City of Oxford

Comprehensive Plan



2023–2027

As Adopted February 20, 2023

City of OXFORD
BIRTHPLACE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY



Prepared by the Planning & Government Services Division
of the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission

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APPENDIX A-1

Acknowledgments

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David Eady ..... Mayor
Laura McCanless ..... Council Member
Jim Windham ..... Council Member
Bill Andrew ..... City Manager
Ray Wilson ..... Downtown Development Authority Member
Ami Hernandez ..... Community Member
Amos Downs ..... Trees, Parks, & Recreation Committee Member & Resident

MAYOR AND COUNCIL

David Eady ..... Mayor
Erik Oliver ..... Council Post 1
George Holt ..... Council Post 2
Laura McCanless ..... Council Post 3
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Cover image: *This painting,* Oxford at Sunset, *hangs in Oxford's City Hall. It was painted in 2011 by Erik Oliver and is on loan to the City from the Oliver family. The image is used here with permission from the artist.*

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Chapter 1

Introduction

A Comprehensive Plan is a community's guide for growth and improvement to public services, community resources, local policies, and the built environment. The plan represents the preferred vision for the community's future and provides a tangible list of actions that the community is committed to undertaking to achieve that vision. It is intended to provide guidance to local elected officials on land use patterns, the existing needs of facilities and services, and the protection and enhancement of quality of life within the community.

The plan seeks to establish the ground rules for how the community will develop and invest by asking four questions:



By considering current needs and existing opportunities, the plan provides a foundation for decision-making in support of achieving short- and long-term goals.

Background

Oxford, chartered in 1839, was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church as the birthplace of Emory College. Today, the city is home to Oxford College, Emory's historic campus, which is now a two-year undergraduate division of Emory University. The entire town was designated a Shrine of the United Methodist Church in 1972.

Oxford is in Newton County, within the Northeast Georgia Region, just north of Interstate 20 and bordered to the south and east by the City of Covington (Figure 1). It is a quiet community 35 minutes from Atlanta, rich in history, forests, trails, and wide boulevards.

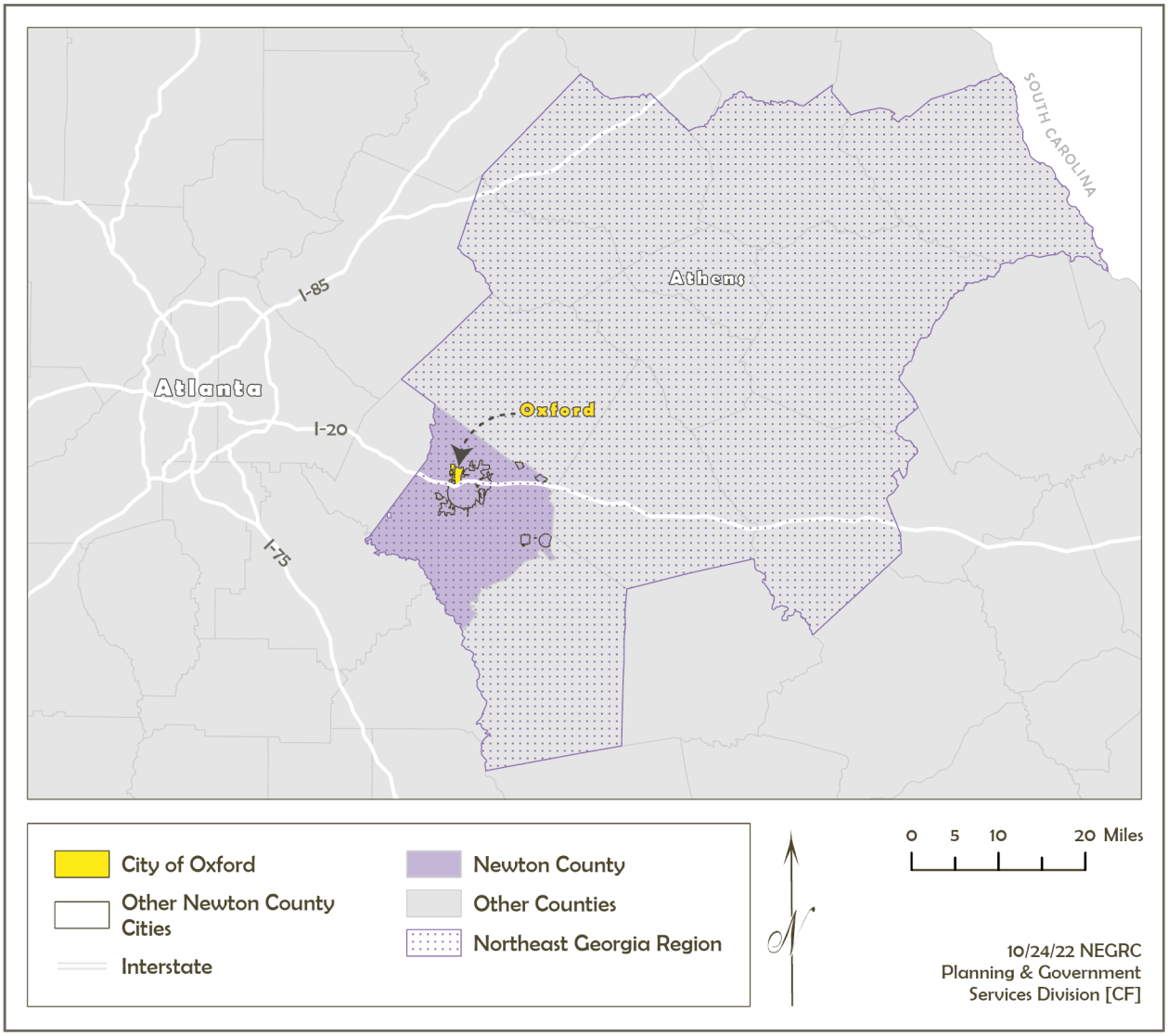


Figure 1. The City of Oxford is located in Newton County, Georgia, along Interstate 20.

Process Overview

The Comprehensive Plan process follows the Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs ("DCA"), O.C.G.A. Chapter 110-12-1, Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning, effective October 1, 2018.

The DCA rules require that the Comprehensive Plan of the City of Oxford consist of the following elements:

Needs and Opportunities

An analysis of the community's needs and opportunities helps to determine local conditions. Public engagement was used to identify existing issues, and opportunities on which the City can capitalize to address those issues.

Community Vision and Goals

Through public and steering committee engagement, the City's vision, goals, and policies are developed to determine the community's future direction. As a part of this component, policies are identified to assist in making decisions that are consistent with community goals.

Future Land Use

This section is required for any community that has a local zoning ordinance and assigns future land use categories by parcel. The map and narrative in this section will guide local elected officials on zoning and land use policy decisions. The intention is to influence growth and development throughout the community in consideration of existing development patterns, access to utilities and services, and community needs and goals.



Figure 2. Discussion of opportunities and concerns during a work session.

Transportation

Since Oxford is within the Atlanta Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) boundary, a transportation element is required to ensure alignment with the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). This element includes regional and local objectives and identifies needs based on current conditions and transportation infrastructure.

Broadband Services

All communities require a broadband element to analyze available services and identify potential improvements. This element is an action plan with steps for promoting reasonable and cost-effective access to broadband.

Community Work Program

The final element of the comprehensive plan, the Community Work Program, outlines steps and strategies for achieving the community's goals and implementing its plans. The Work Program will include a Report of Accomplishments from a previous list of projects and a Short-Term Work Program that identifies priority projects, timelines for implementation, responsible parties, and funding strategies for the next five years.

Public Involvement

Public Input & Steering Committee

The Comprehensive Plan update incorporated public involvement throughout. The planning process began with a public hearing and community input session on May 9th, 2022, where in lieu of a SWOT analysis, the public was invited to discuss the assets and challenges found in the county and their hopes for its future. Following the initial public meeting, several publicly available work sessions were held with a Steering Committee, a group of citizens representing various communities and interests throughout the city. This Committee provided valuable feedback, guidance, and recommendations and served an integral role in developing a plan representative of the community's vision (Figure 2).

In addition, two online public surveys allowed the local government to receive a wider range of input than otherwise would have been possible. The first survey, which asked broad questions to help identify needs and opportunities for the plan, was available online from May 20th through July 10th, 2022, and fifteen people responded to it. The second survey asked more focused questions related to the responsibilities of each of Oxford's committees. This second survey was available from July 29th through September 1st, 2022, and it was completed by 63 people. The results of both surveys are included in the Appendix beginning on page A-4.

A final public hearing was held on January 9th, 2023, before submittal of the plan to the DCA for review.

NEGRC's Role

The Planning and Government Services Division of the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission oversaw the development of this plan, including facilitating public involvement and input meetings.

Review Process

According to the DCA's rules for comprehensive planning, effective October 1, 2018, the City must transmit the plan to the Northeast Georgia Regional Commission (NEGRC) when all required components are complete. The transmittal must also include the community's certification that it has considered both the Regional Water Plan and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria. Once it completes its review, the NEGRC will forward the plan to the DCA for review.

Once the plan has been found by the DCA to be in compliance with Minimum Standards and Procedures, the approved Plan must be adopted to maintain Qualified Local Government status.

Data & Statistics

The facts, figures, and statistics used to develop the Plan were generated from data compiled throughout the planning process. The data and analyses were used to identify general trends and provide a reliable quantitative context to describe existing conditions and assist in informing the recommendations and policies. Unless otherwise noted, all data are sourced from Esri's Business Analyst Software, which is based on the U.S. Census's 2016–2020 American Community Survey.

Chapter 2

Vision, Goals, & Policies

The plan's vision, goals, and policies look to the future. The vision paints a picture of what the community wants to be in 20 years. Goals and policies articulate ideals toward which the community is working and provide guidance and direction for achieving those ideals.

Vision Statement

Oxford will continue to be a community of homes, churches, and educational institutions with limited commercial development. Parks, trails, and streets will provide connectivity so that all neighborhoods identify together as members of the Oxford Community. Residents will be engaged to support projects that will improve our quality of life.

Oxford will be aesthetically distinctive and attractive, including streetscapes, signage, and public facility design. The City and Oxford College of Emory University will collaborate to maintain policies that are sensitive to the environment while fulfilling the needs of all residents, students, and visitors.

Oxford shall pursue sustainable best practices. Areas of focus will be, but are not limited to, green infrastructure, green building standards, alternative transportation, encouraging public connection with nature and trails, and pursuing solar power production and use.

Goals & Policies

The goals and policies below are designed to help Oxford elected officials and staff in decision-making processes. They target needs and opportunities identified during the planning process.

1. Oxford will enforce a code of ordinances that supports the City's vision.
2. Oxford leaders will provide professional management of the city's resources with transparency and sound fiscal policies.
3. Oxford will continue its program of upgrading drinking water and wastewater systems.
4. Oxford will continue to explore ways to improve the quality of its electrical service and reduce its environmental impacts.
5. Citizen volunteers will serve as members of the Planning Commission, the Trees, Parks, and Recreation Board, Sustainability Committee, and various ad hoc committees.
6. Oxford will expand its parks and trails system and add other complete streets infrastructure for bicycling and walking.
7. Oxford will add wayfinding signage throughout the city, as appropriate.
8. Oxford will seek to engage Oxford College of Emory University and neighboring communities in a collaborative effort to improve quality of life for everyone.
9. Oxford will attract community-supportive and community-sensitive commercial uses, especially within a thriving new Town Center.



Figure 3. Oxford's City Hall.

10. Oxford will promote and examine new uses for existing resources, such as Old Church and the Yarbrough House.
11. Oxford shall continue to build a community that promotes mutual respect and inclusivity, while embracing/supporting each person's individual strengths and abilities for the betterment of our community.
12. Oxford will continue to establish new and sustain current green buffer zones on the east, west, and north sides of our boundaries.
13. Oxford will establish its own identity while embracing the college as a significant part of the community.
14. The Council, all committees, and the Downtown Development Authority (DDA) shall use sustainability as a standard measure for all recommendations and actions.

Sustainability Policy Framework

The intention of this section is to set a narrative and offer a framework for all standing committees serving in Oxford and the City Council to incorporate sustainability in their plans and actions whenever possible. The Sustainability Committee's hope is that the entirety of the Oxford community will embrace sustainability as a guiding principle for their decision-making processes, with the goal of "governing and managing in pursuit of lasting economic, social, and environmental development that seeks to avoid and prevent the depletion or damage of Oxford's resources."

Urban Heat Island Effect

- Oxford will continue to maintain and increase tree canopy in developed and developing areas to help mitigate urban heat island effect.
- Trees will be planted along roads.
- Paving will be kept at a minimum, as pavement acts as a thermal sink.
- Public and commercial roofing should be light or reflective (i.e., standing-seam metal roof, and white or light-color membrane roof).

Water Usage

- Water conserving appliances are encouraged in private development and required in city development.
- Stormwater runoff harvesting and cisterns are encouraged in new development for landscape irrigation.
- Oxford will continue to find and fix water main leaks.
- Tree canopy will be increased to diminish landscape parching.

Energy Usage

- Energy conserving appliances are encouraged in private development and required in city development.
- Installation of solar-generated electrical systems is encouraged.
- To diminish air conditioning load where possible, tree canopy will be increased, and passive air circulation techniques could be used in new buildings.

Tree Canopy

- Oxford will continue to maintain and increase tree canopy throughout the city to:
  - Mitigate urban heat island effect,
  - Diminish irrigation water use,
  - Shade structures to decrease required air conditioning,
  - Filter air,
  - Sequester carbon,
  - Filter storm runoff,
  - Buffer industrial noise pollution,
  - Screen industrial and commercial activities,
  - Stabilize the landscape, provide natural habitat, and
  - Bring joy and beauty to residents and visitors.

Transportation Network

- Oxford will continue to add sidewalks where needed for safety of pedestrians, but not needlessly as concrete production and paving is one of the highest greenhouse gas emitters.
- Existing trails will be connected to a broader network to increase connectivity.
- Oxford will create paved and natural trails to provide alternative transportation options for pedestrians and cyclists. These trails will be part of a connected network.
- Biking is encouraged and will continue to be promoted as an alternative form of transportation.
- Bike lanes will be added to busy roadways.
- Oxford is working with and will continue to work with the Georgia Department of Transportation to build a bicycle and pedestrian lane crossing into Covington.
- Signage and laws will be put in place to discourage through trucks whose weight damages the secondary roads.
- Traffic calming humps and techniques will be used to slow and discourage traffic on secondary through-roads.

Biodiversity (Invasive/Native Species)

- Oxford will maintain its native planting ordinance and continue to establish native pollinator meadows (Figure 4), adding greatly to biodiversity.
- Invasive plant species will continue to be removed from city property, as they crowd out valuable native species, sometimes poisoning birds and other animals. Where possible, native flora will be replanted to foster biodiversity.
- Pesticides (to include herbicide) will be used only as a last resort to fight invasive populations. This will decrease collateral damage to native flora and fauna in the city.
- Tree canopy will continue to be maintained and increased with native trees.
- Restoration of Dried Indian Creek will be initiated, providing habitat and a space for residents to interact with nature.

Flood Water Management

- Restoration of Dried Indian Creek will slow down and spread out the runoff, once the water is in the creek. Creek restoration will decrease sediment and filter pollutants.
- Riparian buffers will be maintained and enhanced by planting native trees and shrubs.
- Native meadows will continue to be planted on city property to soak up rain and runoff.
- Paving will be kept at a minimum, as paving reduces water infiltration and increases runoff.

Green Buffer around the City

- Oxford will continue to acquire and enhance green buffer land around the city, as the city is flanked by heavy industrial zoning to the east and west. This buffer will:
  - Mitigate noise pollution,
  - Provide a visual screen,
  - Mitigate urban heat island effect,
  - Filter air pollution,
  - Filter industrial runoff,
  - Decrease flood water,
  - Provide habitat, and
  - Provide a space for residents to interact with nature.
- The green buffer around the city provides an ideal band through which trails can be run to increase connectivity and encourage alternate transportation.



Figure 4. Some of Oxford's sustainability priorities and efforts are evident here: the tree canopy, a native pollinator meadow established by the City, and part of the expanding trail and sidewalk network that provides alternative transportation options for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Equity in Sustainable Initiatives

- Access to the restored Dried Indian Creek corridor and trails will connect underserved neighborhoods with nature and offer options for alternative transportation.
- As underserved areas in Oxford tend to be on the edges of town, the Green Buffer Land will be critical for their quality of life.
- Oxford is and will continue to install more natural areas and pocket parks everywhere.
- When possible, the City does and will continue to shop locally for goods, services, and project bids, and will seek to meet state hiring standards for Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE).
- The city will continue to maintain and grow a robust and flexible Farmers Market (Figure 5) to:
    - Aid access to fresh local food, and
    - Provide opportunity for residents to improve personal financial situations through vending at the market.



Figure 5. Oxford's Farmers Market promotes equity in sustainability by providing residents with access to fresh local food and vending opportunities.

Chapter 3

Needs & Opportunities

The following list of needs and opportunities were identified by the Steering Committee and the public during a series of input meetings and two online surveys, as well as through professional analysis of relevant data. The list is intended to capture the most prescient needs that the community will have over the next five to ten years, to establish a set of goals the community can work toward achieving. Items are categorized into the following topics:



Population & Community



Economic Development



Planning, Land Use, & Housing



Natural & Cultural Resources



Sustainability

Community Facilities & Services



Interjurisdictional Coordination

Additional community statistics used in the local analysis to determine needs and opportunities and guide discussions during public input meetings can be found in the Appendix.

Green, italicized entries indicate high priorities, with corresponding Short-Term Work Program (STWP) project numbers indicated by this symbol. STWP #

Population & Community

Demographics

Oxford, population 2,284, is a city in Newton County, Georgia. From 2010 to 2020, the population increased by 7.7%, and it is expected to increase at an annual rate of 0.94% from 2022–2027 (Figure 6). This projected growth rate is a little higher than the growth rate projected for Newton County, about the same as the growth rate projected for the twelve county Northeast Georgia Region, and nearly double the rate projected for the state of Georgia (Figure 7).

As would be expected for a town where undergraduate college students make up a significant portion of the population, Oxford's median age is considerably younger than that of Newton County, the region, and the state. The median age hasn't changed significantly, being 28.2 in 2010 and 28.4 in 2022, though it is projected to increase to 30 by 2027 (Figure 8). While the city's average age is young, there is also a large elderly population. In 2016–2020, an estimated 24% of the population collected retirement income, about 38% of households included at least one person older than 64 years, and nearly 13% of households consisted of a single occupant older than 64 years.

It is important for Oxford to provide services and resources that address the needs of all age groups. If the city's non-collegiate population ages as projected, there will likely be a need for additional senior services and amenities. Steering Committee members noted that they have observed many young families moving into homes vacated by older residents, and they credited Asbury Park with helping to draw families to Oxford over the last few years.

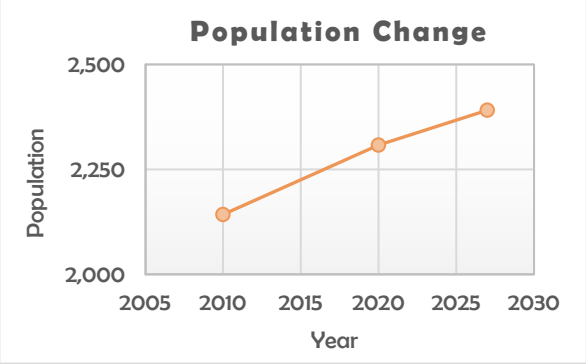


Figure 6. Oxford population over time, U.S. Census (2010 and 2020) and projected (2027).

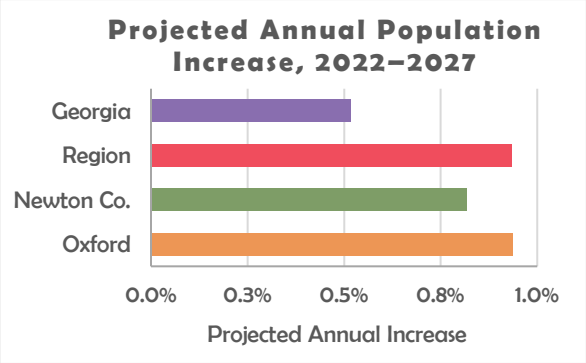


Figure 7. Projected annual population increase from 2022–2027 for Oxford, Newton County, the Northeast Georgia Region, and the state.

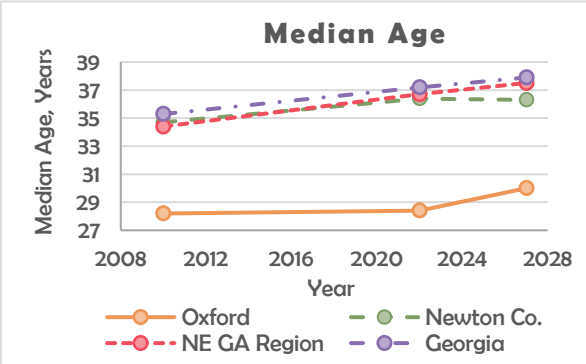


Figure 8. Median age of Oxford residents over time, compared with the Northeast Georgia Region and the state, U.S. Census (2010) and projected (2022 and 2027).

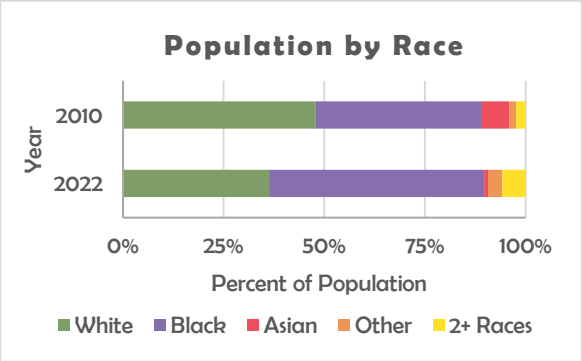


Figure 9. Comparison of 2010 and 2022 populations of Oxford, by racial percentage, U.S. Census (2010) and projected (2022).

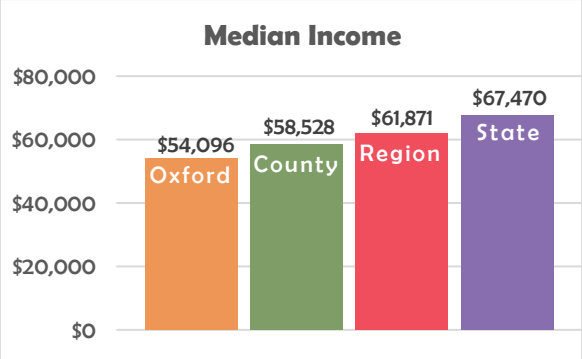


Figure 10. 2022 median household income of Oxford, compared with Newton County, the Northeast Georgia Region, and the state (projected).

Oxford's 2022 population is approximately 36% White and 53% Black, with the remaining 10% of the population identifying as multiracial, Asian, or another race. Approximately 7% of people in Oxford are of Hispanic origin. Since 2010, the percentages of black, Hispanic, and multiracial residents have increased somewhat, but the proportion of Asian residents has decreased from 7% to 1% (Figure 9).

It is important for the City to ensure that the voices of all demographics are heard and that resources are accessible for all demographics. Steering Committee members identified that it is a need and a challenge for the City to find ways to encourage increased diversity among those participating in community input and engagement activities. It was noted that people of many backgrounds use the Asbury Street Park, representative of the community as a whole, so the park is likely a good location for future community engagement activities

Household Income

Oxford's 2022 median household income stands at $54,096, which is lower than the median income in the county, region, and state (Figure 10). In addition, an estimated 19% of the population lived below the poverty level in 2016–2020. Approximately three-quarters of those living below the poverty level were identified as female heads of family households with no husband present, pointing to a need for programs and resources to support single mothers in the community. County-wide as of 2018, 17% of households earned below the poverty level, and an additional 36% of households were ALICE ("Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed), meaning that they earned above the Federal Poverty Level and less than the county's cost of living (United for ALICE). Although employed, these households are still in financially precarious conditions. Stabilizing these households can significantly lower poverty in the community. General strategies for addressing these challenges include developing housing and transportation options that lower the cost of living and decreasing barriers to establishing small-scale enterprises.

Goals and Policies

Two of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to population and community:

> 11. Oxford shall continue to build a community that promotes mutual respect and inclusivity, while embracing/supporting each person's individual strengths and abilities for the betterment of our community.
>
> 13. Oxford will establish its own identity while embracing the college as a significant part of the community.

The Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" includes a list of policies related to equity in sustainability initiatives (page 11). These policies focus on services, access, and opportunities for underserved areas and disadvantaged populations.

Economic Development

Downtown Development Authority

Oxford's Downtown Development Authority was established in 2017. The purposes of downtown development authorities are revitalization and development of municipal central business districts and promotion of trade, commerce, industry, and employment opportunities. *The Downtown Development Authority's strategic plan will be used to evaluate the appropriateness of beginning a Main Street Program.*

STWP 1

Economic Activity & Opportunities

There are currently very few commercial establishments in town, so the City's main revenue sources are utility payments and residential property taxes. The Methodist Church founded the town with a principle of no commerce, and for many years after the City's founding, no commercial endeavors were allowed except those that were necessary to support the residents and college. *The community now desires a small amount of commercial development to create places where people can gather and shop without having to drive to another town, provided that any commercial development is compatible with the city's history and small-town character.*

To avoid trying to compete with established regional-scale business districts in neighboring Covington, and to maintain Oxford's small-town character, commercial uses in Oxford should be small in scale, of an appropriate size to serve neighborhoods rather than regional markets. Appropriate commercial businesses for Oxford may include coffee shops and cafes, as well as small retail boutiques. Bringing a few unique, charming small businesses into Oxford would provide amenities for residents, create local jobs, diversify the City's tax base, and bring in revenue from visitors.

The Character Area Map (page 44) and zoning ordinance support this future commercial development by providing for a small "Town Center" along Emory Street (State Route 81). The Downtown Development Authority led a visioning exercise, completed in 2019, to help guide Town Center development, and the town has worked to complete and refine the master plan since that time. *Upcoming economic development projects related to the Town Center include working with*



Figure 11. The Yarbrough House sits across from City Hall and within the future Town Center. The City plans to establish a welcome/history/ arts center and coffee shop there.

STWP 2 STWP 3 *a developer to establish a suitable mix of uses within the Town Center and establishing a welcome center at Yarbrough House that would serve as a historic center, arts center, and coffee shop (Figure 11).* Some small commercial establishments might be appropriate outside of the Town Center, but such proposals would need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine their compatibility with the surrounding residential neighborhoods.

Oxford's primary economic activity is education, as it is home to Oxford College of Emory University, a two-year undergraduate institution (Figure 12). The city was founded to support the college, and historically there was considerable interaction between the college and town; however, decreasing interaction has been a concern to some members of the community in recent decades. Adding some small, boutique businesses as described above would likely bring students, faculty, staff, and visiting family members into the center of town and might help rebuild some of the connections that historically existed between the college and the city.

The presence of the college brings many visitors to Oxford each year. In addition, nearby Covington residents are likely to visit more often as the Town Center's welcome center and boutique commercial establishments are built out, especially if they offer a different experience than is available in existing Covington retail and restaurant options. The City's historic district, parks, and trail system offer other potential attractions for visitors. STWP 4 *The City will develop a plan for and install district markers and wayfinding signage throughout the City, which will help make the City's destinations more inviting and navigable for visitors and residents alike.*

Another potential economic development opportunity for Oxford lies in its potential as a filming site for Georgia's booming film and movie industry. Georgia's Camera Ready Community program connects producers with a local Camera Ready liaison, providing companies with easier and faster access to local resources and location information. Newton County received Camera Ready designation in 2010. STWP 5 *While Oxford hosted four filming sessions in the past year, no Oxford locations are currently listed as potential filming sites on the Camera Ready Communities website. In addition, Oxford has been handling film permits on an ad hoc basis and needs to set up a standard filming permit process, permit, and fee schedule for filming within the city.*



Figure 12. Oxford is home to Oxford College of Emory University, which is the largest employer in Oxford and brings visitors to town.



Figure 13. Oxford wants to build a covered facility on the Town Green for its Farmers Market.

The Oxford Farmers Market is very popular, with multiple respondents mentioning it as an asset in the first public survey and 95% of respondents to the second public survey either strongly agreeing (74%) or somewhat agreeing (21%) with the statement that "the Oxford Farmers Market is a positive addition to our community." *The market is held on the Town Green on Emory Street, and the City seeks to add a covered Farmers Market facility there (Figure 13).*

STWP 6

Workforce

Oxford's estimated unemployment rate stands at 5.8% in 2022, which is higher than county, regional, and state rates for the same time frame (Figure 14). Services, retail trade, and manufacturing are the top industries employing Oxford residents, with services comprising 43.2% of all industry employment (Figure 15). Oxford's workforce is primarily concentrated in four occupational categories, including Professional, Management/Business/ Financial, Services, and Administrative Support (Figure 16).

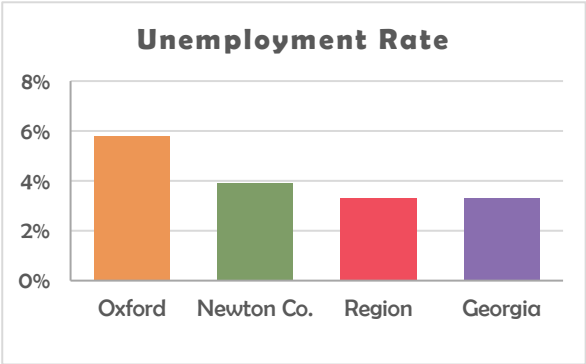


Figure 14. Unemployment rates for 2022 civilian population ages 16+ in Oxford, the Northeast Georgia Region, and the state (projected).

About 56.3% of the workforce over the age of 25 have a high school diploma, diploma equivalent, or some college credit as their highest level of educational attainment, while 14.9% do not have a diploma. College graduates comprise 22.8% of the workforce population. Compared with the county, region, and state, Oxford has a lower percentage of college-educated residents, but a higher percentage of residents with a graduate or professional degree (Figure 17). Generally, building a diverse local employment base helps people with a variety of credentials find work. *Since over half of the workforce does not have a college degree, the City should focus workforce training and economic development efforts on creating jobs that do not require a college degree.*

Around 60% of Oxford residents work within Newton County. Most residents who commute drive less than 30 minutes to work, with 38% driving less than 15 minutes. On average, Oxford residents spend less time commuting than Newton County residents (Figure 18). Most residents who commute outside the county work in metropolitan Atlanta. Within Newton County, Covington is the most common commute destination for Oxford residents (U.S. Census, *On the Map*).

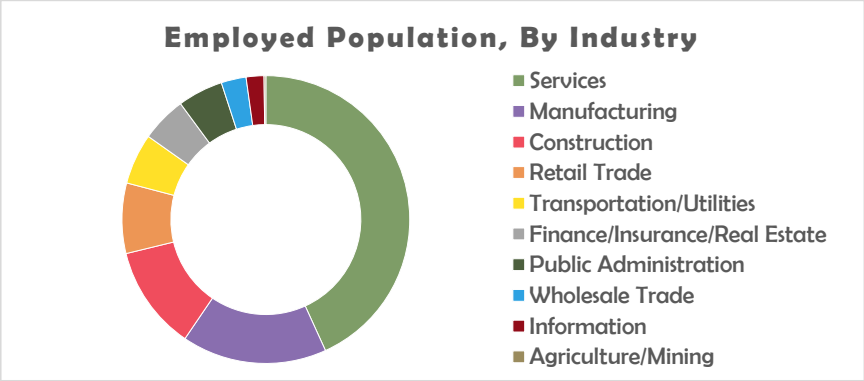


Figure 15. Oxford's 2022 employed population, ages 16+, by industry (projected).

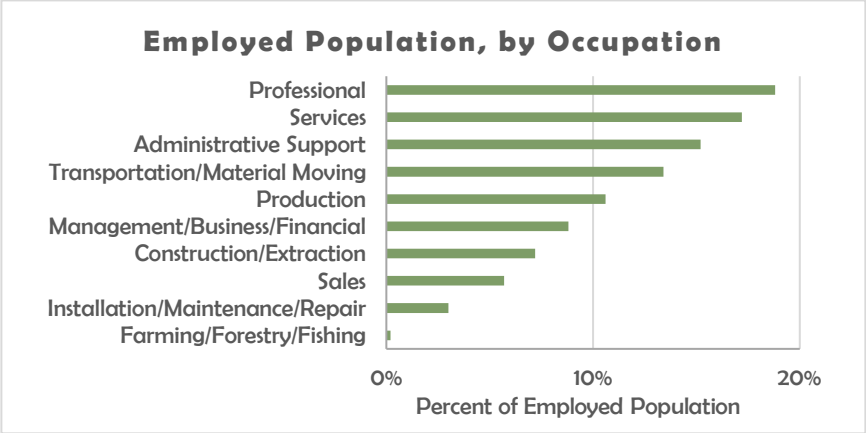


Figure 16. Oxford's 2022 employed population, ages 16+, by occupation (projected).

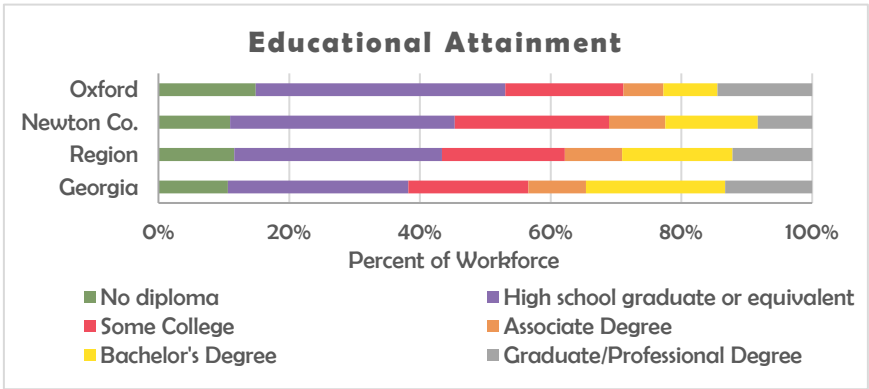


Figure 17. Workforce, ages 25+, by highest level of education attained, for Oxford, the Northeast Georgia Region, and the state, 2022 (projected).

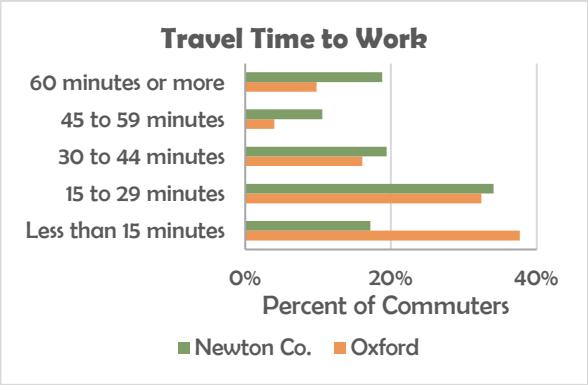


Figure 18. Travel time to work for workers age 16+ who did not work from home, 2016–2020.

Goals & Policies

Two of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to economic development needs and opportunities:

> 7. Oxford will add wayfinding signage throughout the city, as appropriate.
>
> 9. Oxford will attract community-supportive and community-sensitive commercial uses, especially within a thriving new Town Center.

The equity in sustainability initiatives listed in the Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" (page 14) address some topics related to economic development and the workforce, including shopping and hiring locally when possible, adhering to state hiring standards for Disadvantaged Business Enterprises, and maintaining and growing the Farmers Market.

Planning, Land Use, & Housing

Land Use

Land use consists mostly of single-family residential lots and an institutional campus. As noted under "Economic Development," a slight increase in commercial presence—in the form of small, boutique businesses—is desired to improve the vibrancy of the community and offer places to gather and shop. Oxford has completed a visioning exercise and master plan for a Town Center to help fill this need. *A next step for the Town Center project is to refine and begin to implement the master plan, including the design and construction of streetscape improvements.* STWP 7

While most current land uses within Oxford are residential or institutional, much of the adjoining land east and west of the city is industrial. In the second public input survey, the majority of respondents noted that they strongly agree (44%) or somewhat agree (32%) that they are concerned about adjoining industrial development and its impact on quality of life. *The green, forested buffer around the city serves as an important screen between Oxford and neighboring industries, and the City has made it a priority to continue to acquire land for this purpose.* Most respondents to the second survey expressed support, with 66% strongly agreeing that they support continued buffer expansion and 16% somewhat agreeing.

Members of the Steering Committee identified auditing and revising the zoning ordinance as a priority for the City. It was pointed out that the review and approval process for some types STWP 8

of building and development processes can hinder or delay homeowners' efforts to improve their homes and lots; some respondents to the online surveys echoed this frustration. Suggestions offered by the Steering Committee for streamlining this process included changing the ordinance to allow some types of projects by-right, moving responsibility for certain types of review from the Planning Commission to the Building Inspector, or requiring electrical or plumbing updates to be done by a licensed professional in lieu of requiring Planning Commission review.

Housing

In 2016–2020, 86.3% of homes in Oxford were single-family houses, 11% were 2- to 4-unit structures, and less than 1% were mobile homes (Figure 19). Almost all (94%) of homes in Oxford were built prior to 2000, with 1976 being the median construction year of existing homes. *Some of these aging homes are blighted or otherwise poorly maintained. Because the costs of repairs are unaffordable for many of the homeowners, the City is considering initiating a funding program to assist them with the costs of remediation.*

STWP 9

While there has been little residential development in recent decades, the Steering Committee observed that housing demand, home prices, and pressure from residential developers have increased greatly the past couple of years. These increased housing pressures are due in part to Oxford's proximity to a large industrial park along Interstate 20, east of Oxford. *Steering Committee members expressed that while new residential growth and expanded home options are needed, it is important for growth to be gentle and intentional, matching the city's existing character and incorporating trees and other greenery. To address these needs, the City will develop a housing plan.*

STWP 10

In 2022, an estimated 54% of housing units are owner-occupied (Figure 20). The estimated vacancy rate is 10.9%, which is higher than Newton County's rate of 5.8%, the Northeast Georgia Region's rate of 7.3%, and the state of Georgia's rate of 8.9%. The average household size is 3.11 people, and the median home value is $191,837. Oxford's average home values are higher than the county average, but lower than regional and state averages (Figure 21). From 2016–2020, median rent averaged $743, significantly lower than the median rent in the county and state and only slightly higher than the median rent for the region (Figure 22).

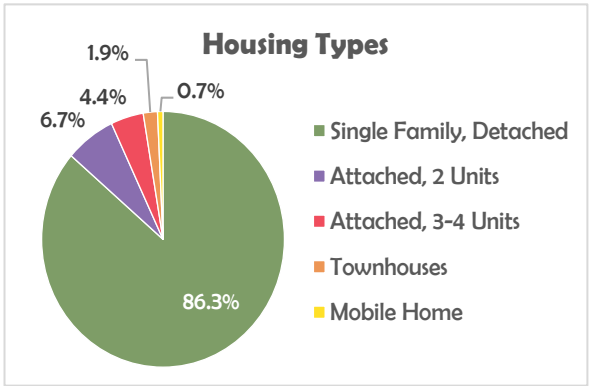


Figure 19. Housing types in Oxford, 2016–2020.

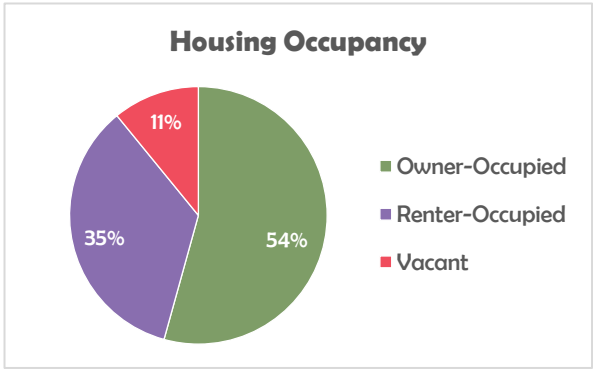


Figure 20. Oxford housing occupancy, 2022 (projected).

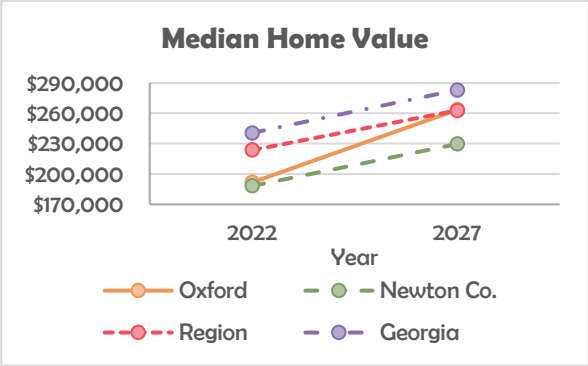


Figure 21. Median home values in Oxford, the Northeast Georgia Region, and the state, 2022 (projected).

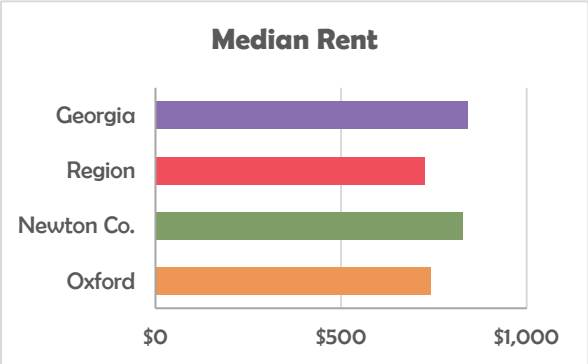


Figure 22. Median monthly rent in Oxford, Newton County, the Northeast Georgia Region, and the state, 2016–2020.

According to the Center for Neighborhood Technology's Housing + Transportation Index, an average Oxford household in 2019 spent 19% of its income on housing, 22% of its income on transportation, and 41% of its income on housing and transportation together. A household that spends more than 30% of its income on housing, 15% of its income on transportation, or 45% of its income on housing and transportation together, is considered cost burdened. Oxford is primarily a bedroom community, with most workers commuting out of the city for employment. *Efforts to bring more jobs into Oxford, such as in small restaurant, retail, or office establishments, could reduce some residents' transportation cost burden somewhat.*

Goals & Policies

Two of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to planning, land use, and housing:

> 9. Oxford will attract community-supportive and community-sensitive commercial uses, especially within a thriving new Town Center.
>
> 12. Oxford will continue to establish new and sustain current green buffer zones on the east, west, and north sides of our boundaries.

The Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" includes a list of policies related to the green buffer around the city (page 13). The buffer is an important component of Oxford's land use planning, as it screens residential areas from neighboring industrial uses and provides an ideal site for trails to increase connectivity among land uses. Other sections of the "Sustainability Policy Framework" with strong links to planning, land use, and housing include policies on the urban heat island effect, water usage, energy usage (page 11), and flood water management (page 13).

Natural & Cultural Resources

Natural Resources

The setting of Oxford offers a quiet atmosphere with a healthy tree canopy. The multi-use trail system offers residents a rich opportunity to enjoy the outdoors

leisurely. The trail system, wide right-of-way, and single-family residential zoning designations are all mechanisms that can be used to maintain the natural attributes of the city.

Oxford is near the upstream end of the Altamaha River watershed, within the Ocmulgee River Basin. It is part of Georgia's Middle Ocmulgee Water Planning Region, and the *Middle Ocmulgee Regional Water Plan* was last updated in 2017. A fact sheet about the Regional Water Plan is included in the Appendix.

Dried Indian Creek flows southward along most of Oxford's eastern border. Most of the land around it is forested, and the City owns much of the land along the creek between Soule Street and Interstate 20. Oxford's recently adopted *Complete Streets and Trails Plan* (2022) identifies construction of a greenway multiuse trail along Dried Indian Creek as a high priority for the community. Such a trail would increase public access to this natural resource.

Dried Indian Creek and its surrounding riparian corridor are assets for the community; however, the creek is listed by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (2022) as not supporting its Fishing use classification, as it has been identified as "Biota Impacted" due to excess sedimentation. *The forested riparian corridor surrounding Dried Indian Creek in and near Oxford serves an important role in filtering sediment from runoff before it enters the creek. Another forested riparian buffer protects a stream on the west side of town. Continued protection of both buffer areas is essential for water quality.* As noted in the "Planning, Land Use, & Housing" section, above, these buffer areas also separate Oxford's residential areas from industrial areas outside of town.

Cultural Resources

Historical context within the city has been thoroughly documented. The historical value of Emory's Oxford campus is noted as both a strength and an opportunity. Also, the community strongly values it roots as a Methodist-planned city and its diversity of historic architecture. The town was designated as a Shrine of the United Methodist Church in 1972 (Figure 23).

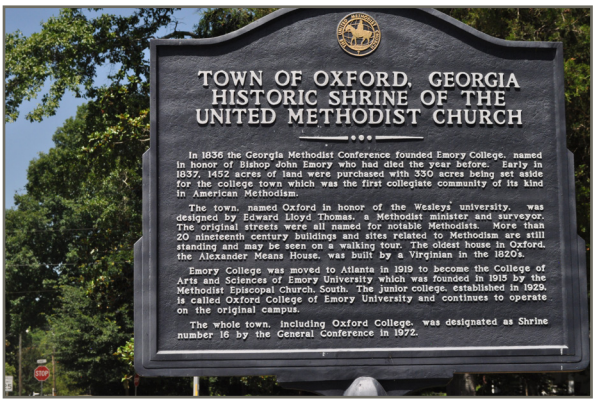


Figure 23. Oxford is a Shrine of the United Methodist Church.

The land included in the original town plan is designated as a historic district under the National Register of Historic Places (#75000603). Additionally, one structure within historic Oxford is individually registered in the National Register of Historic Places. Orna Villa (#73000636), also known as the Means/Tanner House or the Alexander Means House, is thought to be the oldest house in Oxford. This Greek Revival style building was built in stages from the 1820s to the 1850s. At one time, it was the home of Alexander Means, a founder and president of Emory College. Orna Villa is also a contributing building within the historic district's National Register listing, along with 25 other historic sites that were mapped as part of the National Register application for the historic district (Figure 24).

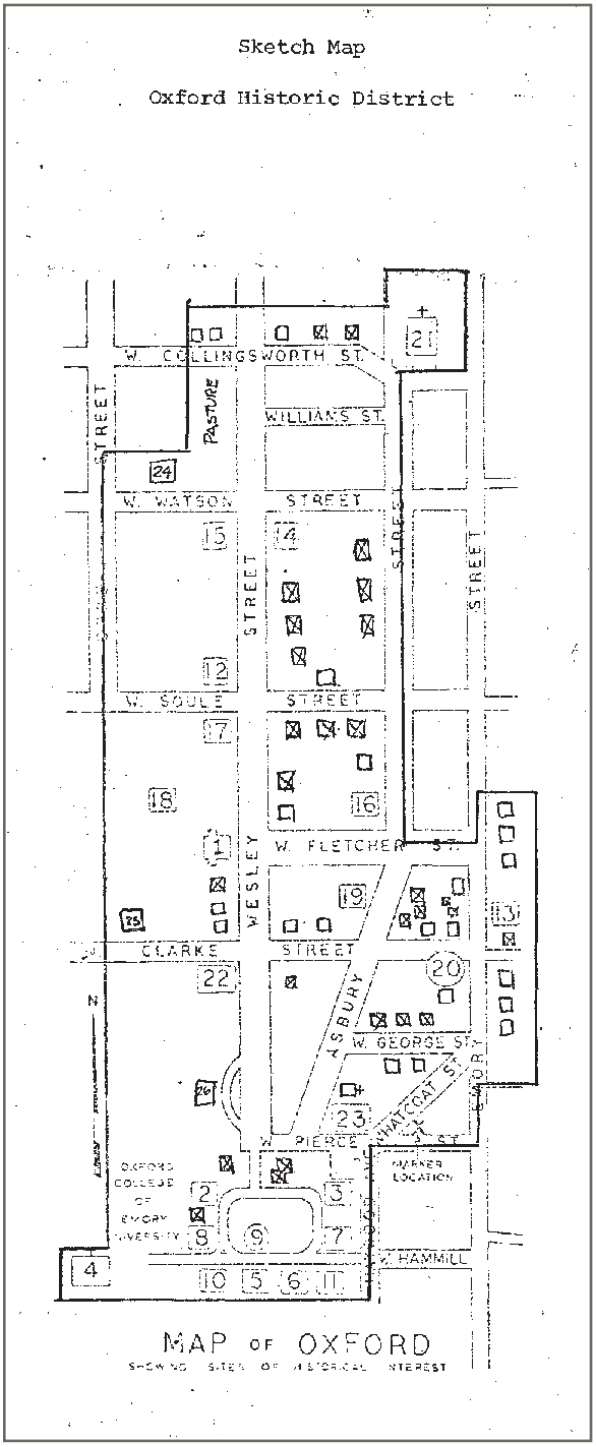


Figure 24. This map of the Oxford Historic District was included in the National Register of Historic Places application for the district (1975).

Under federal law, the listing of a property in the National Register places no restrictions on how a non-federal owner may use the property, up to and including demolition, unless the site is involved in a project that receives federal assistance (National Park Service). *The City of Oxford should consider strategies such as designating a local historic district to provide greater protection to the various resources available.*

The Oxford Historical Cemetery was established in 1837 (Figure 25). The Oxford Historical Cemetery Foundation, Inc., is a non-profit association that supports the City's work in beautification and maintenance of the cemetery grounds. A walking tour of notable persons' grave sites is available on the City's website. Included on the tour are the graves of important figures in Emory College history, Methodist church leaders, scholars, physicians, authors, business leaders, educators, Union soldiers, and enslaved persons. There is also a Confederate Cemetery, located on the Oxford College Campus. Several buildings in Oxford served as hospitals during the Civil War.



Figure 25. A walking tour of the Oxford Historical Cemetery is available on the City's website. Many prominent Oxford historical figures are buried there.

In addition to the walking tour of the cemetery, the City has also published a brochure entitled "Oxford Walks through History" that includes four walking tour routes through parts of the historic district, ranging from 0.64 to 3.27 miles in length (Figure 26). The brochure includes a map, information about the city's history and significance, and descriptions of 26 points of interest. This brochure is currently only available in print form. The City also has a self-guided tour available online, currently located at https://oxfordgeorgia.org/thecityofoxfordself-guidedtour.aspx, but the online tour is only a list of locations with no accompanying map, directions, or walking distance information, and so lacks the navigational functionality of the paper brochure. *Adding a downloadable electronic copy of the full "Oxford Walks through History" brochure to the City's website, including its map of walking routes, would make this educational resource more accessible to the community and visitors.*

The existing multi-use trail system includes the Oxford Trail, which runs along the west side of town and connects with the Oxford College campus. *The City plans to create an educational and historical trail program on the Oxford Trail.*

STWP 11

Goals & Policies

Two of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to natural & cultural resources:

> 10. Oxford will promote and examine new uses for existing resources, such as Old Church and the Yarbrough House.
>
> 12. Oxford will continue to establish new and sustain current green buffer zones on the east, west, and north sides of our boundaries.

Aspects of natural resources management and protection appear in most sections of the Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" (page 11).

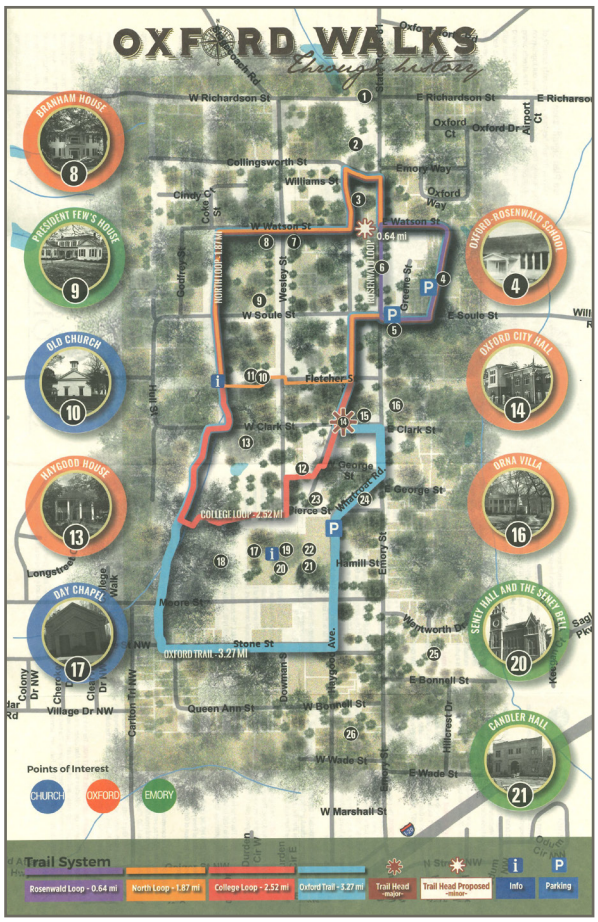


Figure 26. The "Oxford Walks through History" brochure includes walking routes to and information about historical and cultural sites.

Sustainability

Sustainability for the City of Oxford means "governing and managing in pursuit of lasting economic, social, and environmental development that seeks to avoid and prevent the depletion or damage of Oxford's resources," as stated in this plan's "Sustainability Policy

Framework" (page 11). Sustainability is very important to Oxford's leadership and community, and aspects of sustainability are woven throughout almost every section of this Comprehensive Plan. Areas of focus noted in the vision statement (page 9) include green infrastructure, green building standards, alternative transportation, encouraging public connection with nature and trails, and pursuing solar power production and use.

Oxford has a Sustainability Committee, which leads the City's sustainability efforts and makes sustainability policy and planning recommendations to the City Council. Some examples of the committee's ongoing projects and responsibilities include:

- Leadership in the expansion and maintenance of the alternative transportation network, including implementing Oxford's *Complete Street and Trails Plan* (2022),
- Establishment and maintenance of native pollinator meadows (Figure 27),
- Invasive species removal,
- Stream restoration, and
- Equity initiatives.

Oxford's Sustainability Committee is preparing to lead the City in the development of two new sustainability-related plans. *The sustainability plan will address a wide breadth of sustainability-related topics, such as transportation, biodiversity, resource conservation, and invasive species. The committee is also developing a comprehensive alternative energy plan.*

STWP 12

STWP 13

Because it is located within the Atlanta Regional Commission's Metropolitan Planning Organization (ARC MPO), Oxford is eligible to apply for recognition as a



Figure 27. The City of Oxford Pollinator Program has established two native pollinator gardens so far. The first is located in George Street Park and is well-established (top). The second garden is shown here shortly after it was planted in 2022 (bottom).

leader in sustainability through the ARC Green Communities Program (https://atlantaregional.org/natural-resources/sustainability/green-communities-program/). Under the rules of the program, because Oxford is located within the ARC MPO but outside the 11-county Atlanta Region, the City would first need to seek approval from both ARC and NEGRC before pursuing this certification.

Goals & Policies

Four of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to sustainability:

> 4. Oxford will continue to explore ways to improve the quality of its electrical service and reduce its environmental impacts.

> 6. Oxford will expand its parks and trails system and add other complete streets infrastructure for bicycling and walking.
>
> 12. Oxford will continue to establish new and sustain current green buffer zones on the east, west, and north sides of our boundaries.
>
> 14. The Council, all committees, and the Downtown Development Authority (DDA) shall use sustainability as a standard measure for all recommendations and actions.

The Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" (page 11) sets a narrative and framework for Oxford's committees and Council to incorporate sustainability in their plans and actions whenever possible. This section urges the community to embrace sustainability as a guiding principle for their decision-making processes. The framework includes specific policy recommendations addressing sustainability-related needs and opportunities, which are listed under the headings of:

- Urban Heat Island Effect,
- Water Usage,
- Energy Usage,
- Tree Canopy,
- Transportation Network,
- Biodiversity (Invasive/Native Species),
- Flood Water Management,
- Green Buffer around the City, and
- Equity in Sustainability Initiatives.

Community Facilities & Services

Governance

A mayor and six-member City Council lead Oxford's government. Agendas and minutes for the Council's monthly meetings are posted on the City's website. The website also includes a request form members of the public may complete to be added to the Council's agenda. The City's standing committees include the Planning Commission; the Trees, Parks, and Recreation Board; and the Sustainability Committee. Oxford also has a Downtown Development Authority.

Due to the current land use mix, property tax revenue in Oxford is almost entirely from residential properties, with utility fees providing a significant additional source of revenue. *The City is preparing to review current utility rates and fees to make sure they are set at appropriate levels. In addition, Oxford seeks to diversify its revenue stream, such as by pursuing limited new commercial and office development as part of the Town Center project and identifying additional revenue sources.*

STWP 14

Utilities and Services

The City provides services through Police and Public Works departments. Utilities and services available through the Public Works department include water, sewer, electricity, sanitation (garbage, recycling, and yard debris collection), and stormwater management (Figure 28). Code enforcement and sanitation services are provided through contracts with outside entities.



Figure 28. Utilities available through the City of Oxford include water, sewer, electricity, and sanitation. There is a drop box at City Hall for after-hours utility payments.

Electricity in Oxford is supplied by MEAG Power. Oxford purchases water from the Newton County Water and Sewerage Authority, and public water service is available throughout the city. *Some water lines have been identified as deficient, and Oxford has obtained grant funding to upgrade the water main in these areas.* Most buildings in Oxford also have sewer service, and the City is working to connect the remaining residences with septic tanks to sanitary sewers. Wastewater from Oxford is treated at facilities operated by the Newton County Water and Sewerage Authority and the City of Covington. *There is an identified need for additional sewer capacity from Covington for the eastern side of Oxford. More broadly, based on a projection of water demands through 2050, the Middle Ocmulgee Regional Water Plan (2017) identifies the need for additional wastewater planning and treatment capacity in fast growing areas such as Newton County as a major future water quality issue for the region.*

STWP 15

Oxford has agreements with Newton County for the provision of other services. These include, but are not limited to, animal control, economic development and tourism, elections, cooperative extension services, library, parks and recreation, public health, emergency communications (911 dispatch), emergency management, emergency medical services, and fire. Children living in Oxford attend schools in the Newton County School System.

Oxford also relies on Newton County for GIS services. *The City is working with GIS staff from Newton County and NEGRC to develop a deeper understanding of GIS capabilities and to update GIS datasets such as for public infrastructure, parcels, and buildings.*

STWP 16

Community events hosted by Oxford include the Farmers Market and the annual Independence Day parade (Figure 29). *The City seeks to expand its event offerings and community engagement efforts by contracting with an event planner.* Doing so could strengthen community identity, facilitate social gathering among residents, provide incentives for the greater Newton County community to visit Oxford, and promote more frequent interaction between residents and Oxford College faculty, staff, and students.

STWP 17



Figure 29. Oxford hosts an annual Independence Day parade. The City hopes to expand the number of community events like this that it offers.

Community Facilities

Asbury Street Park is the city's first active park, and it includes a playground, a jogging track, and a pavilion (Figure 30). George Street Park is a passive park that contains a wetland, an arboretum, and a pollinator garden. *Respondents to both community surveys indicated support for additional park space and recreational amenities, with most respondents to the second survey either strongly agreeing (48%) or somewhat agreeing (38%) with the statement that "Oxford needs more parks and trails for community use."* When asked whether Oxford should add passive or playground parks, 71% of respondents indicated a preference for passive parks. Upcoming planned park expansions include adding a natural-appeal amenity at George Street Park for older children, such as a climbing wall, and creating new pocket parks.

STWP 18

STWP 19

The City also plans to take a more comprehensive look at the community's recreational needs, including active and passive recreation and connectivity, while developing a recreation plan. Additionally, they plan to explore opportunities to create spaces conducive to conversations through improved bench layouts. Park planning and improvement activities such as these are overseen by the Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee.

STWP 20

STWP 21



Figure 30. Asbury Park is Oxford's first active park, featuring the city's first public playground. There is strong interest from the community in adding additional park space and trails.



Figure 31. The pavilion at Asbury Park is one of two rental spaces owned and operated by the City. The City is also working to install public Wi-Fi at the pavilion.

Government business takes place within City Hall, which also houses the Police Department. Across from City Hall is Yarbrough House, which the City plans to turn into a welcome, arts, and history center. The adjacent Town Green is home to Oxford's Farmers Market. All three of these community facilities are located within the area designated for the Town Center project. The City also operates two rental facilities: the Community Room and the pavilion at Asbury Street Park (Figure 31).

As noted in the "Broadband Services" chapter (page 41), the City does not yet offer public Wi-Fi, but they are currently installing infrastructure for public Wi-Fi at Asbury Park. *Additionally, building accessible public electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure is crucial as the automobile industry transitions from gasoline-powered to electric cars. Two suitable locations for public EV charging stations in Oxford are City Hall and Asbury Park.*

STWP 22

Goals & Policies

Half of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to community facilities and services, including governance:

> 1. Oxford will enforce a code of ordinances that supports the City's vision.
>
> 2. Oxford leaders will provide professional management of the city's resources with transparency and sound fiscal policies.
>
> 3. Oxford will continue its program of upgrading drinking water and wastewater systems.
>
> 4. Oxford will continue to explore ways to improve the quality of its electrical service and reduce its environmental impacts.
>
> 5. Citizen volunteers will serve as members of the Planning Commission, the Trees, Parks, and Recreation Board, Sustainability Committee, and various ad hoc committees.
>
> 6. Oxford will expand its parks and trails system and add other complete streets infrastructure for bicycling and walking.
>
> 14. The Council, all committees, and the Downtown Development Authority (DDA) shall use sustainability as a standard measure for all recommendations and actions.

The Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" (page 11) provides a framework for the City Council and standing committees to incorporate into their plans and actions whenever possible. Additionally, sustainability policies directly related to specific community facilities and services appear under most of the subheadings within this framework.

Interjurisdictional Coordination

The City of Oxford was founded to support Oxford College, and historically there was considerable interaction between town residents and college faculty, staff, and students. However, decreasing interaction in recent decades has been a concern to some members of the community. Students now live in dormitories on campus, many faculty live out of town, and the college has restricted community access to some formerly accessible amenities like the tennis courts and swimming pool.

Rebuilding some of the connections and interactions that historically existed between the college and community is important to some residents, as indicated in the public input surveys; however, other residents expressed concerns about the college's strong influence on the City's decision-making and identity. *Coordination between the college and government staff is paramount to achieving desired conditions within Oxford. The college community strengthens the viability for a commercial market in Oxford. The two entities should collaborate in recruiting and assisting businesses willing to invest within the city.*

As noted in the "Community Facilities & Services" section (page 29), a priority for Oxford is to host more community events throughout the year. *Partnering with Oxford College, neighboring municipalities, non-profit organizations, and Newton County on some new events could strengthen relations among jurisdictions, enable the development of*

STWP 23



Figure 32. Having Oxford College of Emory University within the city presents opportunities for collaboration, contributes to the city's character, and brings visitors to town. The City will pursue partnerships with the college on initiatives that benefit the community, while also establishing a city identity that is distinct from that of the college.

more events than Oxford could feasibly do on its own, and bring visitors into Oxford.

Additionally, as noted in the "Transportation" chapter (page 35), Oxford needs to work with the Georgia Department of Transportation and the City of Covington to ensure that bike and pedestrian facilities are included as part of the new bridge over Interstate 20. Implementation of the *Complete Streets and Trails Plan* (2022) introduces other possible collaboration opportunities through potential connections with Newton County's trail system.

Finally, because Dried Indian Creek flows through Newton County, Oxford, and Covington, the water quality issue described in the "Natural & Cultural Resources" section (page 24) is inter-jurisdictional. Oxford should work with these neighboring jurisdictions and the Georgia Environmental Protection Division to determine what can be done to further reduce the sediment load entering Dried Indian Creek.

Goals & Policies

Two of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to interjurisdictional coordination:

> 8. Oxford will seek to engage Oxford College of Emory University and neighboring communities in a collaborative effort to improve quality of life for everyone.
>
> 13. Oxford will establish its own identity while embracing the college as a significant part of the community.

Collaboration on a bike and pedestrian crossing into Covington is addressed within the "Transportation Network" section of this Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" (page 12).

Chapter 4

Transportation

The State of Georgia requires a transportation element for any local government within a Metropolitan Planning Organization (*MPO*) boundary. MPOs are federally mandated organizations that provide regional context to transportation planning in urbanized areas. The City of Oxford is within the Atlanta Regional Commission's MPO boundary. The transportation objectives for the Atlanta MPO's regional transportation plan, *The Atlanta Region's Plan* (2022), are categorized under two overarching goals: *having world-class infrastructure* and *having healthy, livable communities*. These objectives are achieved through categorical recommendations of development patterns found in the regional Unified Growth Policy Map. Refer to *The Atlanta Region's Plan* for more information.

In addition, this chapter provides an analysis of local transportation infrastructure to provide more specific planning context for the community in relation to local and regional goals. This section and the regional transportation plan should be used together when considering local transportation decisions.

Green, italicized entries indicate high priorities, with corresponding Short-Term Work Program (STWP) project numbers indicated by this symbol. STWP #

Committees & Plans

Oxford does not participate directly in the Atlanta Regional Commission MPO. It is represented through the Newton County government's Transportation & Air Quality Committee and Transportation Coordinating Committee, and as part of the Atlanta Regional Commission's Municipal District 5, which includes other cities within Newton, DeKalb, and Rockdale counties. *The Atlanta Region's Plan* (Figure 34) includes a State Route 81 (Emory Street) Bicycle and Pedestrian Bridge project within the city limits, although the bridge itself sits within the City of Covington.

Objectives & Policies for Atlanta MPO

The transportation objectives for *The Atlanta Region's Plan* are categorized under two overarching goals: having world-class infrastructure and having healthy, livable communities (Figure 33).



World Class Infrastructure

- Maintain and operate the existing transportation system to provide for reliable travel.
- Improve transit and non-single-occupancy vehicle options to boost economic competitiveness and reduce environmental impacts.
- Strategically expand the transportation system while supporting local land use plans.
- Provide for a safe and secure transportation system.
- Promote an accessible and equitable transportation system.
- Support the reliable movement of freight and goods.
- Foster the application of advanced technologies to the transportation system.

Healthy, Livable Communities

- Improve quality of life at the neighborhood, city, county, and regional levels.
- In partnership with local communities, equitably and strategically focus resources in areas of need and importance.
- Improve public health through the built environment.
- Integrate sound environmental principles that ensure the region's sustainability.

Figure 33. Policy framework from The Atlanta Region's Plan *(2022), which includes transportation objectives under two of these overarching goals: world class infrastructure, and healthy, livable communities.*

Unified Growth Policy Map

The Atlanta Region's Plan provides a Unified Growth Policy Map (UGPM) that provides for direction of future growth in the region (Figure 35). The UGPM is comprised of Areas and Places. Areas describe predominant land use patterns throughout the region. Areas also directly influence the future forecasted growth of the region by describing future land use patterns in each part of the region. Places reflect concentrated uses that have generally defined boundaries and provide greater detail within Areas.



Figure 34. The Atlanta Regional Commission MPO's regional transportation plan, The Atlanta Region's Plan*, includes transportation projects and objectives for the MPO, which includes Oxford.*

The map indicates that four distinct growth areas are found in Newton County: Established Suburbs, Developing Suburbs, Developing Rural, and Rural Areas. Additionally, four small regional centers and five town centers are located in the county. Oxford is considered one of the five town centers and is within the northern portion of Newton County. *The Atlanta Region's Plan* describes this area as:

> Developing Suburbs are areas in the region where suburban development has occurred and the conventional development pattern is present but not set. These areas are characterized by residential development with pockets of commercial and industrial development. These areas represent the extent of the urban service area, and the region's first attempts at suburban smart growth can be found in these areas. There is a need in these areas for additional preservation of critical environmental, agricultural, and forest resources. Limiting existing infrastructure in these areas will constrain the amount of additional growth that is possible. Transportation improvements are needed within these Developing Suburbs, but care should be taken not to spur unwanted growth.

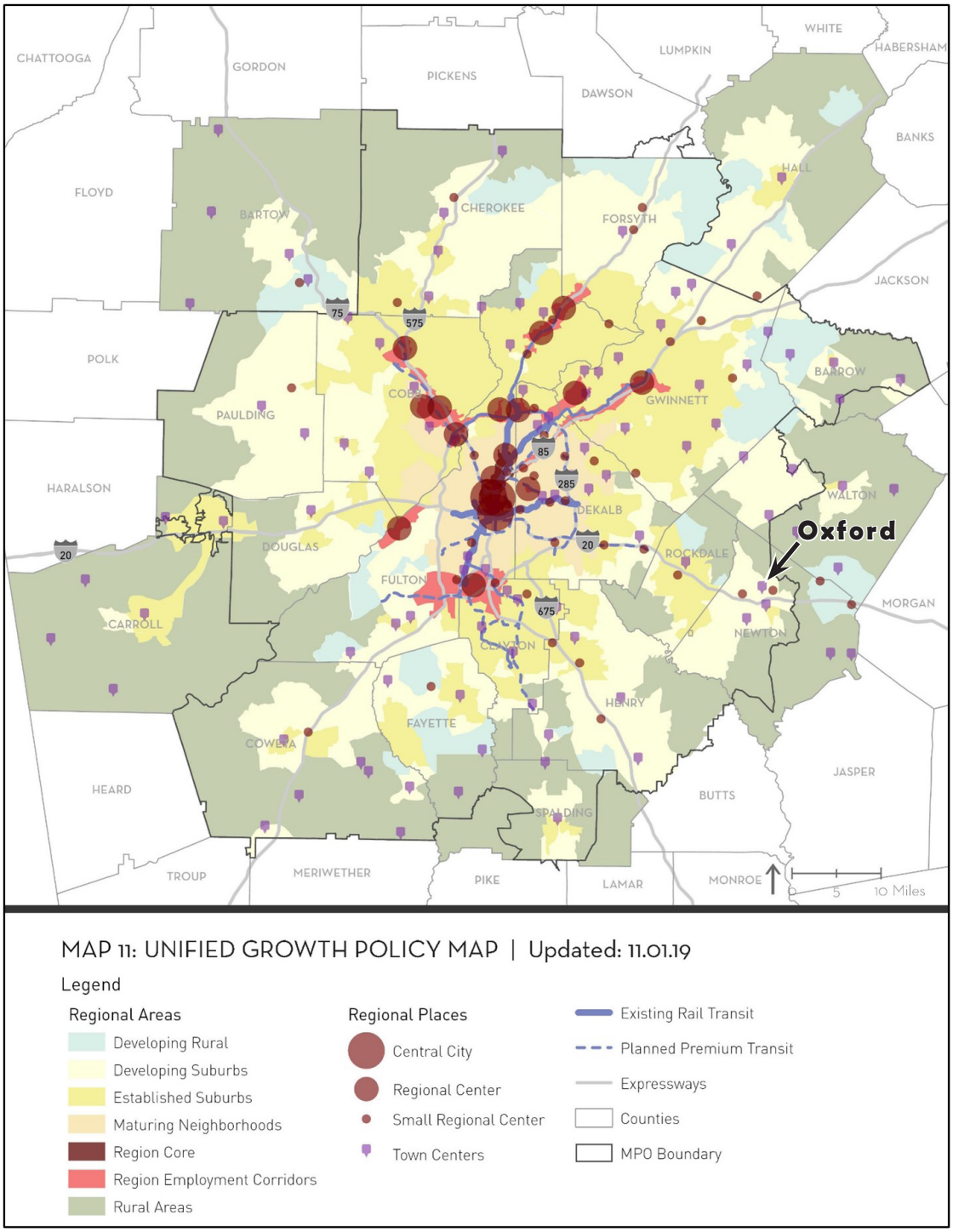


Figure 35. Unified Growth Policy Map from the Atlanta Region's Regional Transportation Plan. *The "Oxford" label and arrow were added for this Comprehensive Plan and are not part of the original image.*

Local Network

Overview

Oxford is a community where residents mostly commute outside of city limits for work and services, like Newton County residents as a whole. Approximately 55% of Oxford workers leave the county for work; however, most of them do not have to travel far, with only 30% commuting at least 30 minutes and only 10% commuting at least 60 minutes. About 38% of workers commute less than 15 minutes to work, which is more than double the percentage of Newton County residents with commutes less than 15 minutes (Figure 18).

Given the size of the City of Oxford and lack of commercial destinations, traffic congestion is not a current issue. State Route 81 is the main thoroughfare through the city, serving as the primary access route to Covington and Interstate 20. State Route 81/Emory St. serves approximately 10,000 vehicle trips per day and has one traffic light signal (Georgia Department of Transportation). *Addition of a town center could stress the capacity of the roadway, so a comprehensive transportation impacts analysis should accompany any final town center plans.*

The remaining streets are of low-volume and residential character, and they facilitate walking and biking relatively well. City ownership of very wide rights-of-way is noted by government stakeholders as a strength. This offers future possibilities for improvements such as designated walking and bicycling infrastructure, communication and utility infrastructure, and beautification installments. Based on Georgia Department of Transportation traffic counts, widening these streets is unnecessary.



Figure 36. Oxford adopted a Complete Streets & Trails Plan in 2022. Continuing to expand the pedestrian and bicycle transportation network is a priority for the City.

Infrastructure Improvements

Oxford recently adopted a Complete Streets and Trails Plan, in 2022 (Figure 36). This plan serves as a guide to facilitate local decision-making and investment in non-automobile transportation and outdoor recreation. The plan identifies needs and estimated costs for sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and trails throughout the city. *Continuing to expand the pedestrian and bicycle transportation network, as laid out in the Complete Streets and Trails Plan, is a priority for the City.* STWP 24

Additionally, some existing streets, trails, and sidewalks are in need of repair or maintenance. *The City has identified the following trail areas as needing repair or replacement:*

- *Damaged and faulty bricks in Oxford Trail,* STWP 25
- *Bridges on Turkey Creek Trail, and* STWP 26
- *Trailhead parking areas for Turkey Creek Trail.* STWP 27

One respondent to the first public survey noted that vegetation is overgrown on the sidewalks near the Interstate 20 bridge and across the street from the Palmer Stone school. Another respondent noted East Clark Street as a location in need of repair. *The City should examine these locations to determine what repairs or maintenance may be needed.* To help identify other repair and maintenance needs for existing sidewalks and roads, the City could use an online, text-based, or app-based system to enable individuals to report problems.

The primary connection between Oxford and the adjacent City of Covington is a bridge where State Route 81/Emory Street crosses Interstate 20. *Oxford is working with, and will continue to work with, the Georgia Department of Transportation to build a bicycle and pedestrian facility crossing into Covington.*

STWP 28

Safety

The Georgia Department of Transportation reports that 199 crashes occurred in Oxford from 2013–2021, and none were fatal. Due to its central location in Oxford and being the main collector in the city, State Route 81/Emory Street is where crashes occur most frequently, with over one third of crashes occurring there. A map showing approximate crash locations is included in the Appendix.

A Steering Committee member noted that several of the intersections within residential areas have four-way stop signs that might be unnecessary, due to the very low traffic volume that passes through them (Figure 37). *It is recommended that the City assess each of its four-way stop intersections to determine whether a different intersection configuration, such as a two-way stop or a small roundabout, would allow for fewer interruptions for drivers without compromising safety.*



Figure 37. Oxford has four-way stop signs at multiple low traffic volume intersections. A different intersection configuration, such as a two-way stop or small roundabout, might be more suitable in some of these locations.

Goals & Policies

Two of this Comprehensive Plan's Goals and Policies (page 10) pertain directly to transportation:

> 6. Oxford will expand its parks and trails system and add other complete streets infrastructure for bicycling and walking.
>
> 7. Oxford will add wayfinding signage throughout the city, as appropriate.

The Comprehensive Plan's "Sustainability Policy Framework" includes a list of transportation network policies (page 12). These policies relate to transportation needs and opportunities. They address sidewalks, trails, bike lanes, alternative transportation, inter-city connectivity, discouragement of through trucks on secondary roads, and traffic calming.

Chapter 5

Broadband Services

Expansion of broadband is a top priority region wide. The *Northeast Georgia Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2022–2026* prioritizes broadband expansion through specific tasks in its Action Plan (Action Items 3.1–3.4). This CEDS update was crafted through key stakeholder input from the entire Northeast Georgia Region, including economic development professionals, educators, business leaders, and elected officials.

Additionally, in 2018 the Georgia Department of Community Affairs launched the Georgia Broadband Deployment Initiative (GDBI) to coordinate and establish broadband programs to increase economic, educational, and social opportunities for Georgia citizens and businesses. The initiative provides for the expansion of broadband infrastructure and services through new state and local broadband planning policies.

Green, italicized entries indicate high priorities, with corresponding Short-Term Work Program (STWP) project numbers indicated by this symbol. STWP #

Existing Services

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) considers Oxford to be "served" by broadband (Figure 38). The DCA defines "served" as a download speed of 25 Mbps and an upload speed of 3 Mbps. While this speed may be sufficient for certain kinds of digital needs, it may not meet the speeds necessary for higher demand needs like streaming content or virtual learning. Oxford is well-served by multiple private providers, including AT&T and Comcast, and has an extensive fiber network on the Newton County side of the city.

The nearest location identified on DCA's map of free public Wi-Fi locations (https://broadband.georgia.gov/free-public-wifi) is at the Covington Library, which is less than a 10-minute drive from Oxford City Hall. *Oxford is currently installing infrastructure to provide public Wi-Fi at Asbury Street Park, which should be fully functional by early 2023.* STWP 29 *Once the Wi-Fi at Asbury Street park is operational, Oxford should work with DCA to add it as a location on DCA's map of free public Wi-Fi locations.* Oxford will remain open to opportunities to upgrade broadband service and expand free public Wi-Fi locations, as needed.

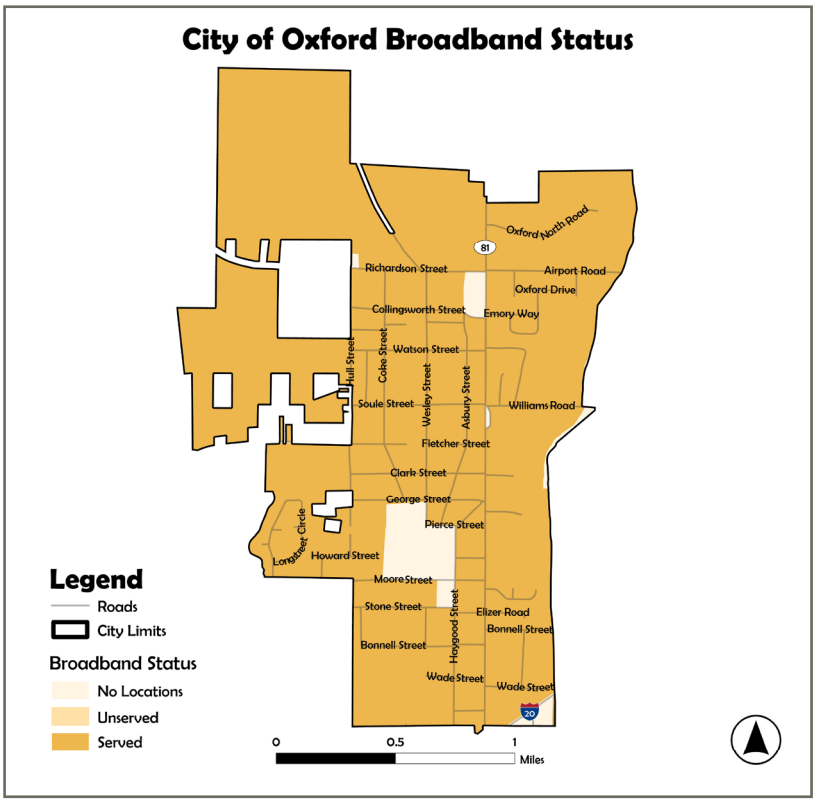


Figure 38. 2022 Broadband availability in Oxford, by Census block, according to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. No areas are "unserved." Blocks labeled as "no locations" are places with no buildings, like open spaces and cemeteries.

Chapter 6

Land Use

The Land Use chapter includes a description of future development categories with synchronized zoning designations and a Character Area Map. The "character areas" methodology was chosen for the format of land use planning in this document in lieu of the "future land use" methodology. The character areas method involves assigning groupings of parcels a descriptive narrative and an array of applicable zoning categories. This provides the community with flexibility in land use decisions within each character area.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs defines a character area as a specific district or section of the community that:

- Has unique or special characteristics to be preserved or enhanced,
- Has potential to evolve into a unique area with more intentional guidance of future development through adequate planning and implementation, or
- Requires special attention due to unique development issues.

The character areas selected by Oxford are summarized in the map on page 16 and the table on page 45. Narrative descriptions and implementation measures for each character area follow, on the pages indicated in the table.

Character Areas Map

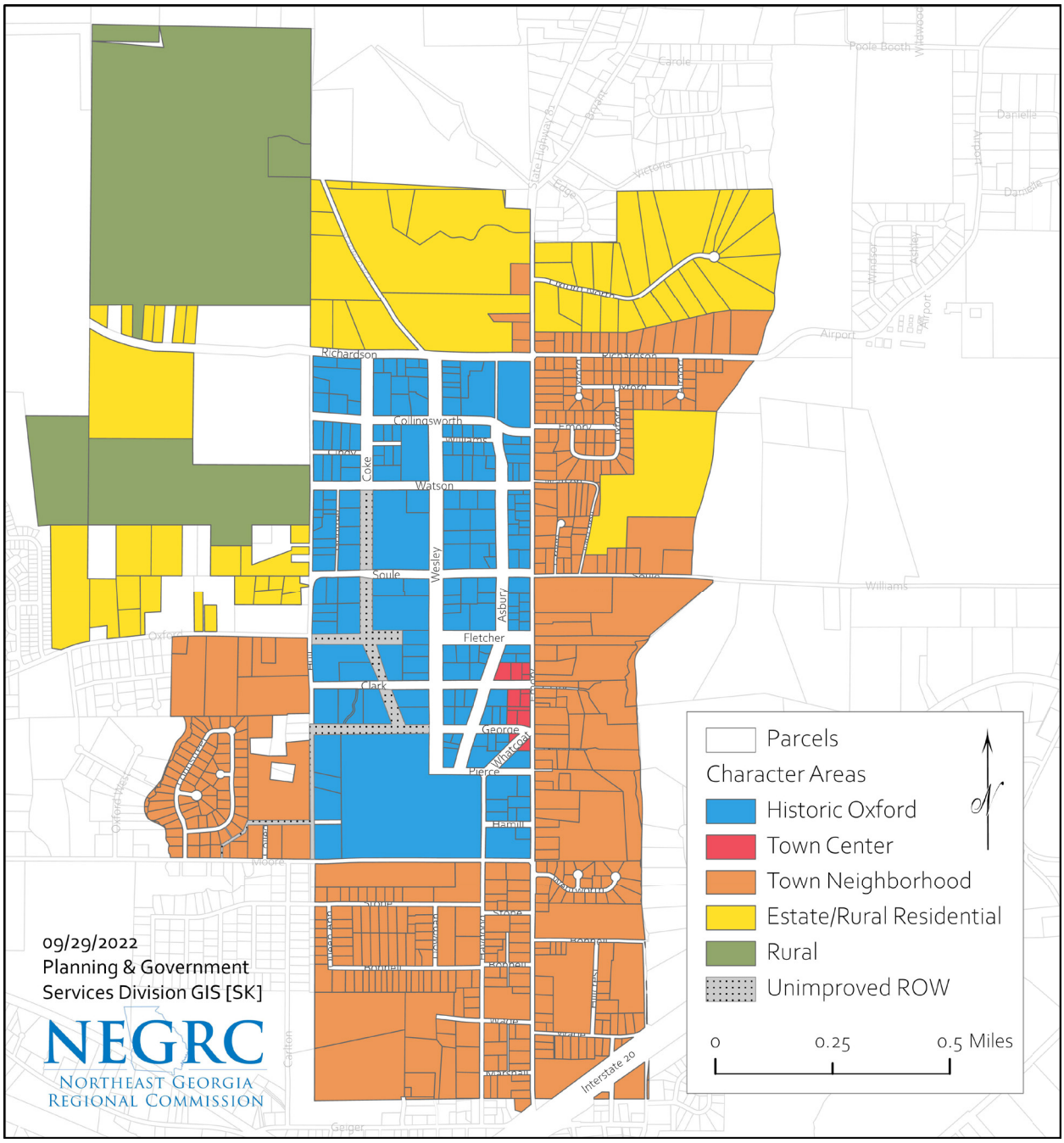


Figure 39. Locations of Oxford Character Areas, which are described beginning on page 45.

Compatibility Index

CHARACTER AREA	DESCRIPTION	ZONING COMPATIBILITY*	APPROPRIATE LAND USES*	PAGE
Estate/Rural Residential	Low-density areas, typically on the periphery of the city, that feature little divergence from the prevailing residential character.	R-30, RR, INST, IC	Residential, Agriculture, Public, Recreation	46
Historic Oxford	Original Town area, including campus. Residences of varying sizes and styles, Oxford College, public-use facilities, commercial space, and office/ professional space.	R-30, R-20, OP, INST, IC	Residential, Public, Commercial, Office, Mixed-Use, Recreation	48
Rural	Primarily undeveloped, or developed at extremely low densities, this area is typically wooded or agricultural.	RR, INST, IC	Agriculture, Residential, Public, Recreation	50
Town Center	Focal point/activity center with retail, service, office, higher-density housing, and public/ open space.	TC, OP, INST, IC, any residential (single and multi-family)	Residential, Public, Commercial, Office, Mixed-Use, Recreation	52
Town Neighborhood	Traditional residential development with civic space scattered throughout.	R-30, R-20, R-15, INST, IC	Residential, Public, Recreation	54

***Note: Suitable zoning and land use classifications may vary within a character area and should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.** For a description of each zoning code, see Oxford's zoning ordinance. The zoning classifications listed above are abbreviations for the following districts:*

IC: Institutional Campus
INST: Institutional
OP: Office Professional
TC: Town Center
R-15: Single-Family Residential—Medium Density
R-20: Single-Family Residential—Low to Medium Density
R-30: Single-Family Residential—Low Density District
RR: Rural Residential

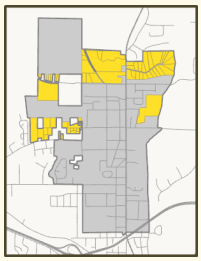
Compatibility with Overlay Districts

Oxford currently has a Residential Infill Overlay District, which is intended to ensure that new dwellings in Oxford's residential neighborhood will not differ dramatically from the dominant character of the existing residential neighborhoods. Review of development proposals within this or any future overlay districts should consider compatibility with both the Character Area narrative and the requirements of the overlay district.

Defining Narratives

Estate/Rural Residential Character Area

DESCRIPTION	Low-density areas, typically on the periphery of the city, that feature little divergence from the prevailing residential character.
ZONING COMPATIBILITY*	R-30, RR, INST, IC
APPROPRIATE LAND USES*	Residential, Agriculture, Public, Recreation



**Suitable zoning and land use classifications may vary within a Character Area and should be evaluated on a case-by case basis.*

Preserving rural character while accommodating limited residential growth is the predominant theme of this area. The aim is to encourage preservation of land currently used at lower intensities and/or environmentally critical areas, and to discourage incompatible uses. This area will feature large residential lots with limited infrastructure access, as sewerage is typically not available and water access varies.

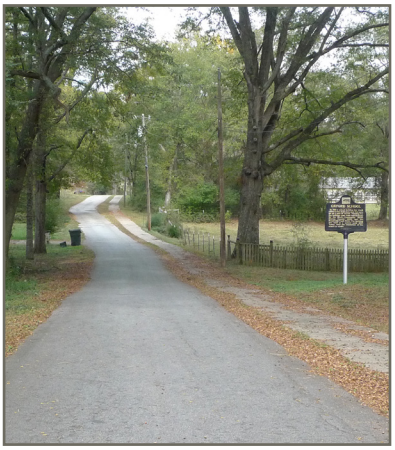
Open space and master planned developments are encouraged, to preserve greenspace and retain the rural characteristics of the land designated as Estate/Rural Residential. These areas may also accommodate recreation and public or institutional uses.

The intent is to provide a lower level of service to the area, in terms of transportation and infrastructure expansion, to reduce development pressures and retain existing rural qualities. Street connectivity will be incorporated within and between new developments.









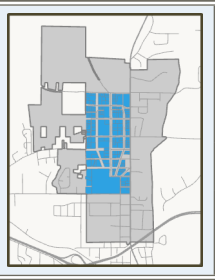


Implementation Toolbox (Estate/Rural Residential)

- Cluster development to encourage land use efficiency, natural resources protection, and transportation choices.
- Encourage voluntary resource preservation through conservation easements.
- Protect riparian areas by enforcing buffers.
- Protect rural and environmentally sensitive areas from the encroachment of incompatible uses by directing all new development to appropriate areas as defined on the Character Areas Map.
- Protect the tree canopy.
- Consider adopting a Transfer of Development Rights ordinance as a tool for concentrating growth in suitable locations while preserving sensitive or otherwise critical areas.
- Design streets to maximize efficiency (i.e., minimize pavement width) and safety, and to accommodate all users.
- Create a network of trails and greenways to facilitate habitat preservation and active living and to positively impact the community by providing transportation, recreation, and educational opportunities.
- Consider form-based concerns when reviewing new development to ensure compatibility.
- Design developments to be context-sensitive; comply with existing design criteria to ensure that new development and improvements to existing properties are compatible with the existing/historic character.
- Provide information to interested property owners regarding available state and federal incentives for rehabilitating historic structures.
- Seek National Register of Historic Places status for historic structures where appropriate.
- Protect critical lands by developing conservation subdivisions.

Historic Oxford Character Area

DESCRIPTION	Original Town area, including campus. Residences of varying sizes and styles, Oxford College, public-use facilities, commercial space, and office/professional space.
ZONING COMPATIBILITY*	R-30, R-20, OP, INST, IC
APPROPRIATE LAND USES*	Residential, Public, Commercial, Office, Mixed-Use, Recreation



**Suitable zoning and land use classifications may vary within a Character Area and should be evaluated on a case-by case basis.*

The overall character of the area is intended to present the historic town of Oxford, with an extent and identity similar to the original town plan as developed in 1837 by Edward Lloyd Thomas. Mature hardwoods and preserved structures—including private residences, the Old Church, and Oxford College's many distinctive buildings—provide both aesthetic and historical interest. The entire area is designated as a Heritage Landmark of the United Methodist Church, and the majority of this character area lies within the Oxford Historic District, which is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Much of the community's vision for this area focuses on preserving and enhancing what exists at present, not making significant additions or modifications to the prevailing physical and social fiber. This district represents and includes the most identity-inspiring, unique aspects of the City of Oxford and Oxford College, and residents would like to see these qualities maintained for the enjoyment and fulfillment of future generations. A variety of architectural styles and sizes, public-use facilities such as Oxford's City Hall and the United States Post Office, and the historic Methodist Cemetery, as well as College facilities such as residence halls, class and office buildings, and peripheral uses, frame this district in a context more historic and preservation-minded than evolving and growth-accommodating.

Modifications and development in Historic Oxford must be mindful of potential effects on both the historic nature and the future experience. While a mixture of uses within the Historic Oxford area is appropriate, land use patterns, streetscapes, and natural environments should remain largely unaltered. Preservation of the district's rich architectural and civic history must be paramount.









Implementation Toolbox (Historic Oxford)

- Establish pocket parks, providing free, open access to greenspace and protecting wildlife and landscape.
- Protect riparian areas by enforcing buffers.
- Protect the tree canopy.
- Consider adopting a Transfer of Development Rights ordinance as a tool for concentrating growth in suitable locations while preserving sensitive or otherwise critical areas.
- Design Complete Streets that accommodate all road users.
- Create a network of trails and greenways to facilitate habitat preservation and active living and to positively impact the community by providing transportation, recreation, and educational opportunities.
- Consider form-based concerns when reviewing new development to ensure compatibility.
- Comply with Residential Infill Overlay District requirements to ensure that new infill development is compatible with its neighborhood
- Design developments to be context-sensitive; comply with existing design criteria to ensure that new development and improvements to existing properties are compatible with the existing/historic character.
- Comply with existing sign regulations to control the aesthetic impact of signage on the community by restricting the location, size, and appearance of advertising signs.
- Evaluate, maintain, and repair municipal utility systems.
- Provide information to interested property owners regarding available state and federal incentives for rehabilitating historic structures.
- Encourage infill and material changes to historic properties and/or the National Register Historic District to follow design standards to maintain historic integrity and significance.
- Seek National Register of Historic Places status for historic structures where appropriate.

Rural Character Area

DESCRIPTION	Primarily undeveloped, or developed at extremely low densities, this area is typically wooded or agricultural.
ZONING COMPATIBILITY*	RR, INST, IC
APPROPRIATE LAND USES*	Agriculture, Residential, Public, Recreation

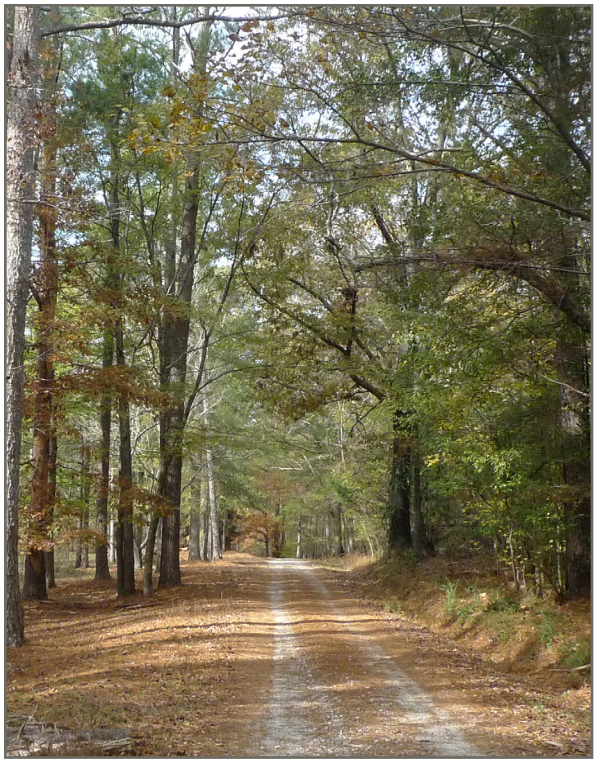


**Suitable zoning and land use classifications may vary within a Character Area and should be evaluated on a case-by case basis.*

The overall character of the area can be classified as primarily rural, agricultural, or conservation space designated for preservation over the duration of the planning horizon.

Extremely low residential densities may be supported within this area, but the intent is to deter development while preserving natural and agricultural resources – residential structures should not comprise the main or significant use of any one parcel. Rather, while houses may exist on land that is predominantly set for open space or agriculture, the predominant use will assume a more rural nature.

Parks, greenways and multi-use paths, habitat preservation areas (including conservation easements, which can also be invoked to protect agricultural land), and other civic or private open spaces are encouraged.





Implementation Toolbox (Rural)

- Encourage voluntary resource preservation through conservation easements.
- Protect riparian areas by enforcing buffers.
- Protect rural and environmentally sensitive areas from the encroachment of incompatible uses by directing all new development to appropriate areas as defined on the Character Areas Map.
- Protect the tree canopy.
- Protect critical lands by developing conservation subdivisions.
- Consider adopting a Transfer of Development Rights ordinance as a tool for concentrating growth in suitable locations while preserving sensitive or otherwise critical areas.
- Create a network of trails and greenways to facilitate habitat preservation and active living and to positively impact the community by providing transportation, recreation, and educational opportunities.
- Design developments to be context-sensitive; comply with existing design criteria to ensure that new development and improvements to existing properties are compatible with the existing/historic character.
- Provide information to interested property owners regarding available state and federal incentives for rehabilitating historic structures.
- Seek National Register of Historic Places status for historic structures where appropriate.

Town Center Character Area

DESCRIPTION	Focal point/activity center with retail, service, office, higher-density housing, and public/open space.
ZONING COMPATIBILITY*	TC, OP, INST, IC, any residential (single and multi-family)
APPROPRIATE LAND USES*	Residential, Public, Commercial, Office, Mixed-Use, Recreation



**Suitable zoning and land use classifications may vary within a Character Area and should be evaluated on a case-by case basis.*

Oxford's Town Center will feature a mixed-use environment that combines residential and commercial uses within a community-based node. The area is designed to provide limited convenience shopping and services for City of Oxford residents, students, and visitors. Inclusion of residential development at higher densities than typically found in Oxford will depend on community desires and availability of the necessary supportive infrastructure. Residences located above shops may be an appropriate configuration for some buildings within this Character Area.

The identified area represents a reduced area from the previous, 2018, Comprehensive Plan, to only include property on the west side of Emory Street. A town center master plan is included within the City's zoning ordinance, and the Downtown Development Authority conducted a Town Center visioning process in 2019 (Figure 39). The Steering Committee identified the current extent of the Town Center Character Area to better align with the extent of the town center district in the zoning ordinance and vision.

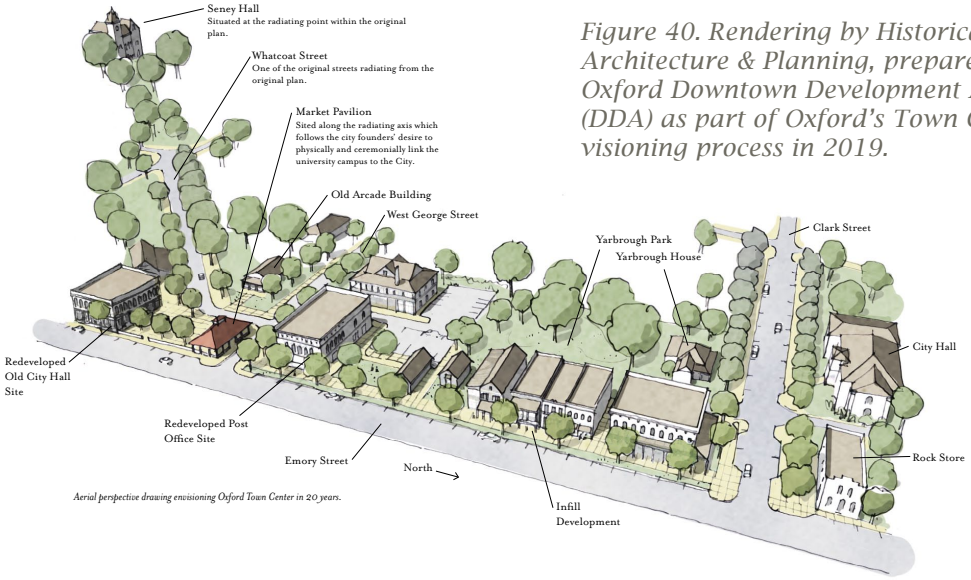


Figure 40. Rendering by Historical Concepts Architecture & Planning, prepared for the Oxford Downtown Development Authority (DDA) as part of Oxford's Town Center visioning process in 2019.

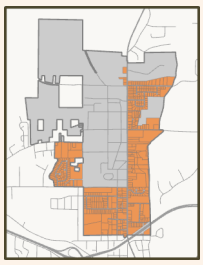
Town Center residences, offices, and commercial establishments will be less reliant on automobile traffic than those in other areas and will be internally linked with bicycle and pedestrian networks; parking will be limited in order to make efficient use of land and to encourage access by other modes than driving. Small public open spaces consisting of plazas, pocket parks, and squares will be integral (e.g., the Oxford Farmers Market), as will other spaces that facilitate interaction, including spacious sidewalks and food and drink establishments that feature outdoor seating.

Implementation Toolbox (Town Center)

- Assess the feasibility of implementing an impact fee program.
- Compact development: construct buildings vertically rather than horizontally, and configure them on a block or neighborhood scale that makes efficient use of land and resources.
- Create balanced developments by adopting inclusive land use practices that require a predetermined percentage of affordable housing.
- Protect the tree canopy.
- Design Complete Streets that accommodate all road users.
- Require multiple access points on new multi-unit development to increase interconnectivity and minimize traffic impacts on the road network.
- Consider form-based concerns when reviewing new development to ensure compatibility.
- Implement context-sensitive design principles in streetscaping, building situation, traffic management, etc.
- Comply with Town Center building and design standards to create an architecturally and physically cohesive area of specified character.
- Allow different types of uses (such as housing, shopping, and offices) to locate within the same district, provided these uses are reasonably related and compatible.
- Concentrate activities such as general retail, service commercial, professional office, higher-density housing, and appropriate public and open space uses easily accessible by pedestrians.
- Evaluate, maintain, and repair municipal utility systems.
- Upgrade and revitalize downtown buildings, streetscape, and parking.
- Identify businesses to recruit and support, and establish a process for selecting businesses that best suit the community.
- Minimize unusable commercial space and impervious surfaces by allowing flexibility in parking regulations and shared parking where appropriate.
- Provide information to interested property owners regarding available state and federal incentives for rehabilitating historic structures.
- Seek National Register of Historic Places status for historic structures where appropriate.

Town Neighborhood Character Area

DESCRIPTION	Traditional residential development with civic space scattered throughout.
ZONING COMPATIBILITY*	R-30, R-20, R-15, INST, IC
APPROPRIATE LAND USES*	Residential, Public, Recreation



**Suitable zoning and land use classifications may vary within a Character Area and should be evaluated on a case-by case basis.*

The prevailing feature of this character area will be traditional neighborhood developments with moderate residential density, pedestrian orientation, and street connectivity. Bordering both the Town Center and Historic Oxford character areas, the Town Neighborhood areas maximize infrastructure efficiency and concentrate development to allow preservation or lower densities in more sensitive and rural spaces.

Higher residential densities than typically found in the Historic Oxford area are encouraged, and development in the Town Neighborhood character area will occur where supportive infrastructure and potential for infill exist. Typical dwelling densities will be one unit to ¼-to one acre. Neighborhood-appropriate public-institutional activity is also encouraged to facilitate walking, bicycling, and community interaction, provided it is developed within the character and context of the neighborhood. Recreation, education, public administration, healthcare, or other similar uses will support increased population densities.

Small, neighborhood scale parks and networks of greenways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and extensive sidewalks will be important to this classification. Street connectivity will be incorporated within and between developments.











Implementation Toolbox (Town Neighborhood)

- Establish pocket parks, providing free, open access to greenspace and protecting wildlife and landscape.
- Protect riparian areas by enforcing buffers.
- Protect the tree canopy.
- Consider adopting a Transfer of Development Rights ordinance as a tool for concentrating growth in suitable locations while preserving sensitive or otherwise critical areas.
- Design Complete Streets that accommodate all road users.
- Create a network of trails and greenways to facilitate habitat preservation and active living and to positively impact the community by providing transportation, recreation, and educational opportunities.
- Seek funding for transportation choices projects, including sidewalks, bike lanes, multi-use trails, and streetscape improvements.
- Consider form-based concerns when reviewing new development to ensure compatibility.
- Require appropriate buffers and landscaping between incompatible uses.
- Design developments to be context-sensitive; comply with existing design criteria to ensure that new development and improvements to existing properties are compatible with the existing/historic character.
- Comply with Residential Infill Overlay District requirements to ensure that new infill development is compatible with its neighborhood
- Comply with existing sign regulations to control the aesthetic impact of signage on the community by restricting the location, size, and appearance of advertising signs.
- Evaluate, maintain, and repair municipal utility systems.
- Provide information to interested property owners regarding available state and federal incentives for rehabilitating historic structures.
- Encourage infill and material changes to historic properties and/or the National Register Historic District to follow design standards to maintain historic integrity and significance.
- Seek National Register of Historic Places status for historic structures where appropriate.

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Chapter 7

Community Work Program

A Community Work Program consists of two parts: a Report of Accomplishments and a Short-Term Work Program. The Report of Accomplishments, provides a status report of the 2018–2022 Short-Term Work Program. Subsequently, the Short-Term Work Program is updated to reflect a new, tangible list of projects to complete over the following five years (2023–2027). The list identifies priority projects, timelines for implementation, responsible parties, and funding strategies.

Report of Accomplishments, 2018–2022

Page 58

A status report of the 2018–2022 Short-Term Work Program

Short-Term Work Program, 2023–2027

Page 61

A list of projects to complete over the next five years

Report of Accomplishments, 2018–2022

**Entries with an asterisk represent items carried over to the next Short-Term Work Program (STWP).*

#	ACTIVITY	STATUS	NOTES
1	**Update records of historic cemetery for use with city walking tour**	Complete	
2	***Develop comprehensive alternative energy plan**	Postponed	This task was not previously assigned to any committee or staff to work on and so was postponed. It will now be assigned to the Sustainability Committee. Carried over to STWP #13.
3	***Pursue Georgia Camera Ready certification**	Ongoing	Certification is at County level, but City Manager is pursuing related objectives in FY 2024. Revised and carried over to STWP #5.
4	**Develop comprehensive branding, marketing, and promotional plan including promoting construction of high-quality residential and commercial development, especially to attract younger families and increase diversity (age and race)**	Canceled	Initiative of previous administration; methods of implementation were unclear.
5	***Complete bike/ped bridge over I-20; extend sidewalk to Town Center**	Ongoing	Georgia Department of Transportation is in process for Request For Qualifications on GA-81 bridge design. Revised and carried over to STWP #28.
6	***Update GIS datasets, including public infrastructure, parcels, and buildings**	Ongoing	County GIS and City are co-funding interns for this effort. Consolidated with #7 as STWP #16.
7	***Develop plan for use of GIS**	Postponed	More direction and understanding of GIS capabilities is needed. Working with the County to develop this knowledge base. Consolidated with #6 as STWP #16.
8	***Redesign streets to begin implementing Town Center**	Ongoing	Downtown Development Authority and City are working on this. Consolidated with #9 as part of STWP #7.
9	***Design and install streetscape improvements to George/Whatcoat streets**	Ongoing	Downtown Development Authority and City are working on this. Consolidated with #8 as part of as STWP #7.

(continued on next page)

#	ACTIVITY	STATUS	NOTES
10	**Develop master plan for Town Center**	Complete	Visioning exercise completed in 2019; more detailed refinement of a focus area completed in 2022.
11	***Adopt sustainability plan to include transportation, biodiversity, resource conservation, invasive species, etc.**	Ongoing	Sustainability Committee is working on this. Carried over to STWP #12.
12	***Devise recreation plan**	Postponed	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee is planning to manage this effort. Due to staff shortages and a lack of assignment to a committee, this item was postponed. Revised and carried over to STWP #20.
13	**Decide whether to create a local historic district and, if appropriate, implement a strategy**	Canceled	Lack of interest.
14	**Implement public transportation service**	Canceled	Local match required would not be cost-effective.
15	**Develop a citywide Complete Streets and Trails Plan that includes a focus on connectivity to Covington**	Complete	Adopted in Fall 2022.
16	**Develop annexation plan**	Canceled	Annexation would follow with Oxford's Service Delivery Area for water/sewer.
17	***Establish Welcome/Historic/Arts Center/coffee shop at Yarbrough House**	Ongoing	A Request for Proposals was issued in November 2022. Carried over to STWP #3.
18	**Acquire Palmer-Stone Elementary School for use as community/civic center and small business development resource**	Canceled	School system has no plans to leave the facility at this point but will notify Oxford if this changes.
19	**Establish skate park and bicycle pump track (possibly behind PSES)**	Canceled	Too costly and would duplicate facilities in Covington.
20	**Establish deer population control program**	Canceled	Lack of interest.
21	***Develop and implement plan to install district markers and wayfinding signage throughout the city**	Ongoing	This effort is underway. Carried over to STWP #4.
22	**Create playscape at George Street Park**	Canceled	Awaiting Recreation Plan from Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee to determine what park facilities are needed.

(continued on next page)

#	ACTIVITY	STATUS	NOTES
23	***Implement high-priority phase projects for Town Center**	Ongoing	Downtown Development Authority and City are working on this. Revised and carried over to STWP #2.
24	***Develop DDA strategic plan and evaluate appropriateness of Main Street Program**	Postponed	Lack of downtown development has postponed this. Revised and carried over to STWP #1.
25	***Assign staff to be responsible for offering events and other programming, including as part of a partnership with Newton County and its other municipalities and nonprofit organizations**	Ongoing	Staff hired in Nov. 2022 have these skills and hope to implement soon. Carried over to STWP #23.
26	***Complete a housing plan to expand options, including small-scale units and/or cooperative housing, accommodations for seniors, and higher-end homes**	Postponed	Appropriate for the Planning Commission to discuss. Item revised and carried over to STWP #10.
27	**Devise and implement strategy to assume local control of SR81**	Canceled	Not feasible due to required trucking connectivity. Instead, have adopted a complete streets plan.
28	**Develop parking study to improve availability and distribution citywide**	Canceled	Until more development is present, it is unclear where parking would be needed.
29	***Audit and adjust the zoning ordinance as necessary to ensure successful implementation of this comprehensive plan, especially to protect resources, recruit appropriate businesses, and encourage development of desired housing opportunities**	Postponed	This task was not previously assigned to any committee to work on and so was postponed. It will now be assigned to the Planning Commission. Carried over to STWP #8.
30	***Identify additional/alternative revenue sources**	Ongoing	Water and Sewer rates are being considered for updating for the FY 2024 budget. Revised and carried over to STWP #14.
31	***Upgrade water main along Clark St., Hull St., Oxford Rd., Keel St., Beakhead Ct., Cat's Paw Ct., and Perry Cir.**	Ongoing	CDBG funds acquired in 2021. Will go out to bid Winter 2022/23. Carried over to STWP #15.

Short-Term Work Program, 2023–2027

**Entries with an asterisk represent carryover items from the previous Short-Term Work Program.*

#	ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING SOURCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
1	***Using Downtown Development Authority strategic plan, evaluate appropriateness of Main Street Program**	2025–2027	Downtown Development Authority, Staff, and City Council	Staff Time	N/A
2	***Work with developer to implement high-priority phase projects for Town Center, including determining the appropriate mix and extent of uses to be developed during the high-priority phase**	2023–2024	Downtown Development Authority, City Council, and City Manager	Staff Time	N/A
3	***Establish Welcome/Historic/Arts Center/coffee shop at Yarbrough House**	2023–2024	City Council and Staff	$250,000	General Fund, SPLOST, Grants
4	***Develop and implement plan to install district markers and wayfinding signage throughout the city**	2023–2025	City Council and Staff	$100,000	General Fund
5	***Establish a filming permit process and fee schedule, and work with Newton County's Georgia Camera Ready liaison to add Oxford locations to Camera Ready website**	2023–2024	City Manager	Staff Time	N/A
6	**Construct a covered Farmers Market facility on the Town Green**	2023–2024	Sub-committee of Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee and Downtown Development Authority	$650,000	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST

(continued on next page)

#	ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING SOURCE
PLANNING, LAND USE, & HOUSING					
7	***Refine and implement master plan for Town Center, including the design and construction of streetscape improvements for George and Whatcoat Streets**	2023	Downtown Development Authority, City Council, and City Manager	$125,000	General Fund
8	***Audit and adjust the zoning ordinance to ensure successful implementation of this comprehensive plan, especially to protect resources, recruit appropriate businesses, and encourage development of desired housing opportunities**	2023–2024	Planning Commission, Sustainability Committee, and City Council	$15,000	General Fund
9	**Create funding program to address blight by assisting with home remediation costs**	2024–2027	City Staff, Mayor, and City Council	$650,000	General Fund, Grants
10	***Complete a housing plan to expand options, including small-scale units and/or cooperative housing, accommodations for seniors, and higher-end homes**	2023–2024	Planning Commission, Staff, and City Council	$10,000	General Fund
NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES					
11	**Create an educational/historical trail program throughout Oxford Trail**	2023	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee	$15,000	Grants, General Fund
SUSTAINABILITY					
12	***Adopt sustainability plan to include transportation, biodiversity, resource conservation, invasive species, etc.**	2023–2024	Sustainability Committee, City Council, and Staff	$20,000	General Fund
13	***Develop comprehensive alternative energy plan**	2023	Sustainability Committee	$5,000	Electric Utility
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES					
14	***Identify additional/alternative revenue sources and confirm existing rates and fees are set at appropriate levels**	2023–2024	Staff and City Council	$12,000	Utilities, General Fund

(continued on next page)

#	ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING SOURCE
15	***Upgrade water main along Clark St., Hull St., Oxford Rd., Keel St., Beakhead Ct., Cat's Paw Ct., and Perry Cir.**	2023–2024	City Manager, Staff, and City Council	$1.3 million	CDBG Grant, Water/ Sewer Capital Fund
16	***Develop understanding of GIS capabilities and update GIS datasets, including public infrastructure, parcels, and buildings**	2023–2024	City Manager, Newton County GIS, and NEGRC	$5,000	General Fund, Utilities
17	**Contract with an Event Planner and create a programs budget for community engagement, overseeing community events, advertising multiple committee's lead initiatives, overseeing and advertising the historical initiatives like renting out the Old Church, engaging and interacting with the college for finding opportunities of more community involvement, etc.**	2023	City Council	$60,000	General Fund
18	**Build a small, and natural appeal amenity at George Street Park for more advanced children activity than Asbury Park (climbing wall, educational, etc.)**	2024–2025	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee and the City Council	$300,000	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST
19	**Create at least two greenspace/ meditation or activity pocket parks with City-owned land**	2024–2027	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee	$150,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
20	***Devise recreation plan to serve the entire Oxford community more fully with both active and passive recreation and bike/ped connectivity**	2023–2024	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee; Staff; and City Council	$65,000	General Fund
21	**Evaluate current bench layouts and create a more community-engaged bench layout for opportunities of conversation**	2023–2024	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee	$40,000	General Fund, SPLOST

(continued on next page)

#	ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COST ESTIMATE	FUNDING SOURCE
22	**Install two Level 2 Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations: one at City Hall and one at Asbury Park**	2024–2025	City Manager and Sustainability Committee	$13,000–$18,000 per station	Grants, General Fund, ECG
INTERJURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION					
23	***Assign staff to be responsible for offering events and other programming, including as part of a partnership with Newton County and its other municipalities and nonprofit organizations**	2023–2027	Staff	$20,000/ year	General Fund
TRANSPORTATION					
24	**Complete between 1 and 3 miles (or more) of trail, bicycle lane, or sidewalk projects identified in the Complete Streets and Trails Plan**	2023–2027	Staff and City Council	$3 million	Grants, General Fund, and SPLOST
25	**Replace damaged and faulty bricks in Oxford Trail**	2023	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee and Staff	$20,000	General Fund
26	**Repair or replace trail bridges on Turkey Creek Trail**	2023–2024	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee	$80,000	General Fund, SPLOST
27	**Repair and/or re-establish trailhead parking areas for Turkey Creek Trail and incorporate into a wayfinding plan**	2023–2024	Trees, Parks, and Recreation Committee	$60,000	General Fund, SPLOST, Grants
28	***Work with Georgia Department of Transportation to ensure bike/ pedestrian facilities are included in the new bridge over I-20**	2023–2025	City Manager and City Council	Staff Time	N/A
BROADBAND SERVICES					
29	**Install infrastructure to provide public Wi-Fi at Asbury Park**	2023	Police Chief and City Manager	$7,000	General and Capital Fund

Appendix

This section provides documentation of public meetings, public involvement, and data collection associated with the development of the Comprehensive Plan.

Appendix Contents

PUBLIC INPUT **A-2**
- Public Hearing #1 / Input Meeting #1 Documentation A-2
- Public Hearing #2 Documentation A-2
- Input Meeting #2 Documentation A-3
- Input Meeting #3 Documentation A-3
- Online Public Surveys & Story Map A-4
- Responses to Public Survey 1 ..... A-6
- Responses to Public Survey 2 ..... A-11

COMMUNITY DATA **A-17**

REFERENCES **A-48**

Public Input

Public Hearing #1 / Input Meeting #1 Documentation

The Covington News | News | Saturday-Sunday, April 16-17, 2022 | A7

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The City of Oxford will conduct a Public Hearing on **May 9, 2022 at 7:00 p.m.** at the City of Oxford City Hall, 110 W Clark St, Oxford, GA 30054.

Comprehensive Plan Update for the City of Oxford

The purpose of the public hearing is to brief the community on the process in developing the comprehensive plan, and to obtain input on the proposed planning process. Citizens, business owners, and all stakeholders are invited to attend the Public Hearing to provide comments, ideas, and suggestions. If you are unable to attend and wish to receive information regarding the hearing, please contact Oxford City Hall at (770) 786-7004 or comments@oxfordgeorgia.org.

City of Oxford: Comprehensive Plan Update
Public Hearing #1: May 9, 2022 – 7:00 p.m.
Oxford City Hall, 110 W Clark St, Oxford, GA 30054

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
Mark Beatty	NEGRC Planner	
Carol Flaute	NEGRC Planner	
Jeffery H Wearing	City Council	
Tim Windham	" "	
Marcia Brooks	City Clerk/Treasurer	
Art + Laurie Vinson		
Ami Hernandez		
Lyn Pace / Sam Pace	residents	
Michael Ready	Resident	
Nick Cole	Resident	
Dave Huber	"	
Juanita Carsin	Resident / Plan Comm	
Bill Andrew	City Manager	
Laura Gafnea	Oxford College	

Public Hearing #2 Documentation

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The City of Oxford will conduct a Public Hearing on **January 9, 2023, at 6:00 p.m.** at the City of Oxford City Hall, 110 W Clark St, Oxford, GA 30054.

Comprehensive Plan Update for the City of Oxford

The purpose of the public hearing is to brief the community on the contents of the plan, provide an opportunity for final suggestions, and notify the public of the submittal and adoption schedule. All interested parties are invited to attend the Public Hearing and provide comments. If you are unable to attend and wish to receive information regarding the hearing, please contact Oxford City Hall at (770) 786-7004 or comments@oxfordgeorgia.org. A draft of the plan can be found on the City of Oxford website, www.oxfordgeorgia.org.

City of Oxford: Comprehensive Plan Updat
Public Hearing #2: January 9, 2023 – 6:00 p.m
Oxford City Hall, 110 W Clark St, Oxford, GA 3005

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
Carol Flaute	Community Planner	
Amos Downs	TPRC member	
David Eady	Mayor	
Bill Andrew	City Mgr	
Marcia Brooks	City Clerk/Treasurer	
Nita Carsin	Planning Comm.	
Michael McQuaide	Sustainability Comm	
Nicole Cole	Resident	
Ami Hernandez		
Michael Ready	Council member	

City of Oxford: Comprehensive Plan Update
Public Hearing #2: January 9, 2023 – 6:00 p.m.
Oxford City Hall, 110 W Clark St, Oxford, GA 30054

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
Laura McCanless	Council Member Planning Comm	

Input Meeting #2 Documentation

City of Oxford: Comprehensive Plan Update
Input Meeting #2: June 7, 2022 – 10:00 a.m.
Oxford City Hall, 110 W Clark St, Oxford, GA 30054

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
Carol Flaute	Community Planner (NEGRC)	[redacted]
Amira Hernández	community member	
MIKE McQUAIDE	" "	
Mark Beatty	NEGRC	
Carol Flaute	NEGRC	
Ray Wilson	DDA	
Laura McCanless	City Council + Sust. Comm.	
Bill Andrew	City Mgr	

Input Meeting #3 Documentation

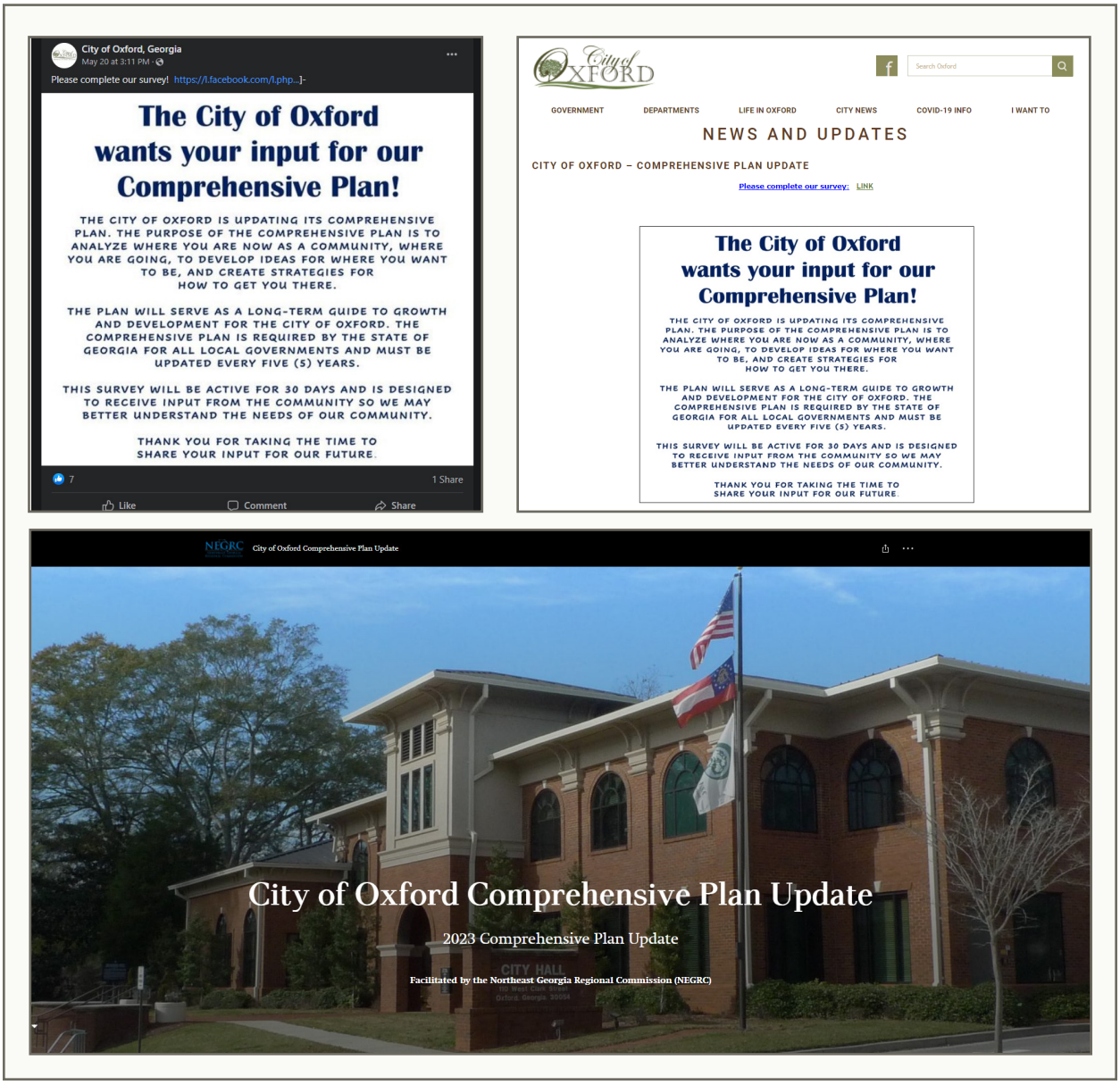
City of Oxford: Comprehensive Plan Update
Input Meeting #3: June 22, 2022 – 2:00 p.m.
Oxford City Hall, 110 W Clark St, Oxford, GA 30054

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
Mark Beatty	NEGRC	[redacted]
Carol Flaute	NEGRC	
Bill Andrew	City Mgr	
Ami Hernandez	comm member	
Ray Wilson	DDA	
Laura McCanless	City Council Sust. Committee	
Jeff Wyatt	Council Steering	
Art Vinson	citizen of Oxford	

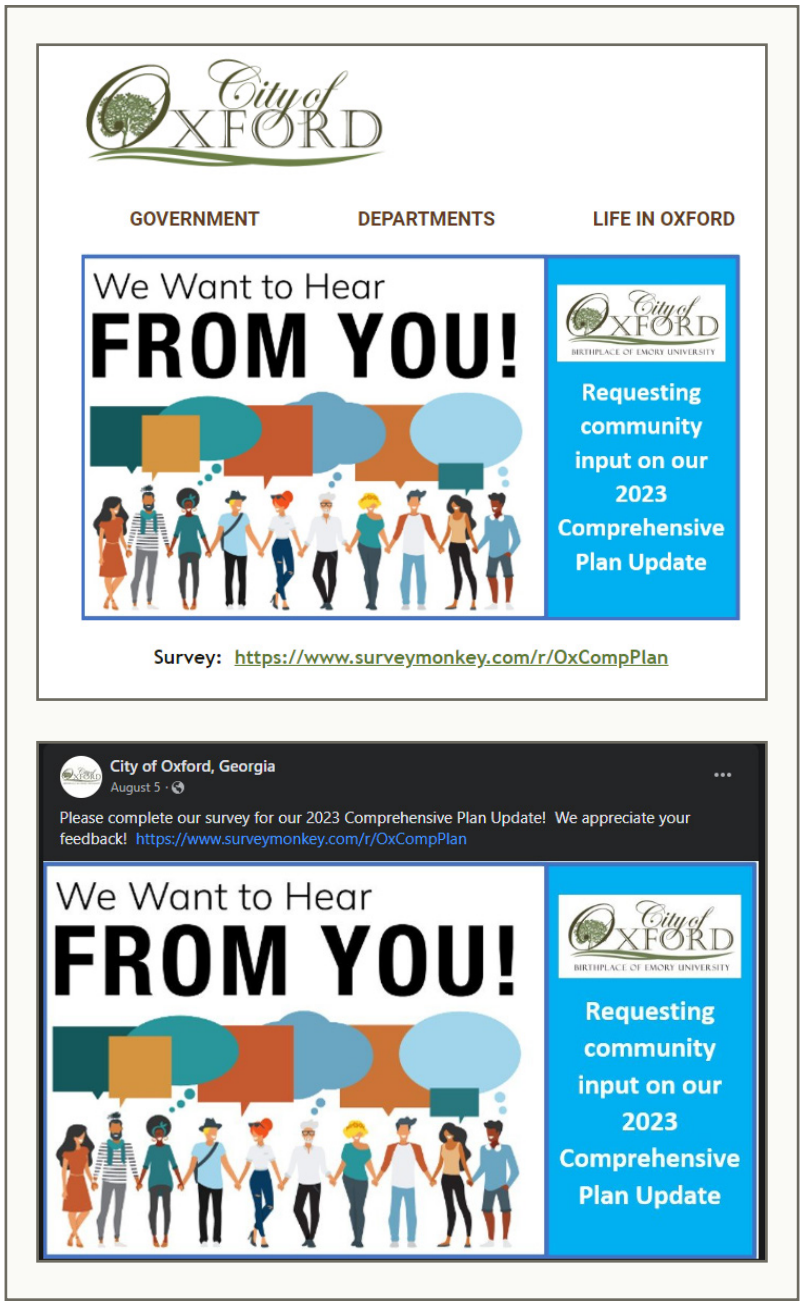
Online Public Surveys & Story Map

Two online surveys were conducted during plan development to gather input from the public.

The City advertised the story map and first online public survey on its website and on its Facebook page. The survey was available from May 20th through July 10th, 2022. Fifteen people responded to the first survey, and their responses are included in this Appendix beginning on page A-6.



The second public survey asked more focused questions related to each of the City's committees. It was accessible in two formats. A Google Docs survey hosted by the Downtown Development Authority was accessible via QR code from July 29th to September 1st, 2022. A Survey Monkey version of the survey was advertised on the City's website from August 5th to September 1st, 2022. The questions were identical in both survey formats, so the responses are combined in this Appendix beginning on page A-11. A total of 63 people responded to the second survey.



Responses to Public Survey 1

1. *What is your age range:*
    a. Under 18 (0)
    b. 18 to 29 (1)
    c. 30 to 44 (6)
    d. 45 to 65 (6)
    e. 65+ (2)

2. *Every local government with a zoning ordinance has a Future Development Map. Do you feel that the local government manages land use and zoning appropriately in your community? If not, explain what changes you would like to see:*
    a. Yes (1)
    b. No (1)
    c. No response (8)
    d. I think so, although admittedly I've lost track recently if what has happened with the proposals for new houses, townhomes and retail in Oxford, that had me greatly upset with their plans.
    e. No! It seems they don't want anything that might not be wanted by the college. It feels that the college is the city leader. Nobody wants a dollar store, but a little retail or restaurant would be great
    f. I would like to see projects get finished. I don't keep up with everything in our community, but I've noticed that nothing has been done with the property that was purchased by the bridge coming into Oxford where the big green house was. I also have noticed that the house across from City Hall hasn't been finished.
    g. They do, as far as I can tell. They seem to adhere carefully to the zoning regulations. I'd like to see more land use for green, natural spaces, between built areas and also around the perimeter of Oxford.
    h. They have certainly purchased a lot of land in the past couple of years! Not sure why our city needs so much real-estate?

3. *What are the top activities you do within your community? Select up to 4:*
    a. Work (5)
    b. Dine out (6)
    c. Visit a Park (13)
    d. Attend faith-based activities (4)
    e. Shop (6)
    f. Attend community events (10)
    g. Garden (4)
    h. Visit neighbors (6)
    i. Exercise outdoors walking cycling (12)
    j. Other (0)

4. *Are the streets and sidewalks adequately maintained?*
    a. Yes (12)
    b. No (2)
    c. I don't know (1)

5. *If no, where are streets or sidewalks in most need of repair?*
    a. The sidewalks near the I-20 bridge coming into Oxford are grown up. Two people can barely pass in some areas without going out into the street. Also, across the street from Palmer Stone coming back toward the City Hall, there are several areas that are really grown up.
    b. E Clark St
    c. Is the community safe, comfortable, and inviting for people to walk or bike to activities, jobs, shopping, dining, services, etc.?
    d. Yes (12)
    e. No (1)
    f. I don't know (2)

6. *Does the community have any traffic issues? If so, what is the specific problem (check all that apply)*
    a. Unsafe inconvenient to travel (3)
    b. Aren't enough parking spots (2)
    c. It always takes too long to get (1)
    d. Predictable peaks like rush hour (3)
    e. No traffic problems (7)
    f. No response (2)

7. *If yes, where are traffic issues most prominent?*
    a. Community across from Asbury Park needs a closer crosswalk.
    b. Hwy 81 is very busy and sometimes dangerous.
    c. Takes forever to pull out to 81 but not sure what the CC solution would be.
    d. Hwy 81 increasingly congested and noisy.
    e. It would be nice to have parking spaces nearby to the trails or at least sidewalks to walk to the trails safely.

8. *In your opinion, is there enough park or recreational space within the community to be easily accessible to all residents? If not, explain:*
    a. Yes (1)
    b. No response (5)
    c. I there is only one playground in Oxford. There needs to be more space for kids to play and adults to exercise.
    d. I would love a park near or off the city green! And events on the city green. Like a concert.
    e. Not enough parking at the park in the city limits
    f. Is there ever enough? I think we are doing a great job on this, but there is always room for more variety and space.
    g. Yes, but the proposed walking trail along big Indian seems to be a good idea
    h. I think so.
    i. I'd like to see more natural green space available in lower income areas. Also, more trails to the east and north in Oxford.
    j. Asbury Park has been a great addition. George St. Park is a lovely green space. We could use even more space for recreation. The use of the college's soccer field by the public suggests a similar open space would be well used.

k. More parking for around the park and trails would be nice for those who don't live within walking distance.

9. *Are there any persistent public safety issues in your community (dangerous intersections, sanitation, crime, run-down properties, unkempt businesses, illicit parking, etc.)? If yes, please give a location:*

   a. No (1)
   b. No response (11)
   c. Yes, there are many condemned abandoned houses, such as the one at the corner of 81 and Macedonia church. What an eyesore. And there are many abandoned houses and trailers on my road (Duncan Road). This shouldn't be allowed.
   d. I know it isn't inside the city limits but where 142 meets Hwy 81 is terrible and should have a traffic light or a roundabout (at north fork and dollar general)
   e. The house directly across from the Oxford College soccer field is definitely an eye sore. That entire block is really bad.

10. *How would you rate the water & sewer services in the community:*

    a. Excellent (2)
    b. Very good (3)
    c. Good (4)
    d. Average (5)
    e. Poor (0)
    f. No response (1)

11. *How would you rate the emergency response in the community:*

    a. Excellent (2)
    b. Very good (4)
    c. Good (5)
    d. Average (2)
    e. Poor (1)
    f. No response (1)

12. *How would you rate the internet services in the community:*

    a. Excellent (0)
    b. Very good (2)
    c. Good (6)
    d. Average (5)
    e. Poor (2)
    f. No response (0)

13. *How would you rate the leisure/ recreation services in the community:*

    a. Excellent (1)
    b. Very good (3)
    c. Good (5)
    d. Average (3)
    e. Poor (3)
    f. No response (0)

14. *Are there adequate housing options to meet the future needs of the community?*

    a. Yes (7)
    b. No (3)
    c. I don't know (5)
    d. No response (0)

15. *What is the most immediate housing issue within the city? Explain.*

    a. Home prices
    b. No issues. I like the city just like it is.
    c. None
    d. Cheap modern houses being built in the historic areas
    e. Not enough properties for sale; the college is buying properties and the general public can't compete with them.
    f. No response (10)

16. *Are there any activities you would like to do in your community but cannot? Explain:*

    a. No (1)
    b. No response (8)
    c. Shop. There are no stores or restaurants at all in Oxford. I have to go to other towns to buy groceries and clothes and go out to eat.
    d. Farmers market
    e. Swimming - but I don't know that there's ever going to be an easy answer for that. I also wish we had a shuttle / transit to other places in Newton County or even to Atlanta.
    f. I would like Oxford, not Covington, not the College, to have some art events, city swag, etc.
    g. I would like to see a couple of local restaurants in Oxford. We try to spend our money at local establishments. We'd love to be able to spend some in Oxford instead of Covington, Mansfield, Social Circle, etc.
    h. Have more resources and activities available for special needs persons (young and old) in the area.

17. *What is a defining characteristic of your community that you would like to see preserved?*

    a. The Oxford college
    b. I love how sustainability is important and the small town feel of Oxford
    c. Trees & trails!
    d. I would like oxford to have a presence other than the college
    e. The history - the historical houses, buildings, etc.
    f. "Architecture Trees"
    g. I love the green and peaceful feel, and the (mostly) well-spaced housing. I do NOT want to see any dense subdivision building or tree clearing.
    h. Historic buildings and the green spaces such as the new pollinator programs and the woods
    i. Stop the college from buying all the vacant land we get no tax revenue from them
    j. The quaint feel of a small country town community.
    k. Walkability
    l. The walking trails with the old church and the historical aspects.
    m. No response (3)

18. *List three small actions your local government could take to improve the quality of life in your neighborhood/community.*

    a. 1). More playgrounds and parks

       2) a grocery store

       3) get ride of abandoned houses and trailers

    b. 1)activities or events on the city green

    c. 1) more free / low cost community events to get neighbors out and together.

    d. 1) arts

    e. 1)make online pay for all utilities

       2) recruit more retail

    f. 1) I try to take a trash bag with me when I walk because littering is crazy these days. It would be nice to have a regular trash pickup company or have regular community clean up days. I would participate in that.

       2) Figure out a way to open a couple of restaurants (maybe around the City Hall). Or, maybe put some little shops.

       3) Come up with some ways to keep people in our city.

    g. 1) Create more parks outside downtown Oxford. (Area available near Red's Lake/Ashford Drive area)

       2) Create more job/volunteer options for disabled/special needs

       3) Install streetlights in rural areas

    h. 1) Clear and replace invasive, non-native plants along our streets and trails.

       2) Landscape the Gieger St./ Emory St. corner city property in a native and naturalistic way and install a nice city welcome sign.

       3) Add a wooden, naturalistic play area in the George St. Park.

    i. 1) add speed bumps to slow people cutting through Oxford

       2) landscape public areas with native Georgia plants

       3) add more pollinator gardens, I have been enjoying seeing those pop up

    j. 1) organize community gatherings

       2) continue to support the growth and further development of the farmer's market

    k. 1) safer parking for trails

       2) more parking for the park

       3) Some way to aid in directing traffic when the crews are doing limb and yard debris clean up. It gets dangerous trying to pass them on Emory Street.

    l. No response (4)

19. *If there any issues, ideas, or topics not addressed by previous questions that you would like the City to consider as part of the Comprehensive Planning process, describe them here.*

    a. No (1)

    b. No response (13)

    c. It would be really great if the employees at city hall could be knowledgeable and helpful, smiling and friendly about the city and aspects of the city's history and amenities. They are the city's public face.

Responses to Public Survey 2

1. *Protecting Oxford Trees should be a high priority.*
    a. Strongly agree (52)
    b. Somewhat agree (10)
    c. No opinion (0)
    d. Somewhat disagree (0)
    e. Strongly disagree (0)

2. *The city should continue to maintain and enhance the tree canopy.*
    a. Strongly agree (52)
    b. Somewhat agree (8)
    c. No opinion (3)
    d. Somewhat disagree (0)
    e. Strongly disagree (0)

3. *Oxford trails and parks are well maintained and I feel safe when I use them.*
    a. Strongly agree (29)
    b. Somewhat agree (21)
    c. No opinion (5)
    d. Somewhat disagree (6)
    e. Strongly disagree (2)

4. *Oxford needs more parks and trails for community use.*
    a. Strongly agree (30)
    b. Somewhat agree (24)
    c. No opinion (2)
    d. Somewhat disagree (5)
    e. Strongly disagree (2)

5. *If you feel Oxford should have more parks, what type would you suggest?*
    a. Passive parks (quiet green space with or without seating) (41)
    b. Playground parks (17)

6. *Trees, Parks and Recreation Optional Comments*
    a. Fishing pond
    b. I think more green space with nice seating and perhaps a pavilion or a basketball court inneeded in an area not close to the college.
    c. I grew up in Oxford,GA and attended school there as well. It would be nice to have a complex playground, outdoor stationary fitness ,tennis court, water park area in Oxford. Along with arental facility for events, in close proximity to the park other than the main Oxford city hall.
    d. More parks require more maintenance; budget constraints?
    e. Would love to see trail/park at Dried Indian Creek
    f. A pond for fishing
    g. Committee should have more management input in the Asbury St, Park.
    h. The water fountains at the parks need to be turned back on. If the city doesn't plan on turning them back on, then they need to either be swapped out for water bottle filling stations (andsupply recyclable paper cups be removed and the portion of our property taxes that has beenbudgeted and set aside for the maintenance and utility expenses for them, from

the date they were shut off at the beginning of the pandemic to today, needs to be refunded to all of the residents. God forbid a child or adult have a heat stroke while they're out running or playing atthe park because they didn't have access to a water fountain, but hey, at least the City will have reduced the already insignificant/ minuscule chance of Covid surface transfer from ametal fountain fully exposed to sunlight everyday.

i. I can't really decide if passive or playground is more important, because I think it depends onthe spot. We probably need a good mix.

j. On question 3, my main concern is with the invasive plants surrounding our trails and thebridge by the college police station. On question 4, I'd love to see our trail system expanded.

k. Increased park places, whether active or passive, require increased and consistent maintenance and vigilance.

l. Water fountains should be turned on.

m. Some of the trails are so secluded, I don't feel safe.

n. Important

7. *Could we do a better job in code enforcement?*

   a. Strongly agree (10)
   b. Somewhat agree (22)
   c. No opinion (19)
   d. Somewhat disagree (6)
   e. Strongly disagree (2)

8. *Should this committee create new zoning to enhance sustainability, such as "green" building codes?*

   a. Strongly agree (21)
   b. Somewhat agree (18)
   c. No opinion (6)
   d. Somewhat disagree (10)
   e. Strongly disagree (3)

9. *Planning and Zoning Committee Optional Comments*

   a. The members aren't planning professionals; shop around for other existing codes and adopt for Oxford after citizen input.

   b. encouragement of more green energy or green building codes, solar panel usage etc, wouldgreatly benefit the community.

   c. Code enforcement is not applied equally. Residents who go through the system have to pay ridiculous fees while others ignore the regulations and never have to answer for it. Also, it is getting increasingly difficult to find contractors who will agree to work in Oxford because of theinefficiency and unprofessionalism of the city's permit process and unresponsiveness of city officials.

   d. As a new Oxford resident that had to deal with the Planning committee, my experience was positive, and therefore do not recommend any committee functional changes.

   e. I do not believe that sheds below a certain size should require a development permit. I have lived in more than one small town in Georgia and this is the first one requiring a permit

forsheds smaller than 16x16'. The development permit application is also difficult to navigate witha few unclear questions, and the information is difficult to obtain using Oxford's onlineresources; it essentially requires a phone call to the city clerk, who seems (in my personal opinion across a few phone calls to the individual) to be overworked. Additionally no one has been able to provide me the fee for submitting/filing said application, which should be a clear-cut answer. While this seems like a lengthy response, I have lived in Oxford for close to three years and this is my only complaint.

f. Planning and Zoning does too much of what we hired a professional city manager to do! We don't need citizen volunteers who don't know anything about ordinances and best practices to be making decisions, and council members don't know them either. Plus, all plans are forgotten when the college asks for something different. No consistency!

g. None

h. Seek and offer incentives and support for small businesses: eg. small-scale shopping and food sources that require neither mega square footage nor big-name suppliers. Include small "hotel"lodging. Find creative backing. Do not succumb to major market principles. What about other celebrations, like Christmas-on-the-green? Or Food-truck-corner? Or Lamp-repair-and -shade-shop? Or Fiber-arts-studio? Or . . . .?

i. Encourage good quality growth

10. I am concerned about industrial development on the east and west sides of Oxford and the impact on quality of life.

a. Strongly agree (25)
b. Somewhat agree (18)
c. No opinion (6)
d. Somewhat disagree (7)
e. Strongly disagree (1)

11. I support broadening and extending the greenway buffer land between Oxford and industrial development.

a. Strongly agree (38)
b. Somewhat agree (9)
c. No opinion (7)
d. Somewhat disagree (3)
e. Strongly disagree (1)

12. I would be interested in making my home more energy efficient with an interest free loan from the city.

a. Strongly agree (16)
b. Somewhat agree (15)
c. No opinion (16)
d. Somewhat disagree (4)
e. Strongly disagree (6)

13. Sustainability Committee Optional Comments - How can we make Oxford a more sustainable town?

a. The city can't loan out tax dollars, can it? More sustainable? Get school zoning for high school changed. Annex any lands we can on edges. Support infill development.

Put limits on successive terms of council members.

b. Improve and monitor the recycling program. The recycling company should accept glass and there are reports that they are not truly recycling all recyclable material.

c. Providing an option to electronically deliver utility bills/statements - providing a paperless option - would help improve sustainability. I exclusively use the online payment options and do not need a printed statement each month. The ability to access this information online and remove a physical bill would save fuel costs for mail delivery in addition to the reduction of paper use and man hours required to prepare the monthly correspondence.

d. I don't think it's legal for the city to loan raise funds through taxes and then reissue those funds as loans to just some of the citizens. It doesn't sound legal.

e. No opinion.

f. Market as a place of beauty and caring -- maintain tidy trail system (including woods alongsides); maintain tidy rights-of-way, including Hwy 81 gutters; use only easy-care plantings, not complex ones (whether planters or roadways).

g. Ban companies that use insecticides on lawns and Oxford College properties .

h. Could the city publicize hints on how the citizens could help the city be more sustainable.

i. Don't be a Nanny!

j. Encourage good growth through zoning and quality of life features

14. *I would support more small commercial development in the center of Oxford.*

    a. Strongly agree (22)
    b. Somewhat agree (21)
    c. No opinion (4)
    d. Somewhat disagree (6)
    e. Strongly disagree (5)

15. *I would support more office development in the center of Oxford.*

    a. Strongly agree (6)
    b. Somewhat agree (20)
    c. No opinion (7)
    d. Somewhat disagree (15)
    e. Strongly disagree (10)

16. *The Oxford Farmers Market is a positive addition to our community.*

    a. Strongly agree (43)
    b. Somewhat agree (12)
    c. No opinion (1)
    d. Somewhat disagree (1)
    e. Strongly disagree (1)

17. *Oxford Downtown Development Authority (DDA) Optional Comments*

    a. They don't have any real authority. Council members (one or two) can't let go of authority they don't need to have.
    b. Get the Food Truck back - get rid of the stupid requirement

to be associated with a brick &mortar restaurant!

c. it would be nice if we could get small businesses in the down town area such as a coffee shop,bookstore, café, etc.

d. Emory Street is already handling too much traffic. Developing businesses would increasetraffic to an intolerable level. State Highway traffic should be rerouted around Oxford and returnEmory Street to a residential street.

e. The city of Oxford's proximity to the city of Covington's surrounding commercial and retail establishments mitigates the need for Oxford to invest in a robust commercial development plan. However, having a few commercial establishments (restaurants and retail) may enhance Oxford's appeal to its residents and visitors.

f. I absolutely love the existence of the Oxford Farmers Market, and my friends and family whovisit from out of town always make positive commentary about it if they see it.

g. Useless. Final decisions still made by city council and usually stymied by one or two council members if they don't personally agree with the consensus. Just another layer of mess.

h. Would highly support.

i. See the YarbHouse as an asset. Market the area's history; enhance its varied creative arts and potential interactions (eg. small activities such as reading (s), open mic performing, checkers/ chess, coffee'n'cake chating . . .); group-exercise-on-the-green; bandstand musicalmoments (seasonal, celebrational, even regular weekends).....

j. Leave well enough alone

k. Leave well enough alone.

l. I would like to not have to drive to Covington for a gallon of milk or some other staple. Think Allgood's Grocery from way back when..

m. A little commercial district WITH NO CHAINS at Clark and Emory would be so lovely. Coffeeshop, little market, a little bistro. Fantastic. Maybe even something where Mason's used to be. What a tragedy we lost that building. Crappy owner.

n. Could we have a green gathering space near the famers market, a place to picnic or eat purchases or hang out? (Preferably in the shade)

o. I like the farmers market and food trucks. They seem to fit into the small town feel we have here in Oxford. I would not like permanent businesses to be brought into Oxford. I fear that would take away our small town feel.

p. Development should be carefully monitored. Too many food trucks on green space could be detrimental. Keep that controlled. Would love to see a coffee shop .

q. Bring in quality development. Don't give up more control to Emory.

18. *I would support more interaction between the citizens and students of the college.*

a. Strongly agree (30)

b. Somewhat agree (18)

c. No opinion (7)

d. Somewhat disagree (1)

e. Strongly disagree (0)

19. Emory at Oxford Optional Comments

a. That's all? One question? What about the land they're buying up? They don't do much to engage the community. It was so much better when Dean Eady and Dean Fleming were in charge.

b. I support the students bit feel the town need to exist and thrive without Oxford college having the majority of the input etc.

c. The city council has been unreasonably uncooperative with the needs of the residents and has fostered an adversarial relationship with them. For instance, both the college and the members of Allen Memorial Church wanted to change the location of the proposed parking on Whatcoat St., but the council denied their request giving no reason.

d. The college is a staple in the Oxford community; having more interactive involvementactivities between the city and college students would be a plus.

e. Emory doesn't care about the town any more than the University cares, ultimately, about the Oxford campus.

f. Send out letters asking for more involvement.

g. My comment would be that I would like to see more interaction with the college doing more for the residents of city of Oxford. It seems like the city gives and gives some more to the college and the college does literally nothing to give back to this community. The way it seems that if the college says they want it, the city says, "you got it." Back in the day, the college used tobe very welcoming and warm and would always let the community use the pool, the tennis courts, or even the soccer field. But these days, it's the complete opposite. As if they dare you to look at any of their property. Look for example, at the no trespassing signs posted on alternating corners of the soccer fields. If they gave two ——- about the community, they could at least welcome the city's residents when school is out, and upon an individual paying a small fee and signing a liability waiver, allow the residents of Oxford to use their recreational facilities. What an idea.

h. No need to cater to them specifically; rather, provide places and events that draw them if communicated and announced, and needs/wants/interests are addressed: "build it and they willcome." Kids like to go-places and to see-things!

i. I want Oxford (city) to have its own identity independent of the college!!

j. It would be great to work something out with the college and oxford residents where we could pay a small fee to use the amenities of the college. Such as the pool or tennis courts.

k. Don't become town of Emory.

Community Data

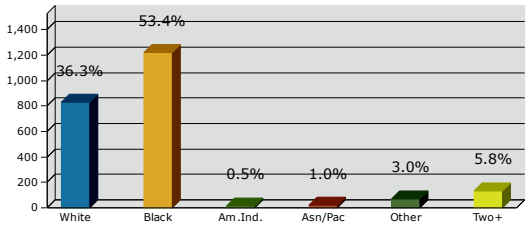
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Graphic Profile

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

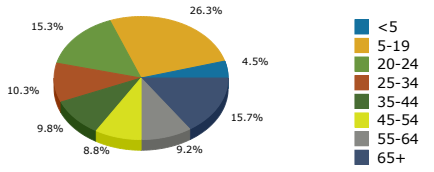
Prepared by Esri

2022 Population by Race

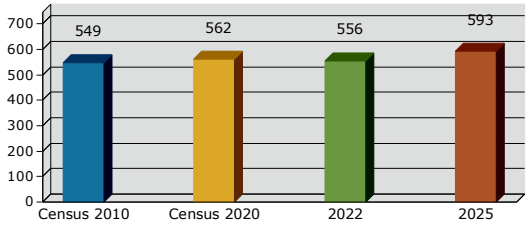


2022 Percent Hispanic Origin:7.1%

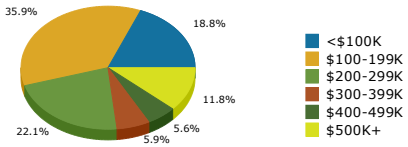
2022 Population by Age



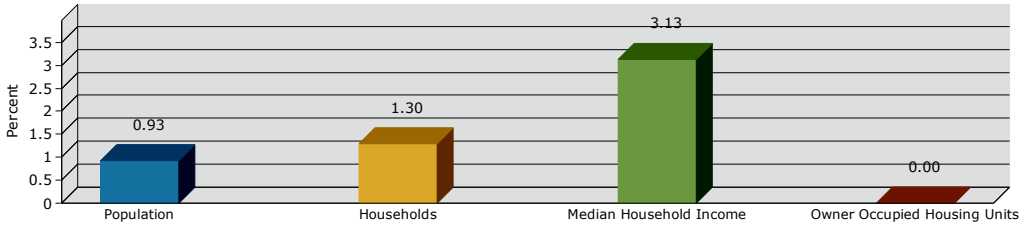
Households



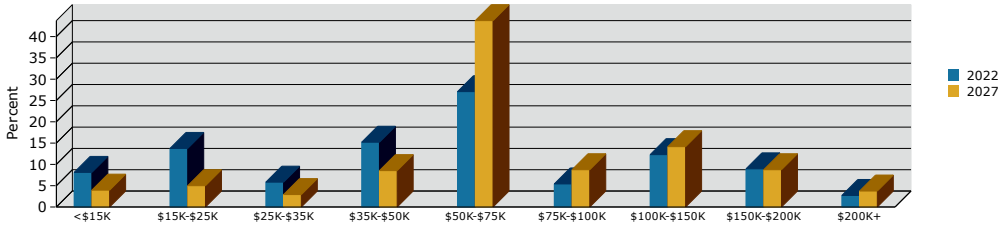
2022 Home Value



2022-2027 Annual Growth Rate



Household Income



Source: Esri forecasts for 2022 and 2027. U.S. Census Bureau 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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Community Profile

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

Population Summary	
2010 Total Population	2,143
2020 Total Population	2,308
2020 Group Quarters	572
2022 Total Population	2,284
2022 Group Quarters	572
2027 Total Population	2,392
2022-2027 Annual Rate	0.93%
2022 Total Daytime Population	1,694
Workers	297
Residents	1,397
Household Summary	
2010 Households	549
2010 Average Household Size	3.11
2020 Total Households	562
2020 Average Household Size	3.09
2022 Households	556
2022 Average Household Size	3.08
2027 Households	593
2027 Average Household Size	3.07
2022-2027 Annual Rate	1.30%
2010 Families	389
2010 Average Family Size	3.65
2022 Families	385
2022 Average Family Size	3.68
2027 Families	411
2027 Average Family Size	3.66
2022-2027 Annual Rate	1.32%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	521
Owner Occupied Housing Units	63.5%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	30.1%
Vacant Housing Units	6.3%
2010 Housing Units	638
Owner Occupied Housing Units	53.8%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	32.3%
Vacant Housing Units	13.9%
2020 Housing Units	624
Vacant Housing Units	9.9%
2022 Housing Units	624
Owner Occupied Housing Units	54.3%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	34.8%
Vacant Housing Units	10.9%
2027 Housing Units	668
Owner Occupied Housing Units	50.7%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	37.9%
Vacant Housing Units	11.2%
Median Household Income	
2022	$54,096
2027	$63,101
Median Home Value	
2022	$191,837
2027	$263,559
Per Capita Income	
2022	$21,667
2027	$26,812
Median Age	
2010	28.2
2022	28.5
2027	30.1

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2022 and 2027. U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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2022 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	556
<$15,000	8.1%
$15,000 - $24,999	13.8%
$25,000 - $34,999	5.9%
$35,000 - $49,999	15.3%
$50,000 - $74,999	27.2%
$75,000 - $99,999	5.4%
$100,000 - $149,999	12.4%
$150,000 - $199,999	9.0%
$200,000+	2.7%
Average Household Income	$75,814
2027 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	593
<$15,000	4.0%
$15,000 - $24,999	5.1%
$25,000 - $34,999	2.9%
$35,000 - $49,999	8.6%
$50,000 - $74,999	43.8%
$75,000 - $99,999	8.8%
$100,000 - $149,999	14.2%
$150,000 - $199,999	8.8%
$200,000+	3.7%
Average Household Income	$92,493
2022 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	339
<$50,000	13.0%
$50,000 - $99,999	5.9%
$100,000 - $149,999	7.1%
$150,000 - $199,999	28.9%
$200,000 - $249,999	8.8%
$250,000 - $299,999	13.3%
$300,000 - $399,999	5.9%
$400,000 - $499,999	5.6%
$500,000 - $749,999	8.3%
$750,000 - $999,999	0.3%
$1,000,000 - $1,499,999	0.0%
$1,500,000 - $1,999,999	0.0%
$2,000,000 +	3.2%
Average Home Value	$295,735
2027 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	339
<$50,000	7.1%
$50,000 - $99,999	2.4%
$100,000 - $149,999	3.2%
$150,000 - $199,999	22.4%
$200,000 - $249,999	10.0%
$250,000 - $299,999	17.4%
$300,000 - $399,999	8.8%
$400,000 - $499,999	8.8%
$500,000 - $749,999	13.6%
$750,000 - $999,999	0.6%
$1,000,000 - $1,499,999	0.0%
$1,500,000 - $1,999,999	0.0%
$2,000,000 +	5.3%
Average Home Value	$398,669

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.
Source: Esri forecasts for 2022 and 2027. U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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Community Profile

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

2010 Population by Age	
Total	2,142
0 - 4	5.1%
5 - 9	5.7%
10 - 14	5.9%
15 - 24	30.0%
25 - 34	10.3%
35 - 44	9.5%
45 - 54	10.6%
55 - 64	10.9%
65 - 74	7.0%
75 - 84	3.5%
85 +	1.6%
18 +	79.7%
2022 Population by Age	
Total	2,285
0 - 4	4.5%
5 - 9	4.4%
10 - 14	4.3%
15 - 24	32.9%
25 - 34	10.3%
35 - 44	9.8%
45 - 54	8.8%
55 - 64	9.2%
65 - 74	9.3%
75 - 84	4.8%
85 +	1.6%
18 +	83.7%
2027 Population by Age	
Total	2,389
0 - 4	4.4%
5 - 9	4.5%
10 - 14	4.6%
15 - 24	31.3%
25 - 34	9.9%
35 - 44	9.6%
45 - 54	9.6%
55 - 64	9.3%
65 - 74	9.3%
75 - 84	5.8%
85 +	1.8%
18 +	83.5%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	991
Females	1,152
2022 Population by Sex	
Males	1,057
Females	1,228
2027 Population by Sex	
Males	1,110
Females	1,282

Source: Esri forecasts for 2022 and 2027. U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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Community Profile

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	2,142
White Alone	47.8%
Black Alone	41.1%
American Indian Alone	0.1%
Asian Alone	7.0%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	1.6%
Two or More Races	2.4%
Hispanic Origin	3.6%
Diversity Index	62.6
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	2,308
White Alone	37.0%
Black Alone	52.9%
American Indian Alone	0.5%
Asian Alone	0.9%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	2.9%
Two or More Races	5.7%
Hispanic Origin	7.1%
Diversity Index	63.4
2022 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	2,285
White Alone	36.3%
Black Alone	53.4%
American Indian Alone	0.5%
Asian Alone	0.9%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	3.0%
Two or More Races	5.8%
Hispanic Origin	7.1%
Diversity Index	63.3
2027 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	2,391
White Alone	35.3%
Black Alone	53.8%
American Indian Alone	0.5%
Asian Alone	0.8%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	3.3%
Two or More Races	6.2%
Hispanic Origin	7.2%
Diversity Index	63.7
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	2,143
In Households	79.7%
In Family Households	68.8%
Householder	21.2%
Spouse	12.9%
Child	26.9%
Other relative	5.2%
Nonrelative	2.6%
In Nonfamily Households	10.8%
In Group Quarters	20.3%
Institutionalized Population	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized Population	20.3%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.
Source: Esri forecasts for 2022 and 2027. U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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Community Profile

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2022 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	1,231
Less than 9th Grade	4.9%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	10.0%
High School Graduate	34.0%
GED/Alternative Credential	4.2%
Some College, No Degree	18.1%
Associate Degree	6.1%
Bachelor's Degree	8.3%
Graduate/Professional Degree	14.5%
2022 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	1,982
Never Married	48.6%
Married	35.3%
Widowed	5.0%
Divorced	11.0%
2022 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Population 16+	943
Population 16+ Employed	94.2%
Population 16+ Unemployment rate	5.8%
Population 16-24 Employed	35.1%
Population 16-24 Unemployment rate	9.6%
Population 25-54 Employed	50.3%
Population 25-54 Unemployment rate	3.2%
Population 55-64 Employed	11.1%
Population 55-64 Unemployment rate	3.9%
Population 65+ Employed	3.3%
Population 65+ Unemployment rate	6.5%
2022 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	888
Agriculture/Mining	0.2%
Construction	11.7%
Manufacturing	16.3%
Wholesale Trade	2.8%
Retail Trade	7.9%
Transportation/Utilities	5.7%
Information	2.0%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	5.1%
Services	43.2%
Public Administration	5.1%
2022 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	890
White Collar	48.5%
Management/Business/Financial	8.8%
Professional	18.8%
Sales	5.7%
Administrative Support	15.2%
Services	17.2%
Blue Collar	34.5%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	0.2%
Construction/Extraction	7.2%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	3.0%
Production	10.6%
Transportation/Material Moving	13.4%

Source: Esri forecasts for 2022 and 2027. U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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ACS Population Summary

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
TOTALS				
Total Population	2,124		373	
Total Households	545		93	
Total Housing Units	649		90	
POPULATION AGE 3+ YEARS BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Total	2,035	100.0%	367	
Enrolled in school	704	34.6%	222	
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	20	1.0%	35	
Public school	11	0.5%	50	
Private school	9	0.4%	19	
Enrolled in kindergarten	26	1.3%	27	
Public school	26	1.3%	27	
Private school	0	0.0%	0	
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	119	5.8%	44	
Public school	116	5.7%	42	
Private school	3	0.1%	42	
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	89	4.4%	82	
Public school	87	4.3%	81	
Private school	2	0.1%	11	
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	131	6.4%	100	
Public school	118	5.8%	109	
Private school	13	0.6%	74	
Enrolled in college undergraduate years	293	14.4%	151	
Public school	92	4.5%	65	
Private school	201	9.9%	147	
Enrolled in graduate or professional school	27	1.3%	31	
Public school	17	0.8%	24	
Private school	9	0.4%	17	
Not enrolled in school	1,331	65.4%	206	
POPULATION AGE 65+ BY RELATIONSHIP AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
Total	337	100.0%	80	
Living in Households	337	100.0%	80	
Living in Family Households	224	66.5%	70	
Householder	112	33.2%	42	
Spouse	97	28.8%	35	
Parent	12	3.6%	52	
Parent-in-law	0	0.0%	0	
Other Relative	2	0.6%	5	
Nonrelative	0	0.0%	0	
Living in Nonfamily Households	113	33.5%	59	
Householder	113	33.5%	59	
Nonrelative	1	0.3%	2	
Living in Group Quarters	0	0.0%	0	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

July 08, 2022

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NEGRC
Northeast Georgia Regional Commission

ACS Population Summary

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
WORKERS AGE 16+ YEARS BY PLACE OF WORK				
Total	689	100.0%	139	
Worked in state and in county of residence	377	54.7%	105	
Worked in state and outside county of residence	312	45.3%	94	
Worked outside state of residence	0	0.0%	0	
SEX BY CLASS OF WORKER FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER				
Total:	708	100.0%	142	
Male:	358	50.6%	93	
Employee of private company	277	39.1%	85	
Self-employed in own incorporated business	13	1.8%	32	
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	5	0.7%	7	
Local government workers	34	4.8%	24	
State government workers	16	2.3%	35	
Federal government workers	0	0.0%	0	
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	13	1.8%	96	
Unpaid family workers	0	0.0%	0	
Female:	350	49.4%	86	
Employee of private company	201	28.4%	61	
Self-employed in own incorporated business	13	1.8%	25	
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	47	6.6%	54	
Local government workers	39	5.5%	27	
State government workers	26	3.7%	28	
Federal government workers	2	0.3%	20	
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	23	3.2%	25	
Unpaid family workers	0	0.0%	0	
POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS AND PRESENCE OF A COMPUTER				
Total	1,865	100.0%	345	
Population <18 in Households	502	26.9%	167	
Have a Computer	483	25.9%	171	
Have NO Computer	18	1.0%	38	
Population 18-64 in Households	1,027	55.1%	220	
Have a Computer	998	53.5%	224	
Have NO Computer	29	1.6%	30	
Population 65+ in Households	337	18.1%	80	
Have a Computer	289	15.5%	79	
Have NO Computer	47	2.5%	37	
HOUSEHOLDS AND INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS				
Total	545	100.0%	93	
With an Internet Subscription	451	82.8%	92	
Dial-Up Alone	0	0.0%	0	
Broadband	305	56.0%	80	
Satellite Service	40	7.3%	31	
Other Service	0	0.0%	0	
Internet Access with no Subscription	20	3.7%	21	
With No Internet Access	74	13.6%	45	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

July 08, 2022

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Northeast Georgia Regional Commission

ACS Population Summary

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
WORKERS AGE 16+ YEARS BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
Total	689	100.0%	139	
Drove alone	538	78.1%	123	
Carpooled	46	6.7%	26	
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	0.0%	0	
Bus or trolley bus	0	0.0%	0	
Light rail, streetcar or trolley	0	0.0%	0	
Subway or elevated	0	0.0%	0	
Long-distance/Commuter Train	0	0.0%	0	
Ferryboat	0	0.0%	0	
Taxicab	0	0.0%	0	
Motorcycle	0	0.0%	0	
Bicycle	0	0.0%	0	
Walked	70	10.2%	65	
Other means	13	1.9%	116	
Worked at home	23	3.3%	27	
WORKERS AGE 16+ YEARS (WHO DID NOT WORK FROM HOME) BY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Total	666	100.0%	139	
Less than 5 minutes	38	5.7%	40	
5 to 9 minutes	114	17.1%	66	
10 to 14 minutes	96	14.4%	51	
15 to 19 minutes	135	20.3%	61	
20 to 24 minutes	57	8.6%	67	
25 to 29 minutes	51	7.7%	30	
30 to 34 minutes	62	9.3%	45	
35 to 39 minutes	26	3.9%	46	
40 to 44 minutes	10	1.5%	26	
45 to 59 minutes	16	2.4%	15	
60 to 89 minutes	33	5.0%	23	
90 or more minutes	27	4.1%	27	
Average Travel Time to Work (in minutes)	N/A		N/A	
FEMALES AGE 20-64 YEARS BY AGE OF OWN CHILDREN AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Total	495	100.0%	93	
Own children under 6 years only	46	9.3%	33	
In labor force	18	3.6%	29	
Not in labor force	28	5.7%	40	
Own children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	60	12.1%	47	
In labor force	54	10.9%	51	
Not in labor force	6	1.2%	67	
Own children 6 to 17 years only	109	22.0%	47	
In labor force	91	18.4%	50	
Not in labor force	18	3.6%	37	
No own children under 18 years	279	56.4%	71	
In labor force	153	30.9%	67	
Not in labor force	126	25.5%	48	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

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ACS Population Summary

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
HOUSEHOLDS BY OTHER INCOME				
Social Security Income	234	42.9%	65	
No Social Security Income	311	57.1%	65	
Retirement Income	129	23.7%	38	
No Retirement Income	416	76.3%	87	
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
<10% of Income	3	1.4%	23	
10-14.9% of Income	8	3.7%	10	
15-19.9% of Income	31	14.4%	33	
20-24.9% of Income	36	16.7%	35	
25-29.9% of Income	12	5.6%	18	
30-34.9% of Income	24	11.1%	36	
35-39.9% of Income	6	2.8%	31	
40-49.9% of Income	30	13.9%	35	
50+% of Income	43	19.9%	56	
Gross Rent % Inc Not Computed	21	9.7%	26	
HOUSEHOLDS BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Total	545	100.0%	93	
With public assistance income	6	1.1%	72	
No public assistance income	539	98.9%	93	
HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD STAMPS/SNAP STATUS				
Total	545	100.0%	93	
With Food Stamps/SNAP	144	26.4%	71	
With No Food Stamps/SNAP	401	73.6%	78	
HOUSEHOLDS BY DISABILITY STATUS				
Total	545	100.0%	93	
With 1+ Persons w/Disability	188	34.5%	56	
With No Person w/Disability	357	65.5%	91	

Data Note: N/A means not available. Population by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level represents persons for whom poverty status is determined. Household income represents income in 2020, adjusted for inflation.

2016-2020 ACS Estimate: The American Community Survey (ACS) replaces census sample data. Esri is releasing the 2016-2020 ACS estimates, five-year period data collected monthly from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020. Although the ACS includes many of the subjects previously covered by the decennial census sample, there are significant differences between the two surveys including fundamental differences in survey design and residency rules.

Margin of error (MOE): The MOE is a measure of the variability of the estimate due to sampling error. MOEs enable the data user to measure the range of uncertainty for each estimate with 90 percent confidence. The range of uncertainty is called the confidence interval, and it is calculated by taking the estimate +/- the MOE. For example, if the ACS reports an estimate of 100 with an MOE of +/- 20, then you can be 90 percent certain the value for the whole population falls between 80 and 120.

Reliability: These symbols represent threshold values that Esri has established from the Coefficients of Variation (CV) to designate the usability of the estimates. The CV measures the amount of sampling error relative to the size of the estimate, expressed as a percentage.

- High Reliability: Small CVs (less than or equal to 12 percent) are flagged green to indicate that the sampling error is small relative to the estimate and the estimate is reasonably reliable.
- Medium Reliability: Estimates with CVs between 12 and 40 are flagged yellow-use with caution.
- Low Reliability: Large CVs (over 40 percent) are flagged red to indicate that the sampling error is large relative to the estimate. The estimate is considered very unreliable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

July 08, 2022

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Northeast Georgia Regional Commission

ACS Housing Summary

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
TOTALS				
Total Population	2,124		373	
Total Households	545		93	
Total Housing Units	649		90	
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY MORTGAGE STATUS				
Total	329	100.0%	66	
Housing units with a mortgage/contract to purchase/similar debt	177	53.8%	54	
No Second Mortgage and No Home Equity Loan	162	49.2%	52	
Multiple Mortgages	8	2.4%	19	
Second mortgage and Home Equity Loan	0	0.0%	0	
Only Home Equity Loan	5	1.5%	19	
Only Second Mortgage	3	0.9%	33	
Home Equity Loan without Primary Mortgage	6	1.8%	17	
Housing units without a mortgage	153	46.5%	52	
AVERAGE VALUE BY MORTGAGE STATUS				
Housing units with a mortgage	$120,106		$56,252	
Housing units without a mortgage	$168,172		$94,127	
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY MORTGAGE STATUS & SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
Total	329	100.0%	66	
With a mortgage: Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in past 12 months				
Less than 10.0 percent	12	3.6%	14	
10.0 to 14.9 percent	28	8.5%	31	
15.0 to 19.9 percent	19	5.8%	15	
20.0 to 24.9 percent	30	9.1%	25	
25.0 to 29.9 percent	15	4.6%	17	
30.0 to 34.9 percent	11	3.3%	20	
35.0 to 39.9 percent	3	0.9%	4	
40.0 to 49.9 percent	19	5.8%	62	
50.0 percent or more	37	11.2%	38	
Not computed	3	0.9%	16	
Without a mortgage: Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in past 12 months				
Less than 10.0 percent	86	26.1%	37	
10.0 to 14.9 percent	36	10.9%	31	
15.0 to 19.9 percent	21	6.4%	31	
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1	0.3%	3	
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	0.0%	2	
30.0 to 34.9 percent	2	0.6%	9	
35.0 to 39.9 percent	2	0.6%	5	
40.0 to 49.9 percent	0	0.0%	0	
50.0 percent or more	4	1.2%	6	
Not computed	2	0.6%	3	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

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ACS Housing Summary

City of Oxford
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Prepared by Esri

	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY CONTRACT RENT				
Total	216	100.0%	83	
With cash rent	201	93.1%	83	
Less than $100	1	0.5%	3	
$100 to $149	0	0.0%	0	
$150 to $199	0	0.0%	0	
$200 to $249	0	0.0%	0	
$250 to $299	0	0.0%	0	
$300 to $349	0	0.0%	0	
$350 to $399	0	0.0%	0	
$400 to $449	18	8.3%	36	
$450 to $499	8	3.7%	9	
$500 to $549	5	2.3%	38	
$550 to $599	0	0.0%	0	
$600 to $649	34	15.7%	46	
$650 to $699	8	3.7%	16	
$700 to $749	45	20.8%	74	
$750 to $799	14	6.5%	17	
$800 to $899	33	15.3%	31	
$900 to $999	20	9.3%	19	
$1,000 to $1,249	1	0.5%	4	
$1,250 to $1,499	4	1.9%	11	
$1,500 to $1,999	4	1.9%	36	
$2,000 to $2,499	0	0.0%	0	
$2,500 to $2,999	0	0.0%	0	
$3,000 to $3,499	0	0.0%	0	
$3,500 or more	7	3.2%	46	
No cash rent	15	6.9%	32	
Median Contract Rent	$730		N/A	
Average Contract Rent	$868		$515	
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT				
Total	216	100.0%	83	
Pay extra for one or more utilities	208	96.3%	85	
No extra payment for any utilities	7	3.2%	46	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

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ACS Housing Summary

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

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	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY GROSS RENT				
Total:	216	100.0%	83	
With cash rent:	201	93.1%	83	
Less than $100	0	0.0%	0	
$100 to $149	1	0.5%	3	
$150 to $199	0	0.0%	0	
$200 to $249	0	0.0%	0	
$250 to $299	0	0.0%	0	
$300 to $349	0	0.0%	0	
$350 to $399	0	0.0%	0	
$400 to $449	0	0.0%	0	
$450 to $499	0	0.0%	0	
$500 to $549	0	0.0%	0	
$550 to $599	2	0.9%	25	
$600 to $649	1	0.5%	5	
$650 to $699	17	7.9%	36	
$700 to $749	17	7.9%	40	
$750 to $799	2	0.9%	5	
$800 to $899	23	10.6%	26	
$900 to $999	32	14.8%	46	
$1,000 to $1,249	70	32.4%	48	
$1,250 to $1,499	21	9.7%	19	
$1,500 to $1,999	5	2.3%	9	
$2,000 to $2,499	4	1.9%	36	
$2,500 to $2,999	0	0.0%	0	
$3,000 to $3,499	0	0.0%	0	
$3,500 or more	7	3.2%	46	
No cash rent	15	6.9%	32	
Median Gross Rent	$1,021		N/A	
Average Gross Rent	$1,136		$631	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

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ACS Housing Summary

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
HOUSING UNITS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Total	649	100.0%	90	
1, detached	541	83.4%	74	
1, attached	4	0.6%	6	
2	64	9.9%	73	
3 or 4	11	1.7%	14	
5 to 9	0	0.0%	0	
10 to 19	0	0.0%	0	
20 to 49	0	0.0%	0	
50 or more	7	1.1%	47	
Mobile home	23	3.5%	65	
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%	0	
HOUSING UNITS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Total	649	100.0%	90	
Built 2014 or later	1	0.2%	6	
Built 2010 to 2013	0	0.0%	0	
Built 2000 to 2009	36	5.5%	40	
Built 1990 to 1999	115	17.7%	59	
Built 1980 to 1989	134	20.6%	57	
Built 1970 to 1979	85	13.1%	37	
Built 1960 to 1969	103	15.9%	47	
Built 1950 to 1959	113	17.4%	62	
Built 1940 to 1949	36	5.5%	43	
Built 1939 or earlier	25	3.9%	24	
Median Year Structure Built	1976		N/A	
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Total	545	100.0%	93	
Owner occupied				
Moved in 2019 or later	0	0.0%	0	
Moved in 2015 to 2018	34	6.2%	23	
Moved in 2010 to 2014	45	8.3%	59	
Moved in 2000 to 2009	100	18.3%	41	
Moved in 1990 to 1999	60	11.0%	36	
Moved in 1989 or earlier	91	16.7%	40	
Renter occupied				
Moved in 2019 or later	18	3.3%	33	
Moved in 2015 to 2018	123	22.6%	62	
Moved in 2010 to 2014	42	7.7%	32	
Moved in 2000 to 2009	23	4.2%	30	
Moved in 1990 to 1999	2	0.4%	5	
Moved in 1989 or earlier	8	1.5%	44	
Median Year Householder Moved Into Unit	2009		N/A	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

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	2016-2020 ACS Estimate	Percent	MOE(±)	Reliability
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY VALUE				
Total	329	100%	66	
Less than $10,000	9	2.7%	17	
$10,000 to $14,999	0	0.0%	0	
$15,000 to $19,999	0	0.0%	0	
$20,000 to $24,999	14	4.3%	43	
$25,000 to $29,999	0	0.0%	0	
$30,000 to $34,999	3	0.9%	44	
$35,000 to $39,999	2	0.6%	9	
$40,000 to $49,999	1	0.3%	3	
$50,000 to $59,999	17	5.2%	28	
$60,000 to $69,999	14	4.3%	29	
$70,000 to $79,999	20	6.1%	19	
$80,000 to $89,999	35	10.6%	39	
$90,000 to $99,999	25	7.6%	39	
$100,000 to $124,999	36	10.9%	29	
$125,000 to $149,999	30	9.1%	33	
$150,000 to $174,999	29	8.8%	24	
$175,000 to $199,999	23	7.0%	32	
$200,000 to $249,999	28	8.5%	33	
$250,000 to $299,999	22	6.7%	16	
$300,000 to $399,999	9	2.7%	12	
$400,000 to $499,999	2	0.6%	3	
$500,000 to $749,999	10	3.0%	12	
$750,000 to $999,999	0	0.0%	0	
$1,000,000 to $1,499,999	0	0.0%	0	
$1,500,000 to $1,999,999	0	0.0%	0	
$2,000,000 or more	0	0.0%	0	
Median Home Value	$117,014		N/A	
Average Home Value	$142,824		$45,333	

Data Note: N/A means not available.

2016-2020 ACS Estimate: The American Community Survey (ACS) replaces census sample data. Esri is releasing the 2016-2020 ACS estimates, five-year period data collected monthly from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020. Although the ACS includes many of the subjects previously covered by the decennial census sample, there are significant differences between the two surveys including fundamental differences in survey design and residency rules.

Margin of error (MOE): The MOE is a measure of the variability of the estimate due to sampling error. MOEs enable the data user to measure the range of uncertainty for each estimate with 90 percent confidence. The range of uncertainty is called the confidence interval, and it is calculated by taking the estimate +/- the MOE. For example, if the ACS reports an estimate of 100 with an MOE of +/- 20, then you can be 90 percent certain the value for the whole population falls between 80 and 120.

Reliability: These symbols represent threshold values that Esri has established from the Coefficients of Variation (CV) to designate the usability of the estimates. The CV measures the amount of sampling error relative to the size of the estimate, expressed as a percentage.

- High Reliability: Small CVs (less than or equal to 12 percent) are flagged green to indicate that the sampling error is small relative to the estimate and the estimate is reasonably reliable.
- Medium Reliability: Estimates with CVs between 12 and 40 are flagged yellow-use with caution.
- Low Reliability: Large CVs (over 40 percent) are flagged red to indicate that the sampling error is large relative to the estimate. The estimate is considered very unreliable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Reliability: high medium low

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Northeast Georgia Regional Commission

2010 Census Profile

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

Prepared by Esri

	2010	2020	2010-2020 Annual Rate
Population	2,143	2,308	0.74%
Households	549	562	0.23%
Housing Units	638	624	-0.22%

Population by Race	2010 Number	2010 Percent
Total	2,142	100.0%
Population Reporting One Race	2,091	97.6%
White	1,023	47.8%
Black	880	41.1%
American Indian	2	0.1%
Asian	151	7.0%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	35	1.6%
Population Reporting Two or More Races	51	2.4%
Total Hispanic Population	78	3.6%
Population by Sex		
Male	991	46.2%
Female	1,152	53.8%
Population by Age		
Total	2,142	100.0%
Age 0 - 4	109	5.1%
Age 5 - 9	123	5.7%
Age 10 - 14	126	5.9%
Age 15 - 19	428	20.0%
Age 20 - 24	214	10.0%
Age 25 - 29	110	5.1%
Age 30 - 34	110	5.1%
Age 35 - 39	101	4.7%
Age 40 - 44	103	4.8%
Age 45 - 49	113	5.3%
Age 50 - 54	113	5.3%
Age 55 - 59	123	5.7%
Age 60 - 64	110	5.1%
Age 65 - 69	84	3.9%
Age 70 - 74	66	3.1%
Age 75 - 79	40	1.9%
Age 80 - 84	34	1.6%
Age 85+	35	1.6%
Age 18+	1,707	79.7%
Age 65+	259	12.1%

Data Note: Hispanic population can be of any race. Census 2010 medians are computed from reported data distributions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 and 2020 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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2010 Census Profile

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	2010	
Households by Type		
Total	549	100.0%
Households with 1 Person	131	23.9%
Households with 2+ People	418	76.1%
Family Households	389	70.9%
Husband-wife Families	239	43.5%
With Own Children	75	13.7%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	150	27.3%
With Own Children	78	14.2%
Nonfamily Households	29	5.3%
All Households with Children	187	34.1%
Multigenerational Households	44	8.0%
Unmarried Partner Households	40	7.3%
Male-female	34	6.2%
Same-sex	6	1.1%
Average Household Size	3.11	
Family Households by Size		
Total	388	100.0%
2 People	154	39.7%
3 People	99	25.5%
4 People	73	18.8%
5 People	35	9.0%
6 People	16	4.1%
7+ People	11	2.8%
Average Family Size	3.65	
Nonfamily Households by Size		
Total	160	100.0%
1 Person	131	81.9%
2 People	26	16.2%
3 People	1	0.6%
4 People	2	1.2%
5 People	0	0.0%
6 People	0	0.0%
7+ People	0	0.0%
Average Nonfamily Size	1.45	
Population by Relationship and Household Type		
Total	2,143	100.0%
In Households	1,707	79.7%
In Family Households	1,475	68.8%
Householder	454	21.2%
Spouse	277	12.9%
Child	576	26.9%
Other relative	112	5.2%
Nonrelative	56	2.6%
In Nonfamily Households	232	10.8%
In Group Quarters	436	20.3%
Institutionalized Population	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized Population	436	20.3%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. **Multigenerational households** are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. **Unmarried partner households** are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography. **Average family size** excludes nonrelatives.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 and 2020 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

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2010 Census Profile

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	2010	
Family Households by Age of Householder		
Total	389	100.0%
Householder Age 15 - 44	149	38.3%
Householder Age 45 - 54	76	19.5%
Householder Age 55 - 64	80	20.6%
Householder Age 65 - 74	53	13.6%
Householder Age 75+	31	8.0%
Nonfamily Households by Age of Householder		
Total	160	100.0%
Householder Age 15 - 44	34	21.2%
Householder Age 45 - 54	34	21.2%
Householder Age 55 - 64	34	21.2%
Householder Age 65 - 74	26	16.2%
Householder Age 75+	32	20.0%
Households by Race of Householder		
Total	549	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	300	54.6%
Householder is Black Alone	235	42.8%
Householder is American Indian Alone	1	0.2%
Householder is Asian Alone	2	0.4%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	4	0.7%
Householder is Two or More Races	7	1.3%
Households with Hispanic Householder	9	1.6%
Husband-wife Families by Race of Householder		
Total	240	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	145	60.4%
Householder is Black Alone	84	35.0%
Householder is American Indian Alone	1	0.4%
Householder is Asian Alone	2	0.8%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	4	1.7%
Householder is Two or More Races	4	1.7%
Husband-wife Families with Hispanic Householder	6	2.5%
Other Families (No Spouse) by Race of Householder		
Total	149	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	52	34.9%
Householder is Black Alone	96	64.4%
Householder is American Indian Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Asian Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Two or More Races	1	0.7%
Other Families with Hispanic Householder	3	2.0%
Nonfamily Households by Race of Householder		
Total	161	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	103	64.0%
Householder is Black Alone	55	34.2%
Householder is American Indian Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Asian Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Two or More Races	3	1.9%
Nonfamily Households with Hispanic Householder	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 and 2020 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

July 08, 2022

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NEGRC
Northeast Georgia Regional Commission

2010 Census Profile

City of Oxford
Area: 2.18 square miles

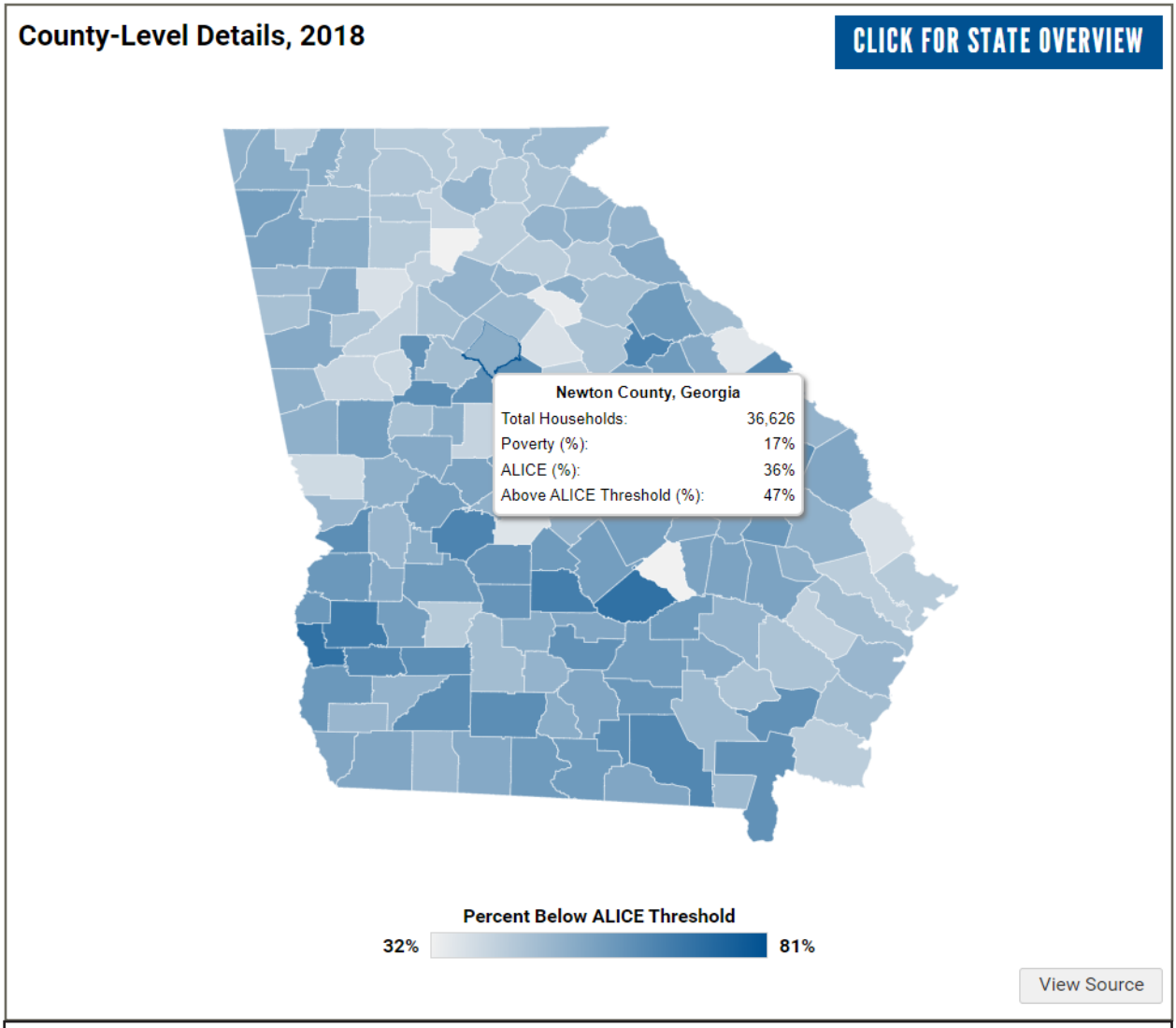
Prepared by Esri

	2010	
Total Housing Units by Occupancy		
Total	628	100.0%
Occupied Housing Units	549	87.4%
Vacant Housing Units		
For Rent	42	6.7%
Rented, not Occupied	1	0.2%
For Sale Only	14	2.2%
Sold, not Occupied	2	0.3%
For Seasonal/Recreational/Occasional Use	1	0.2%
For Migrant Workers	0	0.0%
Other Vacant	19	3.0%
Total Vacancy Rate	13.9%	
Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status		
Total	549	100.0%
Owner Occupied	343	62.5%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	219	39.9%
Owned Free and Clear	124	22.6%
Average Household Size	2.81	
Renter Occupied	206	37.5%
Average Household Size	3.61	
Owner-occupied Housing Units by Race of Householder		
Total	343	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	207	60.3%
Householder is Black Alone	127	37.0%
Householder is American Indian Alone	1	0.3%
Householder is Asian Alone	2	0.6%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	2	0.6%
Householder is Two or More Races	4	1.2%
Owner-occupied Housing Units with Hispanic Householder	4	1.2%
Renter-occupied Housing Units by Race of Householder		
Total	207	100.0%
Householder is White Alone	93	44.9%
Householder is Black Alone	108	52.2%
Householder is American Indian Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Asian Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	2	1.0%
Householder is Two or More Races	4	1.9%
Renter-occupied Housing Units with Hispanic Householder	6	2.9%
Average Household Size by Race/Hispanic Origin of Householder		
Householder is White Alone	2.76	
Householder is Black Alone	3.50	
Householder is American Indian Alone	3.00	
Householder is Asian Alone	5.00	
Householder is Pacific Islander Alone	0.00	
Householder is Some Other Race Alone	5.50	
Householder is Two or More Races	3.14	
Householder is Hispanic	5.22	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

July 08, 2022

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County-level ALICE ("Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed") details for Newton County, 2018 (United for ALICE).

H+T® Fact Sheet

TRUE AFFORDABILITY AND LOCATION EFFICIENCY

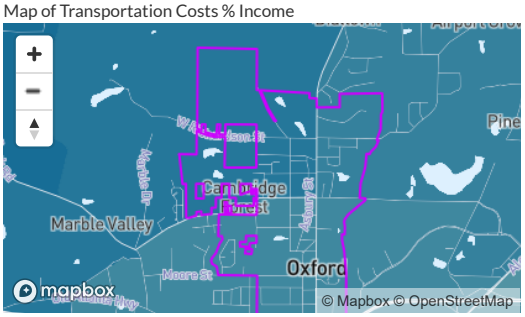
CNT

Municipality: Oxford, GA

Traditional measures of housing affordability ignore transportation costs. Typically a household's second-largest expenditure, transportation costs are largely a function of the characteristics of the neighborhood in which a household chooses to live. Location Matters. Compact and dynamic neighborhoods with walkable streets and high access to jobs, transit, and a wide variety of businesses are more efficient, affordable, and sustainable.

The statistics below are modeled for the Regional Typical Household. Income: $68,316 Commuters: 1.24 Household Size: 2.74 (Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA)

Map of Transportation Costs % Income



Location Efficient Areas

< 8% | 8-12% | 12-15% | 15-18% | 18-22% | 22-26% | 26-29% | 29% +

Location Efficiency Metrics

Places that are compact, close to jobs and services, with a variety of transportation choices, allow people to spend less time, energy, and money on transportation.

0% — Percent of location efficient neighborhoods

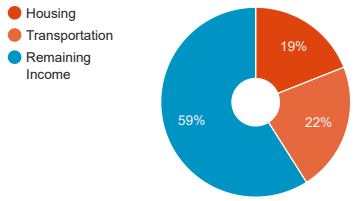
Neighborhood Characteristic Scores (1-10)

As compared to neighborhoods in all 955 U.S. regions in the Index

Job Access	AllTransit Performance Score	Compact Neighborhood
3	0.5	2.3
Low access to jobs	Car-dependent with very limited or no access to public transportation	Low density and limited walkability

Average Housing + Transportation Costs % Income

Factoring in both housing *and* transportation costs provides a more comprehensive way of thinking about the cost of housing and true affordability.



Transportation Costs

In dispersed areas, people need to own more vehicles and rely upon driving them farther distances which also drives up the cost of living.

$14,927 — Annual Transportation Costs

1.98 — Autos Per Household

21,135 — Average Household VMT

1%	15	9.03 Tonnes
Transit Ridership % of Workers	Annual Transit Trips	Annual Greenhouse Gas per Household

H+T® Fact Sheet
TRUE AFFORDABILITY AND LOCATION EFFICIENCY

CNT

H+T Metrics

Affordability

Housing + Transportation Costs % Income:	41%
Housing Costs % Income:	19%
Transportation Costs % Income:	22%

Demographics

Block Groups:	0
Households:	344
Population:	1,235

Household Transportation Model Outputs

Autos per Household:	1.98
Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled per Household :	21,135
Transit Ridership % of Workers:	1%
Annual Transportation Cost:	$14,927
Annual Auto Ownership Cost:	$11,833
Annual VMT Cost:	$3,082
Annual Transit Cost:	$12
Annual Transit Trips:	15

Housing Costs

Average Monthly Housing Cost:	$1,067
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs:	$1,072
Median Gross Monthly Rent:	$1,038
Percent Owner Occupied Housing Units:	60%
Percent Renter Occupied Housing Unit:	40%

Greenhouse Gas from Household Auto Use

Annual GHG per Household:	9.03 Tonnes
Annual GHG per Acre:	2.58 Tonnes

Environmental Characteristics

Residential Density 2010:	0.75 HHs/Res. Acre
Gross Household Density:	0.25 HH/Acre
Regional Household Intensity:	6,528 HH/mile^2
Percent Single Family Detached Households:	85%
Employment Access Index:	9,944 Jobs/mi^2
Employment Mix Index (0-100):	83
Transit Connectivity Index (0-100):	14
Transit Access Shed:	1 km^2
Jobs Accessible in 30 Minute Transit Ride:	5,462
Available Transit Trips per Week:	35
Average Block Perimeter:	1,706 Meters
Average Block Size :	37 Acres
Intersection Density:	31 /mi^2

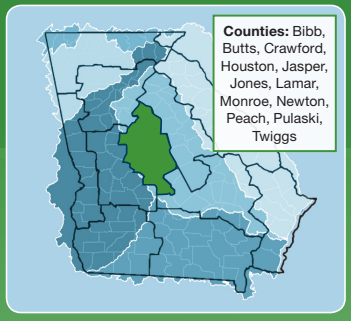
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2017 REGIONAL WATER PLAN

MIDDLE OCMULGEE REGION

BACKGROUND

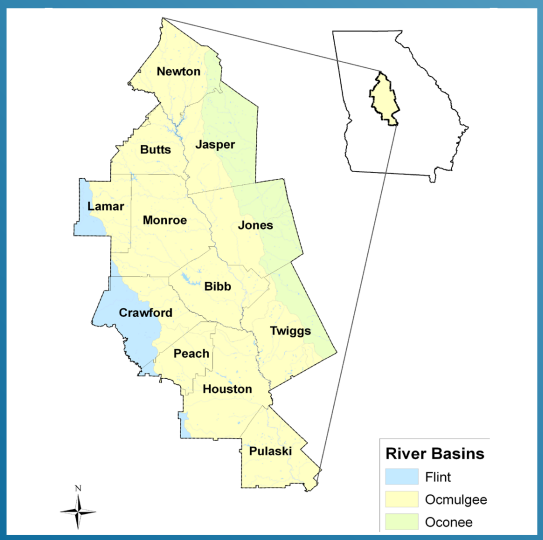
The Middle Ocmulgee Regional Water Plan was initially completed in 2011 and subsequently updated in 2017. The plan outlines near-term and long-term strategies to meet water needs through 2050. Major water resources include the Flint, Ocmulgee and Oconee River basins and approximately 76 percent of the region lies in the Ocmulgee River Basin. Major population centers include the cities of Macon, Warner Robins, and Covington.



OVERVIEW OF MIDDLE OCMULGEE REGION

The Middle Ocmulgee Region encompasses 12 counties in central Georgia. Over the next 35 years, the population of the region is projected to increase from approximately 586,190 to 770,960 residents. The region's leading economic sectors include government, health care, service industries, and agriculture.

In 2015, the Middle Ocmulgee Region withdrew approximately 225 million gallons per day (MGD) for water supply for all sectors, with approximately 39 percent drawn from surface water. The region generated approximately 128 MGD of wastewater in 2015, with 79 percent treated and returned to streams and 21 percent managed by onsite sewage management systems (septic systems) or land application systems.

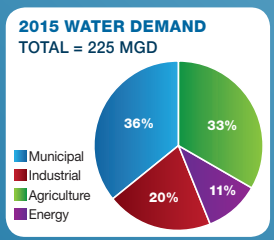


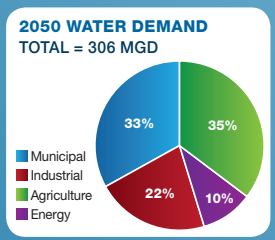
MIDDLE OCMULGEE WATER PLANNING REGION

KEY WATER RESOURCE ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE COUNCIL

1. Effects of Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District withdrawals and discharges, as well as land use, on tributaries of Lake Jackson
2. Future water supply sources for areas above the Fall Line
3. Zones of possible low dissolved oxygen in the lower Ocmulgee River and tributaries
4. More efficient use of water in the region

FORECASTED REGIONAL WATER DEMANDS





Georgia's State Water Plan
MIDDLE OCMULGEE REGION

www.georgiawaterplanning.org

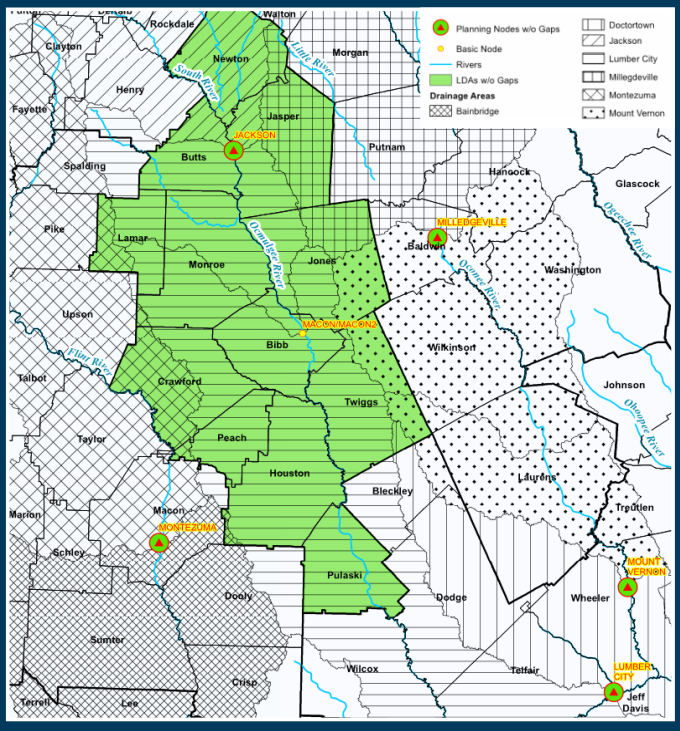
SUMMARY OF 2017 RESOURCE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

GROUNDWATER: At the regional level, there will be adequate supplies to meet future water demands in the areas relying on groundwater sources (generally south of the Fall Line) over the planning horizon. Rapidly growing Houston County, which currently relies upon the Cretaceous aquifer for municipal use, is expected to have a need for additional water supply infrastructure to meet its projected 2050 needs.

SURFACE WATER QUALITY: Assimilative capacity assessments predicted that some stream segments (mostly south of the Fall Line) are predicted to have limited capacity for assimilating future pollutant loads based on modeled dissolved oxygen levels. Upgrade of existing wastewater treatment facilities or advanced treatment in new facilities may be required to assimilate future pollutant loads. Addressing non-point sources of pollution and existing water quality impairments will be a part of addressing the region's future needs.

SURFACE WATER AVAILABILITY: Over the next 35 years, the modeling analysis indicates that surface water resources in the region are generally adequate to meet future water demands. A map of planning node locations and their drainage areas are provided below.

SURFACE WATER PLANNING NODE LOCATIONS IN THE MIDDLE OCMULGEE REGION



PRODUCED: **AUGUST 2017**

MIDDLE OCMULGEE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Middle Ocmulgee Water Planning Council recommends over 30 water management practices to help address the region's water resources issues and to meet the Council's vision and goals. Close to half are priority water management practices selected to address potential water resource shortages and existing regulations. These priority practices include:

WATER CONSERVATION (demand management): Includes practices to further manage and reduce municipal, industrial, energy, and agricultural demands in the entire region.

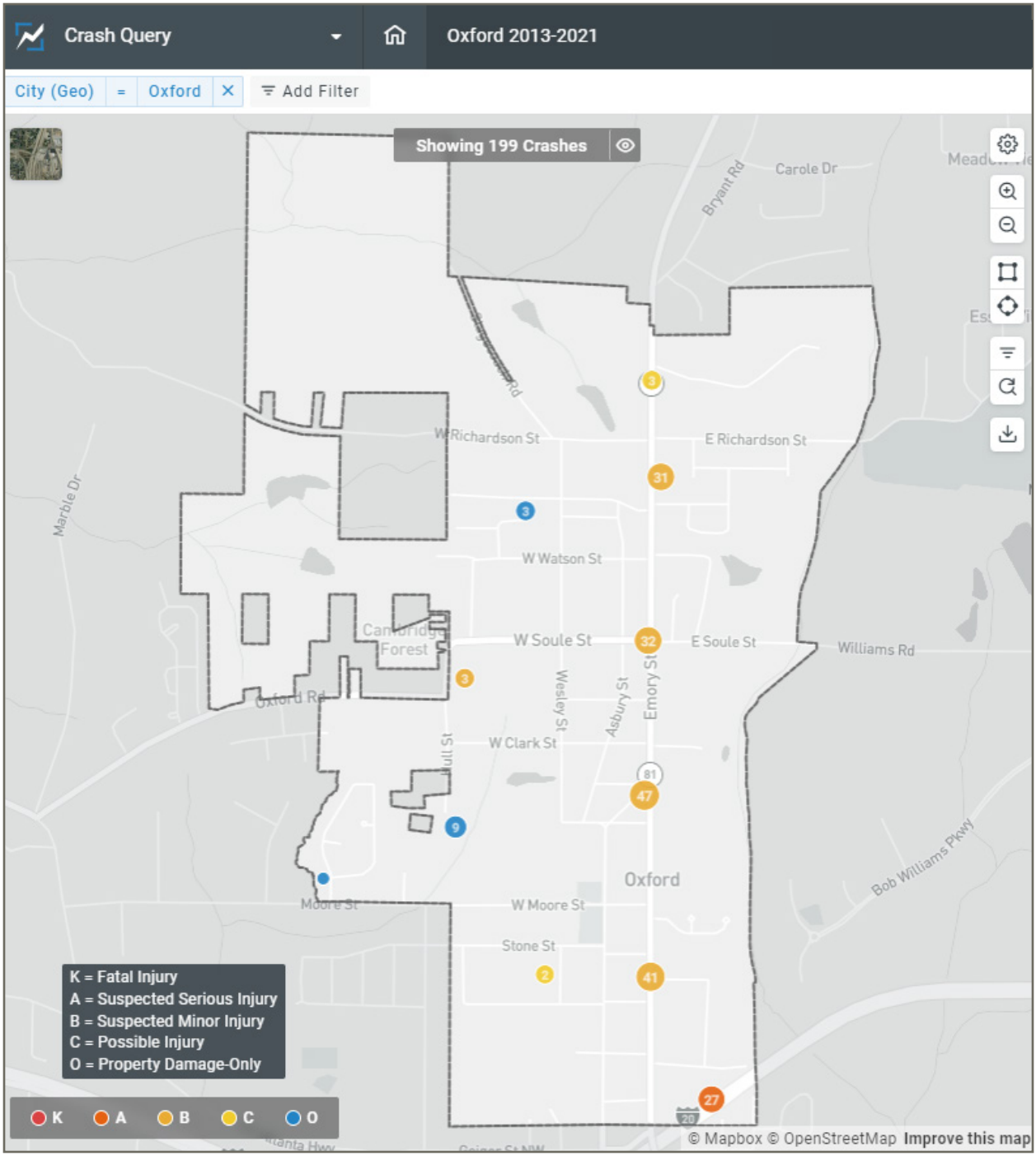
WATER SUPPLY: Management practices include development of local water master plans, and a coordinated regional effort evaluating the quantity and quality impacts of the metro Atlanta area's discharges into Lake Jackson.

WATER QUALITY: Management practices include development of local wastewater master plans, adoption and coordination of statewide regional and local water quality monitoring programs, upgrade of existing wastewater treatment facilities, construction of advanced treatment facilities, and promotion of coordinated environmental planning.

WATER QUALITY (enhanced pollution - non-point source management): Recommended practices for improving the existing impaired streams, including reduction of runoff from impervious surfaces, adoption of ordinances or incentive programs to protect sensitive lands, development/implementation of watershed assessment and protection plans, encouragement of total maximum daily load implementation and watershed improvement/restoration projects.

In addition to the priority practices, the plan also recommends close to 20 additional management practices to be considered by local governments and water users based on needs identified in detailed local master planning studies.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO STATE: Focus on additional data collection and modeling needs for improving future regional water planning efforts, evaluating current and future policy, funding and coordination.



GDOT recorded crashes in Oxford, 2013–2021. At this scale, each point location indicates the general vicinity of a group of crashes in proximity to one another, not the exact location of individual crashes (GDOT).

CRASH SUMMARY REPORT

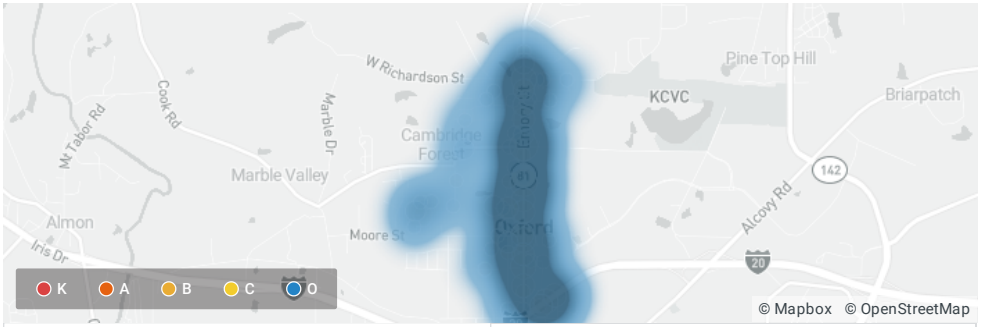
Oxford Crash Data

Created on July 11, 2022
Created by Sara Kaminski
Data extents: March 8, 2013 to December 17, 2021

GDOT Georgia Department of Transportation

Applied Filters

Area: City = Oxford



Total Crashes	199	Fatal Crashes	0

GDOT Summary		Collisions Dataset
Total Crashes	199	100.00%
Intersection Related	116	58.29%
Distracted Driver (Suspected)	112	56.28%
Single Motor Vehicle Involved	50	25.13%
Distracted Driver (Confirmed)	9	4.52%
Impaired Driving (Confirmed)	7	3.52%
Pedestrian	5	2.51%
CMV Related	3	1.51%
+ 3 more	1	0.50%

Date and Time (Year)		Collisions Dataset
2021	22	11.06%
2020	16	8.04%
2019	34	17.09%
2018	27	13.57%
2017	27	13.57%
2016	31	15.58%
2015	12	6.03%

2014	21	10.55%
2013	9	4.52%

Date and Time (Hour of Day)	Collisions	Dataset
12 am - 2 am	5	2.51%
2 am - 4 am	7	3.52%
4 am - 6 am	6	3.02%
6 am - 8 am	13	6.53%
8 am - 10 am	18	9.05%
10 am - 12 pm	15	7.54%
12 pm - 2 pm	22	11.06%
2 pm - 4 pm	37	18.59%
+ 4 more	76	38.20%

Manner of Collision (Crash Level)	Collisions	Dataset
Rear End	85	42.71%
Not a Collision with Motor Vehicle	53	26.63%
Angle (Other)	16	8.04%
Left Angle Crash	16	8.04%
(None)	8	4.02%
Sideswipe-Same Direction	8	4.02%
Head On	5	2.51%
Sideswipe-Opposite Direction	5	2.51%
Right Angle Crash	3	1.51%

Location at Impact (Crash Level)	Collisions	Dataset
On Roadway - Roadway Intersection	83	41.71%
On Roadway - Non-Intersection	71	35.68%
Off Roadway	27	13.57%
(None)	6	3.02%
On Shoulder	6	3.02%
Median	4	2.01%
On Roadway - Driveway Intersection	2	1.01%
+ 10 more	0	0%

Most Harmful Event (Crash Level)	Collisions	Dataset
Motor Vehicle in Motion	148	74.37%
Deer	7	3.52%
Parked Motor Vehicle	7	3.52%

Other - Fixed Object	5	2.51%
Other Non-Collision	5	2.51%
Animal	4	2.01%
Ditch	4	2.01%
Pedestrian	4	2.01%
+ 30 more	22	11.05%

Operator / Driver Contributing Factor		Collisions Dataset
(None)	91	45.73%
No Contributing Factors	63	31.66%
Following Too Close	36	18.09%
Failure to Yield	12	6.03%
Inattentive or Other Distraction (Distracted)	8	4.02%
Changed Lanes Improperly	5	2.51%
Driver Lost Control	5	2.51%
Improper Backing	5	2.51%
+ 35 more	25	12.56%

Area: County		Collisions Dataset
Newton	199	100.00%
+ 158 more	0	0%

Area: District (Crash Level)		Collisions Dataset
D2	199	100.00%
+ 6 more	0	0%

Safety Equipment (Crash Level)	Collisions Dataset
This field contains no values	

First Harmful Event		Collisions Dataset
Motor Vehicle in Motion	148	74.37%
Other Non-Collision	7	3.52%
(None)	6	3.02%
Parked Motor Vehicle	6	3.02%
Animal	5	2.51%
Deer	5	2.51%
Ditch	4	2.01%
Median Barrier	4	2.01%
+ 31 more	23	11.55%

United States Census Bureau **OnTheMap**

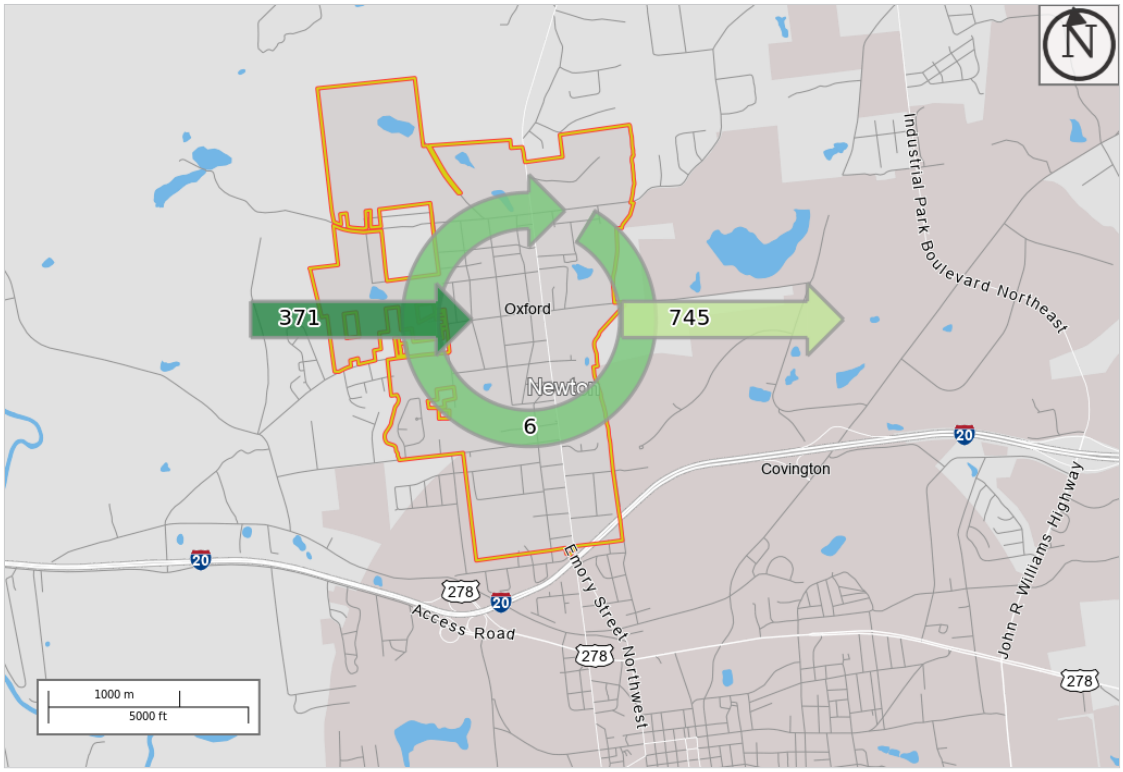
Inflow/Outflow Report

All Jobs for All Workers in 2019

Created by the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap `https://onthemap.ces.census.gov` on 08/22/2022

Inflow/Outflow Counts of All Jobs for Selection Area in 2019

All Workers



Map Legend

Selection Areas
- Analysis Selection

Inflow/Outflow
- Employed and Live in Selection Area
- Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
- Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside

Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between home and employment locations.



United States Census Bureau

United States Census Bureau **OnTheMap**

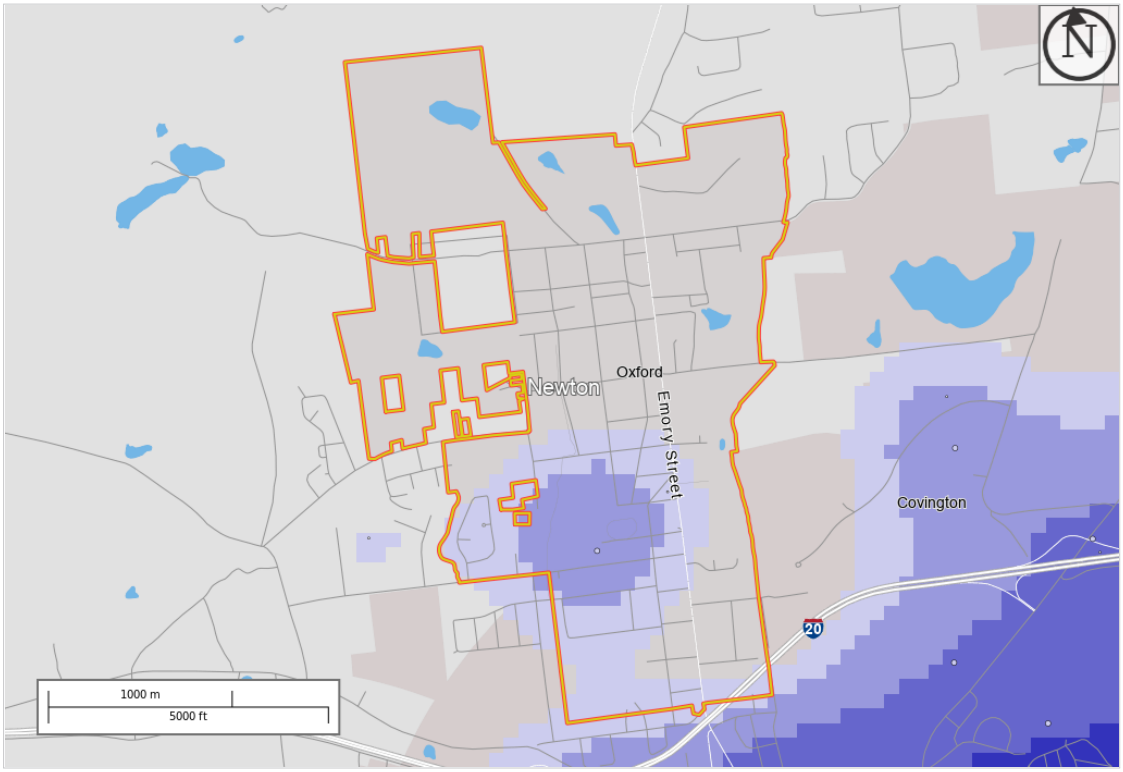
Distance/Direction Report - Home to Work

All Jobs for All Workers in 2019

Created by the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap `https://onthemap.ces.census.gov` on 08/22/2022

Counts and Density of Work Locations for All Jobs in Home Selection Area in 2019

All Workers



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]
- 5 - 8
- 9 - 17
- 18 - 32
- 33 - 54
- 55 - 82

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 6
- 7 - 12
- 13 - 22
- 23 - 34

Selection Areas
- Analysis Selection



United States Census Bureau

Page 1 of 3

Inflow/Outflow Report

Selection Area Labor Market Size (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
Employed in the Selection Area	377	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area	751	199.2%
Net Job Inflow (+) or Outflow (-)	-374	-

In-Area Labor Force Efficiency (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
Living in the Selection Area	751	100.0%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	6	0.8%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	745	99.2%

In-Area Employment Efficiency (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
Employed in the Selection Area	377	100.0%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	6	1.6%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	371	98.4%

Outflow Job Characteristics (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
External Jobs Filled by Residents	745	100.0%
Workers Aged 29 or younger	187	25.1%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	401	53.8%
Workers Aged 55 or older	157	21.1%
Workers Earning $1,250 per month or less	194	26.0%
Workers Earning $1,251 to $3,333 per month	244	32.8%
Workers Earning More than $3,333 per month	307	41.2%
Workers in the "Goods Producing" Industry Class	125	16.8%
Workers in the "Trade, Transportation, and Utilities" Industry Class	149	20.0%
Workers in the "All Other Services" Industry Class	471	63.2%

Inflow Job Characteristics (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
Internal Jobs Filled by Outside Workers	371	100.0%
Workers Aged 29 or younger	104	28.0%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	182	49.1%
Workers Aged 55 or older	85	22.9%
Workers Earning $1,250 per month or less	96	25.9%

Inflow Job Characteristics (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
Workers Earning $1,251 to $3,333 per month	100	27.0%
Workers Earning More than $3,333 per month	175	47.2%
Workers in the "Goods Producing" Industry Class	69	18.6%
Workers in the "Trade, Transportation, and Utilities" Industry Class	22	5.9%
Workers in the "All Other Services" Industry Class	280	75.5%

Interior Flow Job Characteristics (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
Internal Jobs Filled by Residents	6	100.0%
Workers Aged 29 or younger	4	66.7%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	1	16.7%
Workers Aged 55 or older	1	16.7%
Workers Earning $1,250 per month or less	5	83.3%
Workers Earning $1,251 to $3,333 per month	1	16.7%
Workers Earning More than $3,333 per month	0	0.0%
Workers in the "Goods Producing" Industry Class	0	0.0%

Interior Flow Job Characteristics (All Jobs)

	2019 Count	2019 Share
Workers in the "Trade, Transportation, and Utilities" Industry Class	0	0.0%
Workers in the "All Other Services" Industry Class	6	100.0%

Report Settings

Analysis Type	Inflow/Outflow
Selection area as	N/A
Year(s)	2019
Job Type	All Jobs
Selection Area	Oxford city, GA from Places (Cities, CDPs, etc.)
Selected Census Blocks	61
Analysis Generation Date	08/22/2022 15:05 - OnTheMap 6.8.1
Code Revision	f9358819d46a60bb89052036516a1c8fe8bbbeac
LODES Data Version	20211018_1647

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2019).
Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and are not available before 2009.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.
3. Firm Age and Firm Size statistics are beta release results for All Private jobs and are not available before 2011.

References

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City of OXFORD

BIRTHPLACE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Comprehensive Plan

2023–2027