

Community Workshop Two February 25, 2013



Agenda

- Welcome/process/schedule
- Overview of what we heard last time
- Scenario 1994 Master Plan and staging requirements
- SWM/ESD what has changed between 1994 and today
- Existing 10 Mile Creek watershed conditions
- Scenario analysis tools
- Q/A
- Review boards/one-on-one discussions
- Adjourn 9:00

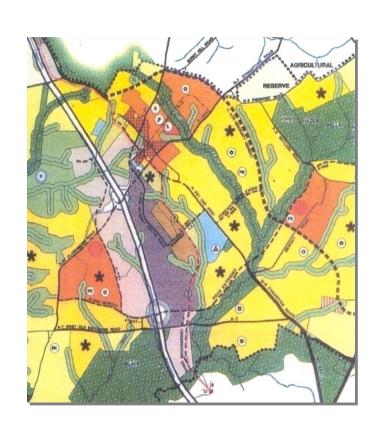


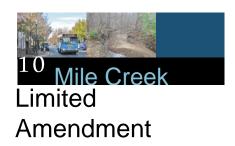
- October 9, 2012 Planning Board authorized to proceed with a limited amendment to the Clarksburg Master Plan
- Limited to the Ten-Mile Creek watershed
- Goal protect Clarksburg Town Center vision while protecting stream quality
- Consider development scenarios, impact avoidance, development guidelines and practices, mitigation and offsets to arrive at recommendations
- Does not consider land use or zoning changes outside this amendment and will not affect the progress of approved development





- Council Discussion
 - Limited in scope
 - Does not include the entire Town Center district
 - Commitments regarding Town Center remain intact
 - Planning decisions based on science
 - Protect creeks to a reasonable extent
 - Input from the public is important





Environmental

- analyze existing water quality and natural resources
- analyze potential impacts of development
- recommend protective measures, guidance for development, and potential mitigation and enhancement projects

Economic

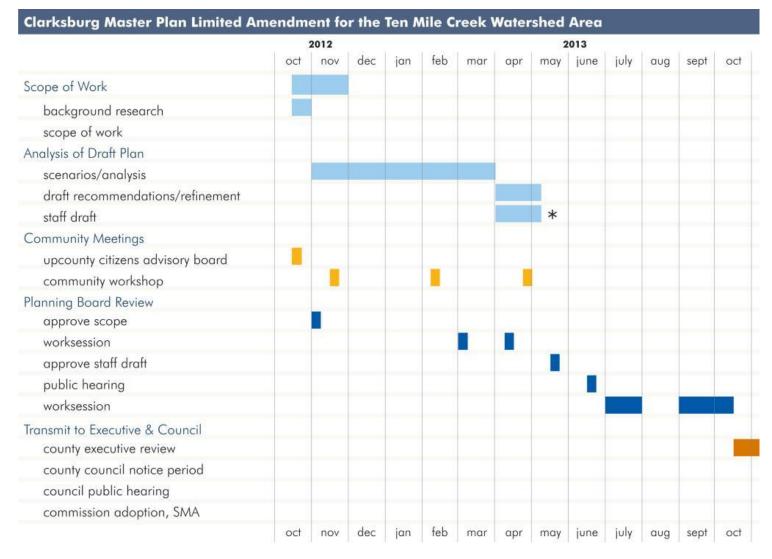
- analyze potential real estate implications of development scenarios

Traffic/transportation

- analyze traffic and transportation issues of development scenarios



Limited Amendment





Community Building

- Improve walkability
- Provide community facilities –
 but not in Ag Reserve
- Parkland and nature walks
- Smart development
- Plan development to maintain a rural agricultural nature
- Protect the historic district
- Provide promised core services in town center

Economy

- Lack of the basic needs, stores restaurants, employment
- Support additional development
- Ensure town center areas are economically viable
- Attract business
- Measured residential growth and home businesses
- Limit retail to town scale
- Shopping similar to Kentlands



Transportation

- Improve walkability
- No transit = no development
- Bicycle lanes on Clarksburg Rd.
- Access to Metro and MARC, by shuttle?
- East-west public transit
- Too auto dependent
- Protect public safety
- Sufficient flow of traffic

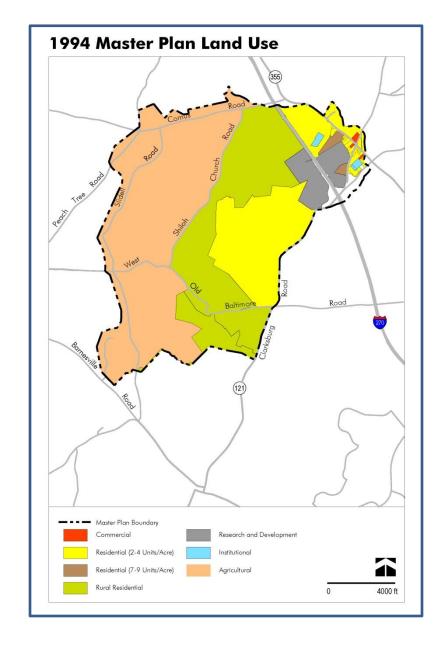
Environment

- Protect water quality, Ag
 Reserve and wildlife habitats
- Protect Ten Mile Creek and the lake
- Protect forest cover
- Lower ag nutrient loading
- Apply improved environmental technologies
- Balance development and environment
- Negotiate flexibility on locations



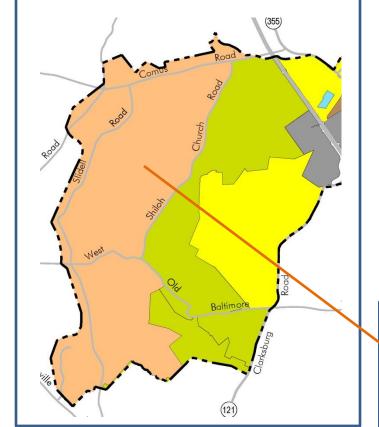
Watershed recommendations

- Low density patterns and best management practices - most effective way to maintain quality
 - 64% of Ten Mile Creek watershed designated for ag. preservation/rural uses
- Mitigation strategies for rest:
 - Lower densities at edges
 - Added green buffers
 - Park dedication
 - Caps on imperviousness and development

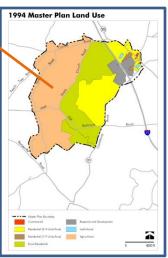


Limited Amendment Land Uses—West of I-270

- Largely ag and rural residential land uses
- "Balanced approach": protect resources and provide housing/jobs
- 25 acre densities w. of creek and Shiloh Church
- 1-5 acre densities between Shiloh Church and Clarksburg roads
 - TDR zone provides housing
 - Added parkland and buffers



- Employment at I-270
 - Caps on density and imperviousness





Land Uses—East of I-270

- Mitigation strategies based on land uses
 - Lower densities nearer Comus
 - Development focused nearer transit
- Floating PD zones chosen to achieve mixed use objectives





Staging

"....the staging of development is critical if Clarksburg is to coordinate the timing of development with the provision of public facilities, develop a strong community identity and protect environmentally fragile watersheds." (p. 187)

- Stage 4 includes Ten Mile Creek watershed
- Triggers
 - Baseline biological assessment of Little Seneca and Ten
 Mile creek watersheds undertaken for at least three years
 - 2,000 building permits in Newcut Road and Town Center districts
 - First Water Quality Review Process report done
- Triggers met; Council ordered limited amendment in response

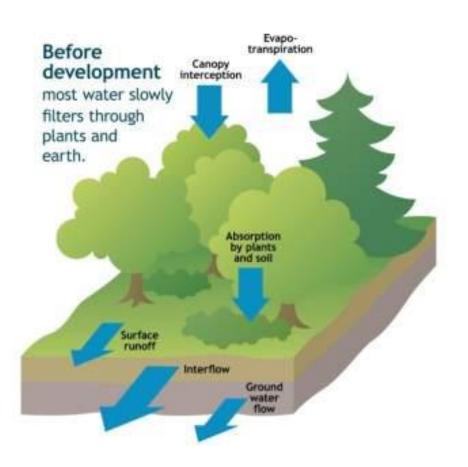


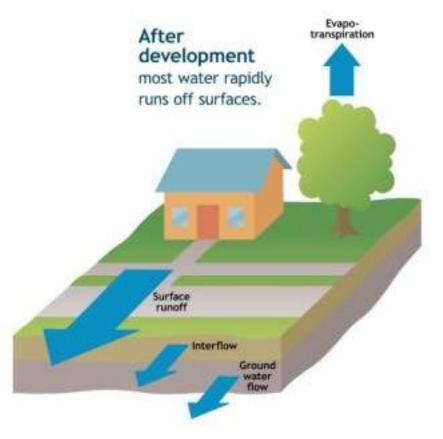
Different Stormwater Practices

- Stormwater Before in Clarksburg
 - Focused on retention, detention and filtering
 - Gradual release of water to stream to reduce immediate impact
 - Special Protection Area requirements also included measures in series
- Environmental Site Design
 - Designed to more closely mimic natural systems in terms of how water gets to the stream
 - More, smaller treatment systems closer to the source of the runoff
 - Cannot replace the biological and nutrient cycling components of natural systems (plants, animals, carbon sequestration, cooling effects)
 - Cannot eliminate the impact of development



Stormwater Impacts







- Small scale stormwater management
- Non-structural techniques
- Better site planning
- Mimic natural hydrology
- Minimize the impact of development

Introduction to ESD

- Conserve natural features
- Minimize impervious surfaces
- Slow down runoff
- Infiltrate and evapotranspirate
- Innovative technologies



Typical Centralized Detention Pond



Small Scale, Integrated ESD Practices







Alternative Surfaces

- Green Roofs
- Permeable Pavements
- Reinforced Turf

Non-Structural Practices

- Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff
- Disconnection of Non-Rooftop Runoff
- Sheetflow to Conservation Areas

ESD Practices

Microscale Practices

- Rainwater Harvesting
- Submerged Gravel Wetlands
- Landscape Infiltration
- Infiltration Berms
- Dry Wells
- Micro-Bioretention
- Rain Gardens
- Swales
- Enhanced Filters
- Soil Compost Amendments
- Stormwater Planters
- Expanded Tree Pits
- Stormwater Curb Extensions
- Foundation Planters



Rooftops



Around Buildings



Streets and Streetscapes



ESD Landscape Positions

Parking Lots



Walkways and Other Paved Areas



Landscape





Rooftops → Green Roofs



Gibbs Elementary, LEED, Germantown



University of Maryland Shady Grove



Eastern Village Condo Green Roof



Around Buildings → Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff





Rockville Senior Center, Source: Biohabitats



Gaithersburg Community Center, Source: Biohabitats





Rockville Senior Center Rain Barrel, Source: Biohabitats

Around Buildings >> Rainwater Harvesting



Rainscapes Cistern



Around Buildings Microscale ESD Practice



Lafayette College, PA, Source: Biohabitats Photo Simulation



Portland, OR, Source: City of Portland, OR

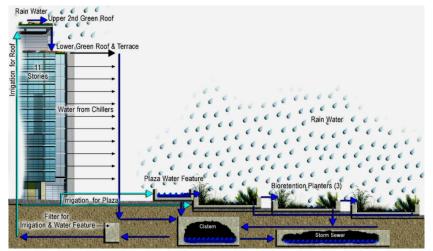
Around Buildings → Foundation Planters

Washington, DC, Source: U.S. EPA



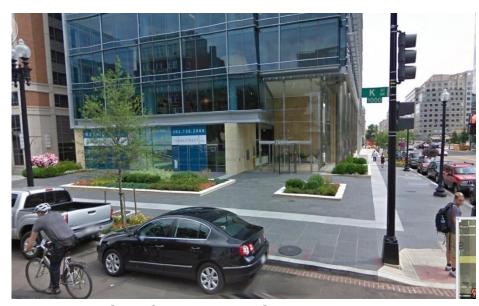
Portland, OR, Source: City of Portland, OR

10 Mile Creek Limited Amendment





Around Buildings → Bioretention



1050 NW K St, D.C. by Timmons Group

Streets and Streetscapes Limited Amendment Swales, Stormwater Planters, Curb Extensions



Fernwood Road dry swales, Source: DOT

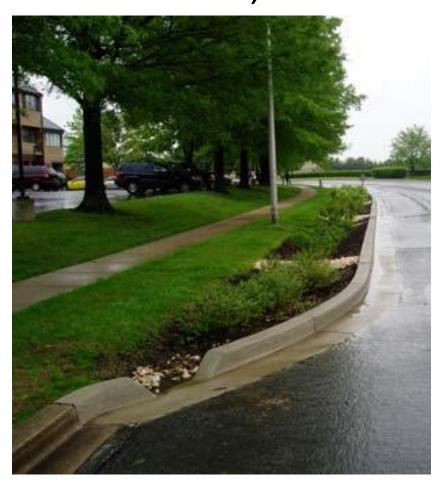
¹⁰ Mile Creek Limited

Streets and Streetscapes -> Amendment Swales, Stormwater Planters, Curb Extensions



Cloverly Elementary

Streets and Streetscapes Limited Amendment Swales, Stormwater Planters, Curb Extensions





Gaithersburg, MD, Source: Gallagher, Christine. 2009. "Green Streets Low Impact Development Initiative in Gaithersburg, MD"



Parking Lots >> Permeable Pavements



Bethesda Methodist Church pervious concrete



Navy Yard, Washington, DC



Parking Lots → Micro-bioretention, Swales



Colesville Health Center, Source: MC DEP



Parking Lots → Micro-bioretention, Swales



Portland, OR, Source: Portland 2004 Bureau of Environmental Services Manual



Walkways and Other Paved Areas → Permeable Pavements





Walkways and Other Paved Areas → Permeable Pavements



Good Hope Road pervious concrete sidewalk, DOT



Landscape → Microscale Practices



Dennis Avenue, Source: MC DEP

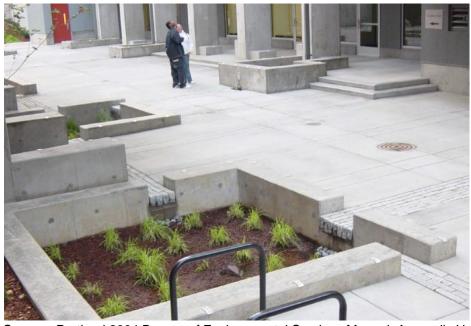


Sligo Creek Recreation Center, Source: MC DEP



Streets and Streetscapes

→ Stormwater Planters



Source: Portland 2004 Bureau of Environmental Services Manual, Appendix H: Stormwater Management Facility Photos, September 2004 Stormwater Management. http://www.portlandonline.com/BES/index.cfm?c=35122 Manual.



Lansing, MI



Source: Seattle Public Utilities. "Bioretention". www.ci.seattle.wa.us/util/naturalsystems/

10 Mile Creek Limited Amendment

Frederick County Howard County **Montgomery County** George's County Little Seneca Lake

Little Seneca Lake & 10 Mile Creek

Legend

Stream
Study Area

Ten Mile Creek Watershed Boundary (Maryland 12-Digit Watershed 021402080861)

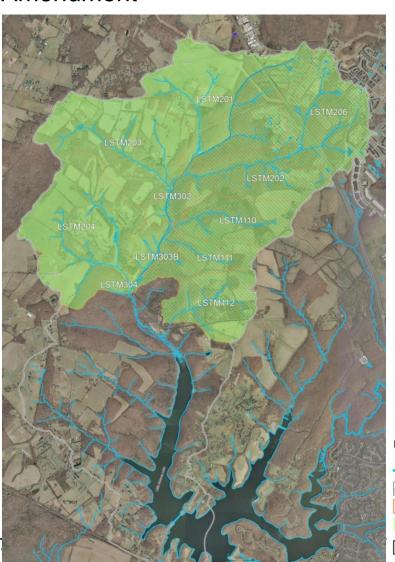
Little Seneca Lake Subwatershed



Existing Conditions



Watershed & Study Area



Northwestern Montgomery County Originates just north of Frederick Road Drains to Little Seneca Lake

4.8 square miles with 22 miles of stream

Dominated by forest cover & agricultural land uses west of I-270

Eastern portion within Clarksburg Special Protection Area (SPA)

Legend

Special Protection Area

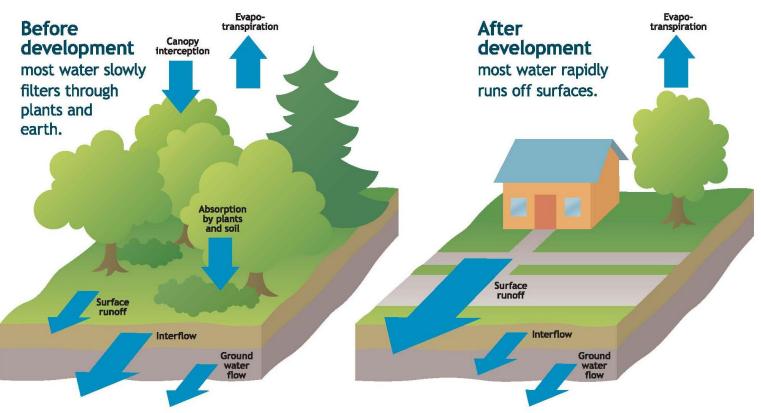
Subwatersheds

Ten Mile Creek Watershed Boundary (Maryland 12-Digit Watershed 021402080861)



Understanding Existing Conditions

Land Use & Land Cover
Community Features
Natural Features



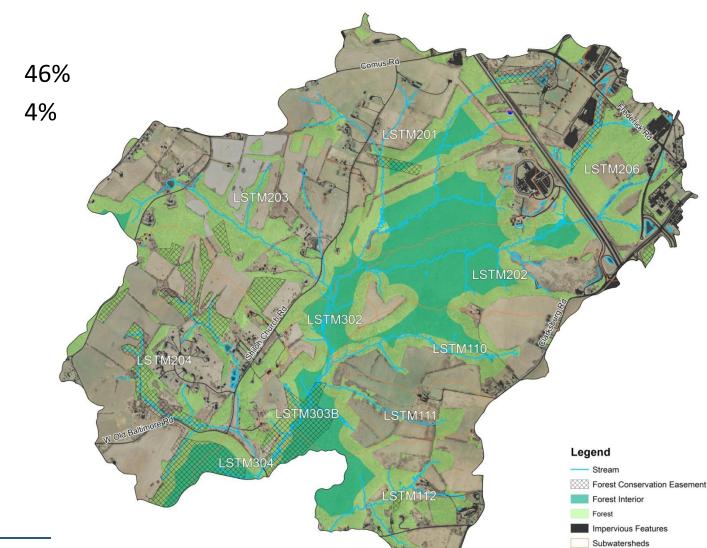


Existing Land Cover

Study Area

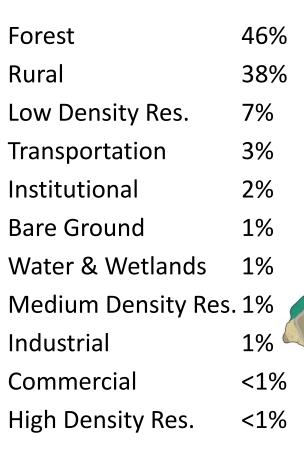
Forest Imperviousness

www.montgomeryplanning.org/10milecreek

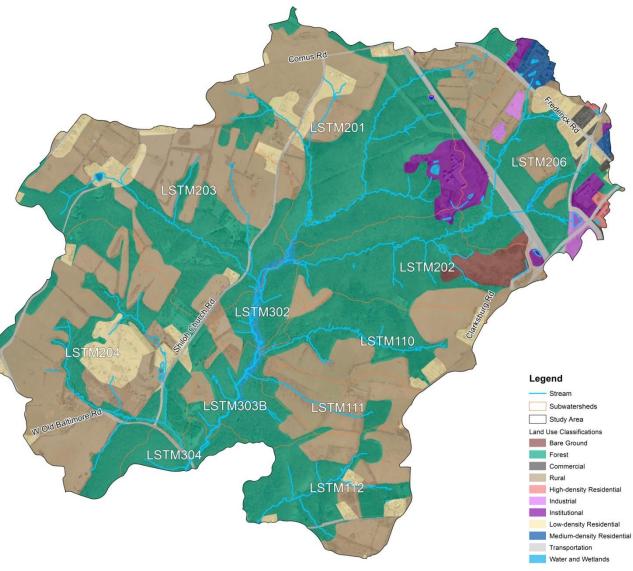




Existing Land Use



www.montgomeryplanning.org/10milecreek





Community Features

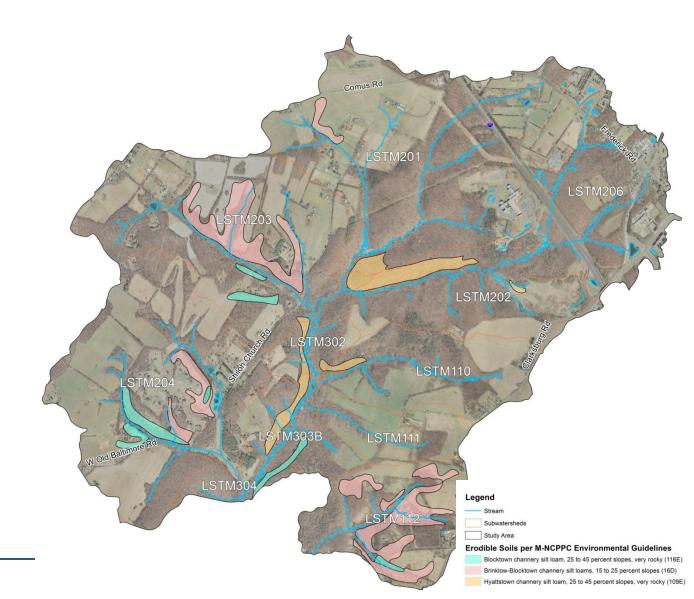
Stormwater management





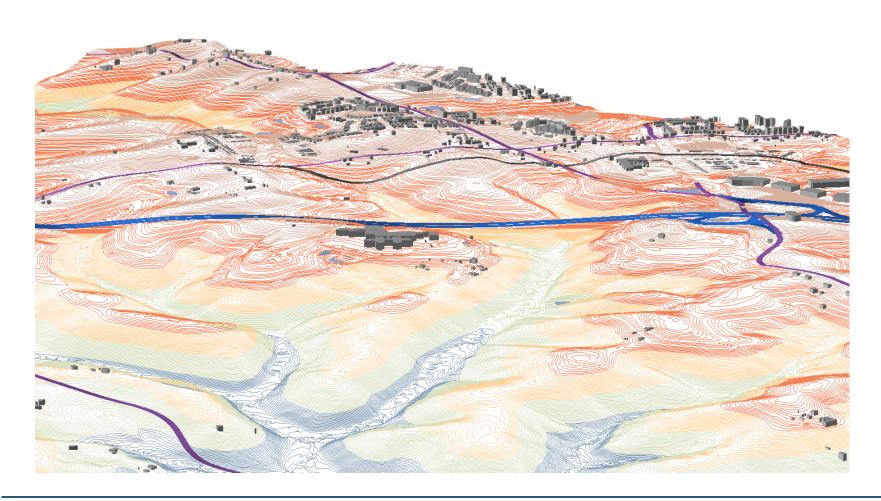
Steep slopes
Shallow bedrock
Erodible soils

Topography, Geology & Soils





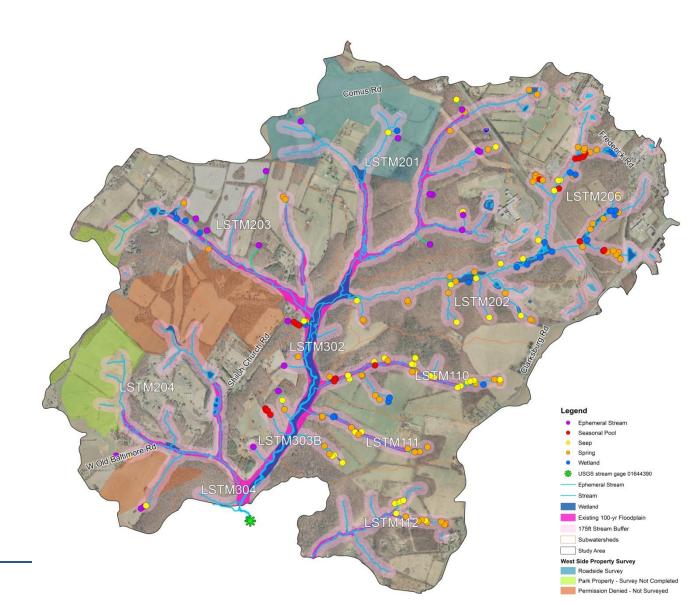
Topography, Geology & Soils





Surface Waters

Streams
Wetlands
Springs & Seeps



Geomorphology (Stream Form)

Mile Creek
Limited
Amendment





Water Quality

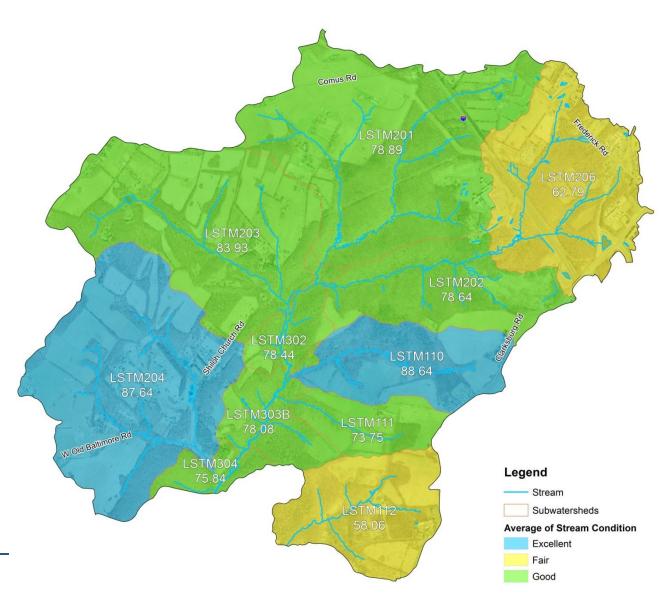




Aquatic Habitat & Biology

Benthic (Bugs) Fish

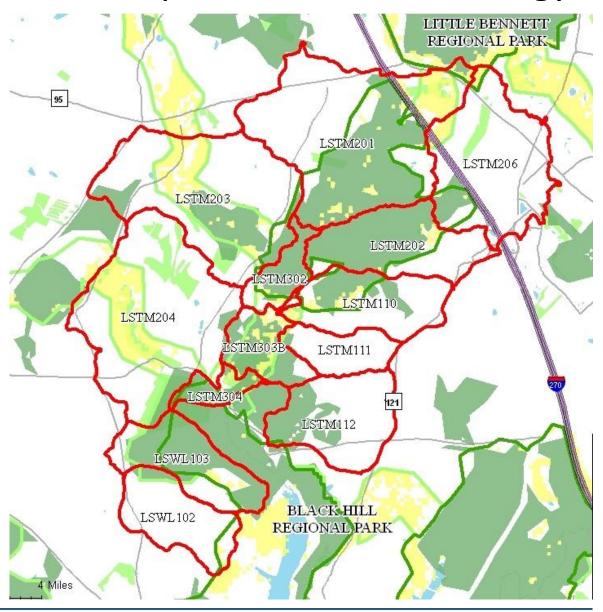
Stream quality is GOOD overall





Hubs Corridors Gaps

Upland Habitat & Biology

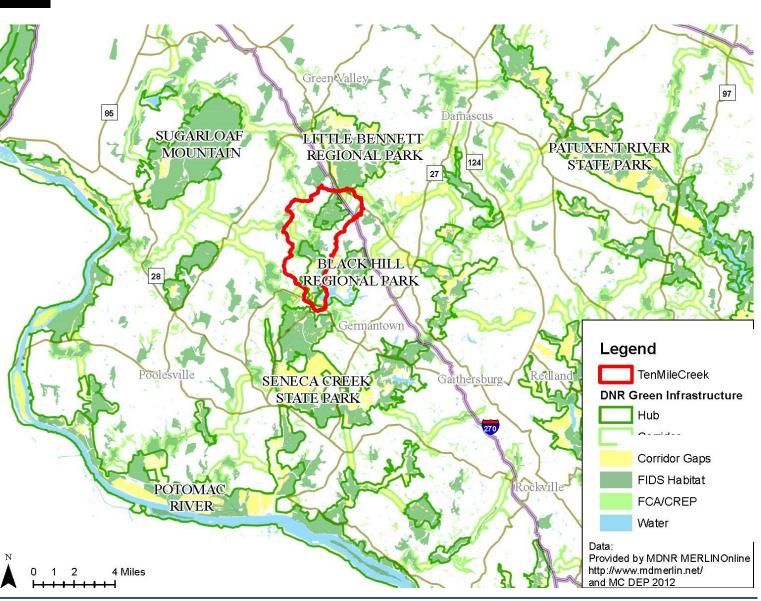


10 Mile Creek

Upland Habitat & Biology

Limited Amendment

Hubs Corridors Gaps





High Quality & Sensitive Conditions

Long-term monitoring by DEP indicates the overall biological community is healthy and diverse. Used as a reference stream in Montgomery County.

Roughly half of the watershed is forested with approximately 4% imperviousness.

Mainstem characterized by high concentrations of wetlands and interior forest.

Slopes are steep and soils are generally rocky, with shallow to moderate depth to bedrock.

No evidence of widespread, long-term channel instability and flood flows still access the floodplain.

In-stream habitat conditions show signs of decline since 2007, indicative of a watershed that is sensitive and responding to various stressors.

Biological quality remains unchanged in the majority of the watershed.

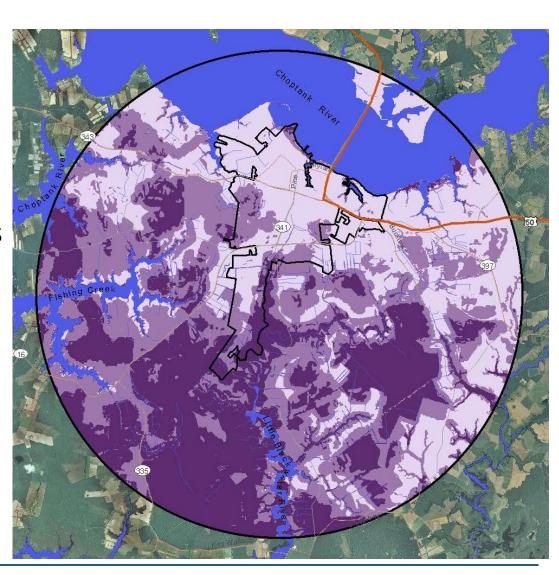


Analysis Underway



Analyzing Potential Development Scenarios

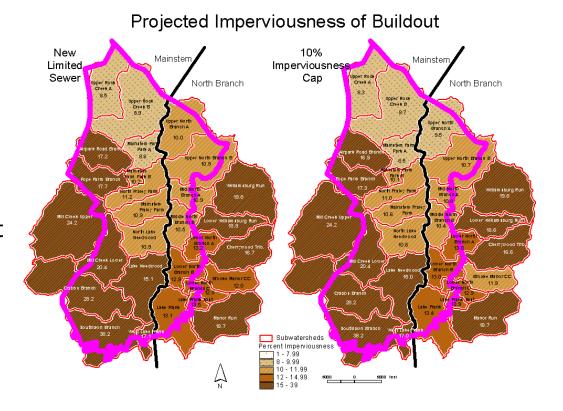
- Pollutant Modeling
 - Nutrients
 - Sediment
- Spatial Watershed Analysis
 - Land Use & Land Cover
 - Forest & Interior Forest
 - Floodplains
 - Streams
 - Wetlands
 - Steep Slopes
 - Erodible Soils





Analyzing Potential Development Scenarios

- Hydrologic Modeling
 - Stream Flow
- Imperviousness Analysis
 - Comparison to similar watersheds
 - Some judgment to account for ESD benefit





Questions?