

plan maps and accompanying goals, policies, and action items should be consulted for more detailed information as to desired land use activities or guidelines regarding development activities – many proposed land uses or projects might require review and approval by multiple levels of government. All municipalities - except for the Towns of Forestville, Jacksonport, and Washington - have adopted their own municipal-level comprehensive Smart Growth plans as of the date of this county plan adoption.

FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES

Future land use category designations are not intended to serve as zoning designations, but rather indicators of desired types of development and land uses. Mapped future land use categories will, however, be one consideration when petitions are presented to the county requesting county zoning ordinance map amendments. (Other considerations will include input from the affected town[s] with regard to the municipal-level future land use map or any pertinent goals and action items, if any, and any pertinent goals, policies, and action items from the county plan.)

Note that there are several areas on the county-level future land use maps where the boundaries of particular land use categories are not meant to be specifically defined, due to loosely defined boundaries on the municipal-level future land use maps. Any proposed map amendments for these areas will need to be evaluated with even more care than usual. Those areas are: 1) the proposed commercial area at the intersection of State Trunk Highway 42 and Europe Bay Road (Town of Liberty Grove), 2) the proposed mixed use area around the community of Namur (Town of Union), 3) two proposed residential areas along State Trunk Highway 42 and one along State Trunk Highway 57 just north of the City of Sturgeon Bay (all three in the Town of Sevastopol), and 4) proposed mixed use areas in/near the communities of Valmy and Institute (both in the Town of Sevastopol). Finally, note that, per the town's request, the majority of the Town of Egg Harbor – outside areas governed by county shoreland zoning – is depicted as an unbounded mixture of rural/agricultural, residential, and commercial uses.

Core Areas

The areas encompassed by the core area boundaries consist of existing built-up communities and their planned expansion areas. These communities already contain a fairly dense mixture of commercial, residential, and institutional uses. In many cases public sewer already exists. In general, future high density (re)development, whether commercial, residential, or mixed-use, should be directed to these areas. Guidelines for these areas are as listed below.

- Maintain the vital community character of these core areas by encouraging future commercial, residential, and institutional uses to locate in these areas.
- Allow higher density development in accordance with the availability of and capability of wastewater treatment systems.
- Within individual development core areas, guide the future development pattern by identifying suitable locations for each type of desired development (e.g., retail, single family residential, mixed-use, townhouses, etc.).
- Promote orderly and rational expansion of these communities, particularly by avoiding a linear strip development pattern along major roads in favor of a more compact development pattern. Where possible, communities should strive to maintain a distinct “edge” to their built-up areas.
- Avoid sprawl by maintaining undeveloped parts of the core areas as lower density rural lands until such land is actually needed to accommodate growth from the central parts of the core areas.

- Encourage infill development and redevelopment.

Targeting much of the projected commercial and higher-density residential development to core areas will serve to allow the county to grow with minimal “sprawling,” utilize sewer or planned sewer extensions, expand commercial and industrial uses contiguous to existing such uses, and maintain the rural atmosphere of outlying areas of the county. Core areas are therefore those areas of the county deemed to be designated for “Smart Growth,” as defined by the Wisconsin legislation’s 14 municipal planning goals.

Residential – Areas designated as “Residential” are intended to be developed predominantly with single-family uses, or, where allowed by zoning or other ordinance, mobile homes, group quarters, or non-transient multi-family buildings. Some parcels designated as “Residential” may currently contain duplexes, multi-family developments, or resorts, if those uses are located on parcels currently zoned for primarily single-family residential development, or if the municipality wished to ensure that the long-term development of the property would be primarily residential rather than commercial in nature. “Residential” areas include the majority of the county’s shorelines and areas containing smaller lots and/or emerging small-lot residential development patterns.

Rural Residential – Areas designated as “Rural Residential” are intended to develop with predominantly single-family residential uses, generally on larger parcels and in areas removed from designated community centers, core areas, or “downtowns.” These areas consist primarily of wooded uplands, areas where agricultural activity has greatly diminished, and certain areas adjacent to existing developed areas. Typically, public sewer is not available, though some of these areas have been platted or are beginning to develop at relatively low densities. Development in these areas should continue at modest densities and be consistent with the generally rural character of these areas. Commercial activity should be discouraged except for uses that are compatible with lower density residential development.

Commercial – “Commercial” areas are those intended for development with retail sales, trade of goods and/or services, commercial offices, and commercial lodging establishments and are found largely in community centers, core areas, or “downtowns.” Commercial areas should maintain defined boundaries, avoid excessive access points to major roads by encouraging shared driveways or internal circulation patterns, and have buffering or screening of light industrial uses and storage and parking areas from adjacent public rights-of-way and residential areas. Highway corridor development should avoid further strip development and loss of community separation by limiting future development density, employing stringent setbacks, and requiring screening of new uses. Note that the future land use maps depict many “outlying” (i.e., non-core) commercial areas, reflecting existing commercial zoning or businesses such as multiple occupancy developments; when redevelopment is proposed for the latter, it should be undertaken carefully and with consideration for neighborhood compatibility.

Mixed Commercial/Residential – Areas designated as “Mixed Commercial/Residential” are intended to accommodate a variety of commercial and residential activities, typically higher-density and in designated community centers, core areas, or “downtowns.” There are also several small “Mixed Commercial/Residential” areas scattered throughout the county outside the core areas, most of which have historically been minor development nodes and which are usually situated at a major crossroads. Unlike core areas, public sewer is not expected to extend to any of these outlying areas. Development in these outlying areas should avoid large-scale projects that would conflict with the “small-town” character of these communities, alter the visual quality of the surrounding areas, or create conflicts with surrounding agricultural uses.

For further guidance, see also the detailed explanations of core areas and the commercial and residential land use categories, as applicable.

Industrial – “Industrial” lands are intended for uses such as fabrication, wholesaling, or long-term storage of products and for extraction (mining) or transformation of materials.

Transportation – Lands designated as “Transportation” include existing or planned parking facilities, airports, marine transportation areas, and non-motorized-related transportation areas.

Communications/Utilities – Those areas shown as “Communications/Utilities” denote areas where the generation, processing, and/or transmission of electronic communications or of water, electricity, petroleum, or other transmittable products is occurring currently, or where the disposal, waste processing, and/or recycling of byproducts is occurring.

Governmental/Institutional Facilities – Those areas shown as “Governmental/Institutional Facilities” denote existing or planned expansions of public and private facilities for education, health, or assembly; cemeteries and related facilities; and government facilities used for administration or safety. (Note that public utilities and outdoor recreation areas are categorized separately.)

Parks and Recreation – Land designated for “Parks and Recreation” are appropriate for out-of-doors sport and general recreation facilities, camping or picnicking facilities, nature exhibits, and protected historical and other cultural amenities.

Rural/Agricultural – “Rural/Agricultural” areas cover much of southern and central Door County, where there are currently relatively stable agricultural lands with few non-agricultural uses, as well as most of the cleared areas located within the northern part of the county, which has more limited or discontinued agricultural activities. These areas are not planned for non-agricultural development in the next 15 years, however, lands in this category can, and most likely will, contain residential uses compatible with agriculture. Agricultural and related operations in these areas should be protected by ensuring development is at low density levels.

Woodland/Wetland/Natural – Lands designated as “Woodland/Wetland/Natural” are primarily in a natural state, and include wetlands, woodlands, and public and private conservancy areas. Note that lands in this category can – outside of wetland and conservancy areas – and most likely will, contain very low-density residential uses in upland areas. The character of these regions should be protected by discouraging any development that would adversely impact the environmental quality or natural beauty of these areas. Maintenance of these natural areas should include continued private stewardship and public ownership or, if necessary, acquisition of easements or additional public lands.

FARMLAND PRESERVATION MAPS

Farmland preservation planning law requires maps and text that clearly delineate and describe the rationale for areas that the county plans to preserve for agricultural and agriculture-related uses. These areas may include undeveloped natural resource and open space areas, but may not include any area that is planned for nonagricultural development within 15 years after the date on which the plan is adopted.

For all of the towns except for the Town of Clay Banks, the Planning Department staff created draft farmland preservation plan maps based solely on two land use categories from the future land use maps described previously. (See Maps 9.2 A - C.) The process for creating these maps is described below.