# **CHAPTER 4-MAPS**

Many of the Goals, Objectives and Tactics described in the previous chapter are tied to specific infrastructure, institutions, or areas of Stevenson. The policies called for in the Comprehensive Plan often cannot be accomplished without maps that provide a fuller understanding of how specific areas of the city interrelate and connect with each other.

# **Future Land Use Map**

The Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Map is crucial for showing clearly and concisely how the Goals, Objectives, and Tactics contained in Chapter 3 relate to the Population Report in Appendix C. This map designates all areas of the City and Urban Area according to five basic land use designations describing where population and business growth will occur and how the City intends for lands to be used in the future.

The Future Land Use designations are not zoning districts,

and the Future Land Use Map is not a zoning map. Whereas the City of Stevenson Zoning Map is an official regulatory document adopted by ordinance through the Zoning Code, the Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Map is a guidance document that will be used to shape future decisions about annexations, land development policies, the size and timing of capital facility upgrades, changes to existing zoning designations, and those purposes indicated in RCW 35A.63.080.



### **Urban Reserve (UR)**

An area within which future development and extension of public services are contemplated but not imminent. Existing uses, particularly vacant lands and very low density single-family housing, coexist with uses otherwise characteristic of more rural areas. Further development within an Urban Reserve is discouraged until public services can be provided and urban level densities and intensities of land use can occur. Urban Reserve areas may be subcategorized to anticipate any other land use designation described below and may be changed to such designations without amending the plan when adequate public services are provided.

## Low Density Residential (LDR)

An area dominated by single-family homes on lots 15,000 square feet or larger. Development within a Low Density Residential area typically requires extension of public water service and other urban services, though on-site septic systems are often unavoidable and desirable as an alternative to extension of the public sewer collection system. The development pattern encourages connected

street networks where terrain permits. Where terrain does not permit, culs-de-sac are often paired with pedestrian pathways to provide adequate non-automotive connectivity to nearby neighborhoods, schools, parks, and business centers.

#### High Density Residential (HDR)

An area dominated by multi-family housing or single-family housing on lots smaller than 15,000 square feet. Residential uses in these areas are often mixed with institutions, utilities, schools, and parks and/or located in close proximity to commercial uses more characteristic of urban areas. Development within a High Density Residential area almost exclusively requires extension of, or connection to, public water and sewer systems. Development patterns in these areas encourage connected street networks with pedestrian and bicycle facilities providing connections to abutting neighborhoods, schools, parks, and business centers. High Density Residential areas may be subcategorized by single-family or multi-family designations, and public use designations.

#### Low Intensity Trade (LIT)

An area where commercial activity is interspersed and coexists with other recreational, and public/institutional uses in the same area. Low Intensity Trade areas typically provide opportunities to capitalize on and expand the regional tourism and service industries. Because of the space typically demanded by Low Intensity Trade activities, the uses allowed in these areas are often inappropriate or cannot exist within Downtown Stevenson or other High Intensity Trade areas; however, Low Intensity Trade areas are not intended to detract from the viability of, or compete with, High Intensity Trade areas. Development of Low Intensity trade areas almost exclusively requires public service extension. Although the parking and access patterns of Low Intensity Trade areas are typically oriented primarily to automotive traffic, adequate accommodations for pedestrian and bicycle users are also included. Low Intensity Trade areas may be subcategorized by general, recreation, and public use designations.



# High Intensity Trade (HIT)

An area primarily devoted to commercial, light industrial, public/institutional activities, mixed uses, multi-family, and existing single-family residences. These areas contain a dense, highly intensive land use pattern focusing on an urban style of development and architecture. Availability of urban services adds to the viability of High Intensity Trade areas. High Intensity Trade areas may be subcategorized by downtown, office, and industrial designations. Development in downtown areas typically follows a tight-knit gridiron pattern that emphasizes the importance of pedestrians and bicyclists to

ensure areas are walkable. As compared to downtown areas, office and industrial areas are more dependent on automotive traffic.

on the best available information at the time

of mapping. The locations and designations

should be confirmed prior to undertaking land

use actions.

Scale: 1:18,000

1 inch = 1,500 feet

500

1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000 Feet