RRRC Land Use & Environment Committee

Green Infrastructure Mapping Update
January 29, 2016



Green Infrastructure Mapping Background

- Baseline data: Virginia Conservation Lands Needs Assessment (VCLNA) developed by Department of Conservation & Recreation – Natural Heritage Division
- RRRC completed updates to VCLNA models in three phases over several years
- Purpose: Account for development between initial model release, incorporate new data where applicable and possible



Phase I & II Updates

- Phase I: VCLNA Ecological Integrity model
 - Removed areas based on buffer of locality building structures layers
 - Prioritized high-priority statewide cores and other ecological cores adjacent to streams
- Phase II: VCLNA Forest Economics model, VCLNA Cultural Assets model, Protected Lands layer
 - Removed areas based on buffer of locality building structures layers
 - Forest Economics model: Utilized Department of Forestry Land Cover data to remove non-forested areas from model
 - Cultural Assets model: Incorporated updated easement data, National Register of Historic Places data, local parks; Compiled viewshed analyses for NRHP and selected locations



Phase III Overview

- Phase III was funded as part of the Agriculture and Forestry Industries Development planning grant received by RRRC
 - Also included 'Tween Rivers Trail website and marketing development
 - Green Infrastructure fact sheets and Brochure
- Focused on two additional VCLNA models: Agricultural model and Watershed Integrity model
- The ultimate objective of the Green Infrastructure project is to provide local governments and non-profit organizations with maps and spatial data representing critical natural and cultural assets within the region to be used as a tool in planning, zoning and land conservation.



VCLNA Agricultural Model Report (2007):

The Virginia Agricultural Model was developed in an effort to map important agricultural areas in Virginia based on suitable lands, prime farmland soils and historic farm resources ... Agricultural resources contribute to the economy and to a sustainable way of life ... The potential loss of agriculture to the economy may not be immediately recognizable as prime farmland is considered a merit good. The loss of agricultural land translates into the loss of these future benefits (i.e. air quality, scenery, open space, agricultural product exports).



- DCR-DNH also revised the Agricultural model significantly in late 2015
- Differences in methodologies
- RRRC reviewed both and created initial base maps based on the 2007 and 2015 statewide models (with some changes)
 - Agriculture Working Group reviewed these base layers in December and provided feedback
- Preference was for layer using 2007 methodology



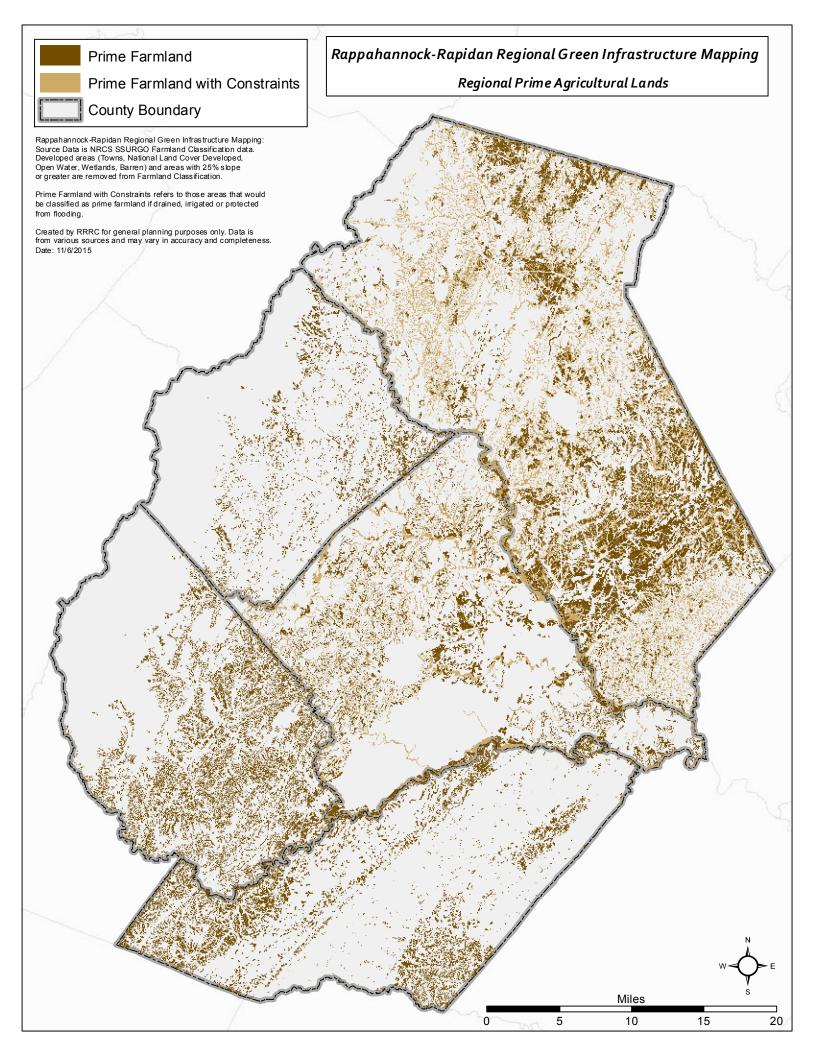
Prime Agriculture base layer

- USDA NRCS SSURGO Soils data
 - Prime Farmland
 - Prime Farmland with Constraints (if irrigated; if drained; if protected from flooding, etc.)
 - Did not utilize Farmland of Statewide Importance: Clear issues when comparing across county boundaries.



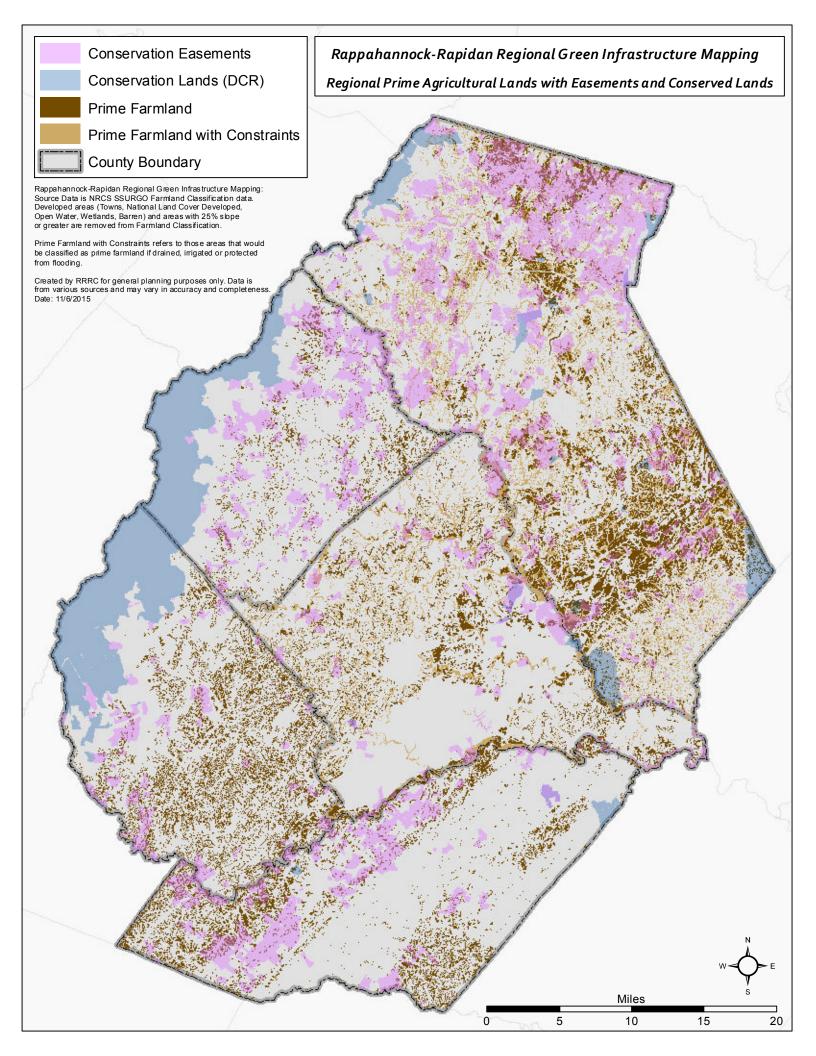
- Prime Agriculture base layer
 - 2011 National Land Cover Data
 - Removed areas classified as Developed, Barren Land, Woody & Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands, Open Water
 - Regional Slope data
 - Removed areas with >25% slope
 - Developed areas
 - Town boundaries removed

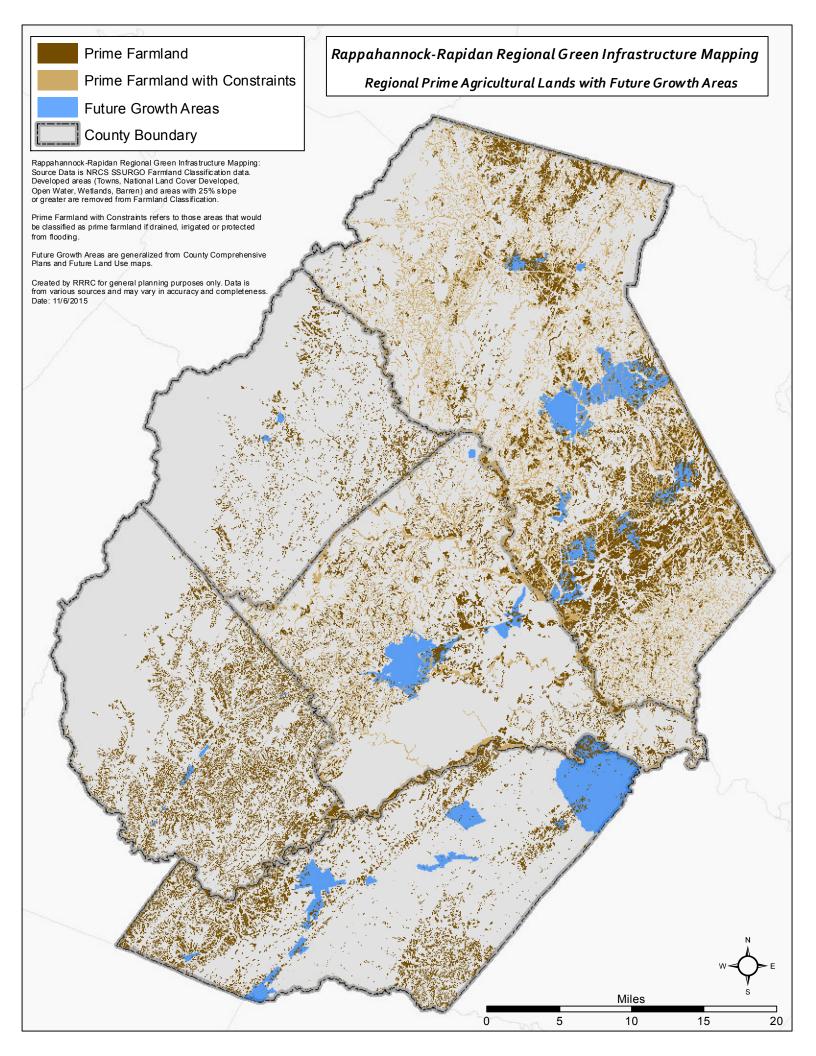


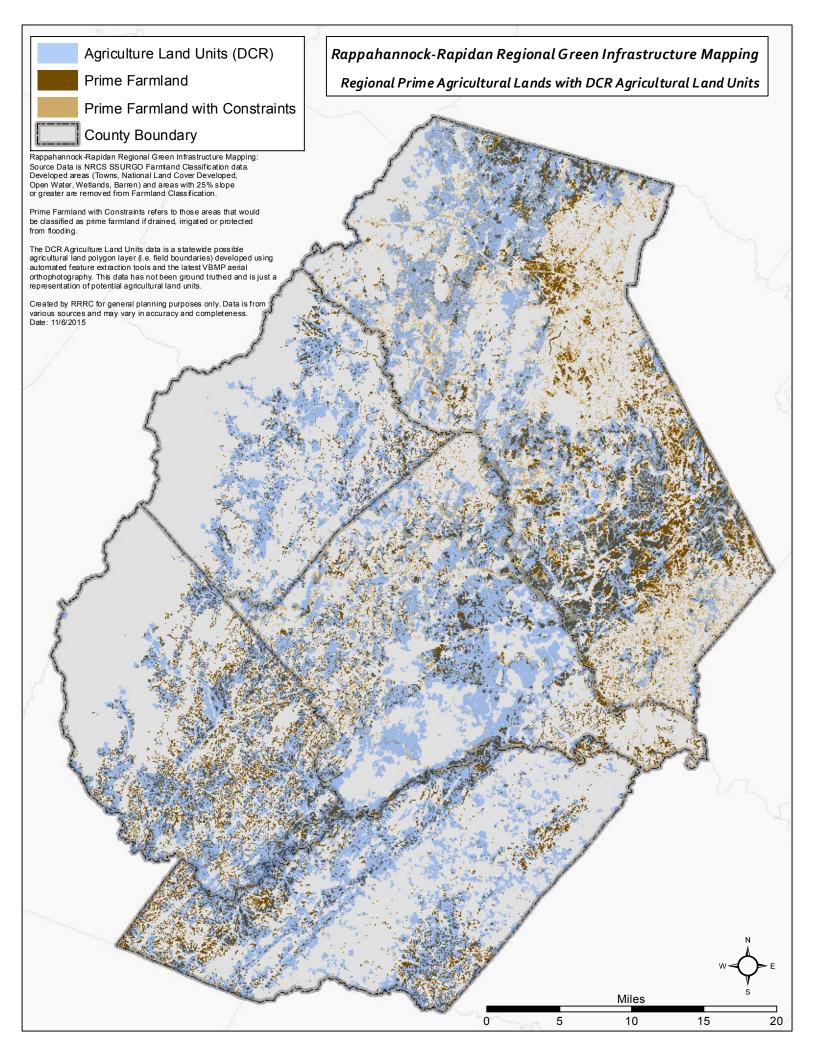


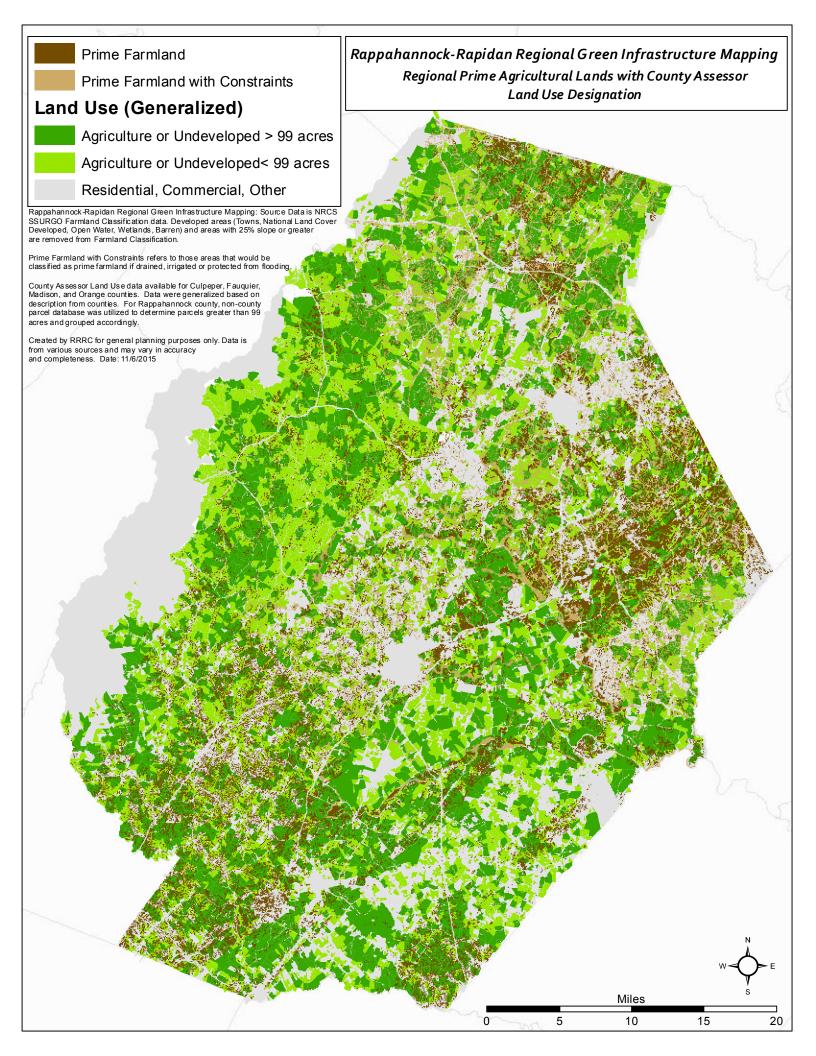
- Layer can be used on its own, but has value as an overlay with other regional data sets
 - Easements & Conserved Lands
 - Future Growth Areas
 - Developed by RRRC based on Future Land Use maps, Comprehensive Plans, etc.
 - DCR Agricultural Land Units:
 - Statewide Possible Agriculture land polygon layer developed using automated feature extraction tools and VBMP aerial photography. Data is not ground truthed and represents potential agricultural land units
 - Generalized County Land Use designations
- Constraints
 - Local data variance
 - Prime Farmland designations











Phase III: Watershed model

VCLNA Watershed Integrity Model Report (2007):

The Virginia Watershed Integrity Model was developed to show the relative value of land as it contributes to watershed or water quality integrity ... For the Watershed Integrity model, the input parameters focused on identifying important terrestrial features that contribute to water resources, and therefore watershed integrity.



Phase III: Watershed model

- Input data sets for the VCLNA Watershed Integrity model include:
 - Slope data: Greater than average slope (Watershed level)
 - Source Water Protection Zones
 - VCLNA Ecological Cores data
 - Streams, Shorelines, Floodplains
 - DOF Index of Terrestrial Integrity: Natural Cover, River-Stream Corridor Integrity, Habitat Fragmentation, Imperviousness
 - Modified Index of Biotic Integrity: Intolerant species, species richness, non-indigenous species,
 Critical/Significant species, tolerant species



Phase III: Watershed model

- Based on review of the initial model and input data sets,
 RRRC staff identified limited opportunities for adjusting the base model scores
 - Wellhead GIS data from Virginia Department of Health (low weighting in model reduces significant change)
 - Fragmentation and imperviousness built into larger Terrestrial Integrity
 Index (potential for double counting)
- Focus on overlay mapping
 - Consistent with application discussion in initial model report



