Preserving our past for the future, by planning in the present...
One of Maryland’s Oldest Port Towns
Established as a place of trade in 1683

Designated as one of two official points of entry in 1694 by the King & Queen
Tidal and Storm
Better drainage started with manageable projects using staff and volunteers.

Which evolved into larger grant funded projects...

And private ingenuity ...
These projects are maintained and studied from year to year.
Critical Area Coastal Resilience Planning Guide

Critical Area Contribution for the Choptank and Altamaha Coastal Basins

March 2016

Critical Areas:

- Riverine and Estuarine Areas
- Coastal Barriers
- Beaches and Dunes
- Dewatering Areas
- Wetlands

Questions and Actions:

1. What was the role of the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1980s? Did the work they did have any impact on the current coastal resilience planning?
2. How has the level of sea level rise affected the design and construction of coastal barriers?
3. What are the current challenges faced by coastal communities in terms of infrastructure and housing?
4. In what ways has technology been integrated into coastal development planning to enhance resilience?
5. How are coastal communities working with stakeholders, including local governments, to develop effective coastal resilience strategies?

Critical Areas:

- Riverine and Estuarine Areas
- Coastal Barriers
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Critical Area Contribution for the Choptank and Altamaha Coastal Basins

March 2016
Improve Coastal Resilience by including new or revised elements in the Oxford Critical Area Regulations that continue to provide water quality measures while also addressing Oxford’s Stormwater and Tidal Intrusion issues and build additional defense against more serious threats.
Development and redevelopment activities which create a permanent disturbance of 5,000 square feet or less shall include stormwater management practices in accordance with the following table and subsection (a) below. Development and redevelopment activities which create a temporary disturbance are exempt from this requirement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rain garden* minimum size requirements</td>
<td>50 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>75 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 150 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 250 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 350 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 450 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioswale* minimum size requirements</td>
<td>50 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>75 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 150 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 250 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 350 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
<td>total of 450 sf, 0.5 ft pd, 1.0 ft md</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* One hundred square feet of permanent disturbance may be offset with a standard rain barrel that holds a minimum capacity of 50 gallons.
**Permanent disturbance.** A material, enduring change in the topography, landscape, or structure that occurs as part of a development or redevelopment activity. Permanent disturbance includes:

Clearing of a tree, forest, or developed woodland, other than clearing activities in undertaken in connection with a temporary disturbance activity as defined in this Section. (applies to trees 35’ or more in height)

a. Individual trees cleared shall be replaced in the Critical Area on the following basis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter at breast height (DBH) of removed tree</th>
<th>Planting Requirement</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than ten inches</td>
<td>One tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between ten and sixteen inches</td>
<td>Two trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than sixteen inches</td>
<td>Three trees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Replacement trees shall be native species measuring at least five feet tall with a minimum caliper of two inches.
Resilient Buffer Management Areas

Example of current mitigation

Example of proposed mitigation

Credit: Critical Area Coastal Resiliency Planning Guide / Critical Area Staff
Mitigation for development or redevelopment in the in the BMA approved under the provisions of this subsection shall be implemented as follows:

a. Natural forest vegetation of an area twice the extent of the footprint of the development activity within the 100-foot Buffer shall be planted on site in the Buffer or at another location approved by the Planning Commission.

Native vegetation consisting of approved grasses and shrubs (Oxford Buffer Management Areas Approved Species) of an area twice the area of the permanent disturbance within the 100-foot Buffer shall be planted in the following order of priority according to 9.b below:

- Grasses shall be planted in the first five feet landward of the edge of the shoreline until fully established.
- Shrubs shall be included within the first five-foot strip at the rate of two small shrubs or one large shrub per ten feet of shoreline.
- Grasses and shrubs or trees shall be planted adjacent to the five-foot planting strip and within the first twenty-five feet landward of the shoreline until fully established.

Credit: Critical Area Coastal Resiliency Planning Guide / Critical Area Staff
In the R-1, R-2 and R-3 Districts, lot coverage installed on residential lots for driveways, patios and walkways using permeable surfaces may be calculated at 75% of the total area covered, provided the following conditions are met:

a. Permeable surfaces are installed by an Interlocking Concrete Paving Institute (ICPI) or other similarly recognized organization certified installer;

b. Permeable surfaces include porous asphalt, pervious concrete, concrete or brick pervious pavers and open-celled pavers; and

c. Property owner signs agreement stating that they have read and understood associated maintenance requirements.

The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the Buffer Management Area.
Thank you!
Cheryl Lewis, Town Administrator
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