

## GREENWAYS AND TRAILS PLAN

---

Danville Metropolitan Planning Organization, Vermilion County,  
Illinois



# Danville Metropolitan Planning Organization Greenway and Trails Plan

# Danville MPO

# Greenways & Trails Plan

“CELEBRATE AND ADVOCATE VERMILION COUNTY  
GREENSPACE”  
Or  
“RECREATE AND ADVOCATE”

---

Vermilion County, Illinois

This plan was produced by the Urban Services Department  
of the City of Danville  
For the good people of Vermilion County and the Danville MPO  
With assistance from many organizations including local townships, villages, cities,  
Business partners, and volunteers

# Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Chapter One: Mission.....	7
Goal	
Objectives	
Chapter Two: History.....	8
Native Americans	
Geography	
Mining	
Rail	
Chapter Three: Natural Resources	
Waterways	
Parks	
Cemeteries	
Trails	
Geology	
Native Plants	
Wildlife	
Climate	
Chapter Four: Cultural Resources.....	21
Monuments	
Museums	
Sports	
Historic Sites	
Arts & Entertainment	
Chapter Five: Identifying Potential Resources	
Identifying Greenways	
Identifying Trails	
Identifying Environmental Threats	
Potential Waterways.	
Potential Greenspace Infrastructure	
Potential Trails	
Potential Monuments	
Potential Sports	
Potential Historic Sites	
Potential Arts & Entertainment	
Potential Environmental Stewardship	
Chapter Six: Implementation.....	27
APPENDIX A: Glossary of Terms.....	29
APPENDIX B: Local Plans	
APPENDIX C: Public Comment	
APPENDIX D: Contributions	
APPENDIX E: Funding Sources	
APPENDIX F: Acquisition Strategies	
APPENDIX G: References	
APPENDIX H: Maps	

## Introduction

Looking around Vermilion County, it is clear that we have a great amount of natural resources as well as vast potential and possibility for future natural resource development. These natural areas are called “Greenways”. Greenways are corridors of open space that often follow natural land or water features. They are usually a combination of privately and publicly owned land that link together natural resources like parks, historic sites, cultural features, and waterways. Often these areas serve as the remaining natural wildlife habitats in our region. A Greenways and Trails Plan is the tool to keep these natural corridors open for wildlife management, recreational purposes, and secure the areas for future generations.

The Danville Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is a planning group within Vermilion County charged with planning and policy making regarding transportation and similar ventures for the Danville and Vermilion County area. This Danville Area Greenways and Trails Plan is an assessment of existing and potential greenway and recreational resources in the MPO area. Our goal is to produce an inventory of available and potential greenway programs and develop strategies for enhancement, preservation as well as creating recreational activities. This living document will act as a record of continuous local efforts in these fields. It will require revising as projects are implemented, new opportunities appear and related plans evolve.

The fundamental plan for Greenways and Trails focuses on preservation, a secondary focus details opportunities for hiking, biking and other compatible recreational uses. The plan will inventory trails located within existing individual greenway areas as well as potential trails that could link major recreational areas and scenic locales. We will examine bike trails, bird watching, and native plant and animal study opportunities. This research will serve as a model for additional Vermilion County trails concepts, such as: a Cemetery Trail, Historically-based Trails, Cultural Trails or similar efforts integrating ecotourism with recreation. This Greenways and Trails Plan is also a reference for future planning efforts and introduces preliminary transportation planning, land-use discussions, and economic development concepts.

It is our hope that this plan will become a call to action, used to implement best practices for greenways preservation and development of natural recreational opportunities in Vermilion County. This plan will be reviewed and improved upon and worked with for generations to come, to not only improve the quality of life for residents of the county, but also to help preserve and protect the natural and scenic wonders of the area.

Statistics from the State of Illinois and Danville MPO area:

- The Danville MPO covers approximately 172 square miles and contains approximately;
  - o 25 square miles of incorporated municipalities
  - o 1/2 square miles of cemeteries
  - o 1 square mile of City parks
  - o 6 square miles of County parks
  - o 7 square miles of State parks
  - o 60 linear miles of rivers
  - o 1,263 acres of lakes
- Vermilion County has a very high biodiversity (variety of plant and animal species) with overlapping habitats, state and federally protected wildlife, and animals that can only be found in this region.
- Habitats in Vermilion County include: forests, prairie, waterways, and wetlands.
- The Danville MPO has 5 main waterways: Lake Vermilion, Vermilion River, North Fork River, Middle Fork River, and Little Vermilion River.
- Illinois has lost more than 90 percent of its original wetlands, 99.99 percent of its original prairie, and currently has 424 state and 24 federally listed threatened and endangered species within its borders.
- Illinois ranks last by a wide margin among Great Lake States in acres protected per capita, with only 1.14 percent of its land owned by the state. Only a portion of this being publically accessible recreational facilities.
- A major finding of the 2015 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is Illinois' longstanding deficit of outdoor recreation lands and facilities. Despite a wealth of opportunities, Illinois does not achieve the per capita equivalent of states with more lands and less population.

# Benefits of Greenways and Trails

## Conservation/Environment

Linear green-spaces including trails and greenways have all the traditional conservation benefits of preserving green-space, but also have additional benefits by way of their linear nature. As tools for ecology and conservation, greenways and trails help preserve important natural landscapes, provide needed links between fragmented habitats, and offer tremendous opportunities for protecting plant and animal species. They can also be useful tools for wetland preservation and improvement of air and water quality. In addition, they can allow humans to experience nature with minimal environmental impact.

## Health

Trails and greenways create healthy recreation and transportation opportunities by providing people of all ages with attractive, safe, accessible and low or no-cost places to cycle, walk, hike, jog, etc. Trails help people of all ages incorporate exercise into their daily routines by connecting them with places they want or need to go. Communities that encourage physical activity by making use of the linear corridors often see a significant effect on public health and wellness.

## Transportation/Livability

In addition to providing a safe place for people to enjoy recreational activities, greenways and trails often function as viable transportation corridors. Trails can be a crucial element in a seamless urban or regional multi-modal transportation system. Many areas of the country incorporate trails and similar facilities into their transit plans, relying upon trail facilities to "feed" people into and out of transit stations in a safe and efficient manner. The ability to avoid congested streets and highways, and travel through natural areas on foot or by non-motorized means, is a large factor in a community's "livability".

## Economy/Revitalization

The economic effects of trails and greenways are sometimes readily apparent (as in the case of trailside businesses), and are sometimes more subtle, such as when a company decides to move to a particular community because of amenities like trails. There is no question, however, that countless communities across America have experienced an economic revitalization to trails and greenways.

## Historic Preservation/Community Identity

Many community leaders have been surprised at how trails have become sources of community identity and pride. These effects are magnified when communities use trails and greenways to highlight and provide access to historic and cultural resources. Many trails and greenways themselves preserve historically significant transportation corridors.

## **CHAPTER 1: Mission**

### **Mission**

To identify, preserve and enhance the Danville area's natural resources and recreational opportunities for future generations

### **Goal**

The goal of this Greenways and Trails Plan is to provide a comprehensive inventory for Vermilion County to use as a resource when developing various strategies to preserve and protect the green infrastructure of the region, coordinating local and regional efforts of various agencies and community groups, as well as increase stewardship through understanding and appreciation of Vermilion County's natural, historical, and cultural resources.

### **Objectives**

#### **Create a Funding Resource for Preservation Efforts**

- Provide a detailed funding index that will be used as a reference for any governmental, community and volunteer agency seeking grants for recreational purposes. The Greenways and Trails Plan will increase the opportunity for these organizations to receive such funding.

#### **Preservation and Stewardship of Natural, Cultural and Historical Resources for Future Generations**

- Provide a guide detailing strategies for preservation and enhancement of significant cultural, historical, and natural features while supporting recreation, conservation, and the economic welfare of the area.
- Encourage preservation of the charming rural character of the region.
- Provide strategies for linking parks, nature reserves, cultural and historical sites, and communities via greenways and trails, as well as create stewardship for these natural and cultural areas.

#### **Quality of Life**

- Provide a means for Vermilion County residents and visitors to access physical fitness opportunities, to increase social activities, and to improve their health all in a natural setting.
- Enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors of Vermilion County by identifying and providing pleasurable, healthful, and educational experiences that accommodate hiking, biking and other compatible uses.

## Tourism and Economic Development

- Identify and promote greenway and trail events and activities in Vermilion County that increase stewardship of the region's historical, cultural, and natural resources and provide residents with social interaction, personal development and wholesome entertainment.
- Increase Vermilion County's economy by enticing more visitors to the area as well as becoming an attractive place for businesses to settle.

## CHAPTER 2: History

### Native Americans

The history of human life along the Vermilion River begins with what we have obtained from archaeological evidence. It's believed that between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago, the first settlers, known as the Paleo Indians, arrived in the Vermilion River region. Evidence suggests that the Paleo Indian culture faded sometime around 10,000 BC and was replaced with what is called the Archaic culture (ancient cultures of North or South America). Beyond this, little is known of human habitation before recorded events in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century when trading began between Indians and the French. By that time, the area known as Vermilion County was the land of the Miami, Kickapoo, Pottawatomy, Wea, and Piankshaw Indian tribes. Establishment of land fell along the Wabash River. The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos occupied west of the river and the Miamis remained to the east. The land at the time was largely open prairie with timber growing in certain groves. Hiram Beckwith, a settler of Vermilion County, noted that there was "Not a solitary road to mark the way. Indian trails led to unknown places where no animals except the wild deer and the slinking wolf would stare." By 1819 the Kickapoo had left the region, ceding their land to the United States. Shortly after, what became known as the "Miami Confederacy" was formed by the Miamis, Weas, and the Piankeshaws for protection from neighboring enemy tribes. Of these the Piankeshaws were most concerned with the region that is now Vermilion County. By 1852 the Piankeshaws began moving eastward toward the Wabash region.

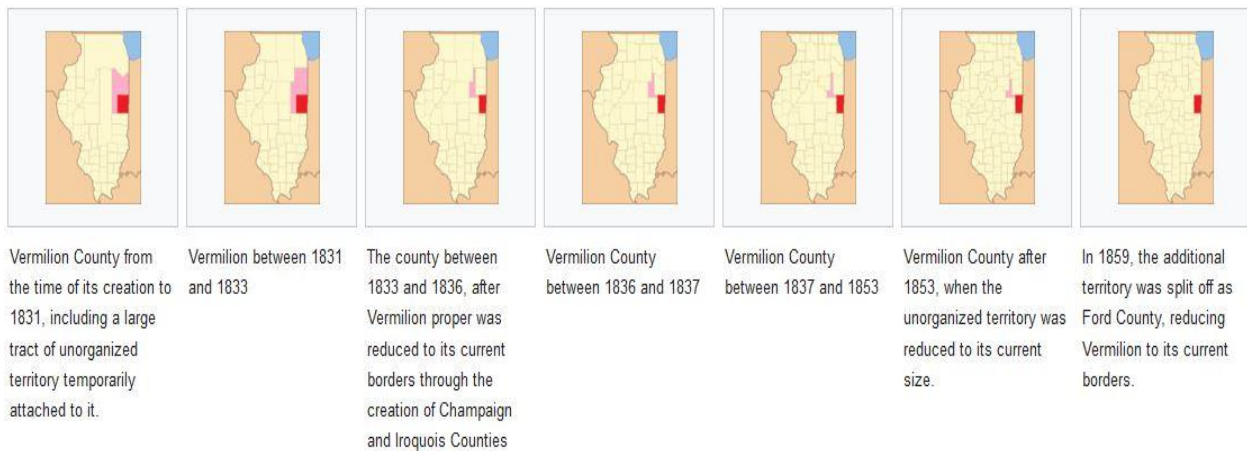
Burial mounds from this era are protected and located within Kennekuk County Park, part of the Vermilion County Conservation District (VCCD). The Pottawatom Trail of Death is located in Danville and Vermillion County, and marks the forced removal of the Potawatomi Indians from North Central Indiana to eastern Kansas in the fall of 1838. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency has determined that all areas along the Vermilion River basin are potential archaeological sites due to the activity and establishment of Indian villages in those areas. A total of 913 sites are noted as unidentified historic or prehistoric sites.

## Geography

Vermilion County is named after the Vermilion River, which passes through the county and empties into the Wabash River in Indiana.

The area which became Vermilion County, as well as the rest of Illinois, was under the flag of France from 1682 to 1763, as part of New France. It was owned by Great Britain for fifteen years after the French and Indian War. It then became part of the American Colonies after the Revolutionary War when the area was ceded to Virginia and was known as "the Illinois County of Virginia". Later it was part of the Indiana Territory, then the Illinois Territory, and finally the state of Illinois. Vermilion County was officially created on January 18, 1826 from a portion of Edgar County. There was an unorganized territory to the north and west which was attached to the county; Champaign and Iroquois counties were formed from part of this territory in 1833.

The maps below illustrate the various stages in the evolution of Vermilion County.



## MPO Incorporated Municipalities

Site	Square Miles
Catlin	0.8
Danville	17
Georgetown	1.6
Tilton	3.1
Westville	1.6

## Mining

### Saline Springs

The existence of saline springs along the Salt Fork River, for which the river was named, proved to be a strong source of salt production for both Native Americans and early settlers. These springs were mentioned as early as 1801, when Joseph Barron stated that he was present at the "Vermilion Salines" that year. The saline springs were first used by the Kickapoo and Piankeshaw tribes for trading with neighboring tribes and European Settlers. The saline springs were also the site of the first settlement in Vermilion County, made by Seymour Treat in 1819, along with the Beckwith and Whitcomb families. This settlement drilled the first well, near the junction of the Salt Fork and Middle Fork Rivers, and by 1824 salt production was at full scale.

The production required 100 gallons of water to produce one bushel of salt and was very profitable until the 1830's when more salt fields were discovered throughout the region and the venture was no longer economically viable.

### Coal Mining

The earliest coal mining in Vermilion County was done on the hill sides by strip mining, a type of mining that involves removing a thin layer of earth to access buried minerals. Around 1860 extensive strip mining began in Vermilion County and by 1882 more than 20 mines were producing nearly 350,000 tons of coal per year.

In 1908 the Bunsen Coal Company, one of the largest coal companies in the United States, bought several thousand acres of land near Westville, Georgetown and Catlin, and at its peak produced over 1.2 million tons of coal annually. By 1966 only 6 mines remained in Vermilion County.

The aftermath of nearly a century of heavy strip mining left Vermilion County with an abundance of depressions that would later become deep water ponds.

Kickapoo State Park, which was built on the defunct United Electric Coal Company strip mine site, was one of the first green-way planning projects in the state. It was the first park in the United States to be established on a former strip mine and one of the first to be established with funds raised by public and private partners. Today, sand and gravel, rather than coal, are the most economically important geologic resource in the area.

Over the past 50 years the coal mining landscape has been reclaimed by nature. Bottomland forest have covered much of the stripped land and the voids from strip mining are generally vegetated and no longer barren.

## Rail

In the 1830's, it is recorded, residents of Vermilion County petitioned for a railroad. It wasn't until the late 1830's that grading began in Vermilion and Champaign Counties for a rail line that would run from Quincy east to the state line. By the 1850's, Danville was a one-railroad town with the Great Western line running through what is now downtown Danville. It wasn't until 1869 that Danville got its second line, the "Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad Company". In 1871, what would be known as "The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad" began cutting its path from Chicago southward and eventually cut through the north eastern section of Danville, becoming the third rail line to run through the City. In 1888 the fourth rail line was added to Danville's list of trains, known as "The Grape Creek". The fifth rail line to reach what would become known as Danville Junction was "The Cairo". By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Central and Eastern Illinois had been filled with lines serving nearly every community.

Local rails also lined the landscape, connecting cities and towns of central Illinois. The Illinois Traction System, better known as "The Interurban", reached Danville in 1903 and primarily served as a local passenger line. Passenger rail continued to dominate the region until around 1971, just before Amtrak took over. As the use of passenger rail diminished a number of unused rail lines located within Vermilion County were left across the landscape. These lines have the potential to be converted to multi-use paths connecting county parks, municipalities and recreational areas. One such project underway is the Champaign and Vermilion County collaboration on the Kickapoo Rail Trail, developing the defunct CSX rail line. This trail will eventually run 24.5 miles connecting Urbana to Ellsworth Park in Danville.

## CHAPTER 3: Natural Resources

### Waterways

#### Vermilion River

The Vermilion River in eastern Illinois is a tributary of the Wabash River, which flows into the Ohio River. Within Illinois, the Vermilion River has a length of 95 miles and a drainage area of approximately 1,300 square miles. Its major tributaries include Salt Fork River and North Fork River. The Vermilion River originates in Ford County as Big Four Ditch, which becomes the Middle Fork Vermilion River. Beginning at the confluence of the Middle Fork and the Salt Fork, the river is referred to as the Vermilion. With the additional drainage of the North Fork near Danville, the Vermilion flows southeast until it enters the Wabash River in Indiana. This river should not be confused with the Vermilion River in east-central Illinois, which drains to the Illinois River.

## Salt Fork River

The Salt Fork is a tributary of the Vermilion River located in Illinois.

The Salt Fork owes its name to saline springs that provided natural salt licks for animals, and which were used for production of salt by Native Americans and early settlers. The springs were located about eight miles west of Danville, to the south of Muncie, Illinois. The upper reaches of the Salt Fork do not contain saline springs.

In its natural state, the Salt Fork drained a vast upland marsh between Urbana and Rantoul. The Salt Fork has been extended into these marshes by drainage ditches. Including these ditches, the Salt Fork is about 70 miles (110 km) long.

## North Fork River

The North Fork originates in Iroquois County and has a sand, gravel, and rubble substrate. The stream is 62 miles long, has a drainage area of 292 square miles and has been impounded to form Lake Vermilion.

## Middle Fork River – *Nationally Designated Scenic River*

The Middle Fork of the Vermilion River is a tributary of the Vermilion River in Illinois. The Middle Fork rises in Ford County and flows southeast to join the Vermilion River near Danville. In its natural state, the Middle Fork drained a large upland marsh in what is now Ford County. The Middle Fork has been extended into the marsh by drainage ditches. Including the ditches, the Middle Fork is about 77 miles (124 km) long. The Middle Fork is Illinois' only designated National Wild and Scenic River. The Middle Fork River was designated based on outstanding scenic, ecological, recreational, and historical characteristics.

## Little Vermilion River

The substrate of the Little Vermilion is gravel and sand. The upper portion of the river was dredged and impounded to create the Georgetown Reservoir.

The Little Vermilion River is a 60 mile-long tributary of the Wabash River. The Little Vermilion rises in southern Vermilion County, Illinois, flowing eastward past Georgetown, Illinois, into Vermillion County, Indiana, where it joins the Wabash River near Newport.

The Little Vermilion drains a small portion of northern Edgar County, Illinois. The watershed also extends into Champaign County, Illinois, via drainage ditches.

## Lake Vermilion

Lake Vermilion is a man-made, 1,000-acre reservoir located in Vermilion County, Illinois. It was built for water supply, fishing, and recreation purposes. The lake is 3 miles long and 0.5 miles wide. The lake is located within Danville.

Lake Vermilion is managed by the Vermilion County Conservation District (VCCD) for bass, catfish, crappie, tiger muskie, and walleye. The lake is owned by Aqua Illinois, a subsidiary of Aqua America. The rules of the lake allow unlimited-horsepower marine boating, jetskiing, and waterskiing.

## Additional Waterways

Rice Lake, Woodland Lake, Westville Lake, Beaver Lake, Bar Lake, Mingo Lake, Herschel Lake, Stoney Creek, Grape Creek, Lick Creek, and Butler Branch (Vermilion River) are additional waterways within Vermilion County.

## Vermilion River Basin

The Vermilion River drains 1,485 square miles in east central Illinois. 1,238 square miles are drained by the Salt Fork, Middle Fork and North Fork Tributaries.

## Parks

The following is a list of parks within each town located in the Danville MPO, as well as County and State parks

### City Parks

#### Catlin – 2 Acres

Downtown Park – 2 Acres

#### Danville – 467 Acres

Cannon Park - 5 Acres

1701 N. Jackson St.: Picnic area, Playground equipment, Tennis court

Carver Park – 10 Acres

420 E. Williams St.: Picnic area, Playground equipment, Softball field, two basketball courts, Tennis court

Douglas Park – 16 Acres

520 S. Bowman Ave.: Picnic area, Playground equipment, Softball field, Basketball court, two shelters, Stage, Skateboard Park, 20 horseshoe pits

Ellsworth Park – 60 Acres

100 Oakwood Ave.: Picnic area, Lighted softball diamond, Playground, Soccer field, Football field, Fishing, Lighted basketball court, Lighted tennis courts, Concession stand

Elmwood Park – 4 Acres

Elmwood Ave. & Parkview Dr.: Playground, Basketball court

Garfield Park – Danville Municipal Swimming Pool - 12 Acres

## Danville Area Greenways & Trails Plan

820 N. Griffin St.: AMBUCS “Spray-ground for everyone”, Zero-depth water play area, fully accessible to children of all abilities, Picnic areas, Playground equipment, Basketball court, Baseball field, Two tennis courts

### Harrison Park – 228 Acres

1300 W. Voorhees St.: Golf, Trail, Natural area

### Fetch Dog Park/Espenchied Park – 5 Acres

Kimball St., north of Voorhees: Hours are dusk to dawn, Out of town guests welcome

### Kresge Park – 1/2 Acre

8 N. Vermilion St.: Events

### Liberty Park – 7 Acres

200 E. Liberty Ln.: Picnic area, Playground equipment, Lighted tennis courts, Soccer field, Walking trail

### Lincoln Park – 22 Acres

1000 Logan Ave.: AMBUCS independence playgrounds, Lighted basketball courts, Tennis courts, Picnic area, Playground, Sandlot, Baseball/softball field, Football field, Concessions stand, Modern band shell, Lamon House site, Tennis center, Events

### Lindsay Sign Post Park - .2 Acres

159 Vermilion St.:

### Meade Park – 10 Acres

20 S. Oregon St.: Picnic area, Playground equipment, Softball field, Basketball court, Two tennis courts

### Producer Park – 5 Acres

829 South Street: Greenspace

### Reed Park - .1 Acre

Bensyl & Avenue E: Greenspace

### Temple Plaza - .2 Acres

102 Vermilion St.: Picnic area

### Winter Park – 26 Acres

900 E. Winter Ave.: AMBUCS playground for everyone, Multiple softball diamonds, Sand volleyball, Concession stand, Multiple soccer fields, Shelter, Walking trail

### Winter View Park – 56 Acres

900 E. Winter Ave.: Picnic, Two baseball diamonds, Two softball diamonds, Five Soccer fields, Sand volleyball, Shelter, Trail, Natural area

## **Georgetown – 45 Acres**

### Georgetown City Park/Fairgrounds – 45 Acres

ADDRESS: Events, Picnic area, Playgrounds, Grandstand, Pavilion, Two lighted baseball fields

### Patriot Park – .1 acres

SE Corner of Town Square: Monument

### War Memorial Park – .1 acres

West St.: Veterans Memorial

## Tilton – 104 Acres

### Tilton Ball Park – 8.5 acres

301 McVey St.: Four baseball diamonds

### Tilton ATV Park – 90+ acres

313 McVey St.: ATV trails

### Thomas Park – 1 acre

201 w. 5<sup>TH</sup> St.: Playground, Shelter

### Herschel Park – 4 acres

## Westville – 20 Acres

### Zamberletti Park – 20 Acres

499 IL 1: Picnic, Tennis courts, Playground, Baseball diamond

## County Parks – 5,000+ Acres

### Forest Glen County Preserve – 1,900 Acres

20301 E. 900 North Rd. Georgetown: 25 miles of walking/biking trails, Observation tower, Camping, Shelter, 40 Acre arboretum

### Heron County Park – 64 Acres

W. Newell Rd. Danville: 950 foot floating boardwalk, Observation tower, Wildlife viewing and fishing, hiking trail.

### Kennekuk County Park – 3,000 Acres

22296-A N. Henning Rd. Danville: 15 miles of walking and biking trails, 170 acre lake, Access to Middle Fork National Scenic River, Historic area, Shelters, Game hunting, Visitor's center

Kennekuk is the location of the Collins Site, a Native American village and burial ground which is listed on the Illinois Historic Register.

### Lake Vermilion County Park – 6 Acres

2607 Denmark Rd. Danville: Boat ramp, Concession stand, Playground, Wildlife viewing and fishing

## State Parks – 6,654 Acres

### Harry ("Babe") Woodward State Natural Area – 1,104 Acres

19284 670 North Rd. Georgetown: Supports 12 state endangered or threatened species, Hiking, Fishing, Hunting

### Middle Fork State Fish and Wildlife Area – 2,700 Acres

10906 Kickapoo Park Rd.: 35 miles of equestrian/cross country skiing/snowmobile trails, Access to Middle Fork National Scenic River, Hunting, Canoeing, Picnic, Campgrounds. A remnant of the mesic forests that once covered the area and home to the state's only native colony of the endangered silvery salamander.

### Kickapoo State Park – 2,850 Acres

10906 Kickapoo Park Rd. Oakwood: 16 miles of hiking trails, 14 miles of biking trails, 22 deep water ponds, Access to Middle Fork National Scenic River, Campgrounds and picnic areas, Hunting, biking, ice fishing, water sports

Cemeteries	Acres	
<b>Catlin</b>		
Jones Grove Cemetery	4	
Oak Ridge Cemetery	18	
<b>Danville</b>		
Sunset Memorial Cemetery	36	
Gordon Cemetery	4	
Springhill Cemetery	64	
Lynch Cemetery	1/2	
Danville National Cemetery	29	Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
Lutheran Cemetery	5	
St. Patrick's Cemetery	17	
<b>Georgetown</b>		
Forest Park Cemetery	21	
<b>Tilton</b>		
Greenwood Cemetery	14	
Hooten Cemetery	1/2	
<b>Westville</b>		
Lithuanian Cemetery	2	
<b>Unincorporated</b>		
McKendree Cemetery	4	
Bock Cemetery	1	
Locket Cemetery	1	
Sandusky Cemetery	4	
Saints Peter Paul	10	
Niccum Cemetery	2	
Parish Cemetery	2	
God's Acre Cemetery	4	
Pate Cemetery	3	
Songer Cemetery	9	
Atherton Cemetery	8	
Sandhill Cemetery	8	
Oakhill Cemetery	10	
Allhands Cemetery	2	
Lamb Cemetery	1/2	
Farmers Chapel Cemetery	1	
Johnson Cemetery	4	
Dodson Cemetery	1/2	
Snider Cemetery	1/2	
Wright Family Cemetery	1/2	

## Trails

### Looking for Lincoln National Heritage Area - Gateway

Danville is one of 6 Cities designated by the National Park Service as a gateway to the Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area. The National Heritage Area is a 42 county area located in central Illinois.

### Danville Area Recreational Trail System (DARTS).

The DARTS system contains three shared-use paths; the Lamon Trail (2.5 miles), Springhill Trail (1.5 miles), Winter Park Trail (1.5 miles).

### Fetch Dog Park/Espenscheid Park

$\frac{3}{4}$  mile fitness trail, over one mile of trails in the park

### Forest Glen Park Preserve

13 trails, backpacking trail

### Kennekuk County Park

8 trails

### Kickapoo Rail Trail

Proposed 25 mile long trail following the defunct CSX rail line between Urbana and Danville. As of this writing 6.7 miles of the trail have been completed from the trail head in Urbana to St. Joseph.

### Kickapoo State Park

7 trails, Mountain biking, Kickapoo Rail Trail

### Middle Fork State Fish and Wildlife Area

35 miles of trails, borders a National Scenic River

### Potawatomi Trail of Death

1838: Traces the forced migration of some 859 members of the Potawatomi nation from Indiana to reservation lands in what is now eastern Kansas. The trail travels through Vermilion County in a NE to SW direction, entering Danville near the airport on Bowman Ave and exiting the county west of Catlin.

### Southgate Habitat Trail

$\frac{3}{4}$  mile ADA accessible trail, Loop around 4.5 acre pond

### Winter Park Cross Country Course

3 mile course

## Geology

The Vermilion, Little Vermilion, and the tributaries of these rivers serve to drain the area. The Vermilion is formed by the confluence of its three forks, the North, Salt, and Middle forks which join west of Danville to form the Vermilion River.

The relief of the Vermilion area is about 300 feet. The highest point is near Royal Illinois (25 miles west of Danville), with an elevation of 795 feet above sea level. The low point is along the Vermilion River near Eugene (17 miles SE of Danville), at about 480 feet. The average elevation of Danville is about 650 feet. Despite the low relief, there are several points in this region where high bluffs overlook a river valley. For example, at the “Devil’s Backbone” about five miles east of Georgetown, the bluffs are about 160 feet above the river.

Except for a few areas where streams have cut into the ancient shale, the region is blanketed by the same clay, and gravel deposited by glaciers during the ice age. These deposits are often

referred to as either *till* or *drift* to denote a glacial deposit. The thickness of this drift varies from zero to several hundred feet. The uppermost level consists of a few feet of a wind-deposited silt called *loess*, this loess forms much of the fertile topsoil of the prairie.

Currently, the majority of land in Vermilion County has been radically altered from its natural state. Land that was historically prairie is now utilized for agricultural production of corn and soybeans. Prairie restorations are small, and there is a lack of resources to provide adequate management against trees and various invasive plant species. Most of the wetlands have been drained for agriculture or have been damaged by development. The streams within Vermilion County have reduced natural function due to erosion, increased sedimentation, altered water flows, and pollution. Forested areas are fragmented, and most have been invaded by bush honeysuckle, multiflora rose, garlic mustard, and other exotic invasive plant species.

Additionally, there has been an increase in maple tree populations with an accompanying decline in oak abundance. There is little open woodland/savanna left in Vermilion County.

## Native Plants

Forest Glen Preserve is rated third in the state for number of different botanical species present. The Doris L. Westfall Nature Preserve has 100 native prairie plants, including indian grass and Big bluestem, Indian paintbrush, puccoon, purple gentian, and Illinois bundleflower. Forest Glen Savanna is a savanna restoration in cooperation the Illinois Native Plant Society and Eastern Illinois University Botany Department (now Department of Biological Sciences).

Kennekuk County Park has many native prairie species including, indian grass, big bluestem, little bluestem and rough blazing star. The Windfall Prairie Nature Preserve has side oats grama and swamp white oak trees present.

## Wildlife

Vermilion County is home to a wide variety of wildlife. The following tally of birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles and fish within Vermilion County is based on recorded data and personal observations by professional naturalists. This tally represents the wildlife present in Vermilion County to the best of our knowledge. Eight streams in the Vermilion basin are recognized as biologically significant because they support threatened or endangered species or have high mussel and fish diversity.

### Birds, 250+ species.

90% of the 300+ bird species located in Illinois can be found in the Vermilion River basin. Currently four state endangered species and five state threatened species breed here.

### Mammals, 41 species

78% of the state's 59 mammal species are known to live in the river basin. Included are the federally-endangered Indiana bat and the state-threatened river otter.

### Amphibians, 20+ species

57% of Illinois' amphibian species are located within the Vermilion River basin. The state-endangered silvery salamander and the state-threatened four-toes salamander are known to exist in the river basin.

### Aquatic species, 90+ species

97 species of fish, 45 species of mussels (The North Fork Vermilion River supports the greatest concentration of rare, threatened, or endangered mussels in Illinois) 16 species of crustaceans, and 540 species of aquatic macro-invertebrates are found in the Vermilion River and its tributaries. The bluebreast darter species of fish is only found in Illinois within the river basin and is the westernmost location known for this fish.

### Reptiles, 27 species

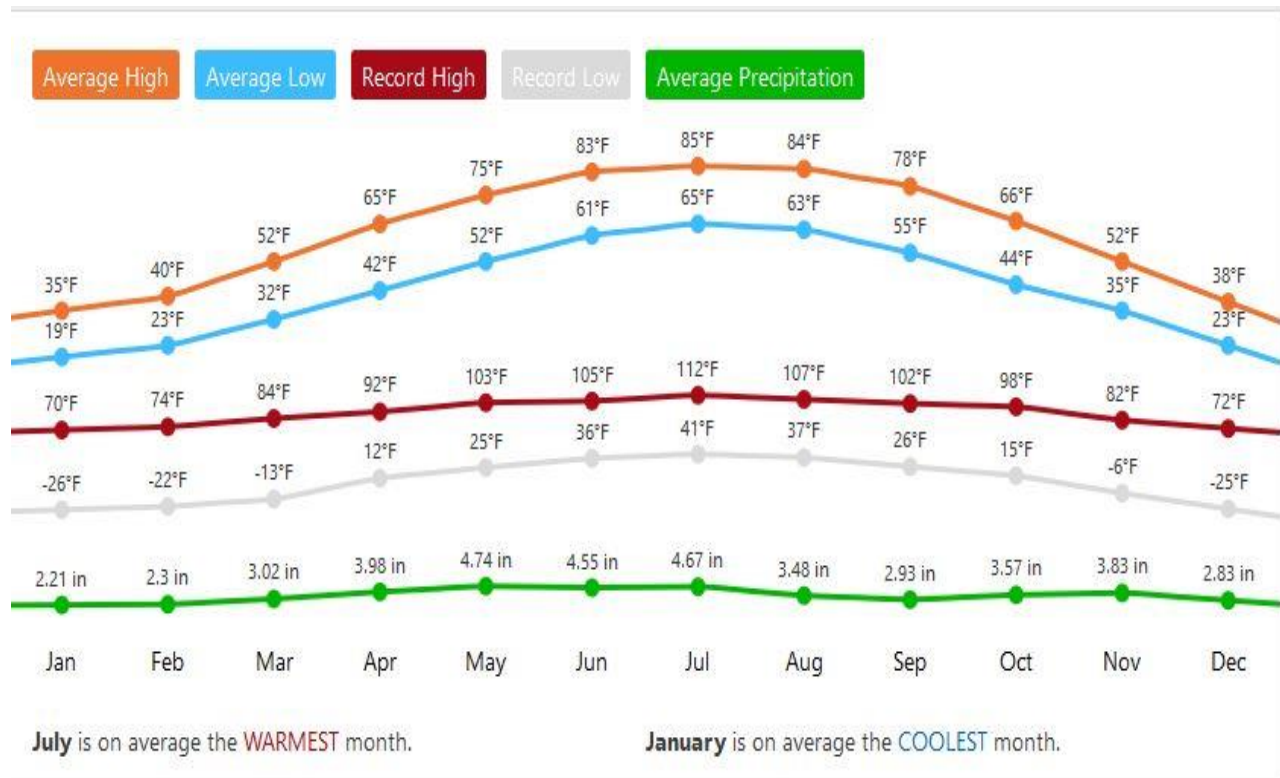
45% of the reptile species found in Illinois are located in the river basin.

## Climate

Vermilion County is in the humid continental climate region of the United States along with most of Illinois. Its Köppen climate classification is D meaning that it is cold, has no dry season, and has a hot summer. In recent years, average temperatures in the county seat of Danville have ranged from a low of 17 °F (−8 °C) in January to a high of 86 °F (30 °C) in July, although a record low of −26 °F (−32 °C) was recorded in January 1994 and a record high of 112 °F (44 °C) was recorded in July 1936. Average monthly precipitation ranged from 1.99 inches (51 mm) in February to 4.70 inches (119 mm) inches in June.

The Danville MPO, and surrounding region, are located in hardiness zone 5B, as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Measurements of the following were either taken from the City of Danville GIS database, official websites of the particular site, or Citydata.com.



## CHAPTER 4: Cultural Resources

### Monuments

#### Catlin

##### Veterans' Memorial

210 N. Paris St.: Catlin Lions memorial

#### Danville

##### Aircraft: A-7D Corsair

W. Main St./Logan Ave.: Honoring those who served at the Chanute Air Force base.

##### Korean War Memorial

2000 E. Main St.: Honoring those who served in the Korean War

##### Revolutionary War Monument

201 N. Vermilion St.: Memorial

##### Landing Ship Tank

1900 E. Main St.: Memorial

##### Middle East Conflicts Memorial

Williams & Hazel Streets.: Honoring those who served in the Middle East

##### Soldiers' Circle

301 E. Voorhees St.: Spring Hill Cemetery

##### Korean & Vietnam War Memorial

400 Block of Hazel St.: Honoring those who served in the Korean & Vietnam Wars

##### Womens' War Memorial

Madison & Hazel Streets.: Memorial

##### Workers' Memorial

N. Hazel St.

##### WWI Victory Monument

Main & Gilbert Streets: Memorial

##### WWII Monument

400 Block of Hazel St.: Memorial

#### Georgetown

##### Veterans' Parkway

Georgetown Square: Various war memorials

#### Tilton

##### Tilton Honor Roll

W. 5<sup>th</sup> & North Streets: Memorial

##### Tilton Memorial

W. 5<sup>th</sup> & North Streets: Memorial

## Westville

### Westville War Memorials

211 S. State St: Various war memorials

## Museums

### Catlin

#### Catlin Heritage Museum

210 N. Paris St.

### Danville

#### Bunker Hill Historic Area

22296 Henning Rd.

#### Fithian Home

116 N. Gilbert St.

#### Fischer Theater Museum

160 N. Vermilion St.

#### Lamon House

1031 N. Logan Ave.

#### Vermilion County Museum

116 N. Gilbert St.

#### Vermilion County War Museum

307 N. Vermilion St.

### Georgetown

#### Georgetown Historical Society Museum

501 N. Main St.

### Tilton

#### Tilton Historical Society

201 W. 5th St.

### Westville

#### Westville Depot & Historical Museum

S. State St.

## Sports

### Catlin

High School sports complex

### Danville

Danville Country Club

2718 Denmark Rd.

Danville Stadium

401 Highland Blvd.

Harrison Park Golf Course

1300 West Voorhees St.

Turtle Run Golf Course

332 E. Liberty Ln.

Wolfe Creek Golf Club

2521 Perrysville Rd.

American Legion Ball Park

201 Prospect Place

### Georgetown

N/A

### Tilton

Baseball Parks

### Westville

N/A

## Historic Sites in the MPO

Historic sites are determined by what has been registered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) and/or local historic preservation agencies. It should be noted that due to historic Native American activity along the various rivers and tributaries in Vermilion County there are many sites which have been listed as “undetermined” by the IHPA.

### Catlin

There are 10 sites listed as Undetermined by the IHPA

### Danville

There are 10 sites listed as entered in the National Register by the IHPA

There are 22 sites included on the local register for historic sites.

There are 7 sites listed as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of the IHPA

There are nearly 500 sites listed as Undetermined by the IHPA

## Georgetown

There are 13 sites listed as Undetermined by the IHPA

## Tilton

N/A

## Westville

There are 8 sites listed as Undetermined by the IHPA

## Unincorporated

There are less than a dozen sites listed as Undetermined by the IHPA

# Arts & Entertainment

## Danville

Arts & entertainment in the MPA is primarily located in Danville. Combined, there are roughly 16 theater companies, musical organizations, art leagues, and entertainment venues all located within the City of Danville.

## CHAPTER 5: Identifying Potential Resources

# Identifying Greenways

## Methodology

For the purpose of this plan, the following methods were used to identify areas for investigation into development and/or preservation: potential for nature watching, proximity to existing, protected green space, potential for activity, existing botanical and natural wildlife.

# Identifying Trails

## Methodology

For the purpose of this plan, the following methods were used to identify areas for investigation into potential trail development: connectivity to residential areas, continuation or connection to regional trails, potential for nature watching, and establishment of an economic development corridor.

# Identifying Environmental Threats

## Methodology

For the purpose of this plan, environmental threats were determined through reference of “Regional Ecologies: Greenways in Vermilion County”. A summary of ecological conditions compiled by students of the University of Illinois.

## Potential Waterways

- Vermilion River: Removal of dam near South Danville. This will open up the river for recreation.
- Vermilion River: Removal of dam in Ellsworth Park. This will open up the river for recreation.
- River access points: W. Williams St bridge (North Fork) – South Ellsworth Park – Riverfront development site – Highland Blvd. (north end of the old landfill) – Grape Creek Rd. bridge – Road just north of Forest Glen – Shangri-La Rd bridge – Avenue E
- Koehn Creek Daylighting: Part of the East Main Street Corridor Plan.
- Stoney Creek Corridor

## Potential Green Infrastructure

- Ellsworth Park: Construction of bridge, or bridges, connecting the east and west sections of the park. These connections will act as part of the KRT as well as connect the future riverfront park to Ellsworth Park.
- Riverfront Development: Establish boardwalk, recreation path, recreation equipment, picnic area.
- Roadway Trees and Vegetation: Trees to line roadways along Main Street, Vermilion Street and Walnut Street to create park-like greenways.
- Incorporation of wildlife habitat: Green space will include plants that attract certain types of wildlife like butterflies and humming birds.
- Rooftop gardens: smaller, standing gardens focused on vegetation that will attract wildlife.
- North Fork River greenway potential.
- Incorporation of Bioswales.

## Potential Trails

- Kickapoo Rail Trail: Conversion of the CSX rail line running from St. Joseph to Ellsworth Park in Danville.
  - o The VCCD plans for a Middlefork River trail and trail head to be located at the Kennekuk Environmental Education Center.
- Danville High School Rail Trail: Conversion of the Danville to Schneider (Kankakee beltline-IL division of the NY Central) rail line running from behind DHS to northern Danville.
- Danville/Georgetown/Paris Rail Trail: Conversion of the rail line (unknown) connecting Danville, Georgetown, and Paris to a multi-use trail.

- Danville Area Recreation Trail System (DARTS): Existing trails will be given names, trail markers, landscape pallets, and cultural markers. Potential paths can connect the three existing trails to create a single network of roughly 6 miles within the City of Danville
- Wildlife habitat: Trails will include habitat modules like bat houses, bird houses, eagle's nests, etc.
- Increased shared use paths along the streets.
- Harrison Park: potential trail creation and repair

## Potential Sports

- The Danville Riverfront Park is expected to have a health and wellness aspect to its design.

## Potential Historic Sites

- Kennekuk County Park is planning to increase tourism surrounding the Collins Site (Native American village and burial ground).

## Potential Arts & Entertainment

- The Kennekuk Environmental Center's Phase 2 and Phase 3 development. This is detailed in the VCCD Development Plan.
- The Kennekuk Environmental Center is preparing to be the National HQ for the Middlefork National Scenic River.

## Potential Environmental Stewardship

- Trail cleanups: Earth Day projects
- Water preservation: promotion of rain barrels
- Danville storm water management and erosion: Danville Ordinances 9097 dealing with storm water management and 9098 dealing with erosion and sediment control detail goals for this activity.
- Planting native plants to address pollution, biodiversity, and erosion control.
- To promote the habitat of native species, corridors between dense vegetation patches are proposed.

## CHAPTER 6: Implementation

### Implementation

#### Responsibility

The success of the MPO Greenways and Trails plan will depend on public and private partnerships to initiate development of these conceptual corridors. The initial support of this plan by the MPO will ensure the plan's legitimacy. The plan provides a framework in order to pursue funding opportunities through grant and conservation programs, community service projects, and other public/private efforts. The plan provides a clear and concise outline of important greenway projects which may be implemented in the short term or may take many years of coordination and implementation to see the vision carried out.

Because many of the greenways include public and private property, cooperation and understanding of the greenway concept and priorities are essential. While the MPO will focus on greenway and trail efforts in the unincorporated areas of the MPO, any development projects taking place in an incorporated municipality must include a partnership between the local governing body and the MPO. In addition, to ensure the development of these municipal areas, local agencies are asked to include the prioritized greenways in their local planning efforts. By taking this step, communities will further define and affirm the importance of Greenways to the community. Utilities and private property owners must be informed about the plan and then asked to incorporate greenways into their own future development plans.

The Greenways and Trails plan is intended to be used as a guide for future preservation and recreation development decisions. Its real value, however, will be measured in the results it produces. To accomplish the goals, objectives, and policies of the plan, specific implementation measures must be taken to ensure the MPO's actions meet the desired needs of the Greenways and Trails Plan.

The Greenways and Trails Plan, as set forth on the preceding pages, has little or no value unless it is implemented. Therefore, the success of the plan will be dependent to a large extent, on an ability to identify an appropriate entity or administrative body, supported by the MPO Communities, to educate the public, obtain approvals on development plans, obtain grants, and report progress from time to time. Proposals and recommendations must have an effective process for communication and execution. Adequate legislative and administrative tools, enthusiastic leadership, and support from the various units of government must be in place in order to make recreation use decisions.

The MPO recommends the adoption or amendment of the Greenways and Trails Plan by local boards so that implementation of projects will be a streamlined process. The recommended Greenways and Trails Plan shall be forwarded to the various boards for formal official adoption. One copy of the adopted Greenways and Trails Plan, or an amendment to such a plan, shall be sent to all of the following:

Village of Catlin  
City of Danville  
City of Georgetown  
Village of Tilton  
Village of Westville  
Vermilion County  
Vermilion County Conservation District

To assure that this Greenways and Trails Plan will continue to provide useful guidance regarding development within the county, the MPO must periodically review and amend the Plan to ensure that it remains relevant and reflects current County and community need and outlook. In order to achieve this, the MPO should once each year place the performance of the Greenways and Trails Plan on the agenda for discussion at a DATS meeting.

For this Plan to succeed, it will require further community education and involvement, planning, coordination, and commitment to creating the regional green infrastructure. The benefits will include enhanced recreational and tourism opportunities, preserve scenic vistas and wildlife corridors, improved water quality and wetlands, increased awareness of historic and important landmarks, and an enhanced quality of life in Vermilion County.

## APPENDIX A: Glossary of Terms

### Greenways

Greenways are corridors of open space designated for conservation and recreational purposes. Greenways often follow natural land or water features. They can often be long and narrow, as they follow railway lines, rivers, roads, etc. They usually link together natural resources, parks, historic sites, and cultural features such as farmland. Greenways are usually a combination of privately and publically owned land. They may or may not entail public access. Some greenways include trails, while others do not. Some appeal to people, while others attract wildlife, and some appeal to both.

Greenways:

- Help protect the quantity and quality of water, plants and animals.
- Make communities a better place to live by preserving open spaces and beautiful scenery.
- Help protect environmentally, culturally, and historically valuable resources and areas.
- Strengthen local economies:
  - Many studies demonstrate that parks, greenways, and trails increase nearby property values, which, in turn, increase local tax revenues.
  - Greenways help improve the overall appeal of a community to tourists and prospective new residents, which then generates expenditures on lodging, food, retail operations, and new home construction.

- The conservation of rivers, trails and greenways can help local governments and other public agencies reduce costs resulting from flooding and other natural hazards.
- Greenways often provide business opportunities, locations, and resources for commercial activities such as recreation equipment rentals and sales, lessons, and other related businesses.

Greenways are/do *not*:

- All owned by the government.
- Need to be fenced.
- Take land away from people.
- Require public access on all land.

## **Public Land**

Government managed, publicly accessible land.

## **Private Land**

Private property is the legal definition for property owned by non-government entities. Private property is not publicly accessible.

## **Habitat**

The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

## **Consumptive Activities**

Hands on activities such as camping, boating, and hunting.

## **Non-Consumptive Activities**

Passive activities such as bird watching, hiking, and picnics.

## **Trails**

Trails are linear pathways for people. They can connect natural and cultural assets and provide necessary transportation routes. Trails can be designed for hiking and biking, for snowmobiling, for horseback riding, for ATV's, or for any combination of the above.

## **Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)**

A Metropolitan Planning Organization is a federally mandated and federally funded transportation policy-making organization in the United States that is made up of representatives from local government and governmental transportation authorities.

## **DATS**

Danville Area Transportation Study

## **IDNR**

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

## **VCCD**

Vermilion County Conservation District

## **Waterway**

A Waterway is a navigable body of water. For the purpose of this Greenway Plan “navigable” refers to recreational purposes. Within the MPO, waterways refer to lakes, rivers, tributaries and creeks.

## Nature Reserve

A nature reserve is a protected area of importance for wildlife, flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest, which is reserved and managed for conservation, and to provide special opportunities for study or research.

## Cemetery

A designated area for burial of the deceased. For the purpose of this study, “cemetery” is considered green space.

## Park

An area of land, usually publicly owned, used for various purposes such as recreation, playgrounds and swimming.

## Greenway and Trails Plan

An assessment of existing greenway and recreational resources in a given area. A tool to support, enhance, and preserve the natural resources of an area.

## Environmental Hazard

An environmental hazard is a substance, state or event which has the potential to threaten the surrounding natural environment and / or adversely affect people's health.

## Methodology

Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study.

## APPENDIX B: Local Plans

### Local Plans

Name	Agency	Purpose
Regional Bike Plan	City of Danville	Create accessible bike routes within The city.
River Front Plan	City of Danville	Create a public/private Use of the Vermilion River on Main St.
Kickapoo Rail Trail	Various	Extend the KRT bike trail from Champaign Co. into Vermilion Co.
E. Main Corridor Plan	City of Danville	Economic and Community Dev.
Pocket Park Creation	City of Danville	
DHS Campus Master Plan	City/DHS	Campus improvements For DHS
VCCD; ‘08-‘20; 12- Year Master Plan; VCCD		Conservation District Planning

## APPENDIX C: Public Comment

Copies of the draft plan were distributed to the following locations for review and amendment:

- Danville Public Library
- Danville City Hall
- Village of Tilton
- Village of Catlin
- Georgetown City Hall
- Village of Westville

Two (2) Public Comments were received, both through the DATS website:

- 1- The Greenways program should be expanded to include a pathway from Lake Vermilion to the North Fork River junction with the Vermilion River, and then east to include the River Front development lands. This greenway should include all of the floodlands of the North Fork from the dam south, and would eventually eliminate habitation within the flood zone through the implementation of multiple community strategies. Conservation Easements, the Vermilion County Conservation District, the County Land Bank, Support from FEMA, and land trusts are all part of the tools in the tool bag that can make such a Greenway happen...
- 2- One incorrect item: it says there is playground equipment in Cannon Park. It was removed at least 5-6yrs ago...this comment goes on to mention perceptions of frivolous spending on greenways and different types of parks.

## APPENDIX D: Contributions

**Jeanie Cooke: Danville CVB**

**Steve Lane: Danville Parks Supt.**

**Ken Konsis: Vermilion County Conservation District**

**City of Danville Urban Planning & Engineering Staff**

**DATS Technical & Policy Committees**

**Public comment**

## APPENDIX E: Funding Sources

### Funding

The following funding sources are the most likely to be used for implementation of any greenway projects detailed in this plan. Other funding sources may become available depending on the nature of the project.

#### DATS

DATS development funds may be used as a match for grants or local agency funding for projects.

### Local Agency Funding

Local governing bodies may use public funding to assist implementation of projects detailed in this plan.

### Grants

Grants at all levels will be sought to assist with funding for projects detailed in this plan.

## APPENDIX F: Acquisition Strategies

### Acquisition and Ownership

Acquisition and ownership strategies are often the most difficult aspects of implementing a greenways and trails plan. A wide variety of acquisition options are available. Some options are widely accepted and used with much success, while others are less common, innovative options and may be effective only in certain areas. Examples of acquisition options include purchasing land, leasing land, estate planning, and land swaps.

Ownership is another important issue that must be addressed. There are three (3) types of ownership: private, public and mixed ownership. These different types of ownership can be used in various ways. For instance, a greenway or trail that will be used for a recreational purpose or as a model of transportation will likely be owned by a local government entity. However, if a greenway serves an environmental purpose, such as wetlands protection, wildlife habitat protection, or stream preservation, a private entity may be a more appropriate owner due to their ability to more successfully manage the property for the greatest impact. There will also be instances where multiple or joint ownership of a greenway or trail will occur, particularly when implementation and management costs are too much of a burden for one entity.

### Public vs. Private Land

#### Private Land

Private landowners have the primary responsibility for land stewardship as they are the largest landowners in the county. Private landowners have many opportunities to restore, manage and conserve the natural resources of their property, such as participation in stewardship programs, adoption of land management plans and placement of conservation easements. If landowners are interested in allowing public access on their property for recreation or conservation, it is important to know that state statute (IL CS 745/65 Recreational Use of Land and Water Areas

Act) limits the liability of property owners who allow the general public to enter their property for recreational or conservation purposes free of charge.

Conservation easements are restrictions landowners voluntarily place on their property that legally bind the actions of present and future owners. Conservation easements allow property owners to ensure that the natural resources on their land are protected. Currently Vermilion County has a number of easements on private land that allow access to the North Fork River. These easements are for the purpose of maintenance work and not related to recreational activities.

## APPENDIX G: References

*Buford, Cary. The History and Romance of Danville Junction. Interstate Publishers. 1942.*

*Davis, Carl. The Geology of Vermilion County and Nearby Geologic Sites. Interstate Publishers. 1993*

*Jones, LE. History of Vermilion County, IL. Pioneer Publishing Company. 1911*

*Post, Susan. The Vermilion River Basin: An Inventory of the Region's Resources. Duo Design. 2000*

*Stapp, K.E. History Under our Feet: The Story of Vermilion County IL. Interstate Publishers. 1968*

*Vermilion County Conservation District. Checklist of Vermilion County Wildlife.*

*Vermilion River Wildlife Conservation Partnership. Vermilion River & Little Vermilion River Conservation Opportunity Area Wildlife Action Plan. 2011*

<https://weather.com/weather/monthly/l/61832:4:US>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vermilion\\_River\\_\(Wabash\\_River\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vermilion_River_(Wabash_River))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle\\_Fork\\_Vermilion\\_River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Fork_Vermilion_River)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt\\_Fork\\_Vermilion\\_River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Fork_Vermilion_River)

## APPENDIX H: Existing Trail Maps

## Danville Area Greenways & Trails Plan

- 1- Metropolitan Planning Organization Boundaries
- 2- Kickapoo State Park
- 3- Middle Fork State Park
- 4- Kennekuk Cove County Park
- 5- Forest Glen Preserve (County)
- 6- Danville Parks
- 7- Shared Use Paths/Safe Biking Routes
- 8- Proposed Rail to Trail corridors
- 9- Proposed Danville Riverfront Activity
- 10- Proposed Danville Koehn Creek Daylighting/Greenspace Project