens for Conservation's Grigsby Prairie and permanent conservation easements thru the Barrington Area Conservation Trust (BACT).



The largest percentage of land within the Village is devoted to “Residential (5 acres and over)” use. The Forest Preserve District of Cook County, which owns nearly 5,000 acres within the Village limits, is the second largest use. Virtually all of the Forest Preserve’s holdings are set aside for conservation of wildlife and other natural resources. Along with this, the Forest Preserve District contains an extensive equestrian trail system that ties into the equestrian trail system that runs throughout the Village.

CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Barrington Hills has long been renowned for its natural features. Its groundwater resources are vital for the region, both as drinking water for humans and as a vital source of water in streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands upon which native plant and animal communities are reliant. Abundant open space, natural areas and limited impervious surface areas (such as pavement and buildings) allow replenishment of the area's underlying shallow aquifers. In fact, western Barrington Hills serves as a very important recharge area for the entire BACOG region.

Protection of the vegetation and wildlife occupying the existing wetland, woodland and prairie ecologies is critical and can only be maintained through prudent and limited development.

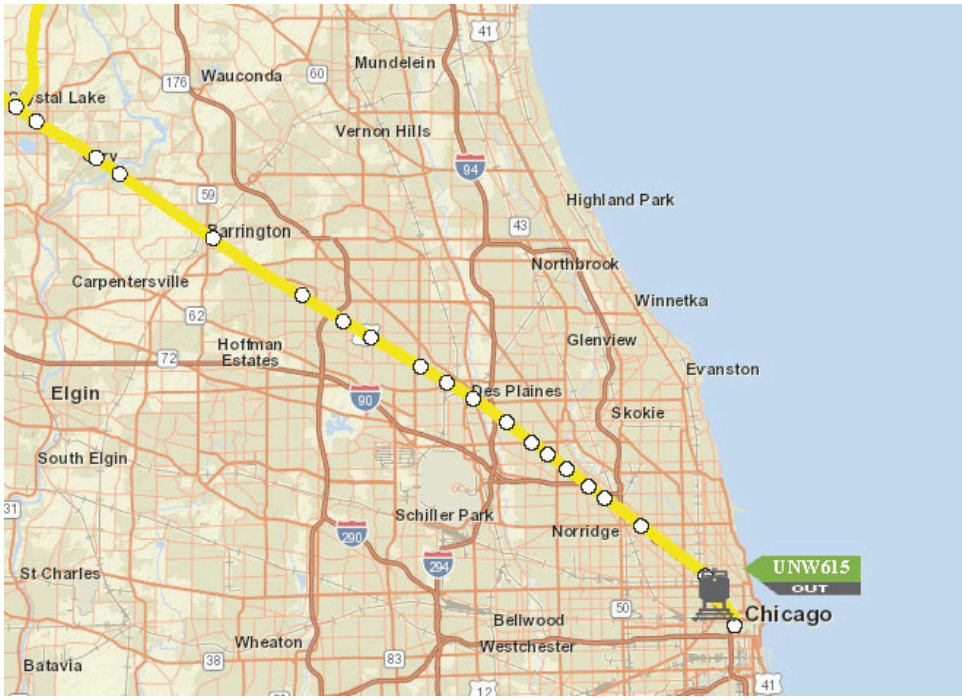
In addition, the soil conditions in both the Flint Creek and Spring Creek Corridors are of special note. The wet Flint Creek Corridor soils in the eastern part of the Village can present problems when used for septic fields, primarily due to soil impermeability and low percolation. The use of septic systems at residential densities greater than present would need to be studied to determine if the soils would be over-burdened and endanger the health of the community. These wet compressible soils can also shift when built upon, causing cracks in foundations and walls.

The drier soils in the Spring Creek Corridor in the western portion of the Village generally provide better drainage and good platforms for building, but have greater potential for contamination of shallow and deep aquifers by pollutants. Contamination of these water resources would impact not only Barrington Hills, but nearby communities.

Current environmental conditions are described in greater detail in Appendix #A-2.

ACCESSIBILITY

The Village of Barrington Hills is located 35 miles from Chicago's Loop in the low-density wedge between high-accessibility developmental corridors. Although reasonably accessible to high-capacity transportation facilities (I-90, U.S. 14), and the Metra in the Village of Barrington, these and other major transportation facilities are located at or beyond the periphery of the community. Most areas of the Village are accessible only by highways and countryside roads of limited capacity and continuity.



Residents who work in Chicago's Loop can utilize the Metra commuter stations in Barrington and Fox River Grove. Peak hour service is frequent and dependable, and travel times range from 46 minutes on express trains to a little over an hour on non-express trains.

BARRINGTON AREA TRENDS AND RELATIONSHIPS

In response to developmental trends in the area, and pursuant to the goal of conserving natural resources, the Barrington Area Council of Governments (BACOG) was formed in 1970 and is currently comprised of the Villages of Barrington Hills, Barrington, Deer Park, Lake Barrington, North Barrington, South Barrington, Tower Lakes, and the Townships of Barrington and Cuba. The Village of Barrington Hills was a charter member, and Village Presidents have served as the Chairman of BACOG on multiple occasions. This seven-village, two-township body has provided a forum in which diversified growth can be accommodated in BACOG's 90 square-mile area in harmony with natural resources. Each village provides a uniquely different environment. For example, the Village of Barrington functions as the service, employment, transportation, and multi-family residence center of the area, while the Village of Barrington Hills has the most open space and largest amount of land held by the Forest Preserves.

What one independent BACOG community cannot provide in terms of services, activities or special features, the greater "Barrington Area" community can. In 1965, community and municipal leaders joined together to develop the first regional comprehensive plan for BACOG. The BACOG plan was based on the relationship of land uses to natural resources, and the resources available to support development. The concept of development being limited to naturally sustainable levels has been steadfastly maintained since 1970 through the BACOG comprehensive plan, the municipal comprehensive plans, and other planning policies. The BACOG plan recognizes, as does this plan for Barrington Hills, that demand for groundwater, stormwater management, and regional open-space respect no boundaries. The decision of one community or one property owner may affect the public health, utility, and enjoyment of property in other jurisdictions. It is therefore incumbent upon these interdependent communities to work together in planning for the future impact on the environment and on watersheds, aquifers, and regional open space.

Thus, the natural resources and character of Barrington Hills are of both metropolitan and area-wide importance. The responsibility of stewardship over this unique and sensitive environment is not simply for the enjoyment of the current residents of the Village, but more broadly, an obligation to future generations and to the metropolitan area.

The BACOG municipal membership area has experienced a substantial population increase since 1970 - an overall increase of 111%. The Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) year 2050 population figures forecast a continuation in the overall growth for the area. The following table reflects the historical and current populations for the BACOG area:

The BACOG municipal area saw its largest percent increase in population (a 42% growth rate) between the years 1970 and 1980. This was followed by the 31% increase between 1980 and 1990, and a 13% increase between the years 1990 and 2000, and a 6% increase between the years 2000 and 2010.

Municipalitiy	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Barrington	7701	9029	9504	10168	10327
Barrington Hills	2712	3631	4202	3915	4209
Deer Park	834	1368	2887	3102	3200
Lake Barrington	345	2320	3855	4757	4973
North Barrington	1411	1475	1787	2918	3047
South Barrington	341	1168	2937	3760	4565
Tower Lakes	863	1177	1333	1310	1283
BACOG Population	14207	20168	26505	29930	31604

Barrington Hills experienced similar growth trends to the BACOG municipal area, experiencing its largest growth of 34% between the years 1970 and 1980. Since that period, population growth slowed to 16% between 1980 and 1990, a decline of 7% between 1990 and 2000 and 8% growth between 2000 and 2010.

WATER RESOURCES

Barrington Hills is solely dependent on groundwater to meet its water needs, generally accessed with private wells. Almost all of this water comes from the shallow aquifer system, which is comprised of saturated sand and gravel materials below ground and the bedrock aquifer they rest upon. In the Barrington Hills area, this aquifer system extends from the land surface down to about 250 feet below ground surface. Even if other sources of water were available, such as water from Lake Michigan or a deep aquifer (800+ feet deep), there is no infrastructure in place to distribute water to residents, businesses, and institutions, and the cost of building such infrastructure would be astronomical.

Assuring a sustainable, adequate supply of safe water for Barrington Hills is a high priority for the Village. Groundwater sustainability means maintaining both sufficient quantity and quality of the resource. This overarching goal is best achieved through combining public policy and the actions of individuals in a concerted effort to guarantee that Barrington Hills' water needs are met today and in the future.

Detailed information on groundwater, groundwater levels and recharge, including maps, are provided in the Appendix A-2.

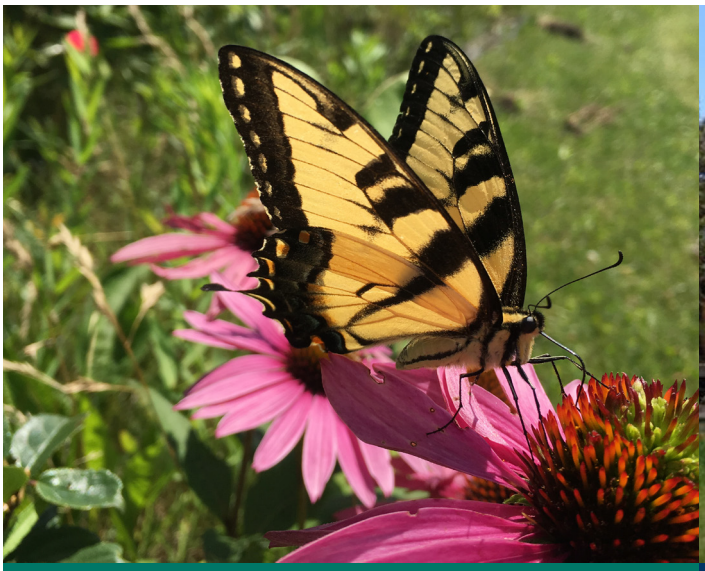
Referring to the adjacent image, according to the McHenry County Groundwater Resources Plan (Source: McHenry County 2006), by the year 2030, Algonquin Township (which contains all of the McHenry County portion of Barrington Hills) will need 42% more water than its capacity. This statistic highlights the need for careful planning for future development in the Village that encourages water conservation and limits housing density in order to minimize use of limited water resources.

VISION: OUR GOALS AND HOW WE WILL ACHIEVE THEM

The Village of Barrington Hills is a unique residential community characterized by abundant open space and a long equestrian tradition. This vision reflects the past, present and desired future for the Village. In order to retain this unique character and to achieve this vision, the Village sets forth the following goals:

- **Protect scarce and critical natural resources, especially groundwater and heritage trees.**
- **Preserve the community character which provides personal freedoms consistent with a semi-rural countryside environment, including the preservation of open space, and scenic and wildlife corridors.**
- **Support the keeping of horses and agricultural activities as viable elements of the community, along with the preservation of the interwoven open space and equestrian trail system.**
- **Maintain limited municipal services supplemented by individual resident responsibilities.**
- **Protect property from transportation noise by limiting road capacity and arterial road penetration through the open countryside.**
- **Preserve the five-acre minimum single-family residential lot pattern.**

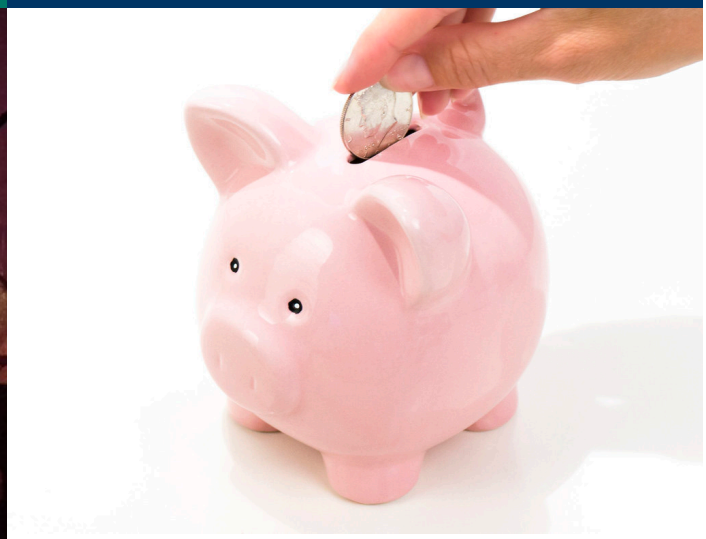
THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON HILLS PURSUES A STRATEGY ORGANIZED IN FOUR BROAD OBJECTIVES:



ECOLOGY

CHARACTER

SERVICES



FINANCE

OBJECTIVE: ECOLOGY

Maintain a balanced and healthful relationship between people and nature. Act as stewards of the environment to safeguard the environment for future generations.

- **Protect lakes, rivers, streams, watersheds, and wetlands from pollution and degradation. Support recommendations contained in the Flint Creek and Spring Creek Watershed Plans.**
- **Encourage conservation of groundwater supplies and protect underground aquifers from contamination and overuse.**
- **Evaluate the impact of new development on the environment and its sustainability.**
- **Recognize and respect the limitations to development inherent in the reliance on the limited groundwater resources available in Barrington Hills.**
- Preserve the natural topography, soils, and geology.
- Encourage groundwater recharge and protect recharge areas.
- Maintain adequate stormwater drainage capacities of drainage basins, floodplains, and waterways.
- Introduce detention basin retrofits, flood mitigation measures, lake shoreline and streambank restoration, stream maintenance activities, and regional storage locations per the Flint Creek Watershed Plan.

- Conserve and promote native plants, especially those in woodlands, prairies, and wetlands, as well as other compatible vegetative cover.
- Protect native heritage trees through tree preservation regulations.
- Protect the habitats of wildlife and aquatic species.
- Educate residents on humane methods of wildlife management.
- Encourage the conservation of energy in site planning and building design.
- Encourage local food production to support local agriculture.
- Support the use of safer alternatives to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) driveway and parking lot sealants.

- Encourage alternatives to impervious paving materials and reduce use of impervious materials.
- Encourage conservative and reasonable use of water.
- Discourage the overuse of pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals to prevent groundwater contamination.
- Promote the use of conservation easements to preserve natural areas.
- Cooperate with BACOG in the monitoring of water levels and water chemistry in selected public, private, and abandoned wells at a variety of depths and at a variety of locations throughout the Village.
- Cooperate with BACOG in educating residents on well and septic maintenance; water softener efficiency; water contamination, consumption, and conservation; and water's link to health and sustainability.
- Encourage residents to test private well water annually for unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrates.
- Encourage residents to reduce the use of salt on driveways, walkways, and patios.
- Educate residents on the control of invasive plants such as buckthorn, garlic mustard, Canadian thistle, and the common reed.
- Educate residents on the role that Monarch butterflies and bees play as pollinators and encourage planting of gardens containing milkweed and nectar-rich flowers.

OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Retain and promote the unique qualities of a countryside community with open space to support equestrian and agricultural activities.

- **Assure that the predominant scale, arrangement, and appearance of development will be compatible to and consistent with a semi-rural countryside of existing single-family residential estates.**
- **Encourage design that reduces traffic congestion and promotes sustainable transportation patterns.**
- **Encourage natural conditions which are necessary to the Village's equestrian trail system.**
- **Assure the sustainability of natural resources by linking development density to the carrying capacity of the land and the context of surrounding property.**
- Support the continuation of appropriately scaled agricultural, equestrian, and ancillary land uses.
- Encourage a natural character for lakes, shorelines, and waterways.
- Respect and protect the heritage of historical, architectural, and archeological landmarks.

- Give attention to the level of safety, function, and design of all roads, highways, rail lines, bridges, and utility rights-of-way so as to be consistent with the desired countryside environment.
- Support programs to protect scenic rural roads, vistas, and trails.
- Route through-traffic (especially heavy trucks) onto existing major regional arterials.
- Protect the semi-rural countryside character from the disruption which would result from the expansion of commuter and/or freight rail lines.
- Protect the semi-rural countryside character from the disruption which would result from the creation of a bypass through the Village.
- Encourage maintenance of the country environment by private contribution of lands, developmental rights, or conservation easements to appropriate public or quasi-public organizations like Citizens for Conservation and the Barrington Area Conservation Trust.
- Preserve the tree canopy to maintain the attractive natural quality of the Village.
- Promote a low-light rural atmosphere where artificial light is minimized, and where the natural darkness is encouraged, without compromising safety and security.

OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Provide essential services for the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents.

- **Pursue annexation and discourage disconnection of properties consistent with the Village's ability to serve such properties adequately and with the desired character of the community.**
- **Provide for high quality law enforcement including support services offered through the Village's Emergency Telephone Number System (911) operated by Quadcom.**
- **Limit the number and extent of support services to be provided by the Village to those which are essential to a countryside community; in turn, promote private initiative and personal responsibility for other services.**
- **Enter into intergovernmental agreements with adjacent municipalities to enhance the provision of services, such as the Village's existing intergovernmental agreement with Cuba Township that covers snow plowing and ice control services.**
- Protect the extensive system of public and private equestrian trails, and encourage the long term maintenance and preservation of this system, which benefits the community.

- Coordinate planning and decision-making with the Barrington Area Council of Governments, Community Unit School Districts 220 and 300, Barrington Hills Park District, Lake County Municipal League, McHenry County Council of Governments, adjacent villages, the Counties of Cook, Kane, Lake, and McHenry, and the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning.
- Work with existing community organizations and service clubs, such as the Barrington Area Conservation Trust and Citizens for Conservation, as well as equestrian and garden clubs, which, in lieu of an aggressive government-administered service system, can help to provide for the needs and desires of Village residents.
- Require individual on-site water supply and wastewater systems consistent with sound health standards, as may be promulgated by the designated county's Board of Health.
- Encourage practices and forms of development that reduce water use.
- Encourage safe and attractive maintenance of roads, utility rights-of-way, and other public properties.
- Provide responsive and efficient administrative services.
- Provide effective communication to residents through the Village website, various social media outlets, and through the Police Department's reverse 911 system.
- Encourage "on-site" composting and reuse of landscape debris.
- Create an open planning process to provide equal protection and access to opportunities regardless of income, race, gender, or ethnicity.
- Encourage the creation and implementation of an area-wide Emergency Management Plan for all rail lines that pass through the Village.

OBJECTIVE: FINANCES

Maintain sound and equitable Village finances.

- **Maintain sound standards and procedures for fiscal management.**
- **Commit to the use of best practices in the management of Village affairs.**
- **Encourage a future-oriented vision, which looks beyond current needs.**
- Coordinate growth of the Village with the level of public services that can be provided at reasonable cost.
- Maintain cost-effective, competitive hiring and retention practices, including compensation and benefit offerings, to assure residents of a quality Village staff and police department.
- Encourage the Police Pension Fund to utilize prudent fiscal practices.
- Avoid deficit spending.
- Consider means to share costs for essential services with other communities and units of government.
- Consider incentives and other economic tools to promote development that does not overburden Village resources.

CONCLUSION

The overall strategy for achieving these goals and objectives is to limit future development to minimum five-acre lot single family residences; to work in cooperation with the other BACOG communities to assure the long term stability and environmental quality of the entire area; to partner with Citizens for Conservation, the Barrington Area Conservation Trust, the Flint Creek/Spring Creek Watershed Partnership, and any other similar organizations in the long-term protection of natural and scenic resources.

In addition to the historic community character associated with an open space semi-rural community, any new residential development in Barrington Hills must recognize the limited groundwater supply and thus be constrained to protect future water quantity and quality.

In preparing for the future, the Village needs to acknowledge that, with additional development within and near the village, inevitably new vehicular traffic comes as well. Care must be taken to protect the Village from the direct intrusion of new roadways and traffic congestion. New traffic can have direct impacts on the health and general tranquility of the community, as well as, indirect impacts upon the flora and fauna sustained by the Village's open spaces, whether on the significant private large lot residential properties or on public lands.

FUTURE LAND USE

From a planning perspective, Barrington Hills is, for the most part, a mature community where change may occur primarily in the form of infill and redevelopment. Many mature communities promote the retention of the existing conditions of the majority of properties as the preferred conditions of the future, and through their planning process, identify properties most likely to be subject to redevelopment pressure. The Barrington Hills planning area encompasses four general areas, listed below.

INCORPORATED AND UNDEVELOPED PROPERTIES 20 ACRES OR LARGER

These properties are governed by the current zoning laws of the Village. They are at the least risk for deviation from the 5-acre single family detached residence pattern.

INCORPORATED PROPERTIES 20 ACRES OR LARGER ADJACENT TO THE VILLAGE'S BOUNDARY

While these properties are subject to current zoning regulations, they are at higher risk due to the possibility of de-annexation. The goals of any development should be compatible and supportive of Barrington Hills' community character, low density residential zoning, and should ensure maximum conservation of limited water resources.

UNINCORPORATED PROPERTIES COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON HILLS

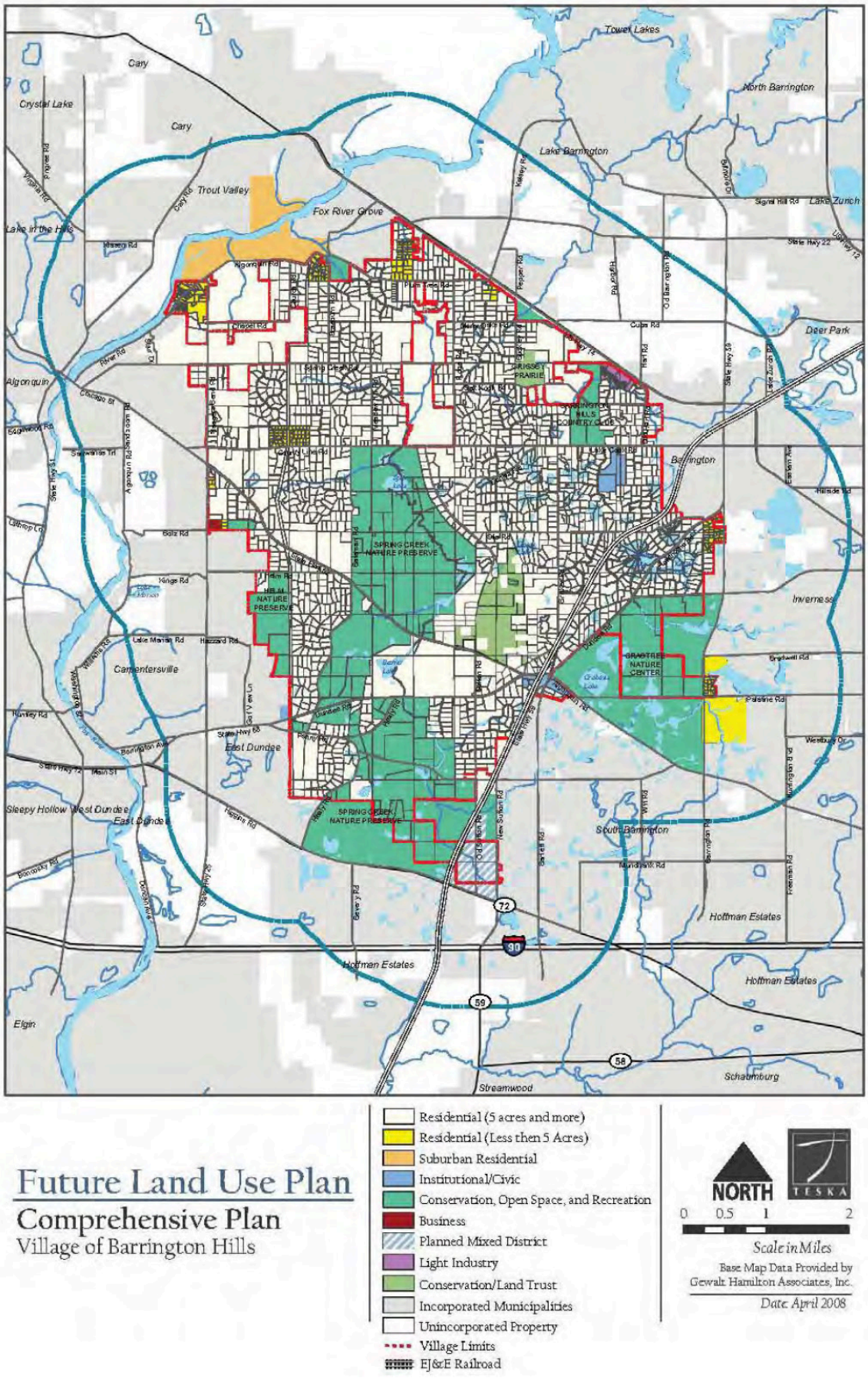
Although these properties are not subject to Village zoning and instead follow county regulations, development changes on these properties would greatly impact neighboring Barrington Hills residents.

UNDEVELOPED PROPERTIES OUTSIDE OF BARRINGTON HILLS, BUT ADJACENT TO ITS BOUNDARIES

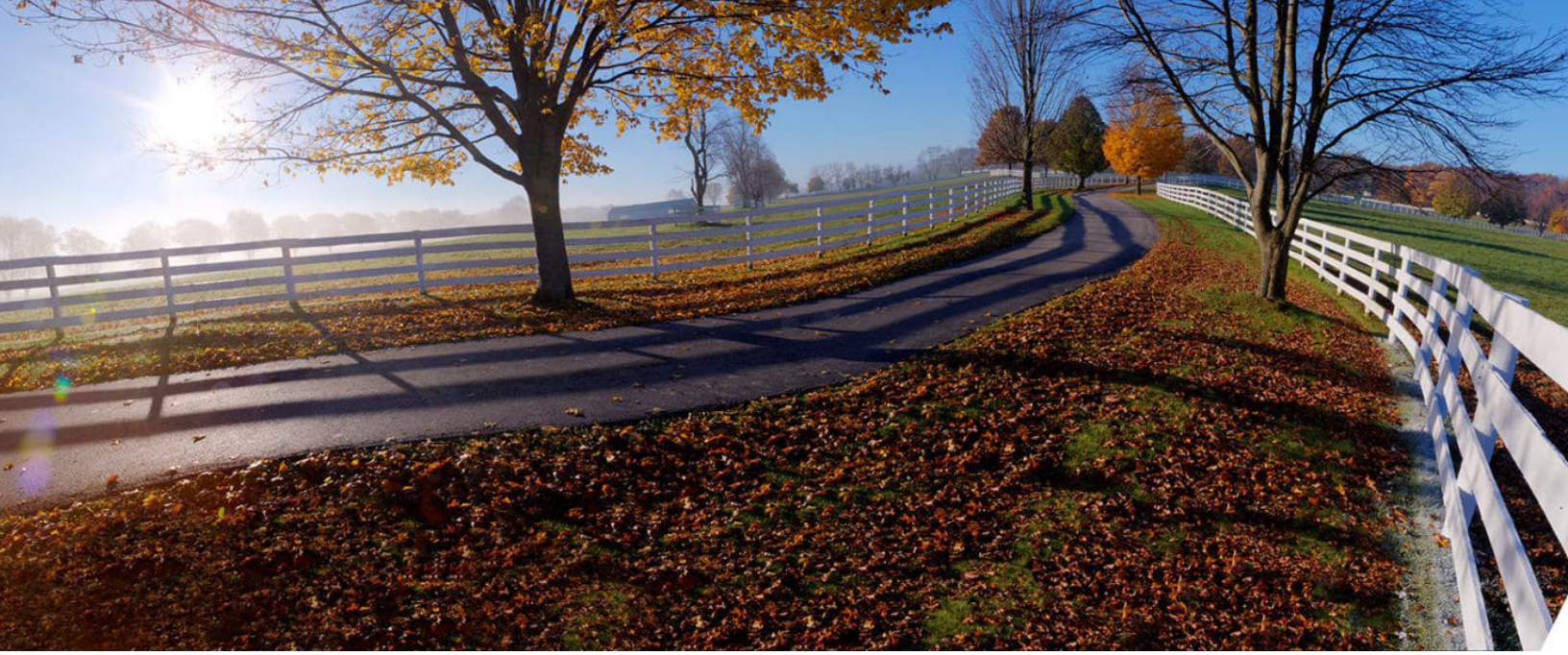
These areas outside of the Village fall within the joint planning jurisdiction of Barrington Hills and the neighboring county or municipality. Future development of these properties should encourage minimal density, preservation of open space, and conservation of limited water resources. Whenever possible, annexation into the Village should be pursued and encouraged.

The Village looks to use the aforementioned planning practices that might support the appropriate uses of these properties, particularly those on the periphery of the community adjacent to higher intensity uses, in a way that further enhances the continued enjoyment of the larger sustainable community environment.

This plan for the future use of property cannot anticipate all the influences on land use decisions made by property owners, but it can foresee the patterns of use which are most likely to yield long-term compatibility and continuity with the existing Village character and quality of life. Future private-initiated growth of Barrington Hills' countryside community must always be governed by nature's limitations and sustainability.



*The Board of Trustees concluded to update this map when approving the Plan. An updated copy of the Plan will be posted with the updated map.



Guiding principles for future development in the Village should address the following critical elements:

- Protection of the groundwater resources.
- Protection of heritage trees.
- Incorporation of the existing wetlands, floodplains, woods, and other natural features as site amenities.
- Maintaining an overall density not to exceed one single-family dwelling per five acres of land.
- Supporting agriculture activities and the keeping of horses.
- Protecting properties from transportation noise from roads or rail lines.
- Interconnection of future and existing equestrian trails with supporting private equestrian easements.
- Stewardship of natural areas.

Planning Jurisdiction Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/Article 11, Division 12) allows for a municipality to plan for unincorporated areas that are within 1.5 miles of its incorporated boundary. This does not include areas that are incorporated by other municipalities or areas that are covered by boundary agreements or annexation agreements.

The Village is aware of the significant susceptibility of undeveloped boundary properties to disconnect into adjacent municipalities or counties, where development inconsistent with the Village's Comprehensive Plan could occur. It is imperative that Village leaders actively pursue stronger relationships with these neighboring jurisdictions, and help them to better appreciate the vital importance of Barrington Hills' open spaces and five-acre zoning to the region as a whole. These relationships can be fostered through increased participation by the Village on regional boards, county councils and committees, regional planning groups, as well as through regular contact with IDOT and county departments of transportation.

The region as a whole benefits from the Village's low density in terms of preservation of limited water resources and its essential role in groundwater recharge in northeastern Illinois. The Village's natural resources and environmental conditions also create a limited carrying capacity for the land and can restrict development in terms of soil suitability for building foundations and for septic systems. Low density also helps to keep school enrollments manageable, and traffic levels consistent for nearby communities.

To these ends, the Village should continue pursuing new intergovernmental agreements to support this Plan's vision of the community, and should also strive to strengthen existing boundary agreements.

BEST EQUESTRIAN, LIVESTOCK & LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Village's objectives call for a reliance on the individual responsibilities of land owners as a primary approach to the achievement of community goals. Not the least of those goals is found in the area of the natural ecology of the Village. As significant land holders, the equestrian and livestock community of Barrington Hills may have the greatest opportunity to assure that horse raising, riding, and associated activities have a positive impact on the environmental condition of land and water in the Village. Objectives for good horse keeping and land management include, but are not limited to:

CONTROL EROSION TO KEEP SOIL IN PLACE

- Keep areas well vegetated and restore bare areas with vegetation. Plant roots, especially those of grasses, hold soil in place and help water infiltrate into the ground rather than run off. A good indicator of root mass in grasses is that the above ground growth generally equals the below ground root system. Shrubs and trees have deeper roots that are either fibrous or taproots that will anchor the soil in place. Vegetation also dissipates the force of rainwater hitting the ground, which detaches soil particles.
- Keep creek banks vegetated to hold soil in place, trap sediment, and provide valuable wildlife habitat.
- Avoid concentrating water. Concentrated runoff can be highly erosive. Try to disperse runoff by spreading it out in a thin, shallow "sheet." Areas to watch are roads, roofs, compacted soil, and other impermeable surfaces that shed water quickly and increase the amount and velocity of runoff.
- Be respectful in areas such as wetlands, creek banks, meadows, and steep hillsides. Limit access, especially during wet periods.
- Riparian buffers provide valuable wildlife habitat and should contain a variety of plants including grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.
- Properly construct and maintain roads, trails, and parking areas. Protect earthen surfaces and drainage ditches from erosion by using properly designed drainage systems, including diversions and culverts. Use appropriate surfacing materials and techniques.
- Use proper construction techniques. Revegetate areas disturbed by construction. During construction, install and maintain silt fences or straw bale sediment barriers to trap sediment and slow the movement of water. Avoid soil-disturbing activities just before and during the rainy season.

KEEP “CLEAN” WATER CLEAN

- Divert “clean” water around areas with pollutants. Use berms, grassed waterways, underground pipes, culverts, or other methods. Consider where water will be diverted to, so as not to create new problems on the diverted path.
- Locate buildings and confinement areas away from creeks, steep slopes, and floodplains.
- Minimize disturbance to wetlands, riparian areas, and meadows.
- Limit impacts of grading and runoff from roofs and other impermeable surfaces.
- Manage Manure. Remove manure regularly – daily is best. Cover stored manure with a roof, tarp, or other cover, and direct runoff away from the manure storage area.

ROADS, RAILS, AND TRAILS

The roads and trails of Barrington Hills are an integral part of daily life and of the countryside environment. They serve six basic functions:

- Accommodating commuting, shopping, and other travel needs of local residents.
- Accommodating travel between origins and destinations outside the community; in fact, the majority of traffic through the Village is non-local traffic.
- Accommodating the delivery of goods and services including first responders such as police, fire, and emergency medical services.
- Accommodating recreational activities; i.e., walking, bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, and cross-country skiing.
- Contributing visually to the countryside setting.
- Unifying the community through the connection of people and places, for example, in equestrian activities.

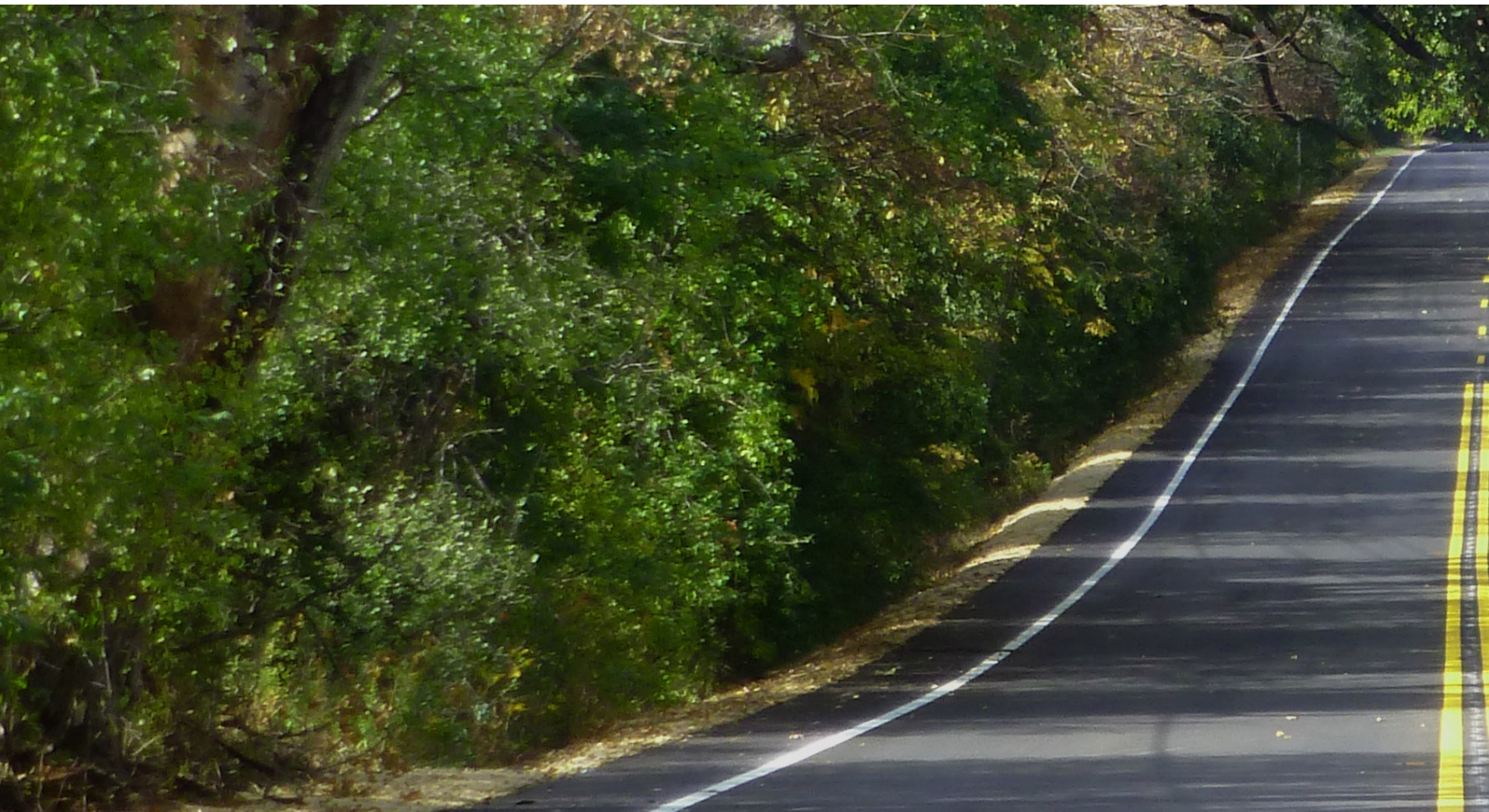
ROADS

Residents appreciate the beauty of the two-lane, undulating roads of Barrington Hills. Slow speeds on local roads contribute to the tranquility of the rural atmosphere. Accordingly, the Village reduced the speed limit to 25 mph on all Village-maintained roads in 2006.

Most traffic utilizing highways and roads through Barrington Hills is non-local and is increasing as nearby municipalities grow and change. Motorists are likely to use the state highways that pass through Barrington Hills, because other routes are congested. Although other roadway modifications may be considered, the Village continues to oppose future road scenarios that include a bypass through the Village. Such a system would severely disrupt the semi-rural countryside character and ecology of the Village.

A system of roadways capable of accommodating traffic needs in the Barrington Hills area should reflect these basic principles:

- Peripheral traffic should be routed on improved regional highways, including Illinois Route 53 and Quentin Road on the east, Illinois Route 22 on the north, Higgins Road on the south, and Randall Road west of the Fox River.
- Strategic Regional Arterials (SRA) should permit the continuation of intersecting local service roads with grade separation and dedicated lanes for turning movements.
- Internal roadways should be improved for traffic safety purposes.
- Village-maintained roads have limited speeds to 25 mph for safety and to limit cut-through traffic.
- Traffic control and law enforcement will require interagency assistance as volume increases.
- Local service roads are intentionally designed without sidewalks or bike lanes.

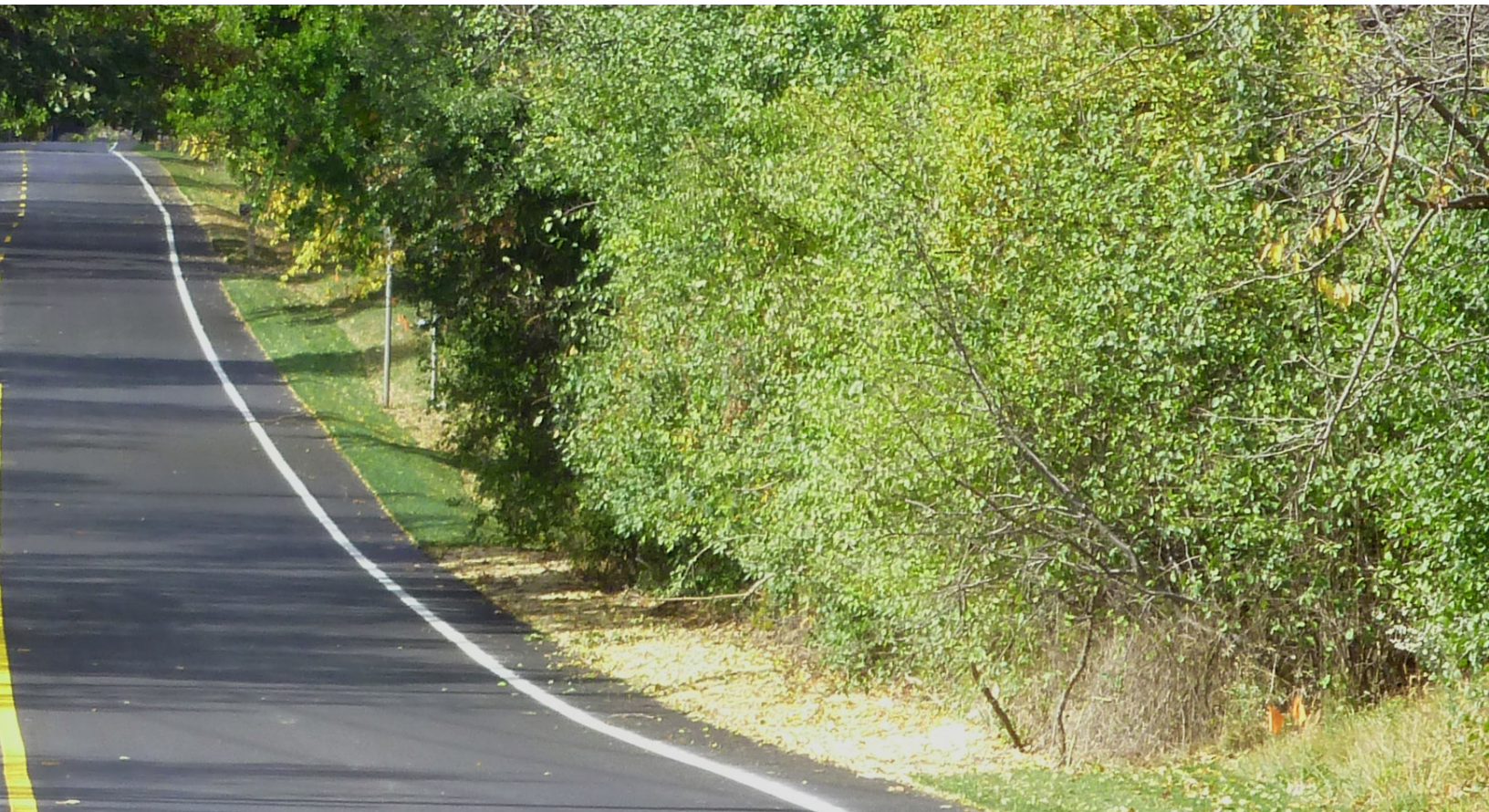


- The scenic beauty of the narrow tree-canopied roads should be preserved.
- To mitigate the noise generated by vehicular traffic, the Village should continue to establish noise control setback lines along all state roadways, regional highways, and area service roads in coordination with IDOT noise impact data. Earthen berms and landscaping which are consistent with the prevailing community character should be encouraged.
- The minimum amount of roadway lighting necessary to assure adequate safety should be used.
- The Village should continue to consider the roadway environment and corridor character in the planning and execution of all roadway and subdivision improvements and maintenance.
- The Village should enter into agreements with the Illinois Department of Transportation and the various county highway departments to implement environmentally-sensitive design standards for highways and roads as presently enjoyed in Barrington Hills.
- The Village should work with BACT to designate certain rural residential roads of visual, historical, and/or cultural significance as Heritage Corridors, Appendix A-4.

Roadway jurisdictions are classified as Private, Village, County, or State, and are listed in Appendix A-3. Appendix A-3 also contains a Roadway Jurisdiction map of the Village.

Continued transportation planning and traffic engineering is essential. To the extent feasible, it will be effective for the Village of Barrington Hills to carry out such activities in coordination with the appropriate State, County, and Township Highway Departments.

The Barrington Hills road program strives to resurface approximately 3.2 miles of Village-maintained road per year. Per Resolution 14-21, the Village does not include planning for any multimodal (walking, biking, etc.) paths on Village Roads. However, the Village will continue to participate in all levels of planning on roadways within the Village, even in the event other jurisdictions propose the addition of multimodal paths to their roadway projects.



RAILS

The CN rail line passes through Barrington Hills from north to south. The rail line crosses most major roadways in and around Barrington Hills. From north to south, such crossings occur at County Line Road (at-grade), Otis Road (at-grade), Route 62/Route 68 (grade separated), Penny Road (at-grade) and Old Sutton Road (at-grade). As train volumes increase on this line, the Village could be negatively impacted.

The existing at-grade crossings are of greatest concern to the Village if traffic backs up due to stopped, slow-moving, and potentially derailed trains. Delayed motorists would likely detour onto local streets, which are not designed and constructed to accommodate the additional traffic which would be forced upon them. School buses would experience more frequent delays and more safety issues could arise.

In addition, train traffic can cause disruptions in emergency vehicle response time for police, fire, and ambulance services. An area-wide Emergency Management Plan should be created pertaining to the rail line.

The rail line runs through environmentally sensitive areas, including the Spring Creek Nature Preserve and the Spring Creek and Flint Creek environmental corridors. Increased pollutants from stormwater runoff and potential contamination from spills would harm soils and water quality for local aquifers and creeks.

Increased traffic from trains could negatively impact enjoyment of residential dwellings, and wildlife habitat associated with nearby forest preserves and conservation areas. Increased traffic backups and more idling motor vehicles could significantly increase local emissions and noxious fumes, impacting public health and quality of life. Potential mitigation measures include noise walls, landscape buffers, and vegetated swales along the rail right-of-way.

TRAILS AND PATHWAYS

Non-motorized transportation continues to be an integral part of the character of Barrington Hills. With the absence of sidewalks throughout the Village, the narrow roadways (with minimal, if any, shoulders) function as its recreational arteries. Walking, bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, and cross-country skiing are enjoyed by many residents over the course of the year, taking advantage of the scenic qualities and the open space throughout the community.

Another unique asset to the community is the extensive system of public and private equestrian trails. This system radiates from the Barrington Hills Park District Riding Center and includes about 210 miles trails. These trails have been maintained by the Riding Club of Barrington Hills since 1937.

The Village highlights the importance of the equestrian trail system by requiring equestrian easements to be recorded as part of the process for larger subdivisions.

Enjoyment of the trails on public land has been possible in large part because of the efforts of The Riding Club of Barrington Hills. The recreational use of the landscape goes hand-in-hand with the protection of the character and value of the open space and the community of Barrington Hills.

The Village recommends that this system of trails and pathways be preserved, enhanced, and extended, and that it remain a permanent asset of the community. The Village should continue requiring that land subdivisions maintain and enhance existing equestrian trails on their properties. In cases where no trails exist on properties proposed for subdivision, the owners can be required to comply with Ordinance 05-02, which requires the establishment of an equestrian trail easement. It is the Village's policy to encourage private and public efforts to expand the system in a safe and sensitive manner.

APPENDIX

Appendix A-1
CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES
(Information provided by the Barrington Area Council of Governments)

Groundwater – Context

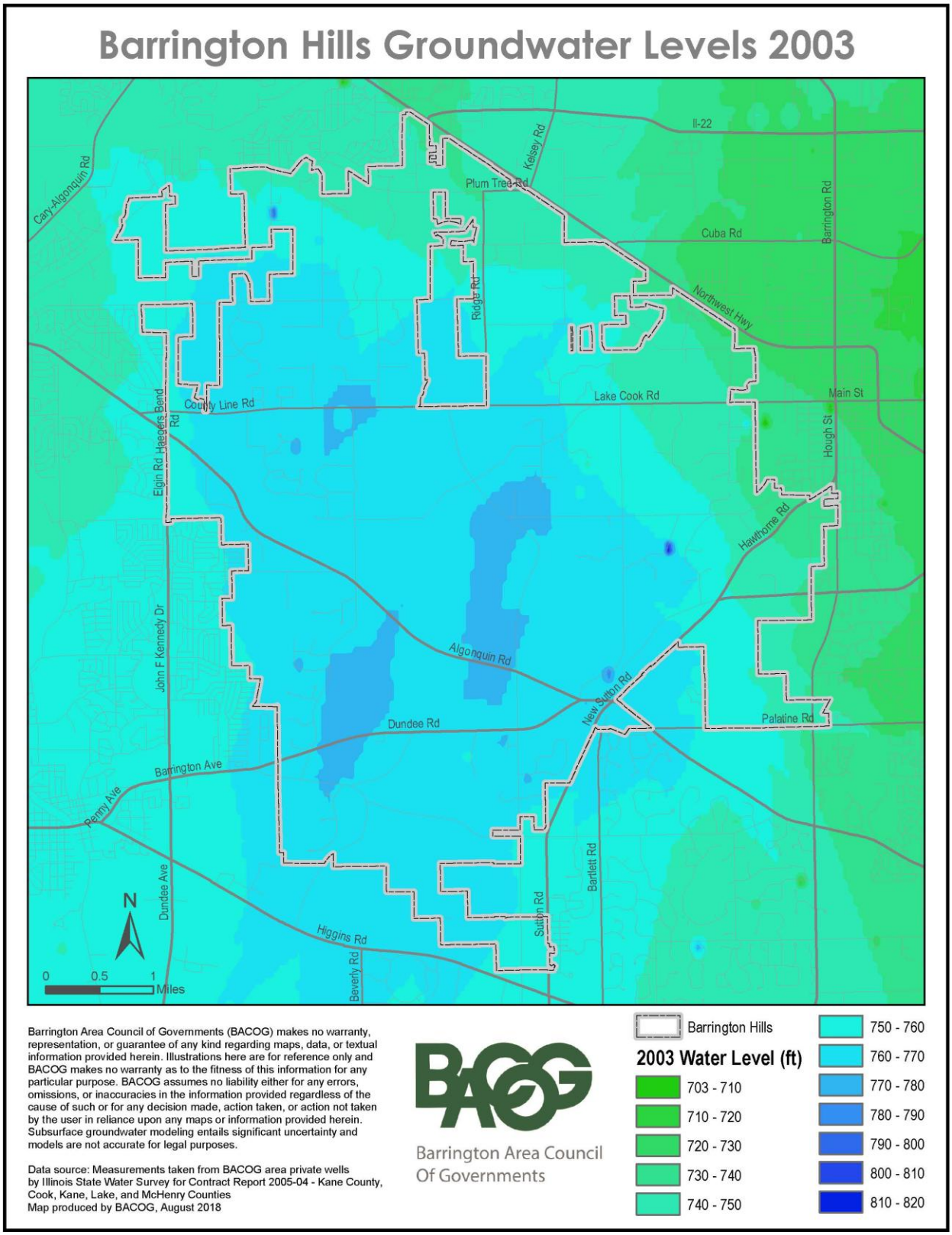
The vast majority of wells in Barrington Hills are private wells serving single-family residences. According to the Illinois State Geological Survey's well database, over 700 of 844 Barrington Hills wells are finished at depths between 100 and 300 feet below ground surface.

Within the shallow aquifer system in the larger region, water generally flows from west to east; in the Barrington Hills area, the groundwater generally flows toward the northeast and then eastward along the east boundary following the slope of the bedrock topography.

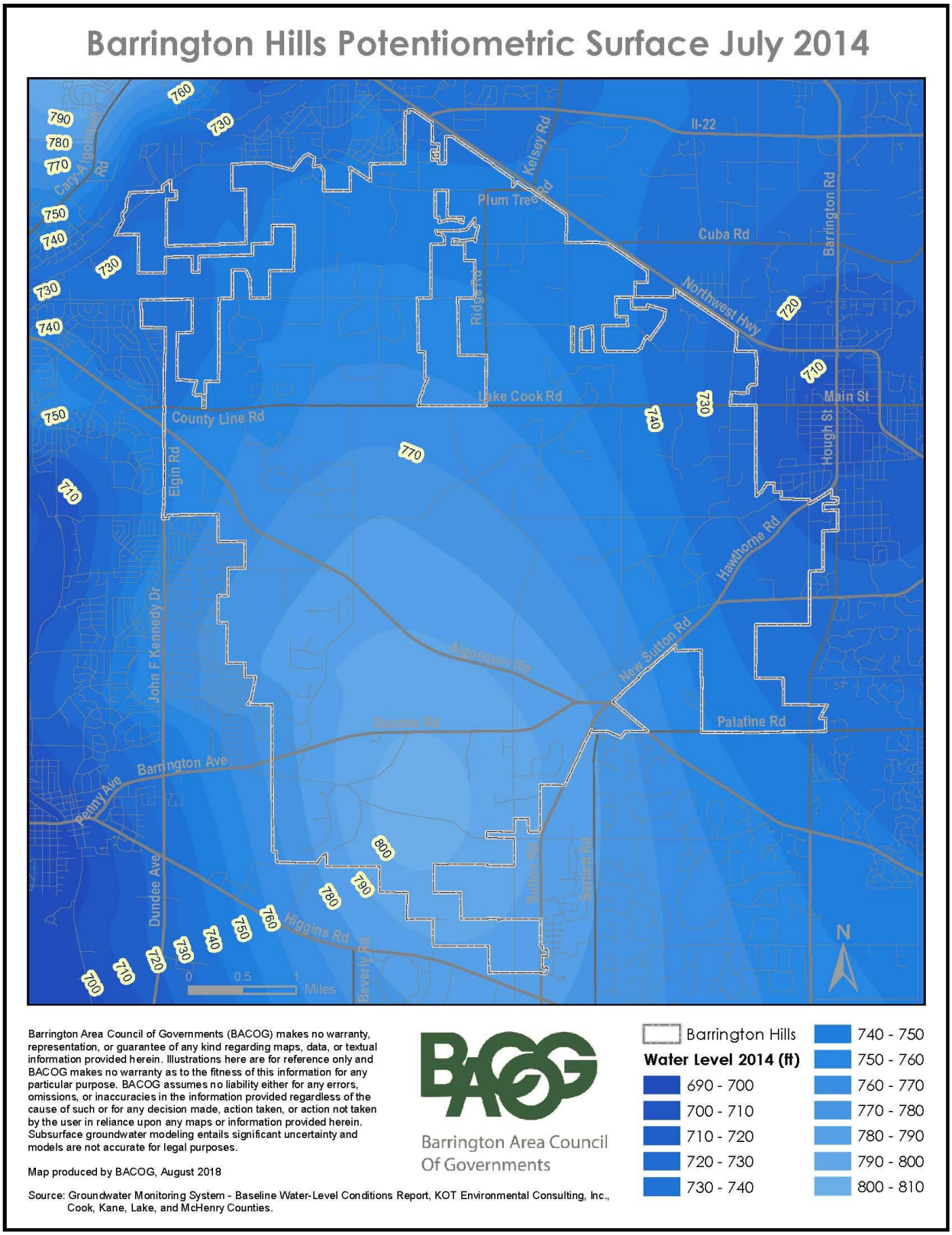
While the groundwater is the primary source of water for human consumption in Barrington Hills, it is also an important source of water in streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands. The ecology of natural areas is dependent on being supplied by groundwater. If the groundwater levels decline, fens, streams, and tributaries may dry up or disappear, and plant and animal communities may be changed irreparably.

Groundwater Levels

Groundwater levels in 2003 were measured by the Illinois State Water Survey and mapped by the Barrington Area Council of Governments. The following map describes water levels at that time for the village.



Water levels were analyzed and mapped with new data sources in 2014 by consulting hydrogeologist Kurt Thomsen of KOT Environmental Consulting Inc. The resulting map is below.



Both maps illustrate that water levels range from approximately 700 to 810/820 Above mean sea level (AMSL) in the overall area. Any differences between the 2003 map and the 2014 map of water levels in Barrington Hills are due to the number, type, and spatial distribution of data sampling locations from different years; collected data influences the

shape of the map contours and complexity of their geometry. Please note that the shallow aquifer water level, also known as the potentiometric surface, is measured in feet above mean sea level (AMSL), which is an **elevation**; it is ***not*** a depth below ground surface.

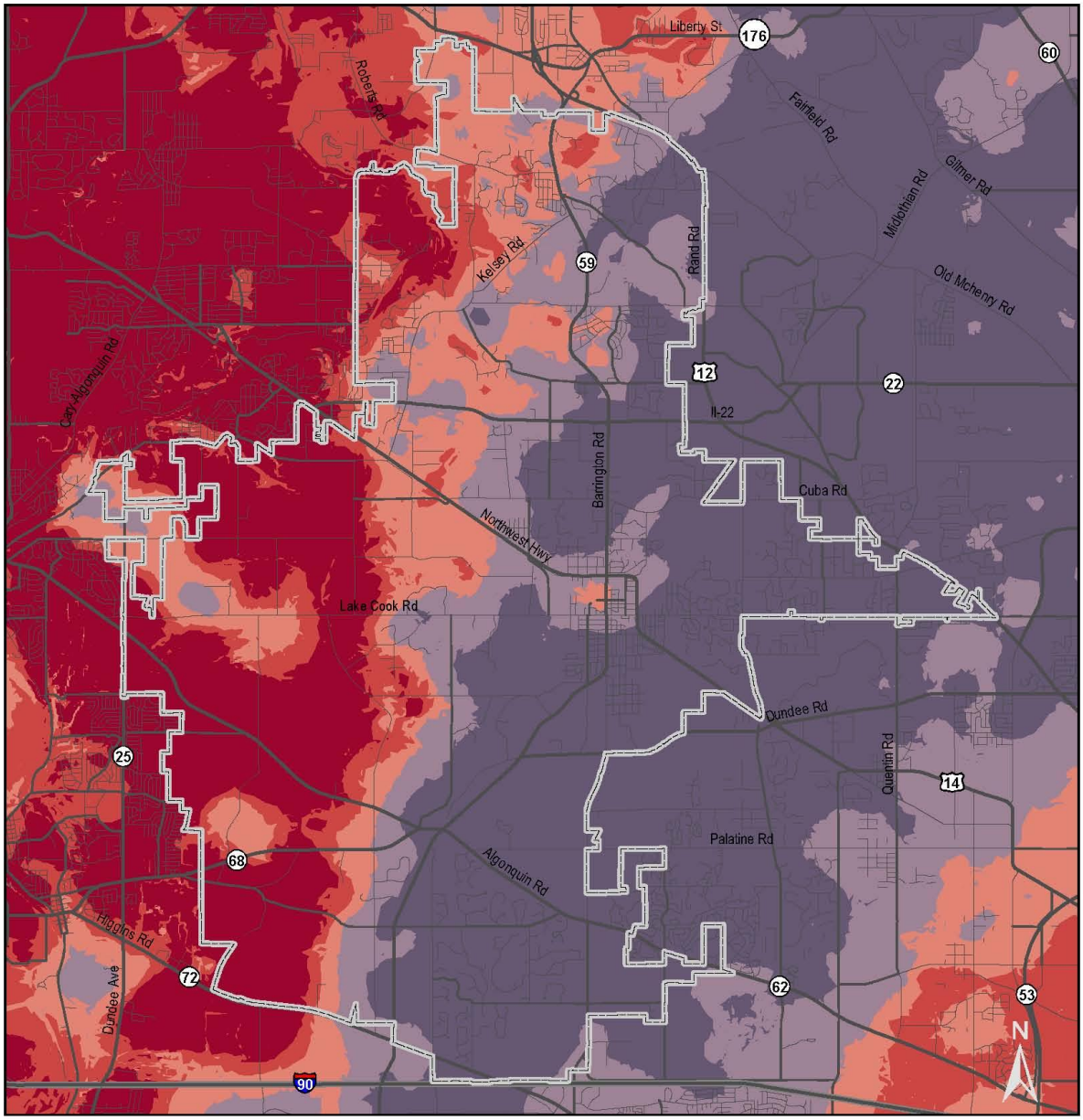
Groundwater Recharge

Aquifer recharge is the process of water from rainfall and snowmelt seeping from the land's surface into the shallow aquifers, thereby replenishing them. For this reason, impervious surface areas such as pavement and buildings reduce the total area where water can enter the ground to replenish the groundwater. Conversely, preservation of open space and natural areas, increased cultivation of long-rooted native plants and grasses, retention of stormwater, and the use of permeable pavement alternatives support aquifer sustainability, especially in sensitive recharge areas.

The same recharge process that carries precipitation to replenish the aquifers also has the potential to carry human-introduced contaminants to our clean groundwater. Therefore, protection of recharge areas and water resources from pollutants and contaminants is a critical priority.

In its study of groundwater resources, BACOG analyzed the ability of soil materials to carry water to the aquifers. The resulting maps of groundwater recharge areas in the region and in the Barrington Hills area follow. The maps illustrate differences in recharge between eastern and western portions of Barrington Hills. In the eastern part, poorer recharge areas are found at higher surface elevations associated with the glacial moraine, which is largely composed of fine-grained materials such as silts and clays. These materials do not readily transmit water – a characteristic that defines poor recharge. Western Barrington Hills is part of the most important highly-sensitive recharge area in the BACOG region, replenishing groundwater in the region’s glacial drift aquifers and the system’s underlying bedrock aquifer.

BACOG Area Groundwater Recharge



Description: This recharge map demonstrates the relative time of travel to the first aquifer of 10+ feet thickness.

Data Source: Analysis performed by BACOG and Kurt O. Thomsen using Illinois State Geological Survey well log data in 2011, Cook, Kane, Lake, and McHenry Counties.

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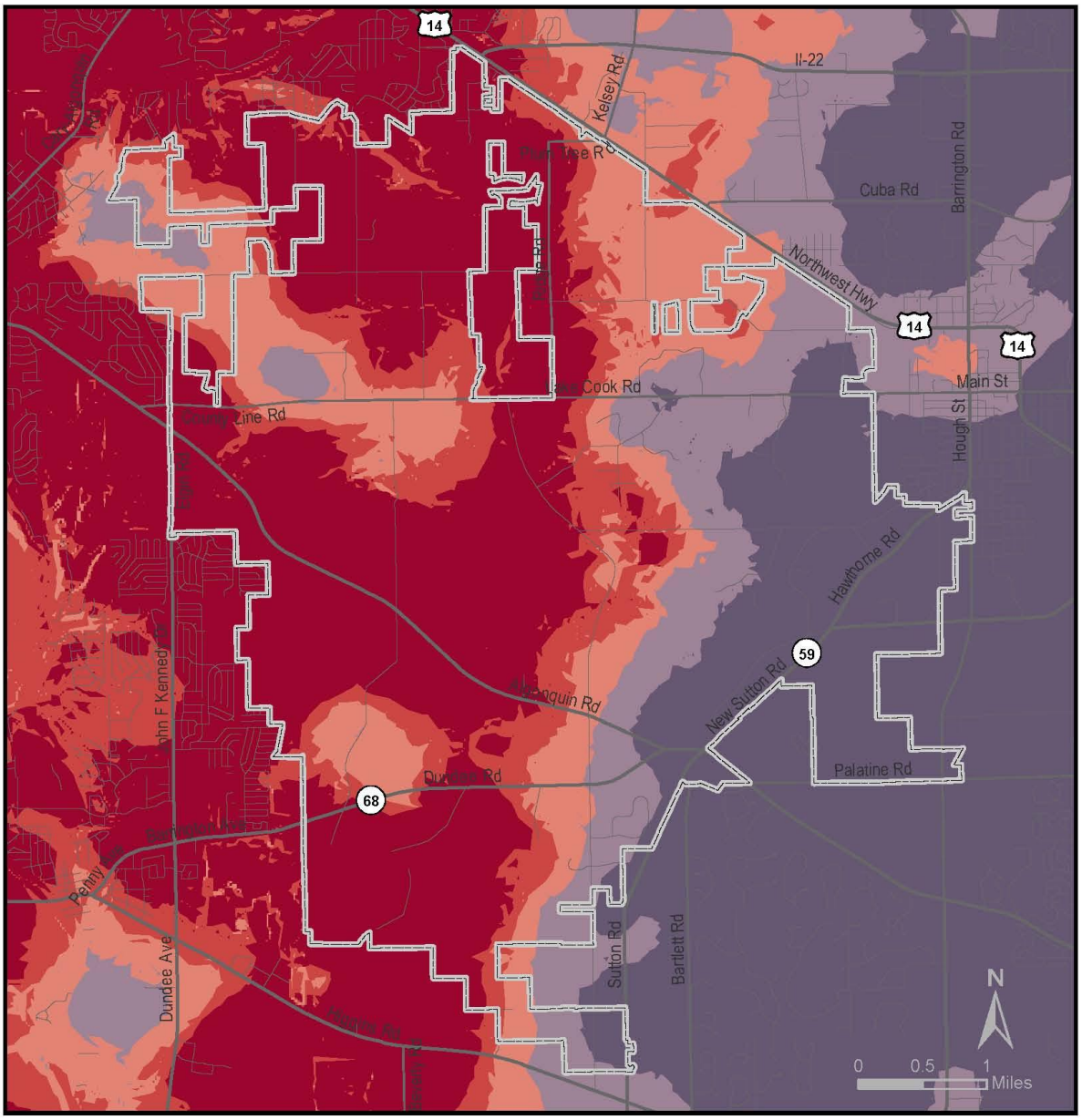
Map produced by BACOG, August 2018

Barrington Area Council Of Governments

0 1 2 3 Miles

- BACOG Boundary
- Highly Sensitive Recharge
- Sensitive Recharge
- Moderately Sensitive Recharge
- Poor Recharge
- Very Poor Recharge

Barrington Hills Groundwater Recharge



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Map produced by BACOG, August 2018

Barrington Area Council Of Governments

Barrington Hills

Groundwater Recharge

- Highly Sensitive Recharge
- Sensitive Recharge
- Moderately Sensitive Recharge
- Poor Recharge
- Very Poor Recharge

WATER QUALITY

Water quality has been the subject of extensive research by Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) in response to the Federal Clean Water Act. The quality of Spring Creek, having a mean average flow of 24.6 cubic feet per second, is considered “good”. Pollution is insignificant relative to ammonia, nitrate, and lack of dissolved oxygen; but phosphate is a potential problem, especially if water along the stream is to be impounded.

A primary reason for good water quality in Spring Creek, in addition to the absence of major wastewater dischargers, is the natural ground cover in the area. Wetlands and native vegetation help cleanse runoff and curtail algae growth in the Creek.

Flint Creek, the mean average flow of which is 41.3 cubic feet per second near its mouth at the Fox River, is less clean and is considered only “fair” to “poor” in quality. One principal discharger of pollutants has been the Barrington Sewage Treatment Plant. There are periods when wastewaters exceed sewer system capacity; untreated and partially treated effluents are discharged directly into Flint Creek east of Old Hart Road.

The Villages of Barrington Hills and Barrington entered into an intergovernmental agreement dated June 26, 1978 which provided for substantial protection of Flint Creek in Barrington Hills. The Barrington Sewage Treatment Plant continues to expand its service area with ongoing monitoring to meet all required Federal and State standards. However, phosphates and sediments entering the Creek from properties within Barrington Hills also require attention.

VEGETATION AND ECOLOGY

The vegetative ecology of this area can be divided into three basic communities: wetland, woodland, and prairie.

An important natural feature in Barrington Hills is the wetlands, most of which are located along Flint and Spring Creeks. These wetlands are where cattails, wild iris, and water hemlock line the water's edge. Muskrats, beavers, mink, raccoons, Canada geese, mallard ducks, herons, egrets, and redwing blackbirds live amid this rich resource. Water retained by wetlands seeps back into the surrounding land and air during dry seasons, replenishing water resources upon which much of the region depends.

The woodlands throughout the Village are dominated by a variety of oaks and hickories with the White Oak as the dominant tree. One also finds smaller numbers of Maple, Black Walnut, Hackberry, American Elm, Black Cherry, Willow, and White Ash. Of these trees, the oak family is most susceptible to injury and elimination by urban development. The root structure of this tree lies close to the surface and is easily damaged by ground leveling and soil compaction by heavy construction equipment. Dense-growing lawn grasses also impact the well-being of these trees by competing for and receiving precipitation and soil nutrients first.

The secondary layer, or understory, in the woodlands consists of younger trees and shrubs which rarely reach much stature. They include some of the less dominant trees mentioned above, plus Wild Grape, Virginia Creeper, Gray Dogwood, and Elderberry. Each tree is a valuable resource of nest sites, food, shade, and protection from the elements for wildlife – including white-tailed deer, red and gray foxes, coyotes, squirrels, great horned owls, and a wide variety of songbirds, including threatened and endangered species.

Common wildflowers of this community include the Trout Lily, Shooting Star, Prairie Trillium, Wild Geranium, Solomon's Seal, and, in mesic (moderately moist) areas, the Great White Trillium.

The prairie community of Barrington Hills, in its primeval state, was dominated by tall grasses which are said to have grown to at least four feet in height. The vast majority of this community has been destroyed by urban development, agricultural cultivation, grazing, and gravel mining. What remains of native prairie is exemplified by two types: the hill

prairies, appearing on the west side of glacial moraines and kames along the west ridge of Spring Creek watershed, and the alkaline fen prairies.

A typical hill prairie would support such plants as the Little Bluestem Grass, Side-oats Grama Grass, Silky Aster, Stiff Aster, and the Cylindrical Blazing Star. An alkaline fen would support the Ohio Goldenrod, Grass-of-Parnassus, Turtlehead, White Lady's Slipper, and Small Fringed Gentian. Typical wildlife includes hawks, wrens, pheasants, prairie mice, and woodchucks.

Of the few prairies which do exist today in Barrington Hills, two examples are under the protection of the Forest Preserves of Cook County in conjunction with the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. Other existing dry hill prairies on private property are endangered by gravel extraction and construction.

Maintenance activities of existing prairies and woodlands are achieved by controlled burning, which replaces the natural fire burn-off of years past. Fire serves to destroy encroaching nonnative shrubs and trees and also clears away matted grasses and forbs which die each year, thus enriching the soil. Under an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) permit, controlled burning is performed yearly by the Forest Preserves of Cook County upon its prairies and woodlands located within Barrington Hills. Land is managed similarly by Citizens for Conservation on Grigsby Prairie as well as by individuals on their own properties.

The prairie wetlands of Barrington Hills resulted from grasslands having poor drainage. These may hold water permanently or only in Spring. The characteristic vegetation of the area is Cattail, Blue-Joint Grass, Swamp Milkweed, Prairie Cord Grass, and a variety of sedges and forbs.

Steep slopes of over 12 percent are especially sensitive to erosion, and tend to be found in the northern half of Barrington Hills. Often coinciding with woodlands, these areas are among the most attractive natural settings.

The lake waters of the Village also provide habitat for wildlife. In addition to providing feeding and breeding grounds for a myriad of amphibians and insects, local water bodies, most notably Spring Lake, support many fish, including Brook Silversides (90% of the Spring

Lake fish population), Black Bullhead, White Crappie, Largemouth Bass, Yellow Perch, Pumpkinseed Sunfish, Orange-Spotted Sunfish, Northern Pike, and Black Crappie.

Increasingly, invasive non-native plant species are causing problems with the delicate ecological balance. Buckthorn grows quickly and forms dense thickets that eventually crowd out native plants and shrubs. This vigorous growth degrades wildlife habitats and due to its abundant berries, spreads easily.

Other problem vegetation includes teasel, garlic mustard, Canadian thistle, canary reed grass, and the common reed (Phragmites).

The Monarch butterfly populations in North America have dropped more than 80% in the last 20 years. Most people value the Monarch for its beauty, but they also fulfill an extremely important role as pollinators in the ecosystem.

In addition, there has been a serious decline in bee populations across North America. These insects play an important role as pollinators, helping to sustain agricultural production. These declines are thought to be the result of pesticide use and loss of habitat.

SOILS

Soil characteristics in Barrington Hills result from glacial activity during the Pleistocene Period 13,500 years ago. During that period, the land was repeatedly covered by continental ice sheets which scraped and deposited as much as 300 feet of glacial drift composed of till and outwash soils. Till is an unsorted, ice-deposited sediment composed of silt, clay and sand. Outwash refers to poorly-sorted to well-sorted sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater taking on a variety of forms: conical hills (kames); elongated ridges (eskers) formed by streams in, on, or under the ice; sheet-like deposits (outwash plains) formed by meltwater running off the front of the glacier; and deposits in valleys (valley trains) formed by debris-laden meltwater.

Generally speaking, Barrington Hills can be divided into two large Corridors defined by soil characteristics. The eastern half of the Village, or the Flint Creek Corridor, can be described as broad, rolling uplands and plains created by the bulldozing effects and sedimentary deposits of glacial activity. The basic soil type of this sector is silty-clay till (such as Markham

and Morley silt loams) which provides good load-bearing capacities, but is relatively impermeable to water.

As a result, the lowlands of this sector, being at or near the water table, hold water and sedimentary runoff, creating peat and muck soil conditions. In contrast to the silt loams, these soils, because of their structure and high organic content, are highly compressible, have a high shrink-swell potential, and have a poor load-bearing capacity. Such lowland soils are scattered throughout the eastern half of the Village and are identified by standing water and hydrophytes.

On the other hand, the western half of the Village, the Spring Creek Corridor, is underlain by sandy till and extensive deposits of glacial outwash. This difference in soil character can be attributed to glacial streams and rivers that deposited these sand and gravel materials. These soils are relatively permeable and provide a good load-bearing capacity for the construction of buildings. These same features make them valuable as construction material for roadbeds and aggregate for asphalt and concrete.

Dominated by those of the Drummer, Pella, and Ashkune series, other soils in the Spring Creek Corridor provide the proper combination of slope, moisture, and nutrient levels to merit the U.S. Soil Conservation Service prime agricultural rating.

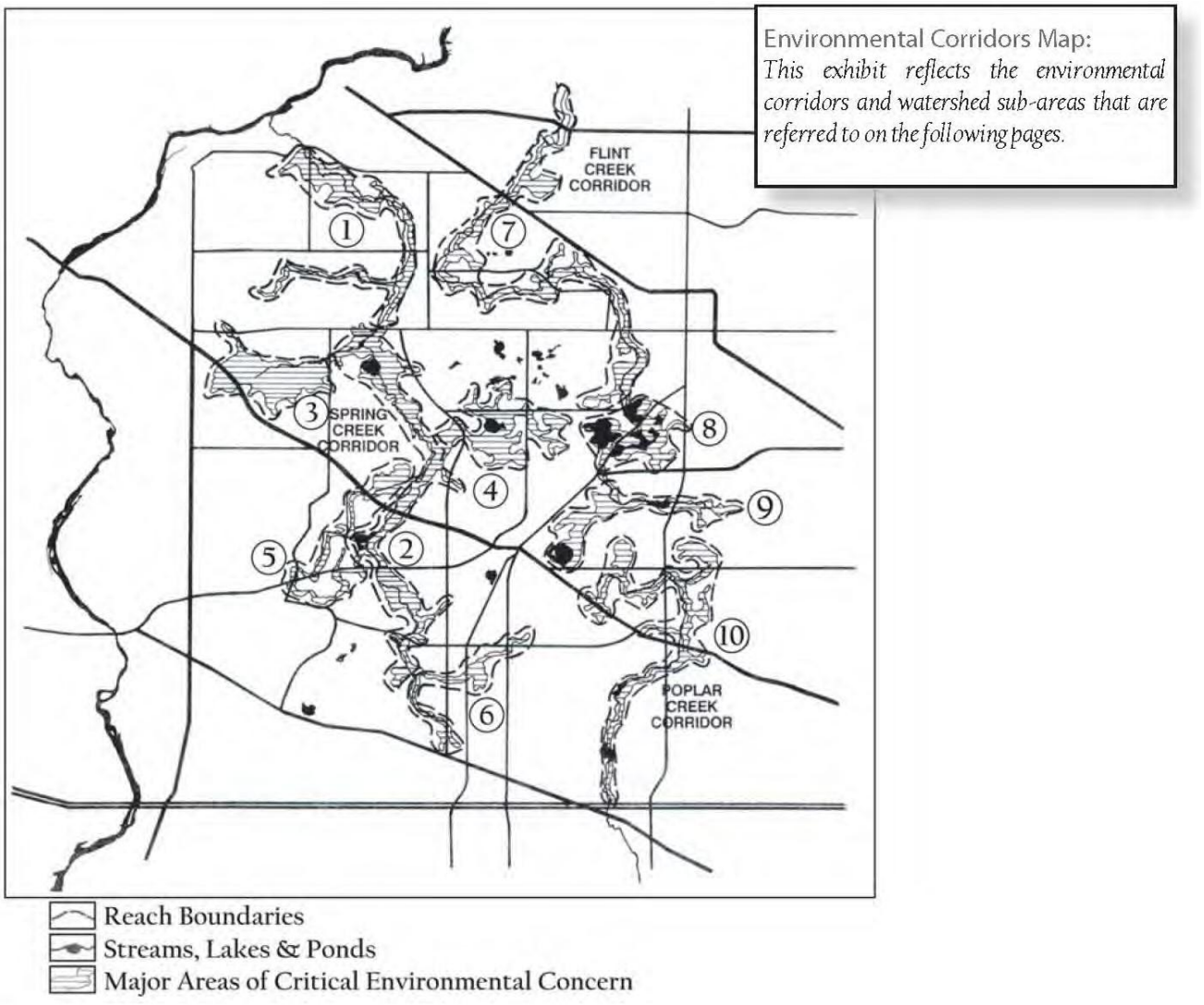
The soils of both Corridors present problems when required to accept the demands placed by urban development. For example, the till soils of eastern Barrington Hills present problems when used for septic seepage fields, due to soil impermeability, low percolation, and proximity to open surface water drainage systems. Fortunately, the present five-acre residential zoning which exists in Barrington Hills generally is adequate for septic seepage fields in these critical areas. The use of septic systems at residential densities greater than presently exist would warrant close study to establish whether a specific proposed use or density would unduly burden the soil and endanger the health of the community. Wet peat and muck soils present further complications, because they do not handle septic effluent well. When built upon, these compressible, unstable soils often shift, causing cracks in foundations and walls.

Problems also exist in the drier soils of the western portion of the Village. While offering good building platforms with appropriate drainage, local sands and gravels have the disadvantage of proximity and accessibility to shallow and deep water aquifers. These water resources are vulnerable to pollutants which might quickly percolate down to

contaminate water supplies not only in Barrington Hills, but in other nearby communities as well.

Appendix A-2
ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

In many planning processes, a dominant element or characteristic can be identified to serve as a framework from which a plan can be built. Whereas Chicago focuses on the Loop and the lakefront, it is appropriate for the Village of Barrington Hills to focus on its own dominant characteristics; i.e., waterways, limited shallow aquifers, wooded rolling countryside, inter-related ecosystems, and the reliance on individual wells as the sole available source of water throughout the Village.



An "environmental corridor" is a linear geographic area of interdependent natural features. These features include waterways, soils, geology, topography, sub-surface hydrology, vegetation, and wildlife. The key to the natural balance of these elements is the minimum intervention of "man" and his minimized development activities. But where man-made

impacts are unavoidable, it is wise to identify how and where the corridor's natural balance might be threatened and to mitigate adverse impacts if possible.

Four environmental corridors exist within the planning jurisdiction of the Village. They focus on Spring Creek, Flint Creek, Poplar Creek, and other unnamed subsets of watersheds off the Fox River including Chapel, Church, and Haegers Bend roads. The natural features and man-made elements of each corridor have been inventoried and divided into segments, or "watershed sub-areas". Environmental corridors are not land use designations; even though they affect the use of land. The recommendations for these corridors should be considered an overlay to the land use recommendations, providing a link to the characteristics of the underlying land and natural resources.

Common Recommendations

Because of the proximity and similarity of the three Fox River environmental corridors (Spring Creek Corridor, Flint Creek Corridor, and Poplar Creek Corridor), conditions exist which would generate common planning recommendations. These overall recommendations include:

- Protect and maintain the natural character of stream channels.
- Use natural measures to control the erosion of stream banks.
- Control stormwater runoff and associated pollutants.
- Regulate development in flood plains and on steep slopes (12% or more).
- Protect sensitive woodlands, native prairies and wetlands.
- Protect the shallow aquifers from over-mining and from contamination.
- Encourage the planting of native buffers along waterways for filtering runoff.

More specific recommendations relating to particular watershed sub-areas of each corridor are included in the following pages.

Spring Creek Corridor

The Spring Creek corridor is the major environmental element in the Village of Barrington Hills. The Creek extends the length of the Village, from its headwaters near Higgins Road at the southern limits to the most northern boundary at Plum Tree Road. Although water volume in the Creek is not substantial, the ecosystem it supports is significant.

The Spring Creek corridor is comprised of woodlands, wetlands, prairies, streams, and lakes. Included within this corridor are the Spring Lake Nature Preserve (dedicated as an Illinois Nature Preserve) and the Spring Creek Valley Forest Preserve. These two preserves, controlled by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, respectively, occupy approximately 3,150 acres of the total area of the Village. Pursuant to Illinois law, they are legislated to be protected in perpetuity.

Watershed sub-area One (R1)

R1 extends from the northern-most portion of the corridor near Plum Tree Road through the Hill 'n Dale Farm to County Line Road, including the western tributary of the Creek south of Spring Creek Road. The natural features of R1 consist of a narrow floodplain, a mixture of steep slopes (12% or more), woodlands, open fields, and pastures. Land use is predominately agricultural, although residential impact is increasing. Scenic pasture land exists in the northern-most portion, while cultivated fields exist to the south. Residential development along the western tributary of the Creek is mature in character and nestles well within the surrounding natural features.

The 221-acre Foxmoor Subdivision just north of Plum Tree Road in Fox River Grove presents the greatest single threat to water quality in Watershed sub-area One, because of its relatively high density of 2.6 dwelling units per acre. New subdivisions in Barrington Hills are also of concern, because they include areas of floodplains and steep slopes. Potential problems associated with residential development in this watershed sub-area include road debris carried into the Creek by stormwater runoff, soil erosion from steep slopes, sedimentation from exposed soils during the construction process, and changes in wildlife habitat as the result of developmental encroachment.

Agricultural areas also pose threats to water quality. Where soil-conserving tillage practices are not implemented, stormwater run-off can erode topsoil, decreasing the productivity of farmland. Such erosion can also pollute the Creek waters, not only with sediments, but with chemicals used as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. Where agricultural land is used for the raising of animals, waste by-products may be washed off the land into the Creek. In addition to the common recommendations expressed at the beginning of this section, the following specific recommendations are made in order to preserve and enhance environmental quality in R1.

- Strongly encourage land management practices which induce groundwater recharge and which minimize the burden on shallow aquifers and other limited-capacity resources.
- Encourage the preservation of open spaces through land conservancy; efforts should be coordinated with the Barrington Area Conservation Trust (BACT) and Citizens for Conservation.
- Regulate development in the floodplain and on steep slopes.
- Prohibit stream channel modification and encourage bank stabilization by various accepted means of conservation.
- Pursue intergovernmental agreement with Fox River Grove to protect the headwaters of Spring Creek.

Watershed sub-area Two (R2)

R2 is the largest and best protected watershed sub-area in the Village because it consists of the Spring Lake Nature Preserve south of County Line Road, between Sutton Road and Bateman Road, and north of the closed portion of Donlea Road and the entire Spring Creek Valley Forest Preserve, which extends south from the closed portion of Donlea Road to Illinois Route 72. The outstanding natural features of Watershed sub-area Two include prime examples of glacial lakes, wetlands, native prairies, and woodlands. All of these natural features combine to support a wide variety of plants and animals.

Potential man-made threats are nonexistent from within the Spring Lake Nature Preserve. According to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission rules, “No measures shall be taken to alter the natural growth or features for the purpose of enhancing the beauty, neatness, or amenities of the preserve.” Specific objectives for the Nature Preserve are delineated in the list of objectives included in its master plan. They include the following:

- Preserve and enhance the natural quality of the vegetation, wildlife, and other natural features of the nature preserve.
- Assure perpetuation of the nature preserve in as nearly a natural condition as possible.
- Facilitate observation and study for education and pleasure in such a manner and to such a degree as will not modify natural conditions or adversely affect use of the preserve as a wildlife refuge.

- Provide perpetual protection of the nature preserve against intrusions and incompatible uses.

For those natural features of R2 which are located within the Spring Creek Valley Forest Preserve, protection is provided by Cook County Forest Preserve District policy aimed at "protecting and preserving the flora, fauna, and scenic beauty within (the preserve) and to restore, restock, protect, and preserve the natural forests and said land together with their flora and fauna, as nearly as may be, in their natural state and condition, for the purpose of the education, pleasure and recreation of the public…"

Management techniques being utilized to achieve these objectives include reforestation and prairie restoration and management.

Watershed sub-area Three (R3)

R3 extends west of Bateman Road between County Line Road to the north and Algonquin Road to the southwest. Among this area's unique features is its stream which flows directly into Mud Lake in the Spring Lake Nature Preserve. Upstream drainage places an added emphasis on the need for protection of the watershed sub-area's water quality. The combination of natural features and undulating topography makes R3 one of the most scenic watershed sub-areas of the corridor. Numerous homes are nestled among the wooded slopes overlooking the wetlands and floodplain of the tributary. The potential of animal-waste pollution exists from horses that are stabled in the lower portion of the watershed sub-area.

Recommendations for R3 include the following:

- Encourage the preservation and maintenance of scenic vistas overlooking all of the lowland of Spring Creek.
- Maintain wetlands in their natural conditions.
- Regulate further residential development in areas which have historically exhibited water drainage problems.
- Control pollution from animal wastes.

Watershed sub-area Four (R4)

R4 is located east of the Spring Creek Valley Forest Preserve and consists of the natural features generally bounded by Donlea Road to the north, Dundee Road to the south, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad tracks to the east, and Old Sutton Road to the west.

Land uses in R4 include residential development north and south of Otis Road. Environmentally, R4 is one of the most sensitive watershed sub-areas in the corridor. Its dominant natural feature is Goose Lake, located south of Otis Road. Along with numerous small lakes north of Otis Road, R4 also contains the 420-acre Royalty Farms (formerly Horizon Farms). Through the desire of the land owner(s) and efforts of the BACT, the farm is the first property in the Village to be protected through a conservation easement held by BACT that keeps most of the farm free from development. The long-term maintenance of the Royalty Farms conservation easement is subject to a natural areas management plan, with oversight by BACT.

Throughout the remainder of R4 are scattered steep slopes and large areas of flat woodland. Goose Lake and its surrounding wetlands serve as a significant wildlife habitat for aquatic life as well as for small fur-bearing animals and birds. The Lake provides a daytime feeding area for the Giant Canada Geese which visit it from the Crabtree Nature Center. The presence of Goose Lake introduces a special set of concerns. Whereas soil erosion and stream sedimentation present problems in other watershed sub-areas, they are particularly acute where water enters this Lake, because soil particles settle out and begin to fill up the lakebed. This infilling process is often accompanied by an increase in algae blooms and eventual eutrophication of the Lake's life support system.

To ensure against the occurrence of these and other problems, the following objectives are recommended:

- Encourage the preservation and maintenance of the shoreland and wetlands associated with Goose Lake so as to protect wildlife habitats, minimize erosion, and control lake sedimentation.
- Protect and maintain woodlands and associated wildlife habitat.
- Preserve vistas of Spring Creek from Old Sutton Road.

Watershed sub-area Five (R5)

R5 is located east of Bateman Road; it crosses Algonquin Road to the north and extends to Penny Road on the south. The dominant feature of R5 is a tributary and wetland of Spring Creek, most of which lies within the Spring Creek Valley Forest Preserve.

Another of the unique features in this watershed sub-area is that it has one of the few remaining examples of native prairie (which once dominated Northeastern Illinois). This prairie remnant is located approximately one mile west of the point where Spring Creek flows under Dundee Road. Fortunately, the northerly portion of this natural feature is under the jurisdiction of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. Periodically, the District burns this parcel of land as part of a maintenance program intended to simulate the periodic natural fires which repeatedly swept across the prairies of the Midwest, serving to eliminate invasive species. The easterly portion of the prairie remnant is on privately owned property and is subject to developmental pressures. The preservation of such a unique landscape is an important link to the natural history of Northeastern Illinois.

The following recommendations are made for R5:

- Protect prairie remnants from development or other adverse impacts.
- Establish continuity within the forest preserve along Spring Creek.
- Regulate development in the floodplain and associated waterways.

Watershed sub-area Six (R6)

R6 consists of the tributary areas east of New Sutton Road near the intersection of Bartlett and Penny Roads. It contains the headwater areas for the Spring Creek corridor, so that activities here impact the entire downstream corridor to the north. Accordingly, appropriate land use in R6 becomes critical.

Developmental pressure is encroaching upon the watershed sub-area from the southeast, mostly from the Villages of Hoffman Estates and South Barrington. The Woods of South Barrington, an approximate 400 unit single-family residential and commercial development on the former Klemm Nursery site, is currently being developed by Toll Brothers in the R6 sub-area. In order to minimize the potential impacts of this development on the Spring Creek corridor and the overall R6 watershed, the Village must assure proper maintenance and management of the two (2) existing stormwater facilities located within the

development site – located east of Illinois Route 59. For example, long-term exposure of disturbed earth on the development site might fill the drainageway with silt.

The dominant land uses in R6 are agricultural which, if not preserved, may succumb to developmental pressure. Therefore, it is recommended that the following objectives be considered and applied whenever feasible:

- Protect Spring Creek headwaters from the degrading impacts of development and construction by intergovernmental agreement with South Barrington.
- Encourage the use of soil-conserving agricultural practices.
- Encourage the retention of open space surrounding the headwaters of Spring Creek.
- Encourage the use of conservation easements.

FLINT CREEK CORRIDOR

The Flint Creek corridor traverses the northeastern portions of the Village. A second branch of Flint Creek drains Baker's Lake and then traverses the eastern and northern portions of the Village of Barrington. The Barrington sewage treatment plant is located on this branch. Both branches meet near Old Hart Road and Oak Knoll Road.

The corridor includes the Crabtree Nature Center at the intersection of Palatine and Algonquin Roads. Following the Corridor to the north, the Creek fills a series of glacial depressions in the vicinity of Otis and Dundee Roads which have become Hawley, Keene, and Hawthorne Lakes. Further north, the Creek meanders back and forth across the Barrington Hills/Barrington municipal boundary between the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad tracks and New Hart Road. The Creek turns west in the vicinity of Old Hart and Oak Knoll Roads and flows through areas of residential development, agriculture, and the Barrington Hills Country Club. The Creek bends sharply northeast near the intersection of Oak Knoll and Ridge Roads and flows underneath the Union Pacific Railroad (formerly Chicago & North Western) tracks and Route 14, between Cuba and Kelsey Roads. All steps should be taken to preserve, protect, and improve the Flint Creek watershed as outlined in the Flint Creek Watershed Plan.

Watershed sub-area Seven (R7)

R7 extends from the southern edge of the wetland on Cuba Road, across Route 14 and the Union Pacific Railroad (formerly Chicago & North Western) tracks, through the northeast sector of the Village, and southerly along the common boundary of Barrington and Barrington Hills to a point just north of Hawthorne Lake.

Threats to the environment include the Barrington sewage treatment plant. Although the expansion of the plant promised to improve downstream water quality, it must be monitored closely as population increases. The proper operation of the private sewage disposal systems in the industrial park located north of Route 14 in the Village of Lake Barrington is also of concern with respect to water quality.

In the eastern portion of the watershed sub-area, along the common municipal boundary, the quality of stormwater run-off from urban Barrington presents a hazard. Potential problems relating to the remainder of R7 include soil erosion, sedimentation, and chemical pollution of the Creek which may be introduced into the stream by stormwater running off residential and agricultural land and fertilized open space.

Recommendations for R7 include the following:

- Ensure the cleanliness of Barrington sewage treatment plant effluent by frequent and rigorous water quality monitoring.
- Protect Flint Creek from any industrial septage (seepage) which might escape treatment.
- Encourage the use of stormwater detention and irrigation techniques to minimize the impacts of chemical pollutants entering Flint Creek.

Watershed sub-area Eight (R8)

R8 includes Hawley, Keene, and Hawthorne Lakes and the tributary which extends from Keene Lake to the east across Barrington Road. R8 marks the highest concentration of open bodies of water within the Village and focuses attention upon problems peculiar to lakes as opposed to streams.

Potential lake-oriented problems include possible septic infiltration, sedimentation, and the growth of undesirable aquatic plants which tend to visibly change the appearance of the lake. Algae blooms also tend to appear in lake waters as biological balances change. Ultimately, the process of eutrophication could end recreational use of lake waters prematurely unless controlled.

In order to prevent such an occurrence, the following objectives are recommended:

- Maintain flow of fresh water through the lake system.
- Encourage the practice of soil conservation and shoreline stabilization to minimize the amount of sediments which enter the water bodies.
- Protect and enhance the shoreline of the lakes in order to maintain their visual quality.
- Encourage the use of native plants which have deeper, more extensive root systems.
- Closely monitor the operation of septic systems in close proximity to lake shores.
- Monitor water quality in lakes and encourage appropriate lake management programs.

Watershed sub-area Nine (R9)

R9 includes the Crabtree Nature Center and the area to its east. The watershed sub-area is bounded by Illinois Route 68 on the north, the eastern extent of the Village's planning jurisdiction, Bradwell and Palatine Roads to the south, and Barrington Road to the east. The Cook County Forest Preserve District, through the Crabtree Nature Center, offers the same protection to the natural environment as mentioned in the District's policy statement in the narrative concerning R2. The Center emphasizes the educational aspects of the directive through environmental research made available to the public. The Center's principal feature is Crabtree Lake, home of the Giant Canada Geese and many other species of waterfowl which inhabit the area permanently and during migration. The Lake is a critical link in the flyway and is worthy of extraordinary protection. Upland oak and hickory woodlands and wetlands, restored prairie, and associated wildlife are also open to observation by the general public. The area to the east of the Center is characterized by the narrow floodplain of Flint Creek and one small lake. Encroaching residential development from the east promises to have significant impact upon the area in the near future.

Given the value of the Nature Center and vulnerability of R9's eastern sector, the following objectives are recommended:

- Whenever feasible, and to the greatest extent, minimize developmental encroachment and environmental threats against the vulnerable natural resources of the Crabtree Nature Center.
- Encourage the implementation of soil-conserving site preparation techniques throughout the developmental process.
- Support Cook County Forest Preserve District efforts of environmental enhancement via vegetational sampling, prairie and creek restoration, and reforestation of the Nature Center.

Poplar Creek Corridor

Located in the southeast corner of the Village's planning jurisdiction, the Poplar Creek corridor consists of only a portion of Poplar Creek and its associated natural features.

Watershed sub-area Ten (R10)

R10 portion of the Poplar Creek corridor is very significant. Two large wetlands along Palatine Road on either side of Barrington Road mark the headwaters of Poplar Creek, and opposing land-use philosophies are being applied to them. The western wetland is located in the southern portion of the forest preserve within which the Crabtree Nature Center is located. This 30-acre wetland has been identified by the U. S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service as an inland, shallow freshwater marsh. The surrounding land use, both north and south of Palatine Road, is devoted to feed grain and experimental agriculture and enjoys the protection and enhancement of the policies established by the Cook County Forest Preserve District.

The second wetland to the east of Barrington Road is called the Palatine Road Marsh. It is designated as an inland, freshwater, deep marsh. The Palatine Road Marsh is one of the last important wetlands to remain unprotected from developmental encroachment. It is a mature marsh and it supports a diverse plant population and abundant wildlife. Residential development which is occurring throughout the surrounding area poses an immediate threat to the environmental quality of the marsh and the Corridor in general. Permanent

changes have already occurred in its ecosystem as a result of the filling of the marsh's east end.

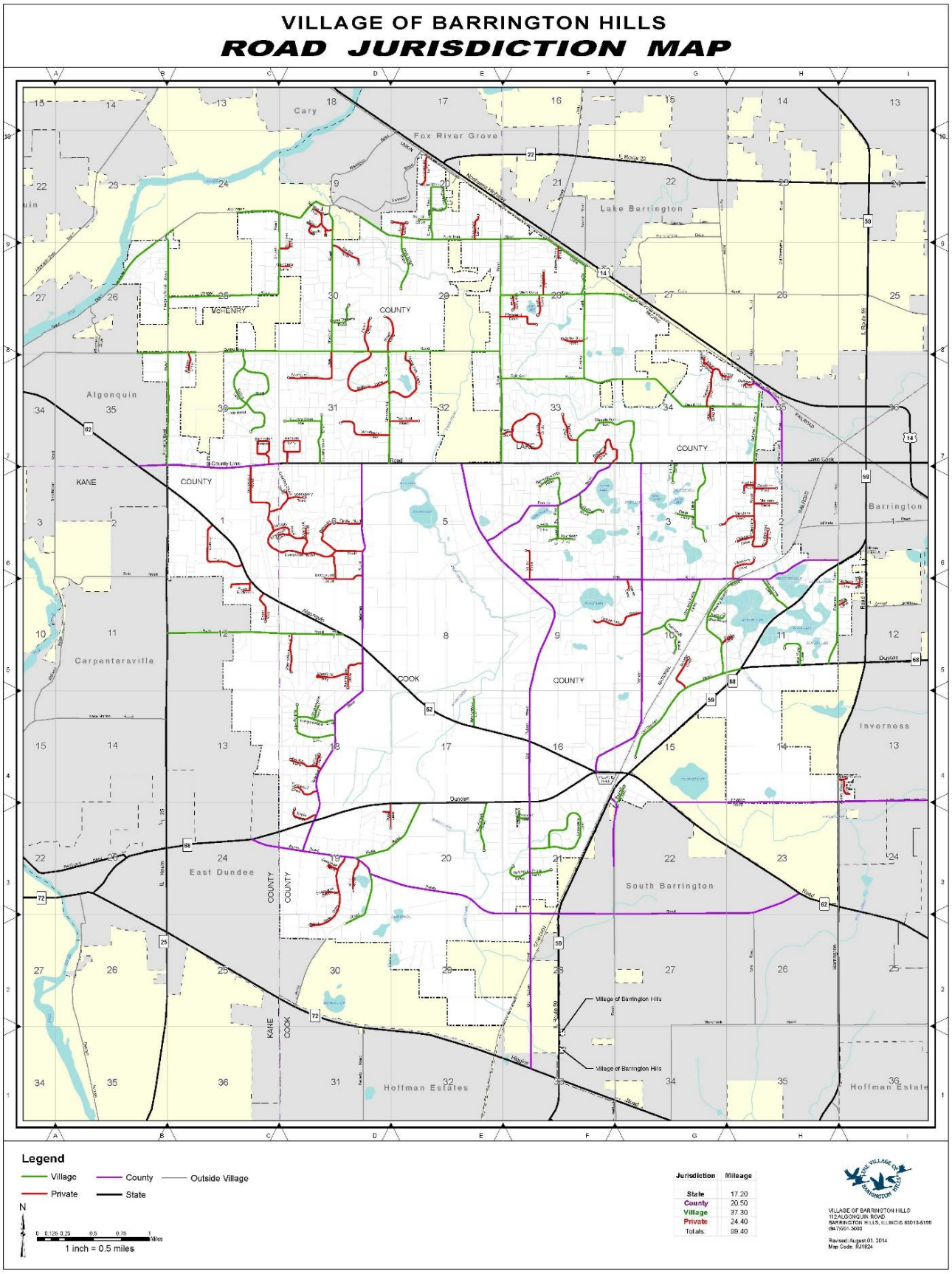
The remainder of the Poplar Creek corridor, as it extends south to the Northwest Tollway near Higgins Road, has as its major natural feature the Creek itself and its narrow floodplain. The Creek is bordered by willow and cottonwood trees providing good habitat for a variety of small mammals, songbirds, and waterfowl. The Corridor, interspersed with small wetlands and lakes among residential and agricultural uses, includes additional idle land. Therefore, the greatest threat to the environment is continual development.

The following objectives are offered to help ensure continued environmental quality in this watershed sub-area:

- Encourage the acquisition by an appropriate entity of the Palatine Marsh as recommended in the Poplar Creek Watershed Environmental Assessment and Floodwater Management Plan prepared under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.
- Protect existing mature vegetation along creek banks so as to perpetuate an adequate wildlife habitat.
- Maintain continuous stream flow to control undesirable levels of aquatic plants.
- Encourage the use of native plants which have deeper, more extensive root systems.
- Require adequate soil conservation practices during the construction process.
- Pursue intergovernmental agreements with Inverness and South Barrington to protect the headwaters of Poplar Creek.

Appendix A-3

ROADWAY JURISDICTIONS



Village of Barrington Hills

Roadway List by Jurisdiction

Name	Length	From	To	Jurisdiction
Aberdeen Drive	0.2	Crabapple Road	East & West	Village
Barrington Hills Road	0.5	Donlea Road North	End	Village
Braeburn Road	1.3	Spring Creek Road South	Plum Tree Road	Village
Buckley Road	0.8	Cuba Road South	Oak Knoll Road	Village
Butternut Road	0.4	Donlea Road South	End	Village
Caesar Drive	0.8	Lake Cook Road South	End	Village
Chapel Road	1	Haeger's Bend Road East	Church Road	Village
Church Road	0.7	Chapel Road North	River Road	Village
Country Oaks Drive	0.6	Lake Road Road North	End	Village
County Oaks Lane	0.3	Country Oaks Drive West	End	Village
Crabapple Road	0.3	Donlea Road South	End	Village
Creekside Lane	1.2	Old Sutton Road East	in Cricle	Village
Cross Timbers Road	0.3	Braeburn Road East	End	Village
Cuba Road	0.7	Merri Oaks	Plum Tree Road	Village
Dana Lane	0.2	Caesar Drive West	End	Village
Dundee Lane	1	Dundee Road (68) North	Route 59	Village
Haeger's Bend Road	2	Lake Cook Road North	Village Limits	Village
Hawley Woods Road	1.1	Otis Road South	Old Dundee Road	Village
Hawthorne Lane	0.4	Route 59 North	Otis Road	Village
Healy Road	0.7	Penny Road	Village Limits	Village
Healy Road	0.8	Dundee (48) Road	Penny Road	Village
Helm Road	0.8	Algonquin Road (62) West	Village Limits	Village
Hickory Lane	0.2	Merri Oaks Road North	End	Village
Hills & Dales Road	0.8	Brinker Road East	Otis Road	Village
Honeycut Road	0.2	Hills & Dales Road South	End	Village
Lake View Lane	0.4	Dundee Road (68) North	End	Village
Leeds Drive	0.2	Crabapple Road West	End	Village
Little Bend Road	0.7	Spring Lane	End	Village
Longmeadow Court	0.1	Longmeadow Drive North	End	Village
Longmeadow Drive	0.4	Bateman Road West	Rolling Hills Drive	Village
Meadow Hill Road	1	Lake Cook Road North	Spring Creek Road	Village
Merri-Oaks Road	0.7	Ridge Road East	Cuba Road	Village
Oak Knoll Road	2.4	Old Hart Road West	Ridge Road	Village
Old Bartlett Road	0.2	Bartlett Road	Cul-de-Sac	Village
Old Dundee Road	1.4	Routes 58 & 68 South	Cul-de-Sac	Village
Old Hart Road	0.6	Lake Cook Road North	End	Village
Plum Tree Road	1.7	C & NW Railroad West	Village Limits	Village
Rebecca Drive	0.3	Old Sutton Road West	End	Village
Ridge Road	2	Lake Cook Road North	Plum Tree Road	Village
River Road	0.5	Haeger's Bend Road South	Village Limits	Village
Rock Ridge Road	0.5	Plum Tree Road South	End	Village
Rolling Hills Drive	0.6	Bateman Road West	Longmeadow Drive	Village
Round Barn Road	0.2	Hawley Woods Road East	End	Village
Spring Creek Road	3.3	Ridge Road West	Village Limits	Village
Spring Lane	1	Spring Creek Road	End	Village
Springwood Lane	0.2	Algonquin Road (62) North	End	Village
Steeplechase Road	1.1	Lake Cook Road North	in Cricle	Village
Surrey Court	0.1	Surrey Lane West	End	Village
Surrey Lane East	0.1	Surrey Lane West	Wagon Wheel	Village
Surrey Lane West	0.7	Plum Tree Road North	End	Village
Tamarack Lane	0.2	Old Sutton Road West	End	Village
Three Lakes Road	0.2	Lake Cook Road South	End	Village
Tricia Lane	0.2	Old Sutton Road East	End	Village
Wagon Wheel Lane	0.2	Surrey Lane East	Surrey Lane West	Village
Woodcreek Road	0.5	Dundee Road (68) South	End	Village
TOTAL:	**39.0**			

Name	Length	From	To	Jurisdiction
Abbey Woods Lane	0.1	Barrington Road	End	Private
Abbey Woods Drive	0.2	Abbey Woods Lane	End	Private
Acorn Lane	0.2	Merri Oaks Road South	End	Private
Alderberry Lane	0.1	Church Road East	End	Private
Ascot Lane	0.3	Spring Creek Road North	End	Private
Ashbury Lane	0.5	Lake Cook Road North	in Circle	Private
Auburn Lane	0.2	Spring Creek Road South	End	Private
Autumn Trail	0.7	Algonquin Road (62) South	in Circle	Private
Barrington Bourne	0.5	Lake Cook Road North	in Circle	Private
Bateman Circle	0.9	Bateman Road West	in Circle	Private
Bellwood	0.5	Lake Cook Road North	in Circle	Private
Berron Lane	0.4	Bateman Road	End	Private
Bisque Drive	0.1	Paganica Drive West	End	Private
Bow Lane	0.8	Spring Creek Road South	Meadow Hill Road	Private
Braeburn Lane	0.6	Spring Creek Road South	End	Private
Burning Oak Trail	0.4	Braeburn Road West	in Circle	Private
Crawling Stone Road	0.3	Deepwood Road North	End	Private
Deepwood Court	0.1	Deepwood Road West	End	Private
Deepwood Road	2	Batemen Road North	Lake Cook Road	Private
Dormy Lake	0.2	Paganica Drive East	End	Private
Dunrovin Drive	0.35	Steeplechase Road North	End	Private
Eagle Pointe Drive	0.25	Bateman Road West	End	Private
East Lane	0.1	Hawley Woods Road East	End	Private
Far Hills Road	0.5	Deepwoods Road North	in Circle	Private
Fernwood Drive	0.25	Bateman Road West	End	Private
Fox Hunt Road	0.25	Meadow Hill Road East	End	Private
Goose Lake Drive	0.6	Brinker Road West	End	Private
Hart Hills Road	0.15	Oakdene Road West	End	Private
Heron Lane	0.1	Otis Road South	End	Private
Hubbell Court	0.1	Marbury Lane East	End	Private
Jacqueline Drive	0.25	Asbury Avenue South	End	Private
Jane Lane	0.3	Plum Tree Road North	End	Private
Jennifer Court	0.4	Old Dundee North	End	Private
Juliano Court	0.1	Thornhill Drive	End	Private
King Road	0.3	Penny Road South	End	Private
Kresmery Lane	0.15	Plum Tree Road North	End	Private
Magnuson Court	0.15	Pondgate Drive	End	Private
Marbury Lane	0.2	Dundee Lane East	Hubbell Court	Private
Marmon Lane	0.2	Oakdene Road West	End	Private
Mid Oaks Lane	0.1	Oak Knoll Road South	End	Private
Middlebury Road	0.2	Crawling Stone Road East	End	Private
Moate Lane	0.35	Spring Creek Road North	End	Private
Oak Lake Drive	0.15	Merri Oaks Road South	End	Private
Oak Wood Drive	0.2	New Hart Road South	End	Private
Oakdene Drive	0.2	Oakdene Road West	End	Private
Oakdene East	0.15	Oakdene Road	End	Private
Oakdene Road	0.7	Lake Cook Road North	Windrush Lane	Private
Oakdene West	0.6	Oakdene Road	End	Private
Overlook Road	0.1	Far Hills Road East	End	Private
Paganica Drive	0.35	Oak Knoll Road North	End	Private
Peraino Circle	0.9	Peraino Drive North	In Circle	Private
Peraino Drive	0.1	Ridge Road East	Periano Circle	Private
Pheasant Drive	0.3	Ridge Road East	End	Private
Pondgate Drive	0.8	Penny Road	End	Private
Porter School Road	0.2	Buckley Road West	End	Private
Potter Lane	0.1	Dundee Road South	End	Private
Raintree Place	0.2	Church Road East	End	Private
Regan Boulevard	0.2	Algonquin Road (62) South	End	Private

Remington Drive	0.45	Bateman Road	End	Private
Ridgecroft Lane	0.7	Meadow Hill Road East	Spring Creek Road	Private
Roundstone Lane	0.5	Helm	End	Private
Royal Way	0.3	Algonquin Road (62) South	in Circle	Private
Rub-of-Green Lane	0.1	Bisque Drive	North & South	Private
Sandalwood Drive	0.3	Oakdene Road East	End	Private
Sara Lane	0.1	Dundee Lane East	End	Private
Saville Row	0.3	Braeburn Road East	End	Private
Sieberts Ridge Road	0.2	Cuba Road South	End	Private
Valley Drive	0.3	Otis Road North	End	Private
Wesley Court	0.1	Pondgate Drive	End	Private
West Lane	0.1	Hawley Woods Road	End	Private
Westfield Way	0.4	Remington	End	Private
Windrush Lane	0.3	Otis Road North	End	Private
Woodhaven Lane	0.5	Meadow Hill Road West	End	Private
Woodrock Road	0.15	Far Hills Road West	End	Private
TOTAL:	**24.5**			

Name	**Length**	**From**	**To**	**Jurisdiction**
Bateman Road	3.7	Penny Road North	Lake Cook Road	Cook County
Brinker Road	3	Lake Cook Road South	Algonquin Road	Cook County
Donlea Road	1.4	Lake Cook Road South	Sutton Road	Cook County
Old Sutton Road	4.25	Lake Cook Road South	N. of Penny Road	Cook County
Otis Road	2.7	Old Sutton Road East	Dundee Avenue	Cook County
Palatine Road	1.4	Stover Road East	Village Limits	Cook County
Penny Road	2.4	Old Sutton Road West	Village Limits	Cook County
TOTAL:	**18.9**			

Name	**Length**	**From**	**To**	**Jurisdiction**
Algonquin Road (62)	5.2	Village Limits West	Elgin Road (25)	State
Barrington Road	0.25	Village Limits South	Palatine Road	State
Dundee Road	5.5	Barrington Road West	Village Limits	State
Elgin Road (25)*	0.8	Algonquin Road (62) South	Bolz Road	State
Hawthorne/New Sutton Road (59)	2.5	Dundee Lane South	Village Limits	State
Lake Cook Road*	5.6	Haeger's Bend Road East	Village Limits	State
TOTAL:	**19.9**			

**Note: Jurisdiction of County Line Road west of power lines and Elgin Road North of IL Rte 62 is McHenry County DOT*

Appendix A-4

Heritage Corridor Program of The Barrington Area Conservation Trust

Heritage corridors are defined as the roads that represent the rural character of the Barrington Communities. They were originally designed to be rural residential routes that connected neighbors and wove through the community. The significance of the corridor protection is that as a result of this protection, the appearance or character will remain relatively unchanged and embody the essential character related to the local culture from earlier historic periods as a result of the location, appearance, or physical aspects of the corridor.

The *Heritage Corridor* will be a preservation district in which the geographic area is identified with a designated road. This area minimally will include the right-of-way including the road pavement, 10-20 feet of easement held by the local Village government and BACT. This easement may also include any structures such as bridges, signs, shoulders, and vegetation.

Requirements:

Primary requirements that must be fulfilled:

- Designated roadways connect major thoroughfares, but were designed for local residential use.
- The rural character of the area would be altered if the road was altered.

Secondary requirements: (Roads must fulfill two or more of the following conditions):

- They have scenic value and/or possess public vistas.
- They are two-lane residential roads with minimal shoulders.
- They pass through or are adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas and/or habitats.
- They are parallel to or are crossed by historic riding trails.
- They have a documented historical value to the community.
- They possess archeological features.
- They possess distinct expressions of local community life.

Benefits:

This program will protect the roads for future generations in the following ways:

- By promoting a sense of place.
- By protecting scenic, natural, and historic resources in the road corridors.
- By protecting recreational value of roads that encourage walking, biking, riding horses, or a drive in the countryside for pleasure

Additional benefits of Heritage Corridors:

- Expansive views
- Unusual land forms
- Woodlands
- Wetlands
- Prairies
- Autumn color
- Rolling Farmland

Architectural features:

- Churches and old cemeteries
- Farmsteads
- Historically significant buildings
- Historical markers
- Rail lines
- Landscapes
- Roadway features, bridges, tunnels, etc.

Appendix A-5
GLOSSARY

Agriculture
The use of land for farming, dairying, pasturage, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, and animal and poultry husbandry (including the breeding and raising of horses as an occupation), and the necessary accessory uses for handling or storing the produce.

Aquifer
An underground stratum of porous material, even rock, that contains water usually put to drinking purposes.

Arterials
Arterials are intended to provide a high degree of mobility and function as the primary travel routes for vehicles entering, leaving, and passing through urban areas. They are generally located about a mile apart to form a grid street system and are intended to carry high volumes at high operating speeds (35-45 mph) and have adequate capacity to operate at high levels of service.

Berm
An earthen ridge, used as a technique in landscape design or stormwater management.

Comprehensive Plan
The official policy document of the Village of Barrington Hills which represents the community's vision to guide growth and to help the village make decisions regarding future development and redevelopment. The plan helps to set standards regarding land use, infrastructure, transportation, parks and recreation, and community services and facilities. It acts as a blueprint for the future and identifies community values and priorities.

Conservation Easement
“A conservation easement is a legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency, that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect its conservation values. It allows landowners to continue to own and use their own land, and they can also sell it or pass it on to heirs” (Land Trust Alliance).

Easement
A legal interest in property permitting a defined use or restriction, the former being for access and the latter in terms of conservation.

Equestrian Trail
A travel way, sometimes an easement, dedicated for horse riding; also known as a bridle path.

Floodplain
An area within a watershed which includes the stream, floodway, and beyond to a point that will be covered with water after a severe storm.

Groundwater Recharge
The process by which water is added to the aquifer through infiltration and percolation of rain and snow melt.

Groundwater Recharge Area
Land areas that, with their underlying soil materials, readily conduct rain and snow melt waters the aquifers beneath.

Heritage Trees
Trees of a size, genus, and species indigenous to this region, as set forth in section 4-6-8, table A of the Barrington Hills Village Code, which are determined to be of significant historical and ecological value to the village.

Home Rule
The authority of general units of government derived directly from the State constitution as opposed to the State legislation.

Local/Service Roads
Local service roads provide direct land access. Movement on local streets is incidental and involves traveling to or from a collector facility. Therefore, trip lengths on local streets are typically short and, as a result, volumes and speeds on these streets are typically low. The local street system is also typically planned to ensure that all neighborhoods are accessible by at least two (2) routes for emergency and service vehicles. The principal role of the local

street system is to carry traffic and provide for safe and convenient access to housing areas and other land uses.

Multimodal Path
A dedicated path, separated from a roadway, designed to accommodate bicycles and pedestrians.

Planning Jurisdiction
Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/Article 11, Division 12) allows for a municipality to plan for unincorporated areas that are within 1.5 miles of its incorporated boundary. This does not include areas that are incorporated by other municipalities or areas that are covered by boundary agreements or annexation agreements.

Prairie
A type of grassland containing few trees and characterized by mixed species of native forbs and dominated by native grasses.

Seepage Field
An element of a septic system that is after the tank where the effluent flowing through tiles comes in contact with the soil and is treated by evapotranspiration.

Septic System
Underground wastewater treatment structures, commonly used in rural areas without centralized sewer systems. They use a combination of nature and proven technology to treat wastewater from household plumbing produced by bathrooms, kitchen drains, and laundry.

Stormwater Runoff
A precipitation component (including snow melt) in a hydrological model for the analysis of a watershed.

Strategic Regional Arterial (SRA)
A roadway(s) which adjoins and contributes to the operational efficiency of the Federal Highway System as so designated by the passage of the Federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act.

Topography
The three-dimensional arrangement of physical attributes (such as shape, height, and depth) of a land surface in a place or region. Physical features that make up the topography of an area include mountains, valleys, plains, and bodies of water. Human-made features such as roads, railroads, and landfills are also often considered part of a region's topography.

Wastewater
Water that has constituents of human and/or animal metabolic wastes, as well as water that has the residuals from cooking, cleaning, and/or bathing

Watershed
A specific geographical area defined by topography within which the surface water gathers or accumulates.

Wetland
A transitional area between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. A wetland generally includes but is not limited to areas with hydrophytes in hydric soils such as those commonly known as marshes, swamps, bogs, and fens.

Woodland
A type of forest containing scattered-to-many trees depending on past disturbances. A woodland usually has a well-developed shrub layer and diverse herbaceous flora.

Appendix A-6

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Barrington Area Conservation Trust | bactrust.org
Barrington Area Council of Governments | bacog.org
Barrington Hills Park District | bhillsparkd.org
Citizens for Conservation | citizensforconservation.org
Federal Railroad Administration | fra.dot.gov
Flint Creek/Spring Creek Watersheds Partnership | flintcreekspringcreekwatersheds.org
Forest Preserves of Cook County | fpdcc.com
Illinois Department of Natural Resources | dnr.illinois.gov
Land Trust Alliance | lta.org
McHenry County Council of Governments | mchenrycountycog.org
Riding Club of Barrington Hills | ridingclubofbarringtonhills.com
Village of Barrington Hills | vbhil.gov