

## **5. Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The natural resources of a community offer a clean and abundant supply of groundwater and surface water, assure safe air to breathe, and provide a natural landscape of terrestrial and aquatic habitats such as forest, prairies, and wetlands. Natural resources include the parks, trails, scenic areas, and other outdoor places people rely on for recreation. Natural resources are essential to a vibrant economy—measured in tourism revenues, enhanced property values, sustainable agriculture and wood products, low cost raw materials (such as sand, gravel, and stone), available water for manufacturing processes, etc.

There are many state and some federal regulations designated to protect Wisconsin's natural resources. Some state laws, including those for floodplains, shorelands, and wetlands, establish minimum use and protection standards that must be adopted and administered by local governments. But not all natural resources are protected by state law. Local governments throughout the state have the flexibility to plan for and develop their own local ordinances to deal with the unique land use issues/conflicts in their communities and to protect the natural resources they value most.

Development must be carefully adjusted to coincide with the ability of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resource base to support the various forms of urban and rural development. This balance must be maintained to prevent the deterioration of that underlying and sustaining base, because these resources make each community unique. These features promote civic pride and often create a sense of place.

### **5.2 Forests, Farmland, and Agriculture**

The topography in the Sherwood area is unique to the area in that it is perched along the Niagara Escarpment and has elevation changes of more than 200 feet within the village borders. This change in elevation affords dramatic panoramic views of Lake Winnebago and the surrounding countryside. Most of the land surrounding the village is in agricultural production. The village has 14.72 acres of farmsteads and 509.95 acres of non-irrigated farmland, which together is 23.3% of the total land use.

In terms of land use and real estate, woodland areas are highly valued property features as reflected by the price of woodland acreage and the location of new housing. In addition, the implementation of use value assessment for agricultural lands has impacted the woodland parcels by transferring valuation through deferred impact on agricultural lands. Housing within wooded areas has the potential to cause fragmentation of habitat for many wildlife species. Development can disrupt the travel routes for wildlife through corridors and increase nuisance issues between people and animals.

The village has 161.18 acres of woodlands, representing 7.2% of the village's total land mass. The majority of the woodlands are located in two areas. The largest area of woodlands is on either side of Clifton Road and south of Castle Drive, just east of a residential area. The other location of sizeable woodlands is north of Golf Course Road and east of Pigeon Road. These woodlands are privately owned. Other woodland areas are scattered throughout the village. Sherwood has been designated a "Tree City USA" by the National Arbor Day Foundation.

### **5.3 Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Resources**

Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 135 required that all counties adopt and enforce a Non- Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance that establishes performance standards for the reclamation of active and future non-metallic mining sites, but not abandoned sites. It is intended that NR 135 will contribute to environmental protection, productive end land use, and potential to enhance habitat and increase land values and tax revenues.

According to the Calumet County Planning Department there are 18 active non- metallic mining sites and five abandoned sites located in Calumet County (see Utilities and Community Facilities element). Of the 18 active mining sites, 14 are limestone sites, 3 are sand and gravel sites, and one is a sand-only site.

Calumet County Planning Department administers the Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter NR 135, non-metallic mining reclamation program for the county. The Calumet County Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance was adopted in 2001. All site operators are required to apply for a permit and must prepare and submit a reclamation plan.

The J&E Quarry, which mines and crushes limestone rock for construction, is located partially within the Village of Sherwood and partially within the Village of Harrison. The access road to the quarry is located in the village while the active face of the quarry is located in the Village of Harrison.

### **5.4 Watersheds and Drainage**

Wisconsin has redesigned its natural resource management approach around the concepts of eco-regions, areas of similar character and structure typically related to drainage basins or watersheds. This shift in approach recognizes that working with the natural structure and function of resources, as opposed to strictly political or social boundaries, will provide more successful results.

Basins and watersheds are interconnected areas of land draining from surrounding ridge tops to a common point, such as a lake or stream confluence. All lands and waterways can be found within one watershed or another.

The vast majority of Sherwood is located in the Winnebago East (UF02) which is a part of the Upper Fox River Basin. There is a small portion of the Village that is located in the Plum and Kankapot Creeks Watershed (LF03) which is a part of the Lower Fox River Basin. Ultimately, all of the lands within Sherwood drain to the Bay of Green Bay and Lake Michigan.

### **5.5 Wetlands**

The hydrology of soils, or the amount of water saturation present, largely determines the soil characteristics and the corresponding types of plant and animal communities living in and on the soil. Wetlands may support both aquatic and terrestrial species. The prolonged presence of water creates conditions that favor the growth of specially adapted plants (hydrophytes) and promotes the development of characteristic wetland (hydric) soils.

Wetlands may be seasonal or permanent and are commonly referred to as swamps, marshes, fens, or

bogs. Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants ranging from pesticides to animal wastes. Wetlands provide storage of flood waters, preventing damage to developed areas. Wetlands can make lakes, rivers, and streams cleaner and drinking water safer. Wetlands also provide valuable habitat for fish, plants, and animals. In addition, some wetlands can also replenish groundwater supplies. Groundwater discharge from wetlands is common and can be important in maintaining stream flows, especially during dry months.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has inventory maps for wetlands two acres and larger. In general, the wetlands information is helpful during development review, during resource planning, when evaluating design, or when performing impact assessment. The wetland information may need to be field verified for specific location and parcel information as the digitization process used to create the maps inadvertently creates errors in exact field boundaries. The maps should be consulted whenever the community reviews development proposals in order to preserve wetland functions and to ensure regulatory compliance.

The Village of Sherwood has 78.39 acres of designated wetlands, or .27% of the total in the county and 3.5% of the land use in the village. The wetlands are primarily scattered throughout residential areas and are preserved as natural features for the individual neighborhoods.

## **5.6 Floodplains**

For planning and regulatory purposes, a floodplain is normally defined as those areas, excluding the stream channel, that are subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a one-percent chance of occurring in any given year. Because of this chance of flooding, development in the floodplain should be discouraged and the development of park and open space in these areas encouraged. The floodplain includes the floodway and flood fringe. The floodway is the portion of the floodplain that carries flood water or flood flows, while the flood fringe is the portion of the floodplain outside the floodway, which is covered by waters during a flood event. The flood fringe is generally associated with standing water rather than rapidly flowing water.

Wisconsin Statute 87.30 requires counties, cities, and villages to implement floodplain zoning. In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed flood hazard data. Under the authority of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, FEMA conducted studies to determine the location and extent of floodplains and the monetary damage risks related to the insurance of urban development in floodplain areas.

Based on its location, topography and lack of rivers and streams, the village does not have mapped floodplains.

## **5.7 Surface Water Features**

### **Lakes and Ponds**

Sherwood's western border is Lake Winnebago. The lake is the largest inland body of water in the State of Wisconsin. Lake Winnebago is 137,708 acres with a maximum depth of 21 feet and an average depth of 15.5 feet. It is approximately 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Lake Winnebago provides tremendous wildlife and fish habitat. The system is one of the nation's top walleye fisheries and is home to the largest viable population of sturgeon in the world. A total of 81 species of fish have been identified in

the lake. In addition to the habitats provided, the lake also offers tourism and recreation opportunities, scenic beauty, and for many, a sense of peace and quiet and connection to the natural world. Currently, an effort is being made to update the Lake Winnebago Comprehensive Management Plan and is scheduled for completion in 2018.

There are numerous other unnamed ponds in the village which are scattered throughout the residential areas of the community.

### **Rivers and Streams**

There are no named rivers or streams within the Village of Sherwood. There are, however, several unnamed tributaries to Lake Winnebago in the village.

## **5.8 Groundwater**

Groundwater is a limited resource, and both its quality and quantity are important characteristics. These characteristics are primarily influenced by local geology and local land use. Precipitation percolates through the soil and bedrock where it eventually reaches a saturated zone known as an aquifer. It is from these aquifers that wells draw their water.

According to the Calumet County Land and Water Conservation Department, most of the groundwater in Calumet County is stored in fractured bedrock within the Niagaran or Galena-Platteville dolomite formations, or the much deeper sandstone aquifer. Municipal and private wells tap these fractures to access the water. Within the Village, all residents are provided drinking water from the City of Appleton (sourced from Lake Winnebago) and therefore groundwater quality is not of significant concern; however, private wells do exist outside of the Village and residents should still take steps to prevent contamination of aquifers. The Village of Sherwood has 72.929 acres of areas with high groundwater, or .2% of the total in the county and 3.2% of the land use in the village.

## **5.9 Air Quality**

In order to evaluate the quality of the air and to protect the public health, a series of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as established in section 109 of the Clean Air Act. According to the Wisconsin Air Quality Report, as prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the air pollutants affecting Wisconsin include sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, oxides of nitrogen, lead, sulfates, and nitrates. Calumet County is considered an attainment area, which is an area that meets the NAAQS defined in the Federal Clean Air Act.

While compliance with NAAQS is not likely to become a concern in Calumet County, there are localized air quality issues that commonly face rural areas. Concerns with airborne particulates, or dust, may also be a concern where residential land use is in close proximity to extraction operations or agricultural operations. Outdoor burning can lead to air quality problems in a particular neighborhood if garbage or other materials that release toxic substances are burned, or if burning occurs in a densely populated area. Issues might arise from open burning, the improper use of burning barrels, or the improper use of outdoor wood burners (furnaces).

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## **5.10 Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

### **Niagara Escarpment**

The Niagara Escarpment is the steep face of a 650-mile sickle-shaped cuesta (bedrock ridge) that runs from the northeastern United States south of Rochester, New York, across portions of southeastern Canada, and then southward north and west of Lake Michigan to southeastern Wisconsin. The primary bedrock type is dolomite. The Escarpment is made of rock that was originally deposited as sediment on an ancient sea floor which existed about 430 to 450 million years ago. The present day cliffs were formed over millions of years through the differential erosion of rocks of varying hardness and enhanced by the action of glaciers during the last ice age. In Wisconsin, the Escarpment extends for over 230 miles, from Rock Island, off the northern tip of the Door Peninsula, south to northern Waukesha and Milwaukee Counties. It has been named a “Legacy Place” by the Department of Natural Resources which indicates that it is a place that would be critical in meeting Wisconsin’s conservation and recreation needs over the next 50 years. The Escarpment is discontinuous in Wisconsin and differs in elevation and amount of exposure from one end to the other.

The geology of the Escarpment greatly influences its ecological attributes. One example is the presence of karst, or solution features of the bedrock, that allows organic matter to accumulate on its surface and in crevices. Cold air and water move through the fractured bedrock near the cliff face creating unique microhabitats. Many highly specialized species, such as rare terrestrial snails, are found in these microhabitats.

Niagara Escarpment outcrops in Calumet County are concentrated in the southwestern two-thirds of the county, especially along the east shore of Lake Winnebago, with scattered outcrops in the northeast.

The Niagara Escarpment is a prominent feature in the Village of Sherwood and is visible throughout much of the village. The formation is expressed throughout the village ranging from gentle to steeply sloping areas with no visible rock, to small rock outcrops, to the tall jagged cliffs seen at High Cliff State Park.

### **5.11 Threatened and Endangered Species**

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI), established in 1985 by the Wisconsin Legislature, is maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Bureau of Endangered Resources. The NHI program is responsible for maintaining data on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities, and natural features in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin NHI program is part of an international network of inventory programs that collect, process, and manage data on the occurrences of natural biological diversity using standard methodology.

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory program's three objectives are to: collect information on occurrences of rare plants and animals, high-quality natural communities, and significant natural features in Wisconsin; standardize this information, enter it into an electronic database, and mark locations on base maps for the state; and use this information to further the protection and management of rare species, natural communities, and natural features.

According to the NHI the following rare species and natural communities are present within the Village boundaries and are listed in Table 5-1. Many of these species are associated with both the Niagara Escarpment feature and the marine environment of Lake Winnebago.

The following terminology is used in Table 5-1. WI Status column terminology includes END = endangered; THR = threatened; SC = special concern. Included within SC/Special Concern are sub categories including; SC/P = fully protected; SC/N = no laws regulating use, possession, or harvesting; SC/H = take regulated by establishment of open closed seasons; SC/FL = federally protected as endangered or threatened, but not so designated by DNR; SC/M = fully protected by federal and state laws under the Migratory Bird Act.

Federal Status terminology includes Federal protection status designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Program indicating the biological status of a species in Wisconsin. LT = listed threatened and SOC = species of concern.

**Table 5-1: WDNR NHI County-wide**

Scientific Name	Common Name	WI Status	Federal Status	Group
<i>Acris blanchardi</i>	Blanchard's Cricket Frog	END		Rare Amphibians
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	THR	SOC	Rare Birds
Bat Hibernaculum	Bat Hibernaculum	SC		Miscellaneous Elements
Bird Rookery	Bird Rookery	SC		Miscellaneous Elements
<i>Boechera dentata</i>	Short's Rock-cress	SC		Rare Plants
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	THR		Rare Birds
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	END	SOC	Rare Birds
<i>Chlosyne gorgone</i>	Gorgone Checker Spot	SC/N		Rare Butterflies and Moths
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	THR		Rare Birds
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Ram's-head Lady's-slipper	THR		Rare Plants
Dry cliff	Dry Cliff	NA		Geological Features/Primary Communities
Emergent marsh	Emergent Marsh	NA		Wetland Herbaceous Communities
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	THR		Rare Mammals
Floodplain forest	Floodplain Forest	NA		Wetland Forests
Herp Hibernaculum	Herp Hibernaculum	SC		Miscellaneous Elements
<i>Hydrophyllum appendiculatum</i>	Great Water-leaf	SC		Rare Plants
<i>Lithobates palustris</i>	Pickerel Frog	SC/H		Rare Amphibians
Migratory Bird Concentration Site	Migratory Bird Concentration Site	SC		Miscellaneous Elements
Moist cliff	Moist Cliff	NA		Geological Features/Primary Communities
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Bat	THR		Rare Mammals
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Long-eared Bat	THR	LT	Rare Mammals
Northern wet forest	Northern Wet Forest	NA		Wetland Forests
Open bog	Open Bog	NA		Shrub Communities

Scientific Name	Common Name	WI Status	Federal Status	Group
Paravitrea multidentata	Dentate Supercoil	SC/N		Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails
Perimyotis subflavus	Eastern Pipistrelle	THR		Rare Mammals
Polytaenia nuttallii	Prairie Parsley	THR		Rare Plants
Shrub-carr	Shrub-carr	NA		Shrub Communities
Southern mesic forest	Southern Mesic Forest	NA		Upland Forests
Talus forest	Talus Forest	NA		Geological Features/Primary Communities
Trillium nivale	Snow Trillium	THR		Rare Plants
Vertigo nylanderi	Deep-throated Vertigo	SC/N		Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails

Source: WDNR NHI County Search Tool, Update May 13, 2016  
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/Data.asp?tool=county&mode=detail&county=8>

## 5.12 Historical and Cultural Resources

Preserving important aspects of our past gives us a sense of continuity and meaning and historic preservation efforts often foster community pride. Because cultural resources provide an important window to the past, many Wisconsin residents seek to retain those resources that make their communities distinctive. The presence of these resources also creates a level of respect for those individuals who formed the character of the community that new residents now enjoy. Overall, planning for cultural resource preservation can have several benefits. The cultural resource section of a comprehensive plan can serve as the first step in a cultural and historic preservation effort. This section can also be used as a base for a more detailed analysis of historic preservation at a later date.

### State and National Register

The National Register of Historic Places recognizes properties of local, state, and national significance. Properties are listed in the National Register because of their association with significant persons or events, because they contain important information about our history or prehistory, or because of their architectural or engineering significance. The National Register also lists important groupings of properties as historic districts. In addition, the National Park Service highlights properties that have significance to the nation as a whole by conferring them the status of National Historic Landmark.

### **Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory**

The Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory (AHI) provided by the Wisconsin Historical Society lists historical and architectural information on properties in Wisconsin. The AHI contains data on buildings, structures, and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The majority of properties listed are privately owned. Listed properties convey no special status, rights, or benefits. This inventory could be used by the county and its communities as another source for information on



historical or architecturally important sites. These sites should be periodically reviewed for possible designation on state or national registers.

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries referred to as the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) a component of the Wisconsin Archaeological and Historic Resource Database (WisAHRD). The ASI is the most comprehensive list of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites available. The ASI does not include all of the sites and cemeteries present in the state, however. It includes only those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society. The information in the ASI is a compilation of reports covering a period of 150 years. The information for each entry varies widely and WHS has not been able to verify all of the entries. Few of these sites have been evaluated for their importance. The ASI is changed and updated on a daily basis and recommendations about site importance may change as new information becomes available.

Since only a small portion of the community has been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites and cemeteries, the sites listed in the inventory represent only a fraction of the sites that are actually present. This sample of sites does not reflect the rich history of the area. Many more sites are present in the area and many certainly may be eligible for the National Register and may be important. Notably missing are sites related to the history of agriculture in the area; a way of life that started 1,000 years ago as well as early home and business sites.

The Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places parallels the National Register. However, it is designed to enable state-level historic preservation protection and benefits. Most of the properties in Wisconsin listed in the National Register are also listed in the State Register.

There are four sites in Sherwood that are currently on either the State or National Register of Historic Places.

**Table 5-2: National and Wisconsin Historical Sites**

	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>
<b>National Register</b>	High Cliff Mounds	High Cliff State Park	96001629
<b>Wisconsin Historical Society Register</b>	Calumet County Highway Department Shop #2	West side of Military Road, .25 Miles North of High Cliff Road	15854

Sources: National Park Service U.S. Department of Interior, National Register of Historic Places Program; <https://www.nps.gov/nr/research> and Wisconsin Historical Society; <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>

## **Other Historic Structures**

### High Cliff General Store Museum

The High Cliff General Store Museum shares the history of the park in one of the original buildings from Sherwood's past. The park contains artifacts and other historical items from a time when Sherwood was a mining community. Visitors can purchase ice cream, candy, and other items while examining the items in the museum

### **5.13 Community Design**

Community design as a cultural resource helps explain the origins and history of how a given community looks, feels, and functions in the present day. Components of the origin of community design include historic settlement patterns, resource use (like mining, farming, and forestry) in rural areas, the industries and businesses that influenced urban areas, transportation features and traffic flow patterns, natural features like rivers, lakes, and wetlands, and the heritage and values of the people that lived in a community in the past and that live there today. These factors might be expressed through street layout, building architecture, landscaping, preservation of natural features, development density, and other components of development design. The design of a community as seen today might also be influenced by community decisions including the use of zoning and subdivision controls, the establishment of parks and other community facilities, the use of historic preservation, and in some cases, the use of land use planning.

The most prominent and prized aspect of Sherwood's community design is the dominant presence of natural features and the development patterns that have risen as a result of the community's adjacency to the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago, Niagara Escarpment, High Cliff State Park, and two golf courses. Housing along the lake shore used to be primarily cottages, but now those lots are being developed or redeveloped with substantial primary residences that take advantage of the water features. Major subdivisions have been created around the golf courses to take advantage of the green spaces and water features in those areas. Green space in future developments is strongly encouraged.

The natural features of the community are further emphasized by the extensive use of trails and paths in the community. This network currently links many of the main public spaces, neighborhoods, commercial areas, and natural areas. There is a desire to continue encouraging expansion of this network as development in the village continues.

### **5.14 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Goals and Objectives**

Following are the goals and objectives developed by the Village of Sherwood regarding agricultural, natural, and cultural resources.

***Goal ANCI: Support the agricultural resources of the county and the region.***

#### ***Objectives***

1. Provide an attractive and unique small town environment for higher density development that has far less impact on agricultural lands than lower density rural development.
2. Preserve productive agricultural lands from quasi-rural residential, commercial, and industrial development in the unsewered extraterritorial area. (Village of Sherwood Land Use Plan, 2000)
3. Protect productive agricultural lands from premature development. (Village of Sherwood Land Use Plan, 2000)

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***Goal ANC2: Protect natural resource features in the Sherwood area (Village of Sherwood Land Use Plan, 2000)***

***Objectives***

1. Preserve environmental corridor features that include waterways, floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, escarpment cliff faces and associated steep slopes (greater than 12%), wildlife habitat, scenic vistas, and woodlands through the adoption and implementation of environmental protection zoning and subdivision ordinance standards (Village of Sherwood Land Use Plan, 2000).
2. Use the village's official zoning, subdivision, and mapping powers to protect waterways, shorelines, wetlands, and floodplain areas (Village of Sherwood Land Use Plan, 2000).
3. Manage the water quality of both surface and subterranean resources (Village of Sherwood Land Use Plan, 2000).
4. Implement Stormwater Management Plan adopted in 2017.

***Goal ANC3: Ensure the quality, safety, and quantity of groundwater to meet the community's present and future water supply needs.***

***Objectives***

1. Decrease sources of point and non-point source stormwater pollution.
2. Support data collection and monitoring efforts that further the understanding of factors influencing the quantity, quality and flow patterns of groundwater.

***Goal ANC4: Preserve natural features like woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, shorelands, and open spaces in order to maintain and enhance community green space.***

***Objectives***

1. Maintain, improve, and create additional parklands.
2. Manage growth to preserve and create additional interconnected green space corridors, including those areas along the Niagara Escarpment
3. Promote good methods of forestry management to encourage sustainable forested and wooded lots.

***Goal ANC5: Promote a small town atmosphere including attractive community entrances, small businesses, a vital downtown, and community culture and events.***

### ***Objectives***

1. Address the potential impacts of development proposals on those features that the community values as a part of its character and identity.
2. Improve options for achieving improved design and appearance of non-residential buildings and sites in areas that define the character of the community.
3. Address light and noise pollution when evaluating proposed development.

***Goal ANC6: Preserve significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and neighborhoods that contribute to community identity and character.***

### ***Objectives***

1. Work cooperatively with historical societies to identify, record, and protect community features with historical or archaeological significance.
2. Address the potential impacts of development proposals on historical and archaeological resources.
3. Encourage efforts that promote the history, culture, and heritage of the village.

## **5.15 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Policies and Recommendations**

Policies and recommendations build on goals and objectives by providing more focused responses and actions to the goals and objectives. Policies and recommendations become the tools that the community should use to aid in making land use decisions. Policies and recommendations that direct action using the words “will” or “shall” are advised to be mandatory and regulatory aspects of the implementation of the comprehensive plan. In contrast, those policies and recommendation that direct action using the word “should” are advisory and intended to serve as a guide.

1. County Shoreland Protection Standards shall be utilized to address development proposals.
2. The village intends to protect its natural resource base from development through the strategic use of the Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Ordinance, and Official Map.
3. The village will focus compact urban development with full public facilities and services and work with nearby Village of Harrison to encourage a limited amount of unsewered development within areas adjacent to the Village in an effort to preserve agricultural land.
4. Development occurring within or near independent environmental resources shall incorporate those resources into the development rather than harm or destroy them.

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5. Site management practices (e.g., limit/phasing clearing and grubbing), erosion control, and other measures designed to prevent rather than treat sediment and other pollutants from land disturbing activities shall be maintained in all zones.
  6. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Best Management Practices will be utilized to the maximum extent possible for any and all approved activities occurring in the community's forests and wetlands.
  7. The clean-up and reuse of brownfield sites will be pursued for redevelopment.
  8. Household hazardous waste collection should be performed at least once every two years.
  9. Participation in unwanted pharmaceuticals collection program should be encouraged.
  10. Federal, state, and county regulation changes or additions regarding agricultural, natural and cultural resources will be consistently monitored for their impact on local resources.
  11. Residents will be encouraged to leave land undisturbed which may be home to various wildlife species to remain in its natural state and reduce the amount of mowed grassed areas on the property.
  12. Community events or programs shall be held at community parks and facilities to encourage their use.
  13. Landscape shall be preserved in its natural state, insofar as practicable, by minimizing tree and soil removal.
  14. Streets shall be designed and located in such manner as to maintain and preserve natural topography, cover, significant landmarks, and trees, and to preserve views and vistas.
  15. Trail surfacing materials that are permeable and do not compound drainage and erosions problems should be used in public recreational areas.
  16. An interconnected network of environmental corridors shall be maintained throughout the community.
  17. Environmental corridors shall be defined by location of WDNR designated wetlands and
  18. FEMA designated floodplains.
  19. Environmental corridors shall be used for natural habitat, conservancy, trails and pathways, and outdoor recreation activities (e.g., hiking) which do not adversely impact natural features and open spaces found within the corridor.
  20. The conversion and fragmentation of designated environmental corridors by new development, roads, and utilities shall be minimized to the extent practical.

21. All wetlands within the shoreland area of a stream, river, lake or pond; other wetlands at least one acre in size; or any wetland associated with a closed depression shall not be developed, drained, or filled.
22. All forms of structural development or concentrated animal numbers will be restricted within the 100-year floodplains based on FEMA maps.
23. All development proposals will be reviewed and evaluated for their potential effects on the groundwater supply.
24. The village will evaluate its ability to respond to a spill of contaminated or hazardous material and make changes as necessary to ensure that spills will be remediated as soon as possible to decrease the effects on groundwater.
25. Identify, record, and promote preservation of historical, cultural and archaeological sites within the community.
26. A map and database of historic structures will be developed within the planning period.
27. A community survey of historical and archaeological resources will be conducted at least once every 20 years.
28. Review proposals for the development of properties abutting historic resources to ensure that land use or new construction does not detract from the architectural characteristics and environmental setting of the historic resource.
29. Lakeshore development shall be in concert with lakes classification and the county zoning ordinance.
30. Information on lake protection or similar grants will be evaluated for their feasibility within the community.
31. The development of lake associations and districts will be supported and encouraged within the community.
32. The community will utilize its subdivision review authority and official mapping authority to protect environmental corridors within the village limits and its extraterritorial area.
33. Municipal services will not be extended into farmland areas unless a plan for their immediate use is in place.
34. Maintain the wellhead protection ordinance or plan within the 25 year planning period.
35. Determine the feasibility of creating a historic preservation district in the downtown or other historically significant neighborhoods to preserve the history and heritage of these areas for future generations.

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## 5.16 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Programs

The following programs are currently utilized by the community or are available for use by the community to implement the goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations identified.

### Calumet County Cooperative Extension

Cooperative Extension develops practical educational programs tailored to local needs and based on University of Wisconsin knowledge and research. County-based Extension educators are University of Wisconsin faculty and staff who are experts in agriculture and agribusiness, community and economic development, natural resources, family living, and youth development. For more information on the services of the Calumet County Cooperative Extension visit its website at [www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/calumet/index.html](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/calumet/index.html).

### Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

The Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) provided by the Wisconsin Historical Society, lists historical and architectural information on properties in Wisconsin. The AHI contains data on buildings, structures, and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The majority of properties listed are privately owned. Listed properties convey no special status, rights, or benefits. This inventory could be used by the county and its communities as another source for information on historical or architecturally important sites.

### The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS)

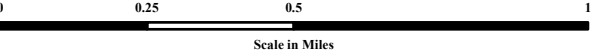
The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries referred to as the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) a component of the Wisconsin Archaeological and Historic Resource Database (WisAHRD). The Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) is the most comprehensive list of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites available. The **ASI does not** include all of the sites and cemeteries present in the state, however. It includes **ONLY** those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society. The information in the ASI is a compilation of reports covering a period of 150 years. The information for each entry varies widely and WHS has not been able to verify all of the entries. Few of these sites have been evaluated for their importance. The ASI is changed and updated on a daily basis and recommendations about site importance may change as new information becomes available.

# Map 5-1 Village of Sherwood Comprehensive Plan Update Environmental - Conservation

## Legend

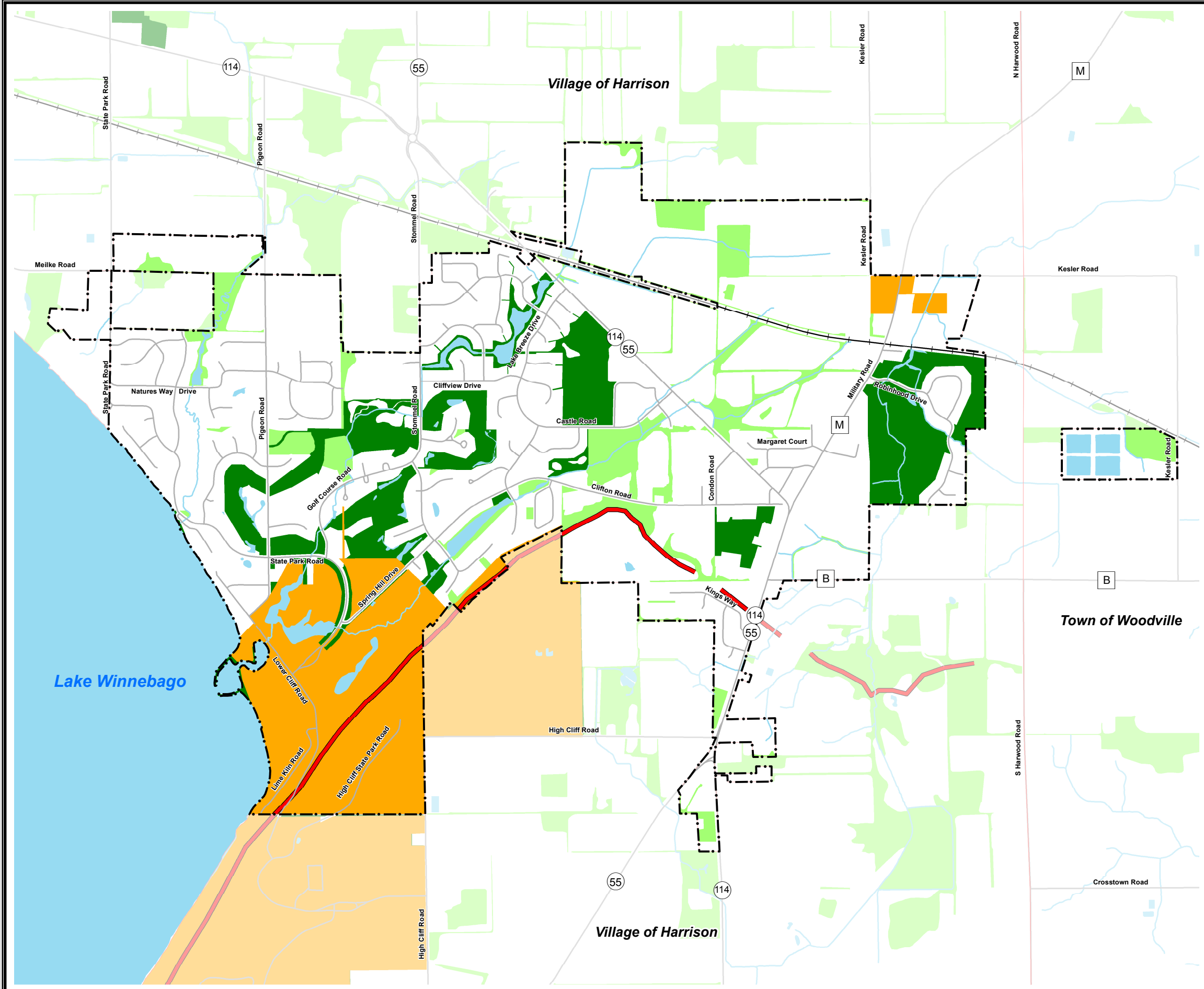
- Niagara Escarpment Outcrops
- Wisconsin DNR Managed Lands
- Recreational Facilities
- Woodlands

Source:  
Base Data provided by Calumet County 2016.  
Niagara Escarpment Outcrops Data provided by ECWRPC 2016.  
Wisconsin DNR Managed Lands Data provided by WIDNR 2016.  
Recreational Facilities Data provided by ECWRPC 2016.  
Woodlands Data provided by ECWRPC 2016.



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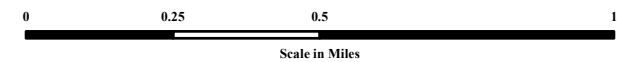
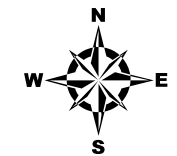


# Map 5-2 Village of Sherwood Comprehensive Plan Update Environmental - Soils

## Legend

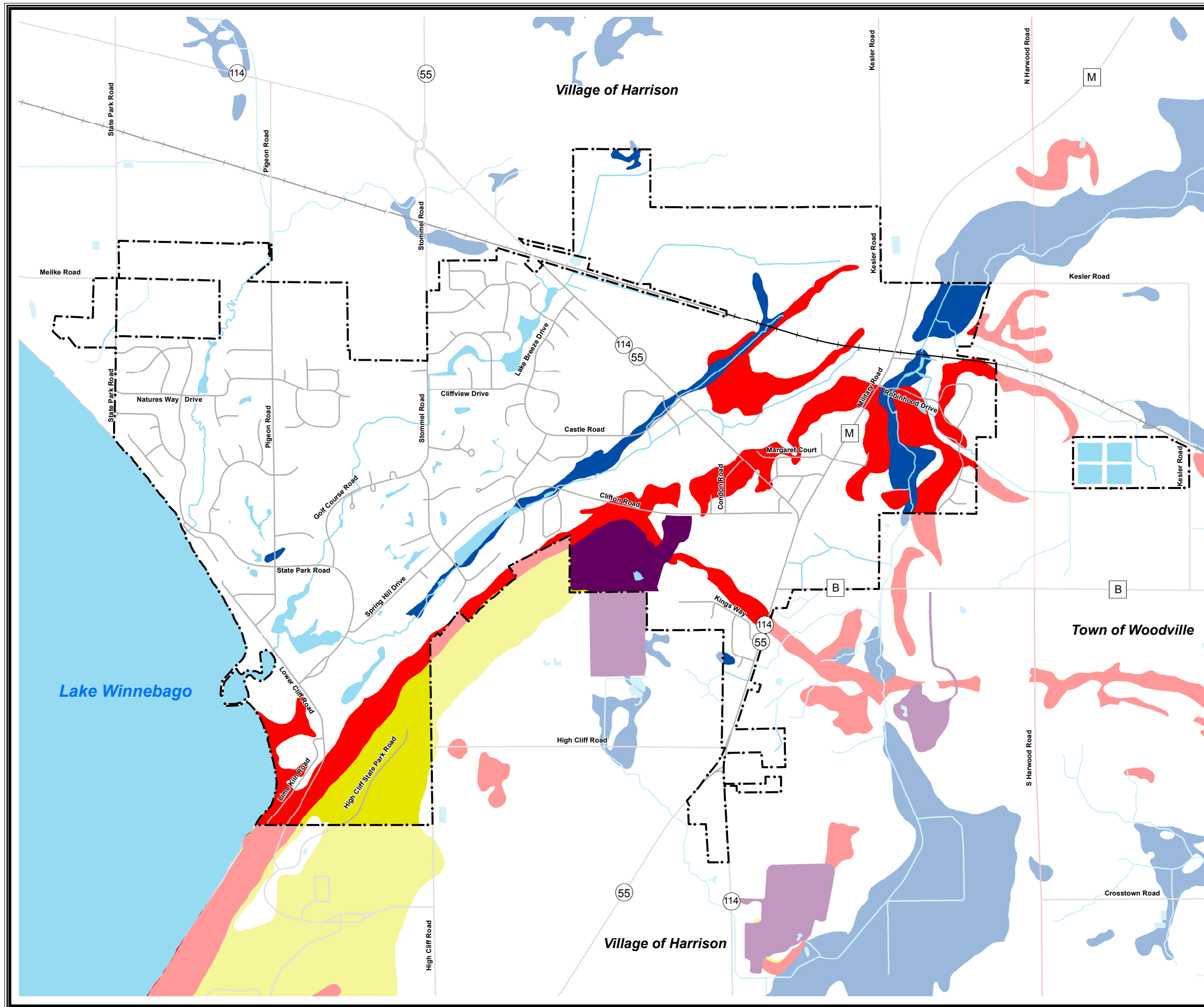
- Quarries
- Slope Greater than 12%
- Bedrock Less than 5 Feet
- Groundwater Less than 2 Feet

Source:  
Base Data provided by Calumet County 2016.  
Soil Data provided by USDA NRCS 2015.  
Quarry Data provided by ECWRPC 2016.












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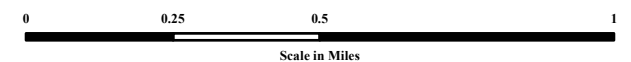
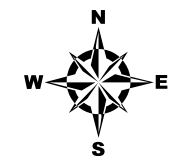


# Map 5-3 Village of Sherwood Comprehensive Plan Update Environmental - Water

## Legend

-  Wetlands (< 5 Acres)
-  Wetlands (> 5 Acres)
-  Floodplains
-  City of Utowana Beach-Lake Winnebago
-  Headwaters Killsnake River
-  Headwaters North Branch Manitowoc River
-  Kankapot Creek
-  Lake Winnebago
-  Pipe Creek-Lake Winnebago

Source:  
Base Data provided by Calumet County 2016.  
Wetland Data provided by WIDNR 2015.  
Floodplain Data provided by WIDNR 2015.  
Watershed Data provided by WIDNR 2015.



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