Coastal Regional Commission OF GEORGIA

Regional Important Resources Plan

Resolution

Whereas, State law and Department of Community Affairs (DCA) rules require each Regional Commission to prepare a Regionally Important Resource Plan; and

Whereas, the Council transmitted Coastal Georgia's *Regionally Important Resource Plan* to DCA for review on March 9, 2011; and

Whereas, DCA completed its review of the Regionally Important Resource Plan and transmitted official review comments to the Regional Commission via the letter dated May 25, 2011; and

Whereas, the Coastal Regional Commission successfully addressed all of the review comments from DCA; incorporated appropriate revisions and recommendations into the *Regionally Important Resources Plan* and the *Regional Agenda*, via the Regional Plan Amendment; and

Whereas, DCA approved the final revisions to the *Regionally Important Resources Plan* via their December 15, 2011 approval letter; and

Now therefore, be it resolved, that the Coastal Regional Commission Council hereby adopts the *Regionally Important Resources Plan of Coastal Georgia.*

Adopted this 11th day of January, 2012.

Coastal Regional Commission of Georgia

By: Walter Gibson
Walter Gibson, Chairman

Attest:

By: _____
Allen Burns, Executive Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Purpose

Pursuant to Rules of the Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-12-4, Regionally Important Resources are defined as "any natural or cultural resource area identified for protection by a Regional Commission following the minimum requirements established by the Department."

The Regional Resource Plan is designed to:

- Enhance the focus on protection and management of important natural and cultural resources in the Coastal Georgia region.
- Provide for careful consideration of, and planning for, impacts of new development on these important resources.
- Improve local, regional, and state level coordination in the protection and management of identified resources.

The Process

The public nomination process resulted in 218 nominations from local governments, non-profit agencies, and private citizens. An additional 202 regionally important resources were identified based on resources required by the DCA rules and those identified by CRC staff, for a total of 420 resources (252 identified as regionally important). Beyond the nomination process, numerous opportunities were created for stakeholder input through plan briefings and presentations. After reviewing all nominations, researching the work of local and state agencies, and considering the Regional Plan of Coastal Georgia's Areas Requiring Special Attention, two categories of resources were identified.

- Natural Resources
- Historic and Cultural Resources

Using DCA's Rules for Regionally Important Resources, resources were evaluated in regard to their *Value and Vulnerability* within the context of the Coastal region. Consideration is also given to *Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices* and *General Policies and Protection Measures* to promote the stewardship of these resources.

The Plan

Ultimately, the plan will be used to "…coordinate activities and planning of local governments, land trusts and conservation or environmental protection groups' activities in the region, and state agencies toward protection and management of the identified Regionally Important Resources.[1]" In addition to the work that CRC has done with mapping the Region's Green infrastructure, and developing a Best Management Toolkit, the Regional Resources Plan furthers the work being done on the local, regional and state levels to preserve environmental resources, historic sites, and unique cultural landscapes. With the articulated goal of fostering a continuous green infrastructure network[2], the Regional Resource Plan promotes balanced

growth and sustainable development practices to enhance the quality of life in communities throughout the region.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

Green Infrastructure Network

The Green Infrastructure Network identified in the Regional Plan is defined as a natural life support system of parks and preserves, woodlands and wildlife areas, wetlands and waterways, greenways, cultural, historic, and recreational sites, and other natural areas all with conservation valued. The plan considers river corridors, floodplains, and tributary streams to be critical green infrastructure components, having social, economic and environmental benefits for local communities and provide important habitats for wildlife

Areas of Conservation

Conservation lands identified in the Regional Plan's development patterns include the areas of significant natural resources – green infrastructure, recharge areas, prime agricultural lands, rural character, and open spaces and parks. Conservation areas also include wetlands, flood plains, streams, essential buffers along streams and wetlands, and water bodies that require riparian buffers.

Natural and Cultural Resources

State law, such as the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, the Erosion and Sedimentation Act, the Shoreline Protection Act, and the Water Quality Control Act serve to protect environmentally sensitive areas that are unique, environmentally fragile or economically significant to the coastal area and the State. Natural and cultural resources include the region's areas of historic, archaeological or cultural, significance; barrier islands; marsh hammocks; aquifer management and protection; public access and open space; freshwater wetlands; navigational channels; beaches, dunes, and the rivers and adjacent wetland systems; as well as shore bird nesting areas.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Coastal Regional Commission (CRC) is the agency charged with developing a Regional Resource Plan and Regionally Important Resource (RIR) Map for the 10-county area of the Coastal region (Bryan, Bulloch, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh and Screven). It's also charged with planning for a 20-year timeframe and it's important for the region to undertake strategic long-term planning programs. This need is accentuated as the region begins to examine linkages between themselves and the other surrounding communities as well as more distant linkages throughout the region.

Regionally Important Resources Plan

The Georgia Planning Act of 1989 authorized the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to establish procedures for identifying RIR's statewide. DCA established rules for use by Regional Commissions in preparing a Regionally Important Resources (RIR) Plan that systematically identifies RIR's in each region and recommends best practices for managing these important resources. A ***regionally important resource*** is defined as a natural or historic resource that is of sufficient size or importance to warrant special consideration by local governments having jurisdiction over the resource.

Through the Regionally Important Resources Plan, the region can adopt appropriate protection measures, policies and enhancement activities that promote protection of the region's important resources. The availability of natural, open, and green spaces, in conjunction with well planned, well promoted cultural and historic resources and well-placed urban centers speaks to the quality of life.

In the months to come, the CRC will explore creating overlays and incentives for natural and historical lands to permanently protect not only historic, natural lands and open and recreation space, but also agricultural and forestry lands. The rules require the development of a plan for protection and management of regional resources and review of activities potentially impacting these resources.

This plan will identify the methodology and process involved in selecting Regionally Important Resources. It will include a map of Regionally Important Resources, a brief narrative relating the values and vulnerabilities of each resource, as well as guidance for appropriate development practices and general policies, protection measures, and management strategies for identified resources. Per the Regionally Important Resources rules, the plan will be used to "…coordinate activities and planning of local governments, land trusts and conservation or environmental protection groups' activities in the region, and state agencies toward protection and management of the identified Regionally Important Resources."

To meet state regional planning requirements, the Regional Resource Plan must include, at minimum, a Regionally Important Resources Map, Guidance for Appropriate Development

Practices, and General Policies and Protection Measures (described in detail in Identification of Regionally Important Resources section).

The Coastal Regional Commission will utilize the Regionally Important Resources plan when reviewing local comprehensive plans as well as Developments of Regional Impacts. The best development practices, polices and protective measures identified in the plan are a guide to local governments when addressing proposed developments and considering their future. Local governments may select of the best practices, polices and protective measures that work best in their communities to achieve their community vision and in implementing their comprehensive plan.

Methodology and Process

The process for identifying Regionally Important Resources included a comprehensive approach, described below.

Nomination and Evaluation

The CRC held a nomination process for potential resources to be included as Regionally Important Resources summer of 2010. The CRC made significant efforts to encourage local governments, nonprofit organizations, citizens, and the State of Georgia to submit nominations for potential inclusion in the Regionally Important Resources (RIR) map. (A list of all public briefings and presentations on the Regional Resource Plan is included in Appendix 1.)

A nomination form was distributed to local governments and active non-profits engaged with issues related to potential regional resources (e.g. historical societies, land trusts, etc.). Additionally, the CRC developed a nomination form that was hosted on the CRC web site that was geared toward generating nominations from the general public. This tool also allowed for the submission of photographs in support of nominations. A list of all stakeholders who were invited to nominate resources is included in Appendix 2.

The public nomination process was opened July 2010 and remained open through the end of August 2010. 18 nomination forms were submitted, several with multiple nominations for a total of 218 nominations.. An additional 202 regionally important resources were identified based on resources required by the DCA rules and those identified by CRC staff, for a total of 420 resources of which 252 are determined to be regionally important. Nominations were considered against the criteria established by DCA and the CRC as well as other factors. To reinforce the local support within a community, emphasis was placed on including resources that were nominated by a local government or other agencies within their community. Certain types of resources were nominated throughout different communities, therefore the determination was made to include specific types of resources (i.e. all State and National Parks, all National Register Historic Sites and Districts, etc.) throughout the region, even if not specifically nominated by a local agency.

Research and Data Collection

The rules promulgated by the Department of Community Affairs gave general direction in identifying potential resources.

- Accept nominations by any individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency.
- Consider resources identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as State Vital Areas.
- Consider natural or cultural resources that are already preserved by an existing conservation mechanism.
- Consider natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations.

GIS data used for conservation mapping was collected and analyzed as the foundation of the Regionally Important Resources Map. The CRC staff also reviewed existing state and federal programs that document and manage significant natural and cultural resources, as well as activities undertaken by a variety of non-profit organizations working to further conservation goals of the natural and built environment.

Criteria for Determining Value of Regionally Important Resources

In addition to guidelines established within the DCA Rules, the CRC staff included criteria established in the Areas Requiring Special Attention (ARSA) to provide guidance in selecting resources that should be considered priorities.

- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control, recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.
- Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace.
- Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors.
- Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented.
- Preserves significant working agricultural or forest resources and/or creates opportunities for local food production activities.
- Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.

Identification of Vulnerability of Regionally Important Resources

The criteria for determining Regionally Important Resources allows for a concise snapshot of the value of each resource to the Coastal Region. In recognizing the value of these resources, consideration is also given to their potential vulnerabilities. Nominations included descriptions of the resource's vulnerabilities and the degree to which the resource is threatened or endangered. Review of the nominations for each resource provided a similar snapshot in regard to vulnerability. Generally, threats to resources fell within three broad categories:

Development pressures

- Development processes and practices often discourage or preclude preservation or conservation of on-site natural resource features.
- Development pressure on culturally significant communities.
- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.

- Sprawling development consuming sizable amounts of agricultural lands.
- Demands in excess of sustainable limits of resources for natural and existing development needs.
- Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.

Environmental Degradation

- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution.
- Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species.
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas).
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.

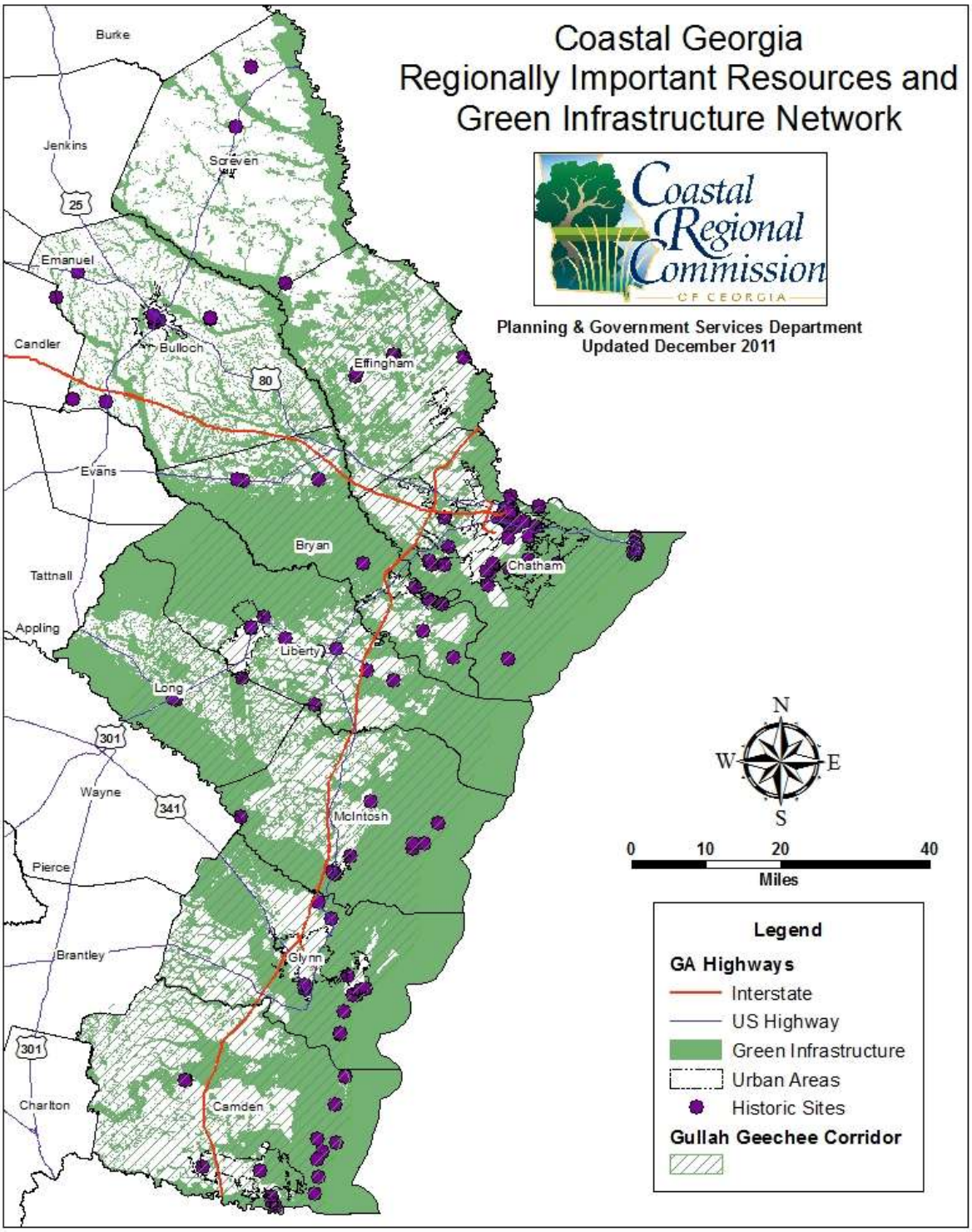
Resource Management

- Loss of community character and architectural heritage through demolition or neglect.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Impacts to natural systems and services and property values.
- Inconsistent protection of environmentally sensitive resources.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Resource Categories

Two broad categories were identified, natural resources and cultural and historic resources, based on the resources identified by the DCA rules, along with the nominated resources and those identified by CRC staff. Under these categories, subcategories were created where similar types of resources were grouped together for identification of appropriate development practices and general policies and protective measures.

The Regionally Important Resources Map is a compilation of all of the resources identified as having regional significance as identified by DCA and CRC criteria Figure 1. County-level maps show the individual resources are found in the Map Index.


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources and
Green Infrastructure Network
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
Updated December 2011
Burke
Jenkins
Screven
25
Emanuel
Candler
Bulloch
80
Effingham
Evans
Bryan
Chatham
Tattnall
Appling
Liberty
Long
301
Wayne
341
McIntosh
Pierce
Brantley
Glynn
301
Charlton
Camden
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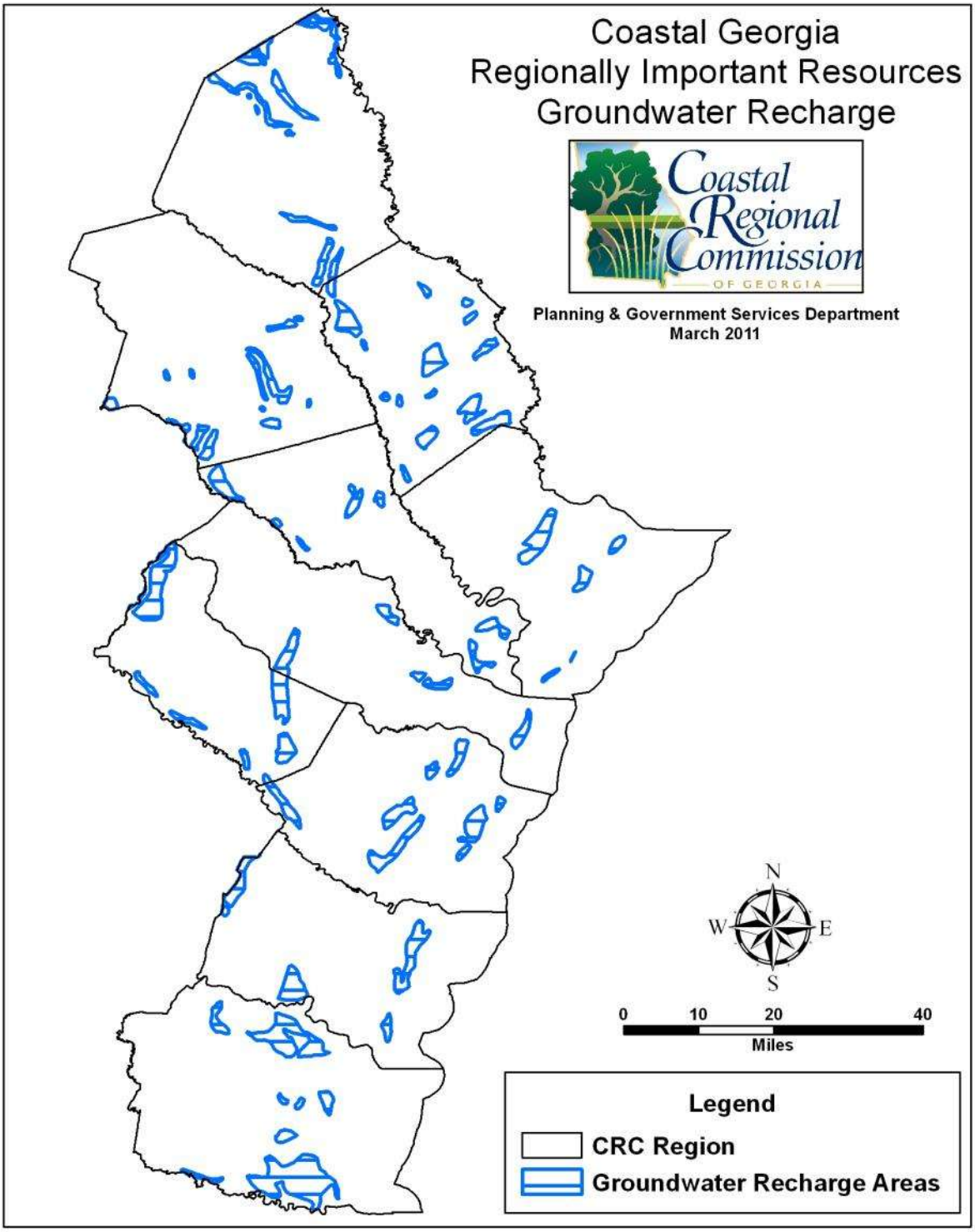
GA Highways
Interstate
US Highway
Green Infrastructure
Urban Areas
Historic Sites
Gullah Geechee Corridor


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources
Groundwater Recharge
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
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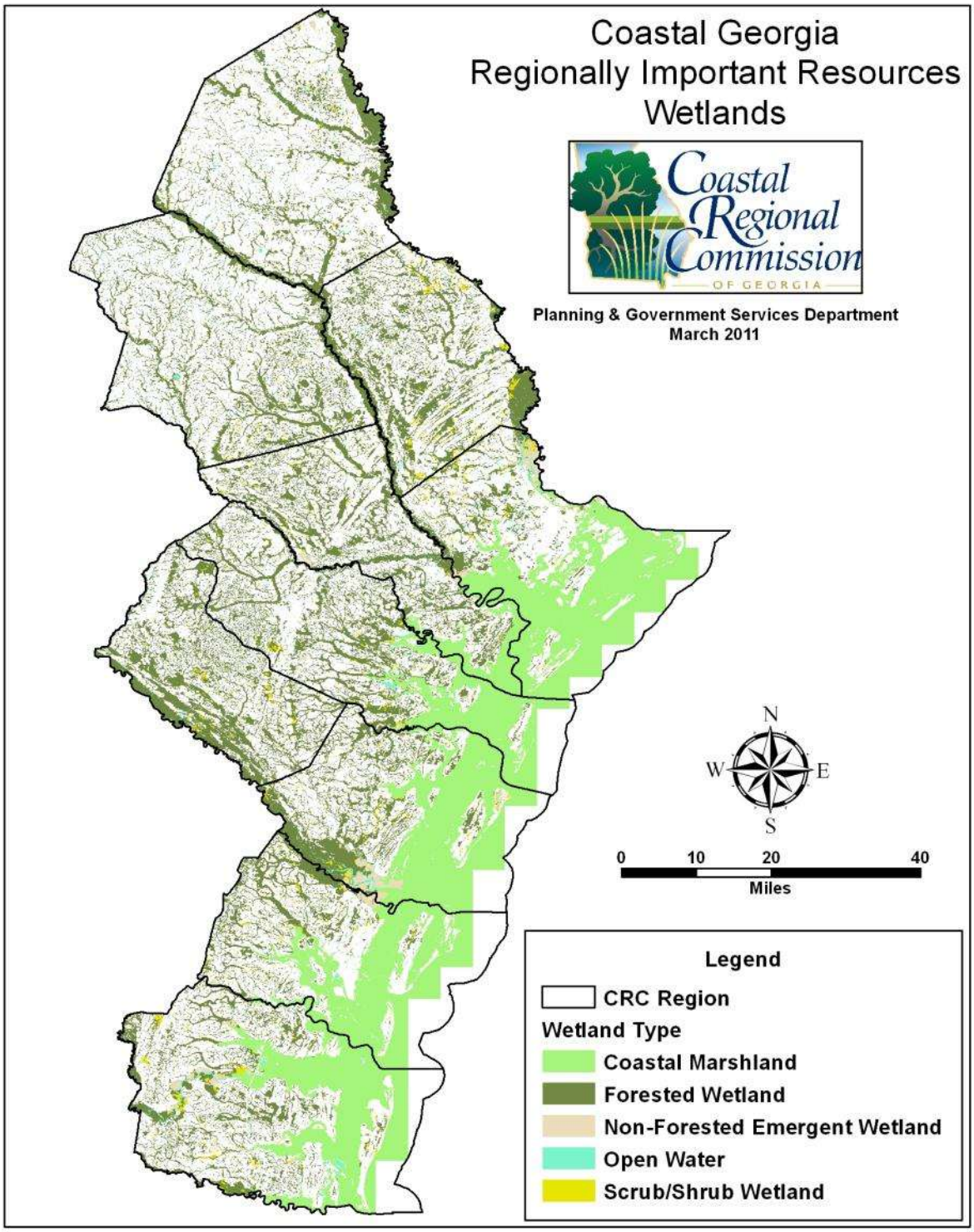
CRC Region
Groundwater Recharge Areas


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources
Wetlands
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
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Miles
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CRC Region
Wetland Type
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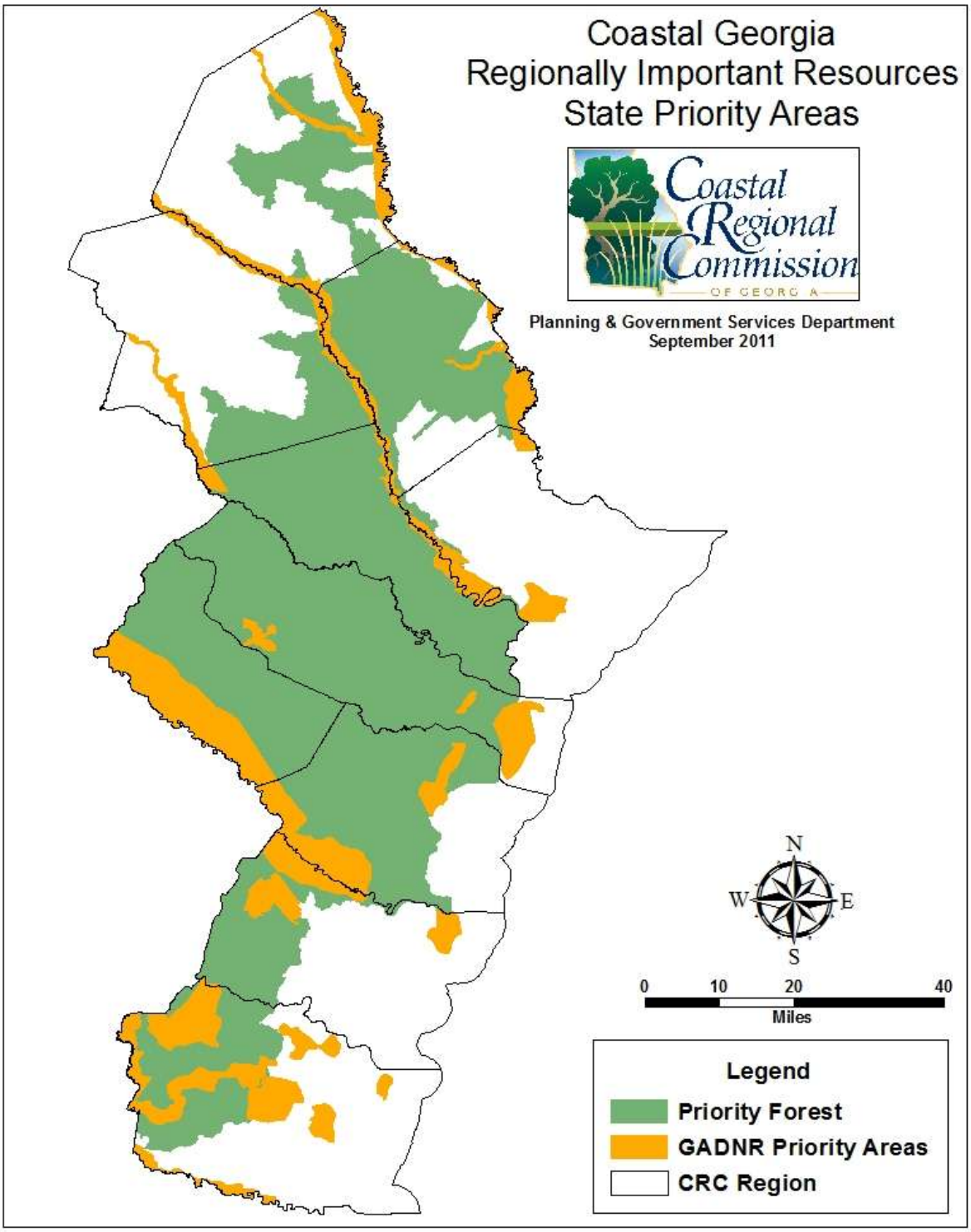
Forested Wetland
Non-Forested Emergent Wetland
Open Water
Scrub/Shrub Wetland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OF GEORGIA
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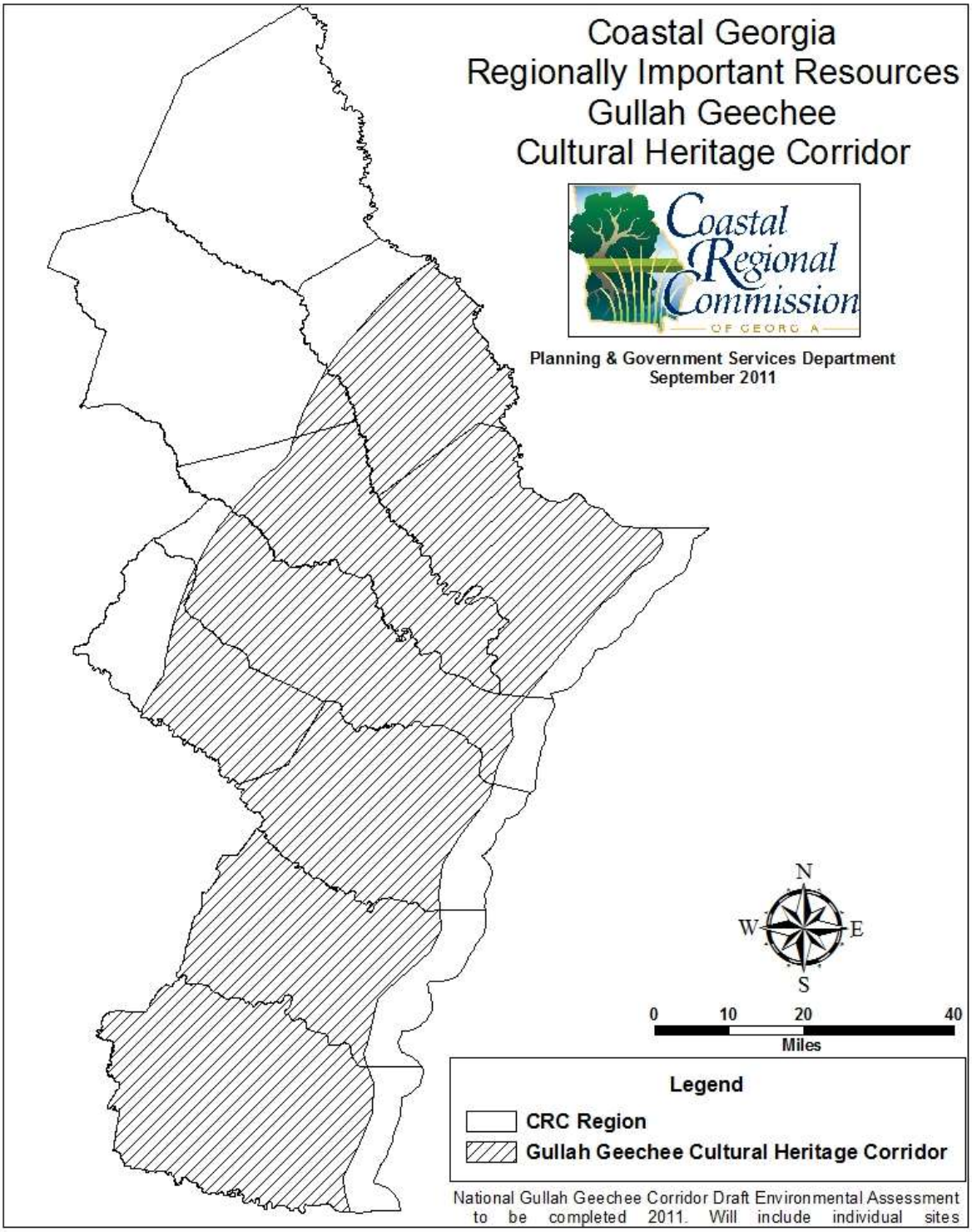
Priority Forest
GADNR Priority Areas
CRC Region


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources
Gullah Geechee
Cultural Heritage Corridor
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
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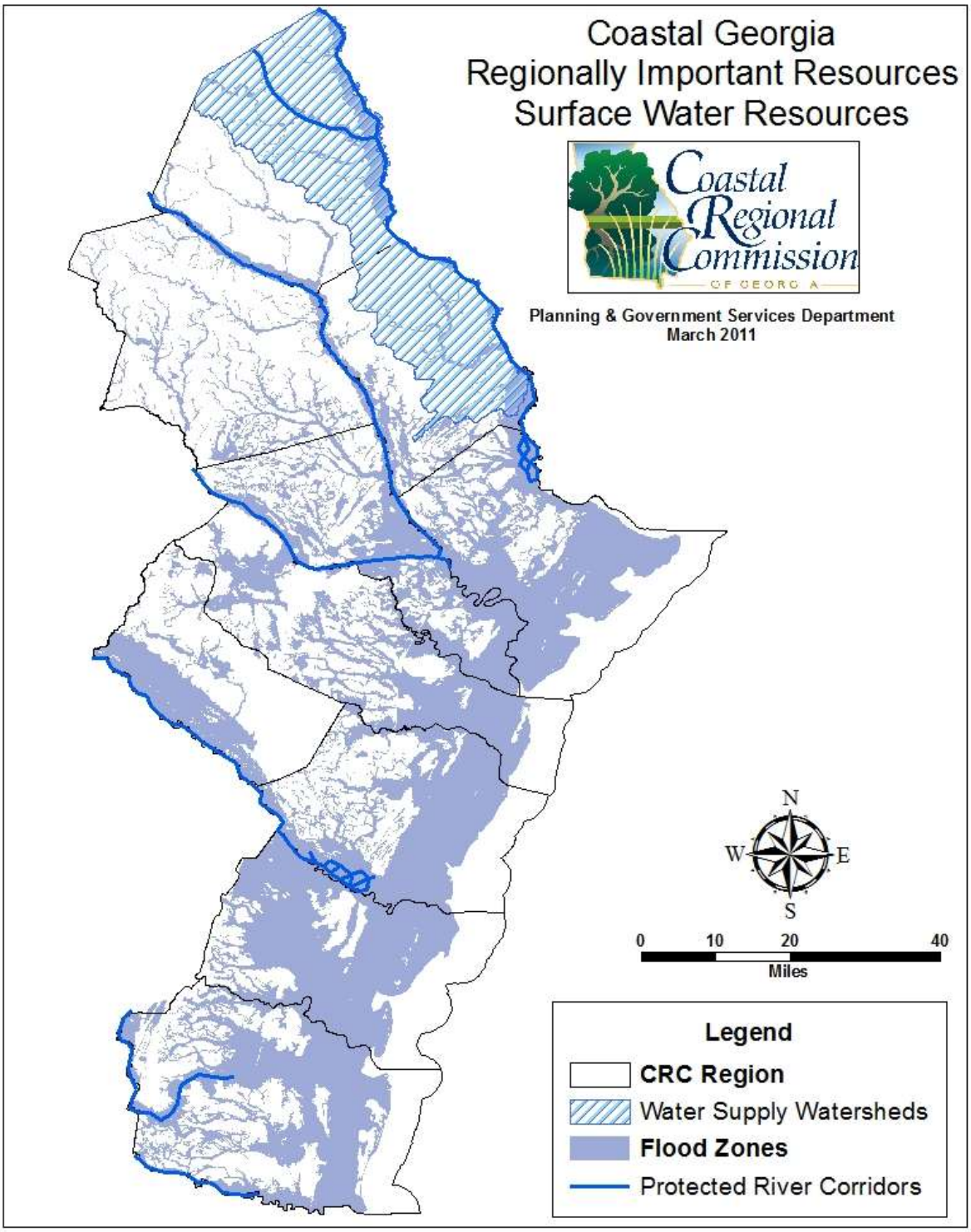
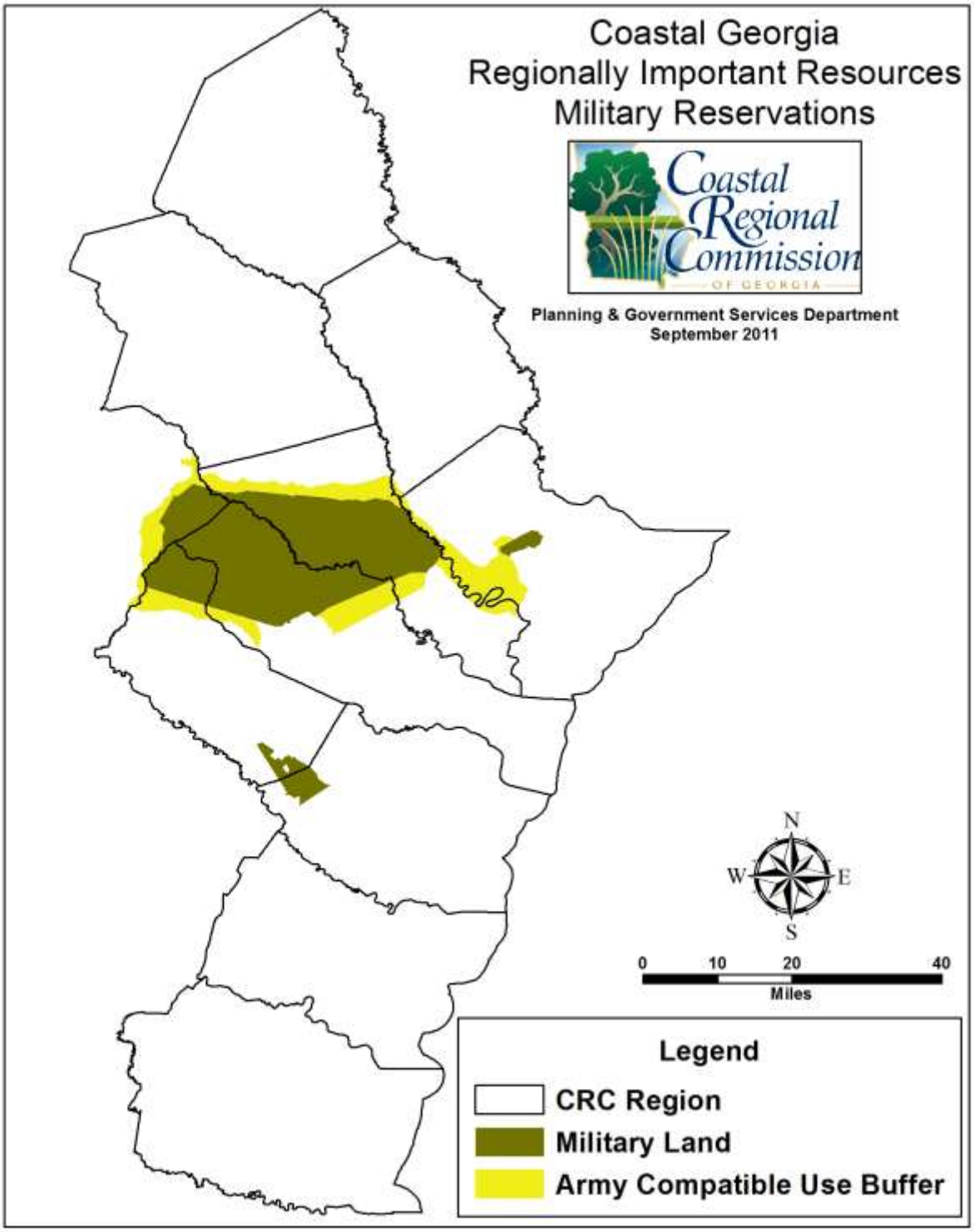
CRC Region
Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
National Gullah Geechee Corridor Draft Environmental Assessment to be completed 2011. Will include individual sites



(Edit Water Supply Watershed


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources
Military Reservations
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
September 2011
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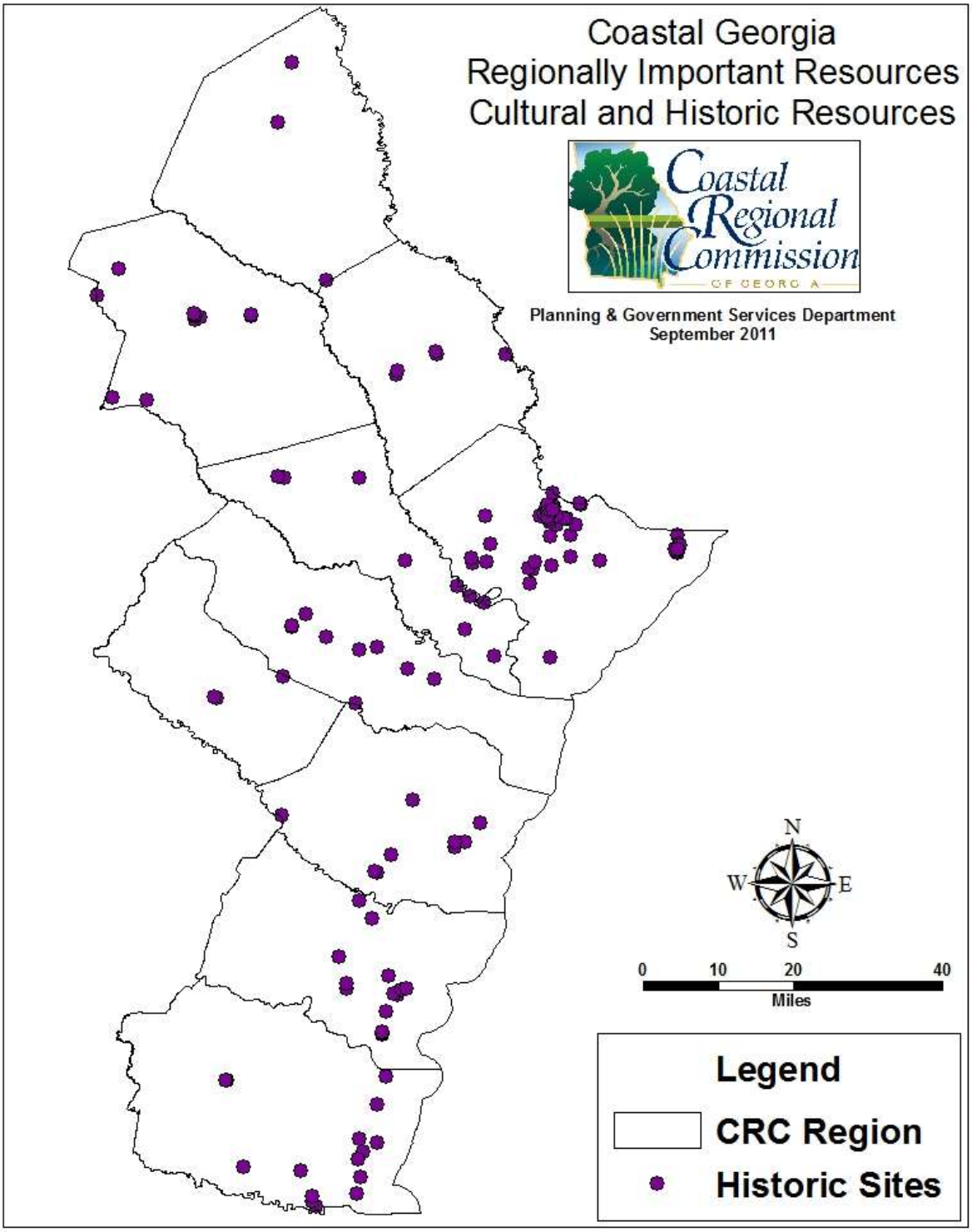
Miles
Legend
CRC Region
Military Land
Army Compatible Use Buffer


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources
Cultural and Historic Resources
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
September 2011
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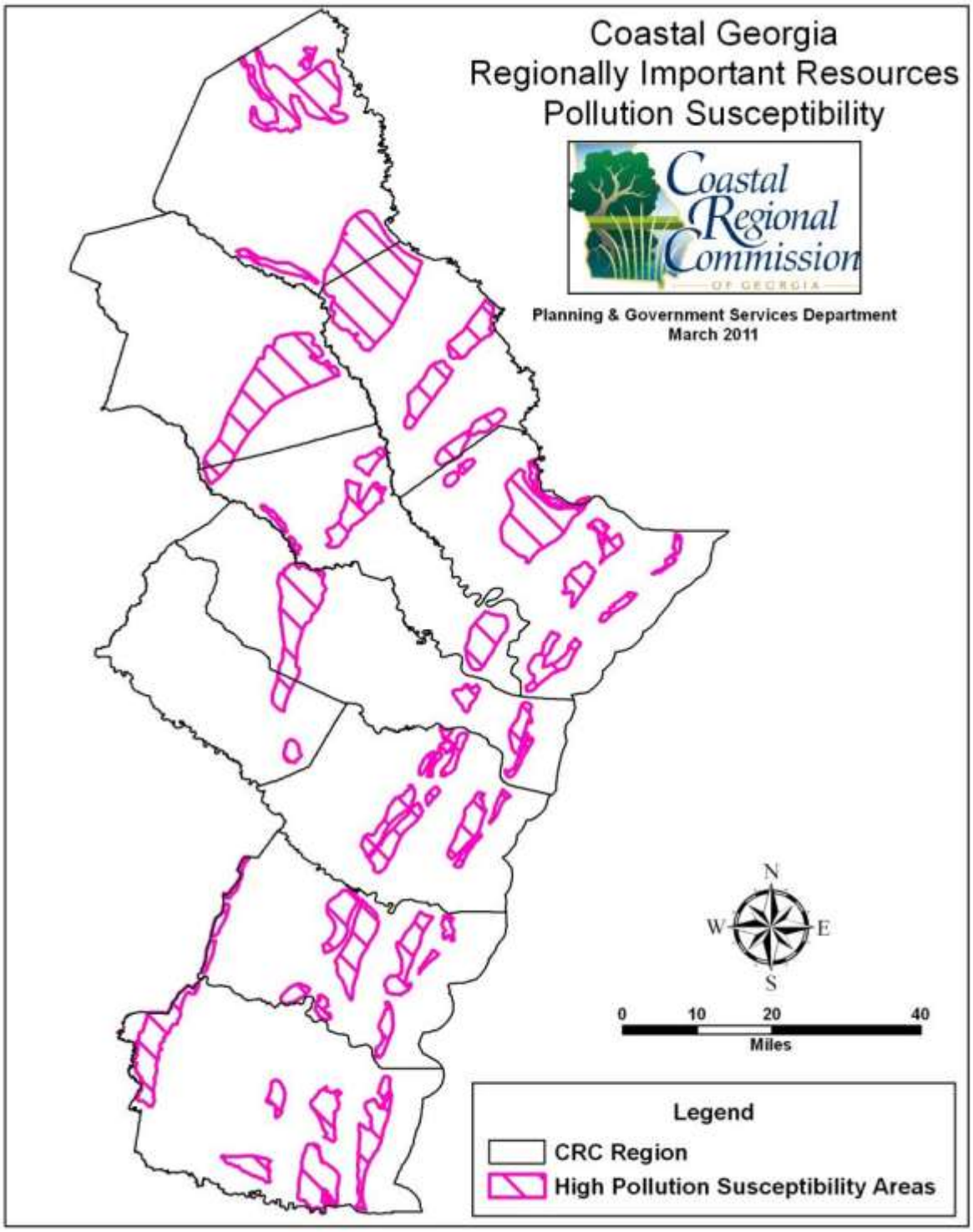
Miles
Legend
CRC Region
Historic Sites


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources
Pollution Susceptibility
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
March 2011
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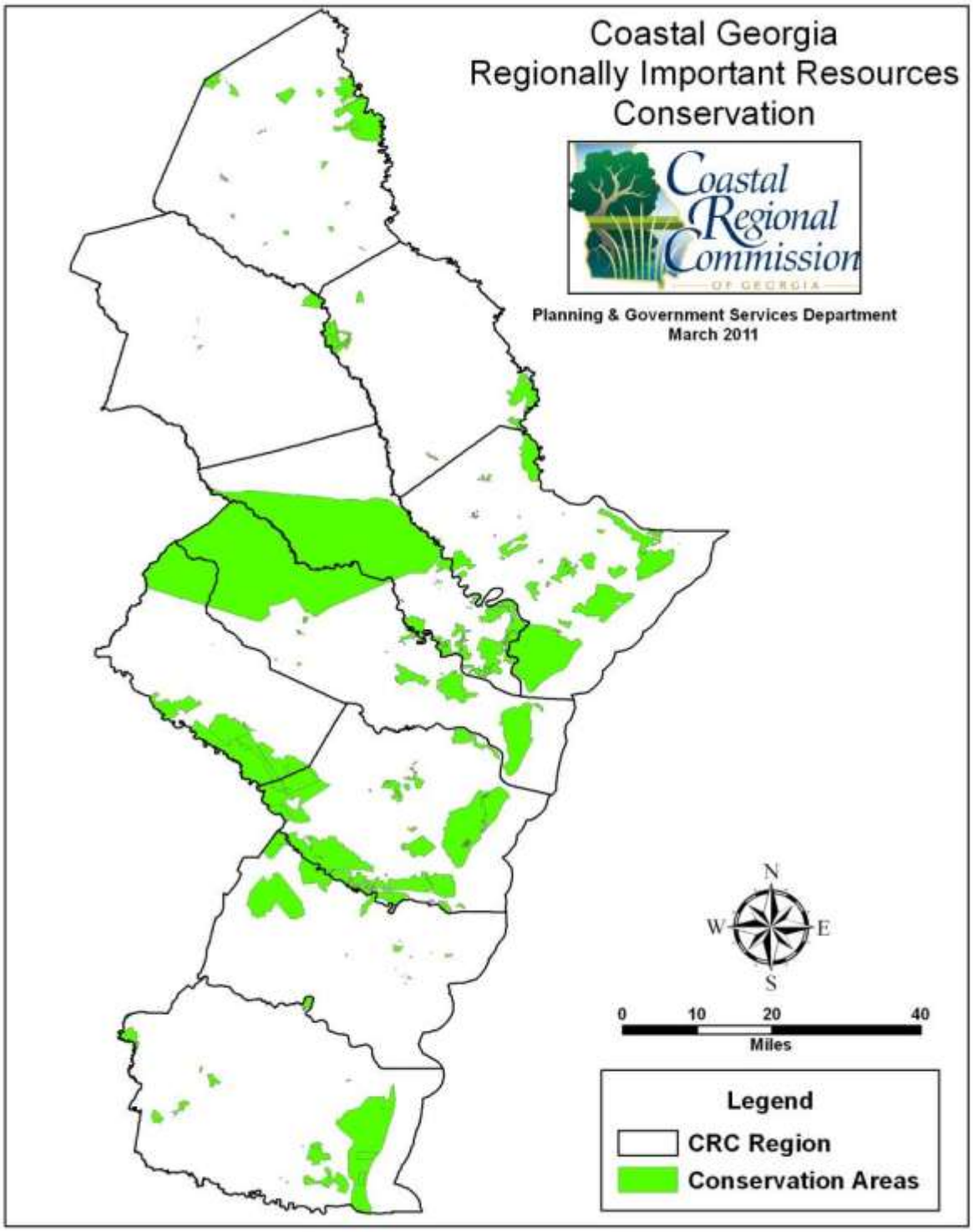
Legend
CRC Region
High Pollution Susceptibility Areas


Coastal Georgia
Regionally Important Resources
Conservation
Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA
Planning & Government Services Department
March 2011
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Legend
CRC Region
Conservation Areas

VALUES TABLE

	DCA Rules for Identification of Regionally Important Resources				CRC Values			
	Resource nominated by an individual, organization, local government / governmental agency	Resource identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as a State Vital Area	Natural or Cultural resource that is already preserved by an existing environmental protection organization.	A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organization	Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.	Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors	Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented	Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.
Natural Resource Categories								
Wildlife Management Areas	X		X	X	X	X		X
Groundwater recharge areas		X			X			
Surface Water Resources								
Water Supply Watershed		X			X			
Protected River Corridors		X			X	X		X
Floodplains	X			X	X	X		X
Wetlands		X		X	X	X		X
Priority Habitats	X			X	X	X		X

	DCA Rules for Identification of Regionally Important Resources				CRC Values			
	Resource nominated by an individual, organization, local government / governmental agency	Resource identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as a State Vital Area	Natural or Cultural resource that is already preserved by an existing environmental protection organization.	A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organization	Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.	Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors	Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented	Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.
Cultural/Historic Resource Categories								
Federal and State Parks			X		X	X	X	X
NRS – Nationally Recognized Site								
National Historic Landmarks - NRS	X			X			X	
National Register of Historic Places Sites - NRS	X			X			X	
Centennial Farms				X		X	X	
Gullah-Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor	X	X	X	X				X
Military Reservations	X				X	X	X	

Department of Natural Resources as a State Vital Area Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.

Vulnerability Tables

	Wildlife Management Reserves	Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Sites	Centennial Farms	Gullah-Geechee Cultural Corridor	Military Reservations
Development pressures										
Development processes and practices often discourage or preclude preservation or conservation of on-site natural resource features		x	x	x						
Development pressure on culturally significant communities.						x	x		x	
Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.	x				x	x	x	x	x	x
Sprawling development consuming sizable amounts of agricultural lands.		x	x	x	x			x	x	
Demands in excess of sustainable limits of resources for natural and existing development needs.		x	x		x					
Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.		x	x	x	x			x	x	
Environmental Degradation										
Impacts from point and non-point source pollution	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species.	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
The cumulative impact of development.	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Resource Management										
Loss of community character and architectural heritage through demolition or neglect.							x		x	
Absence protection ordinances.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Impacts to natural systems and services and property values		x	x	x	x					
Inconsistent protection of environmentally sensitive resources.		x	x	x	x					

	Wildlife Management Reserves	Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Sites	Centennial Farms	Gullah-Geechee Cultural Corridor	Military Reservations
Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Increasing pressure to relax regulation.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

RIR Natural Resources Narratives

Coastal Georgia has experienced significant population growth and development in recent years. This population growth has been part of a national population shift to the coast of the United States over the last decade. The natural setting and abundant natural resources of coastal areas is a major reason for this growth. To Georgia's benefit, its coastal area has been over looked by development until recently, allowing Georgia's Coast to be home to the largest coastal marsh system remaining on the East Coast.

Communities throughout the Coastal Regional Commission place an emphasis on the importance of conserving their natural resources. The *Environmental Planning Criteria* for State Vital Areas serves as the basis for the natural resources planning within this plan. Defined in compliance with the 1989 Georgia Planning Act, Minimum Planning Requirements, these requirements govern water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, river corridors, and mountains. Development limitations mandated by the State provide a level of protection for these resources. There are several communities within the Coastal Region who have adopted more stringent requirements on their own accord.

Local, state and non-profit organizations have invested in parks and natural areas that have begun to lay the foundation of an interconnected green infrastructure system in the region. The need to protect and enhance natural resources has been bolstered by the connection to economic vitality within the communities of the region. Access to and protection of the region's natural areas adds value to real property and conservation of natural resources protects environmental quality and can deter expensive mitigation measures or fines for environmental degradation.

The Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative is a partnership between Georgia Department of Natural Resources, The Georgia Conservancy and the Association County Commissioners of Georgia to map the ecological communities found in the 11 counties that are part of the State's Coastal Zone. The maps of the ecological communities by county are another resource identifying sensitive habitats that can be check when a project is being designed.

As new natural resources are identified and recognized local governments may apply the best development practices and local policies and protective measures they are utilizing to protected the regionally important resources within their jurisdictions. Local governments may apply the best development practices and policies and protective measures to locally important resources. Local governments and other interested parties may nominate additional resources at any time for consideration as regionally important, to be included with the updating of this plan.

Wildlife Management Reservations

Refuges and Management Areas
Richmond Hill WMA
Savannah NWR
Ossabaw Island WMA
Townsend WMA
Sansavilla WMA,
Griffin Ridge WMA
Harris Neck NWR
Wolf Island NWR
Wassaw NWR
Blackbeard Island NWR
Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve
Altamaha WMA
Paulks Pasture WMA
Clayhole Swamp WMA
Tuckahoe WMA
Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary

Over 100 years ago the federal government began the establishment of wildlife refuges to protect wildlife and its habitat for the benefit of future generations. This practice of conservation of wildlife and its habitat has been joined by states and local governments, along with non-governmental organizations. The coastal region of Georgia is home to a complex of wildlife management reservations including National Wildlife Refuges, Georgia Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) and properties held in conservation trusts by non-governmental conservation organizations.

There are five National Wildlife Refuges locate in Coastal Georgia. National Wildlife Refuges are managed by US Fish and Wildlife Service for the primary purpose of conservation, management and where appropriate restoration of fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitat. http://www.fws.gov/refuges/about/welcome.html

Of the over 1 million acres of public lands managed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, there are nine wildlife management areas within the coastal region. The State of Georgia through the Wildlife Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources maintains these areas providing vital wildlife habitat in the region. Hunting is allowed and managed in the management areas. In addition to the Wildlife Management Areas the Georgia Department of Natural Resources maintains nine Natural Areas and six additional properties within its Coastal Region. http://www.georgiawildlife.com/

Natural Areas and Other Georgia Maintained Wildlife Conservation Properties:

Natural Areas and Other Conservation Properties

Savannah River Natural Area

Little Tybee Island and Cabbage Island Natural Area

Jerico Rive Natural Area

St. Catherines Island Bar Natural Area

Little Wahoo Island Natural Area

Egg Island Bar Natural Area

Pelican Spit Natural Area

Sea Island Hammocks Natural Area

Satilla River Marsh Island Natural Area

Altamaha River Scenic Easement

Meridian Dock Area

Richmond Hill Fish Hatchery

Burnside Area

Tybee Island Tact

Brady Tract

In addition to the National Wildlife Refuges and State Conservation Lands, Coastal Georgia is home to the Gray's Reef, one of 14 national marine sanctuaries. It is the only natural protected reef off the Georgia Coast, encompassing approximately 22 square miles, located 16 miles offshore of Sapelo Island. Grays Reef is not a coral reef, but a hard rocky bottom that supports high numbers of large invertebrates such as sponges, corals and sea squids. http://graysreef.noaa.gov/about/welcome.html

Non-governmental conservation organizations including The Georgia Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, and other land trusts, are active in Coastal Georgia, protecting sensitive habitats by acquiring the land or negotiating and holding conservation easements on private lands for the public trust.

Values

- Resource nominated by an individual, organization, local government / governmental agency
- Natural or Cultural resource that is already preserved by an existing environmental protection organization.
- Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors
- Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.
- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.

Vulnerabilities

- Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species
- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.
- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.

- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.

- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Adopt water conservation ordinance.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.
- Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.
- Adopt sea turtle habitat protection ordinance.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.
- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.

- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for “green” site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP’s (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP’s) for Coastal Development.
- Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.
- Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Surface Water Resources

Coastal Georgia is home to an abundance of surface water resources that define the region and contribute to its desirability for current and future residents. These surface water resources comprise the numerous rivers and streams crossing not only the region but much of Georgia, ending in one of the least developed coastal estuarine systems on the Atlantic Coastline of the United States. These surface water resources comprise of currently one water supply watershed and numerous protected river corridors, both State Vital Areas, and their floodplains.

Water supply watershed

Savannah River is currently the only water supply watershed in the Coastal Region with the City of Savannah water intake located on Abercorn Creek, a tributary of the Savannah River. As the Coastal Region and the State of Georgia continue to grow more of the Coastal Region's rivers may become water supply sources as the region's groundwater resources reach their sustainable supply limits.

In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, Minimum Planning Requirements, the Department of Natural Resources defined Environmental Planning Criteria for the protection of water supply watersheds, Section 391-3-16-.01, which fall under the classification of a State Vital Area. Water supply watersheds are identified within the context of regional river basins. The Criteria for water supply watersheds protect community drinking water sources through the imposition of land use restrictions such as impervious surface limitations and minimum required buffers along stream channels. These development limitations provide a degree of protection for these resources.

The protection of water supply watersheds is a multi-jurisdictional responsibility. Developments that affect a water supply watershed may be located in an adjacent city, county or state from the intake point, thus their stewardship qualifies as a regional issue. The Criteria for water supply watersheds distinguish between small watersheds (less than 100 square miles) and large watersheds (greater than 100 square miles), and different rules are imposed for the critical area within a seven mile upstream radius of the intake point.

The Georgia Water Stewardship Act (Senate Bill 370) was passed by the General Assembly in 2010. This act extends many of the protection provisions of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District statewide and directs local governments to work to support existing statewide water conservation campaigns, specifically identifying Conserve Water Georgia, a clearinghouse for information on water conservation. Additional resources, including Georgia's Water Conservation Implementation Plan published by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, provide good direction for best management practices for individuals, private sector entities, and local governments.

Protected River Corridors

In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of rivers, which fall under the classification of a State Vital Area. The *Criteria* for protected river corridors focus on preserving the land adjacent to rivers to support a diversity of wildlife, recreational interests, and water quality. Land adjacent to rivers is also subject to periodic inundation due to flooding and other changes in water currents. Limiting development along river corridors enhances the environmental quality within a community. Within the area served by CRC, several counties have been identified as having protected River Corridors. Pursuant to the *Criteria* "river corridor", Section 391-3-16-.04, refers to areas of a protected river and being within 100 feet on both sides of the river as measured from the river banks. A "protected river" is distinguished by exceeding a threshold for average annual flow as determined by the U.S. Geological Service. Protected River Corridors found within the Coastal Region include the Savannah, Canoochee, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Satilla, and St. Mary's Rivers.

Floodplains

Floodplains perform many valuable functions, which make them important natural resources. Their functions include habitat, wildlife corridors, flood storage, and filters for stormwater runoff to name a few. They are an important part of the Region's green infrastructure.

The desire to live near water, along with the coastal regions relatively flat topography and main rivers and streams, much of the development in Coastal Georgia is at risk from flooding. Establishing protective measures within the floodplain protects their beneficial functions as well as investments in real property from damage due to flooding.

Due to the high cost to development from flooding, the Federal Government through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Flood Insurance Program has mapped the nation's floodplains including coastal Georgia's. This mapping has delineated the part of the floodplains with a one percent chance of flooding within a given year. This delineation is known as the Special Flood Hazard Areas, commonly referred to as the 100-year floodplain. The Special Flood Hazard Areas are identified as a regionally important resource.

Values

- Department of Natural Resources as a State Vital Area
- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.

Vulnerabilities

- Development processes and practices often discourage or preclude preservation or conservation of on-site natural resource features
- Sprawling development consuming sizable amounts of agricultural lands.
- Demands in excess of sustainable limits of resources for natural and existing development needs.
- Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.

- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species.
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Impacts to natural systems and services and property values
- Inconsistent protection of environmentally sensitive resources.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Adhere to all local state and federal regulations for the protection of State vital areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.

- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the Georgia Historic Preservation Act that establishes a Historic Preservation Commission and a process for designating local historic districts and properties.
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.

- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Adopt water conservation ordinance.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.
- Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.
- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.
- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.

- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for "green" site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP's (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Coastal Development.
- Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.
- Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Ground Water Recharge Areas

Groundwater is the primary source of drinking water, along with industrial and agricultural water needs in the Coastal Region. In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of groundwater recharge areas, which fall under the classification of a State Vital Area. The *Criteria* for groundwater recharge areas, Section 391-3-16-.02, protect those areas that are particularly suitable for the penetration of water into the aquifers that hold the groundwater supply. Section 391-3-16-.02(3) provides specific guidance on land uses and activities within significant groundwater recharge areas. Groundwater recharge areas and high pollution susceptibility ground water recharge areas are identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources through the use of the DRASTIC methodology, a standardized system for evaluating groundwater pollution potential. There are areas of soils that are susceptible to the infiltration of pollutants, which are also governed by the *Environmental Planning Criteria*. More information on the DRASTIC methodology can be found in the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria through the Georgia Department of Community Affairs website at
www.dca.state.ga.us/development/planningqualitygrowth/programs/downloads/EPC.pdf

Values

- Resource identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as a State Vital Area
- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.

Vulnerabilities

- Development processes and practices often discourage or preclude preservation or conservation of on-site natural resource features
- Sprawling development consuming sizable amounts of agricultural lands.
- Demands in excess of sustainable limits of resources for natural and existing development needs.
- Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.
- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species.
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.
- Loss of community character and architectural heritage through demolition or neglect.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Impacts to natural systems and services and property values
- Inconsistent protection of environmentally sensitive resources.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.

- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Adhere to all local state and federal regulations for the protection of State vital areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.

- Protect our military installations from land use changes that jeopardize their mission through creation or implementation of Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS).
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Adopt water conservation ordinance.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.
- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.
- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and

intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.

- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for "green" site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP's (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Coastal Development.
- Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.
- Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Wetlands

The variety of wetlands found throughout Coastal Georgia includes salt and freshwater marshes, tidally influenced marshes, Carolina bays. In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of wetlands, which fall under the classification of a State Vital Area. The *Criteria* for wetlands, Section 391-3-16-.03, protect land areas adjacent to surface water bodies that sustain vegetation typically found in areas with saturated soil conditions. These areas support a variety of ecosystems that make dynamic environmental contributions and are important to sustainable planning and practice. Wetlands are generally found along or adjacent to stream corridors in this region. To mitigate their disturbance, communities have incorporated them into trails and greenways, thus still preserving a sensitive habitat while creating a community amenity. Preserving the diversity of wildlife supported by wetlands further lends to creating a recreational and educational amenity on otherwise undevelopable land. In instances where alteration or degradation of wetlands is unavoidable, federal regulations generally require “no net loss of wetlands,” therefore the creation of wetlands banks have become more widespread. The disturbance of wetlands is permitted through the US Army Corps of Engineers and governed by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The wetland boundaries are from the National Wetlands Inventory prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Values

- A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organization
- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.
- Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors
- Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.

Vulnerabilities

- Development processes and practices often discourage or preclude preservation or conservation of on-site natural resource features
- Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.
- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.
- Inconsistent protection of environmentally sensitive resources.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Adhere to all local state and federal regulations for the protection of State vital areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.

- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Promote the Adopt-a-Wetland program in areas that can be used as reference sites and that are within projected development areas.
- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural

areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.

- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Adopt water conservation ordinance.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.
- Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.

- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
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- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for “green” site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP’s (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP’s) for Coastal Development.
- Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.
- Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

State Priority Areas

In addition to the State Vital Areas designated by the Department of Natural Resources, a number of other areas have been designed and nominated by State Agencies as important resources areas. These include priority areas identified in a number of statewide plans. The Georgia Forestry Commission has identified priority forest areas throughout the state with part of the Atlantic Coastal Priority Forest found in the region. The Georgia Wildlife Management Plan identifies critical habitats for protection within the region. Additionally the Coastal Resources Division and the Wildlife Resources Division have identified a number of priority areas in the Coastal Region.

Priority Forests

WRD Priority Areas
Little Saint Simons Island, Glynn County.
Harris Neck/Creighton Island, McIntosh County.
Paulks Pasture WMA, Glynn County. .
Altamaha River, McIntosh, Long, and Glynn County.
Dover Bluff, Camden County.
White Oak/Redcap/Brailey/Kings Bay Swamps, Camden County.
Colonel's Island, Liberty County.
Fort Stewart southern boundary/Terrells Millpond, Liberty County.
Saint Catherine's Island, Liberty County.
Saint Mary's River, Camden County.
Satilla River, Camden County.
Cabin Bluff - Satilla River Bluffs, Camden County.
Cabin Bluff – Blacks Point/Grover Island, Camden County.
Canoochee River, Bryan and Bulloch County.
Lotts Creek, Bulloch County.
Ogeechee River, Chatham, Bryan, Bulloch, Effingham, and Screven County.
Savannah River, Chatham, Effingham, and Screven County.
Ebenezer Creek, Effingham County.
Brier Creek, Screven County.
Ogeechee River Islands, Chatham County.
Little Cumberland Island, Camden County.

DCA rules defines Green Infrastructure Network as:

"a strategically planned and managed network of wilderness, parks, greenways, conservation easements, and working lands with conservation value that benefits wildlife and people, supports native species, maintains natural ecological processes, sustains air and water resources, links urban settings to rural ones, and contributes to the health and quality of life for the communities and citizens sharing this network. The network should encompasses a wide range of elements, including: natural areas - such as wetlands, woodlands, waterways, and wildlife habitat; public and private conservation lands - such as nature preserves, wildlife corridors, greenways, and parks; and public and private working lands of conservation value - such as forests, farms, and ranches. It should also incorporate outdoor recreation and trail networks."

The region's private work forest and other agricultural lands comprise an important part of this green infrastructure network. The primary concern in this plan is the loss of these working lands to urban/suburban development and not conversion from one type of working land with conservation value to another. Georgia's history involves the conversion of most of its natural forest to cropland of which a significant amount has since been converted back to forest.

The Georgia Forestry Commission's Georgia Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources identifies areas of state priority for the conservation of forest resources. Priority forest are defined as forest patches greater than 250 acres make up the core forest areas These core areas are at a size large enough to be managed for critical ecosystem services. The smaller patches can still be managed or forest activities but have a higher probability of being impacted by the land use activities that are surrounding them. The Atlantic Coastal Plain Priority Forest is found in every county in the region from complete inclusion i.e. Long County to a sliver along the Ogeechee River in Chatham County.

According to the Georgia Forestry Commission many of the forests in this area are intensively managed for fiber production. Much of the land was formerly owned by industrial timber companies that have a number of fiber facilities along the coast. With the divestiture of forest lands by large industrial land owners, the ownership patterns have changed in this area. In addition, development pressures coming from coastal counties have led to conversion of these lands from forest products to real estate holdings for potential development. The Atlantic coastal forests have many key wetland areas, both associated with the large river bottomlands as well as many types of isolated wetlands. These play a critical role in maintaining high biodiversity in this region.

Also within Bulloch County there is a small area of the Large River Bottomlands priority forest. Many of the Coastal Region's rivers are blackwater and have unique flora and fauna associated with them. The upland areas between floodplains are a mix of piney flatwoods and wetlands. These areas have been important sources of forest products since colonial times, from naval stores and timber to fiber for paper production. The area also sustains one of the last large populations of black bear in the state of Georgia.

DNR Divisions Priority Areas

The Wildlife Resources Division identifies a number of priority habitat areas that are critical to some of the threatened and endangered species found within the coastal region. These include some already identified under the wildlife management reserves and protected rivers. Please see Appendix 4 for detail value of each priority area listed.

As with the Wildlife Resource Division, the Coastal Resources Division identifies a number of areas as priority resources. In addition to providing critical habitat several of these resource areas provide valuable green infrastructure services such as recreation and protection to development. For complete description of the resources listed see Appendix 5:

Beaches
Inlet Sandbars and Spits
Marsh Hammocks
Shellfish Growing Areas
Oyster Reefs

Values

- A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organization
- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.
- Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors
- Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.

Vulnerabilities

- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.
- Sprawling development consuming sizable amounts of agricultural lands.
- Demands in excess of sustainable limits of resources for natural and existing development needs.
- Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.
- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species.
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Impacts to natural systems and services and property values
- Inconsistent protection of environmentally sensitive resources.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.

- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

State Priority Habitats

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Adhere to all local state and federal regulations for the protection of State vital areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

State Priority Habitats

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Adopt water conservation ordinance.

- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.
- Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.
- Adopt sea turtle habitat protection ordinance.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.
- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.
- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and

intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.

- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for "green" site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP's (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Coastal Development.
- Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.
- Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails

Both greenways and trails have been identified within the Region Resource Plan for their conservation value, as well as their function as points of connectivity within larger green infrastructure and transportation networks. As advocacy efforts for greenway and trail building have increased, numerous local governments have begun to identify and develop local greenway and trail systems within their own communities. The area adjacent to all rivers can be considered a greenway, but this plan focuses on those areas that are enhanced by active conservation measures and/ or recreational use of their greenways.

Multi-Use Trails

Trail systems can be combined with river greenways, but as often can be found utilizing other corridors such as city streets, public utilities, linear parks, or abandoned rail lines. Development of river greenways facilitates conservation and recreational amenities and is closely linked to the protection of river corridors and wetlands, enhancing the protection of water quality and water supply sources. Multi-use trails establish connectivity to parks, historic districts, and other cultural amenities and provide additional opportunities for community and economic development. If strategically planned, greenways and multiuse trails can provide alternate routes for transportation choice for both functional and recreational purposes.

Colonial Coast Birding Trail

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has established the Colonial Coast Birding Trail. This Trail runs through the Georgia's six coastal counties. Sites along the trail offer a variety of coastal birding habitats, along with many historical and cultural sites. The birding sites include:

- Ansley Hodges M.A.R.S.H. Project (Altamaha Wildlife Management Area), McIntosh County
- Crooked River State Park, Camden County
- Cumberland Island National Seashore, Camden County
- Fort McAllister State Historic Park, Bryan County
- Fort Morris State Historic Site, Liberty County
- Fort Pulaski National Monument, Chatham County
- St. Simons Island – Gould's Inlet and East Beach, Glynn County
- Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge, McIntosh County
- Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation State Historic Site, Glynn County
- Jekyll Island – Causeway, Glynn County
- Jekyll Island – North End Beach, Glynn County
- Jekyll Island – South End Beach, Glynn County
- Melon Bluff Nature Preserve, Liberty County
- Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Charlton County
- Richmond Hill J.F. Gregory Park, Bryan County
- Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Museum & Nature Center, Chatham County
- Skidaway Island State Park, Chatham County
- Tybee Island – North Beach, Chatham County

Guidance for Development Practices

Recommended Development Practices for New Developments within 1 mile of a RIR Boundary	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adhere to all local state and federal regulations for the protection of State vital areas.		x	x	x	x					
Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Recommended Development Practices for New Developments within 1 mile of a RIR Boundary	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
infrastructure).										
Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, an aesthetic appearance near existing resources.						x	x		x	x
Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New development should complement not copy historic precedents.						x	x		x	
Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Recommended Development Practices for New Developments within 1 mile of a RIR Boundary	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Policies and Protective Measures Table

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Preserve areas for agricultural production by designating areas for rural residential development, limiting potential conflicts between farms and acreages.								x		
Promote the Adopt-a-Wetland program in areas that can be used as reference sites and that are within projected development areas.				x						
Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.										
Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the Georgia Historic Preservation Act that establishes a Historic Preservation Commission and a process for designating local historic districts and properties.						x	x	x	x	
Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Identify cultural and historic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and seek State and national designation for landmark properties and/or local historic districts.						x	x	x	x	
Become a Certified Local Government by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the National Park Service.						x	x	x	x	
Promote and seek designation as a MainStreet Community.						x	x	x	x	

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Protect our military installations from land use changes that jeopardize their mission through creation or implementation of Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS).									x	x
Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt water conservation ordinance.		x	x	x	x					
Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.	x				x	x	x	x	x	
Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	
Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.			x	x	x	x		x	x	
Adopt sea turtle habitat protection ordinance.	x				x	x			x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for "green" site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP's (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Coastal Development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.			x		x					
Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.	x	x	x	x	x					
Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Cultural Historic Resources Narrative

In the Coastal Region, historic preservation has been used as a tool to create benchmarks for community identity beyond just proscriptive architectural requirements. An increasing awareness of the importance of cultural landscapes – sites and places identified with the unique heritage of a community or region whereby context is created by a combination of historic and natural resources – can overlap with more traditional elements of a green infrastructure network. They can enhance interest and appeal beyond the natural and recreational qualities of a community, and often add an educational component beyond understanding the need to preserve biodiversity and environmental quality.

As new cultural and historic resources are identified and recognized including additional heritage groups and revolutionary and civil war sites, local governments may apply the best development practices and local policies and protective measures they are utilizing to protected the regionally important resources within their jurisdictions. Local governments may apply the best development practices and policies and protective measures to locally important resources. Local governments and other interested parties may nominate additional resources at any time for consideration as regionally important, to be included with the updating of this plan.

Federal and State Parks

Fort McAllister State Historic Site

Cumberland National Seashore

Crooked River State Park

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Fort Morris Historic Site

Fort King George Historic Site

Sapelo Island National Estuarine Reserve and Reynolds Mansion

Skidaway Island State Park

Wormsloe State Park

Fort Frederica National Park

Coastal Georgia is home to several National and State Parks including historic military installations, archeological sites, and settlements. All of these resources are important to the history of our country, state, and region providing vital heritage tourism and quality of life.

The National Park Service has created several classifications for park sites, a variety of which are found in the Coastal Region. Collectively, these sites encompass several thousand acres and offer unique opportunities for environmental conservation, heritage preservation and recreation.

Similar to National Park Sites, State Parks also provide opportunities for environmental conservation, heritage preservation and recreation.

The National Park Sites and State Parks are includes as Conservation Areas on the Resources Maps.

Fort McAllister

Located on the bank of the Great Ogeechee River south of Savannah in Bryan County, this park is the home of the best-preserved earthwork fortification of the Confederacy. The sand and mud earthworks were attacked seven times by Union ironclads, but did not fall until captured in 1864 by Gen. William T. Sherman during his “March to the Sea.”

Nestled among giant live oaks and beautiful salt marsh, this park is a quiet location for camping, hiking, fishing and picnicking. The park’s Civil War museum features an interior designed to resemble a bombproof, containing exhibits and artifacts, a video and gift shop. Three cottages sit on stilts at the marsh edge,

surrounded by palm trees and palmettos. The campground is bordered by tidal Redbird Creek, a boat ramp and nature trail.[1]

Cumberland National Seashore

Cumberland Island National Seashore preserves most of Cumberland Island in Camden County, Georgia, the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. The seashore features magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes. In addition to the natural features, the seashore includes some historic properties, such as the ruins of Dungeness and the Plum Orchard estate.

Crooked River State Park

Located in Camden County, this park offers cozy facilities in a beautiful setting. Campsites are surrounded by Spanish moss-draped oaks, while cottages are set near the river. The park's nature center features fish, snakes, turtles and other animals native to this part of Georgia. A nature trail winds through maritime forest and salt marsh, and hikers may see gopher tortoises, fiddler crabs, herons and other coastal birds. Birding enthusiasts will enjoy the two bird blinds that provide close views of painted buntings, redwing black birds, egrets and other species.[2]

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Located at the mouth of the Savannah River in Chatham County the fort was named for Revolutionary War hero, Count Casimir Pulaski, Fort Pulaski took some 18 years to build and was the first military assignment for a young second lieutenant fresh from West Point - Robert E. Lee. This remarkably intact example of 19th century military architecture, with its estimated 25 million brick and 7.5 foot thick walls, is preserved for future generations by the National Park Service as a reminder of the elusiveness of invincibility.[3]

Fort Morris State Park

When the Continental Congress convened in 1776, the delegates recognized the importance of a fort to protect their growing seaport from the British. Soon afterwards, a low bluff on the Medway River at Sunbury in Liberty County was fortified and garrisoned by 200 patriots. When the British demanded the fort's surrender on November 25, 1778, the defiant Col. John McIntosh replied, "Come and take it!" The British refused and withdrew back to Florida. Forty-five days later, they returned with a superior force, and on January 9, 1779, Fort Morris fell after a short but heavy bombardment.[4]

[1] www.gastateparks.org
[2] www.gastateparks.org
[3] www.tybee.com
[4] www.gastateparks.org

Fort King George Historic Site

This is the oldest English fort remaining on Georgia's coast and is located in McIntosh County. From 1721 until 1736, Fort King George was the southern outpost of the British Empire in North America. A cypress blockhouse, barracks and palisaded earthen fort were constructed in 1721 by scoutmen led by Colonel John "Tuscarora Jack" Barnwell. For the next seven years, His Majesty's Independent Company garrisoned the fort. They endured incredible hardships from disease, threats of Spanish and Indian attacks, and the harsh, unfamiliar coastal environment. After the fort was abandoned, General James Oglethorpe brought Scottish Highlanders to the site in 1736.

Sapelo Island National Estuarine Reserve

Located midway on the Georgia coastline on the eastern fringe of McIntosh County, Sapelo Island is defined by the Sapelo River to the north, the waters of Doboy Sound to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Duplin River to the west. The 16,500 acre island is the 4th largest barrier island in the State of Georgia.

The Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve (SINERR), located on the western perimeter of Sapelo, is dedicated to research, education, stewardship, and sound management of coastal resources in Georgia. Specifically, the SINERR focuses on the natural, cultural, and historical resources of Sapelo Island and the Duplin River estuary.[5]

Skidaway Island State Park

This 588-acre barrier island park has both salt and fresh water due to estuaries and marshes that flow through the area. The park borders Skidaway Narrows, a part of the intracoastal waterway and has meandering trails, campsites, and recreational vehicle parking.

Wormsloe State Park

A breathtaking avenue sheltered by live oaks and Spanish moss leads to the tabby ruins of Wormsloe, the colonial estate of Noble Jones (1702-1775). Jones was a physician and carpenter who arrived in Georgia in 1733 with James Oglethorpe and the first group of settlers from England. Wormsloe's tabby ruins are the oldest standing structures in Savannah.

Surviving hunger, plague and warfare in the rugged environment of Georgia, Jones went on to serve the colony

[5] www.sapelonerr.org

as a constable, Indian agent, Royal Councilor and surveyor, laying out the towns of Augusta and New Ebenezer. He also commanded a company of marines charged with defending the Georgia coast from the Spanish. After his death at the beginning of the American Revolution, his once-thriving estate fell into disrepair, but his descendants revived it in the 19th century. The state of Georgia acquired most of the original plantation in 1973.

Fort Frederica National Monument

Destined to defend the southern frontier from the continued presence of Spanish colonials in the American Southeast, Fort Frederica on St. Simons Island served as the British military headquarters in colonial America. During its heyday, from 1736 to 1758, General James Oglethorpe's town and fort played a pivotal role in the struggle for empire between the competing interests of England and Spain. This clash of cultures pitted British redcoats, the Highland Independent Company of Foot, and coastal rangers and sympathetic Southeastern Indians against the Spanish forces. They were concentrated beyond "the debatable land" southward to St. Augustine, Florida.[6]

Values

- Natural or Cultural resource that is already preserved by an existing environmental protection organization.
- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.
- Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors
- Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented
- Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.

Vulnerabilities

- Development pressure on culturally significant communities.
- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.
- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species.
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Degradation or loss of habitat, wildlife and biodiversity.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.

[6] www.georgiaencyclopedia.org

- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

- Federal and State Parks
- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, an aesthetic appearance near existing resources.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- New development should complement not copy historic precedents.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

Federal and State Parks

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the Georgia Historic Preservation Act that establishes a Historic Preservation Commission and a process for designating local historic districts and properties.
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Identify cultural and historic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and seek State and national designation for landmark properties and/or local historic districts.

- Become a Certified Local Government by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the National Park Service.
- Promote and seek designation as a MainStreet Community.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Adopt water conservation ordinance.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.
- Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.
- Adopt sea turtle habitat protection ordinance.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.
- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.

- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for “green” site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP’s (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP’s) for Coastal Development.
- Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.
- Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

National Landmarks

Savannah National Landmark District

Green-Meldrim House

Juliette Gordon Low House

Owens-Thomas House

Scarbrough House

Fort Jackson National Landmark

Dorchester Academy Boy's Dormitory

Jekyll Island

Central Georgia Railroad Depot

St. Catherine's Island

National Landmarks, National Register of Historic Places and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation were created through the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Act aims to protect the history and culture to provide a sense of direction and orientation for the growth of the country. The criterion for a National Landmark and inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places requires strict examination of the significance and impact related to national identity. Therefore, these resources are considered Regionally Important Resources and have been vetted through strict professional review.

National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction. Working with citizens throughout the nation, the National Historic Landmarks Program draws upon the expertise of National Park Service staff who work to nominate new landmarks and provide assistance to existing landmarks.

Savannah National Landmark District

The Savannah Historic District, a National Historic Landmark, is significant for its distinctive grid plan as well as its 18th and 19th century architecture. The district encompasses the original town plan laid out in 1733 by Gen. James E. Oglethorpe, founder of the British colony of Georgia. Today Savannah retains much of this plan based on divisions also called wards, squares, and "trustee lots." Most of the original squares remain and are surrounded by fine examples of buildings in the Georgian, Greek Revival, and Gothic styles.[7] The district consists of several individually listed National Landmarks including; Green-Meldrim House, Juliette Gordon Low House, Owens-Thomas House, Scarbrough House, and the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences.

[7] www.nps.gov

Fort Jackson National Landmark

Fort James Jackson, one of the few preserved Second System Seacoast Fortifications in the United States, is located approximately three miles east and downstream of Savannah, Georgia, on the south bank of the Savannah River. The fort was built to protect the city of Savannah and harbor from foreign naval attack. The fort consists of an irregular shaped gun battery of earth and brick masonry and is enclosed at its rear by brick walls that include four demi bastions.[8]

Dorchester Academy Boys Dormitory

Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory is located in a rural area of southeast Georgia within the town of Midway. Midway is situated approximately equidistant between the Altamaha and Savannah rivers, giving the town its name. Dorchester Academy was founded by the American Missionary Association (AMA) following the Civil War as a primary school for African American children. The dormitory building sits on a grassed lot surrounded by non-historic structures. Once a part of a sprawling school campus, the boy's dormitory is the only remaining structure to survive from the boarding school era. The current boy's dormitory dates from 1934. In 1932 a fire destroyed the 1890s building and the American Missionary Association, which at that time owned the school, rebuilt the boys' dormitory.

Central Georgia Railroad Depot

For over 100 years, the Savannah shops complex served as a major repair facility for the Central of Georgia Railway and was a vibrant part of Savannah's industrial heritage. The Roundhouse Railroad Museum is recognized as a National Historic Landmark District and has been designated by the State Legislature as the Georgia State Railroad Museum.

The Central of Georgia Railroad and Canal Company was chartered in 1833. By 1843, it was the longest continuous railroad under one central management in the world. The Central reached its peak in the early 1920s and was the largest employer in Savannah. During the Great Depression, although economically strained, the Central continued operation as a leading employer. Later, with the advent of diesel locomotives, the Savannah repair shops saw great decline and closed in 1963.[9]

[8] National Landmark nomination

[9] www.chsgeorgia.org

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.[10] The criterion for the NRHP requires the resource possess a certain age and maintains integrity of significance. These resources regularly contribute to the character of a community and can be economic drivers through heritage tourism. The preservation of these resources is integral to the quality of life for the residents and visitors to coastal Georgia. New places within the Coastal Region are continually being nominated and added to the National Register of Historic Places. As places are added or in some instances removed they will be documented and mapped as part of the updates to this plan.

Bryan County	**Bulloch County**
Bryan County Courthouse	Akins, Sol, Farm
Glen Echo	Brannen, James Alonzo, House
Kilkenny	Bulloch County Courthouse
Old Fort Argyle Site	Donehoo – Brannen, House
Pembroke Historic District	East Main Street Commercial Historic District
Richmond Hill Plantation	East Vine Street Warehouse and Depot District
Seven Mile Bend	Holland, Dr. Madison Monroe, House
Strathy Hall	Jaeckel Hotel
	McDougald, John A., House
	Nevil, Dr. John C., House
	North College Street Residential Historic District
	North Main Street Commercial Historic District
	Olliff, William W., Farm
	Raines, William G., House
	Savannah Avenue Historic District
	South Main Street Historic District
	South Main Street Residential Historic District
	Statesboro City Hall and Fire Station
	Stewart Stores
	Stewart, Dr. James A., House

[10] www.nps.gov

Camden County	Chatham County
Camden County Courthouse Dungeness Historic District Greyfield High Point-Half Moon Bluff Historic District Kingsland Commercial Historic District Little Cumberland Barrier Island Little Cumberland Island Lighthouse Main Road Cumberland Island McIntosh, John Houstoun, Sugarhouse Orange Hall Plum Orchard Historic District Rayfield Archeological District St. Marys Historic District Stafford Plantation Historic District Table Point Archeological District Woodbine Historic District	Abercorn Heights/Lamara Heights District Ardsley Park - Chatham Crescent Historic District Barrow Residence and Library Bethesda Home for Boys Bethesda Rd Historic Corridor Bonaventure Cemetery Brickyard Cemetery Bryan Cemetery Carver Heights District Catholic Diocese Central Ave Historic Corridor Central of Georgia Savannah Shops and Terminal Facilities Landmark District Colonial Cemetery CSS GEORGIA (ironclad) Cuyler - Brownsville District Daffin Park--Parkside Place Historic District Eastside Historic District Eastside Meadows/Collinsville District Fairway Oaks - Greenview District Fort Jackson Fort Screven Historic District Gordonston District St Bartholomews Episcopal Church Gould-Fawcett House Green-Meldrim House Hill Hall at Savannah State College Hodgson, W. B., Hall Hudson Hill District Isle of Hope Historic District Johnson Raised Tybee Cottage Laurel Grove Cemetery North Laurel Grove Cemetery South Lebanon Plantation Morgon IIIe Cottage Mulberry Grove Site Mulherin-Righton Raised Tybee Cottage New Ogeechee Missionary Baptist Church Owens-Thomas House

Effingham County 1790 Effingham County Methodist Camp Ground UMC Ebenezer Townsite and Jerusalem Lutheran Church Guyton Historic District New Hope AME Church Reiser – Zoller Farm	**Glynn County** Ballard School Brunswick Old Town Historic District Colored Memorial School and Risley High School Hamilton Plantation Slave Cabins Horton-duBignon House, Brewery Ruins, duBignon Cemetery Jekyll Island Club King and Prince Hotel Needwood Baptist Church and School Rockefeller Cottage St. Simons Lighthouse and Lighthouse Keepers' Building Strachan House Garage US Coast Guard Station--St. Simons Island
Liberty County Bacon-Fraser House Bowens, Eddie, Farm Cassel's Store Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory Flemington Presbyterian Church Liberty County Courthouse Liberty County Jail Midway Historic District Ripley, Sam, Farm LeConte Woodmanston Site Fort Morris Historic Site	**Long County** Long County Courthouse Ludowici Well Pavilion Walthourville Presbyterian Church

McIntosh County	Screven County
Behavior Cemetery D'Antignac House First African Baptist Church at Raccoon Bluff Hog Hammock Historic District Ridge, The Sapelo Island Lighthouse Vernon Square-Columbus Square Historic District West Darien Historic District Fort Barrington	Goodall, Seaborn, House Harris Murrow Trowell House Lines, Samuel Shepard, House

Values

- A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organization
- Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented

Vulnerabilities

- Development pressure on culturally significant communities.
- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.
- Loss of community character and architectural heritage through demolition or neglect.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

Nationally Recognized Historic Sites

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, an aesthetic appearance near existing resources.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- New development should complement not copy historic precedents.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.

- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

Nationally Recognized Historic Sites

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.

- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the Georgia Historic Preservation Act that establishes a Historic Preservation Commission and a process for designating local historic districts and properties.
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Identify cultural and historic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and seek State and national designation for landmark properties and/or local historic districts.
- Become a Certified Local Government by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the National Park Service.
- Promote and seek designation as a MainStreet Community.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.

- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.
- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for “green” site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP’s (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP’s) for Coastal Development.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Centennial Farms of Georgia

Savage Creek Farm
Anderson Farm
Akins, Sol, Farm
Davis Farm
Donaldson-Nessmith Farm
Garfield Hall Farm
Holland, Dr. Madison Monroe, House
Lower Farm
Nessmith-Deal Farm
W Horace Bird Farm
Wilson and Gay Farm
Edward Gnann Farm
Heidt Farm
Morgon Farm
Reiser – Zoller Farm
Dickey Farm
Freeman Family Farm
Lane Farm
Longwood Plantation

In addition to identifying national landmarks and districts that have met the Secretary's Standards, other resources identified through state agencies represent the unique history and heritage of Georgia. The Georgia Centennial Farm Program recognizes the agricultural heritage of the state and the families who have been integral to its history. It focuses on farms that have been in operation for over a century - some held by the same family, and some meeting the criteria to be considered National Register eligible.

The Centennial Farms in the Coastal Region have not only been identified as significant historic resources and cultural landscapes by a state agency, but also connect with the ARC criteria of preserving significant working agricultural resources.

Because self-sustaining farms were the very basis our state was founded upon, our farms have written much of Georgia's history and continue to be a major factor in our state's economic growth. Georgia's Centennial Farm Program was developed in 1992 to distinguish those farms and farm families who have contributed to preserving Georgia's agricultural resources and to encourage the continued use of these farms for future generations. By honoring centennial farms, our goal is to not only promote agricultural awareness but to gain a deeper understanding of our state's unique agricultural heritage.[11]

[11] www.gashpo.org

Values

- Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors
- A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organization
- Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented

Vulnerabilities

- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.
- Sprawling development consuming sizable amounts of agricultural lands.
- Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.
- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

Centennial Farms

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.

- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

Centennial Farms

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Preserve areas for agricultural production by designating areas for rural residential development, limiting potential conflicts between farms and acreages.
- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).

- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the Georgia Historic Preservation Act that establishes a Historic Preservation Commission and a process for designating local historic districts and properties.
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Identify cultural and historic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and seek State and national designation for landmark properties and/or local historic districts.
- Become a Certified Local Government by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the National Park Service.
- Promote and seek designation as a MainStreet Community.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.
- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.
- Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.

- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.
- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for “green” site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP’s (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP’s) for Coastal Development.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor

Established in 2006, the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor is one of forty congressionally designated National Heritage Areas. National Heritage Areas are places where natural, cultural, historic, and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make National Heritage Areas representative of the American experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. These regions are acknowledged by Congress for their capacity to tell important stories about our nation. Continued use of National Heritage Areas by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscape enhances their significance. The Gullah-Geechee Corridor is home to one of America's most unique cultures, a tradition first shaped by captive Africans brought to the southern United States from West Africa and continued in later generations by their descendants. [12]

The Gullah-Geechee Cultural Corridor extends from North Carolina to Florida and from the Atlantic shoreline to 40 miles inland. The Corridor consists of both tangible and intangible resources that should be considered as Regionally Important. While recognizing the regional importance of the entire Corridor, the best development practices and policies and protective measures are intended to be applied the identified individual sites, which may include districts or communities, found within the Corridor that are important to the Gullah-Geechee Culture. The Gullah-Geechee Cultural Herritigage Corridor Management Plan/Environmental Assessment is scheduled to be completed in 2011. The Corridor Management Plan will include a list of the identified individual Gullah-Geechee sites that are linked together by the cultural heritage corridor.

Included within the Corridor is the Altamaha Scenic Byway in McIntosh and Glynn Counties along State Route 99 and US Hwy 17. Southern Passages Heritage Program designed to guide travelers off I-95 to explore the rich historic and natural places along the Southeast Atlantic Coast including Georgia. Also found within this Corridor are the Georgia sites of the National Park Service's Heritage Travel Itinerary for Coastal Georgia and Florida. The National Park Service's Heritage Travel Itinerary for coastal Georgia that identified the following sites:

- Savannah Historic District – Savannah
- Savannah Victorian Historic District – Savannah
- Laurel Grove-South Cemetery – Savannah

[12] www.nps.gov

- First Bryan and First African Baptist Churches – Savannah
- Fort Pulaski National Monument – Savannah
- Wormsloe Plantation -- near Savannah
- Isle of Hope Historic District -- near Savannah
- The Midway Historic District – Midway
- Fort Morris – Midway
- Fort King George – Darien
- Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation – Brunswick
- Hamilton Plantation -- St. Simons Island
- Fort Frederica National Monument -- St. Simons Island
- Brunswick Old Town Historic District – Brunswick
- Jekyll Island Historic District -- Jekyll Island
- Cumberland Island National Seashore -- near St. Marys
- St. Marys Historic District -- St. Marys

Values

- Natural or Cultural resource that is already preserved by an existing environmental protection organization.
- A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organization
- Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources.

Vulnerabilities

- Development pressure on culturally significant communities.
- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.
- Sprawling development consuming sizable amounts of agricultural lands.
- Development pressure to increase intensity and density of land uses.
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Loss of community character and architectural heritage through demolition or neglect.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Impacts of unrestricted or excessive access to natural and cultural resources.
- Important natural, cultural and historic sites and structures are undeveloped and/or underutilized.
- Visual pollution of development from inappropriate design, size character in vicinity of regionally important resource.
- Land use policies that foster rural and urban sprawl.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.
- Increasing pressure to relax regulation.

Best Practices

Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.

- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, an aesthetic appearance near existing resources.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- New development should complement not copy historic precedents.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.
- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.
- Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.

- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).
- Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the Georgia Historic Preservation Act that establishes a Historic Preservation Commission and a process for designating local historic districts and properties.
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Identify cultural and historic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and seek State and national designation for landmark properties and/or local historic districts.
- Become a Certified Local Government by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the National Park Service.
- Promote and seek designation as a MainStreet Community.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Protect our military installations from land use changes that jeopardize their mission through creation or implementation of Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS).
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.
- Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.

- Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.
- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.
- Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.
- Adopt sea turtle habitat protection ordinance.
- Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.
- Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.
- Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.
- Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).
- Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.
- In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.
- Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.
- Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.
- Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.
- Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal

Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.

- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for "green" site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.
- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP's (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Coastal Development.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Military Reservations

Coastal Georgia is home to four military reservations Fort Stewart, Hunter Army Airfield, Townsend Bombing Range, and Kings Bay Naval Facility. All of these Military Reservations include priority environments and have conservation programs. Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield include cultural resources. Military reservations are managed for conservation of natural resources in conjunction with primary military missions. The Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) surrounding Fort Stewart is established with the purpose to minimize land use conflicts between military activities and private development. One goal of the ACUB is to bring as much of the land within the ACUB into conservation use, primarily through easements.

The military reservations found within the Coastal Region include significant areas of undeveloped lands that are managed for natural and cultural/historic resource protection, as well as for their military mission. Hunter Army Airfield and Kings Bay Submarine Facility include substantial areas of coastal marsh and other wetlands which are preserved as part of the buffers between the facilities and neighboring development. Fort Stewart and Townsend Bombing Range while inland also include large areas of wetlands and undeveloped forests. All the reservations include state priority habitats and likely include endangered and threatened species. Fort Stewart is an example of how the military is tasked with managing natural and historic resources found within the boundaries of their facilities. Fort Stewart is actively managing lands to support and increase endangered species while mutually supporting the military training mission.

Fort Stewart Resources:

Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Training Range and Garrison Support Facilities Construction and Operation, June 2010.

280,000 acre military reservation comprised of 242,000 acres of upland forest and forested wetlands. Approximately 1/3 of the military reservation is estimated to be some type of wetland.

The following biological communities are found within the boundaries of Fort Stewart:

- Southern Mixed Hardwood forest
- Upland Pine Forest
- Southeastern Coastal Plain Xeric Sandhill
- Southeastern Coastal Plain Subxeric Pine-Scrub Sandhill
- Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Longleaf Pine Forest
- Bay Forest
- Non-riverine Swamp Forest
- Water Tupelo Swamp
- Coastal Plain Small Stream Swamp Forest
- Pond Cypress Dome and Swamp Forest
- Pond Cypress Pond Forest
- Swamp Tupelo Pond Forest
- Slash Pine Flatwoods

- Wet Longleaf Pine Flatwoods
- Pine Savanna
- Pond Cypress Savanna
- Streamhead Pocosin
- Sandhill Seep

Wildlife and Fisheries – land is managed to support

- 46 species of mammals
- 57 species of reptiles
- 241 species of birds
- 38 species of amphibians
- 64 species of fish
- Protected species found on fort:
- Red-cockaded woodpecker
- Eastern indigo snake
- Frosted flatwoods salamander
- Wood stork
- Shortnose sturgeon
- Gopher tortoise (state listed)

Cultural Resources

The establishment of Fort Stewart in 1940 resulted in the relocation of the existing populations, leaving behind towns, communities and homesteads, some dating back to colonial times. The archaeological resources within the Fort Stewart and Hunter Airfield complex include:

- 1 listed on the NRHP
- 35 eligible for NRHP inclusion
- 103 potentially eligible
- 222 indeterminate eligibility for inclusion
- 3196 not eligible for inclusion
- Approximately 800 acres that include these protected sites are designated off limits to land disturbing activities.
- Historic Cemeteries – 54

Hunter Army Airfield

Hunter Army Airfield includes significant coastal marshes and wetlands. Significant historic resources at Hunter include:

- Water Towerbuilt in 1940 as part of the original construction.
- Ammunition storage structures used to store nuclear weapons in the 1950's.

Kingsbay Naval Facility

The Kingsbay Naval Facility includes significant coastal marshes and wetlands. Its location in southeast Camden County and adjacent to the City of St. Mary's is in an area of historic significance as well as significant natural resources, whose presence may be found within the Facility.

Values

- Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc.
- Preserves wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors
- Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented

Vulnerabilities

- Incompatible development in terms of character, size, design for area.
- Impacts from point and non-point source pollution
- Impacts from exotic invasive aquatic species.
- Loss of natural vegetation and benefits to environments (removal from buffer areas)
- The cumulative impact of development.
- Absence protection ordinances.
- Lack of public access to natural and cultural resources.

Best Practices

Military Reservations

- Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.
- Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.
- Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.
- Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.
- Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.
- Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.
- Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).
- Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.
- Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.
- Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.
- Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.
- Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.
- Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.
- Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.

- Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.
- Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.
- Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.

Policies and Protective Measures

Military Reservations

- Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.
- Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.
- Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.
- Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
- Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.
- Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.
- Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.
- Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).
- Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.
- Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.
- Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.
- Protect our military installations from land use changes that jeopardize their mission through creation or implementation of Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS).
- Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.
- Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.
- Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.
- Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.

- Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.
- Adopt sea turtle habitat protection ordinance.
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- Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.
- Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.
- Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for "green" site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.

- Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP's (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).
- Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.
- Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Coastal Development.
- Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.

Guidance for Development Practices

Recommended Development Practices for New Developments within 1 mile of a RIR Boundary	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
Use the Green Growth Guidelines, such as site fingerprinting and low impact development approaches, for site selection and design.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilize the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for the design of stormwater management system, including minimizing pervious surfaces and using natural features for stormwater management.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Where practical exceed minimum required setbacks from protected areas.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adhere to all local state and federal regulations for the protection of State vital areas.		x	x	x	x					
Utilize the Best Development Practices for Coastal Georgia Development BMPs where applicable available at http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Where practical develop where existing infrastructure is available to support the development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Use natural features such as wetlands and floodplains to meet open space and recreation requirements as well as stormwater management.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Where practical use/design open space and recreational amenities to connect with adjacent development, as well as natural and/or cultural resources (green infrastructure).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Recommended Development Practices for New Developments within 1 mile of a RIR Boundary	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Consider impact on viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, an aesthetic appearance near existing resources.						x	x		x	x
Use native, drought tolerant vegetation for landscaping.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Retain natural features and vegetation to the greatest extent possible particularly as a buffer surrounding the new development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New development should complement not copy historic precedents.						x	x		x	
Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in the proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and / or natural, agricultural or rural area.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Limit clearing, grading and disturbance to those areas that construction actually requires to preserve existing trees and soils that attenuate, treat and infiltrate rainfall and runoff.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilize the habitat maps developed as part of the Coastal Georgia Land Conservation Initiative when considering where to and the design of development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as cemetery or archeological site.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Site plans, including design and landscaping, should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site and surrounding area, including topography and views.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Utilize green building techniques, such as LEED, Energy Star, Water First, or EarthCraft House, for design and construction of development projects.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Designate environmentally, culturally, archaeological, and/or historically significant resource management areas for potential acquisition and/or protection.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Policies and Protective Measures Table

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
Adopt ordinances and implement Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) and Purchase of Development Right (PDR) and Planned Resource Districts (PRD) for the protection of regionally important resources.		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Preserve areas for agricultural production by designating areas for rural residential development, limiting potential conflicts between farms and acreages.								x		
Promote the Adopt-a-Wetland program in areas that can be used as reference sites and that are within projected development areas.				x						
Implement a program for the designation, protection, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and management, including public and private acquisition and conservation easements in natural and cultural/historic resource areas.	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Utilization of incentives to restore, rehabilitate, protect, or reuse natural resources as appropriate.	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance and/or permit clustered developments to protect natural, cultural and historic resources and promote proper siting.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Apply conservations subdivision, cluster development designs to maximize open spaces, protect natural, cultural and historic resources, preserve wildlife habitat, and include green, low impact development strategies.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Environmentally, culturally and historically sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic, scenic or natural areas or features of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community and are important to defining the community's character.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Partner and coordinate with state, federal, non-governmental organizations including universities and foundations, and local governments to provide guidance, monitor, and enhance management develop and utilize incentives to restore, remediate or reuse of critical natural areas and cultural/historic sites/areas, land conservation efforts, and land use practices within each jurisdiction.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maintain a range of landscapes and environments that provide diversity of habitats, species, resources, and opportunities for recreation, commerce, agriculture, community enjoyment, and cultural practices with enhanced access to natural, cultural and historic resources as appropriate within the protection mission.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt and implement a tree ordinance (with appropriate consideration of silviculture).		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Establish a program of monitoring the cumulative impacts of development on natural, cultural and historic resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Encourage the development and use of a method to place a value on ecosystem services.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Promote the identification of innovative funding sources and development of ecosystem services markets (e.g. carbon, storm buffers, traditional land and water uses).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the Georgia Historic Preservation Act that establishes a Historic Preservation Commission						x	x	x	x	

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	Wildlife Management Reserves	High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas	Surface Water Resources	Wetlands	State Priority Habitats	Federal and State Parks	Nationally Recognized Historic Sites	Centennial Farms	Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources	Military Reservations
and a process for designating local historic districts and properties.										
Require mitigation measures for all significant natural, cultural, archaeological, and historic resources damaged during the land development process.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Incorporate the appropriate treatment of natural, cultural and historic resources into the catastrophic preparedness plan.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Identify cultural and historic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and seek State and national designation for landmark properties and/or local historic districts.						x	x	x	x	
Become a Certified Local Government by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the National Park Service.						x	x	x	x	
Promote and seek designation as a MainStreet Community.						x	x	x	x	
Participate in assisting and identifying sites, historical data, associated with the Gullah/Geechee culture for the benefit and education of the public.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Protect our military installations from land use changes that jeopardize their mission through creation or implementation of Joint Land Use Studies (JLUS).									x	x
Incorporate natural, cultural and historic resource protection into economic development initiatives.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt water conservation ordinance.		x	x	x	x					
Seek designation of a Water-Smart, Water-First and/or Water Sense Community.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Promote use of purple pipe and grey water techniques and use of surface water in addition to groundwater where appropriate.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
Coordinate the development and implementation of the Coastal Georgia Greenway, Rail Trail, scenic byways, Southern Passages (US 17), and the Gullah-Geechee National Heritage Corridor.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt and implement a sign control ordinance.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Adopt and implement a way-finding (directional signs) system to attractions/events.	x				x	x	x	x	x	
Adopt wellhead protection ordinance.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt riparian buffer protection ordinance.	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	
Adopt ordinance for the protection of open waters, streams and wetlands.			x	x	x	x		x	x	
Adopt sea turtle habitat protection ordinance.	x				x	x			x	x
Protect and enhance Coastal Georgia's water resources, including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands and ground water recharge areas by adoption of DNR's Part V Environmental Planning Criteria protection ordinances.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Identify the key physical, natural, ecological, landscape, historical, access and recreational assets that contribute to the functionality of the green infrastructure network.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Implement strategies for enhancing public access to natural, historic, and cultural resources for recreation, public education, and tourist attractions as appropriate within the protection mission.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Direct growth to those areas that can be efficiently served by water, wastewater and transportation infrastructure.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Require proper siting, design, construction, use, and maintenance of decentralized wastewater treatment, or ISTS (Individual Sewage Treatment Systems).		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
Prohibit installation of new septic systems within 100 feet of any marsh or river or any State water body.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
In rural communities allow alternative wastewater collection and treatment technologies methods, including small-diameter gravity, pressure and vacuum systems, sand filters, land treatment, lagoons and constructed wetlands.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Encourage development practices and sitings that do not significantly impact sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas or allow for the preservation and conservation of sensitive natural, cultural or historic areas through appropriate land use practices.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt an ordinance consistent with the resource management plan to require examination of tracts prior to development that identifies and evaluates impacts to significant natural, cultural and historic resources and viewsheds.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Review proposed developments for consistency with the resource management plan prior to approval and require mitigation to significant natural, cultural and historic resources as necessary.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt and implement architectural and design overlay ordinances and design guidelines to support and enhance the desired character of development near and is complementary to significant natural, cultural and historic resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt minimum uniform land use and development standards that avoid establishment of new land uses which may be incompatible with adjacent natural, cultural and historic resources.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt ordinances that allow for innovative development while protecting natural, cultural	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
and historic resources.										
Adopt and implement the Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual and limit discharge to pre-developed conditions for appropriate types and intensities of storms, requires new developments consider and accommodate stormwater runoff, and do not negatively impact downstream areas.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt standards or ordinances that require developments to minimize the impervious area wherever possible.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adopt standards or ordinances that provide incentives for developments that utilize low impact design, follow green growth guidelines, Earthcraft Coastal Communities principles, the Coastal Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, or follow other quality growth approaches to guide site planning and development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Provide incentives for new development/redevelopment to pursue certification for "green" site planning, construction, and post-construction practices.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Develop and implement a program that encourages use of recommended BMP's (includes incentives) in all new developments/redevelopment (see http://www.georgiaplanning.com/coastal/BMP/default.htm).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Require the use of the Stormwater Quality Site Development Review Tool (under development), which is a companion to the Georgia Stormwater Manual, or similar tool to review proposed development plans.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Provide developers a statement of Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Coastal Development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Protective Measures and Policies for Local Governments	**Wildlife Management Reserves**	**High Susceptible Pollutions Groundwater Recharge Areas**	**Surface Water Resources**	**Wetlands**	**State Priority Habitats**	**Federal and State Parks**	**Nationally Recognized Historic Sites**	**Centennial Farms**	**Gulla-Geechee Cultural Resources**	**Military Reservations**
Provide incentives for shared docks for all new residential development.			x		x					
Provide incentives for best management practices for timber, agriculture, and/or fishing activities.	x	x	x	x	x					
Promote green building techniques to maximize energy efficiency and water conservation and minimize post construction impacts on the environment.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Appendix 1 List of Public Briefings and Presentations

March 1, 2, 2010	Coastal Region Planners and Managers Forums
May 12, 2010	CRC Council Presentation 2010
August 2, 2010	St. Marys River Management Committee
October18, 2010	Woodbine City Council
October 19, 2010	Screven County Board of Commissioners
October 4, 2010	Counties and Cities Provided List of Identified Resources by County for Concurrence
March 2, 2011	Coastal Region Planners and Managers Forums
March 9, 2011	Public Hear and presentation at the CRC Council Meeting

Appendix 2 Stakeholders Contacted for Nominations

RIR Contact List

Request for Nominations

First Name	Last Name	Title	Organization
Russ	Albolt	Manager	Chatham County
Randy	Alexander	Administrator	City of Guyton
Cliff	Altekruse	Attorney	Smith Currie & Hancock
Jill	Andrews	Program Manager	Coastal Resouces Division
Debra	Attical	Zoning Administrator	Liberty Consolidated Planning Commission
Jan	Bass	Community Development	City of Richmond Hill
Mike	Beatty	Commissioner	DCA
Tim	Beaty	Chief, F&W Branch	Fort Stewart
Brett	Bennett	Manager	City of Springfield
Will	Berson	Policy Analyst	GA Conservancy
Austin	Blackburn	Screven Co.	NRCS
Ross	Blair	Reporter	Bryan Co News
Beth	Blalock		GA Conservancy
Shawn	Bliss		Prosser Hallock
Tonya	Bonitatibus	Executive Director	Savannah RiverKeeper
Beth	Bradley	Land Conservation Program	ACCG
Paul	Brockington	Archeologist	Brockington & Associates/CCPAC
Joey	Brown	Manager	Liberty County Commission
Chandra	Brown	Executive Director	Ogeechee RiverKeeper
Ed	Buczek	Public Affairs	Kings Bay NSB
Curtis	Burkett		Zev Cohen
Joe	Burnam	Biologist	DNR, WRD
Leigh	Burns	Community Planner	SHPO
Jimmy	Burnsed	Chairman	Bryan Co Commission
Robbie	Byrd	Manager	City of Pooler
Dale	Caldwell	Permit Coordinator	EPD
John	Carter	Public Works Director	Glynn County
Jackie	Carver	Zoning Administrator	City of Pooler
Paul	Christain	Asst. County Manager	Glynn County
Phillip	Claxton	Administrator	City of Port Wentworth

Teressa	Concannon	Regional Specialist	DCA
Brett	Cook	Manager	City of Darien
Tom	Couch	Manager	Bulloch County
Carter	Crawford	Manager	City of Sylvania
David	Crawley	Manager	Effingham County
Kirk	Croasmun	Engineer	Bryan County
Roland	Daniel	Realtor	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Alissa	Davis	Planner	Liberty Consolidated Planning Commission
Beverly	Davis	Consultant	Reynolds Smith & Hills
Deatre	Denion		DCA
Mike	Dixon	Building Inspector	Screven County
Glenn	Durrence	District 5 Engineer	GDOT
Katherine	Eddins		GA Land Trust
Billy	Edwards	Manager	City of Hinesville
Sonny	Emmert		Coastal Resources Division
Frank	Etheridge	Manager	City of Pembroke
Charles	Ezelle	Engineer	Thomas and Hutton
Ron	Feldner	Engineer	Ecological Solutions
Frank E.	Field	Community Development	City of Darien
Phil	Fortune	Attorney	Smith Currie & Hancock
William	Foster	Engineer	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Laurie	Fowler		UGA River Basin Center
Fred	Freyer		Chair, CGRTT
Rick	Gardner	Commissioner	Bryan County
Keith	Gates		UGA MAREX
Harvey	Gilbert	Realtor	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Jim	Gilbert	Attorney	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Keren	Giovengo		UGA MAREX
Arne	Glaeser	Planner	City of Brunswick
Denise	Grabowski	Planner	Lott Barber
William	Gross	Developer	Coastal Comp Plan AC
David	Hainley	Community Development	Glynn County
Sam	Hamilton	Principal	Zev Cohen
Rachel	Hatcher	Planner	Liberty Consolidated Planning Commission
Fred	Hay	Sapelo Island	DNR

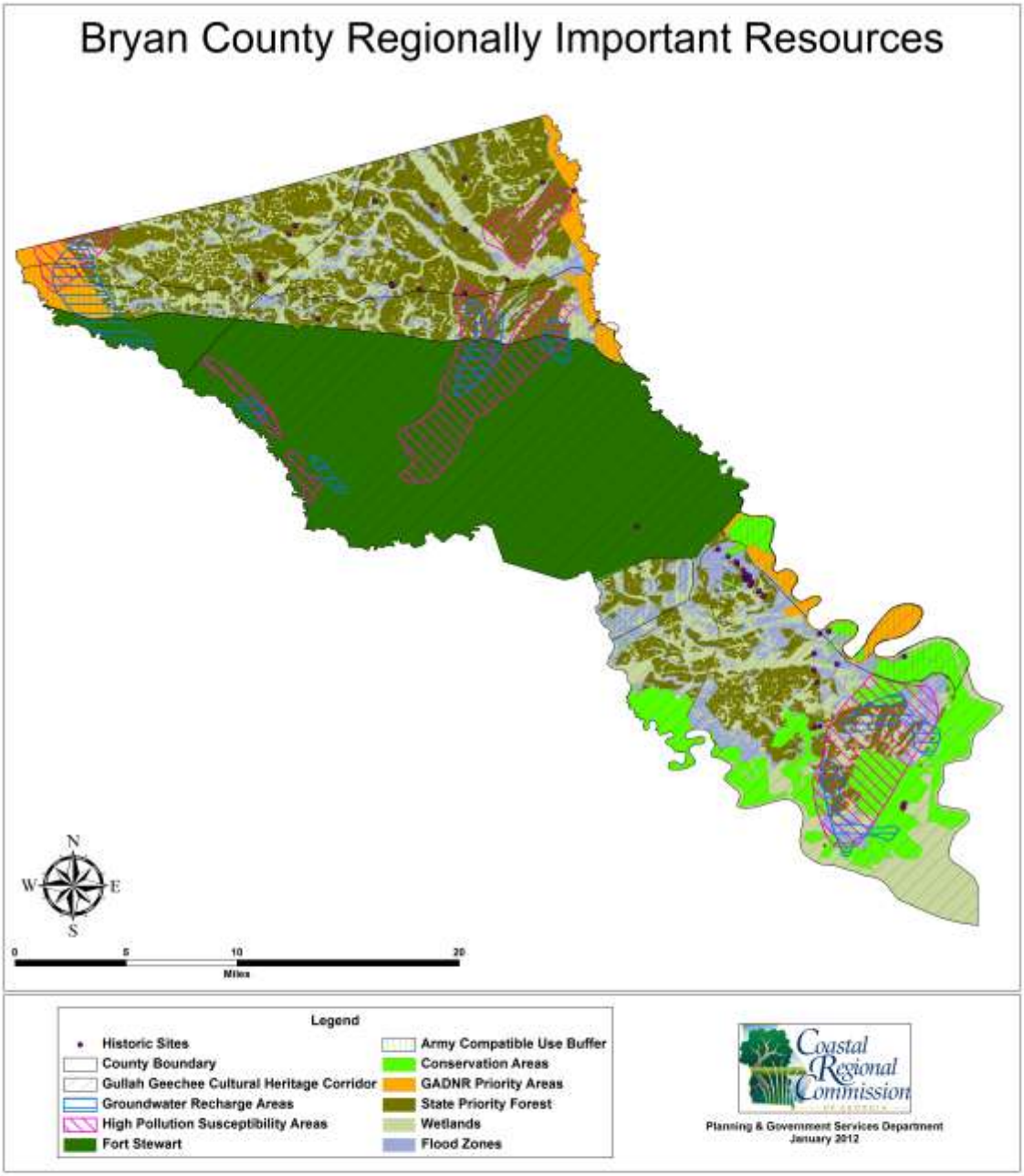
Shane	Haynes	Manager	City of Statesboro
Steven	Hein	Executive Director	GSU Ball Raptor Center
Jo	Hickson		Coastal GA Greenway
C. Jones	Hooks	Executive Director	Jekyll Island
Joe	Hopkins	Timber	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Chuck	Hopkinson		GA Sea Grant
Steve	Howard	Manager	Camden County
Oney	Hudson		Coastal Comp Plan AC
LaMeisha	Hunter	Planner	City of Rincon
Dennis	Hutton	Planning Director	Savannah-Chatham Metropolitan Planning Commission
Will	Ingram	Chief, Planning Branch	Fort Stewart
Jackie	Jackson-Teel		Savannah-Chatham Metropolitan Planning Commission
Frank	Jenkins	Attorney	Olsen & Jenkins
Brain	Johnson	Manager	City of Garden City
Phil	Jones	Administrator	Bryan County
Sandra	Jones	Clerk	City of Bloomingdale
Rick	Jordan	Manager	Screven County
Adam	Kabasakalian	Office of Sustainable Development	Camden County
Ken	Kessler	Planning Director	City of Kingsland
Charles	Kimbrough	Planner	City of Sylvania
Christy	Kinzie	Zoning Administrator	Bryan County
Jennifer	Kline		Coastal Resources Division
Joe	Krewer		DCA
Peter	Krull	Registered Investment Advisor	Krull & Company
David	Kyler	Executive Director	Center for Sustainable Coast
Christi	Lambert	SEGA Conservation Director	The Nature Conservancy/CCPAC
Reggie	Lanier	Forester	GA Forestry Commission
William	Lattimore		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Christian	Lentz	Planning Director	City of Statesboro
Hector	Lopez	Builder	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Jonathan	Lynn	Planner	City of Tybee Island
Nathan	Mai-	Planning Director	City of Garden City

	Lombardo		
Russ	Marane	Executive Director	St. Simons Land Trust
Bob	Marshall	Grants Program Coordinator	Fort Stewart
Sean	Martin	Asst. Director	Fort Stewart Growth Mgt. Partnership
Patty	McIntosh	Principal	Malver-McIntosh
John	McIver	Chairman	Liberty County Commission
Mike	Melton	Manager	City of Richmond Hill
Paul	Michael		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Larry	Miles	Engineer	Arrowood Engineering
Bill	Miller	Executive Director	Satilla RiverKeeper
Charlotte	Moore	Planner	Savannah-Chatham Metropolitan Planning Commission
Randal	Morris		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Howard	Morrison		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Jim	Morrison		Coastal GA Greenway
Gwen	Mungin	Manager	City of Kingsland
Walt	Natzic		Camden Commuity Alliance
Phil	Odum		Coastal Regional Water Council
Kelly	O'Rourke		Coastal Resources Division
Walter W.	Parker		Coastal Comp Plan AC
John	Peterson	Planning Director	Camden County
Michael	Phillips	Manager	City of Rincon
York	Phillips	Zoning Administrator	Glynn County
Ray	Pittman		Thomas and Hutton
Lynn	Pitts	SEDA	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Michelle	Poppell	Zoning Administrator	Long County
Tom	Ratcliffe		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Sandy	Rayson	Manager	City of Woodbine
Courtney	Reich	Consultant	Ecological Planning Solutions
Jeannie	Rhodes		Environmental Protection Division
Jeff	Ricketson	Executive Director	Fort Stewart Growth Mgt. Partnership
G.G.	Rigsby	Reporter	Sylvania Telephone
Bill	Sapp	Attorney	Southern Environmental Law
Bob	Scanlon		Coastal Comp Plan AC

Daine	Scheider	Manager	City of Tybee Island
Steve	Scholar	Planning Director	City of Richmond Hill
Bill	Shanahan	Manager	City of St. Marys
George	Shaw	Planner	Effingham County
Letty	Shearer		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Martin	Shelton	Attorney	Schulten Ward & Turner
Deborah	Sheppard	Director	Altamaha RiverKeeper
Rochelle	Small-Toney	Interim Manager	City of Savannah
Luther	Smart	Manager	McIntosh County
James E.	Stein		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Stuart	Stevens, Ph.D.		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Chris	Stovall	Engineer	Thomas and Hutton
Ben	Thompson	Chairman	Coastal Regional Water Council
Bryan	Thompson	Mayor	City of Brunswick/CCPAC
Tom	Thomson	Executive Director	Savannah-Chatham Metropolitan Planning Commission
Alyce	Thornhill	Economic Development Director	City of St. Marys
Sonny	Timmerman	Executive Director	Liberty Consolidated Planning Commission
Bill	Tipton		Coastal Comp Plan AC
Suzanne	VanParreren		SINERR
Alice	Vick		Environmental Protection Division
John Albert	Wallace	GA Shrimp Association	Coastal Comp Plan AC
Roger	Weaver	Planning Director	City of St. Marys
Diane	Wedincamp		Ogeechee RiverKeeper
Andy	Welch	Planner	Bulloch County
Jeff	Whitten	Editor	Bryan County News
Spud	Woodward	Director	CRD
Daniel	Parshley	Director	Glynn Environmental Coalition

Appendix 3 County Level Resource Maps

See next ten pages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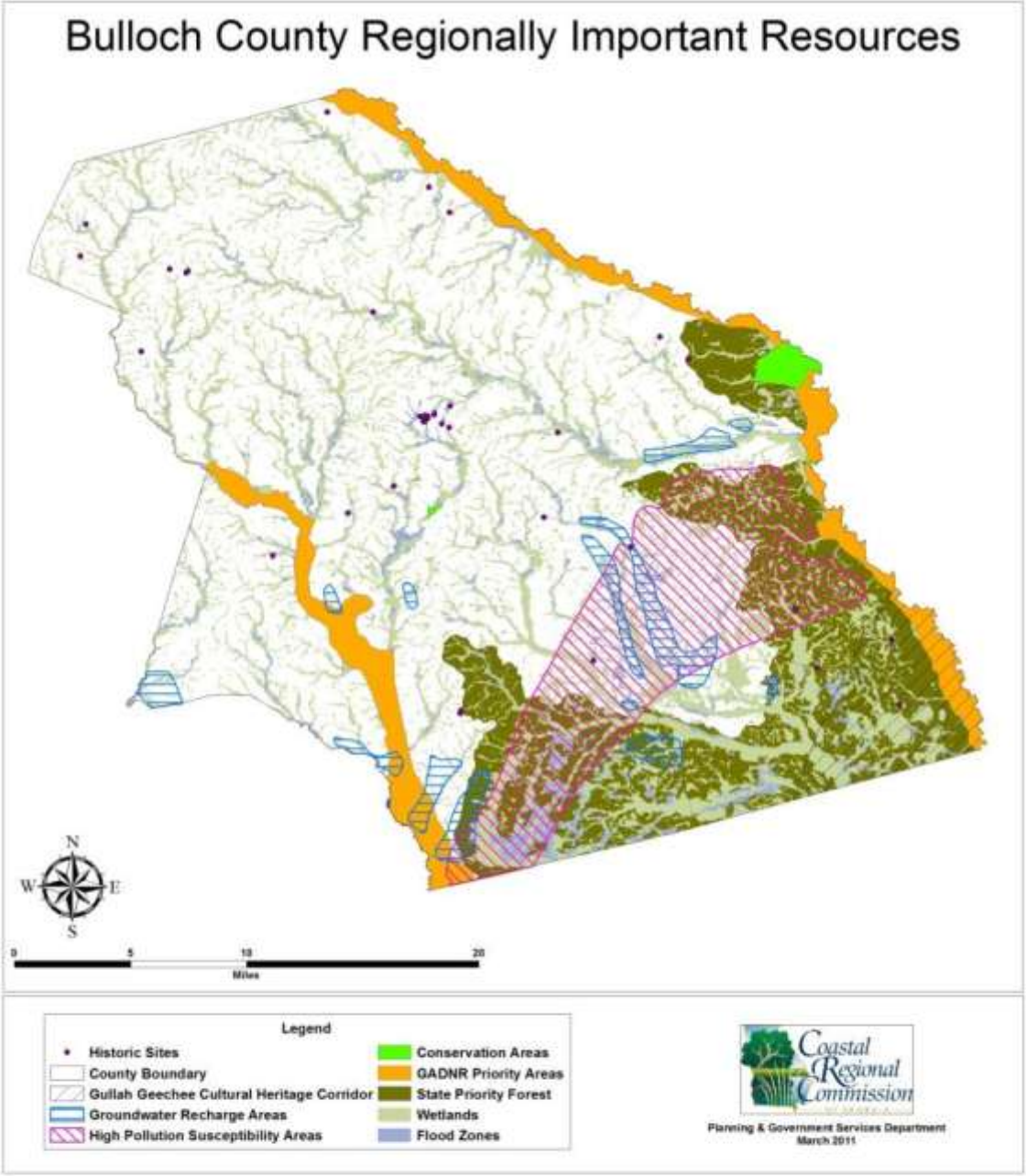
Planning & Government Services Department
January 2012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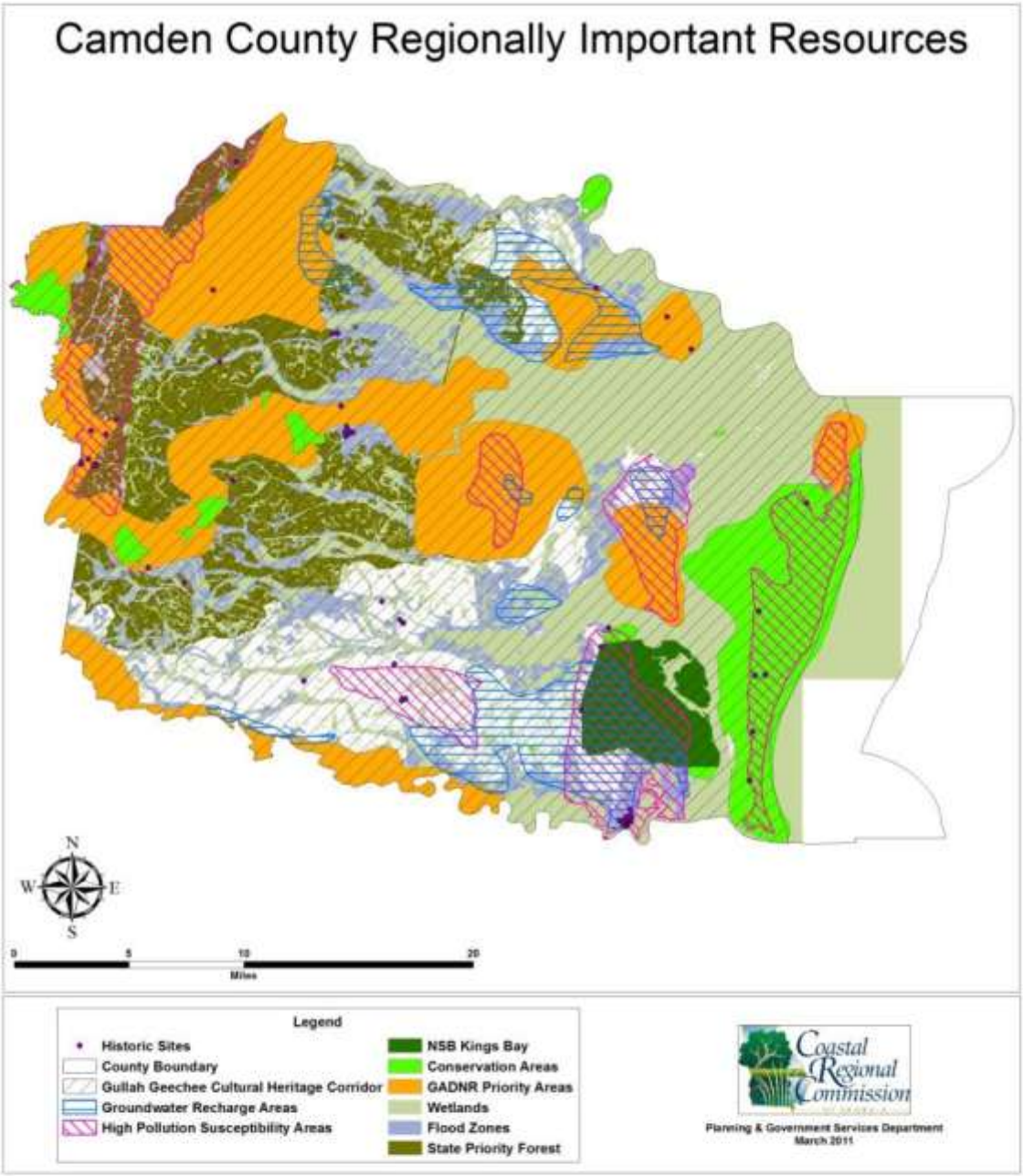
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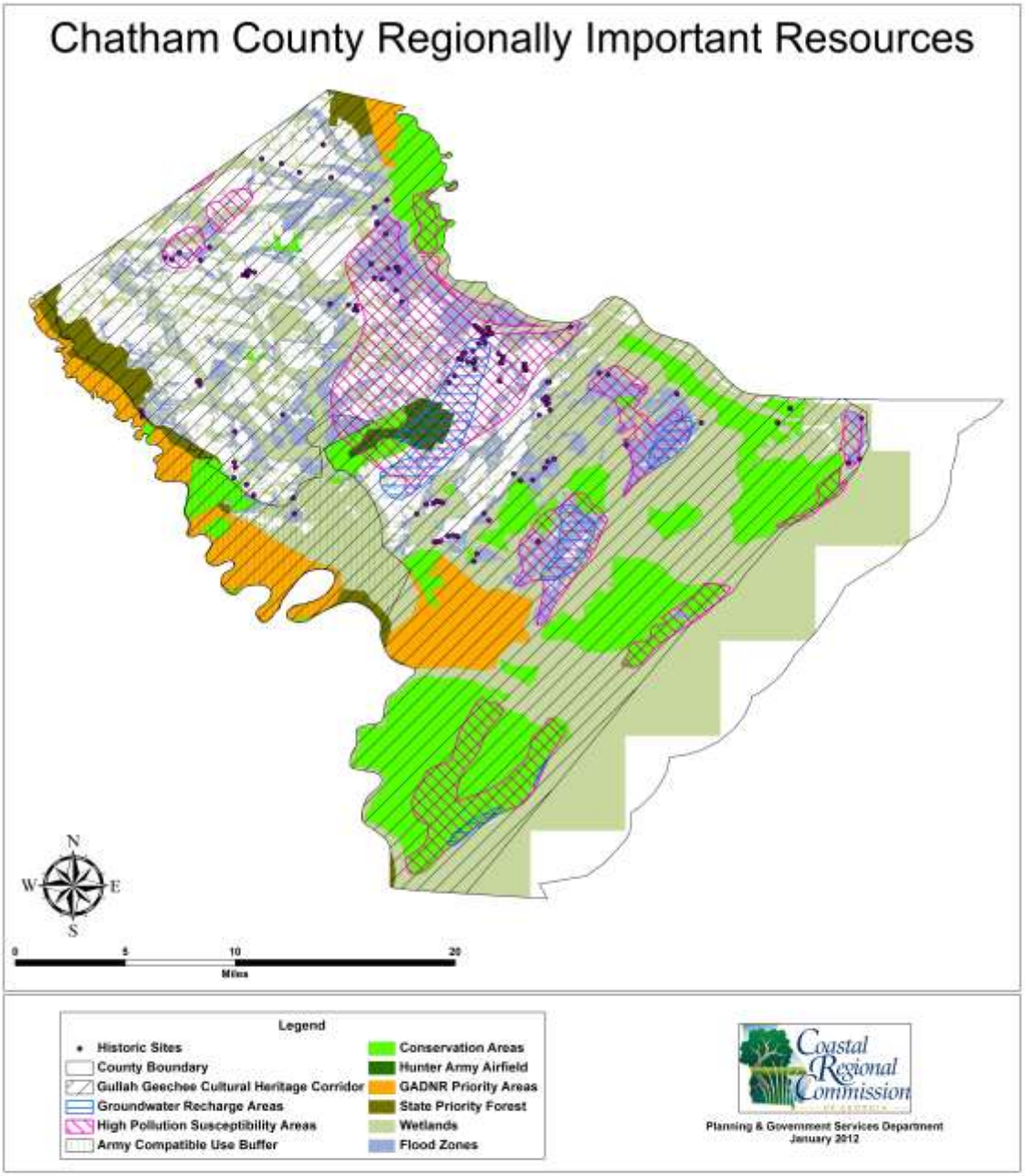
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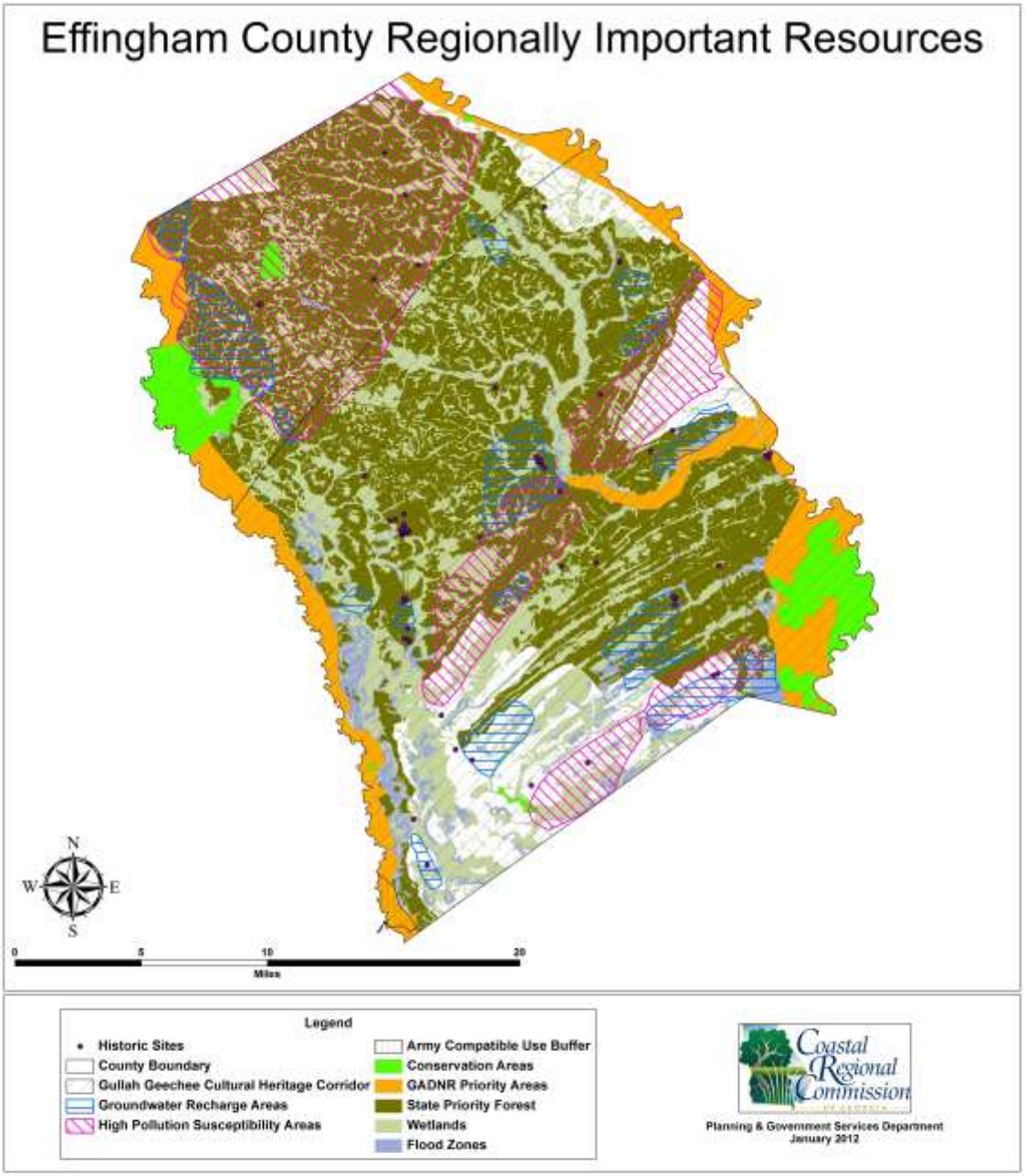
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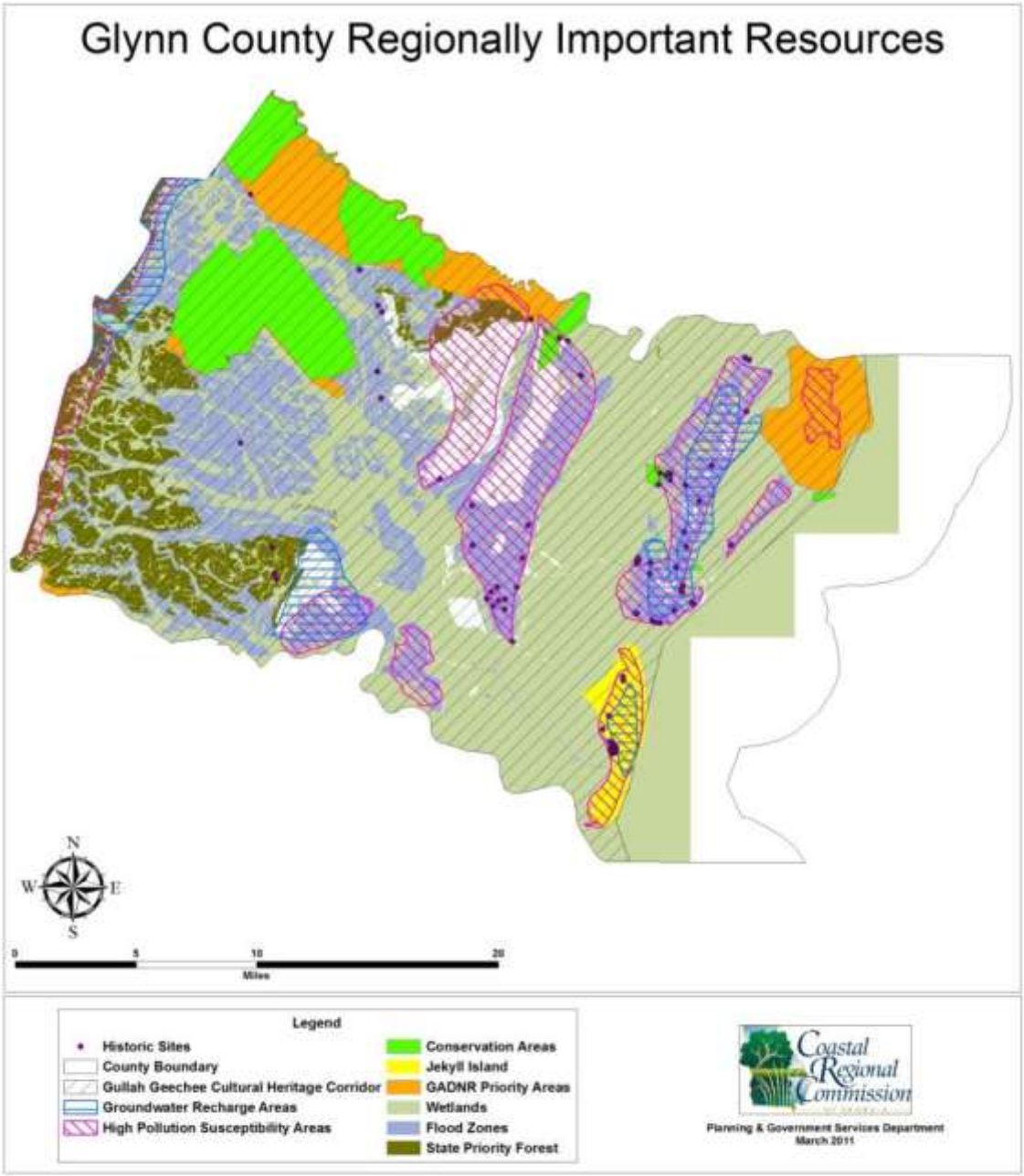
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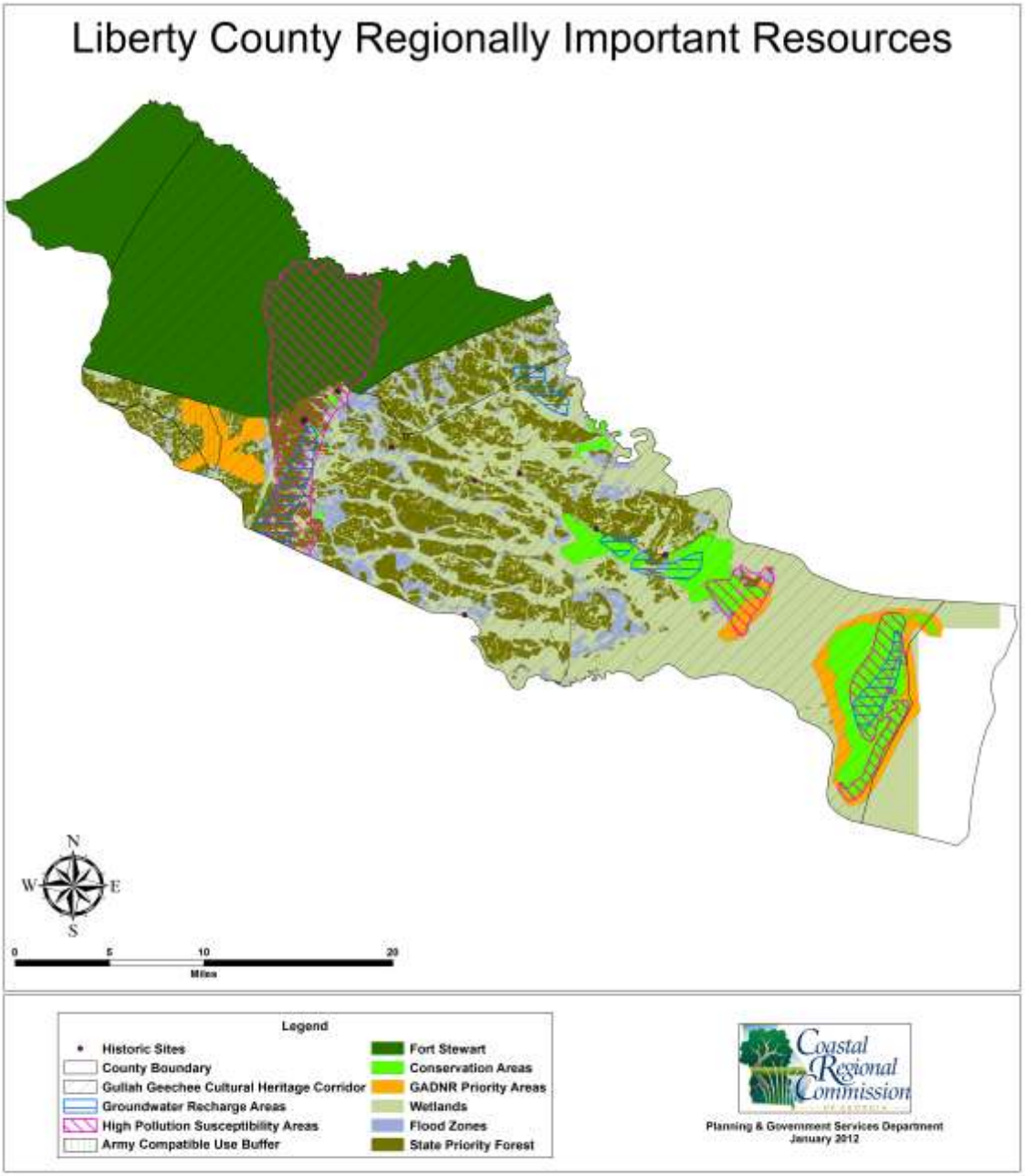
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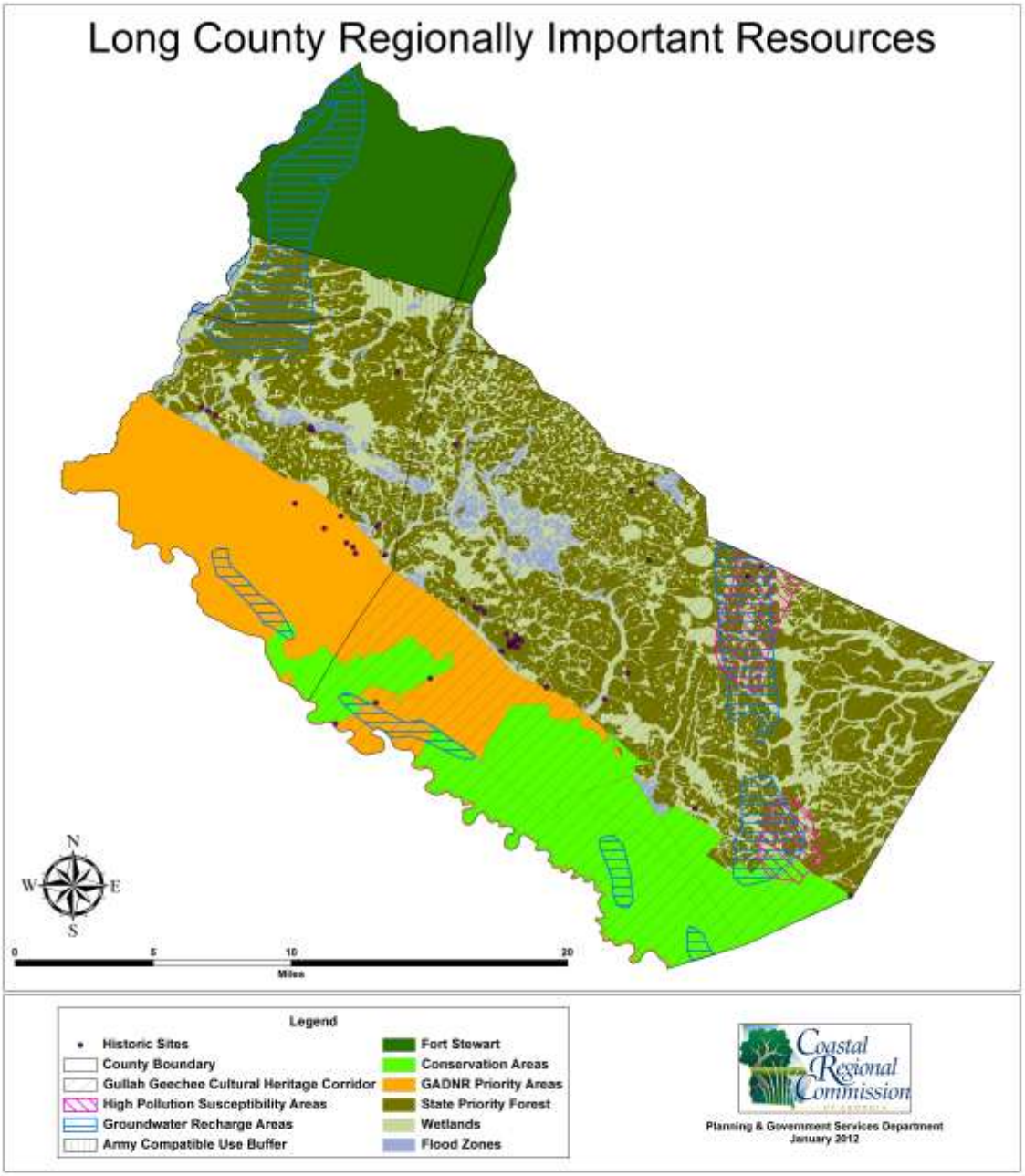
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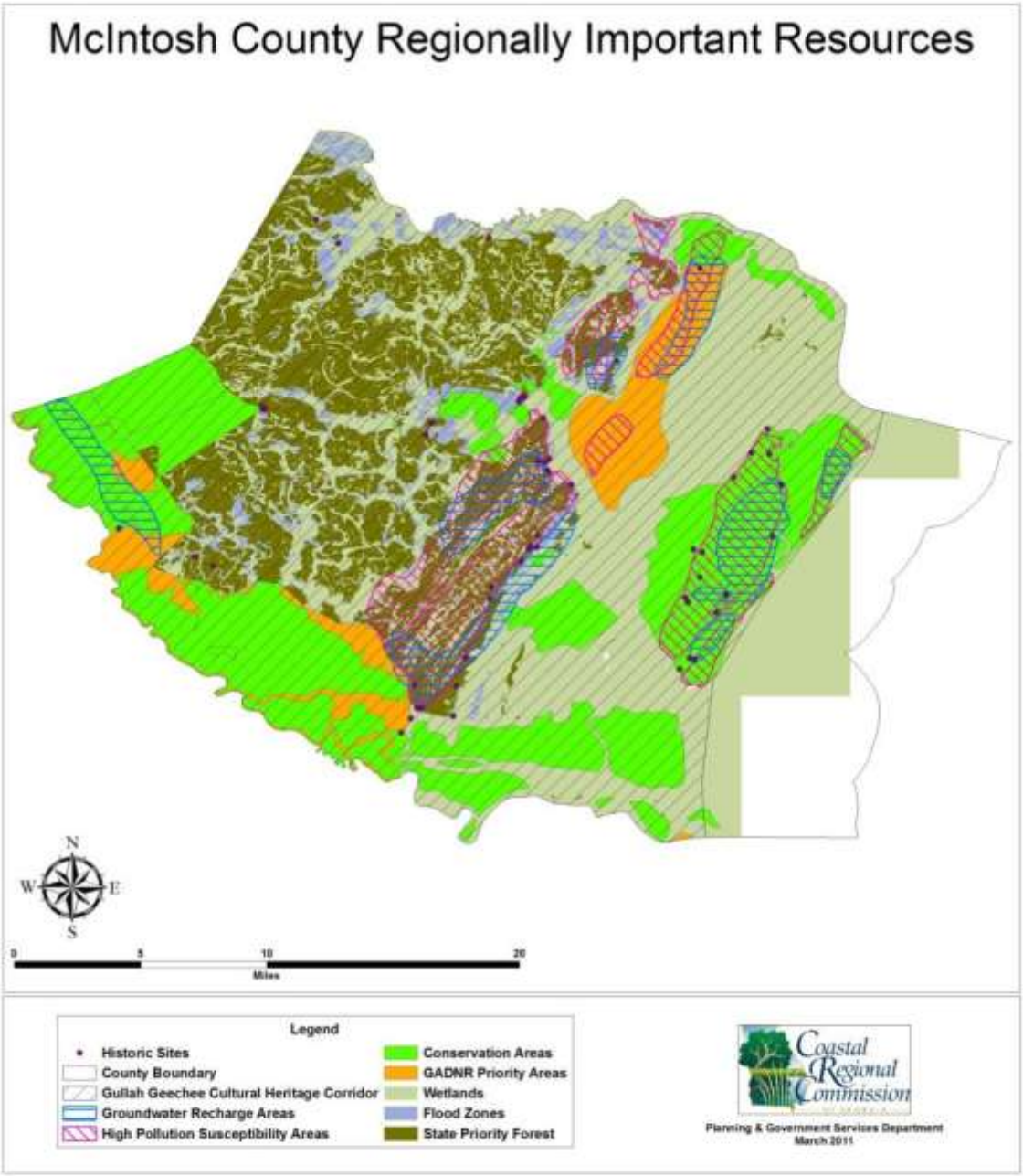
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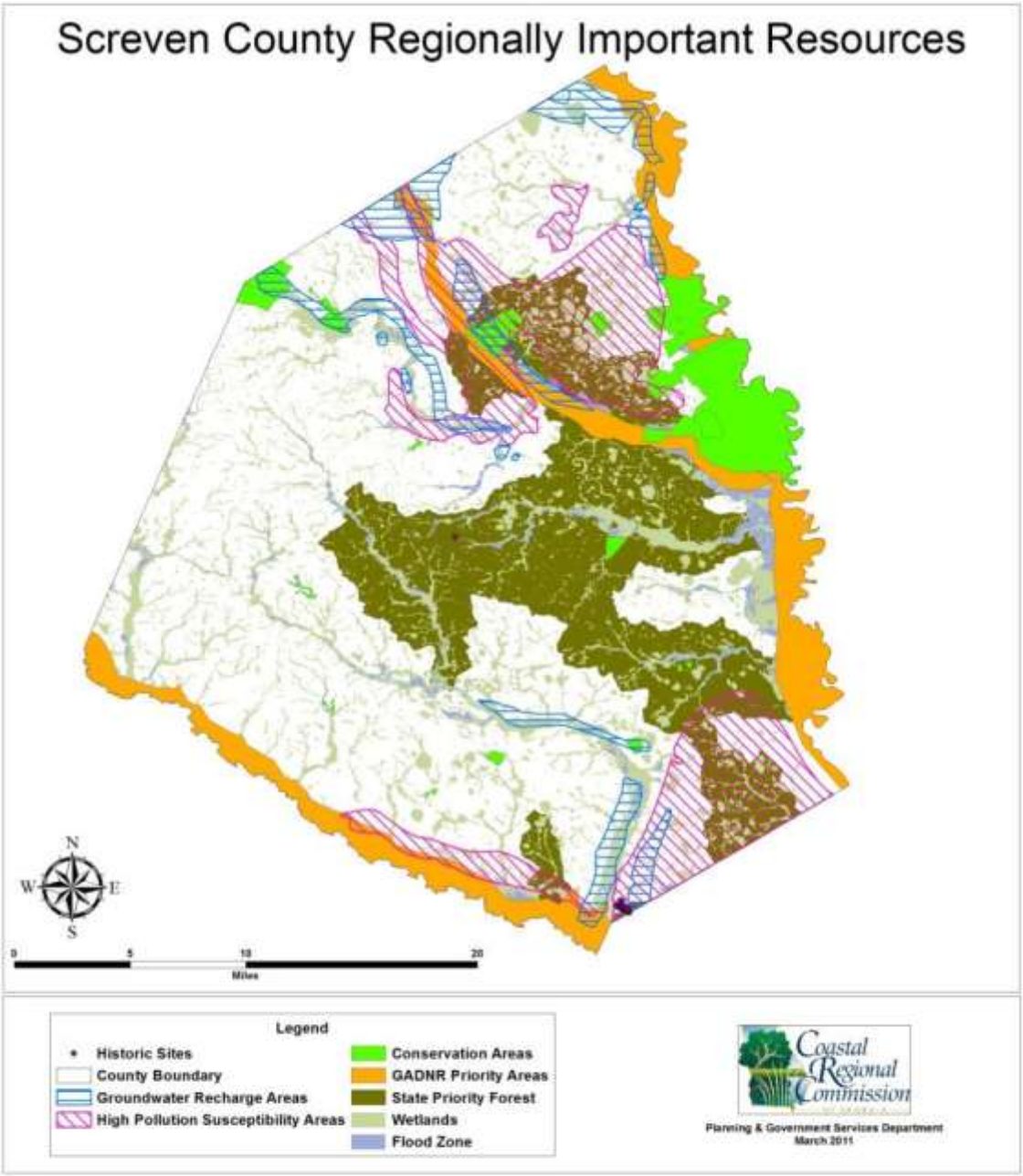
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Groundwater Recharge Areas
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March 2011

Appendix 4 Wildlife Resources Division Resource Area Descriptions (as submitted)

1) Little Saint Simons Island, Glynn County. This mainly undeveloped barrier island contains a myriad of important natural habitats and priority species. These include, but are not limited to, maritime forest, marsh hammocks, and slash pine flatwoods, as well as coastal beach/dunes and scrub. Rare species include American oystercatcher, the federally Threatened loggerhead sea turtle, swamp hibiscus, and the federally Endangered wood stork.

2) Harris Neck/Creighton Island, McIntosh County. This priority area in McIntosh borders tidal marsh and rivers, and is adjacent to or very close to several existing conservation lands, including Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge, Wahoo Island Natural Area, the Fairhope units of Richmond Hill WMA, and Sapelo/Blackbeard Island. The area contains abundant and high quality natural vegetation, including maritime live oak forests, coastal slash pine, coastal marsh hammocks, and a number of blackgum/red maple swamps. Rare species known from the area include bald eagle nests, a wood stork rookery, and manatees in tidal rivers.

3) Paulks Pasture WMA, Glynn County. This Wildlife Management Area leased by the the state of Georgia is mainly pine plantation, but is an important recreation area, and contains some natural habitats, including blackwater swamps, depression ponds, and tidal hardwood forest. High priority species known from the area include Henslow's sparrow and pineland plantain.

4) Altamaha River, McIntosh, Long, and Glynn County. The Altamaha is Georgia's largest river and estuary, and was ranked as a High Priority Stream during our State Wildlife Action Plan. It has important runs of diadromous fish, including Atlantic and (federally Endangered) shortnose sturgeon, American shad, and striped bass, as well as the soon-to-be federally listed endemic Altamaha spinymussel. The Altamaha has tremendous tidal and alluvial swamp forests, high, sandy bluffs along its southern shore, and significant sandhills and live oak hammocks along the northern edge of the swamp. Other rare species known from the area include numerous gopher tortoises, federally Threatened indigo snakes, swallow-tailed kites, Florida corkwood, and the endemic Radford's mint, known from only two locations in the world – both in this area. The Altamaha has been the subject of long-running conservation efforts by the state, and existing conservation lands include: Hofwyl Plantation State Historic Park, Clayhole Swamp WMA, Altamaha WMA, Townsend WMA, Griffin Ridge WMA, and Sansavilla WMA, as well as others further upstream.

5) Dover Bluff, Camden County. Located on a peninsula surrounded by coastal marsh north of the Satilla River (a High Priority Stream identified by Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan), this area contains a number of priority natural habitats, including pine flatwoods, temperate hydric hammock, bay forests, and maritime live oak. High priority species include federally Endangered wood stork, American oystercatcher, hooded pitcherplant, and gopher tortoise.

6) White Oak/Redcap/Brailey/Kings Bay Swamps, Camden County. This area has several extensive low-lying important natural habitats, including pine flatwoods, basin swamps, blackwater swamps, and tidal forests. The area drains into the estuaries of Camden County and is extremely important for water quality. Rare species known from the area include swallow-

tailed kites, floodplain tickseed, Okefenokee giant pitcherplants, the federally Endangered wood stork, and pineland plantain.

7) Colonel's Island, Liberty County. This area is near Halfmoon Landing adjacent to tidal marsh. It contains important intact natural habitats, including wet longleaf pine flatwoods, maritime forest, and gum/red maple swamps. Rare species known from the area include federally Endangered wood storks and manatees.

8) Fort Stewart southern boundary/Terrells Millpond, Liberty County. Along the southern boundary of Fort Stewart is an area on intact natural habitats, including a Carolina bay, pine flatwoods, and blackwater swamp.

9) Saint Catherine's Island, Liberty County. This large undeveloped barrier island contains a myriad of important natural habitats and priority species. These include, but are not limited to, maritime forest, marsh hammocks, longleaf pine, red maple/gum swamps, and barrier beaches/dunes, as well as American oystercatcher, Wilson's plover, federally Threatened loggerhead sea turtle, soapberry, and bald eagle.

10) Saint Mary's River, Camden County. A High Priority Stream as identified by Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan, the St. Mary's contains runs of diadromous fishes, including Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon, as well as striped bass. Priority natural habitats in the area include tidal hardwood forest, peatland pocosin, longleaf pine flatwoods, swamp islands, and blackwater swamps. Priority species include Florida orange-grass, swallow-tailed kite, red-cockaded woodpecker, and manatee.

11) Satilla River, Camden County. This large blackwater stream was ranked as a High Priority Stream during Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan. There are a number of important natural habitats in the vicinity, including blackwater swamps, old-growth bluff forests, and sandhills. Rare species known from the area include the swallow-tailed kite, gopher tortoise, Say's spiketail (dragonfly), and bald eagle.

12) Cabin Bluff - Satilla River Bluffs, Camden County. This area along the southern edge of the Satilla (a High Priority Stream identified in Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan) in tidewater has many important habitats, including old-growth upland longleaf pine forest, pine flatwoods, maritime forest, evergreen marsh fringe forest, maidencane ponds, and tidal hardwood swamp. Priority species include very abundant gopher tortoises, federally Threatened indigo snakes, federal Candidate striped newts, gopher frogs, and swallow-tailed kites.

13) Cabin Bluff – Blacks Point/Grover Island, Camden County. This area is surrounded by coastal marsh/tidewater directly north of Crooked River State Park and Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base. Priority habitats include extensive maritime forests, slash pine uplands, and temperate hydric hammocks. Priority species include gopher tortoises, federally Threatened indigo snakes, bald eagles, and manatees.

14) Canoochee River, Bryan and Bulloch County. This blackwater stream and Ogeechee River tributary was identified as a High Priority Stream during Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan. It has dense mussel beds and provides habitat for federally Endangered shortnose sturgeon.

Along its eastern bank north of Fort Stewart are very high-quality sandhills with one of the densest indigo snake (federally Threatened) populations known.

15) Lotts Creek, Bulloch County. This Canoochee River tributary has very high-quality blackwater swamps and sandhills along its northern/eastern banks. In addition it has significant longleaf pine flatwoods in some areas. Rare species known from the area include the gopher tortoise and the federally Threatened indigo snake.

16) Ogeechee River, Chatham, Bryan, Bulloch, Effingham, and Screven County. The Ogeechee River is a High Priority Stream identified during Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan. It has important populations of diadromous fishes, including Atlantic sturgeon, federally Endangered shortnose sturgeon, and American shad, and its estuary is important for a variety of salt/brackish-water species, including manatees. Other rare species known from this area are bald eagles, gopher tortoises, and federally Threatened indigo snakes, as well as extremely dense mussel beds, including the Altamaha arcmussel. Habitats include extensive blackwater swamps, bluffs, and sandhills.

17) Savannah River, Chatham, Effingham, and Screven County. The Savannah River is a High Priority Stream identified during Georgia's State Wildlife Action Plan. It contains very extensive alluvial swamps, high bluffs, and sandhills nearby. It is important habitat for several diadromous fish species, including the federally Endangered shortnose sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, American shad, and striped bass. Other high priority species known from this area include the gopher tortoise, swallow-tailed kite, and Rafinesque's big-eared bat.

18) Ebenezer Creek, Effingham County. Ebenezer Creek is designated a Georgia Scenic River. It forms an unusual backwater swamp near where it meets the swamps of the Savannah River. Many of the baldcypress here are old-growth specimens. Rare species known from the area include Say's spiketail (dragonfly) and the swallow-tailed kite.

19) Brier Creek, Screven County. An important lower Savannah River tributary, Brier Creek was determined to be a High Priority Stream in our State Wildlife Action Plan. It contains extensive blackwater swamps along its length. Rare species known from the area include Rafinesque's big-eared bat and the bluebarred pygmy sunfish. It is also important habitat for striped bass.

20) Ogeechee River Islands, Chatham County. The marsh islands of Green, Rose Dhu, and Harvey's sit in tidewater near the mouth of the Ogeechee River. They contain marsh hammock, maritime live oak, and red maple/gum swamp habitats, as well as coastal beach dunes. Rare species include least tern, bald eagle, Wilson's plover, and manatee.

21) Little Cumberland Island, Camden County. This lightly developed barrier island contains a myriad of priority habitats and species. It is located immediately north of Cumberland Island National Seashore and across St. Andrew Sound from Jekyll Island State Park. Intact natural habitats include maritime live oak, coastal hammocks, and coastal beaches and dunes. Priority species include federally Threatened loggerhead sea turtle, American oystercatcher, Wilson's plover, least tern, and Florida wild privet.

Appendix 5 Coastal Resources Division Resource Area Descriptions (as submitted)

Beaches:

Georgia's coastal area includes over 100-miles of sandy beaches. Beaches are primarily located on the seaward side of the state's 14 barrier islands. Four of these island's beaches are accessible to the public and maintained for recreation and enjoyment. The remaining islands and beaches are in federal, state or private ownership and are managed largely for conservation and limited recreation. For coastal communities, beaches provide the benefits of tourism and economic opportunities as well as protection from waves and surge resulting from coastal storms. Beaches also provide critical habitat to many types of wildlife. Georgia's beaches are well known for their sea turtle nesting habitat. Each year, hundreds of threatened and endangered sea turtles crawl onto the beaches to lay their eggs; several weeks later, tiny turtle hatchlings emerge and make their way to the ocean, only to return again in 30 or so years to begin laying their own nests. Many federally and state listed shorebirds also use Georgia's beaches for nesting and as a stopover point during migration.

Inlet Sandbars and Spits:

Often overlooked as a unique feature within the beach ecosystem are inlet sandbars and spits. Inlets are exposed openings in beaches and islands where water from an estuary and ocean meet. Sandbars and spits are masses of sand that accumulate in inlets and parallel to beaches due to waves and currents. Sandbars are typically submerged except at low tides; spits have exposed sand at most or all tide stages. Both features allow waves to break prior to the shoreline and offer a line of defense for beaches. These areas also provide tremendous habitat for shorebirds, attracting large numbers of birds, including those that are federally and state listed. Because of their habitat features, several sandbars and spits are protected from encroachment (access) by the State, including Egg Island Bar, St. Catherine's bar, parts of Williamson Island, Pelican Spit, and the Brunswick dredge island.

Inlet sandbars and spits are subject to the ocean's waves and currents that cause them to constantly erode and reform (i.e. migrate). They are wholly dependent upon the sand sharing system and, as such, are at risk from any alterations to that system, including the placement of seawalls, groins and jetties. These areas are also sensitive to intrusion by boaters and pets.

Marsh Hammocks:

Marsh hammocks are upland features surrounded by saltmarsh that offer unique habitat to many wildlife species. Hammocks range in size from less than one acre to over 100-acres and are located throughout coastal Georgia. Hammocks, especially the larger ones, support a substantial amount of upland/saltmarsh interface, which is important to many bird species. The sandy upland is also important for nesting diamondback terrapins. As most hammocks are undeveloped, these islands provide habitat features to wildlife in isolation, meaning that they are free from disturbance from humans and pets. Many hammocks also support natural vegetation communities, e.g., maritime forests, which are in decline throughout its range.

One of the most important attributes of marsh hammocks to Georgia residents is the relatively undisturbed scenic vista that is viewed when looking across Georgia's expanse of saltmarsh. Pristine marsh hammocks are an integral part of that vista, so much so that in 2001, Scenic America, a national organization dedicated to preserving natural beauty and distinctive community character, selected Georgia's marsh islands as one of the ten endangered places of beauty in the nation. (Source: Report of the Coastal Marsh Hammocks Advisory Council, March 2002.)

Hammocks are at risk from commercial and residential development as many are privately owned and are in reasonable proximity to the mainland such that bridges and causeways could be constructed. Many of the concerns about the development of hammocks include: 1) degradation of coastal marshes from the construction of bridges to these areas; 2) runoff from fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides into the marsh from construction in these areas; 3) installation of septic tank and drain fields in areas where the soil characteristics do not properly filter the sewage and under treated sewage finds its way into coastal marshes; 4) view shed changes that are objectionable to coastal residents and result in a loss of our sense of place; 5) loss of significant archaeological resources in these areas; 6) loss of critical nesting and roosting habitat for endangered and threatened species; and, 7) loss of habitat important to migrating neo-tropical birds. (Source: Report of the Coastal Marsh Hammocks Advisory Council, March 2002.)

Shellfish Growing Areas:

Shellfish Growing Areas are managed by DNR Coastal Resources Division as areas throughout Georgia's intertidal zone that are suitable for the growth and harvest (commercial and recreational) of clams and oysters. To ensure public health and safety, DNR routinely monitors the water quality of Shellfish Growing Areas to ensure clean waters free from fecal bacteria. Contaminated waters indicate an increased likelihood of illness resulting from the consumption of shellfish harvested from those waters. As a result, Georgia's Shellfish Growing Areas are tremendously sensitive to adjacent landbased and upstream activities that could result in the release of fecal matter from sewage, improperly functioning septic systems, and pet waste.

Oyster Reefs:

Oyster reefs are scattered throughout the intertidal areas of coastal Georgia and provide food, cover, shelter, spawning sites and nursery areas for marine and estuarine fish and invertebrate species. Oyster reefs are "essential fish habitat" as declared by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The loss of oyster reefs along the Southeastern U. S. Coast since European settlement is documented within the historical record and confirmed through visual surveys conducted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The DNR Coastal Resources Division, through the Fish Habitat Enhancement Unit, engages in oyster reef restoration/enhancement through the use of recycled oyster shell. Oyster shells are donated from oyster roasts and collected from restaurants. Mesh bags are filled with shell then deployed in the intertidal zone. Larval oysters attach to the shell and develop into adult oysters. Within approximately two years the bags will be totally encapsulated with live oysters. The benefits associated with oyster restoration include (1) improved water quality (2) increased Essential Fish Habitat & (3) bank stabilization.

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Savage Creek Farm	**Bryan**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farms	high	high - development
Bryan County Courthouse	**Bryan**	yes	nrs	Yes		yes - Bryan County	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development
Bryan Neck Presbyterian Church	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no				National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Glen Echo	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development
Old Fort Argyle Site	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Pembroke Historic District	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect of buildings, new development
Richmond Hill Plantation	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect, development
Seven Mile Bend	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high development pressures
Strathy Hall	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high -neglect and development
Kilkenny	**Bryan**	Yes	nrs			no	N/A			National Register	high	Medium
Richmond Hill WMA	**Bryan**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes	wildlife management area		high	high - development adjacent
Bryan County Courthouse Annex	**Bryan**	no		Yes		yes - Bryan County	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development
Green Creek Trail	**Bryan**	no			Yes	yes - Bryan County	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Henderson Memorial Park	**Bryan**	no			Yes	yes - Bryan County	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Hendrix Park	**Bryan**	no			Yes	yes - Bryan County	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Fort McAllister State Historic Site	**Bryan**	Yes	park	Yes		no	Required/ Protected	yes	State park and historic site	National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Canoochee River	**Bryan, Bulloch**	Yes	surface water		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area	yes			high	high - development in watershed
Akins, Sol, Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			National Register/ Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Anderson Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Davis Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Donaldson-Nessmith Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		No	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Garfield Hall Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		No	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Holland, Dr. Madison Monroe, House	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			National Register/ Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Lower Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development

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Nessmith-Deal Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
W Horace Bird Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Wilson and Gay Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development
Brannen, James Alonzo, House	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Bulloch County Courthouse	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Donehoo – Brannen, House	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
East Main Street Commercial Historic District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
East Vine Street Warehouse and Depot District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Jaeckel Hotel	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Nevil, Dr. John C., House	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
North College Street Residential Historic District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
North Main Street Commercial Historic District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Olliff, William W., Farm	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Raines, William G., House	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development

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Savannah Avenue Historic District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
South Main Street Historic District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
South Main Street Residential Historic District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Statesboro City Hall and Fire Station	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Stewart Stores	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Stewart, Dr. James A., House	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Upper Lotts Creek Primative Baptist Church and Cemetery	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes			N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
US Post Office	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
West Main Street Commercial Historic District	**Bulloch**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Lotts Creek	**Bulloch**	Yes	surface water		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development in watershed
Croatan Indiana Community	**Bulloch**	no		Yes		no	N/A					
McDougald, John A., House	**Bulloch**	no		Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Kingsbay Naval Station	**Camden**	Yes	Military		Yes	no					high	high - development pressures
Camden County Courthouse	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Crooked River Site (9CAM118)	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		State Park	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Duck House	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	already protected	yes - conservation	part of national seashore		high	medium - neglect
Dungeness Historic District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	already protected	yes - conservation	part of national seashore	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Greyfield	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		on Cumberland Island	National Register	high	medium - neglect
High Point-Half Moon Bluff Historic District	**Camden**	yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	yes	on Cumberland Island	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Kingsland Commercial Historic District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	no		National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Little Cumberland Island Lighthouse	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	yes - conservation	Federal/ National Seashore		high	high - neglect
Main Road Cumberland Island	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	low - neglect
McIntosh, John Houstoun, Sugarhouse	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Orange Hall	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Plum Orchard Historic District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	yes		National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Rayfield Archeological District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	yes	archeological district	National Register	high	medium - neglect
St. Marys Historic District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	no		National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Stafford Plantation Historic District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	yes	on Cumberland Island	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Table Point Archeological District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	yes	archeological district	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Woodbine Historic District	**Camden**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A	no		National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Cumberland Barrier Island	**Camden**	Yes	park	Yes	Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes - conservation	public lands are part of national seashore	National Register Sites	high	high - neglect and development pressures
Little Cumberland Barrier Island	**Camden**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	Required/ Protected				high	medium - development pressures
Cabin Bluff - Blacks Point/Grover Island	**Camden**	Yes	state priority		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development pressures
Cabin Bluff - Satilla River Bluffs	**Camden**	Yes	state priority		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development pressures
Dover Bluff	**Camden**	Yes	state priority		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development pressures

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White Oak/Redcap/Braile y/Kings Bay Swamps	**Camden**	Yes	state priority		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development pressures
Satilla River	**Camden**	Yes	surface water		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	protected river corridor				high	high - development in watershed
Crooked River State Park	**Camden**	Yes	park		Yes	no	already protected	yes	State Park		high	medium - neglect and development
Cumberland Island National Seashore	**Camden**	Yes	park		yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes - conservation	Federal/ National Seashore		high	medium - neglect and development pressures
St. Mary's River	**Camden, Charlton**	Yes	surface water		Yes	Yes - St Mary's River Manageme nt Committee	Required/ Protected	yes - conservation	Federal Waterway		high	high - development in watershed
Ardsley Park - Chatham Crescent Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Asendorf, Cord, House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no				National Register	high	medium - neglect
Bethesda Home for Boys	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Bonaventure Cemetery	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A		City of Savannah	National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Central of Georgia Savannah Shops and Terminal Facilities Landmark District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A		Coastal Heritage Society	National Landmark	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Charity Hospital	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	medium	medium - neglect
CSS GEORGIA (ironclad)	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	yes - conservation	Coastal Heritage Society	National Register	high	high - erosion and dredging
Cuyler - Brownsville District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Daffin Park-- Parkside Place Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Davenport, Isaiah, House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		Historic Savannah Foundation	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Drouillard--Maupas House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register		medium - neglect
Dunton Waller Raised Tybee Cottage	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Eastside Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Fairway Oaks - Greenview District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	no	Federal		medium	medium - neglect
First Bryan Baptist Church	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Fort Jackson	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes		National Historic Landmark	high	medium - neglect
Fort Screven Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Gordonston District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures

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Green-Meldrim House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Hill Hall at Savannah State College	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		SSU/ State	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Hodgson, W. B., Hall	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		SSU/ State	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Isle of Hope Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Johnson Raised Tybee Cottatge	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Laurel Grove Cemetery North	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A		City of Savannah	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Laurel Grove Cemetery South	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A		City of Savannah	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Lebanon Plantation	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Low, Juliette Gordon, Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Massie Common School House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Michve Isreal Synagogue	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	yes		no				National Register	high	medium - neglect
Morgon IIIe Cottage	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Mulberry Grove Site	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Mulherin-Righton Raised Tybee Cottage	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
New Ogeechee Missionary Baptist Church	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Nicholsonville Baptist Church	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Owens-Thomas House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Savannah & Ogeechee Canal Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Savannah Historic Landmark District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Landmark	high	high - neglect and development

Candidate	County	RIR*	Category	Historic/ Cultural Resource(s)	Natural Resource(s)	Nominated	DCA Required (Map)/ Type	Area Significant Natural Resources Identified Reg. Plan	Protected (i.e. Park, Wildlife Management, Conservation)	Includes/included in Other Resource/ Nomination - Type	Value	Vulnerability
Savannah Victorian District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Scarbrough, William, House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Sea View Apartments	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Slotin Building	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
St Bartholomews Episcopal Church	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
St. Johns Church	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no				National Register	high	medium - neglect
St. Philip AME Church	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Sturges, Oliver, House	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Telfair Academy	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Thomas Square Streetcar Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Two Pierpont Circle	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Tybee Island Back River Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Tybee Island Strand Cottages Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
U.S. Customhouse	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Vernonburg Historic District	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			Rational Register	high	high - neglect and development
Wild Heron Plantation	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Confederate Earthwork and Ditch	**Chatham**	Yes	park	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	Skidaway State Park		Skidaway State Park (in/adjacent)	high	medium - neglect
Confederate Earthworks	**Chatham**	Yes	park	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	Skidaway State Park		Skidaway State Park (in/adjacent)	high	medium - neglect
Fort Pulaski	**Chatham**	Yes	park	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes	National Monument	National Register	high	high - neglect
John Wesley Memorial	**Chatham**	Yes	park	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	in the Ft. Pulaski National Monument	City of Savannah/Ft Pulaski Grounds		high	medium - neglect
South Channel Savannah River Lighthouse	**Chatham**	Yes	park	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			Ft Pulaski National Monument	high	high - neglect
Wormsloe Historic Site	**Chatham**	Yes	park	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes	State Historic Site	National Register	high	high - neglect and development pressures

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Skidaway Island State Park	**Chatham**	Yes	park		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes	State Park		high	high - neglect and development pressures
Bamboo Farms and Coastal Gardens	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected		UGA/ State property		high	high - development pressures
Fort Screven ruins brick bomb proof and salt works	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	yes		located on Green Island (Marsh Hammock/Coastal Marshes)	high	high - neglect
Indian Fort Civil War battery and shell ring	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	yes		within the coastal marshes/Marsh Hammock	high	high - neglect
Pennyworth Island Plantation	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	Yes - wetlands, floodplain	County owned resource preservation	Island within the Savannah River	high	medium - development pressures
Skidaway Institute and Marine Extension	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				high	medium - development pressures

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Tybee Barrier Island	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority	Yes		yes	N/A	Yes			high	high - neglect and development pressures
Cabbage Island	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	yes			high	medium - neglect
Green Island	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	yes			high	medium - neglect
Oatland Island	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes		environmental/ education	high	medium - neglect
Ogeechee River Islands	**Chatham**	Yes	state priority		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area	yes			high	medium - neglect
Tybee Beach (CRD nominated all beaches)	**Chatham, City of Tybee Island**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes			high	medium - neglect

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Lower Ogeechee River Conservation Corridor	**Chatham, Savannah**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes - wetlands	Conservation		high	high - development pressures
Savannah Water Works	**Chatham**	Yes	surface water	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Savannah River	**Chatham, Effingham , Screven**	Yes	surface water		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected River Corridor/ wrd priority area	Yes		Includes Conservation areas, islands with historic sites, Historic ship wrecks	high	high - development pressures on river and in watershed
Chisholm House	**Chatham**	Yes	wildlife	Yes		yes		Wassaw Island		Wassaw Island	high	medium - neglect
Ossabaw Island WMA	**Chatham**	Yes	wildlife	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	Yes	State Wildlife Management Area	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Parson's Tract Wassaw Creek Parson Family Lodge and Pool	**Chatham**	Yes	wildlife	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	Wassaw Island		Wassaw Island	high	medium - neglect

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Wassaw Barrier Island	**Chatham**	Yes	wildlife	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				high	medium - neglect
Wassaw Battery Ruins	**Chatham**	Yes	wildlife	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				high	high - neglect
Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge	**Chatham**	Yes	wildlife	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes	National Wildlife Refuge		high	medium - neglect
Little Tybee Island	**Chatham**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected	yes	State Natural Area		high	medium - neglect
Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	**Chatham, Effingham**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required Protected	yes	National Wildlife Refuge		high	medium - neglect and development pressures
11 Grimball Point Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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1220 Wheaton Street	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
1320 Wilmington Island Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
13710 Coffee Bluff Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
1530 Wilmington Island Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
1650 East Victory Drive	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
1710 Wilmington Island Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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1724 Wilmington Island Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
1728 Wilmington Island Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
18 Hopecrest	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
1806 Wilmington Island Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2033 Grove Point Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2033 Grove Point Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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2101 Ogeechee Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2122 Walthour Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2123 Ogeechee Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2129 Norwood Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2130 Norwood Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2226 East Boulevard	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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2228 East Boulevard	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2231 Ogeechee Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2233 Norwood Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2244 Norwood Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2304 Norwood Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2308 Walthour Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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2310 Norwood Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2314 East Boulevard	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2324 East Boulevard	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
2326 East Boulevard	**Chatham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A		National Register Sites with National Significance		high	medium - neglect
301 McAlpin Street	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
304 McAlpin Street	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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306B McAlpin Street	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
310 McAlpin Street	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
311 McAlpin Street	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
342 Chevis Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
3600 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
47 Morningside Drive	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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4702 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
48 Grimball Point Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
486 Beaulieu Aveneu	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
488 Beaulieu Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
4901 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
491 Beaulieu Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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52 Grimball Point Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
5250 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
527 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
529 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
536 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
618 Wilmington Island Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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6701 Laroche Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7224 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7239 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7239 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7314 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7318 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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7320 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7321 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7322 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7337 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7341 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7343 Skidaway Road	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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7509 Laroche Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
7511 Laroche Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
8810 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
8912 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
9305 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
9355 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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9501-9549 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
9677 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
9790 Whitfield Avenue	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Abercorn Heights/Lamara Heights District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Ardmore District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Barrow Residence and Library	**Chatham**	Yes		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	Wormsloe	within Wormsloe State Historic Site boundaries	National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Bethesda Rd Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Brickyard Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Bryan Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Carmelite Monastery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Carver Heights District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Catholic Diocese	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A		Catholic Diocese of Savannah	National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Central Ave Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Cohen's Men's Retreat	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A					medium - neglect
Colonial Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A		City of Savannah	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Confederate Earthworks (marina)	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Confederate/Beauregard Battery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Country Store	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Delegal plantation gravesite	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Demere House	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Eastside Meadows/Collinsville District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Emma Grove Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Eugenia Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
First Beulah Baptist Church	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Fort Bartow	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Gas Station	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Gibson's Point Battery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Gould-Fawcett House	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	
Grove Hill Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Groves-Martin House	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Herty School	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Hopeton Plantation Cemetery, Woodstock	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Hotel Wilmington Island/General Oglethorpe Hotel	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Hudson Hill District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Hwy 17 Progressive Center Bridge	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes - Garden City	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Isle of Hope Baptist Church/ Union Baptist Church	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Jewish Community Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Kensington District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Laroche Ave Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
LePageville Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A					medium - neglect
Liberty City District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Lincoln Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A					medium - neglect

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Live Oak District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Magnolia Park/Blueberry District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Mayfair District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Midtown District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Modena Plantation, Ocean Science Center	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Montgomery Baptist Church	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Norwood Ave Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Oakland Plantation House site and civil war batteries	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Ocean Terminal Building	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Old Church Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Old Tybee RR Bed Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A	yes		Along south bank Savannah River	medium - incorporated into trail system	high - neglect
Paradise Park District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures

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Parkside District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Pine Gardens District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Pinpoint District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Rose Dhu Island	**Chatham**	Yes	historic	Yes	Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected				high - historic and natural resources	high - neglect and development pressures
Saffold Field Confederate earthwork redan and redoubt	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	
Saffold-West Cottage	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Sand Hill Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Savannah & Atlanta RR Building	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
South Field Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
St Bartholomew's Community House	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Stephens House	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Strong-Saffold-Fawcett House	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Turner's Rock Battery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Twenty-Seven Oaks/Mary S. Osborne House	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
U.S. Hwy 80 Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Valambrosa Plantation slave cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Victory Dr Historic Corridor	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Water Tower	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect

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Waters grave site	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
West Savannah District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Wild Heron Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Windsor Forest Cedar Grove Plantation	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Windsor Forest District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Woodsville/Bartow District	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures

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Zion White Bluff Baptist Church and Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Old White Bluff School	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
The Pines, Amony Marsh, Folly Marsh, Wesley Gardens	**Chatham**	no			Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Woodville Cemetery	**Chatham**	no		Yes		Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Gary's Reef National Marine Sactuary	**Coastal**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	required		yes		high	medium - over fishing, pollution
Groundwater Recharge	**Coastal**	Yes	recharge		Yes	Yes	Required	Yes			high	high - development pressures
Coastal Marshes	**Coastal**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources Division	Required		yes - federal and state regulatory programs		high	high - development pressures

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Conservation Easements	**Coastal**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes	Required				high	high - development pressures
Floodplains	**Coastal**	Yes	surface water		Yes	Yes	Required				high	high - development pressures
Protected River Corridors	**Coastal**	Yes	surface water		Yes	Yes	Required				high	high - development pressures
Water Supply Watersheds	**Coastal**	Yes	surface water		Yes	Yes	Required				high	high - development pressures
Salt Marshes	**Coastal**	Yes	wetlands		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources Division	Required	Yes	yes - federal and state regulatory programs		high	high - development pressures
Tidal Wetlands	**Coastal**	Yes	wetlands		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources Division	Required	Yes	yes - federal and state regulatory programs		high	high - development pressures
Wetlands	**Coastal**	Yes	wetlands		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources Division	Required	Yes	yes - federal and state regulatory programs		high	high - development pressures

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Marsh Hammocks	**Coastal - Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, McIntosh**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources Division	Required		publicly owned hammocks are protected, privately owned are not	yes - habitat for federal and state listed species	habitat for listed species	many are privately owned, making development possible especially those where bridges or causeways can be easily constructed.
Atlantic Coastal Plain Priority Forest	**Coastal - all except Chatham**	Yes	state priority		Yes	no	Ga Forestry Commission Priority Area	no	no	yes - can include critical habitats, along with cultural and historic resources	conservation value for economic, ecological services and habitat. State concerning with sustainability for these values.	changes in ownership resulting in smaller parcels, selling for development
Ogeechee River	**Coastal - Bryan, Bulloch, Chatham, Effingham, Screven**	Yes	surface water		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required/ Protected River Corridor/ wrd priority area	yes			high	high development and discharges throughout the watershed

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Inlet Sandbars and Spits	**Coastal - Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, McIntosh**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources Division	Required		Several sandbars and spits protected including Egg island Bar, St. Catherine's Bar, parts of Williams Island, Pelican Spit, and the Brunswick dredge island.	yes - habitat for federal and state listed species	habitat for listed species along with recreational and commercial fisheries	subject to erosion and reforming due to natural process wave and currents. Dependent on sand sharing system, at risk from any alterations to this system such as seawalls, groins and jetties also intrusions by boats and pets
Ocean Beaches	**Coastal - Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, McIntosh**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources Division	Required		several are state and federally owned, privately owned managed for conservation	yes - habitat for federal and state listed species	high	high - development pressures

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Oyster Reefs	**Coastal - Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, McIntosh**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources division	Required			yes - habitat for commercial and non-commercial fisheries	habitat for fisheries	highly susceptible to contamination from pollutants in water, particularly pathogens from animal waste and poorly operating sewage treatment systems
Shellfish Growing Areas	**Coastal - Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, McIntosh**	Yes	state priority		Yes	Yes - Coastal Resources division	Required			yes - habitat for commercial and non-commercial fisheries	habitat for fisheries	highly susceptible to contamination from pollutants in water, particularly pathogens from animal waste and poorly operating sewage treatment systems
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield	**Coastal - Bryan, Chatham, Evans, Liberty, Long, Tatnall**	Yes	Military	multiple	multiple	Yes - Fort Stewart	Protected	Yes - conservation	Military reservations	includes mix of historic and natural resources within boundaries.	high	high - development pressures along boundary

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Intracoastal Waterway	**Coastal - Bryan, Chatham, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn, Camden**	Yes	surface water		Yes	Yes- Chatham Savannah MPC	Required	yes - within coastal marshes		within coastal tidal marshes	high	medium - neglect
Fort Stewart ACUB	**Coastal - Bryan, Evans, Liberty, Long, Tatnall**	Yes	Military		multiple	Yes - Fort Stewart	N/A	no	Some parcels current/ preferred use/easement		high	high - development pressures along boundary
Edward Gnann Farm	**Effingham**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development pressures
Heidt Farm	**Effingham**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development pressures
Morgon Farm	**Effingham**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	high - neglect and development pressures
Ebenezer Creek	**Effingham**	Yes	surface water		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development in watershed

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William Bartram Trail Traced	**Effingham**	no		Yes	Yes	no	N/A				low	low - development pressures
Reiser – Zoller Farm	**Effingham**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			National Register/ Centennial Farms	high	high - neglect and development
Ebenezer Townsite and Jerusalem Lutheran Church	**Effingham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Effingham County Courthouse	**Effingham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Effingham County Jail	**Effingham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Guyton Historic District	**Effingham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		historic district	National Register	high	high - neglect and development
New Hope AME Church	**Effingham**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
1790 Effingham County Methodist Camp Ground UMC	**Effingham**	no		Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Pilgrim Missionary Normal and Industrial Institute	**Effingham**	no		Yes		no	N/A				medium	medium
Ballard School	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Brunswick Old Town Historic District	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		historic district	National Register	high	high - neglect and development pressures
Colored Memorial School and Risley High School	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development

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Evelyn Plantation	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no				National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Faith Chapel	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Hamilton Plantation Slave Cabins	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Horton-duBignon House, Brewery Ruins, duBignon Cemetery	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes - Jekyll Island Authority	already protected	yes	part of Jekyll Island	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Jekyll Island Club	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes - Jekyll Island Authority	already protected	yes		National Landmark District/state park	high	medium - neglect
King and Prince Hotel	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Needwood Baptist Church and School	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development
Rockefeller Cottage	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		Yes - Jekyll Island Authority	N/A		part of Jekyll Island	National Register	high	medium - neglect
St. Simons Lighthouse and Lighthouse Keepers' Building	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Strachan House Garage	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
US Coast Guard Station--St. Simons Island	**Glynn**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Fort Frederica National Monument	**Glynn**	Yes	park	Yes		no	Required/ Protected		national monument	National Register	high	high - neglect and development pressures
Jekyll Barrier Island	**Glynn**	Yes	park	Yes	Yes	Yes - Jekyll Island Authority	Required/ Protected	yes	state park		high	high - redevelopment pressures
Cannon's Point	**Glynn**	Yes	recharge	Yes	Yes	Yes - St. Simons Island Land Trust	Required/ Protected	yes - high pollution susceptibility recharge area - conservation easement	no		high - natural resources and cultural historic resource value	high - St Simons Island Land Trust working with owner to get property into conservation.
Sea Barrier Island	**Glynn**	Yes	state priority	Yes		no	Required				medium	medium - development pressures
St. Simons Barrier Island	**Glynn**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	no	Required				medium	medium - development pressures
Little St. Simons Barrier Island	**Glynn**	Yes	wildlife		yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	medium - development pressures
First African Baptist Church	**Glynn**	no		Yes		no	N/A				medium	medium - neglect, development pressures
Harrington Schoolhouse	**Glynn**	no		Yes	Yes	no	N/A				high	high - neglect

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Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation Historic Site	**Glynn**	Yes	park	Yes	Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes	State Historic Site	National Register	high	high - neglect , new development
Paulk's Pasture WMA	**Glynn**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area	yes	WMA		high	medium - development pressures
Sansavilla WMA	**Glynn and Wayne**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes	WMA		high	medium - development pressures
Bacon-Fraser House	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
Bowens, Eddie, Farm	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
Cassel's Store	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Landmark	high for African American culture and history	high - neglect and development pressures
Flemington Presbyterian Church	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	national significance	high - neglect and development pressures
Liberty County Courthouse	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	national significance	high - neglect and development pressures
Liberty County Jail	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	national significance	high - neglect and development pressures

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Midway Historic District	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	national significance	high - neglect and development pressures
Ripley, Sam, Farm	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	national significance	high - neglect and development pressures
Woodmanston Site at the LeConte Plantation Riceboro;	**Liberty**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	Required		National Register Sites with National Significance	National Register	high	high - neglect and development pressures
St. Catherine's Island	**Liberty**	Yes	wildlife	Yes	Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area		Conservation	National Register	high - natural and cultural / historic resources	medium - neglect
Colonel's Island	**Liberty**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development pressures
Fort Stewart Southern Boundary/Terrells Millpond	**Liberty**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	high - development pressures
Sea Brook Village	**Liberty**	no		Yes		no	N/A			GGNHC	medium	medium - neglect and development pressures
Fort Morris Historic Site	**Liberty**	Yes	park	Yes		no	Required/ Protected		State Historic Site	National Register	high	medium - development pressures
Long County Courthouse	**Long**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect

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Ludowici Well Pavilion	**Long**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Walthourville Presbyterian Church	**Long**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect and development pressures
Griffin Ridge WMA	**Long**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes	wildlife management area		high	medium - neglect
Old Barrington Road	**Long**	no		Yes		no	N/A				low	low - development pressures
The Defense of the Altamaha Bridge	**Long**	no		Yes		no	N/A				medium	medium - neglect
Townsend Bombing Range	**Long, McIntosh**	Yes	Military		Yes	no	Required/ Protected		Federal, Conservation		high	low - development pressures
Fort Barrington	**Long, McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	medium - neglect
Altamaha River Corridor	**Long, McIntosh, Wayne**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	no	Required/ Some Protected	yes	Heritage Preserve		high	high - development in watershed
Behavior Cemetery	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
D'Antignac House	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
First African Baptist Church at Raccoon Bluff	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register/GGNHC	high	high - neglect
Hog Hammock Historic District	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		historic district	National Register/GGNHC	High Gullah Geechee Community/ culture and history	high - from development, loss population, neglect

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Ridge, The	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		historic district	National Register	state historic significance	high - development and neglect
Sapelo Island Lighthouse	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	yes		no	N/A	part of Sapelo Island reserve	part of Sapelo Island	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Vernon Square-Columbus Square Historic District	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A		historic district	National Register	high	high - neglect and development pressures
West Darien Historic District	**McIntosh**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect of building, new development
Sapelo Barrier Island	**McIntosh**	Yes	state priority	Yes	Yes	yes	Required				high	medium - neglect and development and redevelopment pressures
Blackbeard Barrier Island	**McIntosh**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes			high	development pressures
Harris Neck NWR	**McIntosh**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	required	yes	yes		high	medium - development pressures
Harris Neck/Creighton Island	**McIntosh**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	medium - development pressures
Richard J. Reynolds WMA	**McIntosh**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	yes	Required/ Protected	yes	WMA		high	medium - development pressures

Candidate	County	RIR*	Category	Historic/ Cultural Resource(s)	Natural Resource(s)	Nominated	DCA Required (Map)/ Type	Area Significant Natural Resources Identified Reg. Plan	Protected (i.e. Park, Wildlife Management, Conservation)	Includes/included in Other Resource/ Nomination - Type	Value	Vulnerability
Wolf Island + (Egg and Little Egg) Barrier Island / NWR	**McIntosh**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	Required		NWR		high	low - established state and federal protection over these resources
Fort King George Historic Site	**McIntosh**	Yes	park	Yes		no	Required/ Protected	yes	State Historic Site	National Register	high	medium - neglect
Sapelo Island National Estuarine Reserve and Reynolds Mansion	**McIntosh**	Yes	wildlife	Yes	Yes	yes	Required/ Protected	yes	State Owned Historic Site		high	low - established state and federal protection over these resources
Altamaha WMA	**McIntosh**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes	WMA		high	high - development in watershed
Huston Dairy Barn	**McIntosh, Darien**	Yes	wildlife	Yes		Yes - City of Darien	N/A	yes (within the Altamaha WMA)	WMA	Within the Altamaha WMA	high	high - neglect
Dickey Farm	**Screven**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	medium - development pressures
Freeman Family Farm	**Screven**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	medium - development pressures
Lane Farm	**Screven**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	medium - development pressures

Candidate	County	RIR*	Category	Historic/ Cultural Resource(s)	Natural Resource(s)	Nominated	DCA Required (Map)/ Type	Area Significant Natural Resources Identified Reg. Plan	Protected (i.e. Park, Wildlife Management, Conservation)	Includes/included in Other Resource/ Nomination - Type	Value	Vulnerability
Longwood Plantation	**Screven**	Yes	Farm	Yes		no	N/A			Centennial Farm	high	medium - development pressures
Goodall, Seaborn, House	**Screven**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
Harris Murrow Trowell House	**Screven**	Yes	nrs	Yes			N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
Lines, Samuel Shepard, House	**Screven**	Yes	nrs	Yes		no	N/A			National Register	high	high - neglect
Brier Creek	**Screven**	Yes	surface water		Yes	yes - Wildlife Resources Division	WRD priority area				high	medium - development in watershed
Tuckahoe WMA	**Screven**	Yes	wildlife		Yes	no	Required/ Protected	yes	wildlife management area		high	medium - development pressures
Battle of Brier Creek – March 3, 1770	**Screven**	no		Yes - Marker		no	N/A		no - historical marker		medium	medium - development
Sylvania, Square in Sylvania	**Screven**	no		Yes		no	N/A	no	no - historical marker		medium	low