Delaware. Coastal Zone Management Program

# STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE

INITIAL DRAFT

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Office of Management, Budget, and Planning

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# STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN
# FOR DELAWARE

INITIAL DRAFT

Office of Management, Budget, and Planning
with the technical assistance of
Roy F. Weston, Inc.

February 1981

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
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DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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February 1981

To the Participants and Reviewers of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan

In accordance with the provisions of 29 Delaware Code, Chapter 92, Section 9212 of the Delaware Land Use Planning Act of 1978, the Office of Management, Budget, and Planning has prepared an INITIAL DRAFT of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan for Delaware, and we are enclosing it for your review and consideration.

This Draft represents the completion of the first phase toward the development of the final State Plan and includes input from the local jurisdictions as required by the Act. Please note that this is a draft document. We are transmitting it for your review and comment and will modify it as appropriate to incorporate your suggestions.

If you have any questions or comments about this Draft Plan, please contact OMBP. Written comments should be submitted within 60 days, attention:

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Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

David S. Hugg, III
Acting Director

DSH:MLMcK:mas
Enclosures

INITIAL DRAFT

STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE

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C. COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE TO AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

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The Office of Management, Budget, and Planning wishes to express its appreciation of the cooperation and participation of the municipal and county governments in their preparation of local critical areas input to the first phase of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan. We are very appreciative of the courtesy and support extended by the Director of the Delaware League of Local Governments in working with the local jurisdictions. The County Governments, especially Kent County, are to be commended for their leadership in developing their plans and extending assistance and support to the municipalities within their jurisdictions to develop their plans. The municipal governments are to be commended for demonstrating additional efforts, such as willingness to hold special meetings in order to submit their input to this Statewide Plan.

We wish to acknowledge the participation of all the other State agencies, along with related federal agencies who provided valuable input throughout the various stages of the preparation of this Draft Plan.

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We acknowledge the reference reports, such as the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (Source, DNREC), Delaware's Outstanding Natural Areas and their Preservation (Source, DNES), Delaware's Coastal Management Program (Source, OMBP), and National Register of Historic Places for their very valuable input to the Draft Statewide Critical Areas Plan.

Finally, we are very appreciative of the eforts of Roy F. Weston, Inc., for the technical assistance provided, and especially the outreach efforts extended by Weston staff in working with the local jurisdictions in the preparation of their critical areas input.

## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS*

**State of Delaware**

| | |
|---|---|
| OMBP | Office of Management, Budget, and Planning |
| DNREC | Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control |
| DFW | Division of Fish and Wildlife |
| DS&WC | Division of Soil and Water Conservation |
| WSB | Water Supply Branch |
| OHP&R | Office of Heritage, Planning and Research |
| DH&SS | Department of Health and Social Services |
| DMH | Division of Mental Health |
| DPH | Division of Public Health |
| DAS | Department of Administrative Services |
| DCDP | Division of Central Data Processing |
| DPS | Department of Public Safety |
| DEPO | Division of Emergency Planning and Operations |
| DS | Department of State |
| DH&CA | Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs |
| PSC | Public Service Commission |
| DGS | Delaware Geological Survey |
| CMP | Coastal Management Program |
| SCORP | State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan |

**County/Local**

| | |
|---|---|
| NCC | New Castle County |
| NCC-VoA | Village of Arden |
| NCC-ToB | Town of Bellefonte |
| NCC-DC | Delaware City |
| NCC-ToE | Town of Elsmere |
| NCC-ToM | Town of Middletown |
| NCC-CoN | City of Newark |
| NCC-ToN | Town of Newport |
| NCC-CoNC | City of New Castle |
| NCC-ToO | Town of Odessa |
| NCC-CoW | City of Wilmington |
| KC | Kent County |
| KC-TBB | Town of Bowers Beach |
| KC-ToC | Town of Cheswold |
| KC-TC | Town of Clayton |
| KC-CoD | City of Dover |
| KC-ToF | Town of Frederica |
| KC-ToH | Town of Hartly |
| KC-TH | Town of Houston |
| KC-ToL | Town of Leipsic |

*This glossary of abbreviations is added to the Initial Draft of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan for Delaware in order to identify the sources and references used throughout the text.

## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

**County/Local**

| | |
|---|---|
| KC-ToM | Town of Magnolia |
| KC-CM | City of Milford |
| KC-ToS | Town of Smyrna |
| SC | Sussex County |
| SC-TBB | Town of Bethany Beach |
| SC-ToB | Town of Bridgeville |
| SC-ToD | Town of Delmar |
| SC-ToE | Town of Ellendale |
| SC-TFI | Town of Fenwick Island |
| SC-ToG | Town of Georgetown |
| SC-TG | Town of Greenwood |
| SC-THA | Town of Henlopen Acres |
| SC-ToL | Town of Laurel |
| SC-CoL | City of Lewes |
| SC-ToM | Town of Millsboro |
| SC-TM | Town of Milton |
| SC-CRB | City of Rehoboth Beach |
| SC-ToSB | Town of Slaughter Beach |
| SC-ToS | Town of Selbyville |
| SC-TSB | Town of South Bethany |

**Federal**

| | |
|---|---|
| USDI | U. S. Department of Interior |
| HCRS | Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service |
| USDC | U.S. Department of Commerce |
| NMFS | National Marine Fisheries Service (under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - NOAA) |
| U.S. DOT | U. S. Department of Transportation |
| FAA | Federal Aviation Administration |
| DAF | Department of Air Force |
| DAFB | Dover Air Force Base |
| SCS | Soil Conservation Service |
| USEPA | U. S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |

**Others**

| | |
|---|---|
| DNES | Delaware Nature Education Society |
| DOS | Delmarva Ornithological Society |
| SOSD | Save Our Seashores of Delaware |
| APFL | The Association for the Preservation of Farmland |
| CLNCC | Civic League for New Castle County |

INITIAL DRAFT

# STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

### 1.1 Background to Statewide Plan

The Statewide Critical Areas Plan is a product which has emerged to address certain land use planning issues identified in the Delaware Tomorrow Commission Report and the Coastal Management Program Plan. The following summary provides a brief description of the relationship between the Delaware Tommorrow Commission, the Coastal Management Program, the Land Use Planning Act and its Critical Areas Plan.

#### 1.1.1 Delaware Tomorrow Commission

On June 19, 1974, the Delaware Tomorrow Commission was created by Executive Order of Governor Tribbitt, and charged with the responsibility to develop a Statewide Plan for growth. The Commission's task was to examine policy concerning industrial, commercial and residential development including open space, recreation and transportation, and to recommend the path of economic growth that Delaware should pursue and the policies required for that pursuit.

The recommendations made by the Commission in the above-mentioned areas were adopted as an amendment to the Delaware Comprehensive Development Plan in 1976. Included in the recommendations was that of creating a Statewide Land Use Plan which would be developed in a cooperative effort with the full participation of all the departments in the State government, the counties and municipalities of the State.

In accordance with the requirements of Executive Order No. 12, issued by Governor Pierre S. du Pont, IV, in April 1977, a report was prepared in the form of a draft of proposed legislation on Statewide Land Use Planning by the Delaware Tomorrow Commission. The legislation (Senate Bill No. 358) was

enacted by the Delaware General Assembly in July 1978, for purposes of achieving consistency and coordination between the levels of government and between government and private enterprise in Delaware. Through this program, a process is established whereby State, local, regional and federal agencies are notified when potentially important land use decisions are contemplated. These decisions may involve the adaption or amendment of a comprehensive development plan or capital improvement programs, actions relating to the planning for or construction of major facilities for public and private institutions, land use actions having a significant impact upon more than one local jurisdiction, or actions affecting a critical area.

Relative to critical areas, the Land Use Planning Act requires each local jurisdiction to prepare a plan designating critical areas and forward it to the State Office of Management, Budget, and Planning (OMBP); OMBP is required to prepare a Statewide Plan designating critical areas with due consideration of local input.

### 1.1.2 Coastal Management Program

The Coastal Management Program (CMP) of the State of Delaware addresses the subject of the designation of "areas of particular concern" within the Coastal Zone. The Program has cited the Land Use Planning Act provision for the Critical Areas Plan preparation as one of the major processes by which this subject will be addressed. Most of these areas are of particular concern because of their coastal-related values or characteristics, or because they may face pressures which require attention beyond that provided in the general Coastal Management Program planning and regulatory system.

Included in the CMP are policies and recommendations on development growth, and management issues and the incorporation of the various State Statutes and Regulations which assist in managing and preserving valuable resources

throughout Delaware; these resources which have been designated as areas of particular concern include such areas as wetlands, public lands and beaches.

For the most part, CMP policies are supported by statute and regulation, and the resources/areas covered by CMP policies are mostly critical in nature.

## 1.2 Role and Uses of Statewide Critical Areas Plan

The Coastal Management Program makes reference to the Critical Areas Plan preparation process which is required of the State and all local governments pursuant to the Land Use Planning Act (Title 29 Delaware Code, Chapter 92, Section 9212). In this context, the primary role of the Critical Areas Plan is to implement the critical areas provisions of the Land Use Planning Act.

Through the preparation of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan, many of the actions which are required in the CMP's inventory and designation of "areas of particular concern" will be appropriately addressed. At the same time, it is expected that the Statewide Plan will provide a valuable tool for reviewing and coordinating major land use planning decisions throughout the State of Delaware. A comprehensive overview of the purposes to be served by the preparation of a Statewide Critical Areas Plan is expressed through the Plan Objectives contained in Section 1.4.

## 1.3 Associated Programs and Legislation

With respect to other programs and legislation in Delaware, the Critical Areas Plan should be viewed as both an integral part and a special coordinative link. It reflects the continuing efforts to address the issues of improving the planning for, and the development and preservation of the State's valuable environmental, economic and social resources. In addition to the CMP, other major programs which are directly/indirectly referenced to the Critical Areas Plan. These include State, Federal and County/local programs, as discussed on the next page.

### 1.3.1 State Programs

Programs which have direct or indirect relationship/effect with the Critical areas Plan include:

- -- Governor's Advisory Committee on Farmland Preservation
- -- Flood Insurance Program
- -- Coastal Zone Management Act
- -- Natural Areas Preservation System
- -- Environmental Protection Act
- -- Wetlands Act
- -- The Beach Preservation Act
- -- The Underwater Lands Act
- -- Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act

Governor's Advisory Committee on Farmland Preservation

One of the stipulations of the Land use Planning Act, Critical Areas Plan Section, is that agricultural lands in productive use would be considered separate from the Critical Areas Plan context.

The issues of farmland preservation are being addressed through another mechanism, that of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Farmland Preservation. The Committee is required to submit a final report with recommendations to the Governor by January 1981. The Committee's draft report, issued in September, called for exclusive agricultural zoning districts tied to various tax incentives. These districts would be established at the county level, based upon the United States Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service soil classifications and soil productivity. Agricultural activities would be the priority uses in such districts, with few other (non-agricultural) uses permitted. After public review, the Committee has decided to consider a voluntary program, also including incentives, designation of districts, and providing for primarily agricultural uses. The Statewide Critical Areas Plan will ultimately consider the designation of such districts or any other approaches approved by the Committee and enacted by the General Assembly.

Flood Insurance Program

Through the provisions of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) is responsible for encouraging property owners to purchase subsidized flood insurance and local governments to adopt or administer flood plain regulations. Through the FEMA-funded studies, flood prone areas are mapped and regulated to minimize damage to property and the risk of personal injury as a result of flood events. The State of Delaware, New Castle, Kent, and Sussex Counties, and almost all affected communities in the State are participating in flood insurance/flood-plain management programs.

Coastal Zone Management Act

As discussed earlier, the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (P. L. 92-583), as amended, direct State control over the 'coastal zone', an area approximately two miles wide along the State's shoreline. Under the Act, new heavy industrial uses are absolutely prohibited in the coastal strip, along with offshore "bulk product transfer facilities". Because manufacturing uses are deemed less detrimental to the environment than heavy industrial uses, certain new manufacturing uses are allowed in the coastal strip by permit only.

The 1972 Statute includes a method for resolving conflicts among competing interests, in the event a developer, or other aggrieved party, feels the Act is being unfairly administered. The statute provides an appeals procedure with first recourse to the Coastal Zone Industrial Control Board and then to the State Superior Court for taking issue with CMP actions and provisions.

Natural Areas Preservation System

Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 73, establishes a Natural Areas Preservation System. Under the statute, The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) is responsible for: (1) formulating policies for the selection,

acquisition, use, management, and protection of nature preserves; (2) defining and updating system purposes; (3) surveying and recording unique natural areas within the State; (4) disseminating information pertaining to nature preserves within the State; (5) promoting restoration of natural areas; and (6) adopting regulations for the use and protection of natural areas.

Political subdivisions and other instrumentalities of the State, including schools and universities, are encouraged to dedicate suitable areas as nature preserves.

A specific areas is dedicated as a nature preserve in the same manner and with the same effect as a conveyance of an interest in land; i.e., by notifying the County Recorder for recording the area. Once land has been duly dedicated, it cannot be used for any purpose inconsistent with its preservation unless the following steps occur: (1) a public hearing is held; (2) DNREC finds there exists an imperative and unavoidable public necessity for such use; (3) the Governor approves the use; and (4) the General Assembly, by legislative act, approves the use.

Although the Preservation Act does not attempt to preserve (in a regulatory manner) unique natural areas which are privately owned, it is an important device for acquiring interest in or encouraging the dedication of such lands without infringing on private rights through actions such as eminent domain.

Environmental Protection Act

Through the provisions of the Delaware Protection Act (Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 60), the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is authorized to exercise direct State control over specified activities related to air and water pollution which takes place anywhere within the State. Furthermore, the CMP incorporates the requirements of the

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and the Clean Air Act (CAA), as implemented by the Environmental Protection Act.

Several sets of regulations adopted by DNREC pursuant to the Protection Act augment that agency's authority. These sets include regulations governing: (1) the control of water pollution through (effluent standards); surface water quality through stream standards for streams; (3) solid waste disposal; (4) installation and operation of septic tanks; (5) control of air pollution; and (6) implementation plans for attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards.

This statute is very broad. A DNREC permit can be required for any activity which might cause or contribute to air or water pollution; ground or surface water withdrawal, solid waste collection or disposal, and construction or operation of sources and distribution systems.

The Wetlands Act

The Wetlands Act (Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 66), authorizes DNREC to exercise direct State control over all lands between the mean low water elevation and two feet above the local mean high water elevation, upon which grows or may grow typical marsh plants listed in the Act.

Activities requiring a DNREC Wetlands Act permit include dredging, draining, filling, bulkheading, excavation, drilling, and construction of any kind, including piers, jetties and boat ramps. Prior to issuing any wetlands permit, DNREC must consider the proposed activity's environmental impact, economic impact, aesthetic effect, effect on neighboring land uses, the number and type of public and private support facilities required, as well as the impact of such facilities, the need for water access, and the availability of alternatives.

The following activities are not specifically regulated by the Wetlands Act or regulations issued pursuant thereto: (1) mosquito control activities authorized by DNREC under separate authority; (2) construction of directional aids to navigation, duck blinds, and foot bridges, (3) placement of boundary stakes; (4) building of wildlife nesting structures; (5) grazing of domestic animals; (6) haying; (7) hunting, fishing, and trapping.

The Beach Preservation Act

The Beach Preservation Act (Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 68), requires DNREC to pass regulations to effectuate the purposes of the Act. The statute says "the purposes of this Chapter are to enhance, preserve, and protect the public and private beaches of the State ..." This broad directive, coupled with rule-making authority, gives DNREC wide discretion in Delaware beaches' preservation.

Under the Beach Act, no substantial change in the existing characteristics of any beach may be made without prior written approval of DNREC. The regulations require such approval for the following activities on public beaches: (1) carrying away beach material; (2) changes which increase the potential for beach erosion; (3) operation of dune buggies, automobiles, or other machines; and (4) construction of any structure on the landward side of the primary dune (if such construction has a substantial effect on the dune, a permit is also required).

Written approval is required for the following activities on private beaches: (1) construction of structures landward of the primary dune (a permit is required if the construction would have a substantial effect on the dune); (2) changes increasing the potential for beach erosion; and (3) conditions unreasonably dangerous to persons or property.

No construction is allowed on or seaward of the primary dune if the owner (public or private) has land on which to build behind the dune. When there is no alternative, a construction permit is required which will not be granted unless an adequate flood protection plan is presented. Permits are also required for the construction of groins, jetties, and bulkheads.

The Underwater Lands Act

The Underwater Lands Act (Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 61), authorizes DNREC to exercise direct State control over State lands lying below mean high water. Most of the Act's provisions pertain to development of Delaware's submerged lands. The statute addresses problems related to: the right to drill for and remove minerals; royalties; liens; rentals; drilling record disclosures; bonds; cessation of production; and drilling and exploration operations.

DNREC regulations list five types of projects involving the use of public submerged lands which require State approval: (1) the erection of any structure on such lands; (2) the dredging or filling of such lands; (3) the excavation of any channel, lagoon, turning basin, or ditch on public or private land which will make connection with public submerged lands; (4) the filling of lands adjacent to public submerged lands; and (5) the laying of any pipeline, line for transmission of electricity, or telephone line in public submerged lands.

Erosion and Sediment Control Act

The Erosion and Sediment Control Act (Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 40) requires that DNREC develop and coordinate a Comprehensive State Erosion and Sediment Control Program. This program will develop erosion control techniques for different uses under various circumstances (e.g., construction activities and agricultural practices on different soil types, slopes and

proximity to water). Within one year from State adoption of the program (September 1980), soil conservation districts (Delaware political subdivisions) must develop local programs consistent with the State Program. During this one year "interim" period, projects involving more than 20 acres are covered through the State Program. The State can develop the district programs for local implementation, if the districts are unable or unwilling to do so.

Once the local programs are in place, any land disturbing activities (except for home landscaping, agriculture and forestry practices on lands of less than six percent slope) require approved erosion control plans before such activities can be initiated. The Act defines "land disturbing activity" as "any land change which may result in soil erosion...including...filling, clearing, grading, excavating and filling of land..."

The Act requires periodic inspections to ensure that distinct plans are being followed and provides for injunctive relief to correct program deficiencies. Normally these inspection responsibilities will be carried out at the local level, but DNREC is required to take over the functions if local districts fail in this respect.

1.3.2 Federal Programs and Legislation

The programs and legislation at the Federal level which have a bearing on the State Critical Areas Plan are listed below.

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

Establishing national policies to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, restore or enhance the Nation's resources of the coastal zone, the 1972 Act provides monetary assistance to states for best use of, and adequate protection for the coastal zone environment.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It provides federally subsidized flood insurance at affordable rates to property owners in flood, mudslide (mud flow), or flood-related erosion-prone areas. The major regulations pertinent to the Flood Insurance Program are:

Flood Plain Management, Executive Order No. 11988

Federal agencies are required to recognize significant public values of flood plains and to avoid, to the extent possible, the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modifications of flood plains (and to avoid direct and indirect support of flood plain development wherever there is a practicable alternative).

Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973

Federal or federally-related financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes in areas of special flood hazard areas, are required to be protected by flood insurance.

National Flood Insurance Act of 1968

The Act has been partially revised or repealed by sections of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973; refer to previous discussions for Federal requirements.

Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972

The Act relates to environmental, aesthetic, recreational and economic values of the marine resources, and other uses of the ocean. Secton 102 of the Act requires that any action including ocean dumping, shall be allowed only after consideration of the effect of the proposed action on aesthetic, recreational and economic values and other uses of the ocean.

Protection of Wetlands, Executive Order No. 11990

Through this Executive Order, the President declared wetlands important national resources warranting specific measures for their preservation.

Fish and Wildife Coordination Act of 1958

The Act requires that the adverse effects on fish and wildlife resources and opportunities for improvement of these resources shall be examined along with other purposes which might be served by water resources development.

River and Harbor Act of 1899

The Act was enacted to protect navigation and the navigable capacity of the nation's waters. By a revision of the Act on 18 November 1968, additional factors were included in the Act for any permit applications; these factors included fish and wildlife, conservation, pollution, aesthetics, ecology and the general public interest.

1.3.3 County/Local Programs

Through Delaware Planning and Zoning enabling legislation found in Titles 9 and 22 of the Delaware Code, provisions are made for county and municipal governments to adopt zoning ordinances and comprehensive development plans.

Zoning ordinances provide for the regulation of: (a) buildings and structures according to their construction and the nature and extent of their use; (b) the size of yards, courts, and other open spaces; (c) density and distribution of community development; and (d) uses for trade, industry, residence, recreation, public activities, soil and water supply conservation, or other similar purposes. All three counties and the majority of incorporated municipalities in the State have adopted ordinances.

Through adopted Comprehensive Development Plans, county and local governments are able to plan for development of the entire area within their jurisdiction or such part as may be deemed advisable. Plans may include such

things as existing and proposed land uses general location and character of downtown areas, waterways, parks and open spaces; public buildings; public utilities; terminals; public housing and other physical facilities, including private as well as public ownership. Adopted Comprehensive Development Plans may be amended regularly or revised and updated as needed. Relative to regional and local critical areas, consideration should be given to using the existing processes mentioned above as effective mechanisms through which Critical Areas Plans can be implemented. For instance, Kent County has adopted its critical areas as an amendment to the County Comprehensive Development Plan.

## 1.4 Statewide Plan Objectives

As a method of achieving consistency and coordination between the levels of government, and between government and private enterprise, the Statewide Plan is intended to accomplish the following short-term and long-term objectives:

### 1.4.1 Short-Term Objectives

Short-Term Critical Areas Plan Objectives include:

1. Conformance with provision of Senate Bill 358 for preparing Statewide Critical Areas Plan.

2. Preparation of critical areas information as an important input to the "Notification, Review and Comment" process established in Senate Bill 358.

3. Preparation of a comprehensive statewide critical areas inventory.

4. Improvement in State-local coordination and communications regarding preservation and development plans and similar activities.

### 1.4.2 Long-Term Objectives

Long-Term Critical Areas Plan Objectives include:

1. Development on an information base on critical areas which can provide input to numerous State and local planning and action programs.

2. Development of effective mechanisms for guiding development actions of more than local concern, which may adversely impact the physical, social and economic resources of Delaware.

3. Enhanced visibility and attention given to the State's unique, natural, valued, and otherwise significant resources and facilities.

4. Development of critical areas' protection/preservation needs and options that can help guide future refinements in related State legislation and policies.

# 2.0 CRITICAL AREA CATEGORIES

## 2.1 Definitions and Broad Categories

This section reviews certain basic terms and concept definitions that are essential to the use of Critical Areas Plan information.

### 2.1.1 Definition of Critical Areas

Senate Bill 358 defines the critical area as "an area wherein the establishment or maintenance of a viable physical, economic, or social environment is of more than local concern; or the physical, economic or social characteristics of said area are of primary importance or uniquely sensitive, including, but not limited to wetlands, major port facilities, and historic areas". The Senate Bill further states that, "Critical Areas, however, do not include agricultural lands in productive use".

In terms of this Plan, the definition of a critical area can be extended to include:

-- Areas having or containing a significant impact upon environmental, natural, scientific, cultural, historical or archaeological resources of regional or statewide importance;

-- Areas significantly affected by, or having a significant effect upon, an existing or proposed major public facility or other area of major investment which is intended to serve substantial numbers of persons beyond the vicinity in which the development is located and which tends to generate substantial development or organization.

This broad critical areas definition covers many areas of physical, environmental, and economic interests, however, it is equally important to refrain from grouping non-related land use issues into this definition.

### 2.1.2 Definitions of Associated Terms

Related to the above critical areas definition, are the associate terms of "local jurisdiction, of more than local concern, and productive agricultural lands".

A Local Jurisdiction in the State of Delaware means, "the County of New Castle, the County of Kent, the County of Sussex, municipalities within the State, or any other political subdivision of the State, or instrumentality of any political subdivision of the State", as defined in Senate Bill 358. There are 56 municipalities in the State; 18 in Kent, 13 in New Castle, and 23 in Sussex County, and 2 bi-county municipalities.

Critical Areas of 'more than local concern' means those areas "where uncontrolled or incompatible large scale development" or change in the present uses, "could result in damage to the environment, life or property, where the short or long term public interest is of more than local significance". An extension of this formal Senate Bill 358 definition is: the areas of 'more than local benefit', examples being large public parks or industrial developments whose benefits are likely to extend beyond the boundaries of an individual jurisdiction.

Agricultural Lands in Productive Use, as defined in Senate Bill 358, includes "those lands which are both:

1. delineated as 'Prime Farmlands', 'unique farmlands', or 'additional farmlands of Statewide Importance', by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on maps entitled, 'Important Farmlands' and dated January 1977 for New Castle and Kent Counties and January 1978, for Sussex County; and

2. currently used for the commercial production of livestock, trees or nursery stock, food or fiber."

## 2.2 Characteristics and Evaluation of Critical Areas

An area or resource location nominated or identified as critical by local jurisdictions, State and federal agencies and interest groups for its inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan has been evaluated by any or a combination of the following basic characteristics:

-- The intrinsic value of the resource or area, such as its:

  -- Uniqueness (the only one of its kind or a particularly outstanding example of its kind)

  -- Quality of significance,

  -- Rarity at a specific location, and

  -- Economic benefits.

-- Sensitivity or vulnerability of the resource, based on tolerance or intolerance to uncontrolled growth or development that may be incompatible with vital resources.

-- Immediacy of threats to the resource or area deemed critical, due to potential long-term danger of degradation stemming from development pressures, or the nearby location of urban centers.

-- Supply and demand for a resource, for which the location of a critical area with respect to centers of demand may make it scarce, although the total stock of this resource is not limiting around the State.

-- Hazard potential to human activities in or around the resource; where a critical area poses a physical threat to human activities or development; (a flood plain for example).

A critical area which has been proposed at the local or another level for inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan has been evaluated for its designation as 'critical' beyond local significance using the following factors:

  -- Public Concensus

  -- High Visibility

  -- Broad-based Support

  -- Economic Benefits

  -- Economic Dependence

These factors suggest the orientation of initial plan development efforts toward pulling together all local and regional inputs which have value to Delaware residents.

## 2.3 Critical Area Categories

The candidate areas and resources which are potentially significant beyond local interests and concerns are identified as 'critical' through the process of evaluation. These areas have been organized into the following four (4) major categories:

1. Physical/Natural Areas
2. Physical/Other Areas
3. Social Areas/Resources
4. Economic Areas/Resources

Typical items under these categories are listed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS CATEGORY LIST

| CATEGORY | ITEM | EXAMPLE |
|---|---|---|
| PHYSICAL/NATURAL CRITICAL AREAS | Unique natural areas | Vistas, trails, wildlife preserves, conservation areas |
| | Public beaches | Public access areas to the beaches |
| | Flood hazard areas | 100-Year Flood zones |
| | Surface water bodies | Streams, bays, ponds |
| | Wetlands/tidal lands | Banks, salt and fresh marshes, swamps |
| | Forests & State Parks | |
| | Aquifers/recharge areas | Sources of underground water faults, |
| | Geologic hazard areas | landslides, rock falls |
| | Minerals & geologic features | Mining areas, mineral areas |
| PHYSICAL/OTHER CRITICAL AREAS | Other recreation sites | County parks, ballfields, marinas |
| | Waste disposal sites | Landfill sites, sewer treatment plant sites |
| | Impoundment sites | Dams, dikes, reservoirs, fresh-water wetlands |
| SOCIAL CRITICAL AREAS | Cultural areas | Museums, theaters, town centers |
| | Institutions | Hospitals, Schools, public buildings |
| | Historic/archaeological sites | Sites and structures, neighborhoods |
| | Communications and public safety facilities | Fire Station, communication facilities |
| ECONOMIC CRITICAL AREAS | Highways & intersections | High volume traffic routes |
| | Airports | Approaches, safety and noise zones |
| | Railroads and yards | Freight train routes, yards, stations |
| | Port facilities | Navigation channels, spoil disposal sites, anchorages |
| | Public utilities | Power plants, water supply and sewerage systems |
| | Industrial sites/other employment centers | Industrial parks |
| | Shopping centers | Malls, commercial strips along highway |

## 3.0 CRITICAL AREAS INVENTORY

The Statewide Critical Areas inventory was compiled as the basis for Initial Draft Plan preparation. The inventory steps include: data gathering, presentation formats, selection, evaluations, discussion and presentation as illustrated in Figure 3-1.

### 3.1 Development and Organization of Input

The data gathering effort for the Statewide Plan included the following preliminary steps:

- -- Initial presentations of Plan purposes, data needs and development
- -- Input discussions with county and State agencies and interest groups
- -- Mailing of letters of request for input to local, county, State, federal and regional agencies and other interest groups
- -- Review of comprehensive plans and other related documents for critical areas information
- -- Contacts by phone, with county, State and federal agencies
- -- County-hosted public meeting to assist in local inputs preparation, and
- -- Follow-up with local contacts to refine or arrange inputs

Since the responses from agencies and jurisdictions were initially limited, the course for Plan development was modified to accommodate additional direct interactions with these agencies, jurisdictions and interest groups through open sessions meetings and later individual contacts. An inputs discussions meeting was held on 23 June 1980 at the Delaware Technical and Community College, Dover, which was attended by a number of "358" Participants and interested parties.

In order to provide further assistance to local jurisdictions in the preparation of local Critical Areas Plans and input to the Statewide Plan, local assistance meetings were held at Georgetown (Sussex County) on July 15, at Dover (Kent County) on July 16, and, at New Castle (New Castle County) on July 17, 1980. While attendance at these local-assistance meetings was light, it was found that they were beneficial to those who participated to gain more insight on data needs and formats, as reflected in their input.

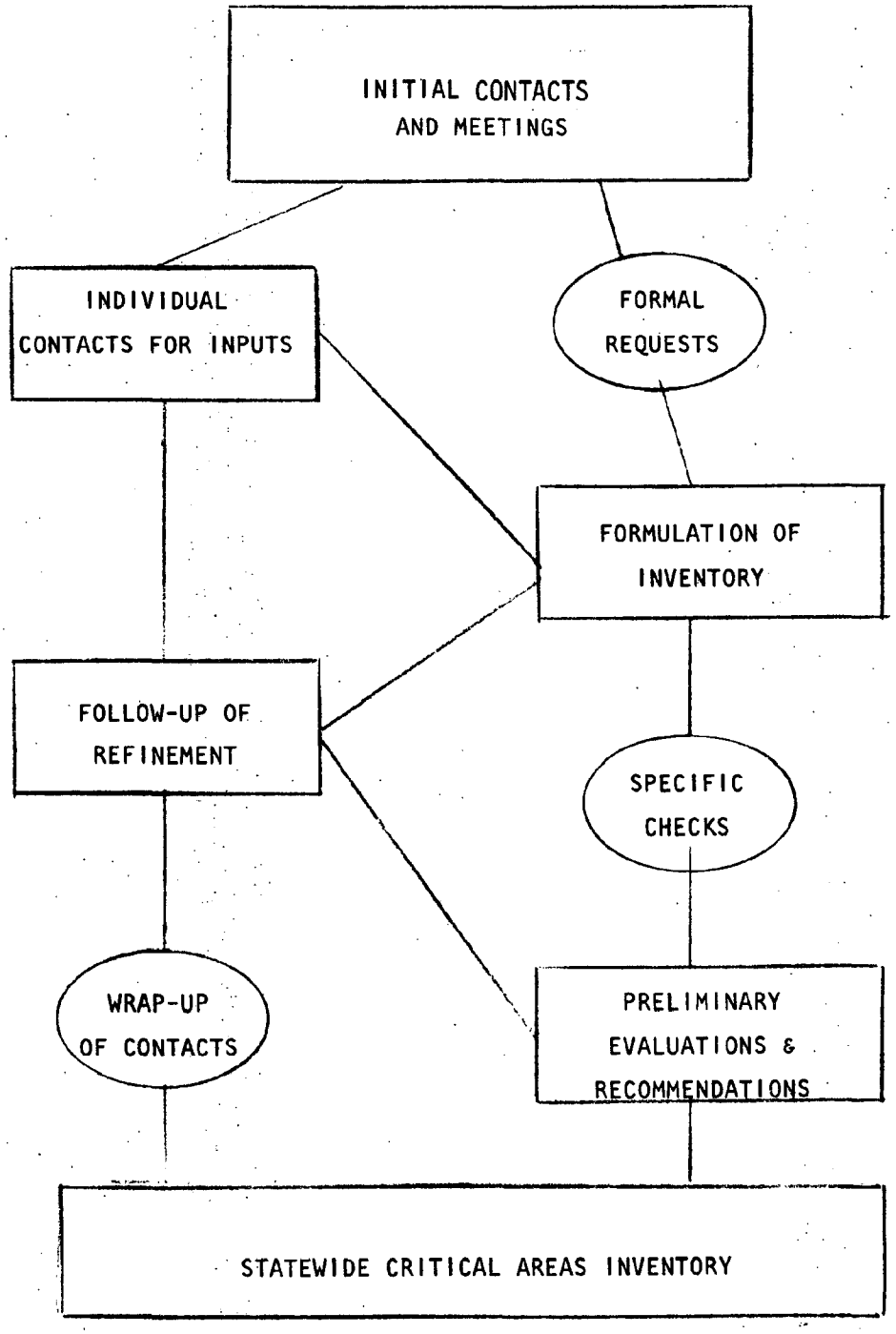
Pursuant to the request from attendees at the June 23 meeting, input received by OMBP and its consultant was compiled, forwarded to each county "358" designee, and was available for reference at the respective County Planning Offices and also at OMBP. The inventory was periodically updated as information was received by OMBP.

As of August 1, 1980, the day after the target date for local inputs, responses from twenty-one (21) out of fifty-six (56) municipalities and the counties were received for inclusion in the Statewide Plan. In order to encourage input actions by those local jurisdictions not having responded by that date, the designated 358 representatives of these jurisdictions were individually contacted. In certain cases, additional follow-up requests for input were sent to the jurisdictions. Continued personal contacts and follow-ups resulted in obtaining input to the Initial Draft Plan from all but five (5) out of the fifty-six (56) local jurisdictions and the three counties.

Local input from each jurisdiction has been reviewed and the areas of "more than local concern" have been identified through a preliminary evaluation procedure, based on criteria developed and utilized in conjunction with the definition and characteristics of critical areas (as presented earlier under Section 2). A copy of the individual inputs, after preliminary evaluation, was returned to respective jurisdictions on October 24, 1980, for their information. The county and local inputs are presented as Appendix A.

FIGURE 3-1

CRITICAL AREAS INVENTORY PREPARATION



Copies of key correspondence to local jurisdictions, agencies and interest groups in reference to the Statewide Critical Areas Plan input are presented as Appendix C.

## 3.2 Evaluation Criteria and Presentation Format

Data provided by federal, State, county, and local agencies and interest groups as input to the Statewide plan, and other special studies, have been evaluated through a screening process to determine the criticality of these sites and features. The three general criteria resulting from items in Section 2.2, and used for identifying critical conditions, are:

1. Economic Benefits

   A critical area can be based on a unique need or potential for economic development. Such areas include:

   -- Areas experiencing a loss or reduction in productivity of food, fiber, minerals or industrial plant;

   -- Areas of public investment, enabling the State to guide desirable development or even to induce specific projects as strategic points, such as highway interchanges;

   -- Areas with a unique potential for development, such as sites for reservoirs, port facilities, or electric generating plants.

2. Scarcity

   A resource is scarce due to its fixed supply relative to the demand for its service or use. The quantity of resources available is limited because its total stock cannot be increased and no substitute exists, yet the demand may grow. Conditions of scarcity that may be considered as critical include:

   -- The quality of rarity, in which the resource is the only one of its kind or is a particularly outstanding example of its kind.

   -- The quality of significance, in which a resource is recognized as necessary by a substantial segment of the State's population.

   -- Distribution of the resource, in which the location is a resource with respect to centers of demand may make it scarce.

3. Sensitivity

A critical area can be based on sensitivity or tolerance to uncontrolled growth, or developments that are incompatible with its vital characteristics. Increasing demands for a resource may imply potential depletion or degradation. This potential should be objectively evaluated in terms of the capacity of the resource to support more intensive use, and the parameters of degradation. This sensitivity may be a critical issue where:

-- An increase in the intensity of use will degrade or destroy the unique qualities of an area or its resources; in a wildlife area, as the number of visitors increase, there will occur, at some point, a change in certain valued characteristics, such as solitude, or wildlife that is intolerant of humans; likewise, in an agricultural community, the development of central sewer and water systems to serve residential developments often leads to pressures for further development which eventually displaces the agriculture and the rural character of the community;

-- A change to more intensive activities will impair basic natural processes, for example, development may affect the hydrological cycle of an area to the extent that the water table drops significantly, which can subsequently affect vegetation, microclimate, water supplies, and building foundations.

Each of the inputs provided by local jurisdictions, counties, State and federal agencies, and interest groups for inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan, has been evaluated for its specific designation as "critical to more than local residents and government, and of more than local concern," by reviewing the specific situation and using the following evaluation questions (criteria):

-- Is there strong public concensus on the inherent value of the area (resource)?

-- Is the area (resource) highly 'visible', and well known throughout the region and (preferably) the State of Delaware?

-- Does the public and the local/county/State governmental agencies strongly support its selection as a State critical area?

-- Does the area (resource) generate or represent clearly recognizable economic benefits to more than one jurisdiction or locality?

-- Is the existence of the community and region heavily dependent on the economic benefit generated by the area (resource)?

Areas clearly passing one or more of the above questions have been tentatively identified as "of more than local concern", and are recommended for inclusion in the Statewide Plan.

The critical areas identified as "of more than local concern" are tabulated under each item of the Statewide Critical Areas Category List given in Section 2.3. The presentation of these critical areas under each item is in the following order referring to their location and/or significance:

-- Statewide Areas

-- New Castle County Areas

-- Kent County Areas

-- Sussex County Areas

The source(s) of information, or the agencies who have provided the input, are identified under the last column in each Table in parenthesis; refer to the Glossary of Abbreviations for source(s) identification.

## 3.3 Statewide Critical Areas Inventory

The following is a compilation of information gathered on Statewide Critical Areas Inventory.

RECOMMENDED PHYSICAL/NATURAL CRITICAL AREAS

(PRELIMINARY)

### 3.3.1 Physical/Natural Critical Areas

Natural areas are locations in which natural processes still predominate; where fluctuations in plant and animal life are allowed free play and human intervention is minimal. These locations have been spared from man's development of land, because of a specific natural value or resource (and conservation efforts), or having simply been passed by for better land. These areas contain certain features of unique or typically natural occurrence, in their setting, types of plant and animal life, animal-plant community, or in geological, archaeological, aesthetic features, or combinations thereof. Most natural areas are documented in the Study Reports - "Critical Natural Areas: Kent and Sussex Counties" by the Delaware Nature Education Society (DNES), and "New Castle County Natural Areas Study" by DNES.

These "areas are irreplaceable as laboratories for scientific research; as reservoirs of natural materials; as habitats for plant and animal species, and biotic communities whose diversity enriches the meaning and enjoyment of human life; as living museums where people may observe natural biotic and environmental systems of the earth and the interdependence of all forms of life; and as reminders of the vital dependence of the health of the human community upon the health of the natural communities of which it is an inseparable part".[1]

If those areas are maintained in their natural state, the State's population can "retain the opportunity to maintain their close contact with such living communities and environmental systems of the earth and to benefit from the scientific, educational, aesthetic, recreational, and cultural values possessed by such areas".[1]

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1 Delaware Coastal Management Program and Final Environmental Impact Statement, 1980.

Major sources of information used for compiling the preliminary list of physical/natural critical areas include:

- -- Delaware Nature Education Society and its recent study report: Delaware's Outstanding Natural Areas and Their Preservation, by Lorraine M. Fleming (1978);
- -- Delaware State Division of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) and its various divisions;
- -- Delaware State Coastal Management Program (CMP) and its various publications;
- -- Delaware State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP);
- -- U. S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreational Services (HCRS); and
- -- Delmarva Ornithological Society.

Items listed under the physical/natural critical areas category include:

Unique Natural Areas
Public Beaches
Flood Hazard Areas
Surface Water Bodies
Wetlands/Tidal Lands
Forests and State Parks
Aquifers/Recharge Areas
Geologic Hazard Areas
Minerals and Geologic Features

Brief narration of, and the recommended critical areas under these items are presented below:

Unique Natural Areas

This critical area item includes vistas, trails, wildlife preserves, conservation areas and similar unique natural features least disturbed by land development activities. Sites and features of unique characteristics, and whose ownership or management rests, at least partially, with the State of Delaware, federal government or the counties which are listed in Table 3-1. The sites and features (both public and private) are considered to be critical from their existing or planned uses, as noted by the federal agencies, State agencies and/or interest groups (e.g. DOS) in their feasibility studies. Large

parcels of private lands of more than 100 acres in land area, which are currently found in their unique natural setting, are also listed in Table 3-1.

A map showing the general location of major unique critical natural areas and vistas in Delaware is presented here in Figure 3-2. The specific locations and characteristics of these (and other natural sites and features) are provided in the DNES Study: Delaware's Outstanding Natural Areas and Their Preservation (1978).

Table 3-1
RECOMMENDED UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selbourne-Flint Woods (Upland Area) | New Castle County, on Twaddell Mill Road; 165 acres | | X | Largest acreage of superior old growth hardwoods in Delaware (DNES), (DNREC/OHP&R) |
| Tulip Tree Woods Old Fields and Woods to Brandywine Creek | New Castle County, adjacent to Thompson Bridge Road; 1,500 acres; Part of Brandywine Creek State Park | X | | Unique habitat and finest example of old growth tulip trees in the State (DNES), (DOS) |
| The Black Woods-White's Woods | New Castle County, along the eastern bank of Brandywine Creek; 170 acres | | X | Splendid forests, virtually free of man-made disturbances (DNES) |
| Soda House Woods | New Castle County, south of Rockland Road adjacent to Brandywine Creek; 25 acres; managed by the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation | | X | A defined natural area and surrounding property (DNREC/ OHP&R), (DNES) |
| Red Clay Reservation (portions of .....) | New Castle County, two tracts of 105 and 100 acres each, separated by a distance of a half mile along Barley Mill Road | | X | Ideally suited for education and research experiences in ecology, and many facets of biology and geology (DNES) |
| Alapocas Woods | New Castle County, the defined natural area of this Wilmington City Park is leased by the County Parks and Recreation Department; and a small portion under private ownership; 110 acres | X | X | "Protected woodlands with undisturbed natural herbaceous flora" (DNES), (DOS) |
| Bringhurst Woods | New Castle County; located adjacent to the Bringhurst Woods Park; part of this 26 acres of refreshing green spot is owned by the City of Wilmington | X | X | Habitat for rare, threatened and endangered plant and animal species (DNES) |

Table 3-1
RECOMMENDED UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| White Clay Creek | New Castle County; unspoiled waterway diverse flora and fauna, including rare and endangered species; located between Pennsylvania State line and northern city limit of Newark | X | X | Potential for nomination to the National Natural Landmarks Programs (DNES), (DOS), (USDI/HCRS) |
| Owl Trail and Broad-Wing Trail Woods | New Castle County; this upland area of 28 acres is being recommended to the State Division of Parks and Recreation for purchase by the State for incorporation into the existing Walter S. Carpenter, Jr. State Park | | X | (DNES), (DOS) |
| Ramsey Run | New Castle County; in the Brandywine Valley north of Rockland; all but the northeastern section of this 50 acre area is included within a suggested 2,400 acre Brandywine Creek State Park Preserve, in a study for the State Division of Parks and Recreation | | X | (DNES) |
| Alfred I. DuPont Institute Woods | New Castle County, north side of Alapocas Road; 100 acres | | X | Uniquely protected old growth forest; deer bedding site-wildlife preservation (DNES), (DOS) |
| Whitely Farms | New Castle County, two tracts totalling 170 acres; used as game lands, one along Road 53 and the other near Curtis Mill Road | | X | Area where lower piedmont habitat is managed for maximum production of game wildlife species; heaviest deer concentrations in Delaware(DNES), (DOS) |
| Pea Patch Island Heronry | New Castle County, nesting grounds for nine different species of birds; 90 acres | X | | Unique breeding area of national significance; probably the largest heronry in the northeastern U. S. (DNES), (DOS) |

Table 3-1
RECOMMENDED UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Clay Creek Valley | New Castle County; the creek and its associated watershed running from the Pennsylvania-Delaware State line to the Curtis Mill Dam in Newark; a unique variation of flora and fauna are found in the valley | | X | Only remaining undeveloped piedmont watershed in Delaware; the area provides the best quality trout fishing in Delaware on a put and take basis; the valley provides excellent out door recreation (DNREC/DFW), (DNES) |
| Moses Rock Area | New Castle County; outstanding vegetation and topographic character; this 80 acre land is included as part of the 2,400 acre Brandywine Creek State Park Preserve in a study for the State Division of Parks and Recreation | | X | (DNES) |
| Steep Slope, Woodlawn Forest | New Castle County; "steep wooded rocky hills", with old growth forestation; 130 acres | | X | (DNES), (DOS) |
| Red Clay Ravine | New Castle County; secluded wooded valley with little human disturbance; unique habitat; 90 acres; a small portion is part of the Red Clay Reservation | | X | (DNES) |
| Tyabout Carolina Bay | New Castle County; among several hundred in number, covering an area of 12 acres; Tyabout Carolina Bay is the largest one (1 acre) located in Blackbird State Forest; Carolina Bays are being considered for National Natural Landmarks Program Designation | X | | Geological and biological enigma (DNES), (USDI/ HCRS) |

Table 3-1
RECOMMENDED UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Delaware State College Woods | Kent County; habitat for rare threatened or endangered plant and animal species; principally located on Delaware State College Campus; 76.0 acres | X | X | Convenient ecological study site (DNES), (KC) |
| Woodland Beach Wildlife Area | Kent County, containing high quality marshes, a rare and winsome wildflower, and tidal creeks, and the cyclic exposure and inundation of mudflats, 1.580 acres | X | X | The area has been nominated for designation as a National Natural Landmark (DNES), (USDI/HCRS), (DOS), (KC) |
| Bombay Hook | Kent County, mostly unaltered portions of an intensively managed wildlife refuge; 6,000 acres | X | | Remote cordgrass islands and nesting Bald Eagles under the U.S. Department of Interior (DNES), (DOS), (KC) |
| Norman G. Wilder Wildlife Area | Kent County, two parcels totalling 36 acres of exceptional quality wildlife sanctuary | X | | Area containing luxuriant club moss and mature white oaks (DNES), (KC) |
| Little Creek Wildlife Area | Kent County; fresh and salt marsh - mud flats; 3,897 acres | X | | Feeding area for migrating birds (DOS) |
| Broad Creek and Nanticoke River and associated wetlands | Sussex County; spawning runs of striped bass, American shad, herring, white perch and other anadromous species being distrubed by recent residential development resulting in changes in shoreline and wetland characteristics; large mouth bass thrive in these waters | X | X | It was an unspoiled river valley segment until recently; water quality and fishery habitats should be protected from bulkheading, dredging and filling, in order to save the important commercial and recreational species on the Nanticoke River; protection should be provided for natural shoreline vegetation (DNREC/DFW), (DNES) |

Table 3-1
RECOMMENDED UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prime Hook Drainage Area | Sussex County, a large fresh water swamp with its associate streams and ponds located east of Milton; 1,200 acres, most of which is owned by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service | X | X | It is a unique watershed area providing excellent habitat for for waterfowl, deer small and freshwater fish; needs new water control structures to improve the quality of the marsh (DNREC/DFW), (DNES) |
| Shoreline of Slaughter Beach | Sussex County, the 3 mile long curved shoreline | X | X | SC-ToSB |
| Beach Plum Island | Sussex County, a narrow, thin washover barrier of 120 acres | X | | Barrier beach of visual beauty and ecological diversity, owned by the City of Lewes (DNES) |
| Cape Henlopen (to Rehoboth) | Sussex County, a natural area of great diversity, a rapidly accreting spit, a large migrating sand dune and an eroding shoreline; 2,300 acres | X | X | Superb natural features of national significance (DNES), (DNREC/DFW) |
| Angola Neck | Sussex County, spectacular views over Herring Creek and Rehoboth Bay, one of the finest stands of loblolly pine; 480 acres | | X | Vistas, and stately pines (DNES) |
| Bay Farm | Sussex County, highly attractive, extensive, mature loblolly pine stand, which requires conservation due to the scarcity of such stands in the State; 170 acres | | X | The most extensive stand of loblolly pine in Delaware (DNES) |

Table 3-1
RECOMMENDED UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broad Creek-Laurel to Phillips Landing | Sussex County, visually and biologically exciting natural area with locations of rare and endangered box huckleberry; 845 acres | X | X | Picturesque wooded islands and threatened plant species (DNES) |
| Trussum Pond | Sussex County, extensive growth of flooded bald cypress; 180 acres | | X | Most picturesque of Delaware's impoundments; still waters reflecting bald cypress (DNES) |
| Assawoman Wildlife Area | Sussex County; mixed woods, ponds and marsh of 1,500 acres | X | | Breeding and wintering area (DOS) |
| Primehook National Wildlife Refuge | Sussex County; marsh, pond, woods and fields of total 10,700 acres | X | X | Invaluable habitat, breeding and winter area (DOS) |
| False Cape | Sussex County; beginning at the north end of Ocean Village and running north to the south end of Cotton Patch Hills, a distance of 1.4 miles, containing 156 acres of fastlands and 200 acres of wetlands | | X | Undeveloped barrier islands segment, only notable natural topographic feature between Cape Henlopen and the Delaware-Maryland State line recreation resource (SOSD), (DOS), (DNES |
| Woods, Delaware State Hospital for the Mentally Retarded | Sussex County; pleasant wooded "peninsula", semi-surrounded by the upper reaches of Millsboro Pond and the narrow wooded swamp of Vines Branch; principally in State ownership; this attractive wooded knoll covers 65 acres | X | X | (DNES) |
| State Wildlife Areas | Statewide; the State owns the major wildlife areas, comprising of over 30,000 acres; important recreational areas, most of which are located in the coastal zone | X | | State wildlife areas are an important land bank of wildlife habitat for future generations (DNREC/DFW) |

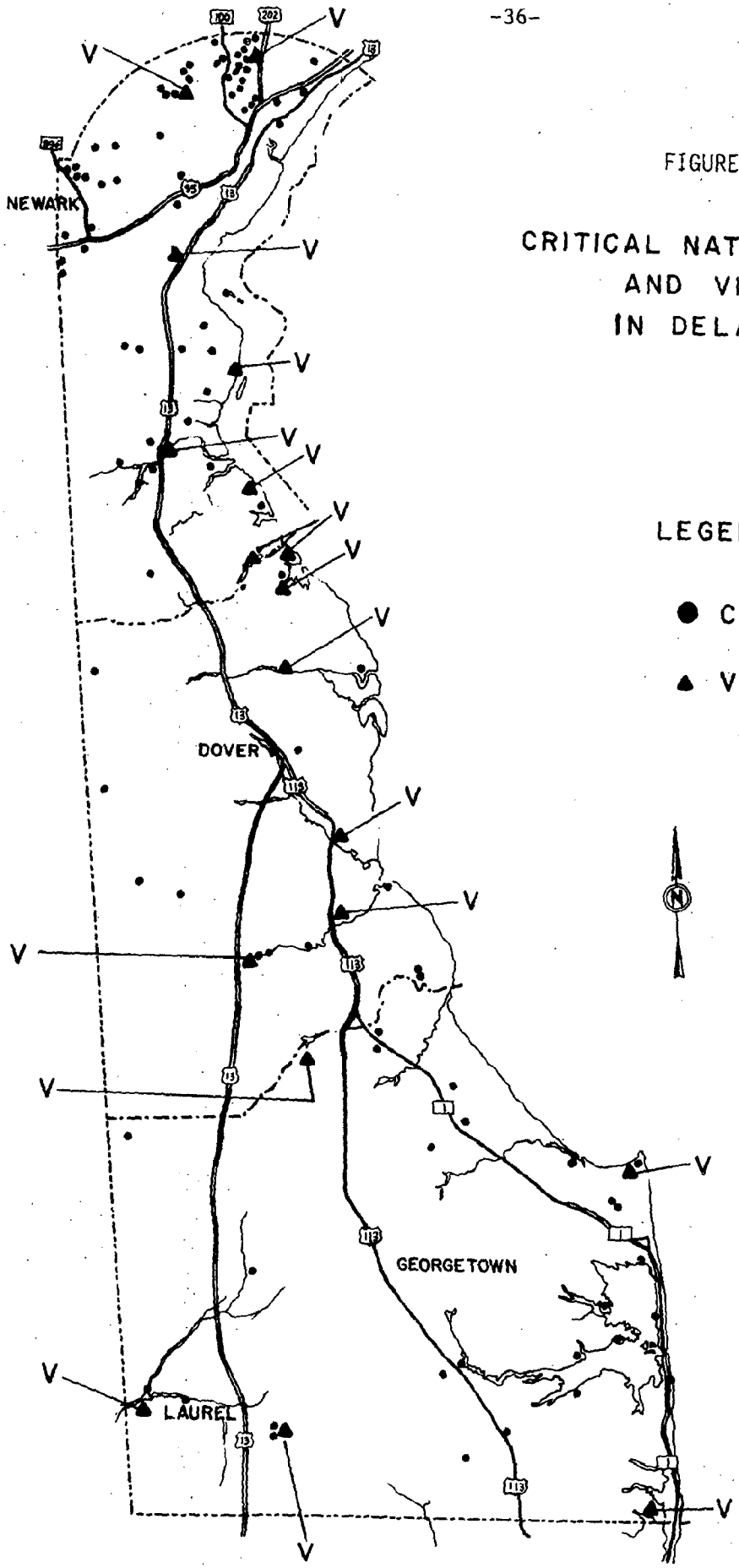



FIGURE 3-2

CRITICAL NATURAL AREAS
AND VISTAS
IN DELAWARE

LEGEND

● Critical Natural Areas

▲ Vistas

Source: CMP 1979

Public Beaches

Delaware's Atlantic barrier beach is the State's most important and heavily utilized outdoor recreational resource. The narrow strips of land are made up of unconsolidated material, extending parallel to the coast and often separated from mainland by a body of resh, brackish, or saltwater or a marsh. The State's sandy beaches occur intermittently along the Delaware Bay from Augustine Beach to Bowers and continuously from there along the Bay and Atlantic Ocean to the Delaware-Maryland Border.

The proximity of these high quality beaches to the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia metropolitan areas make the Delaware shore areas a resource of national significance, in addition to being important to the State's residents and economy. On an average summer weekend 70 percent of the visitors to the Sussex County Coastal Region are from out-of-state. The beaches, dunes and shoreline are areas of highly dynamic, yet complex natures, and are aesthetically appealing and sensitive to intense development. These scarce and unique natural resources, therefore, are recommended as Statewide critical areas.

The Delaware Coastal Management Program (CMP) and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) are the major sources of information on Delaware's beaches and shorelines. A recent CMP Study (Final Environmental Impact Statement, EIS 1980) identifies public access areas to the beaches as also of critical concern. The CMP Study states that: "the supply and demand for access to Delaware's public beaches and other shorelines shall be studied periodically through the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning Process (SCORP...". Figure 1 of Section 5.A.2 of the CMP-EIS Report locates publicly owned or managed lands provide access to Delaware tidal waters).

Specific local concerns for public beach protection, as provided by local jurisdiction inputs, are presented in Table 3-2. The extent of Delaware's beach areas is shown in Figure 3-3.

Table 3-2

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC BEACHES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Beaches, dunes and shoreline | Statewide; Pickering Beach to Delaware/Maryland line at Fenwick Island, extending from the mean high water line up to 1,000 feet landward in width (Delaware Bay Coast - 38 miles, Atlantic Coast - 24 miles, Total 62 miles, See Figure 3-3); produce economic benefits through employment, income and tax revenues related to tourism | X | X | Under the Statewide Beach Preservation Program; these areas of highly dynamic yet fragile nature, are sensitive to uncontrolled development and are scarce and unique (DNREC) |
| Main Beach in Bethany Beach | Sussex County; the Atlantic beach area needing rebuilding and maintenance of the groins | X | X | (SC-TBB) |
| Beachfront areas to the Bethany Beach | Sussex County, the proposed high density development beyond the town's jurisdiction will impact on the character of the beachfront | X | X | (SC-TBB) |
| Fenwick Island Ocean Beach | Sussex County; a recreational area a mile long along the ocean; also absorbs energy from storms | X | | (SC-TFI) |
| Fenwick Island Sand Dune | Sussex County; a mile along the ocean providing protection from storms | X | | (SC-TFI) |
| Beach in Henlopen Acres | Sussex County; beach fronting on the Atlantic Ocean; 5 acres | | X | (SC-THA) |
| Lewes Beach | Sussex County; recreation resource; also it is flood hazard area | X | | (SC-CoL) |
| Rehoboth Beach area, and environs | Sussex County; beach and waters of the Atlantic Ocean; the City is a continuous increase in intensity of use | X | | Damage or pollution of the beach area would be catastrophic to the City's economy (SC-CRB) |

Table 3-2
RECOMMENDED PUBLIC BEACHES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Main beach in Slaughter Beach | Sussex County; 3 mile long and 150 feet wide resource for recreational enjoyment | X | X | (SC-ToSB) |
| Town beach in South Bethany | Sussex County; entire beach from Middlesex to the State lands | X | | (SC-TSB) |
| Beaches of Sussex County | Sussex County; namely: all public beach area along the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay West | X | X | (SC) |
| | Cape Henlopen State Park, and | X | | |
| | Delaware Seashore State Park | X | | |

FIGURE 3-3

DELAWARE'S

BEACHES

Atlantic Coast -
Sussex County

Source:

DCMP 1979

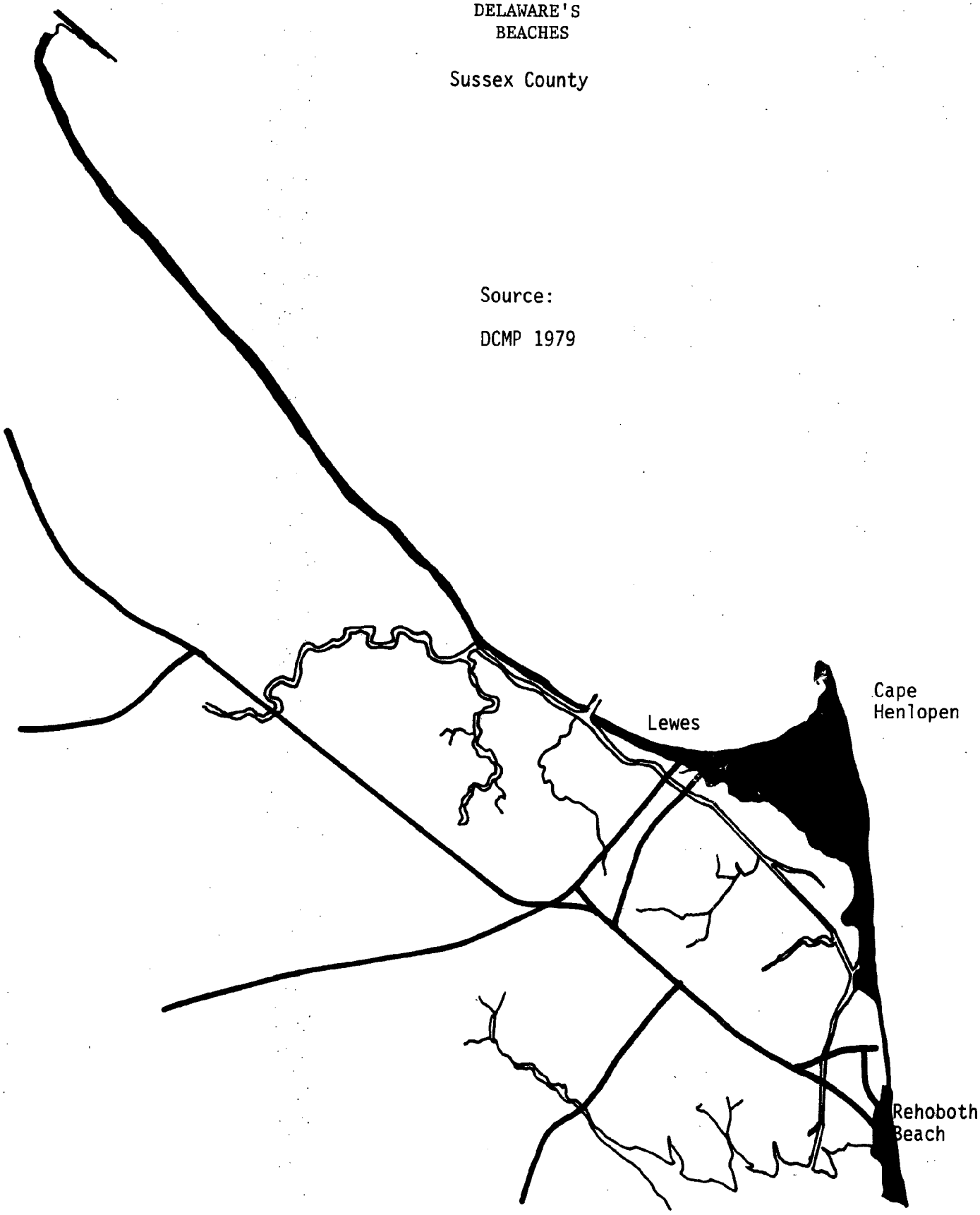
FIGURE 3-3 (continued)

DELAWARE'S
BEACHES

Sussex County

Source:

DCMP 1979



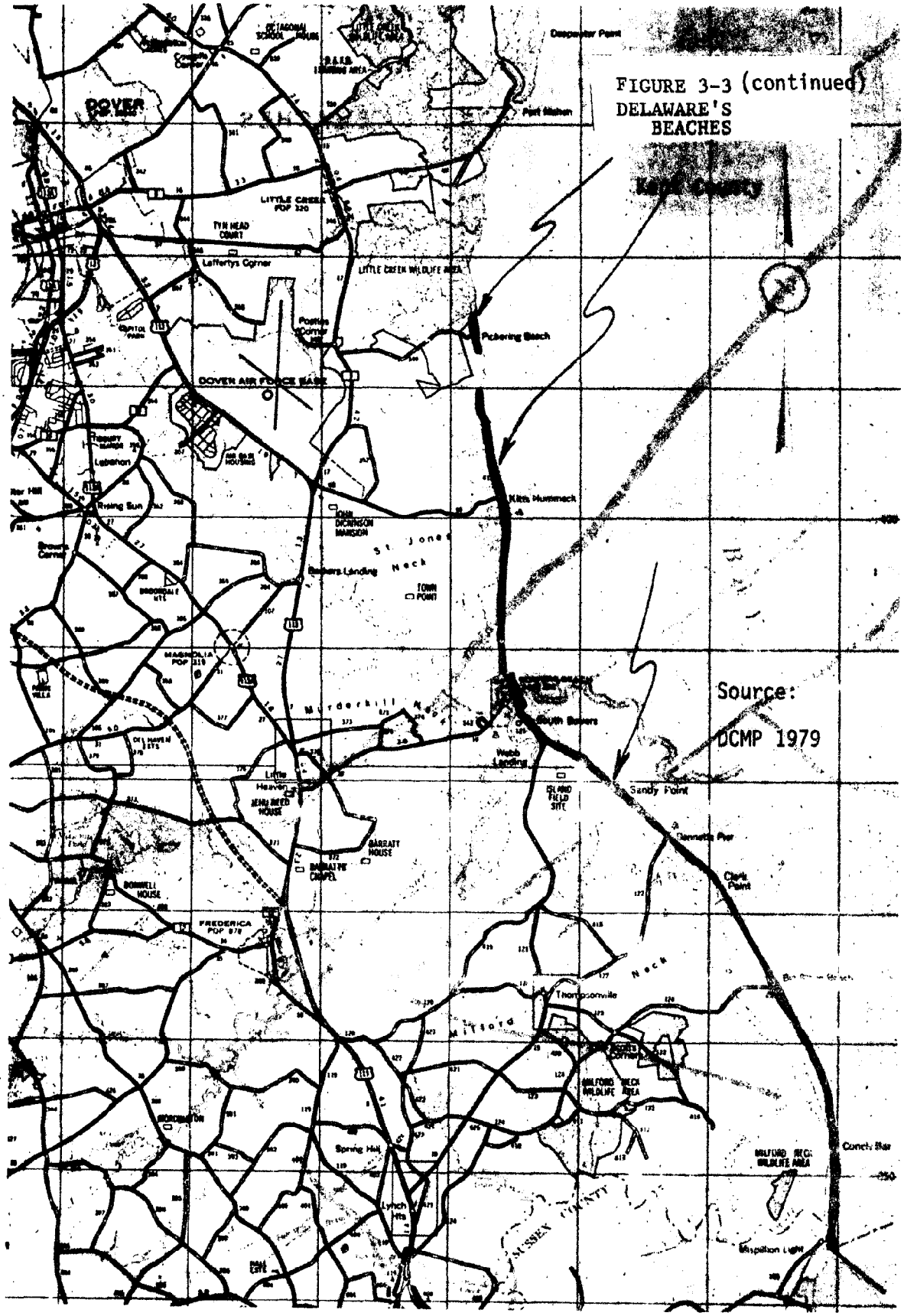



FIGURE 3-3 (continued)
DELAWARE'S
BEACHES

Flood Hazard Areas

Flood hazard areas, also referred to as flood plains, are lands that are highly prone to flooding, posing potentially serious threats to buildings and public welfare. These low-lying, streamside and/or shoreline areas are periodically inundated by water that cannot be contained within the stream channel. The delineation of the flood plain area is generally estimated in terms of the probability that the area will be inundated by flood waters. The 100-year flood plain, the commonly used measure to describe a flood hazard area, describes the area flooded once every one hundred years, or the area with a one-in-a-hundred probability of being inundated during any given year; (certain protection measures for beachfront structures are based on 500-year flooding conditions).

The Federal Emergency and Management Agency (FEMA), responsible for implementing the National Flood Insurance Program, is involved with the task of identifying flood hazard areas within municipalities and counties in Delaware. It is important that public agencies and private individuals recognize the significant public values (and threats) of flood plains. The objective is to avoid, to the extent possible, the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with occupancy or modification of flood plains, and also to avoid direct and indirect support of flood plain development wherever there is a practicable alternative; this is the intent of the Flood Plain Management, Executive Order No. 11988.

There are forty-two communities in Delaware which are identified as having flood hazard areas. Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program are listed in Table 3-3.[1] Specific flood insurance studies and maps

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1 Source: National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book, Delaware.

containing information on the 100-year flood plain, 100-year flood elevations, the floodway, and coastal high hazard areas are available at the respective community's office, or can be obtained from the Federal Insurance Administration office in Washington, D.C.

Specific flood hazard areas of critical concern, as identified by a few local jurisdictions are listed in Table 3-4.

TABLE 3-3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITIES PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
AS OF JAN 31, 1980
DELAWARE

| COMMUNITY NUMBER | COMMUNITY NAME | | DATE OF ENTRY EMERGENCY OR REGULAR PROG. | DATE OF CURRENT EFFECTIVE MAP (OR MAP INDEX) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105083* | BETHANY BEACH, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | APR 06, 1973(R) | MAR 10, 1978 |
| 100055 | BETHEL, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | JAN 22, 1976 | JAN 17, 1975 |
| 100031A | BLADES, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | MAY 30, 1975 | JAN 16, 1978 |
| 100002 | BOWERS, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | JUN 13, 1974 | AUG 09, 1974 |
| 100032B | BRIDGEVILLE, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | JAN 07, 1977(R) | JAN 07, 1977 |
| 100003A | CAMDEN, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | MAR 18, 1975 | DEC 12, 1975 |
| 100004B | CHESWOLD, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | JAN 07, 1977(R) | JAN 07, 1977 |
| 100005* | CLAYTON, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | JUN 01, 1977(R) | JUN 01, 1977 |
| 100033A | DAGSBORO, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | JUL 09, 1975 | DEC 19, 1975 |
| 100022B | DELAWARE CITY, CITY OF | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | FEB 16, 1977(R) | FEB 16, 1977 |
| 100006* | DOVER, CITY OF | KENT COUNTY | JUL 24, 1975 | JUL 22, 1977 |
| 100023A | ELSMERE, TOWN OF | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | DEC 31, 1976(R) | DEC 31, 1976 |
| 100008B | FELTON, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | JAN 07, 1977(R) | JAN 07, 1977 |
| 105084B | FENWICK ISLAND, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | MAR 23, 1973(R) | SEP 26, 1975 |
| 100037A | FRANKFORD, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | JUL 17, 1975 | DEC 12, 1975 |
| 100009A | FREDERICA, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | APR 02, 1975 | DEC 26, 1975 |
| 100039B | GREENWOOD, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | FEB 24, 1978(R) | FEB 24, 1978 |
| 100010* | HARRINGTON, CITY OF | KENT COUNTY | JUN 01, 1977(R) | JUN 01, 1977 |
| 100053B | HENLOPEN ACRES, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | AUG 15, 1978(R) | AUG 15, 1978 |
| 100001A | KENT COUNTY * | KENT COUNTY | MAR 15, 1978(R) | MAR 15, 1978 |
| 100040 | LAUREL, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | APR 02, 1975 | JUN 24, 1977 |
| 100014B | LEIPSIC, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | SEP 29, 1978(R) | SEP 29, 1978 |
| 100041B | LEWES, CITY OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | MAR 15, 1977(R) | MAR 15, 1977 |
| 100015* | LITTLE CREEK, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | JAN 17, 1979(R) | JAN 17, 1979 |
| 100024* | MIDDLETOWN, TOWN OF | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | JAN 07, 1977(R) | JUN 01, 1977 |
| 100042C | MILFORD, CITY OF | KENT COUNTY<br>SUSSEX COUNTY | JUN 01, 1977(R) | JUL 14, 1978 |
| 100043B | MILLSBORO, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | SEP 01, 1978(R) | SEP 01, 1978 |
| 100044A | MILLVILLE, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | OCT 02, 1978 | DEC 12, 1975 |
| 100045B | MILTON, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | AUG 01, 1978(R) | AUG 01, 1978 |
| 105085A | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | DEC 03, 1971(R) | DEC 26, 1975 |
| 100026A | NEW CASTLE, CITY OF | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | APR 29, 1974(R) | DEC 26, 1975 |
| 100025A | NEWARK, CITY OF | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | APR 29, 1974(R) | DEC 26, 1975 |
| 100054B | NEWPORT, TOWN OF | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | JUN 15, 1978(R) | JUN 15, 1978 |
| 100046A | OCEAN VIEW, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | JUL 01, 1975 | DEC 12, 1975 |
| 105086A | REHOBOTH BEACH, CITY OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | MAR 30, 1973(R) | MAR 12, 1976 |
| 100048* | SEAFORD, CITY OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | FEB 01, 1979(R) | FEB 01, 1979 |
| 100050 | SLAUGHTER BEACH, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | MAY 28, 1974 | NOV 15, 1974 |
| 100017D | SMYRNA, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | JUN 01, 1977(R) | MAR 10, 1978 |
| 100051B | SOUTH BETHANY, TOWN OF | SUSSEX COUNTY | OCT 06, 1976(R) | OCT 06, 1976 |
| 100029A | SUSSEX COUNTY * | SUSSEX COUNTY | OCT 06, 1976(R) | OCT 06, 1976 |
| 100028B | WILMINGTON, CITY OF | NEW CASTLE COUNTY | MAY 02, 1977(R) | MAY 02, 1977 |
| 100020A | WYOMING, TOWN OF | KENT COUNTY | MAR 20, 1975 | DEC 26, 1975 |

| | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL IN THE FLOOD PROGRAM | 42 |
| TOTAL IN THE REGULAR PROGRAM | 29 |
| TOTAL IN THE REGULAR PROGRAM BUT HAVING NO SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA | 0 |
| TOTAL IN REGULAR PROGRAM BUT DESIGNATED AS MINIMALLY FLOOD PRONE | 5 |
| TOTAL IN EMERGENCY PROGRAM | 13 |
| TOTAL IN EMERGENCY PROGRAM WITH THE HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED | 13 |

(R) - INDICATES ENTRY IN REGULAR PROGRAM
NSFHA - NO SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (NON-FLOOD PRONE COMMUNITY)
* - UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY
ALL OTHER CODES OR SYMBOLS ARE EXPLAINED ON PAGE 2 OF THIS BOOK
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT FIA AT (TOLL FREE NUMBER) 800-424-8872/3

Table 3-4
RECOMMENDED FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Washington Street | New Castle County; during high water conditions downtown area not passable; 1 acre | X | | Impact on CBD (NCC-DC) |
| Town of Elsmere | New Castle County; entire town of 1.1 square mile area | X | | (NCC-ToE) |
| Newark Open Floodway Districts | New Castle County; Christina Creek and White Clay Creek Open Floodway Districts | X | X | (NCC-CoN) |
| Newport Industrial Park | New Castle County; needed for maintenance | | X | (NCC-ToN) |
| Downtown Milton | Sussex County; mostly a flooded area; if heavy flooding ever developed, the entire business area could be hurt | X | X | (SC-TM) |
| Flood Plain areas in Laurel | Sussex County; area on each side of Broad Creek, Little Creek and others as identified on the flood zone map | | X | (SC-ToL) |
| Flood hazard zones in Slaughter Beach | Sussex County; 3 miles long, extending from the bay on the east to the west bank of Cedar Creek | X | X | (SC-ToSB) |

Surface Water Bodies

Delaware has an extensive network of streams and some 60 freshwater ponds. These streams range from the high velocity rapids of the Piedmont to the sluggish currents of the Coastal Plain. All freshwater ponds in Delaware were originated as man-made mill sites; the land in Delaware is unglaciated and originally contained few ponds. The State's eastern border is entirely in tidal waters. Most of Delaware is near Coastal waters, and no part of the State is farther than eight miles from tidal water.

The extent of Delaware's Coastal Management Program itself underscores the significance of coastal water to Delaware. The CMP policies are aimed at ensuring that: the water resources are employed for beneficial uses, to protect beneficial uses, and to assure adequate water resources for the future; water resources shall be protected from pollution which may threaten the safety and health of the general public; and the coastal resources of the State shall be protected and conserved to assure continued availability for public recreational purposes and for the conservation of aquatic life and wildlife.

There are 1,100 linear miles of perennial streams distributed across 30 major watersheds in Delaware; these streams are shown in Figure 3-4, taken from the SCORP Report. Also, the "Coastal Strip", which is the strip of land and water located between Delaware's seaward territorial limits and a landward boundary delimited by a series of roads and highways (Figure 3-5, from the CMP-EIS Report) locates the extent of coastal waters of Delaware, and represents part of the area regulated by the Delaware Coastal Zone Act. In addition, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior has identified a number of State rivers meeting the minimum criteria for further study and/or potential inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The surface water bodies, such as streams, ponds and rivers, identified by federal, State and local agencies and interest groups for inclusion into the Statewide Critical Areas Plan are listed in Table 3-5, as recommended critical areas.

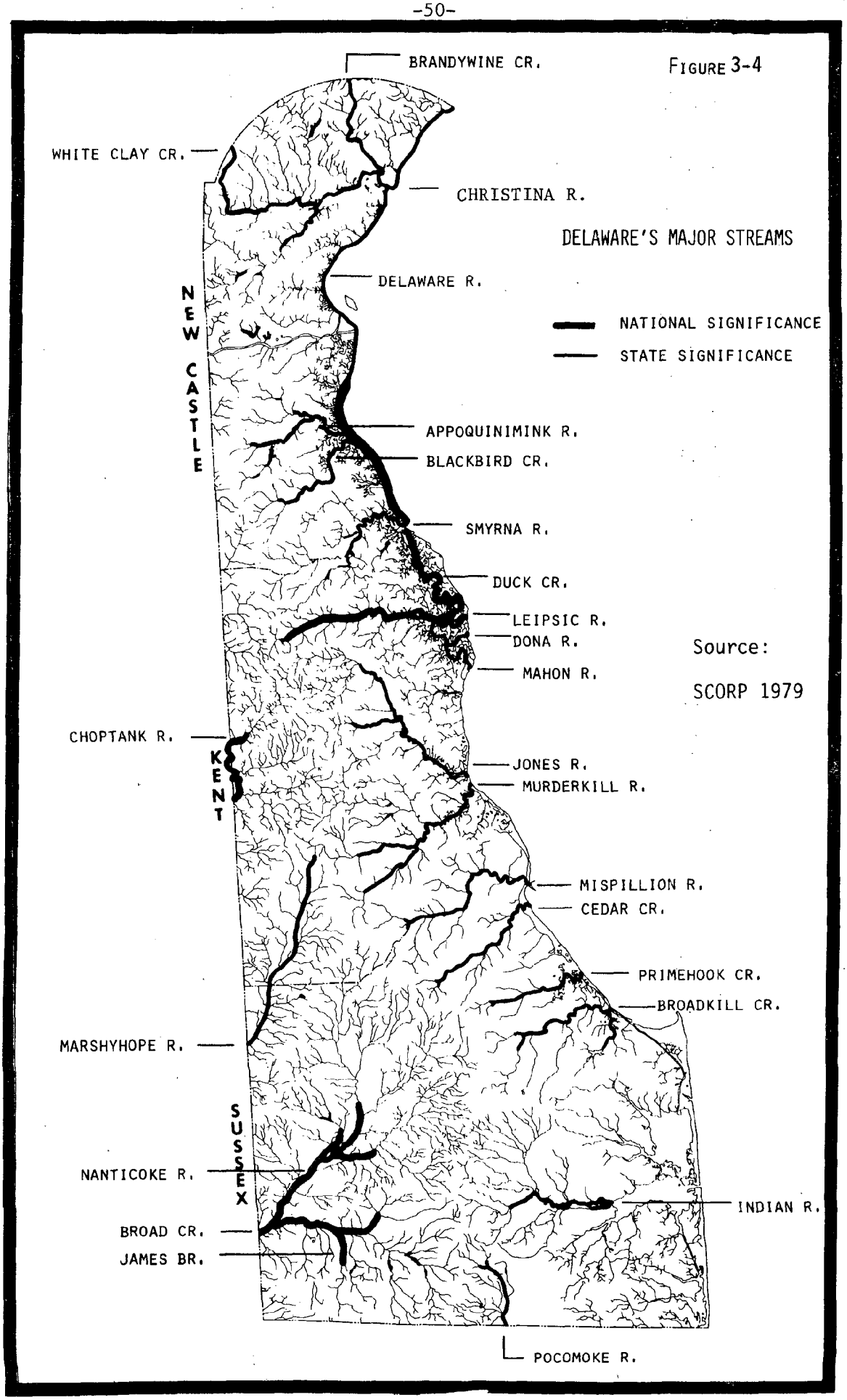
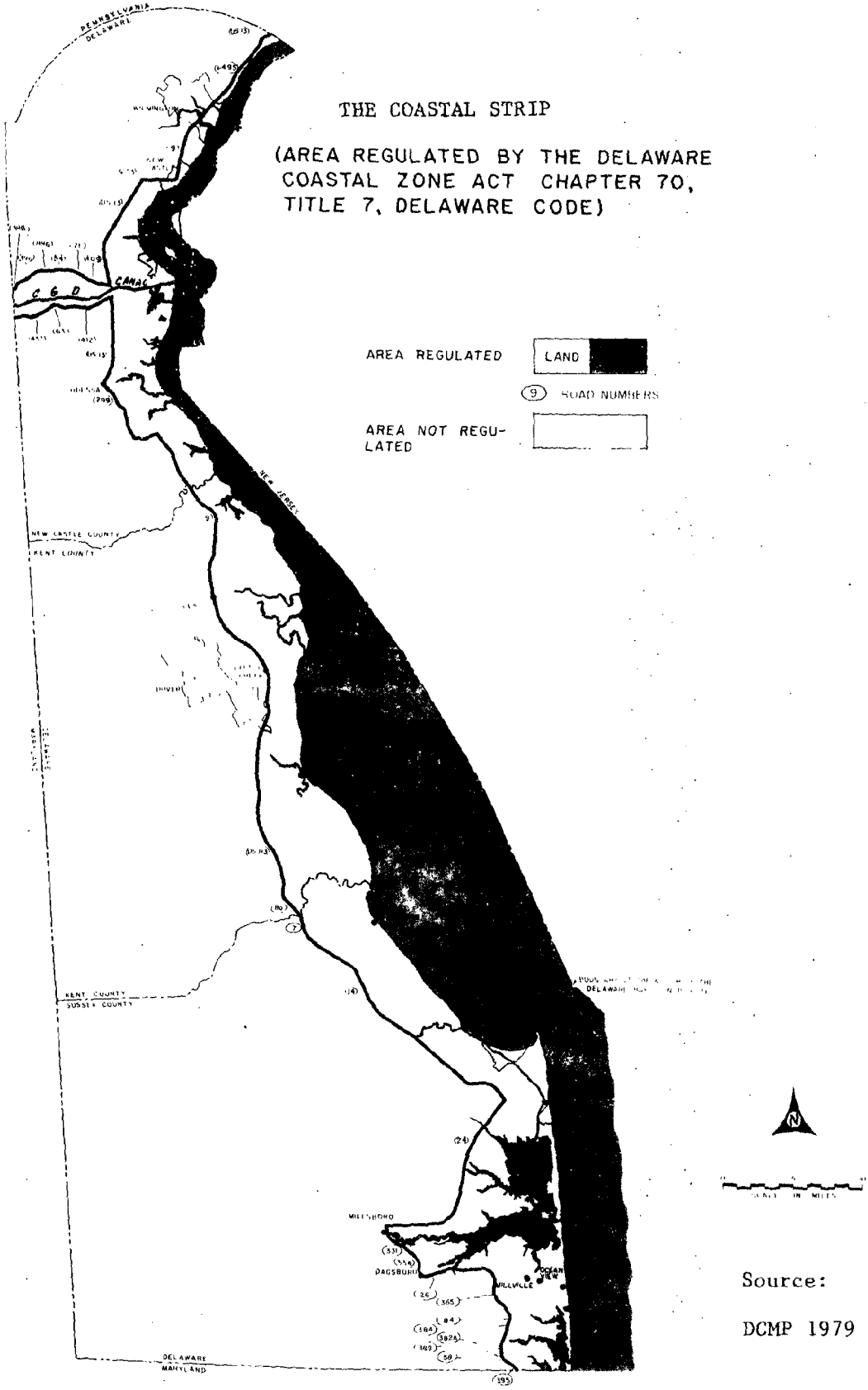

BRANDYWINE CR.
WHITE CLAY CR.
CHRISTINA R.
DELAWARE'S MAJOR STREAMS
DELAWARE R.
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
STATE SIGNIFICANCE
NEW CASTLE
APPOQUINIMINK R.
BLACKBIRD CR.
SMYRNA R.
DUCK CR.
LEIPSIC R.
DONA R.
MAHON R.
Source:
SCORP 1979
CHOPTANK R.
KENT
JONES R.
MURDERKILL R.
MISPILLION R.
CEDAR CR.
PRIMEHOOK CR.
BROADKILL CR.
MARSHYHOPE R.
SUSSEX
NANTICOKE R.
INDIAN R.
BROAD CR.
JAMES BR.
POCOMOKE R.

FIGURE 3-4

FIGURE 3-5




Source:

DCMP 1979

Table 3-5
RECOMMENDED SURFACE WATER BODIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Significant watercourses (and wetlands) | Statewide; lands of 6% slopes or greater adjacent to watercourses and wetlands (as shown in the USDA soil surveys); also, flat slopes adjacent to watercourses and wetlands; (Erosion and sedimentation critical areas) | X | X | To help lessen direct runoff of sediments and pollutants into state waters (DNREC/ DS&WC) |
| Heritage Rivers of State and National Importance | Statewide; for recreation conservation and preservation uses; White Clay Creek including Middle Run, Appoquinimink River, Blackbird River, Delaware River, Leipsic River, Choptank River, Nanticoke River, Murderkill River, Brandywine River, and Christina River, as referenced in the 1979 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) | X | X | Delaware's commitment to a policy of rivers protection and enhancement (DNREC/OHP&R), (SCORP) |
| Tidal Tributaries of Delaware River and Estuary | Statewide; upstream developments throughout the watersheds and especially within the flood plains, in addition to sediment via wind and sheet water erosion, pesticides, fertilizers and other pollutants have contributed to the stressed biological conditions of the tributaries; the estuarine ecosystems support a substantial sport and commercial fisheries | X | X | Future development and land use should be evaluated for "unforeseen" effects on the water quality and estuarine ecosystems (DNREC/ DFW) |
| Freshwater streams | Statewide; streams which serve as spawning habitat for anadromous fish such as herring, shad, and white perch | X | X | Herring and American shad stocks are currently very low, and special protection is needed to increase their populations (USDC/NMFS) |

Table 3-5
RECOMMENDED SURFACE WATER BODIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hurricane Run-Rocky Run | New Castle County; containing a highly scenic tributary system of Brandywine Creek; this 250 acres land is suggested to be part of the proposed Brandywine Creek State Park Preserve in a study for the State Division of Parks and Recreation | | X | (DNES) |
| Brandywine Creek | New Castle County; flows for a distance of 10.3 miles in Delaware; a substantial portion of this State Natural Area is under consideration for National Natural Landmark Designation | X | X | (DNES), (USDI/HCRS) |
| Noxontown Pond | New Castle County; widely renowned through literature and photographs; 500 acres | | X | Primary contact recreation source due to its good water quality (DNES) |
| Potential Recreation Rivers | New Castle County; namely: Brandywine Creek* - mouth to Pennsylvania State border; Appoquinimink River - confluence with the Delaware River to the headwaters; Blackbird Creek - confluence with the Delaware River to the headwaters; Cedar Swamp Tributaries (White Cedar Creek) - confluence with the Delaware River to the headwaters; Naaman's Creek - confluence with the Delaware River to the headwaters; Smyrna River - confluence with the Delaware River to Duck Creek Pond (partially in Kent County); Red Clay Creek - confluence with White Clay Creek to headwaters; and Augustine Creek confluence with Delaware River to the headwaters. *(Interstate river) | X | X | Preliminary List of rivers under evaluation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for nomination to the National River Inventory List (USDI/HCRS) |

Table 3-5
RECOMMENDED SURFACE WATER BODIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Brandywine River, its stream valley and banks in Wilmington | New Castle County; from City's northern boundary to Amtrak Bridge; scenic quality and regional recreational opportunities | X | X | Water resource management (NCC-CoW) |
| White Clay Creek, Red Clay Creek, Christina River, Brandywine River | New Castle County | X | X | Streams designated and used as drinking water supply sources; also have social and economic significance (DNREC/WSB) |
| Potential Recreation Rivers | Kent County; namely Smyrna River - confluence with the Delaware River to Duck Creek Pond (partially in New Castle); Little River - Delaware Bay to the headwaters; Marshy Hope Creek - Maryland border to Gut Bridge (partially in Sussex County); Mispillion River - Delaware Bay to Milford (partially in Sussex County); Murderkill Nanticoke River - north of Seaford to the headwaters (partially in Sussex County) St. Jones River - Delaware Bay to Silver Lake; and; Tribury Creek - confluence with the St. Jones River to Voshell Pond | X | X | Preliminary list of rivers under evaluation, under the Wildland Scenic Rivers Act for nomination to the National River Inventory List (USDI/HCRS) |
| Leipsic River in Leipsic | Kent County; running through the town | X | | (KC-ToL) |
| Murderkill River and Browns Branch | Kent County; pleasant waterways with attractive wooded fringe; 1,000 acres | | X | (DNES), (KC) |
| Tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay | Kent and Sussex Counties; the upper tributaries to the Chesapeake drainage (Marshy Hope and Choptank); agricultural drainage has added to the sediment loading and pesticide levels in the main tributaries and subsequently the Chesapeake Bay | | X | Pollutants have adverse effects on the biota and subsequent recreational and commercial benefit of these waters (DNREC/DFW) |

Table 3-5
RECOMMENDED SURFACE WATER BODIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Inland Coastal Bays and their Tributaries | Sussex County; Rehoboth Indian River and Assawoman Bays, brackish tidal bays, adjoining the Atlantic Ocean; all tributaries that flow into the Rehoboth Bay, Indian River and Bay, Little Assawoman Bay and Assawoman Bay up to and including their watersheds. Sediments, excessive nutrients, loss of wetlands, septic seepage and dredging have altered the productivity of the tributaries and decreased in the water quality | X | X | The small bays have suffered extensive loss of their marsh fringe through development. Significant decrease in water quality resulted in closure of a substantial area of their shellfish beds. For continued utilization of these resources, the ecological health and productivity of these bays and tributaries must be conserved |
| Silver Lake | Sussex County; fresh water pond | | X | Wintering area (DOS) |
| Rehoboth Bay and tributaries | Sussex County; south of Rehoboth; damage or pollution would have serious effect on area economy | X | | (SC-CRB) |
| Surface water bodies in Sussex County | Sussex County; namely: Indian River Inlet, Atlantic Ocean, Delaware Bay, Indian River Bay, Rehoboth Bay, Assawoman Bay, Indian River, Nanticoke River, Broadkill River, Broad Creek, Roosevelt Inlet, Lewes and Rehoboth Canal, Assawoman Canal | X | | (SC) |
| Potential Recreation Rivers | Sussex County; namely: Broad Creek - confluence with Nanticoke River to Laurel; Beaverdam Branch - Wiley's Pond to headwaters; Broadkill River - Delaware River to Milton; Cedar Creek - Delaware Bay to the headwaters; Slaughter Creek - confluence with Assawoman Bay to | X | X | Preliminary list of rivers under evaluation, under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for nomination to the National River Inventory List (USDI/HCRS) |

Table 3-5
RECOMMENDED SURFACE WATER BODIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Potential Recreation Rivers (continued) | headwaters; Herring Creek - confluence with Rehoboth Bay to headwaters; Guineau Creek - confluence with Herring Creek to headwaters; Indian River - Indian River Bay to the Millsboro Pond; Blackwater Creek - confluence with the Indian River to the headwaters; James Branch* - confluence with Broad Creek to Maryland border; Pepper Branch - confluence with Broad Creek to headwaters; Hitch Pond - confluence with James Branch to Pepper Branch Marshy Hope Creek - Maryland border to Gut Bridge (partially in Kent County); Miller Creek - confluence with Assawoman Bay to Milford (partially in Kent County); Nanticoke River - North of Seaford to the headwaters (partially in Kent County); Deep Creek - confluence with the Nanticoke River to the headwaters; Pocomoke River* Maryland border to the headwaters; and, Primehook Creek - Broadkill Beach to Route 14 *(Interstate river) | | | |
| Cedar Creek | Sussex County; Idyllic stream segment with abundant white cedar; 150 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Blackwater Creek | Sussex County; a tributary of Indian River flanked by largely unspoiled and highly productive marshes; 200 acres | | X | The only unspoiled Indian River tributary (DNES) |

Wetlands/Tidal Lands

Importance of wetlands lies in their natural function as the foundation of estuarine productivity. Tidal wetlands contain a combination of freshwater and seawater, and are among the most productive systems known in terms of total organic material produced. Wetlands support a variety of mammals, birds, fin fish, shell fish and other living organisms. They represent an essential link in the life cycle of the majority of the sport and commercial fish taken in the marshes, estuaries, and offshore waters of Delaware.

As a part of Delaware's natural heritage, wetlands contribute immeasurably to the quality of life of the State's residents. They are one of the significant open areas remaining in Delaware, and possess a unique natural beauty. These wetlands are used more for sightseeing, photography, and other passive forms of recreation than for hunting and fishing. Wetlands are also a significant coastal resource because they contribute to better water quality and coastal stabilization. Wetlands are significant for their value to education and serve as natural and accessible laboratories for the study of many biological processes upon which elemental food chains are based.

It is important that: these "productive public and private wetlands of the State are preserved and protected to prevent their despoilation and destruction; and (that) activities in or adjacent to wetlands are planned such as to minimize wetlands destruction or degradation, to preserve the natural and beneficial values of wetlands and to protect the public interest therein."[1] These and other CMP policies related to Delaware wetlands are enforced by the State DNREC, under the Wetlands Act of 1972 and related regulations.

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1 Source: CMP-EIS Report

Wetlands and tidal lands recommended for inclusion into the Statewide Critical Areas Plan are listed in Table 3-6. A Generalized Wetlands Map of Delaware from the CMP-EIS Report is presented as Figure 3-6.

Table 3-6
RECOMMENDED WETLANDS/TIDAL LANDS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tidal and Impounded Wetlands (saline and fresh water) | Statewide; marshes and impounded marshes located primarily along the State's east coast, and along the Nanticoke drainage, comprising more than 100,000 acres; tidal marshlands support fisheries through nutrient production and by providing nursery areas. A variety of wildlife species flourish in marshlands | X | X | All salt water based fishery, recreation and commercial harvest of finfish and shellfish is dependent on the marsh ecosystem (DNREC/DFW) |
| Freshwater swamps and wetlands | Statewide; in marginal agricultural and forested areas; public assistance in agricultural drainage programs opens a means for private owners to "tie-into" the drainage system and turn intermittent seasonal and permanent wetlands into marginal but tillable land | | X | Current actions by private owners drastically alter the wetland and swampy area habitats; losses of wetland and swampy areas result in a change to less diverse fish and wildlife populations |
| Freshwater Marshes | Statewide; depending upon their location, may trap suspended sediment and assimilate pollutants from runoff before the water reaches the estuarine environment | X | X | Support anadromous fish spawning and nursery areas (USDC/NMFS), (CLNCC) |
| Freshwater Marsh, Brandywine Creek State Park | New Castle County; attractive marsh in the present flood plain of Brandywine Creek; 18 acres | X | | Habitat of secretive Muhlenberg turtles (DNES), (DOS) |
| Cristina Creek banks and marshes | New Castle County; between Road 7 and Churchman's Road; 225 acres | X | X | Remnant of the great Christina Marsh (DNES) |
| Dragon Run Marshes | New Castle County; notable as the northernmost, unimpaired, freshwater unit in the State; 600 acres | X | X | Northernmost productive marsh complex in Delaware, noted for wood duck nesting (DNES), (DOS |

Table 3-6
RECOMMENDED WETLANDS/TIDAL LANDS

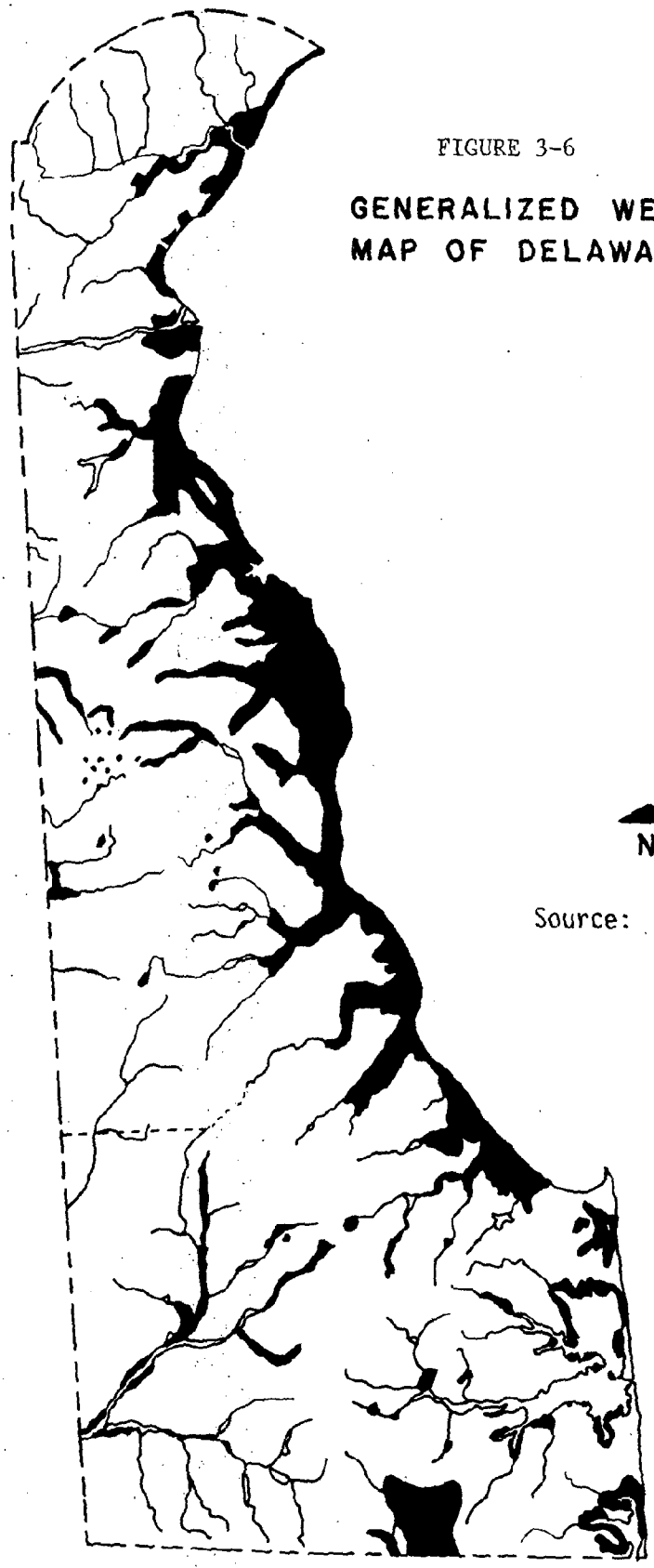
| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Thousand-Acre Marsh | New Castle County; largest fresh-water marsh in the State; 1,300 acres | | X | Area highly attractive to waterfowl as their breeding and feeding habitat (DNES), (DOS) |
| Augustine Creek Marshes and J. Gordon Armstrong heronry | New Castle County; predominantly saltmarsh cordgrass rimmed by phragmites adjacent to Route 9; 1,200 acres | X | X | Productive marshes, notable nesting Colony of Great Blue Herons (DNES) |
| Silver Run Marshes | New Castle County; located between Road 423 and Road 37, and traversed by Route 9; 665 acres | X | X | Undistrubed tidal marsh (DNES) |
| Cedar Swamp | New Castle County; once primarily fresh with an abundant growth of Atlantic white cedar, now a tidal marsh; 2,600 acres of tidal wetlands with an associated 3,400 acres of uplands | | X | Highly attractive breeding and migratory feeding grounds for water fowl and raptors; one of the largest tracts of undeveloped land in Delaware; the area has a significant potential for public recreation (DNES), (DNREC/DFW), (NCC), (USDI/HCRS) |
| Tidal marshes and impounded marshes | New Castle and Kent Counties (coastal marshes); located from the Appoquinimink River to the St. Jones River. These marshes in the coastal Kent and Lower New Castle Counties provide exceptionally fine wintering habitat for migratory waterfowl; the areas support a large population of Canada geese and a variety of ducks, and the majority of the State's muskrat trapping industry. They support coastal finfish and shellfish resources | X | X | Highly valuable lands for their ecological value; the acres contain lands of the U. S. Department of the Interior and the Division of Fish and Wildlife (DNREC/DFW), (DNES), (KC) |

Table 3-6
RECOMMENDED WETLANDS/TIDAL LANDS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milford Neck marshes | Kent County; located north bank of Mispillion river and east of Road 412; 675 acres | | X | Significant research study area, since the 1930's (DNES), (KC) |
| Wetlands in Bowers Beach | Kent County; west edge and north edge of the town; natural area | | X | (KC-TBB) |
| Marshlands in Leipsic | Kent Couny; located north and east of the town | X | X | (KC-ToL) |
| Fenwick Island | Sussex County; 2 miles along Assawoman Bay, a spawning ground for fish, crustaceans | X | | (SC-TFI) |
| Marsh Island Complex, East side Rehoboth Bay | Sussex County; this group of cordgrass marsh islands harbors the most productive Osprey nesting colony in Delaware; 745 acres | X | X | Nesting colony for the rare Osprey (DNES), (DOS) |
| James Branch | Sussex County; the greatest concentration and the oldest growth of bald cypress in Delaware; 825 acres | X | X | Magnificant bald cypress along the most spectacular canoe trail (DNES) |
| Great Cypress Swamp | Sussex County; located north of the State line with Maryland and between Route 26 and U. S. Route 113; 6,000 acres, the largest tract of undeveloped land in Delaware, excluding tidal salt marshes | | X | Vast, ravaged swampland being reclaimed under Delaware Wild Lands Ownership (DNES), (DNREC/DFW), (DOS) |
| Canary Creek and Old Mill Creek marshes | Sussex County; owned by, and adjacent to the University of Delaware Lewes Marine Studies Complex, reknown in the annals of coastal marsh ecology; 2,300 acres | | X | Extraordinary university research area (DNES) |
| Marshes of Wolfe Glade and Holland Glade | Sussex County; west side of Lewes - Rehoboth Canal, and between Route 267 and Henlopen Acres; 940 acres | | X | Extensive wetlands in a vulnerable location (between two communities of intensive vacation home development (DNES) |

FIGURE 3-6

**GENERALIZED WETLANDS MAP OF DELAWARE**




Source: CMP 1979

Forests and State Parks

Delaware has an estimated 370,400 acres of private forestlands and has seven State forests with a total of nearly 6,400 acres of land (under the administration of the Forestry Section of the State Department of Agriculture). Although forest land is managed primarily as a timber and pulp-producing cropland, the Forestry Section has been advised to: "set aside within the State forests, unusual or historic groves of trees or natural features particularly worthy of permanent preservation, and may make the same accessible and convenient for public use, and may dedicate them in perpetuity to the people of the State for recreation and enjoyment...".[1]

The recreational values of woods for walking, camping, nature observation and hunting are the most recognized ones. Depending on the season, the area of woodland coverage, and the tree sizes, density, species and variety of vegetation, woodlands can be places of great beauty and of significant aesthetic value. For a State which is comprised largely of flat and cleared lands, the Delaware woodlands add an important visual variety to the landscape.

As habitat for animals and birds, woodlands are essential for the survival of many species, and they replenish earth's oxygen supply. They significantly affect the microclimate of small areas by functioning as windbreaks and shade producers. The woodlands also play a key role in the hydrologic cycle and in the natural transfer of energy.

The DNREC Division of Parks and Recreation operates, maintains and develops the ten State parks of total area of nearly 9,000 acres. These parks are predominantly urban-metropolitan areas and, thus, provide close-to-home

---

1 Source: SCORP Report, December 1979

recreation facilities for the majority of the State's residents. All State parks have facilities for both passive and active recreation enthusiasts. Half of these State parks (5) are located in the most heavily populated New Castle County, one exists in Kent County, and the other four State parks are in Sussex County where they form resource base of the State's tourism industry.

The CMP-EIS Report and the SCORP Report are valuable references on Delaware forests and State parks. State forests, State parks and other woodlands as listed in Table 3-7, are recommended as Statewide critical areas.

Table 3-7
RECOMMENDED FORESTS AND STATE PARKS

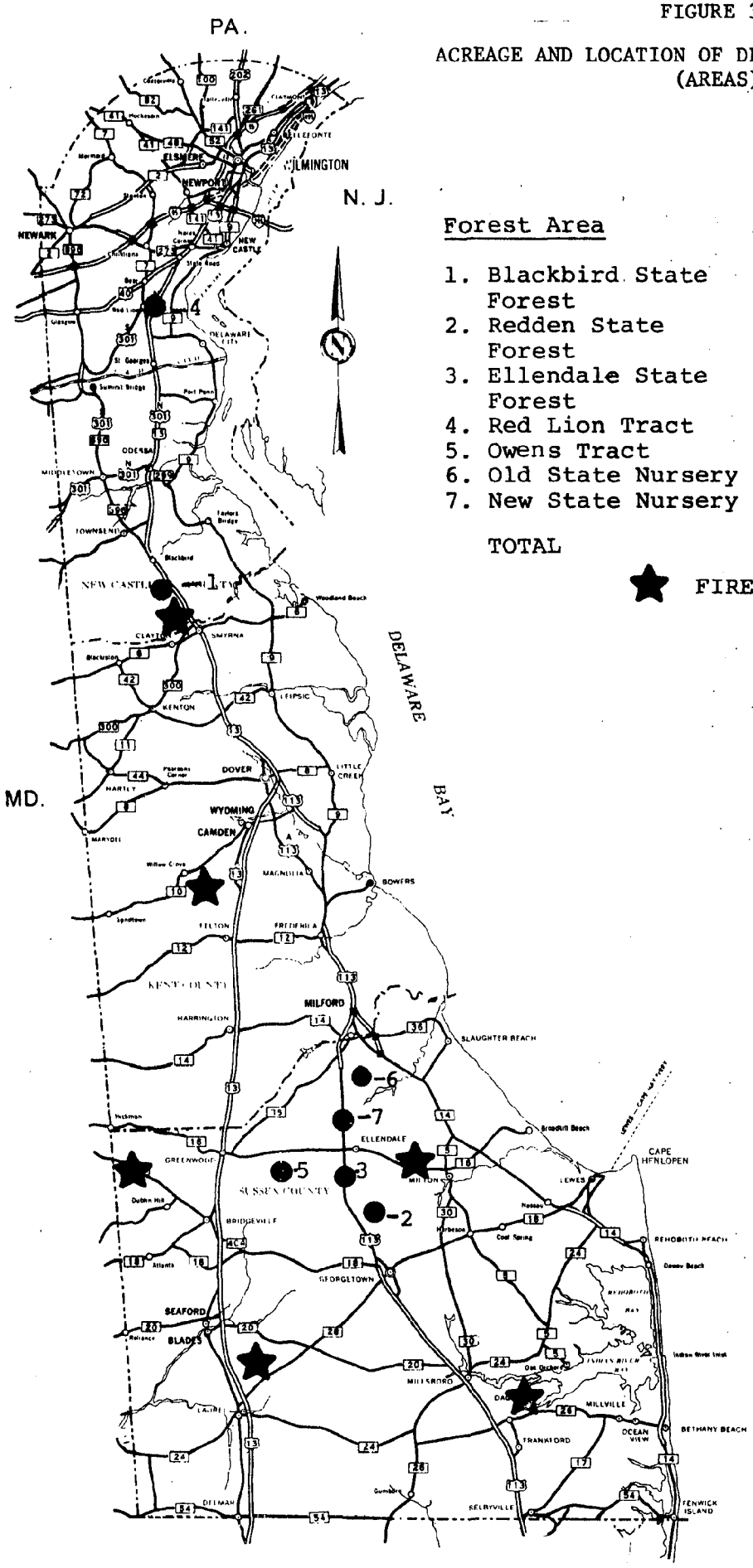
| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Forests | Statewide; the seven State Forests are: Blackbird State Forest, Redden Redden State Forest, Ellendale State Forest, Red Lion Tract, Owens Tract Old State Nursery, and New State Nursery; 6,385 acres in total land area; they are under the administration of the Forestry Section of the State Department of Agriculture; See Figure 3-7 for locations | X | | Refer 1979 SCORP report, "unusual or historic groves of trees or natural features particularly worthy of permanent preservation. ... for recreation and enjoyment ..." (DNREC/OHP&R), (SCORP), (DOS) |
| Private forestlands | Statewide; totalling 370,400 acres | | X | Refer 1975 Delaware Coastal Management Plan, and 1979 SCORP (DNREC/OHP&R) |
| State Parks | Statewide; 10 in number, namely: Brandywine Creek; Walter S. Carpenter Jr.; Fort Delaware; Lums Pond; Killens Pond; Holts Landing Fenwick Island; Cape Henlopen; Delaware Seashore; Trap Pond; and Bellevue State Parks, of total area, 8,936 acres. (See figure 3-7 for locations) | X | | (SCORP); (DOS), (DNES), (SC) (NCC-ToB) |
| Walter S. Carpenter, Jr. State Park | New Castle County; mature woods covering the attractive valley slopes of a small stream which flows into a tributary of the White Clay Creek; owned by the State of Delaware; 25 acres | X | | (DNES), (DOS) |

Table 3-7
RECOMMENDED FORESTS AND STATE PARKS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall-Spring Woods | New Castle County; mature wooded valley of a White Clay Creek tributary stream; part of the 75 acres of this parkland is owned by the State of Delaware | X | X | (DNES), (DOS) |
| Jackson Hollow | New Castle County; 70 acres of old growth forest with many specimen trees, adjacent to the Louviers Recreation Area | | X | Potential for incorporation into Walter S. Carpenter, Jr. State Park (DNES), (DOS) |
| Game and Fishland in Smyrna | Kent County; owned by the State of Delaware | X | | (KC-ToS) |

FIGURE 3-7

ACREAGE AND LOCATION OF DELAWARE STATE FOREST LANDS (AREAS)




| Forest Area | Acres | Location |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Blackbird State Forest | 1,795 | Blackbird, DE |
| 2. Redden State Forest | 3,215 | Redden, DE |
| 3. Ellendale State Forest | 1,139 | Ellendale, DE |
| 4. Red Lion Tract | 5 | Red Lion, DE |
| 5. Owens Tract | 170 | Owens, DE |
| 6. Old State Nursery | 3 | Lincoln, DE |
| 7. New State Nursery | 58 | Ellendale, DE |
| TOTAL | 6,385 | |

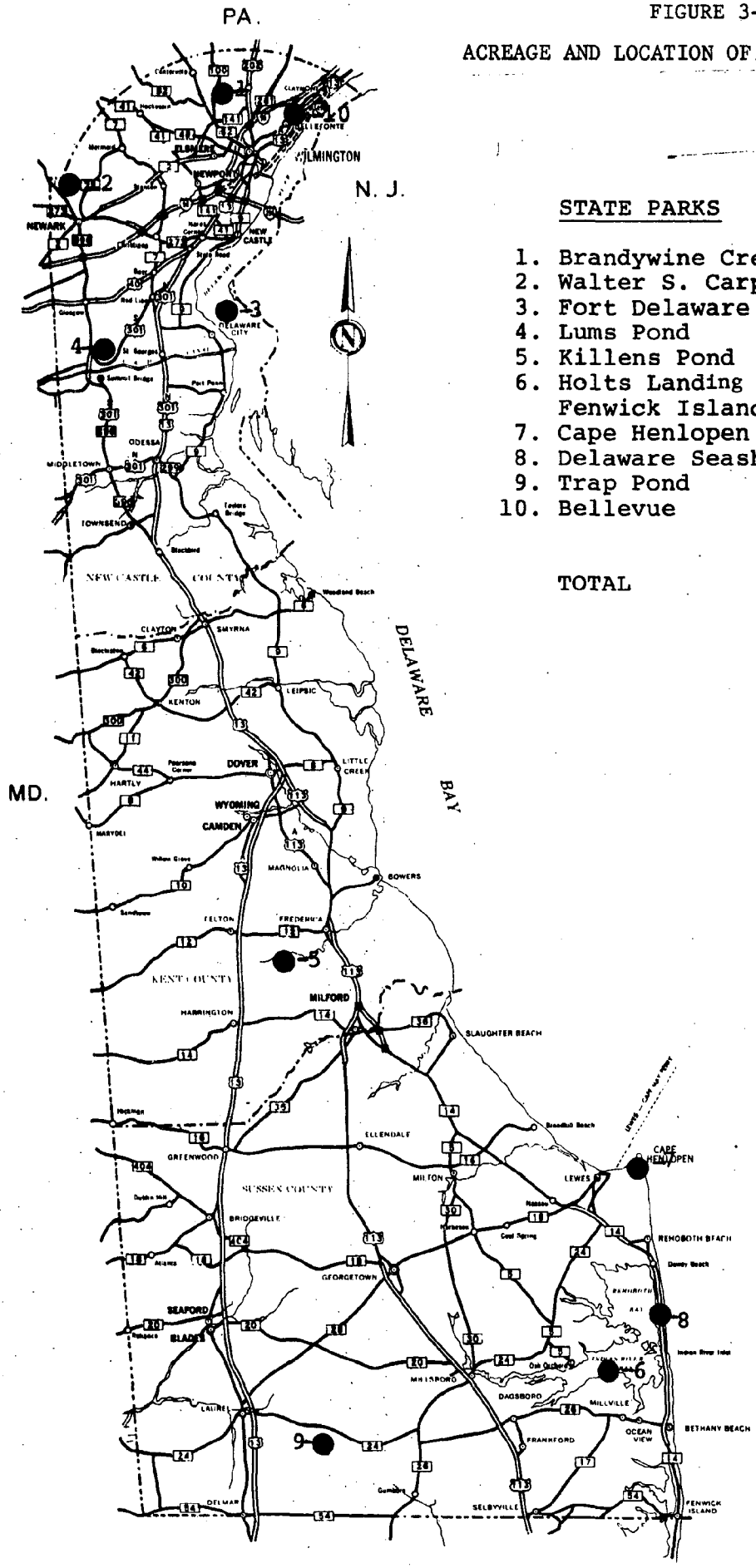
★ FIRE TOWERS

Source:

SCORP 1979

FIGURE 3-7

ACREAGE AND LOCATION OF STATE PARKS IN DELAWARE




| STATE PARKS | TOTAL ACRES |
|---|---|
| 1. Brandywine Creek | 433 |
| 2. Walter S. Carpenter Jr. | 436 |
| 3. Fort Delaware | 161 |
| 4. Lums Pond | 1,325 |
| 5. Killens Pond | 551 |
| 6. Holts Landing | |
| Fenwick Island | 33 |
| 7. Cape Henlopen | 2,760 |
| 8. Delaware Seashore | 1,999 |
| 9. Trap Pond | 965 |
| 10. Bellevue | 273 |
| TOTAL | 8,936 |

Source:

SCORP 1979

Aquifers/Recharge Areas

The ability of the State's underground reservoirs to accept recharge from precipitation and, subsequently, release of this water to streams and wells determines the quantity and quality of major groundwater sources. The underground reservoirs usually store much more water than is used in a year; consequently, the risk of shortages in local water systems which depend on groundwater is much less during a long, dry period than for those systems which use surface water.

Increased groundwater withdrawal or surface water diversion from other streams in the area, where the surface water supplies are limited, can result in overdevelopment of these resources and can aggravate the problems of salt water intrusion, leachate contamination, and other degradation of wells or stream base flows. South of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, many of the large, usable aquifers remain untapped due to naturally occurring high total dissolved solid concentrations. There are, however, some areas (in particular at Dover and Milford) where withdrawals are resulting in dropping water tables. In some coastal locations, where water table elevations are less than ten feet above sea level, there is a potential for salt water intrusion into the groundwater reservoirs, if high capacity wells were to draw down the water table and reverse the hydraulic head which opposed the intrusion process.

Leachate from solid waste and dredge spoil also impacts water supply quality. Both the New Castle County and the Coastal Sussex 208 Programs have suggested that water withdrawals, both new and existing, be restricted in areas where salt water intrusion or leachate problems could be encountered. The CMP policies on aquifers/recharge areas state that groundwater withdrawals should not exceed the safe-sustained yield and that withdrawals from confined aquifers should not cause water levels to be lowered below the top of the

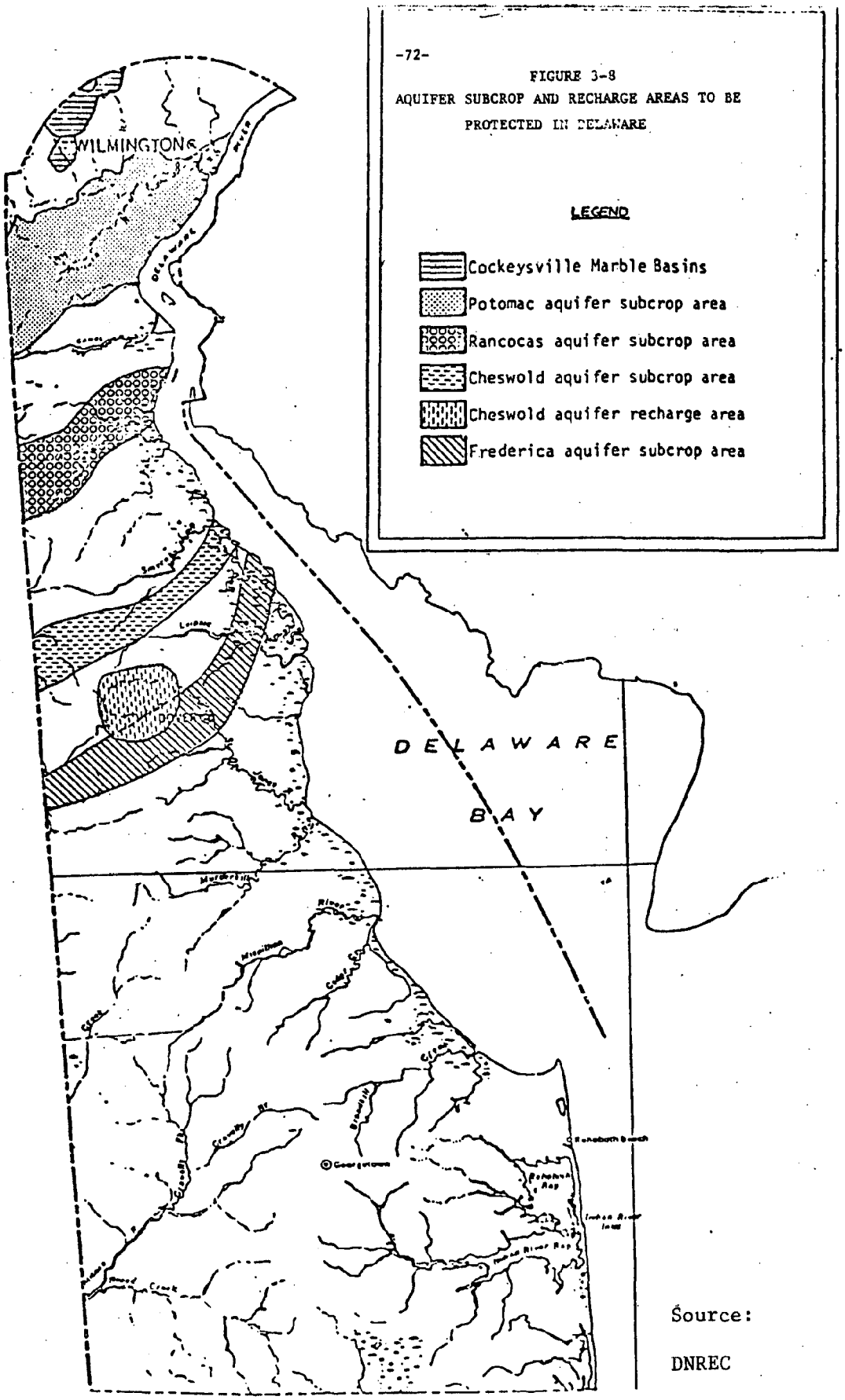
aquifers. Also, the CMP recommends that the protection of aquifer recharge areas should be part of a water supply management program to be developed by State, county, and local governments and private water suppliers.

Recommended aquifers/recharge areas identified for inclusion into the Statewide Critical Areas Plan are presented in Table 3-8. Figures 3-8 and 3-9 taken from the DNREC Water Supply Branch input to the Statewide Plan show respectively the location of major State recharge areas and the wellfields that rely on groundwater resources fed by the major recharge areas. Figure 3-10 taken from the same source, shows the prime, productive surficial aquifer areas in Delaware.

Table 3-8
RECOMMENDED AQUIFERS/RECHARGE AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Aquifer recharge areas | Statewide; as shown in Figure 3-8 | X | X | Protection of groundwater (DNREC/WSB), (US EPA), (CLNCC) |
| Public water supply well fields | Statewide; as shown in Figure 3-9 (Public utilities) | X | X | Protection of groundwater (DNREC/WSB) (US EPA) |
| Outcrop areas of aquifers | Statewide; belonging to the Chesapeake Group in central and Southern Delaware (See Figure 3-10) | X | X | These outcrop areas also act as recharge areas (DGS) |
| Water Resource Protection Areas | New Castle County; many of these areas, particularly the larger ones could be considered critical; Reference maps available at County Department of Planning; showing recharge capability of surficial sediments. | X | X | (DGS) |
| Laird Tract Wells, North Field and South Well Field | New Castle County; primary water source of the city of Newark | X | X | (NCC-CoN) |
| Cheswold and Piney Point Aquifers | Kent County | X | X | Important for the Dover AFB (DAF/DAFB) |
| Town of Delmar water well field and Paelo Channel | Sussex County; 3 acres along York Street of the town; 2,300 town residents depend on Paelo Channel aquifer for drinking water | X | | (SC-ToD) |
| Route 268 - Kings Highway Water Well Fields, Lewes | Sussex County | X | | (SC-CoL) |

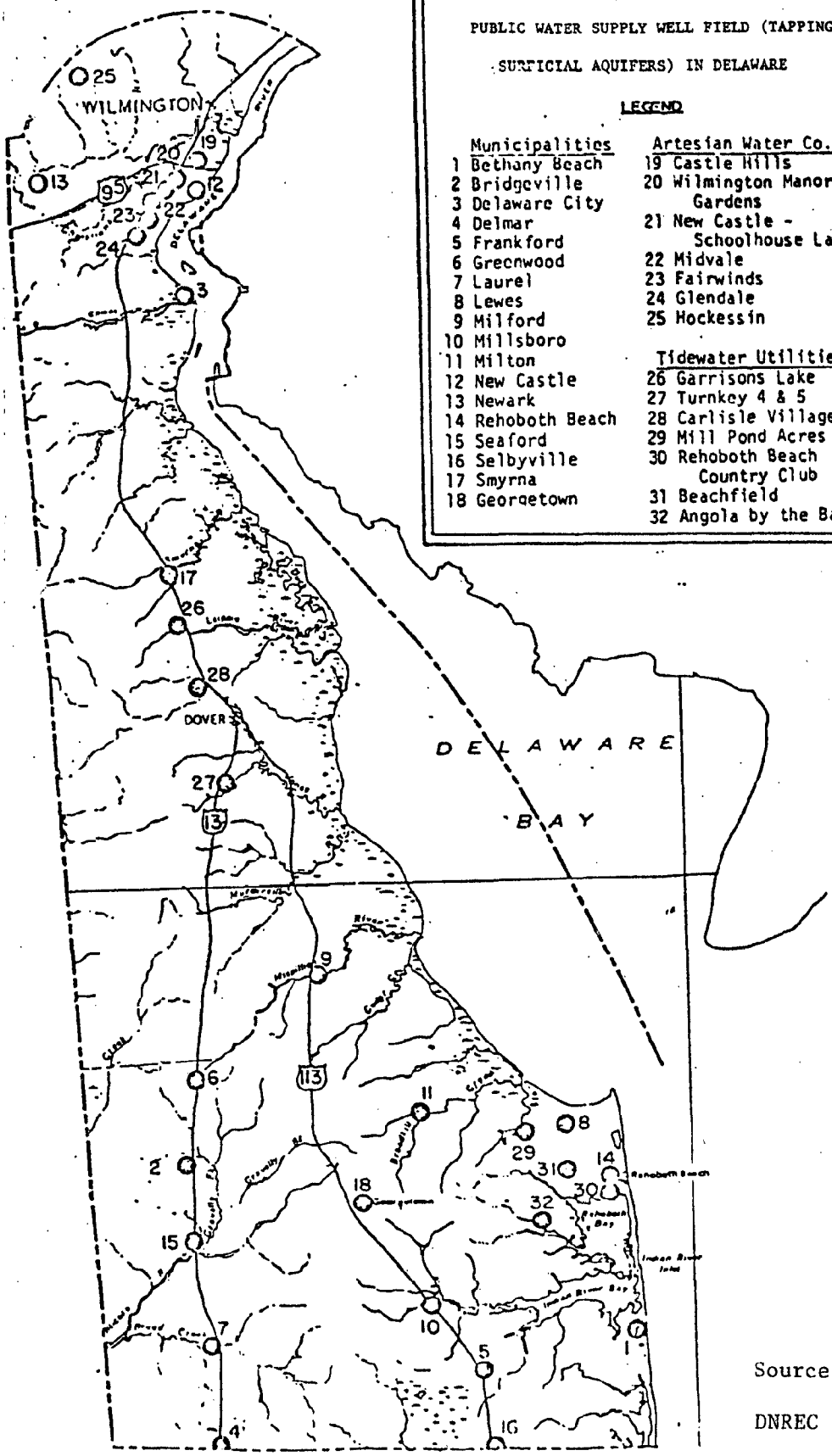
FIGURE 3-8
AQUIFER SUBCROP AND RECHARGE AREAS TO BE PROTECTED IN DELAWARE




Source:
DNREC

FIGURE 3-9

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELL FIELD (TAPPING THE SURFICIAL AQUIFERS) IN DELAWARE

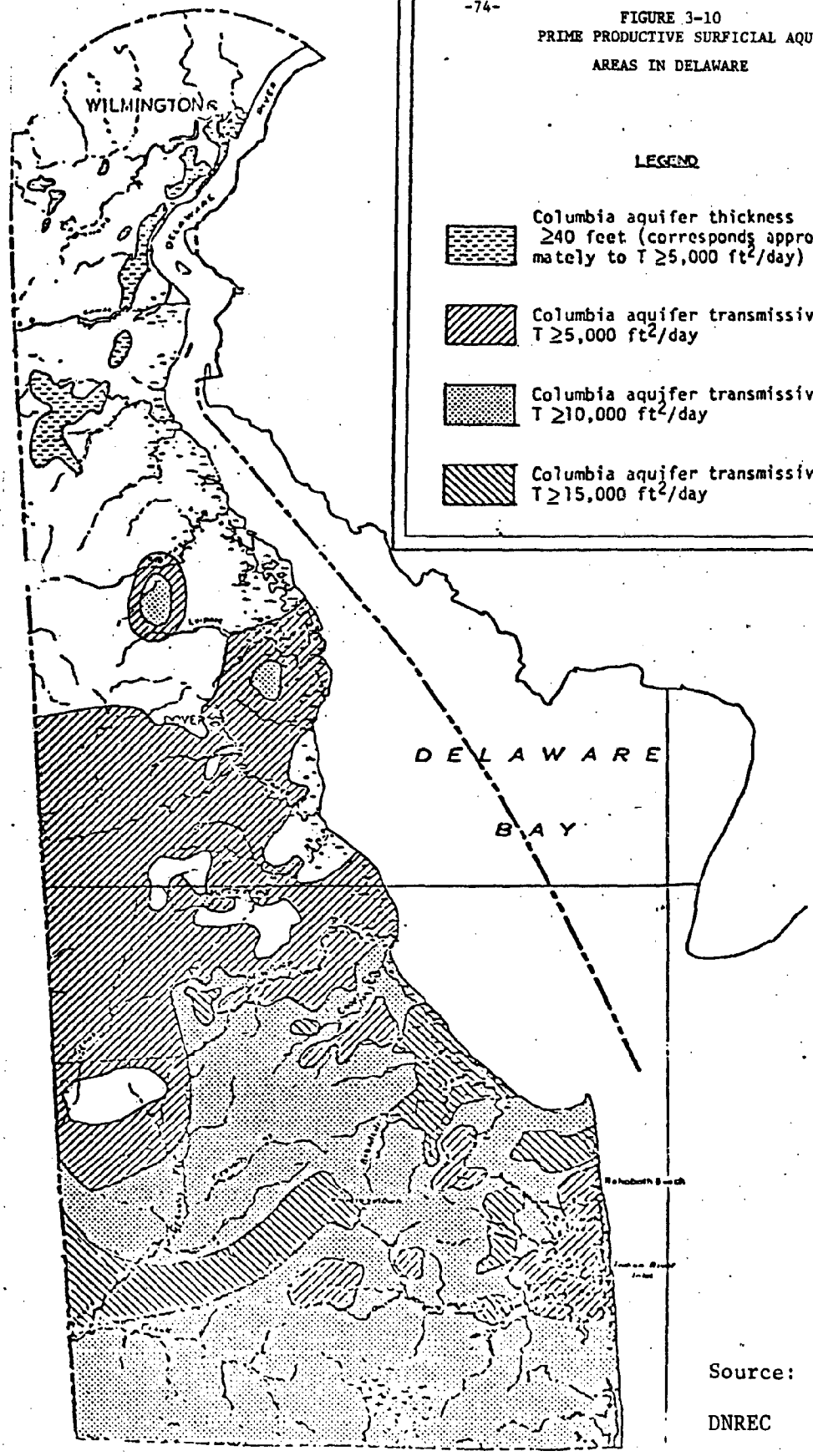



LEGEND

| Municipalities | Artesian Water Co. |
|---|---|
| 1 Bethany Beach | 19 Castle Hills |
| 2 Bridgeville | 20 Wilmington Manor Gardens |
| 3 Delaware City | 21 New Castle - Schoolhouse Lane |
| 4 Delmar | 22 Midvale |
| 5 Frankford | 23 Fairwinds |
| 6 Greenwood | 24 Glendale |
| 7 Laurel | 25 Hockessin |
| 8 Lewes | |
| 9 Milford | **Tidewater Utilities** |
| 10 Millsboro | 26 Garrisons Lake |
| 11 Milton | 27 Turnkey 4 & 5 |
| 12 New Castle | 28 Carlisle Village |
| 13 Newark | 29 Mill Pond Acres |
| 14 Rehoboth Beach | 30 Rehoboth Beach Country Club |
| 15 Seaford | 31 Beachfield |
| 16 Selbyville | 32 Angola by the Bay |
| 17 Smyrna | |
| 18 Georgetown | |

Source: DNREC

FIGURE 3-10
PRIME PRODUCTIVE SURFICIAL AQUIFER
AREAS IN DELAWARE




Source:

DNREC

## Geologic Hazard Areas

Faults, land slides, rock falls, and other geologic areas are considered as hazard areas, and are unique and limited resources of the State. The recommended critical areas of Statewide concern, under this category are listed in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9

RECOMMENDED GEOLOGIC HAZARD AREAS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| South Branch Naaman's Creek | New Castle County; geologic fault line passes through the area in N-S direction west of Marsh Road; also, spectacular scenic stream bed; 105 acres | X | X | (DNES) |

Minerals and Geologic Features

A National interest in minerals exists to ensure that the Country has an adequate, dependable and continuing supply of mineral commodities at reasonable cost. According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the total value of mineral related materials manufactured in Delaware is approximately $1.3 billion each year, much of it attributable to the production of petroleum products.

The leasing of State lands for mineral extraction will become important only if economically feasible quantities of minerals are discovered. Preliminary surveys have not disclosed such major deposits in the State, but industrial interest has been shown and geologic conditions do not preclude their existence. Building stone, heavy minerals, kaolin clay for ceramics, sand of suitable quality for glass, and phosphate deposits are the potential mineral resources in the State. The mineral resources of the Delaware Coastal Plain are shown in Figure 3-11 taken from the CMP-EIS Report.

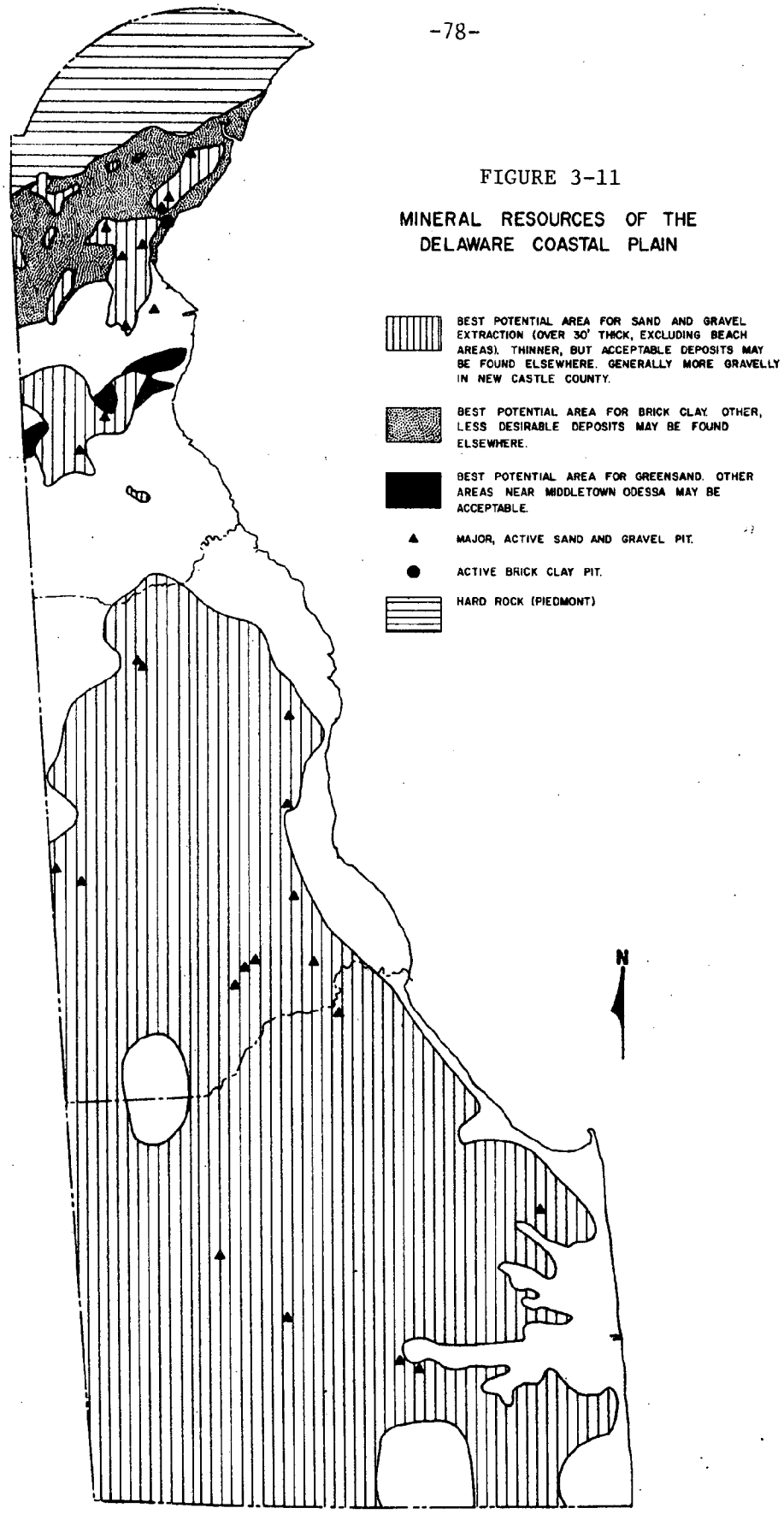
The Delaware Nature Education Society 1978 Study Report identifies a number of sites of unique geologic features, which represent recommended critical areas of concern to the State. These and other similar areas are of particular interest, because they depict the geological history of the area. They include barrier beaches and islands, unique tidal marshland, ancient sand spits, ancient dunes, migrating capes, and old inlets.

These highly valuable areas not only reveal the past but can help predict patterns of geological migration, tidal changes, and other factors. These areas are very vulnerable, if disturbed by man's intrusion and abuse, and are thereby, candidate areas requiring protection and preservation consideration as a non-renewable State resource.

A general geologic map of Delaware, prepared by the Delaware Geological Survey is presented as Figure 3-12. The map shows the outcrop areas of aquifers belonging to the Chesapeake Group in Central and Southern Delaware. Because these outcrop areas also act as recharge areas, they are considered as recommended critical areas of Statewide concern. Table 3-10 presents the sites and features of geologic significance recommended for inclusion in the Statewide Plan.

FIGURE 3-11

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE DELAWARE COASTAL PLAIN

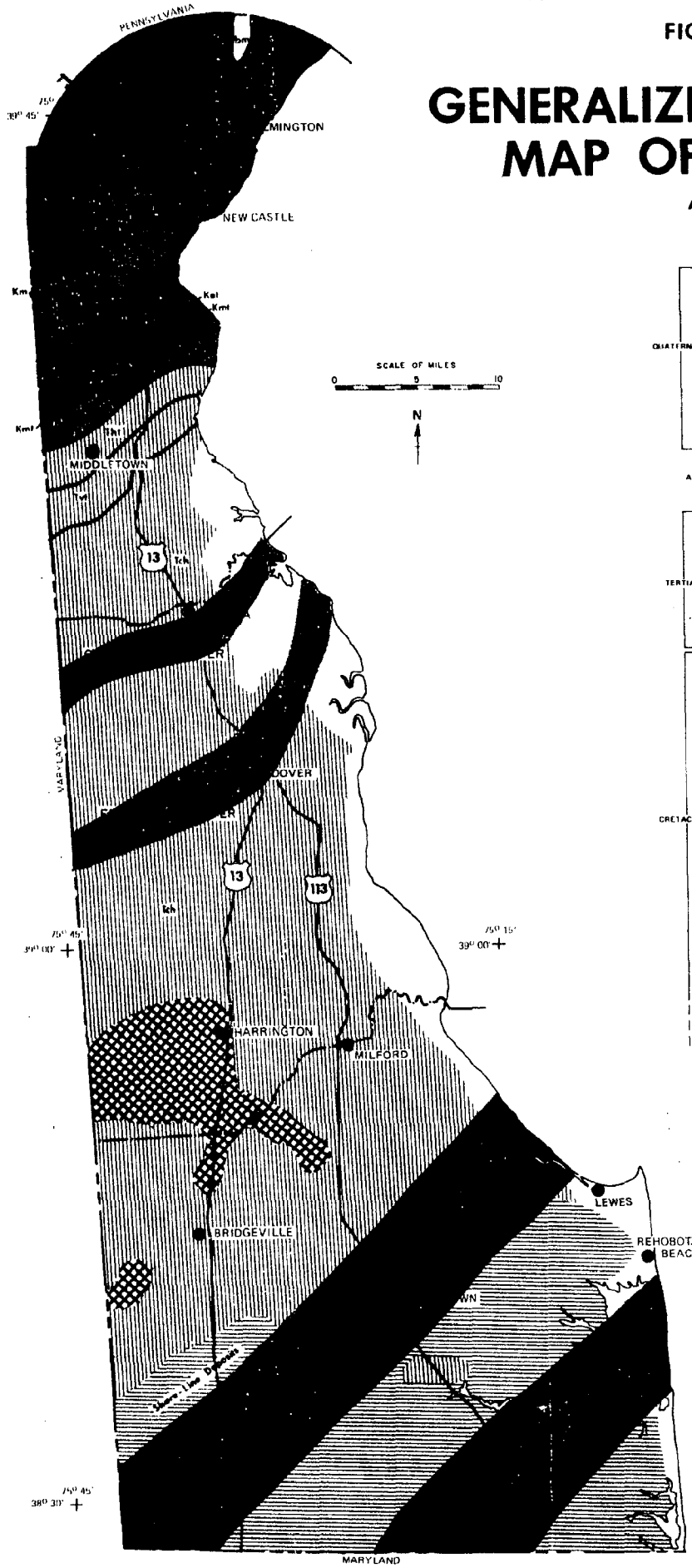


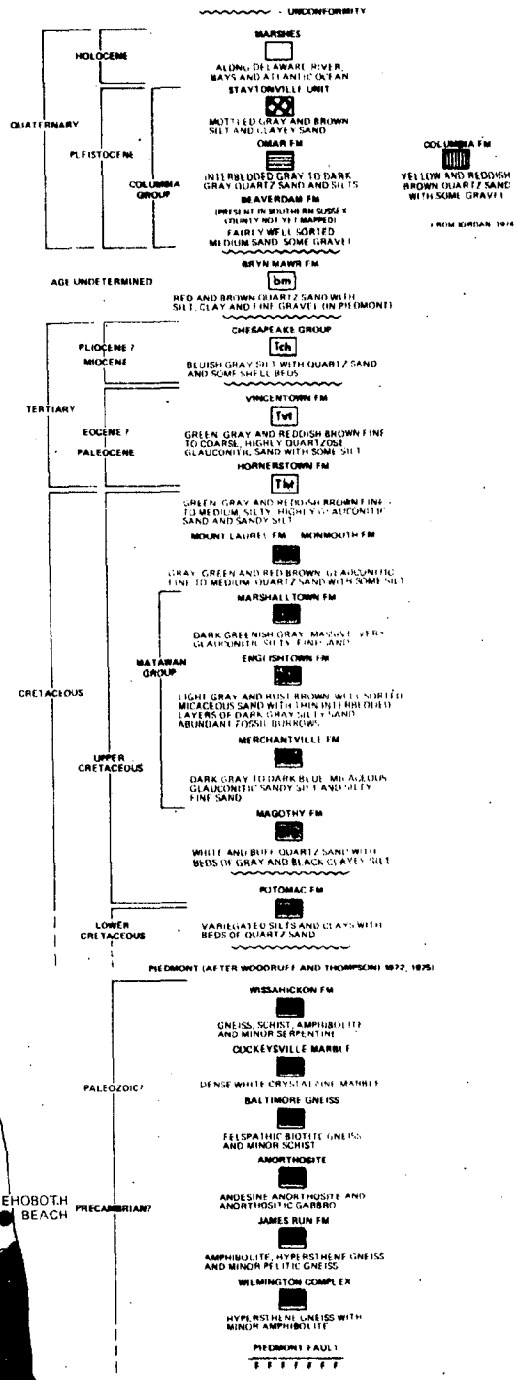

SOURCE: TECH. REPORT "4" DEL. COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

FIGURE 3-12

# GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF DELAWARE

APRIL 1976




PREPARED BY DELAWARE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, NEWARK, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE DELAWARE STATE PLANNING OFFICE, DOVER.

REVISED BY THOMAS E. PICKETT, APRIL 1976 FROM NENAD SPOLJARIC AND ROBERT R. JORDAN AUGUST 1966.

Table 3-10
RECOMMENDED MINERALS AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastburn Complex | New Castle County; highly valued geologic site consisting of an outcrop of Cockeysville marble, three abandoned quarries; and several lime kilns, remnant of early mineral industry; possible site for placement on the National Register of Historic Places; 14 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Deep Cut and Low Bluff of C & D Canal | New Castle County; 60 foot high bluff is a regionally unique exposure of four Upper Cretaceous aged Coastal plain formations; and the low bluff along the old channel is an exposure of two Upper Cretaceous formations; all composed of marine sediments; U. S. Government Reservation under jurisdictions of U. S. Army Corps of Engineers | X | | Needs to be preserved from eventual obliteration of the bluff (DNES) |
| Pleistocene Plant Deposits | New Castle County; only known service of non-marine plant fossils of the Pleistocene Era on the Delmarva peninsula, located in a sand and gravel pit of the State Division of Highways | X | | Protection of this area high research value is needed (DNES) |
| Blanco Ditch Outcrop | Kent County; fossiliferous silica-cemented, coarse gray sandstone slabs of probable Miocene age; 18 acres | | X | Extensive educational uses of the site (DNES), (KC) |
| Columbia Formation, Killen Pond | Kent County; Pleistocene Epoch sediments of approximately 60 feet thick; partially owned by the State, and includes in the master plan recommendations for Murderkiln State Park; 12 acres | X | X | Geological area of high educational (DNES), (KC) |

Table 3-10
RECOMMENDED MINERALS AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Miocene Beds, Coursey Pond | Kent County; discovery of a rare fossiliferous Miocene outcrop in this 8 acre land is recommended to be part of the Murderkiln State Park complex | X | | Geological area of high educational value (DNES), (KC) |
| Three Facies Pit, Middleford | Sussex County; exemplary exposure of a typical elongate mound structure, with three facies of Pleistocene sedimentation representing beach type environments; 6 acres | | X | Geological site of educational value (DNES) |
| Omar Formation, Pepper Creek | Sussex County, distinctly bedded, consisting of gray to dark gray quartz sands interbedded with silts and sand silts; portion of this 5 acre site is on the State Division of Highways right-of-way | X | X | Fossil oyster beds (DNES) |

RECOMMENDED PHYSICAL/OTHER CRITICAL AREAS

(PRELIMINARY)

### 3.3.2 Physical/Other Critical Areas

Other physical areas which are recommended for inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan are categorized under the following items:

- -- Other recreation sites, such as county parks, ballfields, and marinas;
- -- Waste disposal sites, such as sanitary and industrial landfill sites; and
- -- Impoundment sites, such as dams, dikes, reservoirs and freshwater wetlands.

These sites may be in their natural setting, though affected by man-made activities, and require certain protection and preservation. (It should be noted that some of these sites are included under the items within the physical/natural critical areas category.) The specific locations of these features are vital for the protection of the State's environment and for the well-being of its citizens. Hence, these sites are recommended for inclusion as critical areas of Statewide concern.

There are other natural features of concern which are not addressed under this critical areas study program. They include:

- -- Public drainage associations in the State, (belonging within the natural resources with the longest continuous use in the State) also referred to as tax ditches, or drainage corporation or drainage company systems (as identified by the Soil Conservation Service). The channels and right-of-way may be critical to system operation.
- -- Critical airsheds of New Castle County may be critical from the health hazard stand-point (as recommended by DNREC) due to the presence of photo chemical oxidents (measured as ozones) in excess of the national ambient air quality standards for ozone.

These recommended critical areas of Statewide concern are grouped as other recreation sites; waste disposal sites; and impoundment sites and are respectively listed in Tables 3-11, 3-12 and 3-13.

Table 3-11
RECOMMENDED OTHER RECREATION SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Parks and Preserves | Statewide; 80,912 acres; details of these facilities are provided in the 1979 SCORP report; specific public parks and preserves are identified under physical/natural critical area categories | X | | Refer 1979 SCORP; (DNREC/OHP&R), (SCORP) |
| Scenic Highways | Statewide; 62.4 linear miles of scenic auto trails as referenced in the 1979 SCORP report | X | | Refer 1979 SCORP; (DNREC/OHP&R), (SCORP) |
| Delaware mill ponds and upstream watersheds | Statewide; the remnant mill ponds are slowly becoming filled with sediments over-enriched with nutrients from agricultural drainage and choked with vegetation, and residential development | X | X | Best land management practices are urgently needed to ensure the productivity of the ponds which support recreational fishing and other activities (DNREC/DFW) |
| Sellers Park | New Castle County; well preserved woods in an urban setting; this attractive area of 45 acres deeded to the City of Wilmington by Sellers in 1930 for public enjoyment; the County leased the property for development and maintenance for a period of 40 years from 1967 | X | | (DNES) |
| Mill Creek Valley | New Castle County; a wooded remnant of steep slopes and rocky stream beds partially owned by the County as a part of Delcastle Recreation Area; 125 acres | X | X | (DNES) |
| Middle Run (Muddy Run) | New Castle County; wooded valley of highly attractive stream and its tributaries; 220 acres | | X | Potential for a future model recreation-conservation area; (DNES), (DOS) |

Table 3-11
RECOMMENDED OTHER RECREATION SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Mt. Lebanon Run Park | New Castle County; a very attractive area of 30 acres; a continually refreshing sight to travelers on Mt. Lebanon Road; partially owned by the county, its Parks and Recreation Department intends to manage the site in its natural state | X | X | (DNES) |
| Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bank/Marina | New Castle County; Delaware City, 2 acres of waterfront | X | | Continued decline of this facility will have economic impact (NCC-DC) |
| Riverfront City of New Castle | New Castle County; present and future recreational area | X | X | (NCC-CoNC) |
| Bellevue Woods | New Castle County; this old growth woodlands of 14 acres is part of a 273-acre tract recently purchased by the State of Delaware, and was formally designated Bellevue State Recreation Area | X | | (DNES) |
| Marina in Henlopen Acres | Sussex County; approximately three acres, one of the best small marinas on the East coast | X | | (SC-THA) |
| Millsboro Pond | Sussex County; recreational resource of 168 acres, and potential source of water supply | X | | (SC-ToM) |
| Barrier reach | Sussex County; between South Bethany and Fenwick Island on both sides of Route 1, containing wetlands and areas of high flood hazard zones | X | X | Prime recreational area; (SOSD) |

Table 3-12
RECOMMENDED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Waste disposal areas (active and abandoned) | Statewide | X | X | Potential danger to health and safety from explosions, groundwater contamination, noxious liquids and gases, vermin (DNREC), (USEPA) |
| Llangollan Landfill Site | New Castle County | X | | Impact on the aquifer (US EPA) |
| Sandtown Sanitary landfill site | Kent County; solid waste disposal site to be run by the Delaware Solid Waste Authority | X | | Need to avoid groundwater contamination (KC) |
| Solid waste disposal site locations in Sussex County | Sussex County; action by the County in designating solid waste dump sites around Bethany Beach is causing economic hardship on beach area communities | X | X | (SC-TBB) |

Table 3-13
RECOMMENDED IMPOUNDMENT SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Hoopes Reservoir | New Castle County; Old Mill Streams area west of Wilmington; major water resource | X | | (NCC-CoW), (NCC) |
| White Clay Creek | New Castle County; major reservoir site | X | X | (NCC) |

# RECOMMENDED SOCIAL CRITICAL AREAS

(PRELIMINARY)

### 3.3.3 Social Critical Areas

Within this category the following types of Statewide concern are considered for inclusion into the Statewide Critical Areas Plan:

- -- Cultural Areas such as museums, theaters and town centers;
- -- Institutions, including hospitals, school and public buildings;
- -- Historical/Archaeological sites; and
- -- Communications and Public Safety Facilities.

These four types of sites and facilities are discussed and presented below:

Cultural Areas

Areas such as museums, theaters and town centers are the lasting examples of the heritage and culture of the Country; they are viewed as "of more than local concern". However, none was identified through the preliminary inventory (input compilation and review) process.

Institutions

Institutions refer to "an establishment, especially one of public character affecting a community, or created and existing by-law or public authority".[1] These include both public and private facilities and structures such as hospitals, schools, and public buildings.

All public and private schools in the State which address the needs of more than one community (beyond the jurisdiction in which the school is physically located) are recommended for inclusion as social critical areas. Details on the extent of service area of such institutions are available from the State of Delaware, Department of Public Instruction. Institutions for higher education, public school districts, private schools and other special schools in the State of Delaware are listed in Table 3-14.

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1 Source: Senate Bill 358 definition.

Institutions identified as critical areas by State and county agencies and local jurisdictions are listed in Table 3-15, as recommended critical areas of more than local concern.

Table 3-14
EDUCATIONAL AND SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELAWARE

Higher Education Institutions

University of Delaware
Delaware State College
Delaware Technical and
Community College
Beebe Hospital School of Nursing
Goldey Beacom College
Nursing School of Wilmington
Wesley College
Widener College (Delaware Law School)
Wilmington College

Special Institutions in State Agencies

Bridge House
Delaware Correctional Center
Delaware State Hospital
Ferris School for Boys
Governor Bacon Health Center
Hospital for the Mentally Retarded
Stevenson House
Sussex Correctional Institute
Terry Children's Psychiatric Center
Woods Haven-Kruse School for Girls
Women's Correctional Institution

Public School Districts

Appoquinimink
Caesar Rodney
Cape Henlopen
Capital
Delmar
Indian River
Kent County Voc-Tech
Lake Forest
Laurel
Milford
New Castle County
New Castle County Voc-Tech
Seaford
Smyrna
Sussex County Voc-Tech
Woodbridge

Non Public Schools

Catholic Schools (26 in Number) under the Office of Catholic Education,
Diocese of Wilmington
Private Catholic Schools (5 in Number) and,
Private Schools (68 in Number)

Source: Delaware Education Directory, 1980 - 81
State of Delaware, Department of Public Instruction

Table 3-15
RECOMMENDED INSTITUTIONS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gawthrop Data Center | New Castle County, (ground of Delaware State Hospital); remote job entry center; Health and Social Services information, in addition to that which is stored in the Dover Center is located at Gawthrop | X | | Further expansion of of the facility is imminent (DAS/DCDP) |
| Division of Revenue | New Castle County, (Delaware State Building at Wilmington) remote job entry center | X | | All taxpayer information for the State is located in this area (DAS/DCDP) |
| Forensic Sciences Laboratory | New Castle County, properties located adjacent to the laboratory for post mortem examination | X | | In order that future expansion will not be hampered (DH&SS/DPH) |
| Delaware State Hospital Complex | New Castle County, located on the DuPont Highway, 160 acres; includes Delaware State Hospital, Terry Children's Psychiatric Center, South, South New Castle County CMH, and administrative offices of the Department of Health and Social Services | X | | Principal mental health facility (DH&SS/DMH) |
| Governor Bacon Health Center Complex | New Castle County (Delaware City), off Routes 72 and 7, includes Civil Defense, National Guard and Division of Purchasing, 310 acres | X | | Principal mental health facility (DH&SS/DMH) |
| Wilmington Medical Center | New Castle County | | X | (NCC) |
| Gander Hill Prison Site (under construction) | New Castle County; major public investment | X | | (NCC-CoW) |

Table 3-15
RECOMMENDED INSTITUTIONS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institutions of higher education, Dover | Kent County; Wesley College, Delaware Technical and Community College, serving beyond the limits of the City | X | X | (KC-CoD), |
| Kent General Hospital | Kent County; serves the lower part of the State and nearby Maryland area | | X | (KC), (KC-CoD) |
| Milford Memorial Hospital | Kent County, in the City of Milford | | X | (KC), (KC-CM), (SC) |
| Public institutions in Smyrna | Kent County; they include Allan McLane Armory, Department of Correction, and Home and Hospital, all of which are owned by the State of Delaware | X | | (KC-ToS) |
| Computer Room, Tape Library, Production Control and Data Entry Areas and Program Library | Kent County (City of Dover) Highway Administration Building, First Floor; it includes the State's financial records, i.e., payroll, pension, vendor data, motor vehicle registration, health and social service information and other pertinent data | X | | This is the main, and in some cases the only source of all data processing information for the State of Delaware (DAS/DCDP) |
| Health care facilities, in Lewes | Sussex County; Beebe Hospital and Beebe Clinic on Savannah Road | | X | (SC-CoL), (SC) |
| Hospital for the Mentally Retarded | Sussex County, at Stockley | X | | (SC) |
| Nanticoke Hospital | Sussex County, Seaford | | X | (SC) |

Historical and Archaeological Sites

There are over 10,000 entries of historic and cultural resources identified and inventoried by Delaware's Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Department of State). Properties located in and under the landscape which maintain inherent historical, cultural and scientific value are identified in this list, for protection and preservation "for the understanding and appreciation of the history and development of Delaware from man's earliest occupation of this landscape over 12,000 years ago to the present".[1] These include buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites and districts, and are viewed as non-renewable resources requiring recognition and careful management.

Properties identified on the Statewide cultural resources inventory receive further recognition as warranted, by nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Nearly 2,500 properties from among this inventory, thus far, have been nominated and listed in the National Register. At the federal level, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) of the Department of the Interior, performs its role of coordinating and supporting public and private involvement in the recognition and preservation of significant cultural resources. All Delaware historic areas in the National Park System, together with those properties eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks, are of National significance and are listed in the National Register.

Information regarding the description, location, size and significance, and relative uniqueness of these properties is available at the offices of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and from the National Register of Historic Places. From among the buildings, structures, objects archaeological sites and districts identified by federal, State, county and local agencies and

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1 Source: Input from State Historic Preservation Officer

interest groups as input to the Statewide Plan, those appearing in the Federal Register (Book 2 of 2 Books, February 6, 1979; and that of March 18, 1980) and as listed in the National Register of Historic Places are presented in Table 3-16. These are recommended critical areas of more than local concern. However, it should be noted that all properties appearing in the National Register are recommended for inclusion into the Statewide Critical Areas Plan.

Table 3-16
RECOMMENDED HISTORIC/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites and districts of historic, archaeologic, cultural and scientific importance | Statewide; located across and under the landscape which maintain inherent historical, cultural and scientific value; identified on the Statewide cultural resources inventory, 10,000 entries of which approximately 2,500 thus far have been nominated and listed in the National Register of Historic Places | X | X | For the understanding and appreciation of the history and development of Delaware from 12,000 years ago to the present. These are nonrenewable resources which merit recognition and careful management (DS/DS&CA) |
| Village of Arden | New Castle County; Arden Trust, 160 acres | X | X | The only village in the nation listed in the National Register in its entirety (NCC-VOA) |
| Fort Casimir | New Castle County; archaeological site | X | | (NCC-CoNC) |
| New Castle Historic District | New Castle County; the Historic District as defined by City Zoning map is listed in the National Register of Historic Places | X | X | (NCC-CoNC) |
| Beaver Creek-Prehistoric rock shelter (wolf cave) | New Castle County; a fault cave of banded gneiss, of archaeological significance | | X | (DNES) |
| Everett Paleo - Indian Site | New Castle County; important, highly threatened site of Paleo-Indian occupation, 12 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Iron Hill | New Castle County; contains two outstanding geologic sites and a unique archaeological site, a site of prehistoric jasper quarry; partially included in New Castle County's Iron Hill Park; 16 acres | X | X | Potential site for nominations to the National Natural Landmarks Program (DNES), (USDI/HCRS) |

Table 3-16
RECOMMENDED HISTORIC/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Clyde Farm | New Castle County; Indian and Dutch artifacts spanning nearly 7,000 years, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places; 18 acres | | X | (USDI/HCRS), (DNES) |
| Hell Island Site | New Castle County; a wide range of ceramic and lithic data in a relatively undisturbed context; listed in the National Register of Historic Places; 10 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Hughes Early Man Complex | Kent County; lcated west of Felton, with evidence of Paleo Indian early Archaic; three separate sites totalling 120 acres; listed in the National Register of Historic Places | | X | (DS/DH&CA), (DNES) |
| Buildings or sites of historic importance in the Historic Zone of Dover | Kent County; expression of heritage of the City | X | X | (KC-CoD) |
| Hughes-Willis Site | Kent County; rare archaeological area within Dover City limits - 16 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Dill Farm | Kent County; archaeological excavations of rare Archaic features, a buried forest of 9 to 10 thousand years old; 36 acres | | X | State nominee for the National Register of Historic Places (DNES) |
| Island Field Site | Kent County; multicultural prehistoric occupation and a unique burial grounds; a unique tourist attraction of State's Section of Archaeology containing the Island Field Archaeological Museum and Research Center listed in the National Register of Historic Places; 40 acres | X | X | (DNES) |

Table 3-16
RECOMMENDED HISTORIC/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millman Site | Kent County; a wealth of artifacts spanning thousands of years; part of the tentatively designated Milford Neck Complex; 19 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Frederica Historic District | Kent County; group of structures of historic and architectual significance | X | X | (KC-ToF) |
| Historic Places in Magnolia | Kent County; John B. Lindale House, Mathew Lowber House, both on Main Street, Town of Magnolia | | X | (KC-ToM) |
| Slaughter Creek Site | Sussex County; location of a culturally distinct prehistoric Indian occupation, typical of Delaware archaeological classic, and has ben nominated for placement on the National Register of Historic Places; 64 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Lone Pine Site | Sussex County; named for a single tree in the field, it is a prehistoric site of potential archaeological significance; 40 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Wolfe Neck Site | Sussex County; massive shell midden, with abundant artifacts; it is part of a complex nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; 25 acres | | X | (DNES) |
| Thompson's Island | Sussex County; Indian camp and burial site, nominated by inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; 8 acres | | X | (DNES), (DOS) |
| Poplar Thicket | Sussex County; a rare and archaeologically exciting site, a nominee for the National Register of Historic Places; 36 acres | | X | (DNES) |

Table 3-16
RECOMMENDED HISTORIC/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Indiana River Middle Woodland Complex | Sussex County; in the vicinity of Millsboro; three separate sites with a number of parcels, listed in the National Register of Historic Places; approximately 20 acres | | X | (DOS/DH & CA), (DNES) |
| Fenwick Island Lighthouse | Sussex County; only seaside lighthouse in the State still standing; approximately one acre | X | | (SC-TFI) |
| Sussex County Courthouse | Sussex County; colonial style buildings | X | X | (SC-ToG) |
| Lewes Historic District | Sussex County; older section of Lewes | X | X | (SC-CoL) |

Communications and Public Safety

All public and private communication facilities including telephone installations, newspapers, radio and television stations and associated facilities which are important for the cultural, educational and social nourishment of the State's citizens are recommended for inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan. All emergency operation centers (fire stations and public safety establishments which cover more than the jurisdiction in which they are physically located) are also recommended for inclusion as critical areas of statewide concern.

Specific institutions and establishments that were identified by federal, State and local entities are listed in Table 3-17.

Table 3-17
RECOMMENDED COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telephone installations | Statewide; owned by Diamond State Telephone Company | | X | (PSC), (DAF/DAFB) |
| Ommelanden Hunter Safety Training Complex | New Castle County; proposed shooting facilities for shotgun small bore and centerfire rifles; located east of Route 9 south of New Castle, immediately adjacent to the Delaware National Guard firing range | X | | Major effort to provide a safe place for public shooting as well as gun safety training; need to maintain the surrounding lands in its present condition is vital to minimize conflicts in future land uses (DNREC/DFW) |
| Kent County Communications Center and other Communications facilities | Kent County | X | X | (KC) |
| Emergency Shelters and other disaster reflief facilities assigned by the State Division of Emergency Planning and Operations | Kent County; in the event of natural man-made disaster | X | X | (KC) |
| State Fire School | Kent County; teaching the skills necessary to supply the fire protection services | X | | (KC) |

Table 3-17
RECOMMENDED COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Communication facilities in Magnolia | Kent County; Mid-shore cable TV, Morning News, Newsweek-Sentinal, Dover Post, Milford Chronicle and Delaware State News | | X | (KC-ToM) |
| Sussex County Emergency Operations Center | Sussex County | X | | (SC) |
| Diamond State Telephone Company Central Exchange | Sussex County | | X | (SC) |

RECOMMENDED ECONOMIC CRITICAL AREAS

(PRELIMINARY)

### 3.3.4 Economic Critical Areas

A critical area can be represented on a unique requirement or potential for economic development; such as, an area of public or private investment enabling desirable development in the State or those inducing specific projects at strategic points (highway interchanges as example); areas with unique potential for development (sites for reservoirs as example); port facilities or electric generating plants; and areas experiencing a loss or reduction in productivity of food, fiber, minerals or industrial output. Generally such economic areas can be classified within the following topics:

- -- Highways and Intersections
- -- Airports
- -- Railroads and Yards
- -- Public Utilities
- -- Industrial Sites/Other Employment Centers
- -- Shopping Centers

#### Highways and Intersections

All federal (Interstate and U. S.), State, and county highways in Delaware are of more than local concern due to their role in the State's economic growth and development and for economic and cultural interactions among communities. Inputs from agencies have identified specific concerns relating to their (local or department) respective portions of the highway system; such as, seasonal high volume traffic, highway crossings, congestion resulting in inconvenience and economic disruption, and maintenance problems. Specific inputs of more than local concern are listed in Table 3-18. The entire State highway system and its interchanges, including the specific items listed in Table 3-18, are recommended for inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan.

Table 3-18
RECOMMENDED HIGHWAYS AND INTERSECTIONS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highway Systems | Statewide; which serves the Dover Air Force Base | X | | Important for the AFB (DAF/DAFB) |
| Three highway crossings of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal | Statewide; C&D Canal constitutes a physical barrier; hence elimination of these crossings will result in gross inconvenience and economic disruption | X | | (KC) |
| Route 2 and Route 100 rights-of-way in Elsmere | New Castle County; Route 2 Kirkwood Highway, 80 feet wide, and Route 100 DuPont Road, 56 feet wide are major arteries of the town; new construction is planned for Route 100 | X | | (NCC-ToE) |
| Routes 896 and 299 in Middletown | New Castle County; Route 896 North and South, and Route 299 East and West | X | | Maintenance issues such as drainage, improper shoulders and potholes (NCC-ToM) |
| Routes 13 and 113, and Route 8 | Kent County; major north-south highways of Routes 13 and 113, and the east-west highway of Route 8 are important transportation routes through the City | X | | (KC-CoD) |
| Routes 11 and 44 in Hartly | Kent County; approximately 3/4 of a mile of these routes are within the town limits; main roadway for trucking as an access to Route 301 | X | | (KC-ToH) |
| Main traffic arteries of Town of Odessa | New Castle County; high volume traffic on U. S. Route 299, resulting in "bottle necks" | X | | Need for a by-pass to alleviate present congestion (NCC-ToO) |
| Railroad level crossing for Route 44 in Hartly | Kent County; approximately 300 feet of track crosses Route 44 within the town limits | | X | Poor track maintenance creates traffic hazard on Route 44 (KC-ToH) |

Table 3-18
RECOMMENDED HIGHWAYS AND INTERSECTIONS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Mahon Road | Kent County; a two lane road running from Route 9 in Little Creek to the Mahon River and Delaware Bay, Route 89; the only link to a major State boat launching area, State docks and fishing pier; the only access to deepwater along the coast in central Kent County | X | | The road is in jeopardy because of erosion along the Delaware Bay shoreline; it is essential to the States' oyster and crab industry; the road also allows for logical support for the maintenance of a fuel supply line essential to Dover Air Force Base (DNREC/DFW) |
| U. S. Route 13, 113 and 113A, and State Routes 6,8, 10, 12, and 14, and the alignment of the "West Dover By-Pass" | Kent County; provides military accessibility and economic viability | X | | (KC), (APFL) |
| Routes 9 and 42 in Leipsic | Kent County; the routes passing through the town | X | | (KC-ToC) |
| Alternate U.S. 113 in Magnolia | Kent County; heavy summer beach traffic and Sunday traffic on this north-south street of the town | X | | (KC-ToM) |
| Highway interchanges in Bethany Beach | Sussex County; Delaware Route 1 intersecting with Pennsylvania Avenue at north and south borders of the town; major traffic hazards from seasonal traffic | X | | (SC-TBB) |
| Garfield Parkway in Bethany | Sussex County; from Route 1 to the Beach, congestion in the center of town from seasonal traffic | X | | (SC-TBB) |

Table 3-18
RECOMMENDED HIGHWAYS AND INTERSECTIONS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Route 404 and Delaware 18 in Bridgeville | Sussex County; summer beach traffic of 60,000 to 70,000 cars per weekend creates traffic jams as long as 3 to 4 miles | X | | Congestion and inconvenience to local residents (SC-ToB) |
| Route 1, at and north and south of Rehoboth | Sussex County; heavily congested in summer with traffic backups a common occurrence | X | | (SC-CRB) |

Airports

The economic significance and strategic importance of protecting and preserving the public and private airports and the Dover Air Force Base has been illustrated through inputs provided by the federal, State, and county agencies. Airports, as recommended critical areas of Statewide concern, are listed in Table 3-19.

Railroads and Yards

Maintenance of the existing rail system that serves Delaware communities is of vital importance to the economy of the State. Loss of this service, especially in freight movement will adversely affect the transportation of farm products from Southern Delaware, and may create economic problems through closure of certain manufacturing plants which heavily depend on railroads. Hence, these transportation systems are recommended for inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan. Specific inputs on railroads and yards are presented in Table 3-20.

Port Facilities

The critical concerns raised relating to port and navigation facilities in Delaware are associated with the handling of crude oil (especially in the open lower Delaware Bay) and the maintenance of channels and harbors. A primary problem affecting many smaller, historic ports in the State is the maintenance of channel and harbor depths, since most small ports are located on shallow tidal rivers with slow flushing rates and which receive large amounts of sediments. Because of the potentially areawide economic significance of these facilities, they are recommended as critical areas of Statewide concern. Specific inputs on port facilities, as provided by various agencies, are listed in Table 3-21.

Table 3-19
RECOMMENDED AIRPORTS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greater Wilmington Airport | New Castle County; 13,000 acres; Commuter air service and general aviation and cargo services | X | | (US DOT/FAA) |
| Airport approach, hazard and noise zones | New Castle County; as given in the New Castle County Airport Master Plan | X | | (NCC) |
| Dover Air Force Base Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) | Kent County; areas outlined in red on Figure IV-1 of the AICUZ Study of March 1977. These areas are directly under existing flight tracks and are subjected to aircraft noise; areas referred to as the clear zones, accident potential zones I and II and the height and obstruction criteria referred to in Appendix E of the AICUZ study are of critical importance | X | X | Land uses in these areas must be rigidly controlled in order to continue the flying operations at this installation; similar restrictions apply to the civilian aviation facilities at the site (DAF/DAFB) |
| Private Airports | Kent County; namely, Chandell Estates Airport, Delaware Air Park, Jenkins Airport, Milford Air Park, and Smyrna Airport; they make Kent County accessible to travelers using business sized airplanes | | X | Need to protect these airports, their clear zones and accident potential zones (KC) |
| Delaware Air Park | Kent County; Dover - Cheswold area; 65 acres; General aviation services | | X | (US DOT/FAA) |
| Dover Air Force Base | Kent County; the small area of the AFB to be used jointly by civilian and military aircrafts provides access to Dover for sophisticated general aviation of aircrafts | X | | (US DOT/FAA) |
| Sussex County Airport | Sussex County; in Georgetown; 500 acres; private general aviation services and is forecast to provide commuter service | X | | (US DOT/FAA), (SC) |

Table 3-20
RECOMMENDED RAILROAD AND YARDS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Railroad crossing of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal | Statewide; if eliminated will create gross inconvenience and economic disruption | X | X | (KC) |
| B & O Railroad Yard in Elsmere | New Castle County; B & O freight yards and main line; second main line is to be added; major local and national freight handling, GM Boxwood Road plant and right-of-way | | X | (NCC-ToE) |

Table 3-21
RECOMMENDED PORT FACILITIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port of Wilmington | New Castle County; State's major commercial shipping facility and area of major public investment | X | X | (NCC-CoW) |
| Delaware Bay Shipping Channel | Kent County; deepwater shipping channel running from the Atlantic Ocean to the vicinity of Big Stone Beach to the Delaware Memorial Bridge; the only protected deep-water channel on the east coast | X | | Economically important to the entire region (KC) |
| Facilities at Port Mahon (Port facilities and public facilities) | Kent County; the fuel off-loading facility, the water channel leading thereto, pipeline routes and the associated tank farm | X | X | (DAF/DAFB) |
| Big Stone Beach holdings of Delaware Bay (Potential Port Facilities) | Kent County; both extensive and interconnected properties in the vicinity of Big Stone Beach at the location of the only high and dry land nearest the Delaware Bay in Kent County, and the unique Delaware Bay Configuration which in effect is a terminus for a deep water channel to the Ocean | | X | The site has its uniqueness and potential economic value (KC) |
| Delaware River and Bay Authority Ferry Terminal | Sussex County; in Lewes | X | X | (SC) |
| Lewes and Rehoboth Canal | Sussex County; also surface water body | X | | (SC-CoL) |
| Broadkill River | Sussex County; runs from Delaware Bay at Broadkill into heart of downtown Milltown; if ever dredged, could provide port facilities | X | | (SC-TM) |

Public Utilities

The economic security of the Nation, as well as the State depends on existing and proposed energy development facilities. Hence these facilities are recommended as critical areas of Statewide concern. Similarly, specific water supply, waste water treatment facilities, and other utilities network throughout the State are of vital economic importance and are identified as recommended critical areas, when these facilities service more than one jurisdiction. The federal, State, and local agency inputs on public utilities are presented in Table 3-22.

Industrial Sites/Other Employment Centers

Industrial parks, major employers and employment locations of more than local significance are recommended for inclusion in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan. The Division of Economic Development, under the Department of Community Affairs and Economic Development, maintains a list of all industrial parks, major employers, and proposed sites for future industrial development.

The specific items of employment locations provided by State and local agencies are listed in Table 3-23 as recommended critical areas of statewide concern.

Table 3-22
RECOMMENDED PUBLIC UTILITIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D P & L Substations and peaking units | Statewide; for the supply of electric power | | X | Essential utility service (PSC) |
| Natural gas pipeline and all electric transmissions line crossings of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal | Statewide; elimination of these crossings will create economic disruption | X | X | (KC) |
| Utility lines for electric, gas, (telephone and cable), water mains | Statewide | | X | Disruption of source, danger from explosion etc. (PSC) |
| Other small water utilities | Statewide | | X | |
| Salem Nuclear Generating Facility | New Castle County; a critical area can be described by a 5 mile arc originating from the center of the facility, entering the State below Augustine Beach and encompassing Port Penn and Delaware City having a population of about 800 urban and suburban citizens | | X | More emphasis is being placed on maintaining low population areas near nuclear facilities (DPS/DEPO) |
| Pumping Stations and facilities of: | | | | |
| Artesian Water Co. | New Castle County | | X | To preserve the health and environment of the communities and to provide fire protection (PSC) |
| Wilmington Sub. Water | New Castle County | | X | |
| Edgemoor Electric Generating Facility | New Castle County; in Edgemoore owned by D P & L | | X | Environmental impact and safety (PSC) |

Table 3-22
RECOMMENDED PUBLIC UTILITIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware City Generating Station | New Castle County, in Delaware City, a major source of electric power | | X | Expansion potential (PSC) |
| Summit Site | New Castle County; in Summit, proposed location for electric generating facility | | X | (PSC) |
| Operation Center of D P & L | New Castle County; in Newark, controls the flow of electric power throughout D P & L System | | X | (PSC) |
| City of Dover electrical generation and transmission system | Kent County | X | X | Important for the Dover AFB (DAF/DAFB) |
| Kent County Regional Sewer System | Kent County | X | | Important for the Dover AFB (DAF/DAFB) |
| Kent County waste treatment plant and facilities | Kent County; the regional plant for the Milford area | X | X | (KC-CM), (KC) |
| Pumping stations and facilities of: | | | | |
| Tidewater Utilities Company | Kent and Sussex Counties | | X | To preserve the health and environment of the communities and to provide fire protection (PSC) |
| Delaware Electric Coop. Substations | Kent and Sussex Counties; for the supply of electric power | | X | Essential utility service (PSC) |

Table 3-22
RECOMMENDED PUBLIC UTILITIES

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tidewater Utilities Co. | Kent and Sussex Counties | | X | To preserve the health and environment of the communities and to provide fire protection (PSC) |
| Sussex Shore Water Co. | Sussex County; Bethany Beach | | X | To preserve the health and environment of the communities and to provide fire protection (PSC) |
| Water and Supply Co. | Sussex County; Georgetown | | X | To preserve the health and environment of the communities and to provide fire protection (PSC) |
| Lincoln and Ellendale Substation | Sussex County (Lincoln and Ellendale), for the electric power supply | | X | Essential utility service (PSC) |
| Indian River Electric Generating Facility | Sussex County; in Indian River; large source of electric power | | X | Potential expansion of the facility (PSC), (SC) |
| Georgetown Sewer Treatment Plant | Sussex County; located southeast section of Georgetown, it is a regional facility; 7 acres | X | | (SC-ToG) |
| South Coastal Wastewater Treatment Plant | Sussex County | X | | (SC) |
| Lewes-Rehoboth Wastewater Management Facilities (Planning stage) | Sussex County; for Lewes and Rehoboth, and surrounding communities in the unincorporated area of the county | X | | (US EPA) |

Table 3-23
RECOMMENDED INDUSTRIAL SITES/OTHER EMPLOYMENT CENTERS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership: Public | Type of Ownership: Private | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Areas approved or conditionally approved for the growing or taking of shellfish | 1) Delaware Bay with the exception of those areas listed as not approved as shellfish growing areas (namely St. Jones Creek, Murderkill Creek, Mispillion River including Cedar Creek, Broadkill Creek, Lewes-Rehoboth Canal, Leipsic River, and an an area in the Delaware Bay adjacent to the mouth of the River, Dona (Simon) River, White Creek, and all their tributaries, and an area of Breakwater Harbor and Delaware Bay) within one-half mile of the mouth of these rivers | X | X | Development has encroached on them and brought about closing of portions of these areas due to polluted conditions of the waters (DH&SS/DPH) |
| | 2) Indian River Bay with the exception of a line drawn in a southeasterly direction from Pot Nets Point to Ellis Point, an area of Indian River Inlet extending west from a line drawn between the jetty lights to a line drawn from Burton Island in a southerly direction to the western-most point of South Side Marina including the Southside Marina, and an area near the Inlet known as Balders Pond | X | X | |
| | 3) Rehoboth Bay with the exception of an area adjacent to the mouth of the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal | X | X | |
| Industrial Park, Cheswold | Kent County; on southeast section of the town of Cheswold; 80 acres | | X | (KC-ToC) |

Table 3-23
RECOMMENDED INDUSTRIAL SITES/OTHER EMPLOYMENT CENTERS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Campbell's Soup Company, Clayton | Kent County; the plant uses the town's water supply aquifer; large acreage | | X | (KC-TC) |
| Dover Capital Complex, Dover | Kent County; the site for city, county and State governmental employment | X | | A stable economy for the City of Dover (KC-CoD), (KC) |
| Dover Air Force Base | Kent County; center of military transport of material for the east coast of the United States | X | | Major employer for both Kent County and the City of Dover (KC-CoD), (KC), (KC-CM) |
| Factory Complex Houston | Kent County; owned by the State and leased to Trapp Packing, Inc., will provide jobs for town residents when in operation | X | | (KC-TH) |
| Industrial Park in Dover | Kent County; employment location, reflecting the economic growth of the City | | X | (KC-CoD) |
| The twenty-five largest employers in Kent County | Kent County; the list of employers available at the Kent County Planning Office | X | X | Economic importance to the County citizens; (KC) |
| DuPont's in Seaford | Sussex County; providing employment to Ellendale residents | | X | (SC-ToE) |
| L. D. Caulk in Milford | Sussex County; providing employment to Ellendale residents | | X | (SC-ToE) |
| Industrial sites in Millsboro | Sussex County; two sites on south edge of the town: N.C.R. Plant with 600 to 2,000 employees; 30 acres; InterContinental Biologies, Inc., employing 75 persons, 29 acres | | X | SC-ToM) |

Table 3-23
RECOMMENDED INDUSTRIAL SITES/OTHER EMPLOYMENT CENTERS

| Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Comments/ Source(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public | Private | |
| Sussex County Industrial Park | Sussex County; on County owned land | X | X | (SC) |
| Nanticoke Homes in Greenwood | Sussex County; located north of town limits, manufacturing modular homes and components, providing employment | | X | (SC-ToG) |

## 3.4 Special Local Area Concerns

It has been noted by OMBP through the Initial Draft Plan development activity that some of the inputs submitted by the local jurisdictions do not fit within the definitions of critical areas (as provided herein). These inputs, therefore, were not included in the category list developed under this plan. Concerns such as sidewalks and drainage ditch repair, vacant lots, local seasonal traffic congestion, closed local factories, and the public safety concerns as identified by beach resort communities cannot be addressed by this Plan.

However, OMBP recognizes that the issues raised by these jurisdictions are of vital concern to them and does plan to conduct further examination and develop recommendations for dealing with them.

These local concerns are being addressed separately from the Critical Areas Plan. Contact will be made with individual jurisdictions to explore their specific problems and to provide assistance by involving other State and county agencies.

## 4.0 PLAN REFINEMENT PHASES

As previously stated, the preparation of this Initial Draft Plan represents only the first phase in a series of refinement phases toward the Final Statewide Plan preparation and adoption. The remaining components of this Plan Refinement Process are outlined below and schematically shown on Figure 1.

### 4.1 Refinement of Statewide Plan (Initial Draft)

It is anticipated that approximately sixty (60) days will be provided for review and comment on the Initial Draft Plan. OMBP will invite comments from all municipal, county, State, and federal governments, as well as public and private interest groups. The initial Draft Plan will be revised then to incorporate relevant comments and to address issues raised during the review and comment period.

### 4.2 Preparation of Statewide Plan (Final Draft)

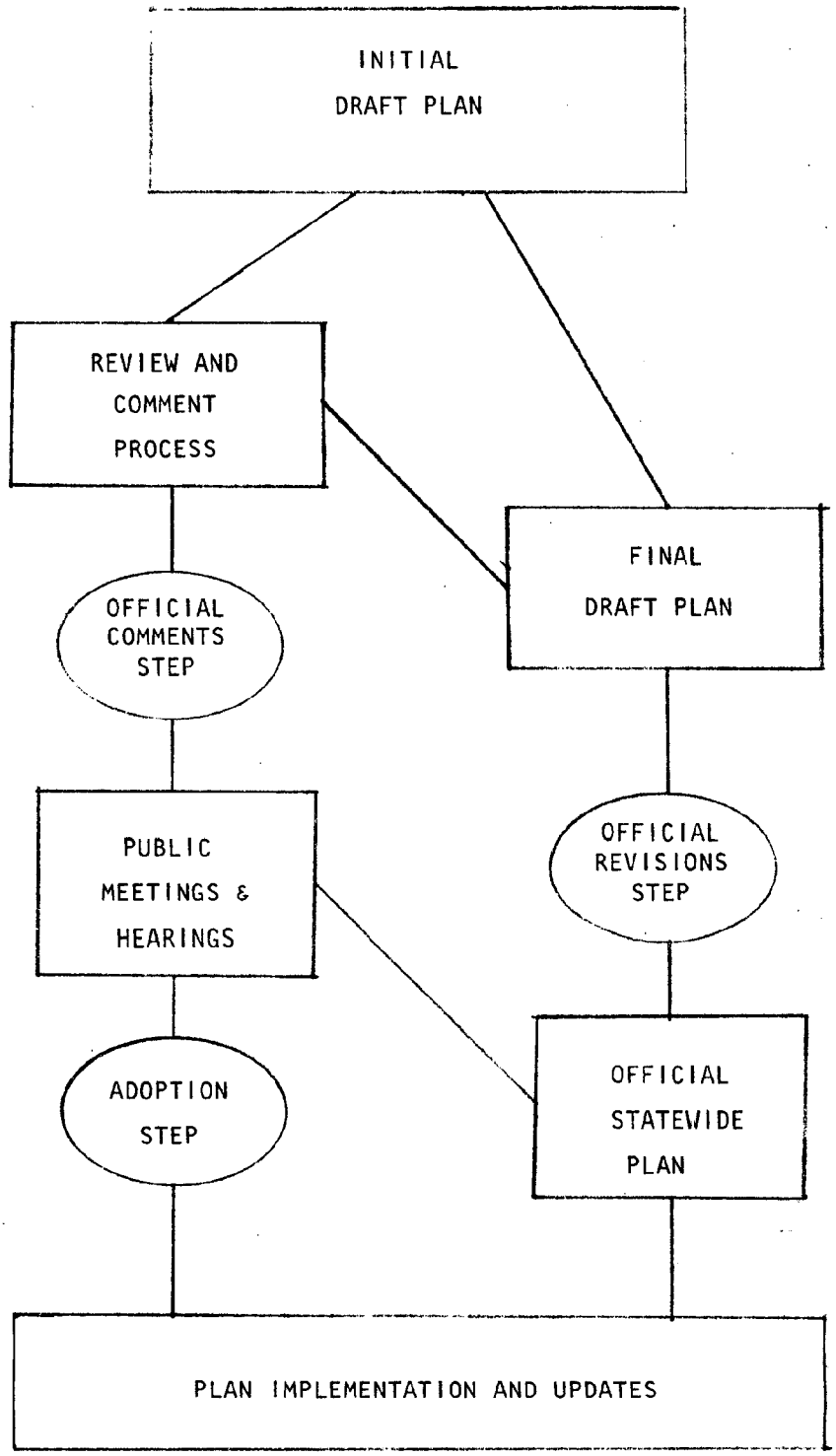
During the Final Draft Plan preparation phase, OMBP will prepare a more final Statewide Plan which will reflect the revisions made to the Initial Draft Plan. The Plan will be distributed to the agencies, jurisdictions and groups receiving the Initial Draft Plan for additional (formal) review and comment. Public meetings will be scheduled to receive comments on the document.

### 4.3 Public Hearings

After the completion of the Final Draft Plan, OMBP will schedule Public Hearings in each county for purpose of allowing formal comments from all concerns to be submitted and recorded as final input to the Statewide Critical Areas Plan prior to it becoming an offical plan of the State. Final input is not intended to imply that the Plan will then remain unchangeable; the formal review and comment period is used as a key step in reaching official plan status.

FIGURE 4-1

STATEWIDE PLAN REFINEMENT PHASES



## 4.4 Official Statewide Critical Areas Plan

The published information resulting from the series of phases outlined above will be the Official Statewide Critical Areas Plan. The completion of this Plan will satisfy the requirement that is outlined in the enabling legislation (29 Delaware Code, Chapter 92, Land Use Planning Act) and will allow formal interactions of Delaware entities (State, county, and local) on State critical areas to be based on an official plan.

## 4.5 Critical Areas Plan Implementation and Updating Process

Upon completion of the planned refinement phases, OMBP will directly use the Statewide Critical Areas Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Land Use Planning Act and for official/unofficial activities regarding Critical Areas.[1]

A periodic review and updating process will be implemented for purposes of considering additions, deletions and other amendments to the Plan.

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1. OMBP plans to use various drafts of the plan when State projects are being planned which could affect a recommended critical area.

# APPENDICES

A. LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS PLANS

B. LIST OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING THE STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN (INITIAL DRAFT)

C. COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE TO AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

## A. LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS PLANS

### Introduction

Senate Bill No. 358, Section 9212 of Chapter 92 calls for the preparation of a plan by each local jurisdiction, designating Critical Areas, and to forward the same to the State Office of Management, Budget, and Planning. The Section 9212 also requires the State OMBP "to prepare a Statewide Plan designating Critical Areas with due consideration of local input".

The State OMBP had been in touch with the local jurisdictions (56 municipalities and the three counties) since January 1979, concerning the preliminary measures of implementing the Land Use Planning Act (SB 358). By the Memorandum of April 30, 1980, OMBP had requested the local jurisdictions to submit a draft local critical areas plan by July 31, 1980, to OMBP as required by the Senate Bill.

Each of the draft critical areas plans provided by local jurisdictions was evaluated for its specific designations as "critical to more than local residents and government and of more than local concern", by reviewing the specific situation and using the evaluation criteria as presented in Section 3.2 of the text.

After a preliminary evaluation, copies of the input from each jurisdiction were sent to the respective jurisdictions on October 24, 1980. The preliminary evaluation represents the effort to identify what is perceived as areas of more than local concern, but at this stage, they should not be construed to mean that they represent critical areas that are to be incorporated into the Final Statewide Plan. Additional levels of refinement/evaluation of this input will include further review and examination, and public meetings and hearings before the Final Statewide Plan is developed.

## Presentation of Local Input

The Local critical areas plans submitted to OMBP, after their preliminary evaluation are presented here in the following order:

New Castle County
- Village of Arden to City of Wilmington

Kent County
- Bowers Beach to Wyoming

Sussex County
- Bethany Beach to South Bethany

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Unique natural areas | Natural areas | See DNES' Natural Areas Study | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Forests and State Parks | Major forests | See SCORP and Forest Resources Plan (DNREC) | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Aquifers/recharge areas | Major and/or unique aquifers | See DGS' Formation maps for N.C.C. | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Major floodplains | See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Floodplain Studies (also see FEMA studies) | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Surface water bodies; other recreation sites | Major rivers, lakes, ponds, inlets | See Recreational Rivers List (HCRS), Rivers Heritage Act; SCORP (DNREC) | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Wetlands | See State Wetlands Act and SCORP | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| | Underwater lands | See Coastal Management Plan (OMBP) | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Public beaches | Beaches | See Coastal Management Plan (OMBP) | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |

NOTE: Explanation of abbreviations in the table are provided at the end of the table for New Castle County

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Unique natural areas; other recreation sites | Shorelines and waterfronts | See Coastal Management Plan, Urban Waterfront Study (Cohen for OMBP) | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Geologic hazard areas | Natural hazard areas | See DGS | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| Mineral and geologic features | Mineral resources | See DGS | X | X | Scarce/unique | X |
| Impoundment sites | Existing and proposed major reservoir sites | 1) Hoopes | X | | Sensitive | X |
| | | 2) White Clay Creek | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| Airports | Airport approach, hazard, noise zones | See N.C.C. Airport Master Plan | X | | Sensitive | X |
| Waste disposal sites | 1) Existing and proposed solid waste disposal sites | See 208 General Report and Delaware Solid Waste Disposal Authority | X | X | Sensitive | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Waste disposal sites (continued) | 2) Existing and proposed major sewage treatment and handling facilities | See N.C.C. Capital Program and Department of Public Works | X | | Sensitive | X |
| | 3) Existing and program hazardous and radioactive waste disposal sites | See Delaware River Basin Commission Study on this subject | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| (No designation)* | Museum - estates | See existing land use and property maps | X | X | Sensitive | |
| Properties of Higher Education | Properties of Higher Education Facilities | See school district records and University of Delaware Master Plan | X | | Sensitive | |
| Other recreation sites | Parks | See N.C.C. Department of Parks and Recreation Maps | X | | Sensitive | X |
| Historical/ archaeological sites | 1) "Districts" | See National Register of Historic Places | X | X | Sensitive | X |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Historical/ archaeological sites (continued) | 2) "Cultural Landscapes"* | See National Heritage Policy Act and National Register | X | X | Sensitive | |
| | 3) "Neighborhoods" * | See National Heritage Policy Act and National Register | X | X | Sensitive | |
| | 4) "Networks" * | See National Heritage Policy Act and National Register | X | X | Sensitive | |
| Institutions | Schools | See School District Records and State Department of Instruction | X | | Sensitive | X |
| Cultural areas | 1) Libraries and other deposits of records | See N.C.C. Department of Libraries | X | | Sensitive | |
| | 2) Arts, crafts, and other self-expression centers | See N.C.C. Arts Studio's Records | X | X | Sensitive | |
| | 3) Museums | See Delaware Art Museum Records | X | X | Sensitive | X |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Other recreation sites | Athletic and Recreation Facilities | See SCORP and N.C.C. Parks and Recreation Department | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| Communications and public safety | Communications installations | See existing land use and property maps | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| (No designation) | Churches | See existing land use and property maps | | X | Sensitive | X |
| Institutions | 1) Hospitals, clinics, etc. | See Wilmington Medical Center and State Department of Health and Social Services | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| | 2) Government Administration Buildings | See existing land use and property maps | X | | Sensitive | X |
| Cultural Areas | Civic centers, etc. | See existing land use and property maps | X | X | Sensitive | |
| Communications and public safety | 1) Fire Stations | See Fire Marshal's Office | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| | 2) Police Stations | See State and County Police | X | | Sensitive | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Institutions | Prisons, etc. | State Department of Corrections | X | | Sensitive | X |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Military Bases* | See existing land use and property maps | X | | Sensitive | X |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | 1) "Buildings"* | See National Register of Historic Places | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| | 2) "Structures"* | See National Register of Historic Places | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| | 3) "Sites"* | See National Register of Historic Places | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| | 4) "Objects"* | See National Register of Historic Places | X | X | Sensitive | X |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | 1) Major employment concentrations of all kinds | See 1995 Transportation Plan | X | X | Economic benefits | X |
| | 2) Major concentrations of commercial activitiy | See existing land use maps | | X | Economic benefits | X |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers (continued) | 3) Major concentrations of primary, secondary and tertiary industry | See existing land use maps | | X | Economic benefits | X |
| (No designation) | Areas of major tourism | See Delaware Tourism Policy Study | X | X | Economic benefits | X |
| Public utilities | 1) Major fuel production and storage facilities | See State Energy Office | | X | Economic benefits | X |
| | 2) Major power generation facilities and substations | See Delmarva Power and Light | X | X | Economic benefits | X |
| Port facilities | Ports | See Coastal Management Plan (OMBP) | X | X | Economic benefits | X |
| Airports | Airports | See DVRPC Regional Study | X | X | Economic benefits | X |
| Railroads and yards | Railroads | See State Rail Plan | X | X | Economic benefits | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Highways and intersenctions; Railroads and yards | 1) Potential Transit Alignments | See 1995 Transportation Plan | X | | Economic benefits | X |
| | 2) Existing and potential bus routes | See DART, 1995 Transportation Plan | X | | Economic benefits | X |
| | 3) Existing and potential bicycle routes | See N.C.C. Bikeway Study, Special Class I Study for Mill Creek Hundred | X | | Economic benefits | X |
| | 4) Abandoned or expendable rights-of-way | See 1995 Transportation Plan, Special Class I Study for Mill Creek Hundred (potential recreational sites) | X | X | Economic benefits | X |
| | 5) Major proposed highway alignments | See 1995 Transportation Plan | X | X | Economic benefits | X |
| | 6) Major roads with excess capacity conditions | See 1995 Transportation Plan | X | | Economic benefits | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Highways and intersections (continued) | 7) Major roads with capacity shortages | See 1995 Transportation Plan | X | | Economic benefits | X |
| | 8) Major traffic hazard intersections | See DOT Records | X | | Economic benefits | X |
| Public utilities | Major utility, communication, fuel, and power transmission rights-of-way | The Utility and Energy Companies will probably have to be contacted separately | | X | Economic benefits | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Village of Arden, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Historical/ archaeological sites | Village of Arden | 160 acres; Arden Trust | X | X | Pioneering example of successful town planning embodying garden city design long before they gained acceptance elsewhere.<br><br>The only village in the nation listed in the National Register of Historic Places, on 2/73, in its entirety. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Village of Ardencroft, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Other recreation sites | Ardencroft Park-land | Village of Ardencroft, approximately 20 acres | X | | Wooden area and play areas are an integral part of community life and community aesthetics | |
| Surface water bodies | Parkins Run* | Passes through Village of Ardencroft | X | | Enhances value of parkland it passes through | |
| Other recreation sites | YMCA | Adjacent to southeast boundary of the village | | X | Is essentially a continuation of village parkland; serves as buffer between village and I95 | |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Trustees of Ardentown, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| No Critical Areas (to list as local input) | | Town of approximately 106 acres adjoining the B & O Railroad at Harvey Road. The town is owned and managed by the Trustees of Ardentown | | | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Bellefonte, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Other recreation sites | Bellefonte Park | Park located at Bellefonte and Rosedale Avenues | X | | Other recreational facility north of Wilmington | |
| Forests and State Parks | Bellevue State Park | Philadelphia Pike | X | | Only small local park for neighborhood kids | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Delaware City, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Other recreation sites | Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bank/Marina | 2 acres of waterfront, eroding and deteriorating | X | | Continued decline affects recreation possibilities and probable loss of Canal Street; great economic impact | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Washington Street | High flood hazard area; 1 acre | X | | During high water conditions -- downtown area not passable; great impact on CBD | X |
| Highways and intersections | Streets in general (deteriorated) | 8 miles (of streets and highways) | X | | Deterioration of streets with potholes is greater than town's ability to fund repairs; decline in public morale and economic well-being of town | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Elsmere, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Flood hazard areas | Town of Elsmere | Entire town, some sections more than others; 1.1 sq. mile area | X | X | High population density | X |
| Railroad and yards | B & O Railroad yard | B & O Freight yards and main line. Second main line to be added - 50 acres | | X | Major local and national freight handling, GM Boxwood Road Plant, and right of way | X |
| Highways and intersections | Route 2 Right-of-Way | Route 2 Kirkwood Highway; 80 feet wide | X | | Major artery | X |
| | Route 100 Right-of-Way | Route 100 DuPont Road; 56 feet wide | X | | Major artery; new construction planned | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Middletown, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Highways and intersections | All State maintained highways in the Town of Middletown (maintenance) | Route 896 North and South Route 299 East and West | X | | Drainage, improper shoulders, pot holes | X |
| Railroads and yards* | Railroad crossing (maintenance) | West Main Street | X | | Improper maintenance of crossing gates | X |

*Follow-up required, (R) revised since October 24, 1980

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of New Castle, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Physical/natural areas<br>Aquifer/Recharge Stations | Aquifer | For City water supply | X | | To protect present and future water needs of the city | |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Wetland | As defined by State Wetland Act | | | | |
| | Natural drainage areas | Marshes, dyke stream basins, etc. | X | X | Serve as retention areas for drainage | |
| Surface water bodies, other recreation sites | Riverfront | | X | X | Serves as present and future recreational area | X |
| Physical/other areas<br>Other recreation sites | Open space and recreation zones | Battery Park and all other City parks as well as lands designated for Open Space and recreation; All public and private recreation areas (school, Trustees of Commons' lands, etc.). | X | X | | |
| Impoundment site<br>Public utilities | Reservoirs and water storage facilities | | X | | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of New Castle, New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Social Critical areas historic/ archaeological sites | 1) Historic sites | 1) All buildings and areas listed in the National Register of Historic Places | X | X | | X |
| | | 2) Historic Area District as defined by City Zoning Map | X | X | | |
| | 2) Archaeological site | Fort Casimir | X | | | X |
| Institutions | All churches, schools and public buildings | | X | X | | |
| Communications and public safety | Fire hall | | X | | | |
| Economic Critical Areas Public Utilities | City's water, electric, sanitary systems | | X | | | |
| (No designation) | Ice Breakers | Delaware River | | | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Newark, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Aquifers/ recharge areas | Existing wells and aquifer recharge areas | Laird Tract Wells, North Well Field and South Well Field | X | X | City's primary water source | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Newark Open Floodway Districts | Christina Creek Open Floodway District, White Clay Creek Open Floodway District | X | X | Contain environmentally sensitive lands | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Newport, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Unique natural areas. Surface water bodies | Christina River | | X | | | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Newport Industrial Park (maintenance) | | | X | | X |
| Cultural areas | Newport Area Museum* | | X | | | |
| Institutions | (No specific ones identified)* | | X | | | |
| Historic/archaeological sites | (No identification)* | One very old site | | X | Would like to save the site | |
| Highways and intersections | (No specific ones identified) | A number of highways and intersections | X | | | X |
| Airports | *(No identification) | One airport | X | | | |
| Railroads and yards | (No identification) | | X | X | | X |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Newport, New Castle County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public Utilities | *(No identification) | One | X | | | |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | *(No identification) | One existing site and another under development | | X | | |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Odessa, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| (No designation)* | Dilapidated canning factory at foot of Main Street and surrounding scenic area; Appoquinimink Creek, large marsh, public-owned woodlands, etc. | It is at this point that a "bow" in the creek, once navigable by small steamers, enters within the boundaries of the Town; about 5.4 acres involved | X | X | This area is immediately adjacent to the Historic Area, National Register, and has great potential, yet it is an eyesore and liability | |
| Highways and intersections | Main traffic arteries (conjestion U.S. Rt 13, U.S. Rt 299) | Town of Odessa | X | X | If the Town of Odessa is to be "saved" for its unique historic heritage, "the bottle neck", it is increasingly becoming for both major north/south and east/west interstate cars and trucks must be alleviated not by widening existing highways, already proposed as a solution by the Highway Department, which would be disastrous, but by a by-pass. | X |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Wilmington, New Castle County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Impoundment sites | Hoopes Reservoir | Within New Castle County; Old Mill Stream area, west of the city | X | | Management of major water resource | X |
| Surface water bodies | Brandywine Rivers; stream valley and banks | From City's northern boundary to Amtrak Bridge | X | X | Water resource management; scenic quality; regional recreational opportunities. | X |
| Port Facilities | Port of Wilmington | Marine facility as well as the Christina River; City boundary to Delaware River | X | X | State's major commercial shipping facility; area of major public investment. | X |
| Institutions | Gander Hill Prison Site (under construction) | East 12th Street, Wilmington | X | | Major public investment; Social impacts | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| AREAS BEYOND KENT COUNTY'S JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY | | | | | | |
| Highways and intersections; Railroads and yards; Public utilities | All transportation crossings of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal | Crossings include: three (3) highways, one (1) railroad, one (1) natural gas pipeline, and all electric transmission lines | X | | The C&D Canal constitutes a physical barrier for all of the Delmarva Peninsula. If any of the transportation crossings were eliminated, gross inconvenience and economic disruption would result for those areas south of the C&D Canal | X |
| Airports; Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Dover Air Force Base (DAFB) | DAFB is the center of military transport of material for the east coast of the United States; (and a major employer in Kent County) | X | | Much of the housing and service sector employment in many local jurisdictions of central Delaware are dependent upon these Base employees. Therefore, the DAFB is not only intrinsically important as a military facility, but it is also critical to the local economy. Likewise, in order for the DAFB to be assured unobstructed take off and landing space, those areas identified in Figure III-2 (Clear Zone, CZ; and Accident Potential Zone) of the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study, DAFB, Dover, March, 1977, should be considered critical. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Institutions | Kent General and Milford Memorial Hospitals | The service areas of the two local hospitals extend to include all of Kent County | | X | The comprehensive health care provided by the two facilities as well as the backup provided by the hospitals in Wilmington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are critical to a healthy citizenry in Kent County | X |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Dover Capital Complex | A site for City, County and State governmental employees | X | | The government employment in Kent County is very high in comparison to the other two counties. This has resulted in a stable Kent County economy; as evidenced by the slow but positive climb of historical economic indicators as a site for City, County, and State governmental employment the Capital Complex is critical to Kent County's economy | X |
| AREAS WITHIN KENT COUNTY'S JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY | | | | | | |
| Airports | Private airports | Chandelle Estates Airport; Delaware Air Park; Jenkins Airport; Milford Air Park; and Smyrna Airport | | X | The only aircraft charter service available in Kent County is based at private airports. It is necessary to protect these airports, their clear zones and accident potential zones in order to keep Kent County accessible to travelers using business sized airplanes. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Aquifers/recharge areas; impoundment sites | Aquifers recharge areas | Ground water recharge areas, including nontidal fresh water wetlands. These recharge areas are defined by University of Delaware's Water Resource Center. | X | | In order to ensure that residents of Kent County will always be able to obtain ground water in the quanity and quality that is needed, the ground water recharge areas (including nontidal fresh water wetlands) must be considered critical. | X |
| Port Facilities | Delaware Bay Shipping Channel | Deepwater Shipping Channel running from the Atlantic Ocean to the vicinity of Big Stone Beach; the Shipping Channel running from the vicinity of Big Stone Beach to the Delaware Memorial Bridge | X | | The deepwater shipping channel running from the Atlantic Ocean to the vicinity of Big Stone Beach, Delaware is critical because it is the only protected deep water channel on the east coast. The shipping channel running from the vicinity of Big Stone Beach is critical because it is narrow, shallow, difficult to negotiate (and therefore a potential site for grounding and collisions), and in need of constant maintenance (therefore a generator of dredge materials, a potential pollutant). Because this system of deep and shallow channels feeds Delaware River ports, it is economically important to the entire region, | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR KENT COUNTY (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality or County | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| (No designation) | Big Stone Beach holdings of Del. Bay Transportation Company, et al. | Properties held by Del. Bay Transportation Company in the vicinity of Big Stone Beach are both extensive and interconnected. | | X | The site is at the location of the only high and dry land nearest the Delaware Bay (in Kent County) and the unique Del. Bay configuration which in effect is a terminus for a deep water channel to the Ocean. Because of the uniqueness and potential economic value of this site, it must be considered critical. | X |
| Communications and public safety | Communications facilities | Including cable television, newspapers, radio stations, television stations, State communications centers, Kent County Communications Center and telephone equipment | X | X | Communications are vital not only during emergencies, but also to the business, institutional and the social network of Kent County. A democracy cannot survive without open and free communication vehicles. | X |
| Railroads and yards | Conrail System and other rail facilities | Railroad network in Kent County | | | While the existing railroad network has fallen into a decline, it remains a viable transportation mode for certain bulk cargoes (such as coal going to the Indian River Power Plant). As energy costs escalate the use of rail in Kent County will also increase. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Unique natural areas | All those areas identified in L. M. Fleming's Delaware's Outstanding Natural Areas and their Preservation, Delaware Nature Education Society, 1978; as revised by the deletion of the Hartley Carolina Bay and the addition of the Hughes Early Man Complex. | Each of the fourteen sites in Kent County are rated as to the nature of their criticalness. | X | X | However, by definition each area described would contain some feature of unique or typical natural occurence in its situation; type of plant life; animal plant community; geological, archaeological, or aesthetic character. | X |
| Communications and public safety | Emergency shelters and other disaster relief facilities | Facilities that are assigned by the State Division of Emergency Planning and Operations | X | X | In the event of natural or man-made disaster, the protection and aid given to survivors is of primary importance. Food and emergency equipment are now stockpiled in facilities assigned by the State Division of Emergency Planning and Operations. These facilities are critical. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Employers in Kent County | The twenty-five largest employers in Kent County. This list of employers is available from the Kent County Planning Office | X | X | While all employers of Kent County's citizens are important, it may not be accurate to list all employers as critical. For convenience, the twenty-five largest employers in Kent County assuredly can be labeled critical to the economy of Kent County. | X |
| Communications and public safety | Fire stations/ State Fire School | Fire protection is of major economic importance in considering the location of commerce, and of critical importance in the location of our residences. | X | X | The safety from fire provided through the volunteer fire companies (and the Fire School which teaches the skills necessary to supply this service) is of critical importance to Kent County. | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard areas and other drainage facilities including tax ditches | Flood hazard areas, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, currently controlled by Federal regulations. | X | X | The flood hazard areas should be considered critical. The principle that drainage-ways are valuable because they remove excess water and thereby mitigate potentially damaging flooding, applies also to tax ditches. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public Utilities | Major fuel storage facilities | (Storage facilities for electric generation, air-craft propellants, and household heating.) | X | X | Because of the necessity to stockpile liquid solid and gaseous fuels, as setoff against emergency shortages, major fuels storage facilities should be considered critical. The disastrous impacts of running out of fuels for electric generation, air craft propellants, or household heat speak to the critical need for storage of these fuels | X |
| Historical/ archaeological sites | Buildings or sites on the National Register of Historic Places | | X | X | Already any action involving the spending of Federal money must consider the impacts upon historic properties. This nomination would expand the principle of protecting our heritage to every decision made by government in Kent County | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR KENT COUNTY (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality or County | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public utilities; Waste disposal sites | Kent County sewage treatment plant and pipeline | Serve the sewage disposal needs of the major population concentration in Kent County. | X | | The economic and environmental consequences of running separate sewage treatment plants are prohibitive. Therefore, the protection and enhancement of this facility is critical. | X |
| Institutions | Major or unique public or private medical, convelescence and health care centers | (Other medical facilities in Kent County providing health care, by early or out-patient treatment). | X | X | In addition to the two major hospitals serving the Kent County region, many other medical facilities help health care by early or out-patient treatment, or by providing nursing care outside of the hospital environment. Without these additive health care facilities the morbidity and mortality of Kent Countians would increase. | X |
| Waste disposal sites | Sanitary landfill site (Sandtown) | Solid waste disposal site to be run by the Delaware Solid Waste Authority. | X | | The disposal of solid waste and the potential for recycling these wastes constitute a major environmental issue in jurisdictions with limited land areas. The solid waste disposal site to be run by the Delaware Solid Waste Authority should be listed as critical in Kent County because of the need to avoid ground water contamination. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Other recreation sites | County and State parks and recreation facilities | All County and State facilities used for public active and/or passive recreation in Kent County. | X | | The physical benefits of outdoor recreation are an important ingredient in the quality of life in the County and are explained in the State Outdoor Recreation Plan. In order to avail the Kent County Citizenry of these benefits in perpetuity, parks and recreational facilities should be designated critical. and should be maintained) | X |
| Highways and intersections | East/West and North/East/South Corridors of highway transportation | U. S. Routes 13, 113, and 113A, and State Routes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and the alignment of the "West Dover By-Pass". | X | | The twin justifications for highways are: (1) military accessibility and; (2) economic viability. In order to ensure the mobility of people, goods and services within and through Kent County, major highways must be maintained in acceptable operating conditions. | X |
| Public utilities | Electric and natural gas transmission lines | | X | X | Electricity and natural gas supply the major energy sources of heat for most homes in Kent County. Since heat is a basic need of homes during the winter the conduits for these energy sources should be deemed critical. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | State wetlands | Those areas identified on the Wetlands Atlas held by the DNREC | X | X | The principles motivating the Wetlands Act are of critical importance to Kent County. The Wetlands also provide the foodstuff for marine fin and shellfish, both of economic and importance to Kent County. | X |
| Forests and State Parks; Unique natural areas | State and federal forests and wild-life areas | Natural areas in Kent County as articulated in the State Outdoor Recreation Plan. | X | | The preservation of natural areas in Kent County is important from the standpoint of conservation, as well as, outdoor recreation (as articulated in the State Outdoor Recreation Plan). | X |
| Minerals and geologic features | Mineral resources | A list of mineral resources is available from the Delaware State Geologist. | X | X | Whether Kent County is allowed to be a mineral exporter, or not, does not negate the importance of protecting what unique mineral resources exist. Sand and gravel suitable for construction purposes, clay of a type that will serve for brick making and all other mineral resources which are known or yet to be discovered must be reserved for mining. | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Bowers Beach, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Wetlands | West edge and north edge of the town | | X | Natural area | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Cheswold, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Communications and Public Safety | Fire Station | East Main Street | X | | | |
| Railroads and Yards | Railroad | Runs North and South through Center of Town | | X | | X |
| Industrial Sites/ Other Employment Centers | Industrial Park | On Southeast section of Town limits comprised of some 80 acres | | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Clayton, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| (No designation) | St. Joseph's Industrial School (currently vacant) | Large acreage north side of Town limits in Kent County | | X | Bounds the town limits on the north side; electric, water and sewer supply could prove to be a burden | |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers Aquifers/recharge areas | Campbell's Soup Company | Large acreage in Kent County | | X | Water supply from same aquifer (same as the Town's water supply aquifer) | X |
| (No designation) | Undeveloped land | Undeveloped land between Clayton and Smyrna in the town limits of Smyrna; approximately 50 acres, and other undeveloped lands in Kent County that bounds Clayton town limits | | X | Smyrna is trying to rezone the area as industrial; this will affect in part the residential area of Clayton, and the town is concerned aobut environmental impact. | |

NOTE: Town of Clayton maintains and agrees with Kent County's Critical Areas Plan

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Dover, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Institutions; Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Dover Capitol Complex | Site for City, County and State governmental employment | X | | Capitol Complex has resulted in a stable City of Dover economy | X |
| Institutions | Educational and Institutional uses | Wesley College, Delaware State College, Delaware Technical and Community College, public and parochial schools | X | X | Serve beyond the limits of the City of Dover | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard areas and other drainage facilities (including tax ditches) | Those defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency and other drainage-ways | X | | Valuable because they remove excess water and thereby mitigate potentially damaging flooding | X |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers Airports | Dover Air Force Base | City of Dover | X | | Major employer in Kent County and City of Dover; center of military transport of material for the east coast of the United States | X |
| Historic/archaeo-logical sites | Buildings or sites of historic importance | Those in the Historic Zone or on the National Register of Historic Places | X | X | Expression of the heritage of the City which brings many visitors and in turn a good economic benefit to the City | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Dover, Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Industrial park and manufacturing zones | Dover | | X | Employment location for people from Dover, Kent County and nearby State of Maryland, reflects the economic growth of the City | X |
| Highways and intersections | Highways | Route 13 and 113 the major north-south highways, and Route 8, the east-west highway | X | | Important transportation routes through the City | X |
| Institutions | Kent General Hospital | Dover | | X | Serves the lower part of the State and nearby Maryland area; critical to the health of the citizens | X |
| Public utilities | Electrical and natural gas transmission lines | City of Dover Electric Department serving 88 sq. miles | X | X | Major energy sources essential for homes and industries | X |
| Railroads and Yards | Conrail system and other rail facil-ities | Dover | X | X | A viable transportation mode for Dover industrial sites as well as for the lower peninsula; supplying coal to the Indian River Power Plant and in future may supply coal for the City of Dover Power Plant | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Dover, Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Communications and Public Safety | 1) Fire Stations | Volunteer Fire Companies in Dover and other Kent County communities | | X | Major economic importance in locations of commerce and residential | X |
| | 2) Communicaiton Facilities | Cable TV, newspapers, radio stations, television stations, state communications stations, Kent County communication center, Dover fire department and Dover police department, and telephone equipment | X | X | Vital in times of emergency and to the commerce and the social net work of the City. | X |
| Shopping centers | Regional Shopping Centers | Dover | | X | The survival of these shopping centers depends on an area from the Delaware Chesapeake Canal to the Atlantic Ocean | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Farmington, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| No critical areas (to list as local input) | | A small community of 109 people, with 47 houses, 2 churches, 1 store and 1 fire station | | | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Felton, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Communications and public safety | Felton Fire Comp. | Fire House and parking lot in town | X | | Protection against fire in the town | |
| Institutions | 1) Lake Forest Elementary School | School and 18 acres located outside the town | X | | To educate the children | X |
| | 2) Lake Forest High School | School and 160 acres, located 3 miles from the town | X | | Education facility for the town children | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Frederica, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard areas; also wet-lands | As defined by flood plain management study | X | | | X |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | Frederica Historic District | Refer to National Register of Historic Places | X | X | Group of structures of both historic and architectural significance | X |
| Institutions | Lake Forest East Elementary School | On Route 12 on west end of town | X | | The town's only educational facility | X |
| Shopping centers | Business District of Town | Between Front and David Streets on both sides of Market Street and extend-ing north and south on Market Street to adjacent corners | | X | Major sources of goods in town and some resident employment | |
| Shopping centers | Commercial strips along Route 113A | On both sides of Route 113A | | X | Area of positive commercial development with possibility for more | |
| Communications and public safety | Frederica Fire Hall | On Southwest corner of Route 113A and Front Street | X | | Town's fire and emergency services | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Hartly, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Railroads and yards, highways and intersections | Railroad (level crossing for Route 44) (Maintenance) | Approximately 300 feet of track crosses Route 44 within the town limits | | X | Poor maintenance of track creates a traffic hazard. The railway could also be a more important means of transportation to the people of the town because of its location but because of the minimal use of the rail, it is practically ineffective | X |
| Highways and intersections | Routes 11 and 44 | Approximately 3/4 of a mile of these routes are within the town limits | X | | These routes serve as a main roadway for trucking as an access to Route 301 | X |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Farmers Bank (closed) | Located in town | | X | The Hartly branch of the Farmer's Bank was closed, because the bank was forced to cut costs as a result of poor management | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Houston, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Communications and public safety | Houston Fire Hall | Located in town | X | | As per County plan | |
| Railroads and yards | Conrail system | | X | X | As per County plan | X |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Factory complex | Owned by State of Delaware, and leased to Trapp Packing, Inc. | X | | When in operation, it will supply many jobs for town residents | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Kenton, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Van Holten Pickle Factory (continued utilization of facility is desired as source of employment) | This large factory with all tanks and equipment necessary to package pickles and kraut is for sale or rent | | X | Involves a number of jobs for the town residents | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Leipsic, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Surface water bodies | Leipsic River | Running through the town | X | | | X |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Marsh lands | North and east of town | X | X | | X |
| Highways and intersections | Routes 9 and 42 | Passing through the town | X | | | X |
| Port Facilities | Wharves | Small wharves owned by individuals | | X | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Little Creek, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public utilities | Drainage system | Town of Little Creek, plagued with drainage problems caused by individuals who have filled-in and re-routed ditches for their benefit | | X | "County and State government have stood by and watched" | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Magnolia, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Historic/ archaeological features | 1) John B. Lindale House | Main Street; 1.5 acres | | X | Listed in National Register of Historic Places | X |
| | 2) Other historic buildings | 1) Lowber House on Main Street; 2) McDonald Barber Shop, Walnut Street; 3) Magnolia Methodist Church on Main Street | | X<br>X<br>X | For historic preservation | X |
| Communications and public safety | Magnolia Fire Station | Magnolia | X | X | Continually growing, the Magnolia Fire Company is "one of the finest in the State", and needs continued support of the community, State and federal government. | |
| (No Designation) | Condemned Grace Property (Health and fire hazard) | Magnolia | | X | A major fire and health hazard, and needs to be sold at Sheriff's sale for individual or community use | |
| (No Designation) | McIlvaine Elementary School (Former site of) | In Magnolia, grades 1 and 2 | | X | A traditional part of the Community; the closure of the school for use as a warehouse is disheartening. | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Magnolia, Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public utilities | Major aquifer - Magnolia water system | Looped for adequate water pressure by a $200,000 HUD - Water Improvement Project; will be adequate for domestic use and fire fighting | X | | Present 1928 pipes should be replaced, and a tower with greater capacity will be needed to support the continued community growth and fire company usage. Additional funds essential | |
| (No designation) | Noise pollution | From traffic on Alternate U.S. 113 and the aircraft from Dover Air Force Base | X | X | Noise pollution is increasing, and is an annoyance at periodic times | |
| (No designation) | Sidewalks (lack of) | Magnolia | X | | Needed for public safety. Due to lack of town revenue, additional funds needed | |
| Public Utilities, Communications and Public Safety | Utility lines | Above ground, on both sides of the streets, only six feet from the roofpeaks | | X | Resulted in catastrophic accidents; need to be brought underground for future safety | |
| Highways and intersections | Alternate U. S. 113 Highway (seasonal traffic) | The road incorporates North and South Main Streets of the town; cracks on the roadway, curbs not cleaned out by the State, nor painted | X | | Lack of up-keep is noticeable and unattractive; heavy summer beach traffic and Sunday traffic require the town to hire off-duty State troopers to control traffic offenses | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Magnolia, Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Industrial site/ other employment centers | Commercial business | A grocery store, mini-store with gas pumps, a beauty shop, car dealership, antique shop | | X | These constitute the commercial employment in the town | |
| Communications and public safety | Communications | Mid-shore Cable TV, newspapers; Morning News, Newsweek-Sentinal, Dover Post, Milford Chronicle, Delaware State News | | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Milford, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Airports Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Dover Air Force Base | | X | | Besides being the center of military airlift for the eastern United States, its economic impact, being a major employment center is critical to the Milford area | X |
| Institutions | Milford Memorial Hospital | | | X | Provides comprehensive health care to the Milford area residents hence, an essential and critical area | X |
| Aquifers/recharge areas | Aquifer recharge areas | | X | X | To ensure that sufficient and high quality water is available to the Milford area residents | X |
| Railroads and yards and public utilities | Conrail system | | | X | Transportation route for coal supply to the Indian River Power Plant, for generation of electricity to serve the Delmarva Peninsula | X |
| Communications and public safety | Carlisle Fire Station and equipment | Serves the entire Milford area | X | | This area of protection is essential and critical to the Milford area | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Milford, Kent County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard areas | As defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency, and controlled by Federal regulations | X | X | Critical to the Milford area | X |
| Public utilities | Kent County waste treatment plant and facilities | Serves the Milford area | X | | Since it is a regional plant, and there are no other means of disposing of the sewage, the plant and facilities are considered critical | X |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | Employers of the Milford area | All employers in the City | X | X | They create the necessary mix to enhance a viable and well balanced economy, and hence critical to the economy of Milford and the area | X |
| Public utilities | Utility Lines and facilities | | X | X | They serve the basic needs of life, and are necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the community | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Smyrna, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Institutions | 1) Schools | East Elementary, Smyrna High, Smyrna Middle, North Elementary, West Elementary and the Smyrna School District Administration Building | X | | "A land use which has either a positive or adverse impact upon the physical, economic or social environment of the Town of Smyrna, and is of more than local concern". | X |
| | 2) Allan McLane Armory | State of Delaware | X | | | X |
| | 3) Department of Corrections | State of Delaware | X | | | X |
| | 4) Home and Hospital | State of Delaware | X | | | X |
| | 5) U. S. Post Office | | X | | | |
| (No designation) | Senior Citizens Unit - Peach Circle | Delaware Housing Authority | | | | |
| (No designation) | McLane Gardens | Delaware Housing Authority | | | | |
| Highways and intersections | Highways and roads | All State-maintained roads and highways | X | | | X (Route 13) |
| Forests and State Parks | Game and Fish Land | State of Delaware | X | | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Viola, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Railroads and yards | Conrail system | Railroad passing through the town providing passenger service to Wilmington - Philadelphia and their airports* | X | | Viable transportation mode, especially when energy costs escalate. | X |
| Public utilities | Electric and natural gas transportation line and fuel oil supply | For the town and beyond | | X | Major sources of energy for homes and home appliances | X |

NOTE: The town considers that Kent County's Draft Critical Areas Plan covers the necessary critical areas of Viola

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Woodside, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| (No designation) | Proposed housing development (lack of public utilities) | Town of Woodside, 12 acres | | X | No drainage; water lays at all times | |
| (No designation) | Drainage ditches | Whole town of Woodside | X | | Water does not run off; ditches stopped up with hard rain, much flooding | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Wyoming, Kent County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard area | Map #H 10 001 0500 01 | X | X | | X |
| Institutions | William B. Simpson Elementary School (Caesar Rodney School District) | Old North Road | X | | | X |
| Railroads and yards | 1) Railroad station | Center of Town | X | | Also, it is under historical designation | X |
| | 2) Conrail tracks | Runs through center of town | X | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Unique natural areas | Unique natural areas | Those areas identified and registered as Delaware's Outstanding Natural Areas by the Delaware Nature Education Society Publication by Lorraine M. Fleming | X | X | | X |
| Public Beaches | 1) All public beach areas along the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay West | | X | X | | X |
| | 2) Cape Henlopen State Park | | X | | | X |
| | 3) Delaware Seashore State Park | | X | | | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard areas | All those areas identified in the Flood Insurance study prepared by Federal Insurance Administration, U. S. Department of H.U.D. and published May 1976 | X | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Surface water bodies | 1) Indian River Inlet | | X | | | X |
| | 2) Atlantic Ocean | | X | | | X |
| | 3) Delaware Bay | | X | | | X |
| | 4) Indian River Bay | | X | | | X |
| | 5) Rehoboth Bay | | X | | | X |
| | 6) Assawoman Bay | | X | | | X |
| | 7) Indian River | | X | | | X |
| | 8) Nanticoke River | | X | | | X |
| | 9) Broadkill River | | X | | | X |
| | 10) Broad Creek | | X | | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Surface water bodies (continued) | 11) Roosevelt Inlet | | X | | | X |
| | 12) Lewes and Rehoboth Canal | | X | | | X |
| | 13) Assawoman Canal | | X | | | X |
| | 14) The several Creeks, Ponds, and Tax Ditch Systems that provide necessary drainage for all of Sussex County | | X | X | | |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Wetlands/tidal lands | Those areas already identified by State Wetlands Maps and under the jurisdiction of Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (For enforcement) | X | X | | X |
| State Parks and Forests | 1) Cape Henlopen State Park | | X | | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| State Parks and Forests (continued) | 2) Delaware Seashore State Park | | X | | | X |
| | 3) Trap Pond State Park | | X | | | X |
| Aquifers/recharge areas | Aquifers and recharge areas | Areas defined by the University of Delaware Water Resources Center | X | X | | X |
| Public utilities | South Coastal Wastewater Treatment Plant | | X | | | X |
| Waste disposal sites | 1) County landfill sites | | X | | | X |
| | 2) All wastewater treatment plants located in the incorporated areas of the County | | X | | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Institutions | 1) Delaware Technical and Community College | Georgetown Campus | X | | | X |
| | 2) Hospital for the Mentally Retarded | Stockley | X | | | X |
| | 3) Milford Memorial Hospital | Milford | | X | | X |
| | 4) Beebe Hospital | Lewes | | X | | X |
| | 5) Nanticoke Hospital | Seaford | | X | | X |
| Communications and public safety | Sussex County Emergency Operations Center | | X | | | X |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | Historic/archaeo-logical sites | 1) Those areas that have been identified as being rich in archaeo-logical values | X | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Historic/ archaeological sites (continued) | Historic/arch-aeological sites | 2) Those areas on the National Register of Historic Places and those deemed Critical by the County Historic Planner | X | X | | X |
| Highways and intersections | Highways | 1) U. S. Routes 9, 13, 113, and 404 | X | | | X |
| | | 2) States Routes 1, 16, 18, 24 from 113 east to Route 1, 26 from 113 east to Route 1, realignment Route 26 from 113 east to Route 1 | X | | | X |
| Airports | Sussex County Airport | | X | | | X |
| Railroads and yards | 1) Conrail system | | | X | | X |
| | 2) All other rail facilities | | | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Port facilities | 1) Delaware River and Bay Authority Ferry Terminal | Lewes | X | X | | X |
| | 2) Other Delaware Bay Port facilities | | X | X | | X |
| Public utilities | 1) D.P.&L. Indian River Electric Generating Plant | | | X | | X |
| | 2) Diamond State Telephone Company Central Exchanges | | | X | | X |
| Industrial sites/ employment centers | 1) Sussex County Industrial Park | (County-owned land) | X | X | | X |
| | 2) All the major employers providing employment for Sussex County citizens | | | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| (No designation)* | All of those industries that are supportive of the agriculture industry in Sussex County | | | X | | |
| (No designation) | Those businesses providing goods and services to the tourist industry in Sussex County | | | X | | |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Bethany Beach, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Highways and intersections | 1) Highway interchanges at north and south borders on the town (seasonal traffic) | Delaware Route I intersected by the town's major north - south street, Pennsylvania Avenue | X | | Major traffic hazards at both intersections | X |
| | 2) Garfield Parkway (seasonal traffic) | From Route I to the Beach, within the town | X | | If planned properly this route can eliminate traffic congestion in the center of the town | X |
| Public beaches | Main Beach (maintenance) | The Atlantic beach area of the town | X | X | Scarce resource that needs rebuilding and maintenance of the groins | X |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Wetlands (maintenance) | Within and adjacent to the town | X | X | Critical and vital part of the drainage picture in Bethany, that needs proper maintenance and provision of connecting drainage ditches | X |
| Public beaches | Beachfront areas to the north of the town (preservation) | Beyond Bethany Beach jurisdiction | X | X | Proposed high density development would create negative impact on the character of the beach development | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Bethany Beach, Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Waste disposal sites | Solid waste disposal site locations | Geographical area of Sussex County around Bethany Beach | X | X | Action by County in designating solid waste dumps is causing economic hardship on beach area communities | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Blades, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Blades Causeway | North Market Street, Sussex County | | X | Land is low | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Bridgeville, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Highways and intersections | Route 404 and Delaware 18 (seasonal traffic) | Summer beach traffic on Market and Main Streets of Bridgeville | X | | During the summer months there are 60,000 to 70,000 cars per weekend creating traffic jams as long as 3 to 4 miles; intertown travel for town residents really impossible due to the traffic jams and heavy volume of traffic to resort areas | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Dagsboro, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Highways and intersections | Bridge (limitation) | In the Main Street of the town over Pepper Creek Branch of 10 to 12 feet wide; Bridge is 30 feet wide | X | | Need larger bridge which will allow more water to be carried through the Pepper Creek Canal; this will reduce flooding on Main Street during stormy period | |
| (No designation) | Sidewalks (deteriorated) | From Dagsboro to the Indian River High School (approximately 1.0 mile length); other streets around the town (approximately 0.5 mile length) | X | X | Cracked and broken up and disrupted by the roots; unsafe for traveling on foot or by bicycle | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Delmar, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Aquifers/ recharge areas | Town of Delmar water well field and Paelo Channel | 3 acres along York Street | X | | 2,300 Town residents depend on the Paelo Channel aquifer for their drinking water | X |
| Railroads and yards | Conrail right-of way | 16 acres | | X | Railroad is the key to economic devleopment of the Delmar area | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Ellendale, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| (No designation) | Three Ditch System | Town of Ellendale | X | | Drainage has always been a problem for the town | |
| Industrial sites/ other employment centers | 1) DuPont's | Seaford | | X | Major employment locations for Ellendale residents | X |
| | 2) L. D. Caulk | Milford | | X | Major employment locations for Ellendale residents | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Fenwick Island, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | 1) Fenwick Island Lighthouse | Approximately 1 acre | X | | Only seaside lighthouse in the State still standing | X |
| | 2) Fenwick Island Lighthouse Keepers House | | | X | Historical Interest | X |
| Public Beaches | 1) Fenwick Island Ocean Beach | 1 mile along ocean | X | | Recreational area - also absorbs energy from storms | X |
| | 2) Fenwick Island Sand Dunes (protection) | 1 mile along ocean | X | | Protection from storms | X |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Fenwick Island Wetlands | 2 miles along Assawoman Bay | X | | Spawning ground for fish, crustaceans | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Frankford, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Institutions* | Frankford Town Hall; Social Area, Historic | Small brick building formerly town bank; plot approximately 50 feet by 100 feet | X | | Building in gross disrepair, insufficient heating, no water or bathroom facilities, quarters cramped | |
| Industrial site/ other employment centers; Communications and public safety | Eagle Poultry Plant; inoperative | No usable buildings; approximately 7 acres | | X | Menace to residents in that the health, peace, safety, cleanliness and good order of the town are in jeopardy while this structure remains | |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Georgetown, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | 1) Historical area around the Circle and the existing business district | Colonial style buildings and National Register Buildings | X | X | To maintain the existing colonial style | X |
| | 2) The Circle | Within the historic area of the town | X | | It was constructed in the original layout of the town; and it should remain as is regardless of the traffic | X |
| Railroads and yards | Conrail right-of-way through town | 8 acres | | X | Very important for the future of Delmarva | X |
| Other recreation sites | Town Park | North Bedford Street; 4 acres | X | | Adds to the pleasant living of the town people | |
| (No designation) | Georgetown maintenance yard and shop | Off Adams Street; 4 acres | X | | Vital to the tax-payers to provide prompt service | |
| Public utilities | Georgetown Sewer Treatment Plant | Off Stevenson Lane, southeast section of town; 7 acres | X | | To provide service to the town and surrounding areas | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Greenwood, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Historic/archaeological sites and cultural areas * | Plaza and Municipal Parking Lot | Center of town | X | | Historical | |
| Historical/ archaeological sites* | Greenwood United Methodist Church | Center of town | X | X | Historical | |
| Institutions | Town Office | Center of town | X | | Economic Value | |
| Public Utilities | Water tank | Center of town | X | | | |
| Industrial Sites/ other employment centers | 1) Greenwood Trust Company | Center of town | X | | Economic Value | |
| | 2) Penn Fibre | Corner of Church and Snyder | | X | Employment | |
| | 3) Jas. Thompson Company | Corner of Church and Snyder | | X | Employment | |
| | 4) New Process Fibre | North of town limit | | X | Employment | |
| | 5) Nanticoke Homes | North of town limits | | X | Employment | X |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Henlopen Acres, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public beaches | Beach | Block W; 5 acres | | X | Beach fronting on the Atlantic Ocean | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard zone | 11 blocks of the town | | X | Flood hazard zone | X |
| Other recreation sites | Beach Club | Block W; 3.8 acres | | X | Beach front | |
| Cultural areas | Art League | Lot 2, Block J; 1.7 acres | | X | Only Art League in the area serving many members | |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | Historic Site | Lot 1, Block J; 2 acres | | X | Historic site on National Register* | X |
| Other recreation sites | Marina | Block Q, 2.950 acres | X | | One of the best small Marinas on the East Coast | X |

*Follow-up required, (R) revised since October 24, 1980

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Laurel, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public utilities | Sewage Lagoons | Three ponds located on the Northwest end of town; 18 acres | X | | Area desingated for sewerage treatment | |
| Other recreation sites | Laurel River Park | Laurel | X | | Designated as a recreation area | |
| Public utilities | 1) Water Tank Storage | North Laurel; 3 acres | X | | Elevated water storage tank of 0.3 million gallon capacity | |
| | 2) Water Tank, Storage and Water Well | Poplar Street and Clayton Avenue in Laurel; 2 acres | X | | 0.15 million gallon capacity elevated storage tank and water well | |
| | 3) Water Wells and Pump Houses | Eighth and Maple Street, 1.5 acres; Poplar Street South of Market Street, 20 feet by 20 feet; Deshield Street near tenth Street, 1 acre | X<br>X<br>X | | Water wells for entire town | |
| Institutions | Cemeteries | West Street, 20 acres<br>Ninth Street, 2.5 acres | | X<br>X | Graves | |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood Plain Areas | Areas on each side of Broad Creek, Little Creek and other as identified on flood zone map | | X | Flood zones | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Lewes, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public beaches | Lewes Beach | | X | | Recreation resource and flood hazard area | X |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | Historic District | Older section of Lewes | X | X | Historic value | X |
| (No designation) | Industrial Zone (undeveloped) | Cape Henlopen District; 140 acres | | X | Potential for future industry, possible port facility | |
| Public utilities | Sewage Plant | American Legion Road | X | | | |
| Aquifers/recharge areas | Water Well Fields | Route 268 - Kings Highway | X | | | X |
| Public utilities | Electric Plant | Schley Avenue | X | | | |
| Institutions | 1) Schools (School Dist.) | Savannah Road and Kings Highway | X | | | X |
| | 2) Beebe Hospital | Savannah Road | | X | | X |
| | 3) Beebe Clinic | Savannah Road | | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Lewes, Sussex County (continued)

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| (No designation) | Professional Association, Beebe Hospital | Savannah Road and 4th Street | | X | | |
| Communications and public safety | Fire Department | Savannah Road | | X | | X |
| Public utilities | Major utility lines | Kings Highway and Savannah Road | X | | | |
| Surface water bodies and port facilities | Lewes and Rehoboth Canal | | X | | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Millsboro, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Industrial site/ other employment centers | 1) N.C.R. Plant | On South edge of town, 30 acres; employs 600 to 2,000 persons | | X | The economic vitality of the Communtiy depends on the proper use and development of the industrial potential of the area | X |
| | 2) Inter-Continental Biologics, Inc.* | South edge of town, 29 acres; employs 75 persons | | X | | X |
| Shopping centers | Downtown and Commercial Districts | In Millsboro, serving an area extending about 30 miles in every direction | | X | Without these districts, economy would certainly flounder | |
| Surface water bodies; and Other recreation sites | Millsboro Pond | 168 acres | X | | It is a recreational resource; in future it may be used as a source for water supply | X |

*Follow-up required

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Millville, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| No Critical Areas (to list as local input) | | | | | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Milton, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Surface water bodies and port facilities | Broadkill River (potential port facilities) | Runs from Delaware Bay at Broadkill into heart of Downtown Milton | X | | If ever dredged could produce badly needed industry, business and create local trade | X |
| Institutions | Milton County Library | 112 Union Streets, 0.5 acre in size, new this year | X | | Holds the key to create further knowledge for area citizens. Source of learning of Milton's history | |
| Flood hazard area | Downtown Milton; mostly a flooded area | From center of town on Union Street, to Chandler Street. South down Magnolia Street around to Union Street. | X | X | The entire business area could be hurt if heavy flooding ever developed | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Ocean View, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard zone | The zone covers about one-third of the Town in land coverage | | X | | X |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR City of Rehoboth Beach, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public beaches | Beach and waters of the Atlantic Ocean | Rehoboth Beach area | X | | Damage or pollution would be catastrophic to City's economy | X |
| Aquifers/recharge areas | Aquifers | Furnishing the City | X | X | Continued quality and quantity of water is of vital importance | X |
| Port Facilities and surface water bodies | Lewes and Rehoboth Canal | Delaware Bay to Rehoboth Bay | X | | Important waterway; high aesthetic value | X |
| Surface water bodies | Rehoboth Bay and tributaries | South of Rehoboth | X | | Damage or pollution would have serious effect on area economy | X |
| Highways and intersections | Highways (congestion) | Route 1, at and north and south of Rehoboth | X | | Heavily congested in summer, with traffic backups a common occurance | X |
| Public beaches | Rehoboth and environs (high usage) | The City and its continuous increase in intensity of use | X | X | May alter and degrade the unique qualties and valued characteristics of the City; availability and costs of utilities and services can become matters of concern | X |

## LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Selbyville, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Highways and intersections; Industrial sites/ other employment centers; and shopping centers | U.S. Route 113 and State Route 54 | Two major routes to Atlantic beaches passing through Town and joining within Town limits | X | | Lands adjoining these 2 major thoroughfares represent location of existing and future sites of economic development within the community | X |
| Waste disposal sites and Public utilities | Sewage lagoon on Polly Branch Road | 37 acres located on N/S of Polly Branch Road; approximately 1 mile N/E of Main Street in Selbyville | X | | This is the current site of the final collection lagoon for Town sewage and is the key to operation of the town sewage system | |
| Historic/ archaeological sites | Central town area* | Approximately 25 square block area radiating from corners of Church and Main Streets in Selbyville | | X | This area presents a good collection of Victorian homes and businesses, many in excellent repair. Area also includes "Holloway House" which has been sited as one of the finest examples of Georgian Architecture in Sussex County | X |
| Surface water bodies | Polly's Branch | Small undeveloped stream passing through center of Selbyville | | X | This stream was the original site of the lumber mill which was the first structure in Town. Although the structures are now gone, the natural body of water presents a potential for economic development in the center of Town | |

*Follow-up required (R) revised since October 24, 1980

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of Slaughter Beach, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Wetlands | 3 miles long and varying width (A - 5 zone) | X | X | Supports wildlife and seafood | X |
| Public beaches | Main beach | 3 miles long and 150 feet deep (Y - 5 zone) | X | | Enjoyment of bathing, boating, fishing and crabbing, etc. | X |
| Flood hazard areas | Flood hazard zones | 3 miles long, extending from the bay on the east to the east bank of Cedar Creek | X | X | Town is under permanent flood control insurance program. Town must keep within said Federal Flood Control Program, in order to maintain the benefits from the same | X |
| Unique natural areas | Shoreline | The Town has 3 mile long curved shore line | X | X | Excellent beach on the east and a lovely unspoiled marsh, and wetlands on the west | X |
| Communications and public safety | Fire Company | In the town; excellent well equipped to handle fires, drownings or other mishaps | X | | | |

LOCAL CRITICAL AREAS FOR Town of South Bethany, Sussex County

PREPARED BY THE MUNICIPALITY AS INPUT TO THE PRELIMINARY (DRAFT) STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE (JUNE - AUGUST 1980)

| Critical Area Category | Name of Site(s) or Area(s) | Brief Description (Location, size, etc.) | Type of Ownership | | Reasons for Concern as Identified by Municipality | Preliminary Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Public | Private | | Areas of More Than Local Concern |
| Public beaches | Town beach | Entire beach front from Middlesex to the State lands | X | | Preservation of the beach should be of primary concern in any local, county or State planning activity | X |
| Surface water bodies | Waterways | All waterways within the town | X | | Any planning, zoning or construction activity which adversely affects water quality or navigability of the waterways would have a critical impact on the town | X |
| Wetlands/tidal lands | Wetlands | Portions of the town which are considered "wetlands" | | X | Should be protected and considered in any planning, zoning or construction activity in the area | X |
| (No designation) | Undeveloped parcels | | | X | Development of these parcels for other than "single family residential" uses would damage the "family beach nature"; and would adversely affect the physical attributes of the town | |

## B. LIST OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING THE STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN (INITIAL DRAFT)

Distribution List of Agencies, Organizations, and Persons
Receiving Copies of Plan

## Federal Agencies

U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Emergency Management Agency
  Federal Insurance and Hazard Mitigation
U. S. Department of Commerce
  National Marine Fisheries Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
  Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Defense
  Dover Air Force Base
Department of Transportation
  Urban Mass Transportation Administration
  Federal Aviation Administration,
  Federal Railroad Administration

## State Agencies

*Governor
*Lieutenant Governor
*Department of Justice
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of Finance
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
Department of Community Affairs and Economic Development
Department of Administrative Services
Department of Public Safety
Department of Agriculture
Department of Correction
Department of Health and Social Services
Department of Labor
Delaware Solid Waste Authority
Delaware Energy Office
Delaware Geological Survey
State of Delaware Treasurer
State Fire Marshal
Department of Public Instruction
Delaware Technical and Community College
Delaware State College
University of Delaware

## County Governments

Kent County
New Castle County
Sussex County

## Municipal Governments

### Kent County

Bowers Beach
Camden
Cheswold
Clayton
Dover
Farmington
Felton
Frederica
Harrington
Hartly
Houston
Kenton
Leipsic
Little Creek
Magnolia
Milford
Smyrna
Viola
Woodside
Wyoming

### New Castle County

Arden
Ardencroft
Ardentown
Bellefonte
Delaware City
Elsmere
Middletown
Newark
Newport
New Castle
Odessa
Townsend
Wilmington

### Sussex County

Bethany Beach
Bethel
Blades
Bridgeville
Dagsboro
Delmar
Ellendale
Fenwick Island
Frankford
Georgetown
Greenwood
Henlopen Acres
Laurel
Lewes
Millsboro
Millville
Milton
Ocean View
Rehoboth
Seaford
Selbyville
Slaughter Beach
South Bethany

## Interest Groups and Organizations

Delaware Nature Education Society
Save Our Seashores of Delaware
League of Women Voters
Sierra Club
Watch Our Waterways
Delaware Oilmen's Association
Delaware Audubon Society
Delaware Wildlife Federation
Delaware Association of Conservation District
Delaware Bass Chapter Federation
Delaware Conservation Education Association
Delaware Wild Lands, Inc.
Delmarva Ornithological Society
Forward Lands, Inc.
Civic League for New Castle County
Delaware League of Local Governments
Delaware State Grange
Delaware Farm Bureau
Association for Preservation of Farmlands
Emerson Realty Company
Delaware River Basin Commission - Regional
WILMAPCO - Regional
*Delaware River Port Authority - Regional

*Except for these agencies, all agencies and jurisdictions were contacted and/or participated in providing input to the Draft Plan.

## C. COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE TO AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Copies of Correspondence from OMBP (and its consultant, Roy F. Weston, Inc.) to the federal, State, county, and local agencies and interest groups in connection with the development of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan for Delaware (Initial Draft) are presented in this Appendix. The attachments referenced in them are in the OMBP files at the Townsend Building, Dover, Delaware.

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PHONE: (302) 678 - 4271

April 30, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: 358 Participants

FROM: Mary McKenzie mmck

SUBJECT: Critical Areas Plan

Since meeting with you last January and discussing the difficulties in the implementation of SB 358, and especially Critical Areas Plans, OMBP has been working to hire consultants to provide assistance in the preparation of a Statewide Critical Areas Plan. In this process, it is proposed that assistance can also be provided to those smaller jurisdictions that do not have the resources to prepare a local plan.

Enclosed please find a copy of the outline that was sent out to the consultants during the selection process. The items included in this proposal contain basically the areas that should be considered in the preparation of a critical areas plan.

It is anticipated that consultants will be on board around the first week in May. Shortly after, contact will be made with all jurisdictions and meetings will be held to discuss the process by which a Plan is to be prepared. Please note that the contractor (Roy F. Weston), while hired by OMBP, has as his primary responsibility for assisting local governments in developing their plans as inputs into the preparation of the Statewide plan.

It is proposed that we have a Draft Critical Areas Plan by July 31, 1980. While it is recognized that local input is needed for the State Plan, it may not be feasible to expect that each local jurisdiction will be able to process the local plans through the appropriate approval processes and have a final approved plan. Therefore, by July 31, 1980, it is requested that a draft plan which has gone through the first review and comment phase, ie. planning commission or town council, be submitted to OMBP.

Some jurisdictions are already drafting critical areas plans utilizing the guidelines that were sent out earlier. The attached outline includes basically the same types of procedures, and may include some additional examples.

Through the joint effort of all 358 participants, the consultants and others, it is hoped that we will be able to achieve the goal of producing adequate plans. Through this process, it is also anticipated that other areas, such as terms, definitions and procedures will be finalized.

MMcK/jad

Enclosures

WESTON WAY
WEST CHESTER, PA. 19380
PHONE: (215) 692-3030
TELEX: 83-5348

29 May 1980

Your assistance is requested in developing a Statewide Critical Areas Plan for Delaware. Your help is needed in identifying areas that are important to your community. These areas may be highly sensitive to uncontrolled development impacts; may produce economic benefits (such as employment, income, and tax revenues); or, in the traditionally "critical" sense, are scarce and unique and, therefore, valuable to local and state residents.

Roy F. Weston, Inc. (WESTON) has been selected by the State to provide assistance in preparing a Draft of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan. The Plan will identify critical areas from a relatively broad perspective. The three broad critical area categories being used include: Physical areas (i.e., natural areas, beaches, flood hazard areas, major aquifers, reservoir sites, wetlands, forests and waste disposal areas), social areas (i.e., cultural areas; public institutions (health, education, and correction centers and historic sites) and economic areas (i.e., airports, railroads, major port facilities, major industries and industrial parks and sites, electricity generating station, future highway alignments, major utility lines, and significant rights-of-way).

WESTON is in the process of preparing a preliminary identification list of areas that are judged by various groups, agencies and residents to be critical according to their jurisdictions. We are interested in gathering as much information on critical areas as possible in a short period of time (two weeks). Because of the extensive review and approval process ahead, which is outlined below, it is not envisioned that this first-cut at critical areas identification will require local government reviews and approval.

To facilitate your response, a data collection form is attached. We will need a brief description of each critical area, with its location and approximate size (acreage). In addition, we need information and your perspective related to sensitivity, scarcity and economic value that describes why these areas are important.

WESTON



This project, to prepare a Draft Statewide Critical Areas Plan, was initiated on 15 May 1980 and will be completed by 15 August. During this three month study period, there will be several opportunities for local and public involvement. On 23 June 1980, a Study Advisory Committee meeting is planned, which will include representatives of local government, special groups and the public. The initial list of critical areas will be presented at that time. Two or three weeks later, another committee meeting will be held for the purpose of approving critical areas for further analysis and inclusion in the Draft Plan. These meetings,are a key element in developing draft plan content. Notice of each of these meetings will be forthcoming.

At the end of the study period,WESTON will submit the Draft Statewide Critical Areas Plan for Delaware to the Office of Management Budget and Planning. The State will continue the review and refinement process after WESTON's assistance efforts have been completed, and will finalize the Plan with local concurrence.

To be helpful and included in this important study, your response which identifies critical areas must be received at WESTON by 13 June 1980. A return addressed stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

ROY F. WESTON, INC.

Van Dyke Polhemus

Van Dyke Polhemus
Principal Investigator

VDP:mm

Enclosure

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PHONE: (302) 678 - 4271

May 29, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS AND SPECIAL OFFICES

FROM: DAVID S. HUGG III - MARY L. McKENZIE

SUBJECT: INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR INPUT TO STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN FOR DELAWARE

Roy F. Weston, Inc. (WESTON) has been selected by the State Office of Management, Budget and Planning to provide assistance in preparing a Draft Statewide Critical Areas Plan for Delaware. This Plan will identify critical areas from a broad perspective. The three broad categories being used are:

Physical areas - i.e. natural areas, beaches, flood hazard areas, major aquifers, reservoir sites, wetlands, forests and waste disposal areas;

Social areas - i.e. cultural areas, public institutions (health, education, corrections), and historic;

Economic areas - i.e. airports, railroads, major port facilities, major industries, major industrial parks and sites, electricity generating stations, major utility lines, significant rights-of way, future highway alignments.

We are in the process of preparing a preliminary identification of areas that are judged by various groups, agencies and residents to be critical to their jurisdictions. In this connection, we are also requesting your help and insights. We need your agency's input that indentifies areas which are sensitive to uncontrolled development impacts, produce economic benefits such as employment, income and tax revenue, or in the traditional sense, are scarce and unique and, therefore, valuable to local and state residents.

To facilitate your response, a data collection form is attached. We will need a brief description of each critical area and its location and approximate size (acres, length of right-of-way, etc.). In addition, we need

your insights related to sensitivity, scarcity and economic benefits, that describes why a specific area is important.

This assignment of developing the Draft Statewide Critical Areas Plan is scheduled for completion by 15 August 1980. A Study Advisory Committee meeting is planned for 23 June 1980 in which the initial list of critical areas will be presented. In order to meet this first deadline of 23 June, we request that you send a list of identified critical areas relevant to your department, division, or special office to the Office Of Management, Budget and Planning (Mary McKenzie) via your designated representative for the Land Use Planning Act.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ms. Dorothy Sbriglia | Dept. of Community Affairs & Economic Dev. |
| Mr. Leroy O'Neal | Dept. of Labor |
| Mr. Robert MacPherson | Dept. of Natural Resources & Envir. Control |
| Mr. Glenn Pusey | Dept. of Transportation |
| Mr. Arthur Vanderhoogt | Dept. of Corrections |
| Mr. Daniel Griffith | Dept. of State |
| Mr. Earl Cummins | Dept. of Health & Social Services |
| Mr. Jack Mitchell | Dept. of Administrative Services |
| Mr. M. W. Sockrider | Dept. of Public Safety |
| Mr. Alden S. Hopkins | Dept. of Agriculture |
| Mr. William Remington | Dept. of Finance |
| Mr. Jack Nichols | Dept. of Public Instruction |
| Mr. Wayne Gault | State of Delaware Treasurer |
| Mr. Dan Anstine | Delaware Treasurer |
| Mr. G. Arno Loessner | University of Delaware |
| Mr. Edward Crawford | Delaware State College |
| Mr. Robert Harra | Delaware Technical & Community College |
| Mr. Benjamin Roy, Jr. | State Fire Marshal |

*It is noted that many agencies provided input on critical areas upon initial request by OMBP in 1979. For those of you who have submitted recommendations

previously, you may want to supplement the list. For those of you who did not provide any input, you may want to take the opportunity now.

Your response is requested by 13 June 1980.

Thank you for your assistance.

VDP:mm

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PHONE: (302) 678-4271

June 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: 358 Participants, County and Municipal Governments

FROM: David S. Hugg, and Mary McKenzie

SUBJECT: Critical Areas Plan

You are in receipt of a letter from Roy F. Weston dated May 29, 1980 that requests local input in developing an initial list of Critical Areas for a Statewide Plan to be submitted by June 13, 1980.

It has been brought to our attention that this letter is being interpreted by many jurisdictions to be in conflict with the memorandum sent from OMBP on April 30, 1980 requesting Local Draft Critical Areas Plans by July 31, 1980.

We regret the confusion that has resulted from the two correspondences, and are hereby advising you that if you have information prepared by June 13, you may submit it, but material will be accepted after that date.

Because an assumption was made that some preliminary thoughts and work may have been done already by many of the jurisdictions in response to OMBP's previous memos on Critical Areas, the intent of Weston's request was to gather preliminary information for purposes of having front end material for discussion at the meeting scheduled for June 23, 1980.

A meeting will be held on Monday afternoon, June 23, 1980; the exact time (around 1:30-2:00 P.M.) and the location and agenda will be announced soon. This meeting will be for the purpose of determining the status of local critical area planning efforts, solicit initial recommendations for critical areas (per the intent of Weston's letter) and to answer questions concerning problems local jurisdictions may be encountering in their efforts.

We would appreciate any preliminary material that can be submitted at this meeting.

We are looking forward to meeting with you and appreciate your ongoing Critical Areas Plan activities.

DSH:MMcK:jad

cc: Glenn Johnson, Weston, Inc.

DOCUMENT SUMMARY

Document Id: 0040v
Document Name: 358 Participants
Operator: DAVID HUGG
Author: JANICE DURHAM

Comments: DO NOT DELETE

STATISTICS

| OPERATION | DATE | TIME | WORKTIME | KEYSTROKES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Created | 06/05/80 | 13:37 | :22 | 2174 |
| Last Revised | 06/05/80 | 14:16 | :03 | 24 |
| Last Printed | 06/05/80 | 14:26 | | |
| Last Archived | / / | : | onto Diskette | |

Total Pages: 2 Total Worktime: :25
Total Lines: 32 Total Keystrokes: 2198

Pages to be printed 2

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PHONE: (302) 678-4271

June 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: "358" Participants and Interested Parties

FROM: Mary McKenzie MMcK

SUBJECT: MEETING ON CRITICAL AREAS

On Monday, June 23, 1980 at 1:30 p.m., a meeting will be held to discuss Critical Areas, at Delaware Technical and Community College, Terry Campus, 1862 North du Pont Parkway, Dover, Delaware, in Room 203.

AGENDA

(1) Status of Critical Areas Program
(2) Data Collection Process
(3) Discussion of Critical Areas
(4) Specific Local and Agency Information

I am looking forward to seeing you at the meeting.

MMcK:mas

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PHONE: (302) 678-4271

July 2, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: County and Municipal Jurisdictions

FROM: Mary L. McKenzie MLMcK/pd

SUBJECT: Critical Areas Plan, Assistance to Local Jurisdictions

In order to provide further assistance to local jurisdictions in the preparation of local Critical Areas Plans and input to the Draft Statewide Critical Areas Plan, an assistance meeting will be held in each county, as listed below:

Sussex County

DATE: Tuesday, July 15, 1980

TIME: 7:00 P.M.

LOCATION: Sussex County Council Chambers
Courthouse
Georgetown, Delaware 19947

Kent County

DATE: Wednesday, July 16, 1980

TIME: 7:00 P.M.

LOCATION: Kent County Administration Building
Room 316
Federal Street
Dover, Delaware 19901

New Castle County

DATE: Thursday, July 17, 1980

TIME: 7:00 P.M.

LOCATION: City of New Castle Council Chambers
Second Floor
Town Hall
Second and Delaware Streets
New Castle, Delaware 19720

If you cannot attend the local assistance meeting in your county, feel free to attend one of the other meetings.

In the meantime, if there are any questions or special assistance needs that you may want to discuss prior to the scheduled meetings, please feel free to contact me at 736-4271.

Thank you for your cooperation.

MMcK:jad

0095v

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PHONE: (302) 678 - 4271

July 10, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Critical Areas Plan Participants

FROM: Mary McKenzie MMcK

SUBJECT: INVENTORY OF INPUT TO DRAFT STATEWIDE CRITICAL AREAS PLAN

All input from local, county, State, federal and interest groups regarding Critical Areas has been compiled and forwarded to each County "358" designee.

This material is on file at each County and also at OMBP for any jurisdiction or person who may be interested in reviewing what has been submitted. The inventory will be periodically updated as information is received by OMBP.

Contact persons at each location are:

New Castle County
Edward O'Donnell
New Castle County Department of Planning
Engineering Building
2701 Capitol Trail
Newark, DE 19711
Phone 366-7780

Kent County
Michael Thompson
Kent County Planning Office
Kent County Administration Building
Federal Street
Dover, DE 19901
Phone 736-2010

Sussex County
Roland Derrickson
Sussex County Planning and Zoning
Sussex County Courthouse
Georgetown, DE 19947
Phone 856-7701 ext. 302

MMcK:mas

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: (302) 736-4271

July 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: Local Jurisdictions and Critical Areas Plans Participants

FROM: Mary McKenzie, MMK

SUBJECT: CRITICAL AREAS PLANS

In conjunction with previous correspondence and meetings of June 23, July 15, 16 and 17, 1980 with "358" participants regarding Critical Areas Plans, please note the following:

- While attendance at the above referenced meetings was low, it was found that they were beneficial to those who participated, as reflected by their input.

- Pursuant to the request from attendees at the June 23 meeting, input received by OMBP and its consultant (Roy F. Weston) has been compiled and is available for reference at the respective County Planning Offices (please refer to OMBP letter of July 10, 1980).

- The minutes of the meeting of June 23, 1980 are attached for your information. Also included is the list of objectives for the development of the Statewide Critical Areas Plan which was discussed at that meeting.

- In reference to our previous request (OMBP memorandum dated April 30, 1980), this is to remind you that you may submit a local Critical Areas Plan by July 31, 1980; the local input will be used toward the development of the Draft Statewide Critical Areas Plan, as required by the Land Use Planning Act (Senate Bill 358).

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your participation and cooperation in this joint effort.

If you have any further questions on the Critical Areas Plan, please feel free to call me at 736-4271.

MMcK:mas
Enclosures (2) Minutes of meeting
State objectives

0117v

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: (302) 736-4271

July 30, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: Critical Areas Plan Participants

FROM: Mary McKenzie MMcK

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE LIST FROM MEETING OF JUNE 23, 1980 ON CRITICAL AREAS

Attached please find a copy of the list of attendees at the June 23, 1980 Critical Areas meeting, as requested by some of the participants. This attachment was inadvertently excluded when the minutes of the meeting was mailed to you.

MMcK:mas
Enclosure

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PLANNING
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: (302) 736-4271

October 24, 1980

Dear :

I would like to take this opportunity to express sincere appreciation on behalf of both the Office of Management, Budget and Planning and Roy F. Weston, Inc., for the cooperation and courtesy that was extended by your jurisdiction in providing your input to the Draft (Preliminary) Statewide Critical Areas Plan.

It is gratifying to note that nearly all of the jurisdictions, including the three Counties, have responded to make this effort a success.

Enclosed please find a copy of the input for your jurisdiction that has been submitted to us (Attachment I). The form on which the information has been placed represents the first level of preparation of the Draft (Preliminary) Plan. As you may note, the last category reflects the preliminary evaluation of your input as candidate areas for the Statewide Critical Areas Plan. This evaluation was based on criteria developed and utilized in conjunction with the definition and characteristics of critical areas (please refer to Attachment II).

The preliminary evaluation denotes what is perceived as areas of more than local concern, but at this stage should not be construed to mean that they represent critical areas that are to be incorporated into the Final Statewide Plan. Additional levels of preparation will include further review and examination in order to determine to what extent these candidate areas are eligible for designation as critical areas at the State level. Those areas identified as "of more than local concern" will be included in the Statewide Critical Areas Plan Inventory.

The Draft (Preliminary) Statewide Plan is scheduled to be prepared by the middle of November 1980; a copy of the Draft Plan will be sent to you for your review and comment. It is intended that the comments of the Draft Plan will be incorporated into the text prior to the public meeting/public hearing phase of the Critical Areas Plan preparation.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 736-4271.

Again, thank you for your assistance in this effort.

Very truly yours,

Mary L. McKenzie

Mary L. McKenzie
Planner

MLMcK:mas
Enclosures (2)

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