

PLAN 2040

REGIONAL RESOURCE PLAN



ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION

PLAN 2040

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ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION

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PLAN 2040 Resource Plan Executive Summary

The Purpose. Pursuant to Rules of the Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-12-4, Regionally Important Resources are defined as “*any natural or cultural resource area identified for protection by a Regional Commission following the minimum requirements established by the Department.*” The Regional Resource Plan is designed to

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

The Process. The public nomination process in 2009 resulted in over 150 nominations from local governments, non-profit agencies, and private citizens. Many of these nominations included multiple resources, resulting in the consideration of hundreds of individual resources. Beyond the nomination process, numerous opportunities were created for stakeholder input through plan briefings and presentations. After reviewing all nominations, researching the work of other local, state, and federal agencies, and considering input from regional stakeholders, three categories of resources were identified.

- Areas of Conservation and/or Recreational Value
- Historic and Cultural Resources
- Areas of Scenic and/ or Agricultural Value

Using DCA’s Rules for Regionally Important Resources, as well as six criteria approved by the ARC Board, resources were evaluated in regard to their *Value and Vulnerability* within the context of the Atlanta Region. Consideration is also given to *Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices* and *General Policies and Protection Measures* to promote the stewardship of these resources. To this end, ARC has identified general *Management Strategies* to guide its involvement in the stewardship of these resources and support the work of local governments in developing their community green infrastructure network.

The Plan. Ultimately, the plan will be used to “*...coordinate activities and planning of local governments, land trusts and conservation or environmental protection groups’ activities in the region, and state agencies toward protection and management of the identified Regionally Important Resources.*”¹ In addition to the work that ARC has done with mapping the Region’s Greenspace Inventory and developing a Green Infrastructure Toolkit, the Regional Resources Plan furthers the work being done on the local, regional, state and federal levels to preserve environmental resources, historic sites, and unique cultural landscapes. With the articulated goal of fostering a continuous green infrastructure network², the Regional Resource Plan promotes balanced growth and sustainable development practices to enhance the quality of life in communities throughout the region.

¹ Rules of the Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-12-4, *Regionally Important Resources*, §110-12-4-.01(2)(d)

² *Ibid.*, §112-12-4-.02(2)(a)5

Summary of Resources

Areas of Conservation and/ or Recreational Value

- Water Supply Watersheds
- Groundwater Recharge Areas
- Wetlands
- River Corridors
- Mountain Protection
- Regional Reservoirs
 - Lake Allatoona
 - Lake Lanier
- National Park Service Sites
 - Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
 - Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
 - Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area
 - Panola Mountain National Natural Landmark (also State Park)
- State Parks and Other Recreation Areas
 - Panola Mountain State Park
 - Sweetwater Creek State Park
 - Stone Mountain
 - Wildlife Management Areas: Allatoona, Pine Log and McGraw Ford
 - Lake Allatoona USACE Property
- Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails
 - Big Creek Greenway
 - Jester Creek Greenway
 - Lionel Hampton Greenway Trail
 - Suwanee Creek Greenway
 - Ivy Creek Greenway
 - Camp Creek Greenway
 - Western Gwinnett Greenway
 - Silver Comet Trail
 - Atlanta Beltline
 - Stone Mountain Trail/ Freedom Park
 - Arabia Mountain Trail



Summary of Resources



Historic and Cultural Resources

- National Historic Landmarks
 - Georgia State Capitol
 - MLK National Historic Site and District
 - Sweet Auburn Historic District
 - Herndon Mansion
 - Wren's Nest – the Joel Chandler Harris House
 - Fox Theatre
 - Dixie Coca Cola Bottling Plant
- National Historic Districts (85 total)
- Olympic Legacy/ Centennial Olympic Park
- Civil War Battlefields and Sites
 - Ezra Church/ Battle of the Poor House
 - Jonesborough
 - Kennesaw Mountain
 - Lovejoy's Station
 - Peachtree Creek
 - Utoy Creek
 - Nash Farm Battlefield Park
 - Shoupades/ Johnston River Line
 - Camp McDonald Park
 - Fort Walker
 - Judge William Wilson House
 - Concord Bridge Historic District and Heritage Park
 - Jonesboro Confederate Cemetery
 - Marietta Confederate Cemetery
- Archaeological Sites
 - Soapstone Ridge
 - Fort Daniel



Summary of Resources

- Cemeteries
 - Oakland Cemetery
 - Basket Creek Cemetery
 - Marietta National Cemetery
 - Decatur City Cemetery
 - Westview Cemetery
 - Southview Cemetery
 - Georgia National Cemetery
- Cultural Sites
 - National Archives – Southeast Region
 - Georgia State Archives
 - The Carter Center and the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum
 - Auburn Avenue Research Library
 - Monastery of the Holy Spirit



Areas of Agricultural or Scenic Value

- Rural Preserves
 - North Fulton County
 - South Fulton County
 - Gwinnett County
 - Western Cobb County
 - North Cherokee County
 - West Douglas County
 - South Fayette County/ Clayton County Panhandle
- Georgia Centennial Farms
 - AW Roberts Farm
 - Lake Laura Gardens
 - Moss Clark Farm
 - Fieldstone Farm
 - Rolling Acres Farm
 - Gresham Galt Farm
 - Mabry Farm
 - Alfarminda Farm
- Georgia Agritourism Sites
 - Rancho Alegre Farms
 - Southern Belle Farms



Summary of Resources



- Community Gardens
 - Harvest Farm at White Street Park
 - Tapestry WIC Garden
 - Helping Harvest Garden
 - Gaia Gardens
 - Oakhurst Community Garden
 - Mableton Community Garden
 - Wesley Way Community Garden
 - HABESHA
 - Brownwood Park Community Garden
 - Blue Heron Community Garden
 - Kirkwood Urban Forest and Community Garden
 - Truly Living Well



- Designed Landscapes
 - The Spring at Kennesaw
 - Archibald Smith Plantation Garden
 - Barrington Hall
 - Bulloch Hall
 - Goodrum-Abreau House and Grounds
 - Iris Garden
 - Woodhaven (Georgia State Governor's Mansion)
 - The Atlanta History Center Grounds
 - Hartsfield Jackson International Airport Floral Clock
 - Atlanta Botanical Gardens
 - Lewis Vaughn Botanical Garden
 - Claude T. Fortson Memorial Garden
 - Cator Woolford Gardens
 - Callendwolde Park



Introduction

Background

The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is the regional planning and intergovernmental coordination agency created by the local governments in the Atlanta region pursuant to legislation passed by the Georgia General Assembly. As an area of greater than 1,000,000 in population, ARC has authority under state laws as both a Metropolitan Area Planning and Development Commission (MAPDC) and Regional Commission (RC).

ARC engages in a continuous program of research, study and planning of numerous matters affecting the Atlanta region. As a Regional Commission, ARC must prepare and adopt a Regional Plan to meet both federal transportation planning rules and also minimum standards and procedures for regional planning developed by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA). In 2008, DCA adopted revisions to Chapter 110-12-6, Standards and Procedures for Regional Planning, “Regional Planning Requirements.” ARC’s Regional Plan seeks to anticipate and apply comprehensive approaches to accommodate economic and population growth that will occur in the Atlanta region during the next 25 years.

Purpose of Identifying Regionally Important Resources

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs established new rules and procedures for the identification of Regionally Important Resources (RIR). The rules require the development of a plan for protection and management of regional resources and review of activities potentially impacting these resources. ARC is the agency charged with developing a Regional Resource Plan and RIR Map for the 10-county area of the Atlanta region (Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale Counties). In support of other agency initiatives ARC is also interested in resources identified in the additional 10 counties within the non-attainment area for air quality (Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Coweta, Forsyth, Hall, Newton, Paulding, Spalding, and Walton Counties). Generally, the focus of the plan is on the core 10-county area served by the ARC, with the exception of limited multi-jurisdictional resources that overlap the core boundary.



Designation of Regionally Important Resources

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

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

This plan will identify the methodology and process involved in selecting Regionally Important Resources. It will include a map of Regionally Important Resources, a brief narrative relating the values and vulnerabilities of each

resource, as well as guidance for appropriate development practices and general policies, protection measures, and management strategies for identified resources. Ultimately, the plan will be used to “...coordinate activities and planning of local governments, land trusts and conservation or environmental protection groups’ activities in the region, and state agencies toward protection and management of the identified Regionally Important Resources.”

To meet state regional planning requirements, the Regional Resource Plan must include, at minimum, a Regionally Important Resources Map, Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices, and General Policies and Protection Measures (described in detail in *Identification of Regionally Important Resources* section).

Methodology and Process

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

Nomination and Evaluation. ARC held a nomination process for potential resources to be included as Regionally Important Resources beginning in the fall of 2009. ARC made significant efforts to encourage local governments, non-profit organizations, citizens and the State of Georgia to submit nominations for potential inclusion in the Regionally Important Resources (RIR) map. (A list of all public briefings and presentations on the Regional Resource Plan is included in Appendix E.)

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

The public nomination process was opened on August 3, 2009 and remained open through the end of September 2009. **Over 150 nomination forms** were submitted. Many individual nomination forms referred to multiple resources, meaning that several hundred resources had been identified by stakeholders and citizens in the region. Nominations were considered against the criteria established by DCA and ARC as well as other factors. To reinforce the local support within a community, emphasis was placed on including resources that were nominated by a local government or other agency within their community. Certain **types** of resources were nominated throughout different communities, therefore the determination was made to include specific types of resources (i.e. all State and National Parks, all National Register Historic Districts, etc) throughout the region, even if not specifically nominated by a local agency.

There were instances in which it was difficult to classify a resource within a broad typology or rationalize how its inclusion could be equitably justified among the 10-county region. Without diminishing their local significance, ARC determined that rather than designate them as a Regionally Important Resources at this time, they could be included in the regional Greenspace Inventory. Since 2005, ARC has documented publicly accessible greenspace as a part of their overall regional planning efforts. This inventory includes many of the local sites, such as parks and historic features, nominated by local governments through this process. Individually, these resources may not rise to the level of classifying them as regionally important, however collectively, they may play a role in connecting the larger green infrastructure network throughout the region and state.

Appendix B also includes a complete listing of all resources nominated through this process. An explanation clarifies whether the resource was included in the Plan as a Regionally Important Resource; included within the boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource; or not included as a Regionally Important Resource.

The Regional Resource Plan was adopted by the ARC Board in October 2010 as part of ARC’s Regional Agenda, PLAN 2040. The Resolution to adopt the plan requires that, “...the Atlanta Regional Commission will use the *PLAN 2040 Regional Resource Plan as the basic planning assumptions for these areas and review them annually to make changes to the documents to reflect current planning assumptions.*” During 2011, ARC continued to work with its internal committees and regional stakeholders to revise categories of RIRs to ensure consistency with current planning assumptions. A second call for nominations was distributed in August 2011 and responses informed the inclusion of several new categories of RIRs consistent with criteria set forth by both DCA and the ARC Board.

² Rules of the Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-12-4, Regionally Important Resources, §110-12-4-.01(2)(d)

³ Ibid., §110-12-4-.01(2)(b)

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

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

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

Criteria for Determining Value of Regionally Important Resources. In addition to guidelines established within the DCA Rules, the ARC Board adopted six criteria to provide guidance in selecting resources that should be considered priorities.

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

A Value Matrix was developed for each area identified as a Regionally Important Resource (Table 1). The Value Matrix measures the criteria proscribed by ARC and DCA against each category of Regionally Important Resource. This matrix will assist in prioritizing conservation activities by identifying which resources meet multiple criteria.

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

- *Development Pressures*
 - Threatened by destruction of subsurface resources, such as archaeological sites
 - Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use
 - Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use
 - Threatened by destruction of significant viewshed

- *Environmental Degradation*
 - Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity
 - Subject to damaging pollutants and/ or contaminants
 - Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater run-off flows
 - Threatened by over-use of resource (i.e. inappropriate recreational use, too much traffic, etc)

- *Resource Management*
 - Lack of protection through adequate regulations or easements
 - Lack of enforcement of existing regulations
 - Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship
 - Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership



A Vulnerability Matrix was developed to identify the principle threat, or combination of threats, to each resource (Table 2). This matrix will help to organize mitigation measures for resources contending with multiple threats.

Stakeholder Review. Subsequent to determining the final draft plan of Regionally Important Resources in 2010, ARC convened five meetings across the region to discuss nominated resources and to gather additional input as to how resources should be evaluated. All parties that nominated resources were invited to attend the consultation meetings, as well as any local government that was impacted by a nomination. (A list of all stakeholder consultation meetings on the Regional Resource Plan is included in Appendix E.)

The Regional Resource Plan was reviewed and approved internally by ARC’s Land Use Coordinating Committee and Environment and Land Use Committee prior to being approved by the ARC Board with a Resolution to transmit the Plan to DCA for review.

Upon adoption ARC has implemented the promulgation of the Regional Resource Plan through various activities, including

- Informational meetings with regional stakeholders and interested parties
- Presentations to educational groups and other interested parties
- Ongoing data collection and documentation
- Review and comment for plans and projects that may impact RIRs

ARC’s *PLAN 2040 Implementation Program* includes the agency’s Short Term Work Program which identifies further activities to promulgate the Regional Resource Plan.

Identification of Regionally Important Resources

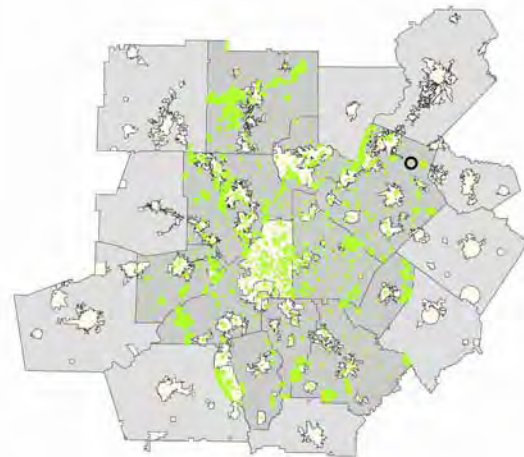
After giving consideration to the criteria for Regionally Important Resources identified by DCA and the ARC Board, as well as nominations for individual resources, the following categories were designed to broadly bracket the resources identified as regionally important.

- **Areas of Conservation or Recreational Value.**

This broad classification identifies the core natural resources within the Atlanta Region, as well as sites that provide unique opportunities for environmental conservation, heritage preservation and recreation. Consideration was given to areas under management by state or federal agencies, and those that serve populations extending through the region and beyond. In general, this category focuses on large-scale amenities, whose boundaries are often multi-jurisdictional. Local parks and some trails are assumed to be of local significance and best preserved by action at the local level, and not included as a regional resource. However, many of these local resources are maintained on ARC's Greenspace Inventory, which is managed separately from the Regional Resources Plan.



- **Historic and Cultural Resources.** This broad classification focuses primarily on those resources that meet the benchmarks established by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, as well as other resources identified through State agencies that represent the unique history and heritage of Georgia. In general, individually identified historic or cultural resources are assumed to be of local significance, and best preserved by action at the local level. Individually identified resources that were nominated and supported by a local government or other nominating party have been included in the Plan when it was found they represented unique or transcendent historic or cultural value to the region. Individual resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places are included in Appendix K.
- **Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value.** Though the Atlanta Region primarily includes urban and suburban patterns of development, the fact remains that many areas still reflect the character and aesthetic qualities of Georgia's agrarian roots. Local communities have recognized character areas within their communities that are intended to balance growth pressure with opportunities for rural preservation. Increasing demand for organic and locally grown food production creates new opportunities for agricultural land to remain economically viable without conversion to a more intensive use. These factors, as well as the pace of past development and the potential of future development, have made the recognition of these areas a priority. This category focuses on both site specific resources and broad boundaries of distinctive character within the Atlanta region.



The Rules of the Department of Community Affairs also direct Regional Commissions to “include linkages between [mapped] resources to form, to the maximum feasible extent, a continuous regional green infrastructure network.” **Greenspace linkages** within the Atlanta region include archaeological sites (mapped generally by Census Block), cemeteries, and community parks. Taken collectively, these resources are not included as Regionally Important Resources and are not subject to any additional Guidance, Policies or Protection Measures. They do function as a backdrop to the Regionally Important Resources Map to form a continuous regional green infrastructure network.

The **Regionally Important Resources Map** (Figure A) includes all of the resources in the region identified as having regional importance as defined by the criteria established by DCA and ARC. It is a compilation of all resources and identified at the regional scale. Individual resources are shown on the county-level detail maps in the **Map Index**. In addition to the map, Tables 1 and 2 provide a snapshot of the value and vulnerability of these resources, which are further explored in its supporting narrative. An illustration of the resource within the context of the larger Atlanta Region is provided for easier identification. **Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices** and **General Policies and Protection Measures** for Regionally Important Resources are included within the narrative.

- *Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices* is a listing of best practices to be considered by developers for designing new developments located within one mile of any area included on the Regionally Important Resources Map. The recommendations included within the *Guidance* section reflect broad management practices, but may not be appropriate for every type of development. ARC staff will use professional judgment to determine whether recommendations are applicable to a project under review within one mile of a Regionally Important Resource.
- *General Policies and Protection Measures* are targeted toward local governments that make decisions which affect Regionally Important Resources. Policy recommendations are supported by model ordinances, which are included in Appendix I.

To better qualify the role of ARC in supporting the long range development of the regional green infrastructure network, **Management Strategies** have been defined. ARC will adopt a system of advocacy whereby we either 1) continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of the resource or 2) continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of the resource, but will also actively work to facilitate appropriate conservation mechanisms and provide technical assistance for resource management and enhancement.

The Plan concludes with an Appendix of supporting material to further elaborate on the Process and Methodology and reinforce the determinations made for Regionally Important Resources.



Kolb's Farm is part of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

Definitions of Regionally Important Resources

Areas of Conservation and/or Recreational Value

- **Water Supply Watersheds** are defined within the context of regional river basins and protect community drinking water sources.
- **Wetlands** protect land areas adjacent to surface water bodies that sustain vegetation typically found in areas with saturated soil conditions. These areas support a variety of ecosystems that make dynamic environmental contributions and are important to sustainable planning and practice.
- **Protected River Corridors** focus on preserving the land adjacent to rivers to support a diversity of wildlife, recreational interests, and water quality. Limitation of development along river corridors enhances the environmental quality within a community and protects investments in real property from damage due to flooding.
- **Protected Mountains** limit development activities on sensitive mountain slopes to protect the general health, safety and public welfare of a community.
- **Regional Reservoirs** serve multiple purposes, including preservation of wildlife habitat, recreational amenities and critical drinking water supplies.
- **Greenways and Multi-Use Trails** have both conservation value and function as points of connectivity within larger green infrastructure and transportation networks. Greenways are enhanced by active conservation measures and/ or recreational use of their greenways. Trail systems can be combined with river greenways, but as often can be found utilizing other corridors such as city streets, public utilities, linear parks, or abandoned rail lines.
- **National Park Service Sites** are formally designated by the federal government and encompass several classifications for park sites, including National Parks, National Heritage Areas, National Landmarks, and National Natural Landmarks.
- **State Parks**, including State Wildlife Management Areas, are formally designated by state government.



The Monastery of the Holy Spirit is part of the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.

Historic and Cultural Resources

- **National Historic Landmarks** are properties designated by the federal government as having exceptional value or quality in illustrating the history of the United States.
- **National Historic Register Districts** are designated by the federal government and include buildings, structures, sites and objects that are, by definition, worthy of preservation.
- **Olympic Legacy Sites** are associated with the 1996 Olympic Games that took place in the Atlanta Region.
- **Civil War Battlefields or Sites** are recognized for their implications for local, state, and national history.
- **Archaeological Sites** contain physical remains from the past that have yielded or may yield information on history or prehistory, particularly those that have the potential to yield new and significant information.
- **Cultural Sites** express distinctive beliefs, qualities or ideas of regional importance and/ or serve as repositories for collections of cultural objects.
- **Cemeteries** are areas set apart for graves, or areas containing graves, tombs or funeral urns.

Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value

- **Rural Preserves** include areas identified by local governments – often through the comprehensive plans – that retain the feel and character of rural communities.
- **Working Landscape/ Farm** includes sites utilized for agricultural production, including, but not limited to horticulture, floriculture and livestock production.
- The **Georgia Centennial Farm Program** recognizes the agricultural heritage of the state and the families who have been integral to its history. It focuses on farms that have been in operation for over a century - some held by the same family, and some meeting the criteria to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Community Gardens** are greenspace areas used for limited production of food and/ or ornamental plants that are gardened and managed collectively by a limited group of individuals.
- **Designed Landscapes** are areas containing both plant materials and hardscape elements placed in an intentional design – formal or informal – included areas of institutional land uses, such as universities, churches and public buildings, which generally exclude food production and recreation.

Greenspace Linkages*

- **Community Parks** are greenspace areas open to community members that may include a combination of landscaped and natural areas, public gathering spaces, educational amenities, and opportunities for active and/or passive recreation.
- **Cemeteries** are areas set apart for graves, or areas containing graves, tombs or funeral urns.
- The areas of the **Archaeological Survey** included as greenspace linkages have been defined by the Society of Georgia Archaeology and the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists as locations containing archaeological sites of national register quality (mapped by Census Block to preserve anonymity of site locations).

*areas identified as greenspace linkages are not included as Regionally Important Resources

Regionally Important Resources

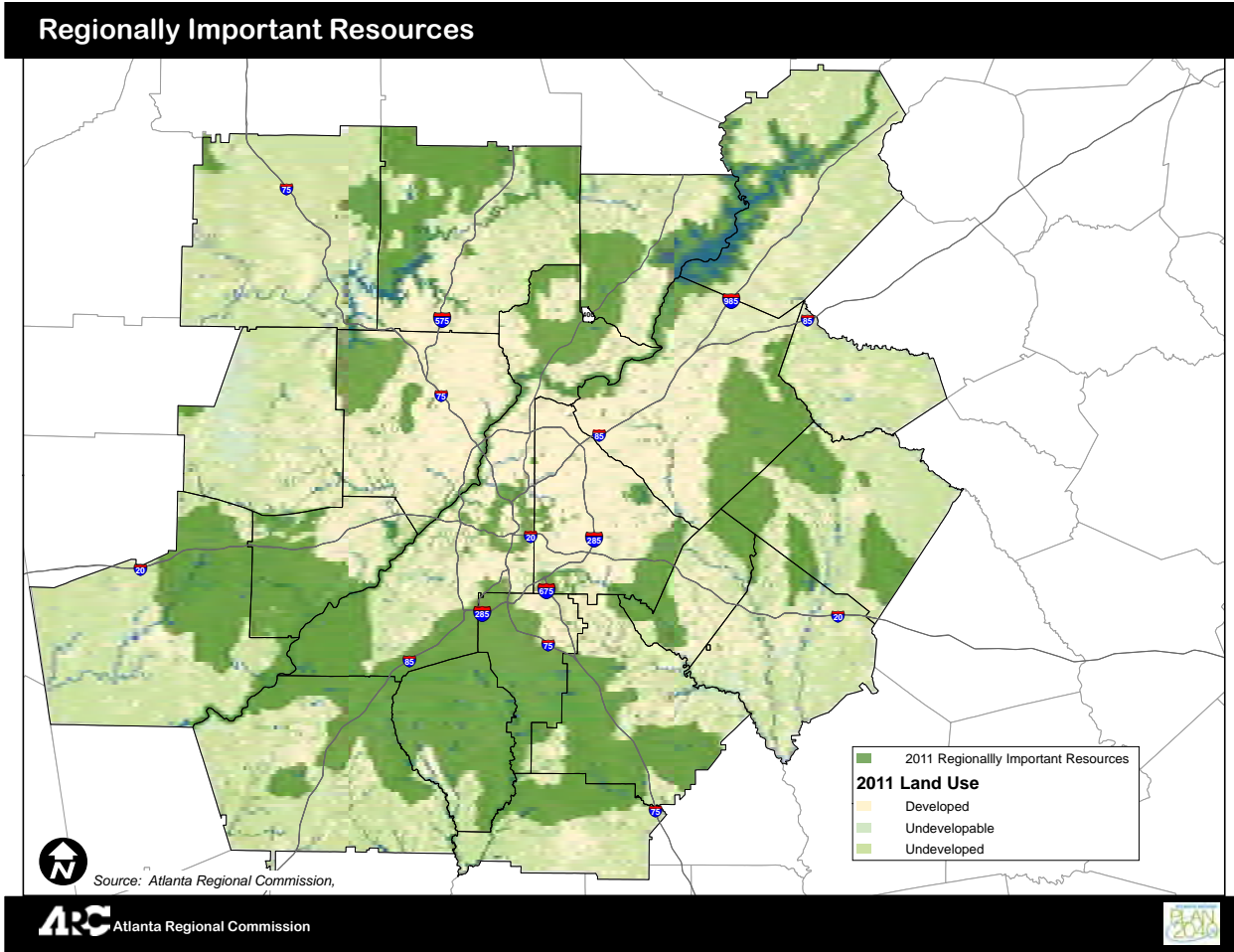
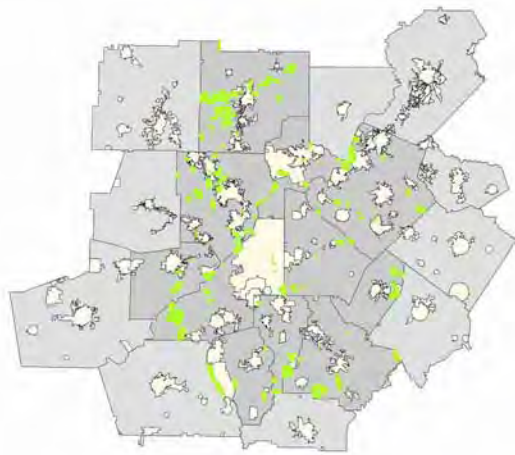


Figure A: Regionally Important Resources Map

Maps depicting Regionally Important Resources by County are provided for illustration purposes and listed before the Appendix. Appendix A lists all identified Regionally Important Resources, including Resource Type and Location.

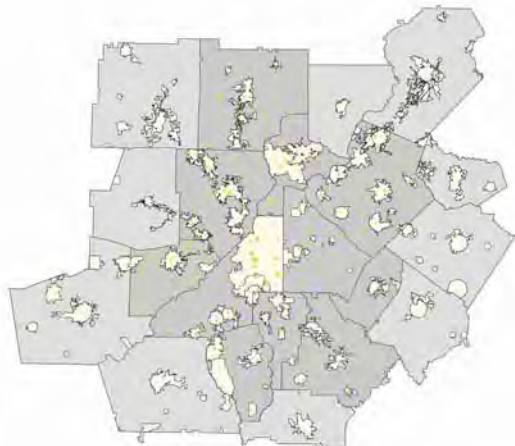
Regionally Important Resources

with Greenspace Linkages



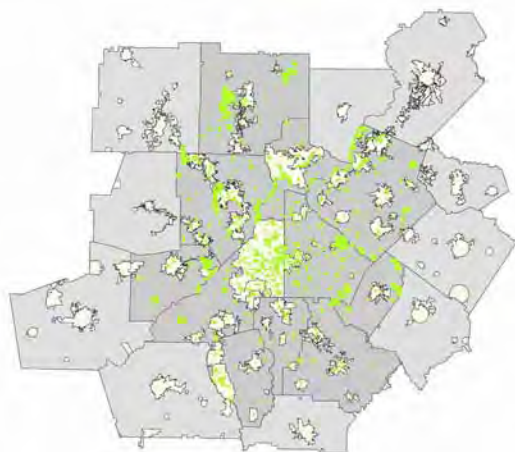
Archaeology Linkages

The Atlanta Region contains a vast archaeological record of significant events from the past. This includes, but is not limited to, sites associated with prehistoric communities and Civil War battles. Conventional practice dictates that specific knowledge of these sites is limited to credentialed professionals. As sites are better documented and protected, as is the case with Soapstone Ridge and Fort Daniel, they have potential to be classified as Regionally Important Resources. However, the generalized location of archaeological sites informs the Regional Resource Plan. Pursuant to the DCA Rules for Regional Resource Plans, these archaeological sites in the Atlanta Region are included as Greenspace Linkages as a backdrop to the Regionally Important Resources Map and help to form a continuous green infrastructure network.



Cemetery Linkages

Cemeteries also create a larger regional network of unique resources. Over 400 individual cemeteries have been identified in the Atlanta Region. Ongoing research will continue to identify previously undocumented cemetery sites. Cemeteries are significant not only as community greenspace, but also for their value as historic and cultural resources, genealogical records, and their value to foster a local sense of place. Pursuant to the DCA Rules for Regional Resource Plans, cemeteries in the Atlanta Region are included as Greenspace Linkages as a backdrop to the Regionally Important Resources Map and help to form a continuous green infrastructure network.



Park Linkages

The regional park network contributes to the core of a green infrastructure plan. The Atlanta region includes thousands of acres of community parks in all forms and sizes. Many parks are the legacy of historic events such as Piedmont Park, which was the site of the 1895 Cotton States Exposition, or Kennesaw Mountain, site of a key Civil War battle. Others provide environmental protection, such as the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. The majority are designed to commemorate key events or important citizens for the local community, or provide recreational areas for neighborhoods. Pursuant to the DCA Rules for Regional Resource Plans, parks in the Atlanta Region are included as Greenspace Linkages as a backdrop to the Regionally Important Resources Map and help to form a continuous green infrastructure network.

Greenspace Linkages are not considered to be Regionally Important Resources for the purposes of this plan.

Value Matrix

RESOURCE	DCA Rules for Identification of Regionally Important Resources				Additional Criteria Adopted by ARC Board					
	Resource Nominated by an Individual, Interested Organization, Local Government/ Governmental Agency	Resource Identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as a State Vital Area	A Natural or Cultural Resource that is Already Preserved by an Existing Conservation Mechanism	A Natural or Cultural Resource Identified by Other State Agencies and/ or Environmental Protection Organization	Preserves Water Quality and Quantity by Protecting Drainage, Flood Control, Recharge Areas, Watersheds, Buffers, Etc.	Creates or Preserves Active or Passive Greenspaces, Including Trails, Gardens, and Informal Places of Natural Enjoyment in Areas Currently Underserved by Greenspaces	Preserves Wildlife Habitat by Creating, Buffering, Preserving Habitat Areas and Corridors	Preserves Areas That Have Historical or Cultural Value by Virtue of History, Place or Time Period Represented	Preserves Significant Working Agricultural or Forest Resources and/ or Creates Opportunities for Local Food Production Activities	Areas that Contribute to Region-wide Connections Between Existing and Proposed Regional Resources
AREAS OF CONSERVATION AND/ OR RECREATIONAL VALUE										
Water Supply Watersheds	X	X		X	X		X			X
Groundwater Recharge Areas										
Wetlands		X		X	X					X
River Corridors	X	X		X	X		X			X
Mountain Protection	X	X	X	X			X			X
Regional Reservoirs	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
National Park Service Sites	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
State Parks and Other Recreation Areas	X		X	X		X	X		X	
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES										
National Historic Landmarks	X			X				X		
National Register Historic Districts	X			X				X		X
Olympic Legacy	X							X		
Civil War Battlefields and Sites	X			X				X		X
Archaeological Sites	X		X			X		X		X
Cemeteries	X							X		X
Cultural Sites								X		
AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL AND/ OR SCENIC VALUE										
Rural Preserves	X					X	X		X	X
Georgia Centennial Farms				X		X		X	X	X
Georgia Agritourism Sites			X						X	X
Community Gardens	X					X			X	X
Designed Landscapes	X			X		X	X		X	X

The Resource Narratives of this plan provide a description and additional information on the value and vulnerability of each Regionally Important Resource.

Vulnerability Matrix

Table 2:

Vulnerability Matrix for Regionally Important Resources

RESOURCE	Development Pressures				Environmental Degradation				Resource Management			
	Threatened by destruction of subsurface resources such as archaeological sites	Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use	Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use	Destruction of significant viewshed	Adverse impact on wildlife/ Loss of biodiversity	Subject to damaging pollutants and/ or contaminants	Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater runoff flows	Threatened by overuse of resource (i.e. inappropriate recreational use, too much traffic, etc)	Lack of protection through adequate regulations and/ or easements	Lack of enforcement of existing regulations	Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship	Lack of long term ownership plan/ transitional ownership
AREAS OF CONSERVATION AND/ OR RECREATIONAL VALUE												
Water Supply Watersheds					X	X	X			X		
Groundwater Recharge Areas												
Wetlands					X	X	X		X	X		
River Corridors					X	X	X		X	X		
Mountain Protection	X	X		X			X		X			
Regional Reservoirs					X	X	X				X	
Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails		X			X			X	X		X	X
National Park Service Sites	X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X
State Parks and Other Recreation Areas			X	X	X			X			X	X
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES												
National Historic Landmarks		X	X								X	X
National Register Historic Districts		X	X	X					X			
Olympic Legacy											X	
Civil War Battlefields and Sites	X								X		X	X
Archaeological Sites	X		X						X	X		X
Cemeteries	X		X						X	X		X
Cultural Sites											X	
AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL AND/OR SCENIC VALUE												
Rural Preserves			X	X	X				X			
Georgia Centennial Farms		X	X	X					X			X
Georgia Agritourism Sites		X	X						X			
Community Gardens		X							X			X
Designed Landscapes									X			

The Resource Narratives of this plan provide a description and additional information on the value and vulnerability of each Regionally Important Resource.

Resource Narratives: Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value

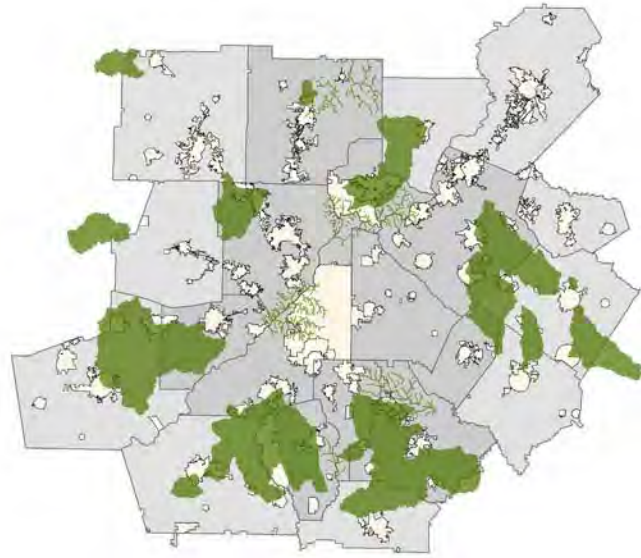
Communities throughout the Atlanta Region place emphasis on the importance of conservation and recreation areas to maintain quality of life, health, and welfare. Within this plan, the foundation of natural resources planning has been the *Environmental Planning Criteria* for State Vital Areas. Defined in compliance with the 1989 Georgia Planning Act, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, these requirements govern water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, river corridors and mountains. Development limitations mandated by the State provide a level of protection for these resources; several communities in the Atlanta Region have voluntarily adopted more stringent protections for water features than the minimum required by the state.

Beyond State Vital Areas, other natural resources have been managed in ways that provide conservation and recreation value to the region. Regional river greenways include river corridors that have been enhanced by improvements (such as trails or greenways) and protections (such as easements). Lake Allatoona and Lake Lanier are two regional water reservoirs that are identified for the multiple roles they have for conservation and recreation (smaller water reservoirs are generally encompassed within water supply watersheds). National and State Parks, and other recreational and multi-use trails round out this category.

Local, state and non-profit organizations have invested in parks, trails, and recreational amenities that have begun to lay the foundation of an interconnected green infrastructure system in the region. Given the scale of development throughout the Atlanta Region, the investment in these resources may exceed that of other regions in the state. The need to protect and enhance natural and recreational resources has been bolstered by the connection to economic vitality within a community. Access to parks, trails and greenspace adds value to real property, and conservation of natural resources protects environmental quality and can deter expensive mitigation measures or fines for environmental degradation. Beginning in 2005, ARC undertook an ongoing inventory of publicly accessible greenspace in the Atlanta Region. These include resources such as community parks and trails, as well as larger areas such as state parks and wildlife management areas. Though these resources may not individually meet the criteria for Regionally Important Resources, collectively they are discussed as linkages in regional green infrastructure to support a continuous network.

Water Supply Watersheds

In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of water supply watersheds, which fall under the classification of a **State Vital Area**. Water supply watersheds are identified within the context of regional river basins. The *Criteria* for water supply watersheds protect community drinking water sources through the imposition of land use restrictions such as impervious surface limitations and minimum required buffers along stream channels. These development limitations provide a degree of protection for these resources, but several communities within the Atlanta Region have voluntarily adopted more stringent protections for water features within these watersheds than the minimum requirement mandated by the State. Table 3 identifies where water supply watershed protections are in place for water sources in the Atlanta Region.



Land areas within small water supply watersheds as well as the extent of large water supply watershed buffers

The protection of water supply watersheds is a multi-jurisdictional responsibility. Developments that affect a water supply watershed may be located in an adjacent city or county from the intake point, thus their stewardship qualifies as a regional issue. The *Criteria* for water supply watersheds distinguish between small watersheds (less than 100 square miles) and large watersheds (greater than 100 square miles), and different rules are imposed for the critical area within a 7 mile upstream radius of the intake point. Within small water supply watersheds, RIR mapping includes the entire impacted land area, however within the large water supply watersheds, only buffer zones along impacted streams are mapped.

Several agencies play diverse roles in water planning and conservation in the Atlanta Region. It is the goal of the Regional Resource Plan to reinforce the recommendations of existing agencies and enhance the guidance set out in other planning documents of these agencies. The recommendations of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District's (MNGWPD) *Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan* were resources for developing *Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices* and *General Policies and Protection Measures* of this Plan. The Georgia Water Stewardship Act (Senate Bill 370) was passed by the Georgia General Assembly in 2010, and it extends many of the provisions of the MNGWPD plans statewide and also directs local governments to work to support existing statewide water conservation campaigns, specifically identifying Conserve Water Georgia, a clearinghouse for information on water conservation. This organization cites additional resources, including *Georgia's Water Conservation Implementation Plan* published by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, that provide good direction for best management practices for individuals, private sector entities, and local governments. The specific recommendations for *Guidance* and *Policies* in regard to watershed protection in the Regional Resource Plan focus mostly on broad best management practices in deference to specific implementation strategies of other regional water quality plans.

Water Supply Watersheds

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as State Vital Areas Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control, recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc. Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity Subject to damaging pollutants and/ or contaminants Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater run-off flows Lack of protection through adequate regulations or easements Lack of enforcement of existing regulations Subject to differing regulations over a multi-jurisdictional area
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of water supply watersheds but will also actively work to facilitate appropriate conservation mechanisms and provide technical assistance for resource management and enhancement. This includes promoting regulations that comply with the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria and the plan recommendations of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, which consider requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, Federal Flood Protection Programs, and Federal Endangered Species Act, and similar requirements under Georgia law. ARC will also work to promote low-impact development practices; promote infill development and redevelopment; advocate development of a regional Transfer of Development Rights program; protect river greenways; and promote new ordinances for programs such as conservation subdivision guidelines, alternative site design elements, and stormwater utilities that will positively impact water quality. ARC will work proactively to encourage local government plans to comply with regional planning initiatives, including aligning local comprehensive plan elements with regional planning goals to the extent practical.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to all local, state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent Where possible, utilize natural features on site for stormwater management Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers from protected areas Locate structures and impervious areas as far away as possible from water resources, including wetlands and flood prone areas on the development site 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet or exceed all state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas Adopt model ordinances (or their equivalent) as recommended by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District Ensure local development review process adequately addresses protections for areas that are important to water quality and ensure that local ordinances do not preclude site design standards that improve water quality Promote the redevelopment of existing sites and address any prior water quality impacts at the time of redevelopment Adopt a conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision option where appropriate; review and revise existing conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision ordinances to ensure they accomplish conservation goals Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop watershed improvement projects that will enhance the health of watersheds in the local community Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments 	

Water Supply Watersheds

Table 3: Summary of Rivers/ Reservoirs that Serve as Community Water Supplies for the 10-County Region

Chattahoochee River Basin	
Chattahoochee River	Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority
	DeKalb County
	City of Atlanta
	Atlanta-Fulton County Water Resources Commission
Lake Lanier	Gwinnett County
	City of Buford
Bear Creek	Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority
Dog River	Douglasville-Douglas County Water and Sewer Authority
Big Creek	City of Roswell
Sweetwater Creek	City of East Point
Cedar Creek (Fulton County)	City of Palmetto
Coosa River Basin	
Etowah River	City of Canton
Yellow Creek/ Etowah River	Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority
Allatoona Lake	Cobb County/ Marietta Water Authority
Hickory Log Creek	City of Canton
	Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority
Flint River Basin	
Flint River	Clayton County Water Authority
	Fayette County Water System
Shoal Creek	Clayton County Water Authority
Whitewater Creek	City of Fayetteville
Lake Kedron	Fayette County Water System
Lake Peachtree (Flat Creek)	
Lake Horton	Fayette County Water System
Whitewater Creek	Fayette County Water System
Lake McIntosh	Fayette County Water System
Ocmulgee River Basin	
Little Cotton Indian Creek	Clayton County Water Authority
Pates Creek	Clayton County Water Authority
Walnut Creek	City of McDonough
Indian Creek	Henry County Water and Sewerage Authority
Long Branch	Henry County Water and Sewerage Authority
Towaliga River	Henry County Water and Sewerage Authority
Tussahaw Creek	Henry County Water and Sewerage Authority
Big Haynes Creek	Rockdale County

Groundwater Recharge Area

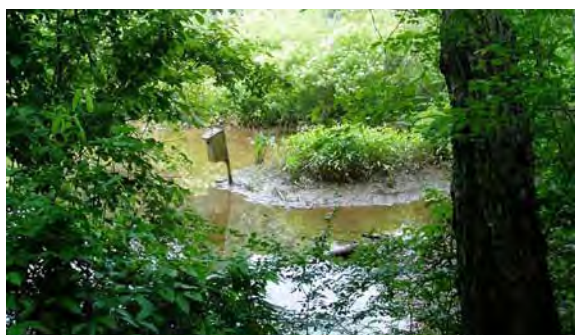
In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of groundwater recharge areas, which fall under the classification of a **State Vital Area**. The *Criteria* for groundwater recharge areas protect those areas that are particularly suitable for the penetration of water into the aquifers that hold the groundwater supply. Using the DRASTIC methodology, a standardized system for evaluating groundwater pollution potential, it has been determined that there are no areas meeting the criteria for high pollution susceptibility groundwater recharge areas in the Atlanta Region. There are areas of soils that are susceptible to the infiltration of pollutants, which are also governed by the *Environmental Planning Criteria*, however these areas do not meet the specifications identified within the Rules for identifying Regionally Important Resources. More information on the DRASTIC methodology can be found in the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria through the Georgia Department of Community Affairs website at www.dca.state.ga.us/development/planningqualitygrowth/programs/downloads/EPC.pdf

Wetlands



Wetlands throughout the Atlanta Region

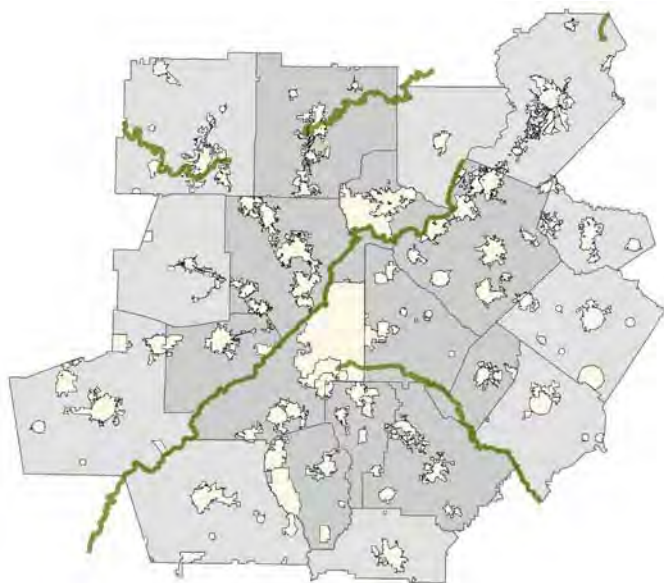
In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of wetlands, which fall under the classification of a **State Vital Area**. The *Criteria* for wetlands protect land areas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



Wetlands

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as State Vital Areas • Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations • Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control, recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc. • Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors • Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity • Subject to damaging pollutants and/ or contaminants • Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater run-off flows • Lack of protection through adequate regulations or easements • Lack of enforcement of existing regulations
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of wetlands. This includes regulations complying with the <i>Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria</i>. Wetlands are also protected under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act, administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to all local, state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas • Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent • Where possible, utilize natural features on site for stormwater management • Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off • Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography • Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers from protected areas • Locate structures and impervious areas as far away as possible from water resources, including wetlands and flood prone areas on the development site • Where possible, link wetlands along river corridors to existing greenways or establish a conservation mechanism for future greenway development 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet or exceed all state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas • Ensure that current development ordinances limit or prohibit the location of structures in flood prone areas • Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop a local greenway management plan that considers both conservation and recreational uses of wetlands • Examine the feasibility of establishing a PDR program that focuses on land acquisition along stream banks and floodplains • Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program • Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments • Establish a wetlands/ streambank mitigation bank along a greenway • Ensure local development review process adequately addresses protections for areas that are important to water quality and ensure that local ordinances do not preclude site design standards that improve water quality • Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop watershed improvement projects that will enhance the health of watersheds in the local community. 	

Protected River Corridors



Protected River Corridors in the Atlanta Region

In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of rivers, which fall under the classification of a **State Vital Area**. The *Criteria* for protected river corridors focus on preserving the land adjacent to rivers to support a diversity of wildlife, recreational interests, and water quality. Land adjacent to rivers is also subject to periodic inundation due to flooding and other changes in water currents. Limiting development along river corridors enhances the environmental quality within a community and protects investments in real property from damage due to flooding. Within the area served by ARC, several counties have been identified as having protected River Corridors. The **Etowah River** flows through Cherokee County. The **Chattahoochee River** flows through Cobb, Fulton, Douglas and Gwinnett Counties. And the **South River** flows through Henry, Rockdale, DeKalb, and Fulton Counties.

Pursuant to the *Criteria* “river corridor” refers to areas of a protected river and being within 100 feet on both sides of the river as measured from the river banks. A “protected river” is distinguished by exceeding a threshold for average annual flow as determined by the U.S. Geological Service.

In 1973, the Georgia General Assembly passed the Metropolitan River Protection Act. The initial Act, and a later amendment in 1998, establishes a 2,000 foot corridor along the Chattahoochee River through the Atlanta Region, beginning at Buford Dam and extending through Douglas County. Pursuant to the regulations of the Act, ARC oversees the process whereby all land disturbing activity within the corridor is reviewed, approved and certified for consistency with Corridor Standards.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 allows for the creation of Habitat Conservation Plans to protect endangered wildlife species. The Etowah River Habitat Conservation Plan was initiated by the local governments within the Etowah River Basin, and after several years of planning, a document was submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for review and comment. Once the review is complete, local governments can adopt and implement the provisions of the HCP, furthering the protection of a sensitive natural resource and wildlife that depends upon it.

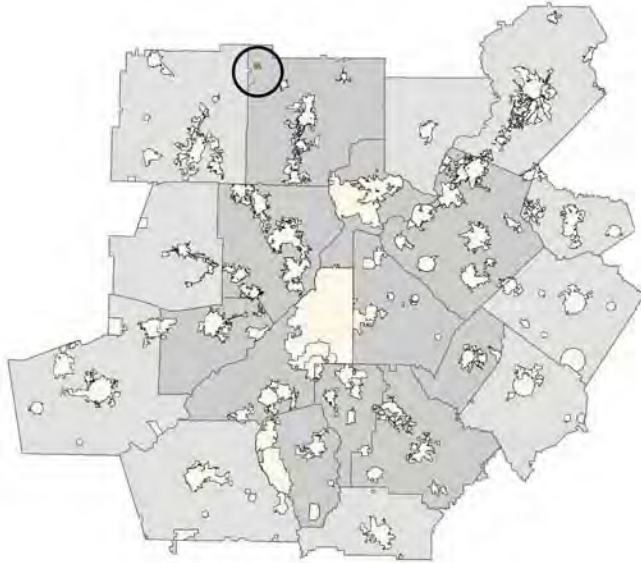


The Chattahoochee River is a critical natural and recreational resource.

Protected River Corridors

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as State Vital Areas Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control, recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc. Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity Subject to damaging pollutants and/ or contaminants Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater run-off flows Lack of protection through adequate regulations or easements Lack of enforcement of existing regulations Subject to differing regulations over a multi-jurisdictional area
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of protected river corridors. This includes regulations complying with the <i>Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria</i> (www.dca.state.ga.us/development/planningqualitygrowth/programs/downloads/EPC.pdf) and the <i>Metropolitan River Protection Act</i> (www.atlantaregional.com/environment/water/mrpa-chattahoochee-corridor-protection). When adopted, the provisions of the <i>Etowah Habitat Conservation Plan</i> will provide additional recommendations for the stewardship of this resource. River corridors have particular value for water quality protection, preservation of wildlife habitat, and forming connections along regional river greenways.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to all local, state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers from protected areas Locate structures and impervious areas as far away as possible from water resources, including wetlands and flood prone areas on the development site Where possible, link areas along river corridors to existing greenways or establish a conservation mechanism for future greenway development Undertake stream restoration or streambank stabilization for any compromised areas of a stream or river 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet or exceed all state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas Ensure that current development ordinances limit or prohibit the location of structures in flood prone areas Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop a local greenway management plan that considers both conservation and recreational uses of flood prone areas Examine the feasibility of establishing a PDR program that focuses on land acquisition along stream banks and floodplains Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments Establish a wetlands/ streambank mitigation bank along a greenway Ensure that local development review process adequately addresses protections for areas that are important to water quality and ensure that local ordinances do not preclude site design standards that improve water quality Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value 	

Mountain Protection



Areas of Protected Mountains in the Atlanta Region

In compliance with the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, *Minimum Planning Requirements*, the Department of Natural Resources defined *Environmental Planning Criteria* for the protection of mountains, which fall under the classification of a **State Vital Area**. The *Criteria* for protected mountains are designed to limit development activities on sensitive mountain slopes to protect the general health, safety and public welfare of a community. Located at the convergence of the Blue Ridge and Piedmont Regions of the state, limited areas of Protected Mountain resources are found within the Atlanta Region.

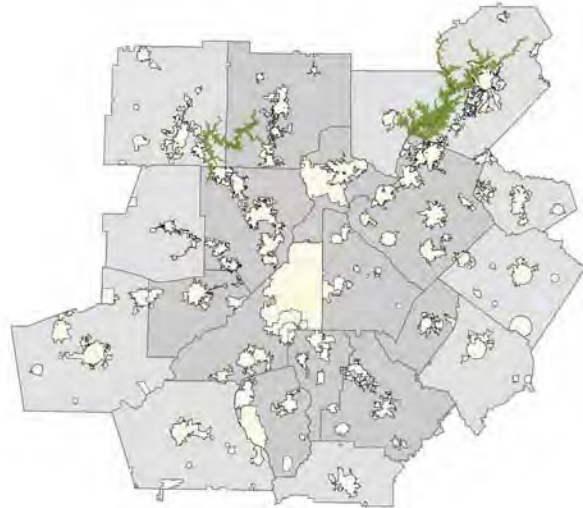
Mountains contain unique natural and topographic features that support a diversity of wildlife and contribute to the scenic qualities of a community. However, those same features can be fragile and can threaten water quality, real property investments and public welfare. Within the area served by ARC, mountain protection requirements have been established in Cherokee County in proximity to Kennesaw Mountain and Pine Log Mountain. Much of Pine Log Mountain is leased by Georgia DNR as a Wildlife Management Area. Garland Mountain, also in Cherokee

County, has not been identified as a Protected Mountain by the State criteria, but Cherokee County does own a large portion of the site.

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as State Vital Areas Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Natural or cultural resources that are already preserved by an existing conservation mechanism Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use Threatened by destruction of significant viewshed Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater run-off flows Lack of protection through adequate regulations or easements Increasing pressure for residential development within scenic mountain areas has resulted in the fragmentation of forest habitats.
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of protected mountains. This includes regulations complying with the <i>Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria</i>.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to all local, state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet or exceed all state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas Document significant features that contribute to the scenic viewshed of mountain areas and develop design guidelines to mitigate the visual impact of new development in these areas Adopt a conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision option that concentrates development away from areas that will impact scenic mountain viewsheds Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments 	

Regional Reservoirs

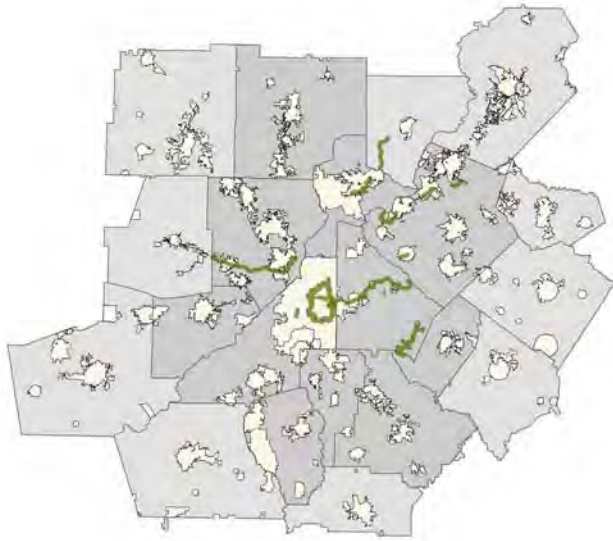
Major Lakes in the region serve multiple purposes, including preservation of wildlife habitat, recreational amenities and critical drinking water supplies. **Lake Allatoona** is located within Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties and is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is an integral part of the system of rivers, lakes and reservoirs that provide drinking water to the Atlanta region. The shoreline of the lake includes numerous recreation facilities that are open to the public. The lake is also buffered by greenspace that is not open to the public, but is nonetheless critical to maintaining the lake and providing species habitat. **Lake Lanier**, located mostly within Forsyth and Hall County beyond the 10-county region, is a significant resource for the Atlanta Region. It serves as a source of drinking water, power generation, and flood control, as well as a recreational and economic development amenity for the Atlanta Region. The construction of Buford Dam and the subsequent creation of Lake Lanier was a significant force in shaping the region and marking Atlanta as an emerging major metropolitan area.



Lake Allatoona and Lake Sidney Lanier are Regionally Important Reservoirs in the Atlanta Region

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Natural or cultural resources that are already preserved by an existing conservation mechanism Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control, recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc. Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity Subject to damaging pollutants and/ or contaminants Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater run-off flows On-going litigation among Alabama, Florida, and Georgia for the use of the water from Lake Lanier Severe droughts cause drop in water level Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship, particularly of parks and adjacent resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of regional reservoirs. Both lakes are located mostly outside of boundaries of the 10-county region, and existing management structures and resources provide stewardship for these sites. Both lake environments are managed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the <i>Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of Water Resource Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers</i> are found in C.F.R. Title 36 Chapter 3 part 327 and available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/36cfr327_01.html</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off Where possible retain existing vegetation and topography Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers from protected areas 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure local development review process adequately addresses protections for areas that are important to water quality and ensure that local ordinances do not preclude site design standards that improve water quality Adopt a conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision option where appropriate Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments 	

Regional Greenways and Multi Use Trails



Regional Greenways and Trails

Both greenways and trails have been identified within the Regional Resource Plan for their conservation value, as well as their function as points of connectivity within larger green infrastructure and transportation networks. As advocacy efforts for greenway and trail building have increased, numerous local governments have begun to identify and develop local greenway and trail systems within their own communities.

Greenways. The area adjacent to all rivers can be considered a greenway, but this plan focuses on those areas that are enhanced by active conservation measures and/ or recreational use of their greenways. Included in this are **Jester Creek Greenway Trail** (Clayton County); **Big Creek Greenway** (Fulton County); **Lionel Hampton Greenway Trail** (Fulton County); **Suwanee Creek Greenway** (Gwinnett County); **Ivy Creek Greenway** (Gwinnett County); **Camp Creek Greenway** (Gwinnett County) and the **Western Gwinnett Greenway** (Gwinnett County).

Multi-Use Trails. Trail systems can be combined with river greenways, but as often can be found utilizing other corridors such as city streets, public utilities, linear parks, or abandoned

rail lines. Within the Atlanta Region, several projects exemplify this kind of adaptability. The **Silver Comet Trail** is a non-motorized trail that begins in Cobb County and runs 61 miles to the western state line with Alabama. It is a rails-to-trails project named for the famous engine that formerly ran this route. The **Atlanta Beltline** is a redevelopment project that includes multiple revitalization elements, but its inclusion as a Regionally Important Resource results primarily from its trail and greenspace concept. The 22-mile loop runs through well-established neighborhoods and commercial centers – many of which include historically and culturally significant resources – and includes 1200 acres of greenway and parkland.

Other multi-use trail projects connecting multiple venues include the **Stone Mountain Trail**, a 17 mile trail from the Martin Luther King Center to Stone Mountain Park, which also includes **Freedom Park** with six miles of bike and walking trails through eight intown Atlanta neighborhoods. The **Arabia Mountain Trail** is a 13-mile multi-use trail that runs through DeKalb and Rockdale Counties in proximity to the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.

Development of river greenways facilitates conservation and recreational amenities and is closely linked to the protection of river corridors and wetlands, enhancing the protection of water quality and water supply sources. Multi-use trails establish connectivity to parks, historic districts, and other cultural amenities and provide additional opportunities for community and economic development. If strategically planned, greenways and multi-use trails can provide alternate routes for transportation choice for both functional and recreational purposes.



Freedom Park Trail



Atlanta Beltline Artwork

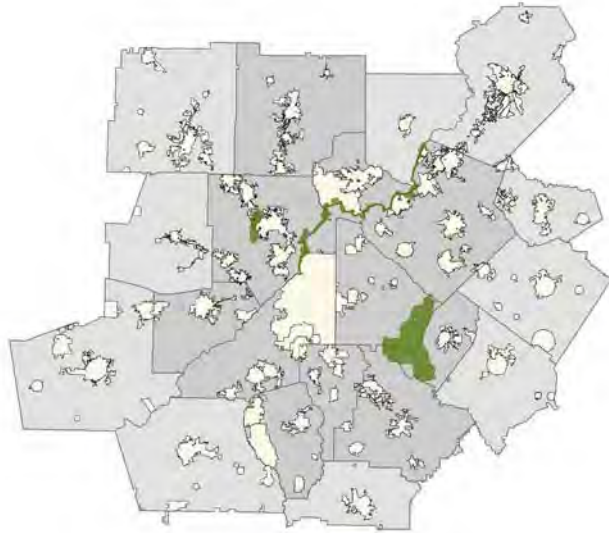


Silver Comet Trail

Regional Greenways and Multi Use Trails

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Natural or cultural resources that are already preserved by an existing conservation mechanism Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control, recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc. Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluctuations in land values threaten economic viability of current or proposed use Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity Threatened by over-use of resource (i.e. inappropriate recreational use, too much traffic, etc) Lack of protection through adequate easements for part or all of the greenway Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for portions of planned greenways
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of regional greenways and multi-use trails, but will also actively work to facilitate appropriate conservation mechanisms and provide technical assistance for resource management and enhancement. Much of the work being done in greenway and trail development results from initiatives of local governments and non-profit agencies. Greenways are typically under the stewardship of the local government in which they are located. The Parks and Recreation Department for Cobb County manages the portion of the Silver Comet Trail within its jurisdiction (www.silvercomet.com). The Atlanta Beltline is managed by Atlanta Beltline Inc. and its development is directed through both comprehensive master plans and zoning overlays (www.beltline.org). Stewardship of the Stone Mountain Trail, Freedom Park, and Arabia Mountain Trail all involve various groups, including the PATH Foundation (www.pathfoundation.org), the Freedom Park Conservancy (www.freedompark.org), and the Arabia Alliance (www.arabiaalliance.org) and are good examples of the strength of developing advocacy groups for a resource. ARC maintains a comprehensive inventory of bicycle lanes and trails, as well as greenspace amenities including local parks. Advocating for a regional effort to coordinate planning activities among local trail, greenway and greenspace amenities will foster greater connectivity throughout the regional and state green infrastructure network.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers where practical Encourage the voluntary set aside of land in a development that is part of conceptual greenway or trail connectivity plan Where possible, link areas along river corridors to existing greenways or establish a conservation mechanism for future greenway development Undertake stream restoration or streambank stabilization for any compromised areas of a stream 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop a local greenway management plan that considers both conservation and recreational uses of wetlands, flood prone areas and other water quality resources Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop local connections among regional parks, trail and other community resources Establish a wetlands/ streambank mitigation bank along a greenway Establish incentives for development projects that provide access to community greenways and trails Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program Examine the feasibility of establishing a PDR program that focuses on land acquisition along stream banks and floodplains Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways and trails Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value 	

National Park Service Sites



Regional National Park Service Sites

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

The **Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area** consists of a 48 mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River and 14 land units along its corridor. It begins at Lake Lanier's Buford Dam and continues downstream through Forsyth, Gwinnett, Fulton and Cobb Counties to Peachtree Creek near downtown Atlanta. It is the site of both prehistoric and historic resources and wildlife habitat, and attracts more than 3 million visitors annually. Recreational activities at the site include hiking, fishing, picnicking, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and evening family programs.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in Cobb County is a site affiliated with the Atlanta Campaign of the Civil War. Encompassing 2,923 acres, it is reflective of cultural elements of Native American, Antebellum, and Civil War history that played itself out on this site. It includes a

trail network and several different forms of interpretive media that detail the significance of the site. Other elements of this cultural landscape include historic earthworks, monuments to commemorate fallen soldiers, and historic structures such as Kolb's Farm and family cemetery.

The **Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area** offers a unique showcase of natural, cultural and historic legacies concentrated in portions of DeKalb, Rockdale, and Henry Counties. The land that comprises the Heritage Area includes active quarries, rolling topography, rural landscapes and unique granite outcroppings – a singular habitat feature of the Georgia Piedmont Region. This area has been linked to human settlement and activity for thousands of years and contains unique and diverse ecosystems that encompass spiritual landscapes, mountains, quarries, woodlands, lakes, rivers and farmland. Land acquisition as a part of this project has been identified as an endorsed project by the Georgia Land Conservation Program. Included within the Heritage Area are unique resources, including Panola Mountain State Park, the Davidson-Arabia Mountain Nature Preserve, and the Monastery of the Holy Spirit.

Panola Mountain State Park is registered as a **National Natural Landmark** and its vast granite outcroppings preserve features of the Georgia Piedmont habitat that have been threatened or lost in the vicinity due to residential developments. Located in Rockdale County, it provides passive recreation and learning opportunities while preserving wildlife habitat, watershed protection, floodplain protection and preservation of delicate ecological features including many rare plants of the Piedmont region. It is a key component in both the Arabia Mountain Trail and the Rockdale River Trail, and land acquisition at this site has been targeted as an endorsed project within the Georgia Land Conservation Program.

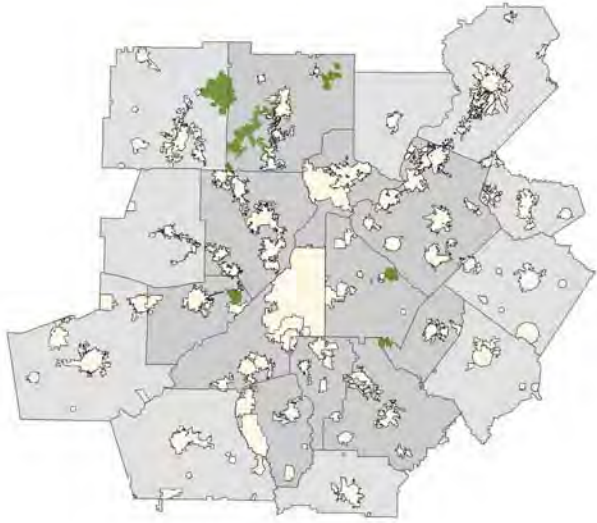


Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

National Park Service Sites

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency • Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations • Natural or cultural resources that are already preserved by an existing conservation mechanism • Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace • Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors • Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history place or time period represented • Preserves significant working agricultural or forest resources and/or creates opportunities for local food production activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatened by Destruction of subsurface resources, such as archaeological sites • Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use • Threatened by destruction of significant viewshed • Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity • Threatened by erosion and/ or stormwater run-off flows • Threatened by over-use of resource (i.e. inappropriate recreational use, too much traffic, etc) • Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship • Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of National Park Service Sites. Existing management structures and resources provide stewardship for these sites. The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park are both managed by onsite personnel of the National Park Service, and management plans for each are available through the National Park Service (www.nps.gov/chat and www.nps.gov/kemo). The Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area was designated through the National Park Service, but its stewardship is largely accomplished through the Management Action Plan of The Arabia Alliance (www.arabiaalliance.org). Within the Heritage Area, separate resources may have individual management plans such the Davidson-Arabia Mountain Nature Preserve, which is a unit of the DeKalb County Parks and Recreation Department (www.co.dekalb.ga.us/parks); Panola Mountain State Park, which is a unit of the Georgia State Parks Division (www.gastateparks.org/Panola); and Monastery of the Holy Spirit, which is a Roman Catholic Monastery of Trappist Monks (www.trappist.net). The National Natural Landmark designation of Panola Mountain State Park was designated through the National Park Service, but the site’s Resource Management falls within the stewardship plans of the Georgia State Park System (www.gastateparks.org) and also benefits from a Friends of Panola volunteer organization.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site • Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts • Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource • Where possible, use multi-use trails to link new developments to public access points for national park sites 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop local connections among regional parks, trails and other community resources • Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways, trails, parks, historic and cultural resources • Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program • Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments • Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value 	

State Parks and Other Recreation Areas



Regional State Park Service Sites

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

Panola Mountain State Park provides passive recreation and learning opportunities while preserving wildlife habitat, watershed protection, floodplain protection and preservation of delicate ecological features including many rare plants of the Piedmont region. Located in Rockdale County, Panola Mountain State Park is registered as a National Natural Landmark and its vast granite outcroppings preserve features of the Georgia Piedmont habitat that have been threatened or lost in the vicinity due to residential developments. It is a key component in both the Arabia Mountain Trail and the Rockdale River Trail, and land acquisition at this site has been targeted as an endorsed project within the Georgia Land Conservation Program.

Sweetwater Creek State Park, located in Douglas County, includes the ruins of the New Manchester Manufacturing Mill, several miles of hiking trails, and the George Sparks Reservoir. The Visitors Center at the site includes information on recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat and historic resources, and also boasts LEED Platinum certification for its

environmentally friendly building design. It is a model structure within the state park system as well as the larger built environment of the region.

Stone Mountain, at 825 feet tall and reaching 1,683 feet above sea level, is the world's largest known free-standing piece of exposed granite. Stone Mountain Park hosts festivals and family-oriented activities, and boasts trails, lakes and opportunities for wildlife viewing. It includes more than 3,000 acres of parkland and attracts over 4 million visitors annually. Located in DeKalb County, the view from the top of the mountain provides a scenic panorama of many parts of the region. The mountain is approximately five miles in circumference at its base, but its subterranean reach is more extensive.

Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) support habitats of diverse wildlife species and provide recreational opportunities for public hunting, fishing and related sports. The Atlanta Region includes the **Allatoona WMA**, the **Pine Log WMA**, and the **McGraw Ford WMA** all in Cherokee County. Fee simple land acquisition within the McGraw Ford WMA was identified as an endorsed project by the Georgia Land Conservation Program. The area in Cherokee County around Lake Allatoona which is under the stewardship of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also serves a similar function to that of recreational amenities such as State Parks and WMAs.



Sweetwater Creek State Park

State Parks and Other Recreation Areas

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency • Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations • Natural or cultural resources that are already preserved by an existing conservation mechanism • Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace • Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors • Preserves significant working agricultural or forest resources and/or creates opportunities for local food production activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use • Threatened by destruction of significant viewshed • Potential adverse impact on wildlife/ loss of biodiversity • Threatened by over-use of resource (i.e. inappropriate recreational use, too much traffic, etc) • Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship • Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of State Parks and Other Recreation Areas. Existing management structures and resources provide stewardship for these sites. Panola Mountain State Park and Sweetwater Creek State Park are both managed as units of the Georgia State Park System (www.gastateparks.org) and both benefit from “Friends of” volunteer organizations. Stone Mountain is owned by the State of Georgia, but is managed through Stone Mountain Memorial Association, a self-supporting Georgia State Authority (www.stonemountainpark.org). The commercial operations of the park are managed through a long-term public/ private partnership with the Herschend Family Entertainment Corporation. The Wildlife Management Areas are all managed through the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Division (www.georgiawildlife.com). The environment around Lake Allatoona is managed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the <i>Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of Water Resource Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers</i> are found in C.F.R. Title 36 Chapter 3 part 327 and available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/36cfr327_01.html</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site • Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts • Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource • Where possible, use multi-use trails to link new developments to public access points for state parks and other recreation areas 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop local connections among regional parks, trails and other community resources • Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program • Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments • Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways, trails, parks, historic and cultural resources • Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value 	

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

Table 4:

Matrix of Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices
Areas of Conservation and/ or Recreational Value

	Water Supply Watersheds	Groundwater Recharge Areas	Wetlands	River Corridors	Mountain Protection	Regional Reservoirs	Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails	National Park Service Sites	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas
Regulations and Plans									
Adhere to all local, state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas	X		X	X	X				
Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers from protected areas	X			X		X	X		
Encourage the voluntary set aside of land in a development that is part of a conceptual greenway connectivity plan							X		
Site Design and Connectivity									
Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent	X		X	X		X	X		
Where possible, utilize natural features on site for stormwater management	X		X						
Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Locate structures and impervious areas as far away as possible from water resources, including wetlands and flood prone areas on the development site	X		X	X					
Undertake stream restoration or streambank stabilization for any compromised areas of a stream				X			X		
Where possible, link areas along river corridors to existing greenways or establish a conservation mechanism for future greenway development			X	X			X		
Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site								X	X
Incorporate, as practical, edible landscape options or space for community gardens within community common areas or buffers									
Where possible, use multi-use trails to link new developments to public access points for national or state parks and other recreation areas								X	X
Architectural and Design Aesthetics									
Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts					X			X	X
Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, and aesthetic appearance near existing resources									
New developments should complement, but not copy, historic precedents									
Programs and Protections									
Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource, and/ or rural or agricultural area								X	X
Voluntary covenants should be placed on adjacent developments that acknowledge the right to farm of existing agricultural operations									

General Policies and Protection Measures

Table 5:

Matrix of General Policies and Protection Measures
Areas of Conservation and/ or Recreational Value

	Water Supply Watersheds	Groundwater Recharge Areas	Wetlands	River Corridors	Mountain Protection	Regional Reservoirs	Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails	National Park Service Sites	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas
Regulations and Plans									
Meet or exceed all state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas	X		X	X	X				
Adopt model ordinances (or their equivalent) as recommended by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District	X								
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop watershed improvement projects that will enhance the health of watersheds in the local community	X		X						
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop a local greenway management plan that considers both conservation and recreational uses of wetlands, flood prone areas and other water quality resources			X	X			X		
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan develop local connections among regional parks, trails and other community resources							X	X	X
Ensure that local ordinances do not preclude existing agricultural uses, nor the development of new agriculturally-oriented businesses, such as equestrian uses, home occupations, and local food production, where appropriate									
Clearly define animal units per zoning district that are appropriate to the scale of agricultural operations within the community									
Incorporate a heritage tourism and/ or agritourism component into community economic development plans									
Site Design and Connectivity									
Promote the redevelopment of existing sites and address any prior water quality impacts at the time of redevelopment	X								
Adopt a conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision option where appropriate; review and revise existing conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision ordinances to ensure they accomplish conservation goals	X				X	X			
Ensure local development review process adequately addresses protections for areas that are important to water quality and ensure that local ordinances do not preclude site design standards that improve water quality	X		X	X		X			
Ensure that current development ordinances limit or prohibit the location of structures in flood prone areas			X	X					
Establish incentives for development projects that provide access to a community greenway or trail							X		
Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value				X			X	X	X
Architectural and Design Aesthetics									
Document significant features that contribute to the scenic viewshed of natural, historic and rural areas and develop design guidelines to mitigate the visual impact of new development in these areas					X				
Understand and advocate the role that historic structures play in promoting energy conservation and sustainable community design									
Programs and Protections									
Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/ or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Examine the feasibility of establishing a PDR program that focuses on land acquisition along stream banks and floodplains			X	X			X		
Establish a wetlands/ streambank mitigation bank along a greenway			X	X			X		
Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways, trails, parks, historic and cultural resources							X	X	X
Pursue programs such as Preserve America and/ or Certified Local Government status to increase access to funding opportunities for historic and cultural resource protection									
Enhance traditional historic preservation efforts by developing an interpretive context through oral history, wayfinding signage, and installation of historic markers									

Resource Narratives: Historic and Cultural Resources

Historic and cultural resources create the contextual setting for many of the character defining features of a community. Historic preservation planning is generally governed by the parameters established by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards have come to be accepted as the benchmark by which a property is deemed to have historic significance. A property listed on the National Register of Historic Places has been vetted through an extensive review process and is, by definition, a historic place worthy of preservation.

Communities in the Atlanta Region have recognized projects that demonstrate historic preservation initiatives on multiple scales – from identification of National Landmarks to documentation of subsurface archaeological resources. Included in the Regional Resource Plan are structures that reflect both high-style and vernacular architectural traditions. It includes landscapes by the Olmstead Firm, structures by Heinz, Reed and Adler, and cultural repositories of arts and archives. The diversity of resources within the Atlanta Region is reflected through a multitude of historic districts and individual sites that trace significant cultural events from its prehistoric occupants, through early European settlements, the Civil War, the New South and into the mid-20th century.

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

National Historic Landmarks

There are fewer than 2,500 National Historic Landmarks identified throughout the United States, and the Atlanta Region is fortunate to have seven National Historic Landmarks, all located within the City of Atlanta. National Historic Landmarks are properties identified as having exceptional value or quality in illustrating the history of the United States, therefore they have been identified as Regionally Important Resources.

The Georgia State Capitol: Constructed between 1884 and 1889, the Georgia Capitol is a symbol of the “capitol” of the New South, as Atlanta considered itself to be after Reconstruction. Its design follows the Neoclassical precedent common to government buildings and following the design of the U.S. Capitol. The Capitol grounds are landscaped with native Georgia plants.

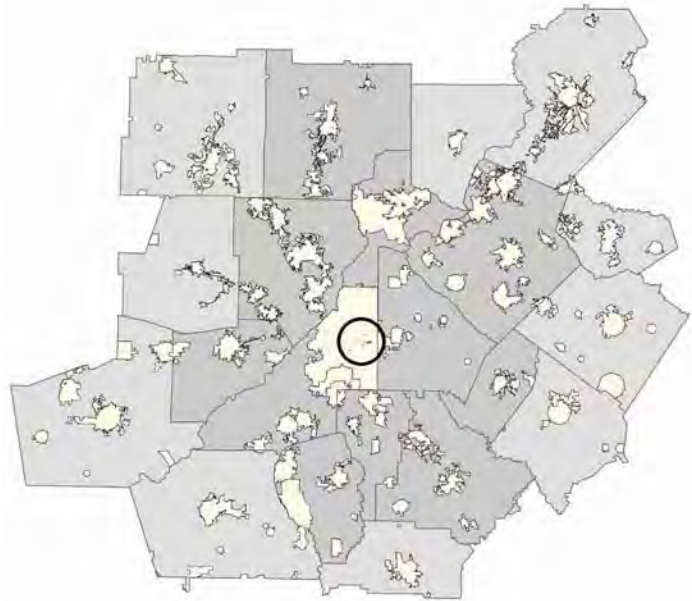
Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site and District:

This district includes the Martin Luther King Jr. birth and childhood home, Ebenezer Baptist Church, Fire Station #6 and the King Center. The work of Martin Luther King Jr. is associated with many events of the Civil Rights movement as well as landmark social reforms passed in the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act of 1964.

Sweet Auburn Historic District: Sweet Auburn is a 1 ½ mile stretch along its namesake Road, Auburn Avenue. This neighborhood, adjacent to the Martin Luther King National Historic Site, is associated with significant events of the Civil Rights Movement, as well as the New South experiences of African Americans.

Herndon Mansion (1910): The Herndon Mansion was the home Alonzo Herndon and wife Adrienne, who was also the designer of the residence. Alonzo was born into slavery and raised in a sharecropping family, but would later become Atlanta’s first black millionaire. Beginning his professional career in barbering, his entrepreneurial talents allowed him to operate several barbershops in downtown Atlanta. He invested widely in real estate and founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company in the Sweet Auburn neighborhood.

Wren’s Nest – the Joel Chandler Harris House (c.1880): The Wren’s Nest is the home where Harris wrote many of his Uncle Remus/ Br’er Rabbit tales. He spent his early years growing up on a southern plantation where he was exposed to these stories and their storytellers first hand. Harris was not the only author to record these African folk tales brought to the South through the enslaved African population; however, his position with the local newspaper, the *Atlanta Constitution*, provided a forum for widespread dissemination of these tales.



National Historic Landmarks



Martin Luther King Jr Birthplace

National Historic Landmarks

Fox Theatre (1929): The Fox Theatre is a unique example of neo-Mideastern exotic revival architecture and has played a significant role in the cultural heritage of Atlanta. It is also an outstanding example of the classic ornate movie palaces that thrived in the early 20th century.

Dixie Coca Cola Bottling Plant (c.1900): This plant is the first Georgia bottling plant of the Coca-Cola Company, an international beverage icon. In addition to being the oldest surviving building of the early history of the Coca Cola Company, it is also a unique example of Victorian-era commercial architecture.

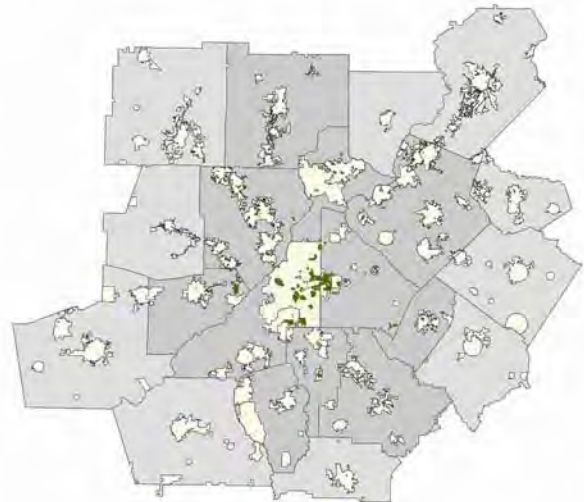


The Wren's Nest

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of National Historic Landmarks. The Martin Luther King National Historic Site and District is managed by the National Park Service (www.nps.gov/malu). Other National Historic Landmarks fall under the stewardship of private non-profit organizations. In the Sweet Auburn district, many of the resources are privately owned, but the Historic District Development Corporation – a non-profit community based organization with a professional staff – was formed to foster redevelopment within the area (www.hddc.net). The Herndon Home is operated by the Alonzo F. and Norris B. Herndon Foundation, which was set up by Norris Herndon, the son of Alonzo and Adrienne Herndon. The Wren’s Nest is governed by a non-profit Board of Directors and operated by professional staff, the executive director being the great-great-grandson of Joel Chandler Harris (www.wrensnestonline.com). The Fox Theatre is governed by a non-profit Board of Directors known as Atlanta Landmarks Inc. and operated by professional staff (www.foxtheatre.org). The Dixie Coca Cola Bottling Plant is part of the Georgia State University Campus and houses the GSU Baptist Student Union.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size scale and aesthetic appearance near existing resources New development should complement, but not copy, historic precedents Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue programs such as Preserve America and/ or Certified Local Governments to increase access to funding opportunities for historic and cultural resource protection Enhance traditional historic preservation efforts by developing an interpretive context through oral history, wayfinding signage, and installation of historic markers Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of historic and cultural resources Incorporate a heritage tourism component into community economic development plans Document significant features that contribute to the scenic viewshed of natural, historic and rural areas and develop design guidelines to mitigate the visual impact of new development in these areas Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value 	

National Register Historic Districts

National Register Historic Districts include buildings, structures, sites and objects that are, by definition, worthy of preservation. Districts reflect the core community building blocks of neighborhoods and activity centers that are the character and culture of our region. They encompass a scale and diversity of resources that is appropriate to be considered as regionally significant. Several individual districts were nominated by local jurisdictions for inclusion, and it was deemed equitable to include all National Register districts as equally important. In several instances, National Register Districts also encompassed sites that had been individually nominated as Regionally Important Resources, including Piedmont Park, the Olmstead Parks in the Druid Hills Neighborhood, Grant Park in the city of Atlanta and Woodward Academy, Barrett Park and the City Amphitheatre and Cemetery in the city of College Park. Table 6 identifies all of the National Register Historic Districts in the Atlanta Region that are included as Regionally Important Resources. Individual Resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places are included in Appendix K.



National Register Historic Districts

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use Threatened by destruction of significant viewshed Lack of protection through adequate regulations and easements
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of National Historic Register Districts. Designation as a National Register Historic District is an honorific title, which confers no additional regulations by the local government. National Register criteria are linked to certain preservation incentives, such as tax credits, and it also triggers a level of review in instances where federally funded, licensed or permitted activities may impact resources within the district. The programs are managed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) which in Georgia is operated through the Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (www.gashpo.org).</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size scale and aesthetic appearance near existing resources New development should complement, but not copy, historic precedents Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue programs such as Preserve America and/ or Certified Local Governments to increase access to funding opportunities for historic and cultural resource protection Understand and advocate the role that historic structures play in promoting energy conservation and sustainable community design Enhance traditional historic preservation efforts by developing an interpretive context through oral history, wayfinding signage, and installation of historic markers Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of historic and cultural resources Incorporate a heritage tourism component into community economic development plans Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program 	

National Register Historic Districts

Table 6: National Register of Historic Places Districts by County

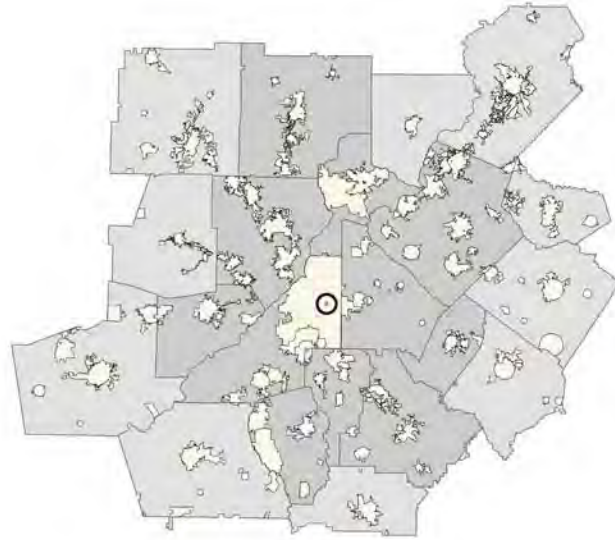
Cherokee County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canton Commercial District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ball Ground Historic District
Clayton County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jonesboro Historic District 	
Cobb County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acworth Downtown Historic District • Atlanta- Frasier Street Historic District • Big Shanty Village Historic District • Cherokee Street Historic District • Church Street-Cherokee Street Historic District • Clarksdale Historic District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collins Avenue Historic District • North Main Street Historic District • Northwest Marietta Street Historic District • Sope Creek Ruins Historic District • Summers Street Historic District • Washington Avenue Historic District • Whitlock Avenue Historic District
DeKalb County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale Estates Historic District • Briarcliff Historic District • Brookhaven Historic District • Cameron Court District • Candler Park Historic District • Druid Hills Historic District • Emory Grove Historic District • Emory University District • Kirkwood Historic District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Klondike Historic District • Oglethorpe University Historic District • Ponce de Leon Court Historic District • South Candler Street – Agnes Scott College Historic District • Stone Mountain Historic District • University Park – Emory Highlands – Emory Estates Historic District • Winnona Park Historic District
Douglas County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Douglasville Commercial Historic District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweetwater Manufacturing Historic District
Fulton County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adair Park Historic District • Ansley Park Historic District • Atkins Park District • Atlanta University Center District • Berkley Park Historic District • Brookhaven Historic District • Brookwood Hills Historic District • Cabbagetown District • Castleberry Hill Historic District • College Park Historic District • Collier Heights Historic District • East Point Industrial District • Fairburn Commercial Historic District • Fairlie-Poplar Historic District • Fox Theatre Historic District • Garden Hills Historic District • Georgia Institute of Technology Historic District • Grant Park Historic District • Grant Park North District • Hapeville • Home Park School District • Hotel Row Historic District • Howell Interlocking Historic District • Howell Station Historic District • Inman Park Historic District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inman Park-Moreland Historic District • Martin Luther King Jr Historic District • Knox Apartments, Cauthorn House and Peachtree Road Apartments Historic District • Lakewood Heights Historic District • Mean Street Historic District • Midtown Historic District • Mozely Park Historic District • Oakland City Historic District • Peachtree Highlands Historic District • Peachtree Highlands – Peachtree Park Historic District • Piedmont Park Historic District • Pittsburgh Historic District • Reynoldstown Historic District • Roswell Historic District • Southern Railway North Avenue Yards Historic District • Sweet Auburn Historic District • Techwood Homes Historic District • Underground Atlanta Historic District • Virginia Highland Historic District • Washington Park Historic District • West End Historic District • Whittier Mills Historic District
Gwinnett County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norcross Historic District 	
Henry County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawrenceville Street Historic District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McDonough Historic District
Rockdale County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conyers Commercial Historic District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conyers Residential Historic District

Olympic Legacy

Atlanta hosted the Summer Olympics in 1996, and the entire region and state had the benefit of the exposure as a world class city, capable of hosting such an event. The modern Olympics began in 1896, and since that time, only two other U.S. cities have had the distinction of serving as host communities. The 1996 games in Atlanta coincided with its centennial celebration, adding another level of significance to



the experience. Within the Atlanta Region, Olympic events were held at fifteen different locations, but **Centennial Olympic Park** stands out as Georgia's



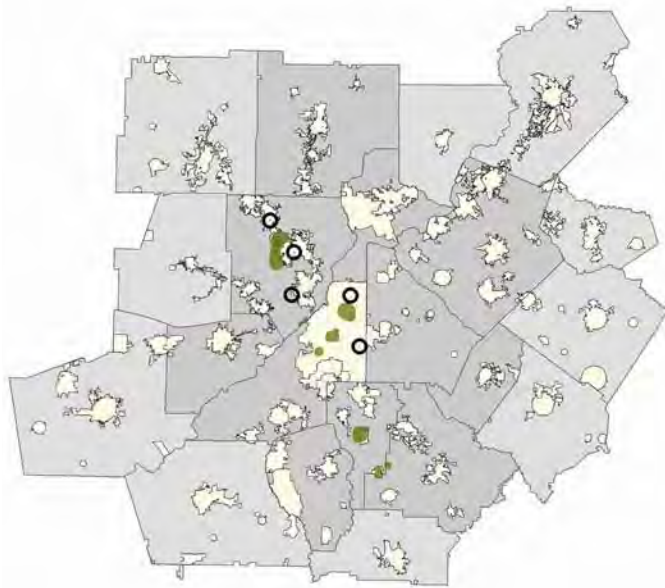
Centennial Olympic Park

lasting legacy of the Centennial Olympic Games.

Located in downtown Atlanta, the 21-acre park includes commemorative features such as 600,000+ engraved bricks sponsored by private donors; granite from each of the five continents represented in the Olympic Games; and the Fountain of Rings – using the Olympic symbol of five interconnected rings. As a symbol of the Olympic legacy in Georgia, Centennial Olympic Park has been identified as a Regionally Important Resource.

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ government agency Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of Centennial Olympic Park. The park is owned by the State of Georgia and operated by the Georgia World Congress Center Authority (www.centennialpark.com). It also benefits from a “Friends of” organization that provides additional financial resources.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size scale and aesthetic appearance near existing resources Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource Where possible, use multi-use trails to link new developments to public access points for national or state parks and other recreation areas 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of historic and cultural resources Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop local connections among regional parks, trail and other community resources 	

Civil War Battlefields and Sites



Civil War Battlefields and Sites in the Atlanta Region

The National Park Service has taken the lead on recognizing the importance of Civil War Battlefields within the context of our local and regional cultural heritage, as well as for their implications for our national history. Working through local partnerships with organizations such as the Georgia Battlefield Association, continued documentation has identified remnants of several significant sites in the Atlanta Region. These are sites of value as both historic resources and cultural landscapes. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission has identified seven primary Civil War Battles that are associated with the Atlanta Campaign (1864) within the Atlanta Region: **Ezra Church/ Battle of the Poor House** (Fulton County); **Jonesborough** (Clayton County); **Kennesaw Mountain** (Cobb County); **Kolb's Farm** (Cobb County); **Lovejoy's Station** (Clayton County); **Peachtree Creek** (Fulton County); **Utoy Creek** (Fulton County). Nominations were also submitted for additional Civil War sites: **Nash Farm Battlefield Park** (Henry County) and the remnants of the earthwork **Shoupades** constructed by Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston (Cobb County).

In addition to battlefields, the Atlanta region has several sites affiliated with events of the Civil War, which are accessible to the public. Located in downtown Kennesaw, **Camp McDonald Park** (Cobb County) was a Confederate Civil War training ground.

The remnants of **Fort Walker** (Fulton County) are located in the city of Atlanta on the edge of National Register listed Grant Park. It includes the remains of earthworks that were formerly a four-gun battery. Also referred to as a *redoubt* (a protected place of refuge or defense), Fort Walker was constructed in 1863 as a part of the defensive line surrounding the city of Atlanta.

The **Judge William Wilson House** (Fulton County), is a two-story Greek Revival House constructed c. 1856. It was used as a temporary headquarters by General William Sherman during the Battle of Atlanta. It is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and a small cemetery on the property includes both family and slave burials.



Fort Walker

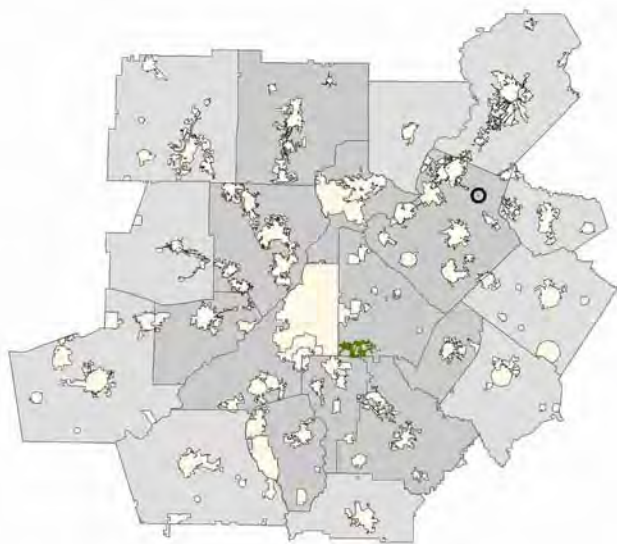
Civil War Battlefields and Sites

The **Concord Bridge Historic District and Heritage Park**, including the site of the **Concord Woolen Mill** (Cobb County) was a complete mill community with a school, church and general store. Developed by Martin Ruff and Robert Daniel beginning in the 1830s, the Union Army destroyed the factory on July 4, 1864. Shortly thereafter on July 9, 1864, the Union Army had moved into Douglas County and burned the New Manchester Mills at Sweetwater Creek State Park, also a listed as a Regionally Important Resource. The Concord Woolen Mill was rebuilt in 1869, and Ruff and Daniel are also credited with building the Concord Covered Bridge in 1872.

Finally, cemeteries throughout the region include individual burials or small sections of Confederate soldiers. In addition to the Confederate Cemetery found at Oakland Cemetery (which is individually listed as a Regionally Important Resource), the **Jonesboro Confederate Cemetery** (Clayton County) and **Marietta Confederate Cemetery** (Cobb County) are both under the stewardship of the Georgia Building Authority in addition to four other confederate cemeteries in the State.

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ governmental agency Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threatened by destruction of subsurface resources, such as archaeological sites Lack of protection through adequate regulations and easements Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of Civil War Battlefields and Sites. Many of the resources identified with the Civil War are located on private property. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park commemorates the battle that took place at Kennesaw Mountain, and includes resources such as Kolb’s Farm. Nash Farm Battlefield is a Historic Park managed by Henry County, and one of the eight remaining earthwork Shoupadés in Cobb County will be located within a tract of land that has been acquired by the county. “Friends of” groups, including the River Line Historic Area Committee (Mableton Improvement Coalition) and the Friends of Nash Farm, provide additional resources to these sites. The Land for Camp McDonald Park was acquired by Cobb County, and a group of Friends of Camp McDonald Park advocate for the park’s preservation and development (http://campmcdonaldpark.org/). Fort Walker falls under the stewardship of the City of Atlanta Department of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, but as an entity within Grant Park, also has a non-profit advocate in the form of the Grant Park Conservancy (www.gpconservancy.org). The Judge William Wilson house is currently privately owned, though efforts by the city of Atlanta have been initiated to acquire the property, and the Concord Bridge Historic District and Heritage Park is a locally designated historic district by Cobb County with conservation easements held by the Cobb Land Trust (http://www.cobblandtrust.org/html/heritage.html). The Jonesboro and Marietta Confederate Cemeteries are maintained by the Georgia Building Authority (www.gba.georgia.gov).</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate a heritage tourism component into community economic development plans Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of historic and cultural resources Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop local connections among regional parks, trails and other community resources Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value 	

Archaeological Sites



Soapstone Ridge and Fort Daniel Archaeological Site

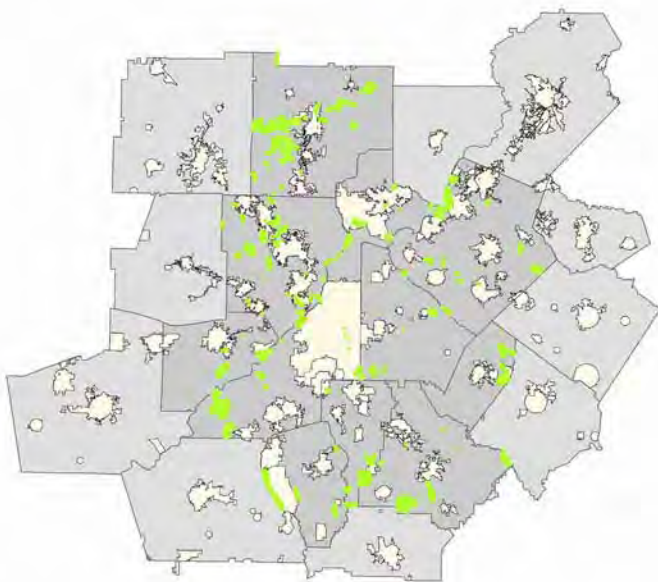
Soapstone Ridge is a 25-square mile area lying in the southwest corner of DeKalb County, with smaller sections extending into Fulton and Clayton Counties. It is a low ridge, cut by several streams, rising from the south bank of the South River, containing the largest collection of archaic soapstone quarries used by Native Americans in the eastern United States. Archaeological surveys performed in the 1970s identified 65 archaeological sites. Since this time, many sites have been lost to the rapid residential development that took place from the 1980s to the early 2000s. Soapstone Ridge has also been designated as a local historic district governed by the DeKalb County Historic Preservation Ordinance, providing strict archaeological guidelines for areas within the local district. Among other things, these guidelines include a review procedure, requirement for an intensive field survey, and site preservation mechanisms.

The **Fort Daniel Archaeological Project** in Gwinnett County is included as a Regionally Important Resource for its historic value documenting late 18th/ early 19th century frontier settlement patterns in Georgia, and also as an example of the importance of preservation of archaeological sites and the role they play within a green infrastructure network. The effort to excavate and document Fort Daniel has been led by professional archaeologists and volunteers, including the efforts of the Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society. Their efforts have resulted in the Friends of Fort Daniel, which has since transformed itself into the non-profit Fort Daniel Foundation, Inc. They have been able to leverage funds to complete a master plan of the site to be developed as the Fort Daniel Historic Site and Archaeological Research Park. Once constructed, the park will serve purposes of both conservation and recreation, and provide a unique educational experience as well.

Within the Atlanta Region, there are numerous other sites that are either listed in the National Register or have been identified as potential National Register eligible archaeological sites. The rapid pace of development within the Atlanta Region has resulted in the alteration or demolition of buildings, sites, objects, landscapes and other traditional historic resources, making the archaeological record even more valuable. Soapstone Ridge and Fort Daniel are illustrative of the unique nature of these types of subsurface resources, and are representative of areas that can benefit from additional research and documentation. The map on the following pages identifies areas that have a high probability of yielding significant archaeological information, and is included herein for purposes of illustration.

Archaeological Sites

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ governmental agency Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threatened by destruction of subsurface resources, such as archaeological sites Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use Lack of protection through adequate regulations and/ or easements Lack of enforcement of existing regulations Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of archaeological and subsurface resources. Soapstone Ridge has been designated as a site on the National Register of Historic Places. Designation is an honorific title, which confers no additional regulations by the local government. National Register criteria are linked to certain preservation incentives, such as tax credits, and it also triggers a level of review in instances where federally funded, licensed or permitted activities may impact resources within the district. The programs are managed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) which in Georgia is operated through the Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (www.gashpo.org). Soapstone Ridge has also been designated as a local historic district governed by the DeKalb County Historic Preservation Ordinance (www.co.dekalb.ga.us/planning/mainPage). Fort Daniel is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, but there are currently no local protections for this site.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of historic and cultural resources Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value 	

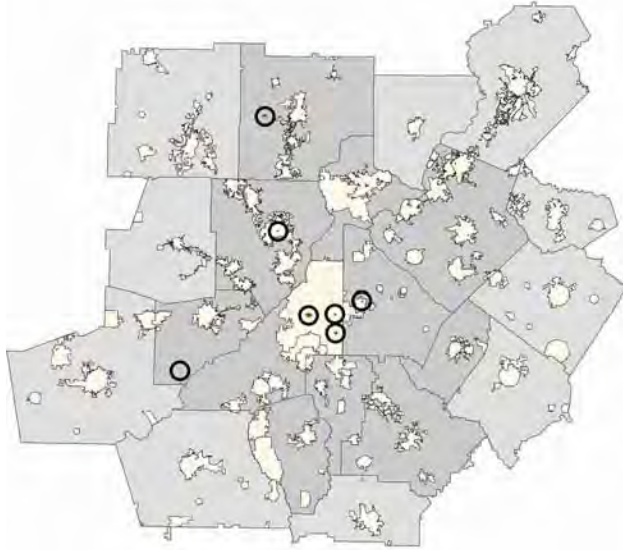


Archaeological sites contribute to a network of Greenspace Linkages.

Greenspace Linkages

The Atlanta Region contains a vast archaeological record of significant events from the past. This includes, but is not limited to, sites associated with prehistoric communities and Civil War battles. Conventional practice dictates that specific knowledge of these sites is limited to credentialed professionals. As sites are better documented and protected, as is the case with Soapstone Ridge and Fort Daniel, they have potential to be classified as Regionally Important Resources. However, the generalized location of archaeological sites informs the Regional Resource Plan. Pursuant to the DCA Rules for Regional Resource Plans, these archaeological sites in the Atlanta Region are included as Greenspace Linkages as a backdrop to the Regionally Important Resources Map and help to form a continuous green infrastructure network. [Greenspace Linkages are not considered to be Regionally Important Resources for the purposes of this plan.]

Cemeteries



Cemeteries of Regional Importance, including National Register listed cemeteries and designed landscapes

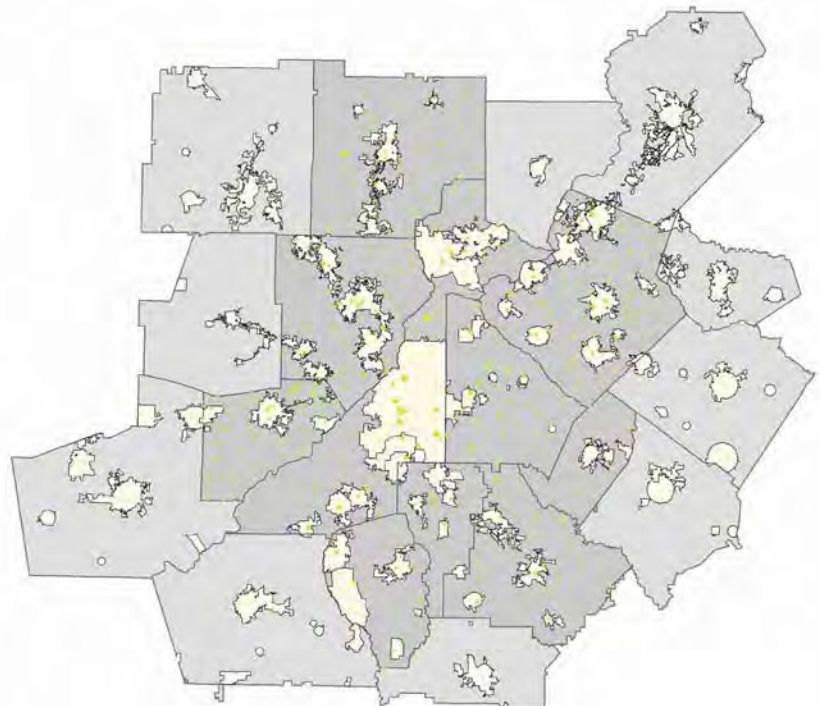
Resources, including **Westveiw Cemetery** (Fulton County); **Southview Cemetery** (Fulton County); and the **Georgia National Cemetery** (Cherokee County).

Cemeteries are areas established for, or containing graves, tombs or funeral urns. Common types of cemeteries include municipal cemeteries, religious cemeteries, military cemeteries, family cemeteries, and others established by private burial societies. Many cemeteries function as public greenspace and often include resources of both historic and cultural value as designed landscapes with monuments that reflect distinctive architectural features. Cemeteries also function as placeholders for past development patterns that have long since been lost to encroaching development.

Cemeteries included as Regionally Important Resources include those that are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including **Oakland Cemetery** (Fulton County); **Basket Creek Cemetery** (Douglas County); **Marietta National Cemetery** (Cobb County); and **Decatur City Cemetery** (DeKalb County). Also, cemeteries that reflect distinctive design traditions are included as Regionally Important

Greenspace Linkages

Cemeteries also create a larger regional network of unique resources. Over 400 individual cemeteries have been identified in the Atlanta Region. Ongoing research will continue to identify previously undocumented cemetery sites. Cemeteries are significant not only as community greenspace, but also for their value as historic and cultural resources, genealogical records, and their value to foster a local sense of place. Pursuant to the DCA Rules for Regional Resource Plans, cemeteries in the Atlanta Region are included as Greenspace Linkages as a backdrop to the Regionally Important Resources Map and help to form a continuous green infrastructure network. [Greenspace Linkages are not considered to be Regionally Important Resources for the purposes of this plan.]



Over 400 cemeteries throughout the region contribute to a network of Greenspace Linkages.

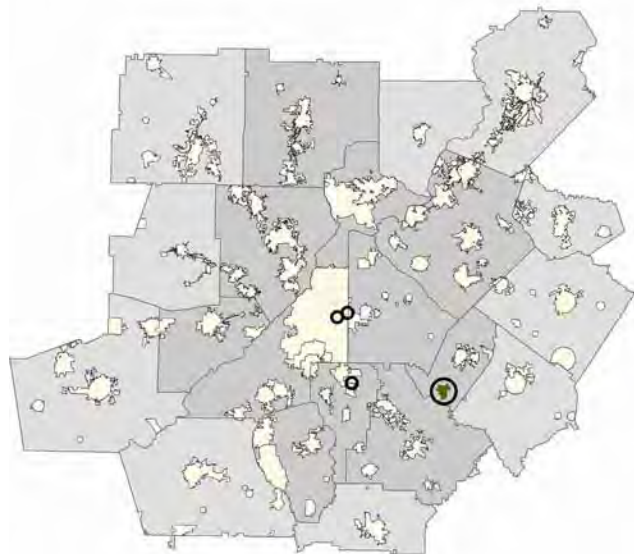
Cemeteries

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ governmental agency Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threatened by destruction of subsurface resources, such as archaeological sites Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use Lack of protection through adequate regulations and/ or easements Lack of enforcement of existing regulations Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of regionally important cemeteries. Typical of many older cemeteries, Oakland is managed through a partnership between the City of Atlanta and local non-profit organization (www.oaklandcemetery.com), while individual burial plots are owned by the individuals buried therein, and by extension, their families and descendants. Decatur City Cemetery is similarly managed (http://www.decaturga.com/index.aspx?page=291). Other historic cemeteries are managed by private burial societies, such as Southview (www.southviewcemetery.com) and Westview (http://www.westviewcemetery.com/home.php). Large military cemeteries are typically maintained by the federal government, such as Marietta National Cemetery (http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/marietta.asp) and the Georgia National Cemetery (http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/georgia.asp).</p> <p>ARC will continue to document existing cemeteries that contribute as regional Greenspace Linkages.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of historic and cultural resources Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements 	



Oakland Cemetery

Cultural Sites



Cultural Sites of Regional Importance

Cultural Sites include sites or corridors that express distinctive beliefs, qualities or ideas of regional importance. Cultural sites can include, but are not limited to

- Repositories for a collection of natural, scientific, historic, literary, artistic, or other cultural objects;
- Sites with distinctive features that are emblematic of the region; and/ or
- Cultural centers with strong cultural ties.

In the Atlanta Region, the following areas are included as cultural sites:

The National Archives - Southeast Region: The National Archives has 180,000 cubic feet of archival holdings dating from 1716. It is a center for the study of Southern history. Records in the National Archives tell the story of southern families and communities, technological advances that changed lives, and social and economic forces that shaped the makeup of society.

Georgia State Archives: The Georgia Archives identifies and preserves Georgia's most valuable historic documents. The Georgia Archives is the official repository of archival records for the U.S. State of Georgia. Together with the Georgia Capitol Museum, it forms the Georgia Division of Archives and History and is overseen by the office of the Georgia Secretary of State.

The Carter Center and the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum: The Carter Center, in partnership with Emory University, is guided by a fundamental commitment to human rights and the alleviation of human suffering. It seeks to prevent and resolve conflicts, enhance freedom and democracy and improve health. The Carter Center collaborates with other organizations, public or private, in carrying out its mission. The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum is part of the Presidential Library System administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. The Library includes material related to Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and their family, as well as major figures and significant aspects of the Carter administration. The Museum includes a permanent exhibit of historical memorabilia from the Carter presidency, as well as gallery space for rotating exhibits.

Auburn Avenue Research Library: Anchoring the west end of the Sweet Auburn Historic District, the Auburn Avenue Research Library on African American Culture and History opened in May 1994 in Atlanta. A special library of the Atlanta-Fulton County Public Library System, it is the first public library in the Southeast to offer specialized reference and archival collections dedicated to the study and research of African American culture and history and of other peoples of African descent. In 2001 the Library received a Governor's Award in the Humanities.

Monastery of the Holy Spirit: The Monastery of the Holy Spirit is a Roman Catholic religious community located in Conyers, Georgia, which encompasses approximately 2,000 acres of land; home to a community of monks spanning several generations, who live, work and worship at the Abbey. At the Monastery, monks follow the Cistercian Order, a monastic society wholly ordered to contemplation. For over 60 years, the Monastery has been a place for everyone of all races, creeds, genders or backgrounds.

Cultural Sites

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial resources for appropriate stewardship
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of Cultural Sites in the region. ARC is undertaking a survey of arts of cultural institutions that may inform future work in this category. Currently, all identified cultural sites benefit from management and oversight of professional agencies capable of their stewardship.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size scale and aesthetic appearance near existing resources 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways, trails, parks and historic and cultural resources Incorporate a heritage tourism component into community economic development plans 	



The Abbey at the Monastery of the Holy Spirit



The National Archives - Southeast Region

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

<p>Table 7: <i>Matrix of Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices</i></p> <p>Historic and Cultural Resources</p>	National Historic Landmarks	National Register Historic Districts	Olympic Legacy	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Archaeological Sites	Cemeteries	Cultural Sites
Regulations and Plans							
Adhere to all local, state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas							
Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers from protected areas							
Encourage the voluntary set aside of land in a development that is part of a conceptual greenway connectivity plan							
Site Design and Connectivity							
Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent							
Where possible, utilize natural features on site for stormwater management							
Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off							
Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography							
Locate structures and impervious areas as far away as possible from water resources, including wetlands and flood prone areas on the development site							
Undertake stream restoration or streambank stabilization for any compromised areas of a stream							
Where possible, link wetlands along river corridors to existing greenways or establish a conservation mechanism for future greenway development							
Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site				X	X	X	
Incorporate, as practical, edible landscape options or space for community gardens within community common areas or buffers							
Where possible, use multi-use trails to link new developments to public access points for national or state parks and other recreation areas			X				
Architectural and Design Aesthetics							
Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts	X	X		X	X	X	
Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, and aesthetic appearance near existing resources	X	X	X				X
New developments should complement, but not copy, historic precedents	X	X					
Programs and Protections							
Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource, or rural or agricultural area	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Voluntary covenants should be placed on adjacent developments that acknowledge the right to farm of existing agricultural operations							

General Policies and Protection Measures

Table 8:

Matrix of General Policies and Protection Measures

Historic and Cultural Resources

	National Historic Landmarks	National Register Historic Districts	Olympic Legacy	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Archaeological Sites	Cemeteries	Cultural Sites
Regulations and Plans							
Meet or exceed all state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas							
Adopt model ordinances (or their equivalent) as recommended by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District							
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop watershed improvement projects that will enhance the health of watersheds in the local community							
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop a local greenway management plan that considers both conservation and recreational uses of wetlands flood prone areas and other water quality resources							
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan develop local connections among regional parks, trails and other community resources			X	X			
Ensure that local ordinances do not preclude existing agricultural uses, nor the development of new agriculturally-oriented businesses, such as equestrian uses, home occupations, and local food production, where appropriate							
Clearly define animal units per zoning district that are appropriate to the scale of agricultural operations within the community							
Incorporate a heritage tourism and/ or agritourism component into community economic development plans	X	X		X			X
Site Design and Connectivity							
Promote the redevelopment of existing sites and address any prior water quality impacts at the time of redevelopment							
Adopt a conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision option where appropriate; review and revise existing conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision ordinances to ensure they accomplish conservation goals							
Ensure local development review process adequately addresses protections for areas that are important to water quality and ensure that local ordinances do not preclude site design standards that improve water quality							
Ensure that current development ordinances limit or prohibit the location of structures in flood prone areas							
Establish incentives for development projects that provide access to a community greenway or trail							
Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic, or cultural value		X		X	X		
Architectural and Design Aesthetics							
Document significant features that contribute to the scenic viewshed of natural, historic and rural areas and develop design guidelines to mitigate the visual impact of new development in these areas	X	X					
Understand and advocate the role that historic structures play in promoting energy conservation and sustainable community design		X					
Programs and Protections							
Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program		X	X				
Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/ or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments				X	X	X	
Examine the feasibility of establishing a PDR program that focuses on land acquisition along stream banks and floodplains							
Establish a wetlands/ streambank mitigation bank along a greenway							
Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways, trails, parks, and historic and cultural resources	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pursue programs such as Preserve America and/ or Certified Local Government status to increase access to funding opportunities for historic and cultural resource protection	X	X					
Enhance traditional historic preservation efforts by developing an interpretive context through oral history, wayfinding signage, and installation of historic markers	X	X					

Resource Narratives: Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value

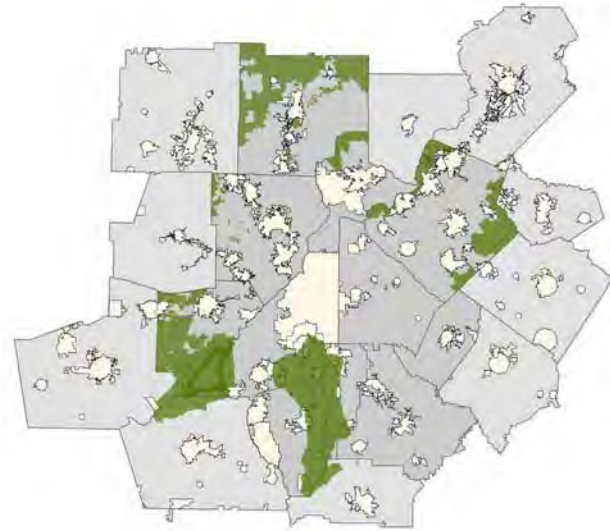
The pace and scale of the urbanization that has taken place in the Atlanta Region has precluded many of the traditional land uses associated with the rural, agrarian character found throughout Georgia. Nonetheless, the desire of local communities to preserve what is left of their rural character coupled with a recent growth in the interest of locally grown and/ or organic foods calls attention to the unique nature of rural and agricultural uses within the Region. Portions of north and south Fulton County, western Douglas County, eastern Gwinnett County, western Cobb County, northern Cherokee County, and the South Fayette County/ Clayton County Panhandle area still retain much of the feel and character of rural communities. Local Comprehensive Plans for these areas reflect the desire to protect this character against the pressures of continued development. Within these areas, as well as other isolated pockets throughout the Atlanta Region, small-to-medium size farms have been able to engage in agricultural production. Much of this is done on a limited scale, and an informal survey of resources suggests that many of these farming efforts are sustained by access to local farmers markets or Community Supported Agricultural cooperatives. Community gardens are beginning to emerge in places like Decatur (Oakhurst Community Garden), Atlanta (Rose Circle Community Garden) and Suwanee (Harvest Farm at White Street Park).

Overall, each of these areas of agricultural and scenic value identified as Regionally Important Resources encompass a broad range of unique issues and opportunities. Their inclusion in this plan results from the distinctive niche they hold in an otherwise largely urban and suburban region. Within each, there is an array of existing mechanisms to control land use patterns – zoning and development regulations, overlay districts, and future development plans, to name a few. Identifying these areas as Regionally Important Resources reinforces many of the local policies and regulations that govern these areas and enhances the awareness of the value of cultural landscapes within these areas. Of all resources defined within this Plan, areas of agricultural and or scenic value can benefit from holistic land planning efforts that consider their value defined within a larger context and merges the best of natural resource conservation with historic preservation.

Rural Preserves

North Fulton County: The City of Milton comprises the northernmost tip of Fulton County. Incorporated in 2006, the city's vision statement draws a distinction between their goals and others in the urban Atlanta Region: Milton is a distinctive community embracing small-town life and heritage while preserving and enhancing our rural character. Numerous equestrian farms have developed in this region, and the topography reflects a noticeable shift between the Georgia Piedmont and the Blue Ridge environments. The Future Character Areas of their Comprehensive Plan Update rely heavily on descriptors of less intensity: Linear Greenspace, Equestrian Estates, Rural Residential, Agricultural Area, Conservation Area and Greenspace, Rural Village and Scenic Corridors.

Fulton County's Comprehensive Plan also identifies the importance of their rural resources. They identify numerous crossroads communities, or areas that were the "...hub of activities and services in the farming communities." The communities of Crabapple, Birmingham and Arnold Mill are identified as still maintaining a high degree of character, and others including Ocee, Fields Crossroads, Warsaw, Hopewell, Newtown, and Webb retain some level of identity, but have lost most of the buildings that formed the core of the communities. Crabapple, Birmingham, and Arnold Mill fall within zoning overlays in the city of Milton that allow significant opportunities for design review to preserve community character.



Rural Preserves



Rural areas have unique architectural and landscape elements within the region and reflect development patterns lost to more intensive development.

South Fulton County: Much of the area of South Fulton that falls within the designation as a Regionally Important Resource lies within the city of Chattahoochee Hills. Numerous nominations for potential resources were received within this area, including cemeteries, scenic views, parks, and watershed protection districts. The collective area identified as a Regionally Important Resource includes many of these areas that were nominated as individual sites. (Appendix C includes a complete list of nominated resources.)

Initiatives aimed at developing this area as a new model for sustainable development in the region have existed for some time. In addition to efforts to preserve and protect water quality and forest resources, Chattahoochee Hills has also developed a plan for a nearly 100-mile system of greenways and trails. Community members advocate for the increasing viability of small farms and preservation of agricultural uses. Enabling mechanisms are in place to use both transfer and purchase of development rights

in this area. Also within the South Fulton area, the Georgia Scenic Byways Program has recognized the South Fulton Byway. It is a 29-mile loop that uses Cochran Mill Road, Hutcheson Mill Road and State Highway 70 and allows opportunities to view forest and pastoral landscapes through both motoring and cycling.

Rural Preserves



Land extensive uses for agricultural and equestrian operations have unique needs with the context of metropolitan urban and suburban development patterns.

Gwinnett County: Two distinct character areas within Gwinnett County have been specifically designed to balance the demand for growth with the need for preservation. The Chattahoochee River Area is comprised primarily of residential development, but the county has determined a need to protect the Chattahoochee River and Lake Lanier through future development that is more environmentally sensitive. Additionally, the local plan found that there is little need or demand for intense development, such as mixed-use, conventional retail centers, industrial uses and multi-family housing. This area includes unincorporated Gwinnett County, as well as portions of Berkeley Lake, Duluth, Suwanee, Sugar Hill and Buford.

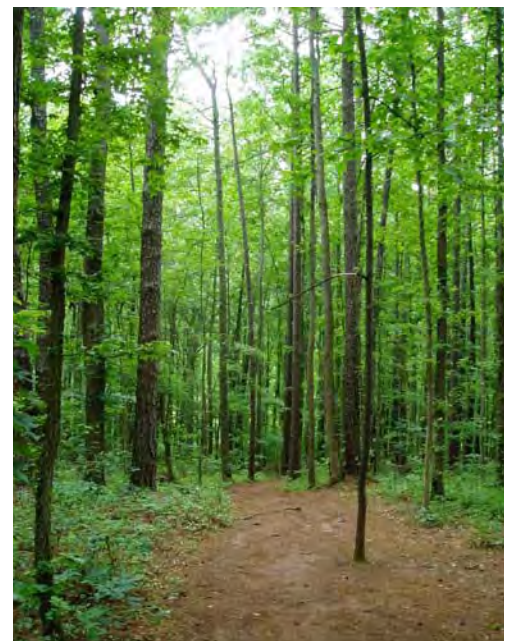
Areas of the eastern portion of Gwinnett County have been designated as Rural Estate Areas. This is intended to preserve the county's rural history

while anticipating growth pressures that they are likely to see in the future. This area includes several other resources nominated as Regionally Important, including Tribble Mill Park and Harbins-Alcovy River Park.

Western Cobb County: Cobb County has designated areas within their community for limited lower density development. The areas denoted as Rural Residential in the Cobb County Comprehensive Plan and Future Land Use Map likely do not have access to sewer and are not in proximity to major activity centers or public services. These areas are to be developed in a manner that helps protect rural character and environmentally sensitive areas. The area also includes natural and environmentally sensitive resources, particularly those associated with Lake Allatoona and its surrounding environs, that foster open space protection and preserve a sense of rural character.

North Cherokee County: Recognizing that large scale farming operations have ceased to be predominant in the county, the intent of the Rural Places Character Area is to provide for an agricultural-residential community that enhances the stewardship of natural and scenic environment. It promotes traditional rural home economies, limits the scale of commercial uses, and discourages suburban patterns of development. Identified elements key to the preservation of this character area include the limitation on sewer expansion and emphasis on greenspace conservation. Much of this area also coincides with land in the Etowah River Basin, which is home to several endangered wildlife species. This Etowah River Corridor will benefit from another level of natural resources management when the Etowah Conservation Habitat Plan is adopted.

West Douglas County: The health of the Dog River Watershed in western Douglas County is a key component of the county's efforts to maintain water quality. As a result the county has initiated efforts to protect land within the drainage basin of the Dog River Reservoir. In addition to water quality monitoring programs, the county developed a zoning classification that results in less impact from impervious surfaces and limited number of septic tanks. The county also imposes buffers and impervious surface limitations adjacent to rivers and streams.



Rural and agricultural areas accommodate forestry uses.

Rural Preserves

South Fayette County/ Clayton County Panhandle: The significance of these areas as Regionally Important Resources is tied not only to their low density land use patterns and preservation of rural character, but also the importance of the unique ecosystem of the Flint River. The Flint River and surround lands are critical natural features in the southern portion of the Atlanta Region. The headwaters of the Flint River are within the Atlanta region, and it supplies water in the southern portion of the region. It is known for abundant wetlands and is home to several endemic fish species. The Flint River originates near the Hartsfield Jackson International Airport and flows south through Clayton County. All of Fayette County is within the Flint basin as well as portions of Clayton, Fulton and Henry Counties. The headwaters of the Flint River are highly impervious due to the presence of the airport and associated uses.

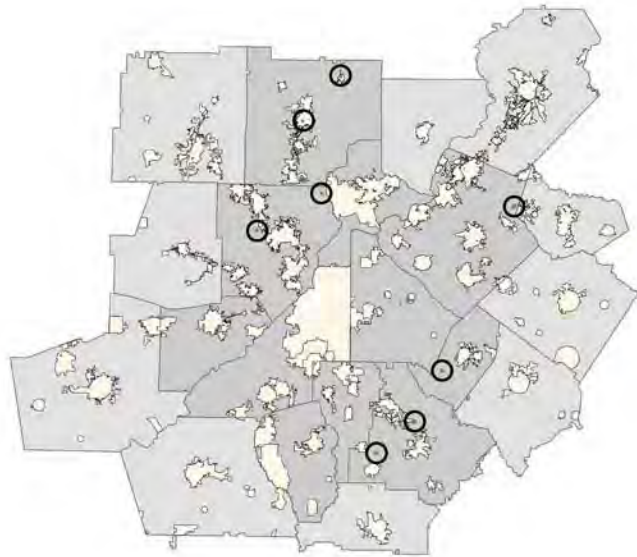
Much of this area of Clayton County is shown to be appropriate for agricultural or conservation use on its Future Land Use Map. This provides opportunities to preserve a lower density pattern of development that will lend itself to better protection for the health of the river basin. (The importance of River Basins in regional planning is addressed in Appendix A). Also within this area is a large facility operated by the Clayton County Water Authority that uses natural treatment systems to treat reclaimed water, including constructed wetlands. The Authority controls more than 4,000 acres of greenspace within this area.

In Fayette County, the RIR boundary is not only influenced by the geography of the river corridor, but also the county's commitment to protecting its southern portion as an Agricultural/ Residential Zone. Current zoning in the area limits development to one residential unit per five acres, which is the least intensive density in the Atlanta Region. Conservation mapping work by the State of Georgia also supports the need to conserve this area to further overall environmental quality.



Rural and agricultural areas enhance environmental quality in a variety of ways, including preserving water quality, wildlife habitat and aesthetic views.

Georgia Centennial Farms



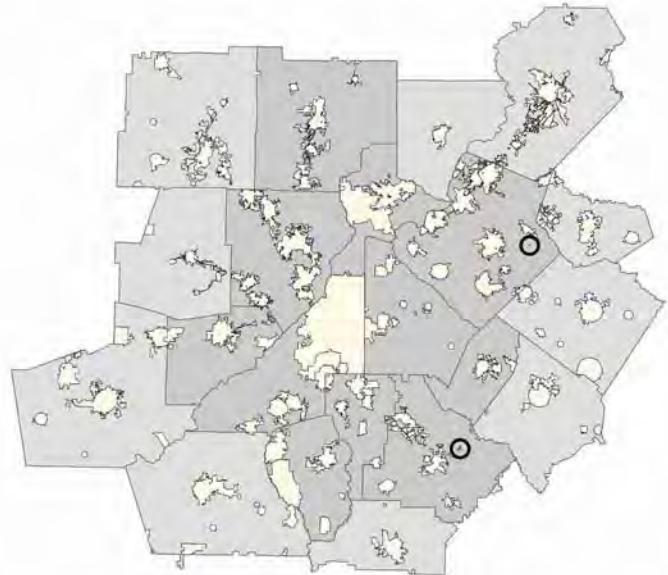
Georgia Centennial Farms in the Atlanta Region

The Georgia Centennial Farm Program recognizes the agricultural heritage of the state and the families who have been integral to its history. It focuses on farms that have been in operation for over a century - some held by the same family, and some meeting the criteria to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Centennial Farms in the Atlanta Region have not only been identified as significant historic resources and cultural landscapes by a state agency, but also connect with the ARC criteria of preserving significant working agricultural resources. Eight farms have been recognized in the Atlanta Region through the Centennial Farm Program: **A.W. Roberts Farm** (Cherokee County); **Lake Laura Gardens** (Cobb County); **Moss Clark Farm** (Henry County); **Fieldstone Farm** (Henry County); **Rolling Acres Farm** (Rockdale County); **Gresham Galt Farm** (Cherokee County); **Mabry Farm** (Cobb County); **Alfarminda Farm** (Gwinnett County).

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations Preserves water quality and quantity by protecting drainage, flood control, recharge areas, watersheds, buffers, etc. Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented Preserves significant working agricultural or forest resources and/or creates opportunities for local food production activities Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use Threatened by destruction of significant viewshed Lack of protection through adequate regulations and/ or easements Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of Centennial Farms. The designation as a Centennial Farm is administered through the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), which in Georgia is within the Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (www.gashpo.org). Each farm is privately owned.	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of new developments should be compatible in terms of size, scale and aesthetic appearance near existing resources Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource Voluntary covenants should be placed on adjacent developments that acknowledge the right to farm of existing agricultural operations 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate a heritage tourism and/ or agritourism component into community economic development plans Ensure that local ordinances do not preclude existing agricultural uses, nor the development of new agriculturally-oriented businesses, such as equestrian uses and local food production, where appropriate Document significant features that contribute to the scenic viewshed of natural, historic and areas to mitigate the visual impact of new development in these areas 	

Georgia Agritourism Sites

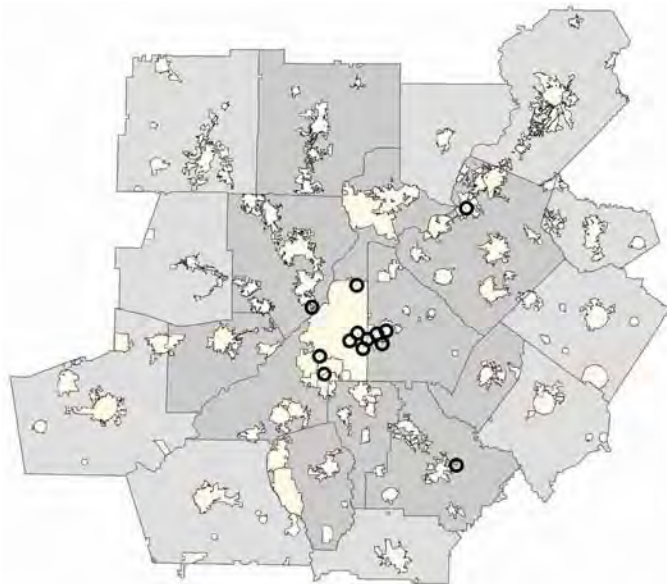
The Georgia Agritourism Program fosters greater awareness of agritourism destinations by working with local farms to provide signage and other resources to increase visibility. Agritourism programs are a key benefit to maintaining the economic sustainability of regional resources of agricultural importance. Two farms have been recognized in the Atlanta Region through the Georgia Agritourism Program: **Rancho Alegre Farms** (Gwinnett County) and **Southern Belle Farms** (Henry County). Rancho Alegre Farms promotes a variety of opportunities, including field trips, camps, farmers market, and rental space in an environment that includes food gardens, livestock and other elements of agricultural education. Southern Belle Farms includes an operational dairy farm alongside a corn maze and pick your own berry patch. They also offer field trips, seasonal special events and rental space on the farm.



Georgia Agritourism Sites in the Atlanta Region

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A natural or cultural resource identified by other state agencies or environmental protection organizations • Preserves significant working agricultural or forest resources and/or creates opportunities for local food production activities • Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use • Threatened by adjacent development that is incompatible in terms of design, scale or land use • Lack of protection through adequate regulations and/ or easements
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of Georgia Agritourism Sites. Both sites are private, family-owned operations. Information on Rancho Alegre Farm can be found at http://ranchoalegrefarm.com/, and information on Southern Belle Farms can be found at http://southernbellefarm.com/index.php.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary covenants should be placed on adjacent developments that acknowledge the right to farm of existing agricultural operations • Incorporate, as practical, edible landscape options or space for community gardens within community common areas or buffers • Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document significant features that contribute to the scenic viewshed of natural, historic and rural areas and develop design guidelines to mitigate the visual impact of new development in these areas • Ensure that local ordinances do not preclude existing agricultural uses, nor the development of new agriculturally-oriented businesses, such as equestrian uses, home occupations, and local food production, where appropriate • Adopt a conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision option where appropriate; review and revise existing conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision ordinances to ensure they accomplish conservation goals • Clearly define animal units per zoning district that are appropriate to the scale of agricultural operations within the community • Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program • Incorporate a heritage tourism and/ or agritourism component into community economic development plans • Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic or cultural value 	

Community Gardens



Community Gardens in the Atlanta Region

Criteria established by the ARC Board for consideration of Regionally Important Resources includes areas that create or preserve passive greenspaces including gardens, as well as opportunities for local food production activities. Community Gardens are greenspace areas used for limited production of food and/ or ornamental plants that are gardened and managed collectively by a limited group of individuals, and effectively combine both of these goals. The Atlanta Region has seen an increased number of Community Gardens develop to serve diverse populations. They are sponsored by a variety of different organizations for different goals, but in general provide access to fresh healthy foods and ensure greater food security to those who benefit from them. The ARC *Community Garden Manual* identifies a number of benefits of community gardens, including improved quality of life; a catalyst for neighborhood and community development; reduction in family food budgets; preservation of greenspace; and opportunities for intergenerational and cross-cultural connections.

Fourteen community gardens have been recognized

in the Atlanta Region as Regionally Important Resources: **Harvest Farm at White Street Park** (Gwinnett County); **Tapestry WIC Garden** (Fulton County); **Helping Harvest Garden** (Henry County); **Gaia Gardens** (DeKalb County); **Oakhurst Community Garden** (DeKalb County); **Mableton Community Garden** (Cobb County); **Wesley Way Community Garden** (Henry County); **HABESHA** (Fulton County); **Brownwood Park Community Garden** (DeKalb County); **Blue Heron Community Garden** (Fulton County); **Kirkwood Urban Forest and Community Garden** (DeKalb County); and **Truly Living Well** (Fulton County), which maintains three separate garden locations.



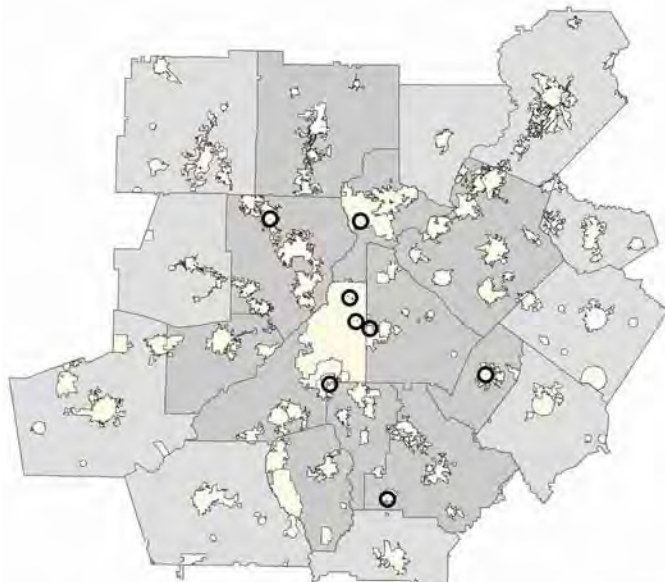
Community Gardens

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/governmental agency • Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace • Preserves significant working agricultural or forest resources and/or creates opportunities for local food production activities • Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluctuations in land values threatens economic viability of current use • Lack of protection through adequate regulations and/ or easements • Lack of long-term ownership plan/ transitional ownership for some parts of the resources
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of Community Gardens. Most Gardens are operated by a non-profit organization that oversees their management and maintenance, and some community gardens are located on public park land. Many gardens maintain websites, including Truly Living Well (http://www.trulylivingwell.com/); Oakhurst Community Garden (http://oakhurstgarden.org/); Harvest Farm (http://www.suwanee.com/communitygarden.php); Tapesetry WIC Garden (http://www.acfb.org/projects/community_garden/wic.shtml); Mableton Community Garden (http://www.mableton.org/CommunityGarden.html). ARC will continue to work to document community gardens around the region as a part of the larger green infrastructure network.</p> <p>The Atlanta Regional Commission Community Gardening Manual can be found at http://documents.atlantaregional.com/aging/ascommunitygardensummitmanual2.pdf</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate, as practical, edible landscape options or space for community gardens within community common areas or buffers • Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a rural or agricultural area • Voluntary covenants should be placed on adjacent developments that acknowledge the right to farm of existing agricultural operations 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate a heritage tourism and/ or agritourism component into community economic development plans • Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program • Ensure that local ordinances do not preclude existing agricultural uses, nor the development of new agriculturally-oriented businesses, such as equestrian uses and local food production, where appropriate 	



Truly Living Well Community Garden at historic Wheat Street Baptist Church in the Sweet Auburn neighborhood of Atlanta

Designed Landscapes



Designed Landscapes in the Atlanta Region

Criteria established by the ARC Board for consideration of Regionally Important Resources includes areas that create or preserve passive greenspaces including gardens. To further refine different types of gardens, the Designed Landscape category includes landscaped areas containing both plant materials and hardscape elements placed in an intentional design – formal or informal – including areas of institutional land uses. However, this category generally excludes areas used for food production or recreation, as the unique treatment of those resources is better defined elsewhere. In many instances, designed landscapes also include both historic and cultural value, by their association with historic sites or the presence of heirloom plant material. The Georgia Historic Landscape Initiative has identified several gardens in the Atlanta Region that have value as both historic resources and greenspace opportunities.

The Spring at Kennesaw: The records of the Georgia Historic Landscape Initiative identify that, “the spring provided water for 150 years to the people of the community. It was the main water source for Camp McDonald prior to and during the Civil War.” (Camp

McDonald is also identified as a Regionally Important Resource for its value as a Civil War Site.) It speculates that the Standing Peachtree Trail, one of the first transportation routes in the area, was routed to pass by the spring. The Spring was included in the design of Kennesaw’s City Hall when their new building was constructed in 1983.

Archibald Smith Plantation Garden: The Archibald Smith Plantation originally sat on 300 acres of farmland in what is now Roswell. Although it now only sits on 8 of those original acres, many of the original ornamental plants still remain. The Roswell Garden Club maintains a Rose Garden on the property, and recreated an antebellum garden at the rear entrance. The house and land stayed in the family for 3 generations, since 1845. Now owned by the city of Roswell, tours are available of the house and grounds. Many features of the original gardens still remain like the stone terraces, and the greenhouse called a “cold frame” house.

Barrington Hall: Built from 1839-1842 on 12 acres at the highest point in Roswell, Connecticut architect Willis Ball designed the home. An unnamed landscape architect from England planned the ornate grounds, though the stone mason, also from England, is credited as Mr. Francis Minhinnett. Many remnants of the original garden design remain. The formal front gates leading to a heart shaped front drive is still lined with some cedars dating to the original planting. Original stone steps lead to boxwood plants that mark the spot where the formal gardens once grew. Remnants of an outbuilding occupy the work yard space at the rear of the large Greek revival home. Some of the hydrangeas planted by the original owner, Barrington King, still survive in the northeast corner of the remaining 6 acre grounds.

Bulloch Hall: Bulloch Hall bears a great resemblance to Barrington Hall. The home, built in 1840 by the same Connecticut architect, Willis Bail, also has a heart shaped front drive. Though little is known about the original design of the grounds, many of the original trees remain. This house was the childhood home of Mittie Bulloch, mother of Theodore Roosevelt, a further claim to fame of the site.

Goodrum – Abreau House and Grounds: The house and gardens are a superb example of Regency design in the Atlanta area. Noted Atlanta architect Phillip Trammell Shutze designed the home and grounds from 1929-1930. Many features of this design remain: serpentine walled garden, the temple, the front gate and walkway, the fish pond, a boxwood theater, and the perimeter wall along West Paces Ferry Road.

Designed Landscapes

Iris Garden: The once clay ravine near Ansley Park, is now a “beautiful showcase of irises.” The garden is maintained by the city of Atlanta and the Iris Garden Club. The beautiful plants showcase the natural spring pools, park benches, and mature trees.

Woodhaven (Georgia State Governor’s Mansion): Woodhaven was the name of a Tudor-Revival estate house that occupied the grounds of the current Georgia State Governor’s Mansion. The estate house was demolished (partially by fire) to make way for the current structure built in 1967, but much of the design of the grounds was left intact from the days of Woodhaven. The records of the Georgia Historic Landscape Initiative describe it as, “the first great estate built in the historic West Paces Ferry Road district in Atlanta, the original site included a grand rambling English Tudor manor surrounded by a large wooded estate. Expressing a close relationship between exterior and interior spaces, the formal and informal gardens, especially the unusual terraced gardens, were perhaps the first of their design, size, and complexity in the Atlanta area.” Many of the original landscape design elements remain, including the sunken fountain, the pergola, and the carriage house.

The Atlanta History Center Grounds, including the Swan House Gardens and Grounds: The Atlanta History Center includes several distinct designed landscapes on the 33 acre property.

- *The Mary Howard Gilbert Memorial Quarry Garden* – Located on 3 acres, this site includes a collection of nearly 600 species of plants native to pre-settlement Georgia, many of which could be classified as rare or endangered.
- *Tullie Smith Farm Gardens* – Located adjacent to the 1840s Tullie Smith Farmhouse, the Farm Gardens are a demonstration garden that teaches visitors about mid-nineteenth century plants, including those for grown for consumption, for economic production, and ornamentals.
- *Cherry Sims Asian American Garden* – This garden includes both native plants and exotic imports of Asian origin, many of which were widely used by Southern Gardeners after their introduction to America in the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- *Frank A. Smith Rhododendron Garden* – This garden demonstrates a contemporary landscape design populated by shade tolerant plants that thrive throughout the region.
- *Swan House Gardens and Grounds* – The records of the Georgia Historic Landscape Initiative describe the gardens as having a “distinctly Italian flavor.” Both the Swan House and its grounds were designed by Phillip Trammel Shutze. Historic design features that still remain include its cloverleaf pools, formal gardens, cascading fountains, and a terraced lawn.
- *Swan Woods Trail* – This area includes 10 acres of wooded landscape. It includes native trees, ferns and wildflowers, as well as the remnants of nineteenth century cotton terracing which predated the suburban development of the Buckhead area.



Swan House Gardens, 1933, *Garden History of Georgia, 1733-1933*, courtesy of the Peachtree Garden Club and The Garden Club of Georgia. Cherokee Garden Library, Kenan Research Center at the Atlanta History Center.

Designed Landscapes

In addition to sites identified by the Georgia Historic Landscape Initiative, other Designed Landscapes can be seen throughout the region, which include elements of historic value, species diversity, and a unique design aesthetic.

Hartsfield Jackson International Airport Floral Clock: A floral clock recently installed at the entrance to the Hartsfield Jackson International Airport. The floral clock as a design motif is borrowed most recently from the Victorian Era, and there are less than 100 known floral clocks in the world. The airport clock is illuminated with LED lights, irrigated with recycled rainwater and contains a mix of perennials and drought-tolerant annuals.

Atlanta Botanical Gardens: First developed in the late 1970s, the Botanical Gardens have evolved over its 35 year history in its mission to, “develop and maintain plant collections for display, education, research, conservation and enjoyment.”

Lewis Vaughn Botanical Garden: Centrally located in downtown Conyers (Rockdale County), the site offers examples of native plants from the Piedmont region, a landscaped water feature, and an open air pavilion.

Claude T. Fortson Memorial Garden: The Claude T. Fortson Memorial Garden, also known as Miss Claude’s Garden, is located in downtown Hampton and includes walking trails and shade trees. The garden is open to the public.

Cator Woolford Gardens: The Cator Woolford Gardens, part of the Frazer Center, are part of a 39 acre wooded estate formerly owned by the Woolford family. The garden is open to the public.

Callenwolde Park: The grounds of the Callenwolde Estate include 12 acres of lawns, gardens, nature trails and a rock garden. A restoration effort was undertaken by the DeKalb County Federation of Garden Clubs, and the property is owned and maintained by DeKalb County.



HJIA Floral Clock, Google Earth Image

Designed Landscapes

Value	Vulnerability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource nominated by an individual, interested organization, local government/ governmental agency • Natural or cultural resources identified by other state agencies and/or environmental protection organizations • Creates or preserves active or passive greenspaces including trails, gardens and informal places of natural enjoyment in areas currently underserved by greenspace • Protects wildlife habitat by creating, buffering, preserving habitat areas and corridors • Preserves areas that have historical or cultural value by virtue of history, place or time period represented • Areas that contribute to region-wide connections between existing and proposed regional resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of protection through adequate regulations and/ or easements
ARC Management Strategies	
<p>ARC will continue to support existing programs and regulations for the management of Designed Landscapes. Existing management structures and resources provide stewardship for these sites. Several sites are publicly owned and operated including the Spring at Kennesaw (City of Kennesaw); Archibald Smith Plantation Garden (City of Roswell); Barrington Hall (City of Roswell); Bulloch Hall (City of Roswell); Iris Garden (City of Atlanta); Woodhaven (State of Georgia); Lewis Vaughn Botanical Garden (City of Conyers); Claude T. Fortson Memorial Garden (City of Hampton); the Hartsfield Jackson International Airport Floral Clock (City of Atlanta); and Callenwolde Park (DeKalb County). Other sites are owned and managed by non-profit organizations, including the Goodrum-Abreau Grounds; the Atlanta History Center; the Atlanta Botanical Gardens; and the Cator Woolford Gardens.</p>	
Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts • Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource • Where possible, use multi-use trails to link new developments to public access points for state parks and other recreation areas 	
General Policies and Protection Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop local connections among regional parks, trails and other community resources • Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program • Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments • Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways, trails, parks, historic and cultural resources 	

Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices

Table 9: <i>Matrix of Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices</i> Areas of Agricultural and/or Scenic Value	Rural Preserves	Georgia Centennial Farms	Georgia Agritourism Sites	Community Gardens	Designed Landscapes
Regulations and Plans					
Adhere to all local, state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas					
Where practical, exceed minimum required buffers from protected areas	X				
Encourage the voluntary set aside of land in a development that is part of a conceptual greenway connectivity plan	X				
Site Design and Connectivity					
Use alternative designs and materials to minimize the use of impervious surface to the greatest practical extent					
Where possible, utilize natural features on site for stormwater management					
Install rain gardens, vegetated swales or other enhanced water filtration design within the landscape of the project to enhance the quality of stormwater run-off					
Where possible, retain existing vegetation and topography	X		X		
Locate structures and impervious areas as far away as possible from water resources, including wetlands and flood prone areas on the development site					
Undertake stream restoration or streambank stabilization for any compromised areas of a stream					
Where possible, link wetlands along river corridors to existing greenways or establish a conservation mechanism for future greenway development					
Do not disturb land in proximity to the boundary of a potential subsurface resource, such as a cemetery or archaeological site	X				
Incorporate, as practical, edible landscape options or space for community gardens within community common areas or buffers	X		X	X	
Where possible, use multi-use trails to link new developments to public access points for national or state parks and other recreation areas					X
Architectural and Design Aesthetics					
Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts	X				X
Design of new development should be compatible in terms of size, scale, and aesthetic appearance near existing resources	X	X			
New developments should complement, but not copy, historic precedents					
Programs and Protections					
Consider the donation of a conservation easement for land that will be impacted by development in proximity to a historic or cultural resource or rural or agricultural area	X	X		X	X
Voluntary covenants should be placed on adjacent developments that acknowledge the right to farm of existing agricultural operations	X	X	X	X	

General Policies and Protection Measures

Table 10:

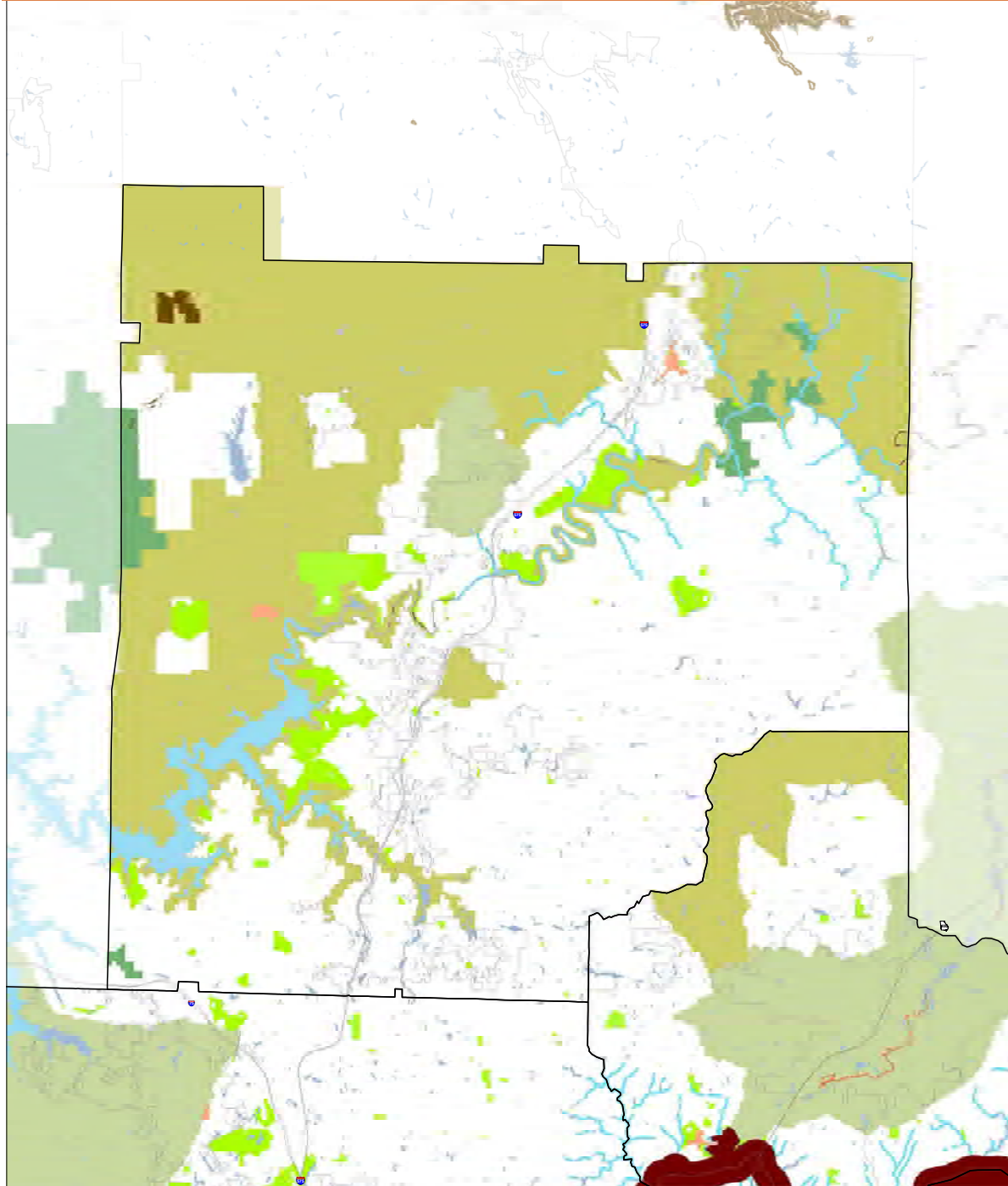
Matrix of General Policies and Protection Measures

Areas of Agricultural and/ or Scenic Value

	Rural Preserves	Georgia Centennial Farms	Georgia Agritourism Sites	Community Gardens	Designed Landscapes
Regulations and Plans					
Meet or exceed all state and federal regulations for the protection of State Vital Areas					
Adopt model ordinances (or their equivalent) as recommended by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District					
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop watershed improvement projects that will enhance the health of watersheds in the local community					
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan, develop a local greenway management plan that considers both conservation and recreational uses of wetlands flood prone areas and other water quality resources					
Within the context of a community green infrastructure plan develop local connections among regional parks, trails and other community resources	X				X
Ensure that local ordinances do not preclude existing agricultural uses, nor the development of new agriculturally-oriented businesses, such as equestrian uses, home occupations, and local food production, where appropriate	X	X	X	X	
Clearly define animal units per zoning district that are appropriate to the scale of agricultural operations within the community	X		X		
Incorporate a heritage tourism and/ or agritourism component into community economic development plans	X	X	X	X	
Site Design and Connectivity					
Promote the redevelopment of existing sites and address any prior water quality impacts at the time of redevelopment					
Adopt a conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision option where appropriate; review and revise existing conservation subdivision/ cluster subdivision ordinances to ensure they accomplish conservation goals	X				
Ensure local development review process adequately addresses protections for areas that are important to water quality and ensure that local ordinances do not preclude site design standards that improve water quality					
Ensure that current development ordinances limit or prohibit the location of structures in flood prone areas					
Establish incentives for development projects that provide access to a community greenway or trail					
Establish criteria to identify potential corridors that possess unique natural, scenic or cultural value	X		X		
Architectural and Design Aesthetics					
Consider impact to viewsheds and take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts					
Document significant features that contribute to the scenic viewshed of natural, rural, and agricultural areas and develop design guidelines to mitigate the visual impact of new development in these areas	X	X	X		
Understand and advocate the role that historic structures plan in promoting energy conservation and sustainable community design					
Programs and Protections					
Work cooperatively to develop a regional TDR program	X	X	X	X	X
Implement a conservation easement donation program for the public holding of easements and/ or explore options for the fee simple ownership of greenspace by local governments	X				X
Examine the feasibility of establishing a PDR program that focuses on land acquisition along stream banks and floodplains					
Establish a wetlands/ streambank mitigation bank along a greenway					
Work proactively to foster partnerships/ “friends of” programs to enhance the effective stewardship of greenways, trails, parks and historic and cultural resources	X	X			X
Pursue programs such as Preserve America and/ or Certified Local Government status to increase access to funding opportunities for historic and cultural resource protection					
Enhance traditional historic preservation efforts by developing an interpretive context through oral history, wayfinding signage, and installation of historic markers	X				

Regionally Important Resources by County

Cherokee

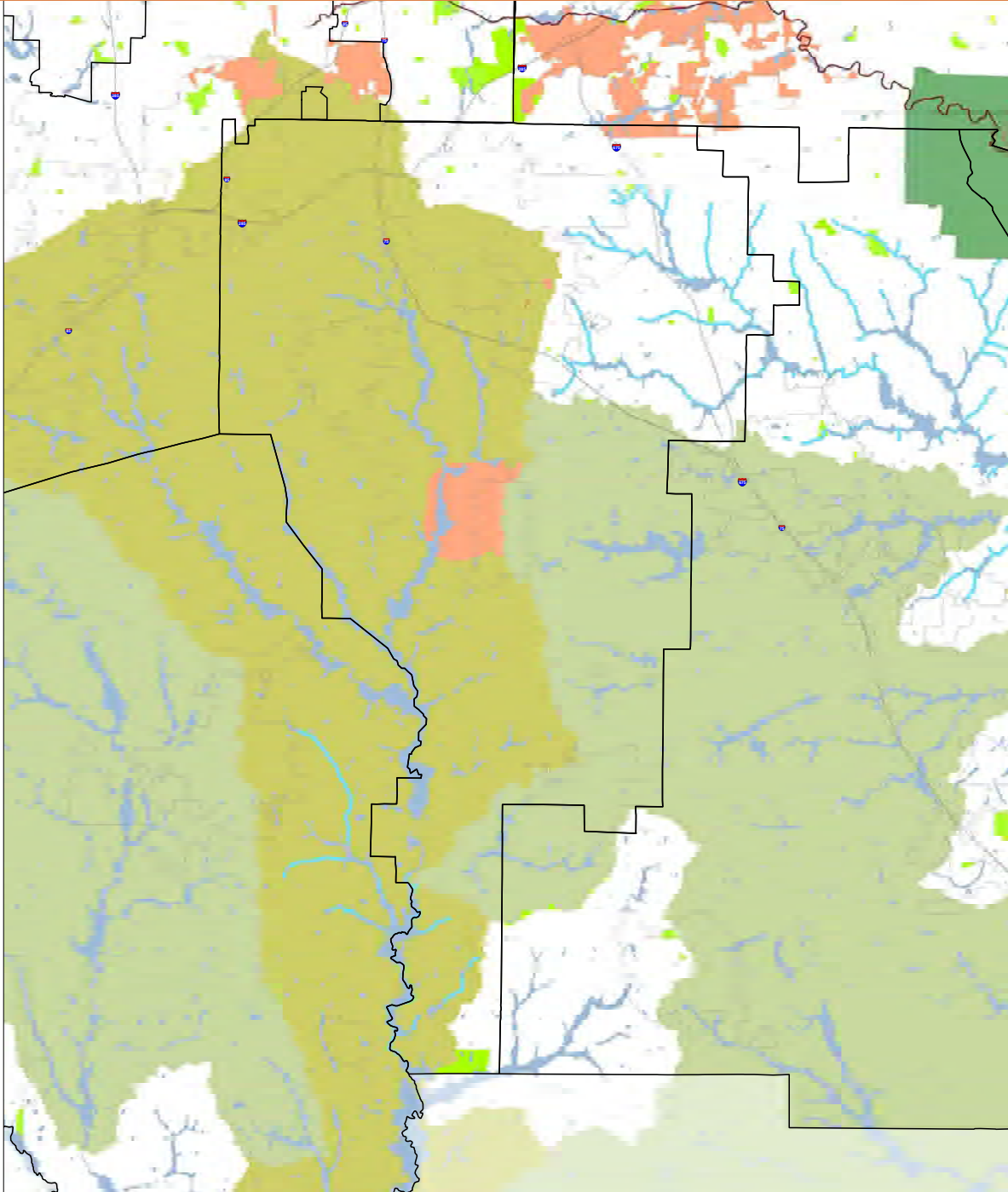


- Counties
- Cities
- Expressways
- Scenic Byways
- Greenways and Trails
- Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources
- Water Supply Watersheds - Large
- Mountain Protection Areas
- Wetlands
- Parks
- Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails
- Regional Reservoirs
- River Corridors
- Water Supply Watersheds - Small
- Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value
- Greenspace Linkages



Regionally Important Resources by County

Clayton

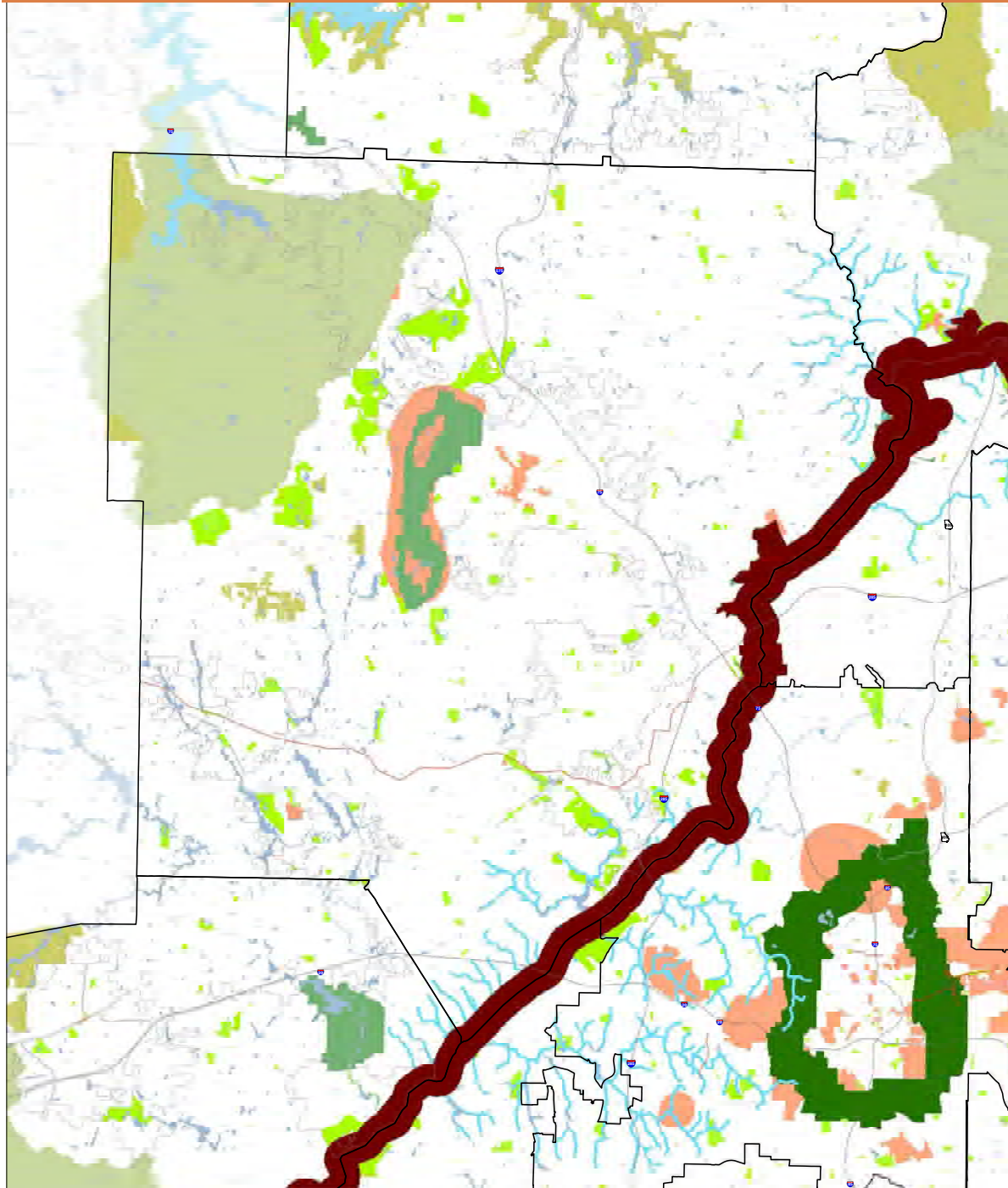


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

Cobb

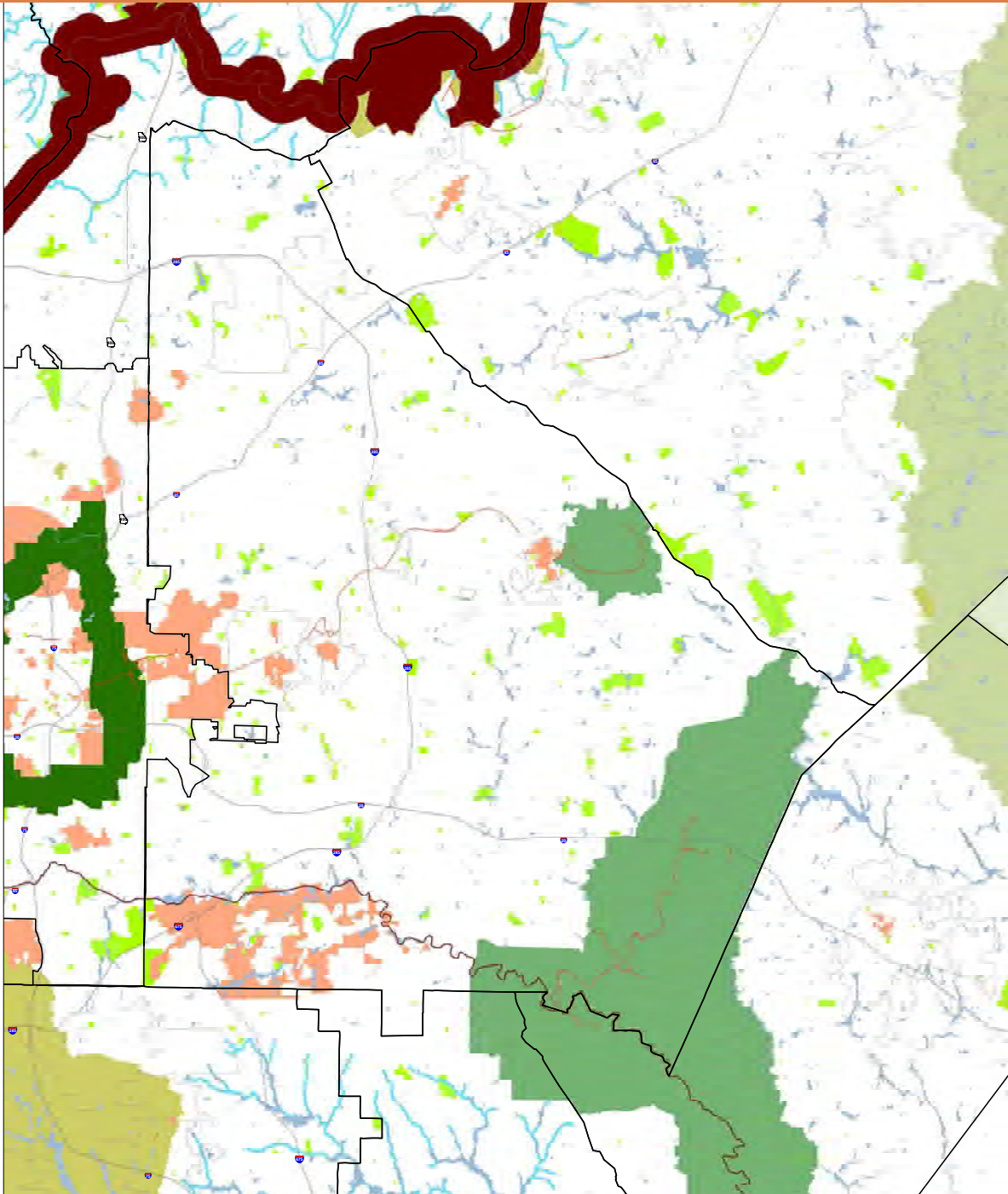


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

DeKalb

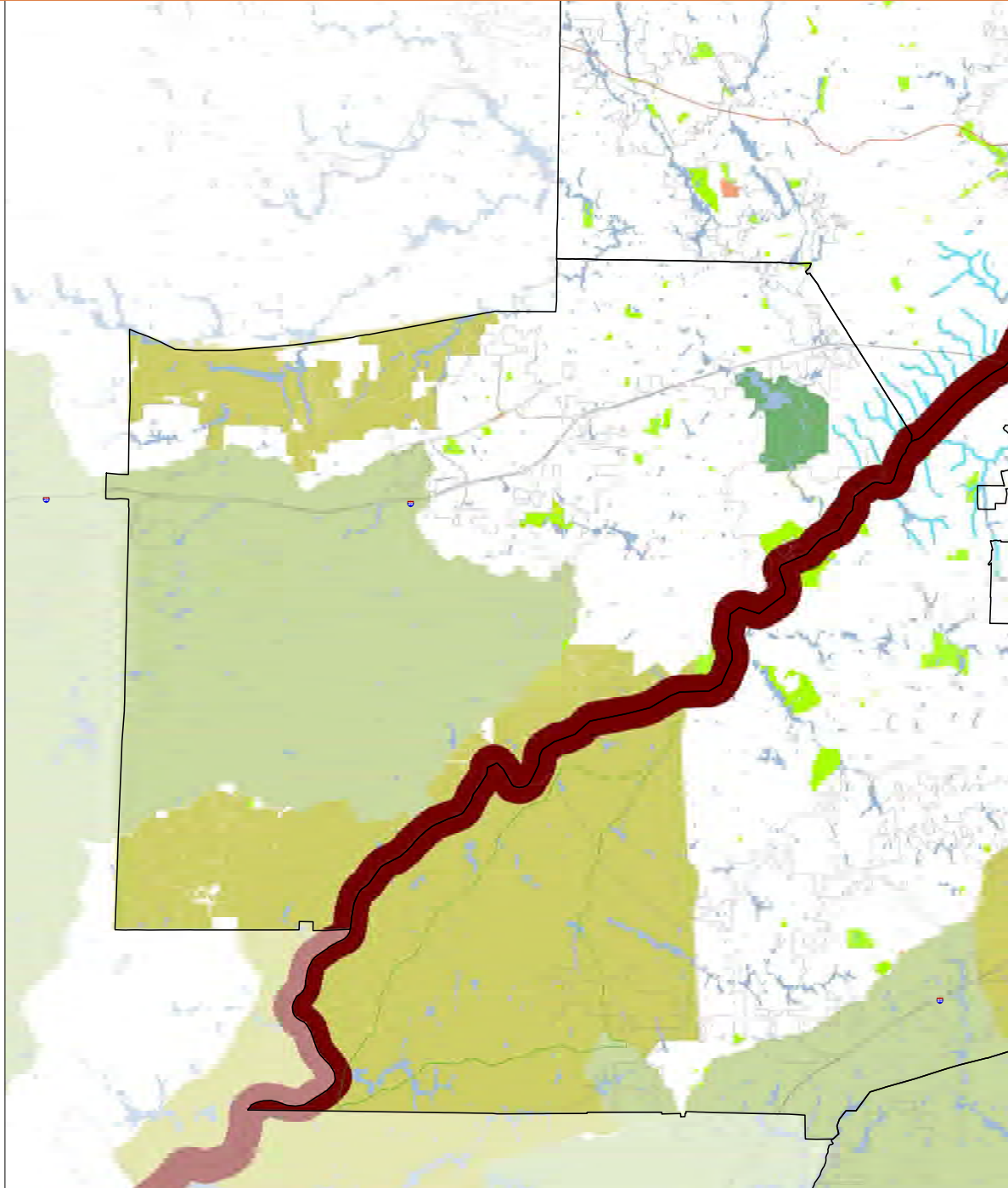


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

Douglas

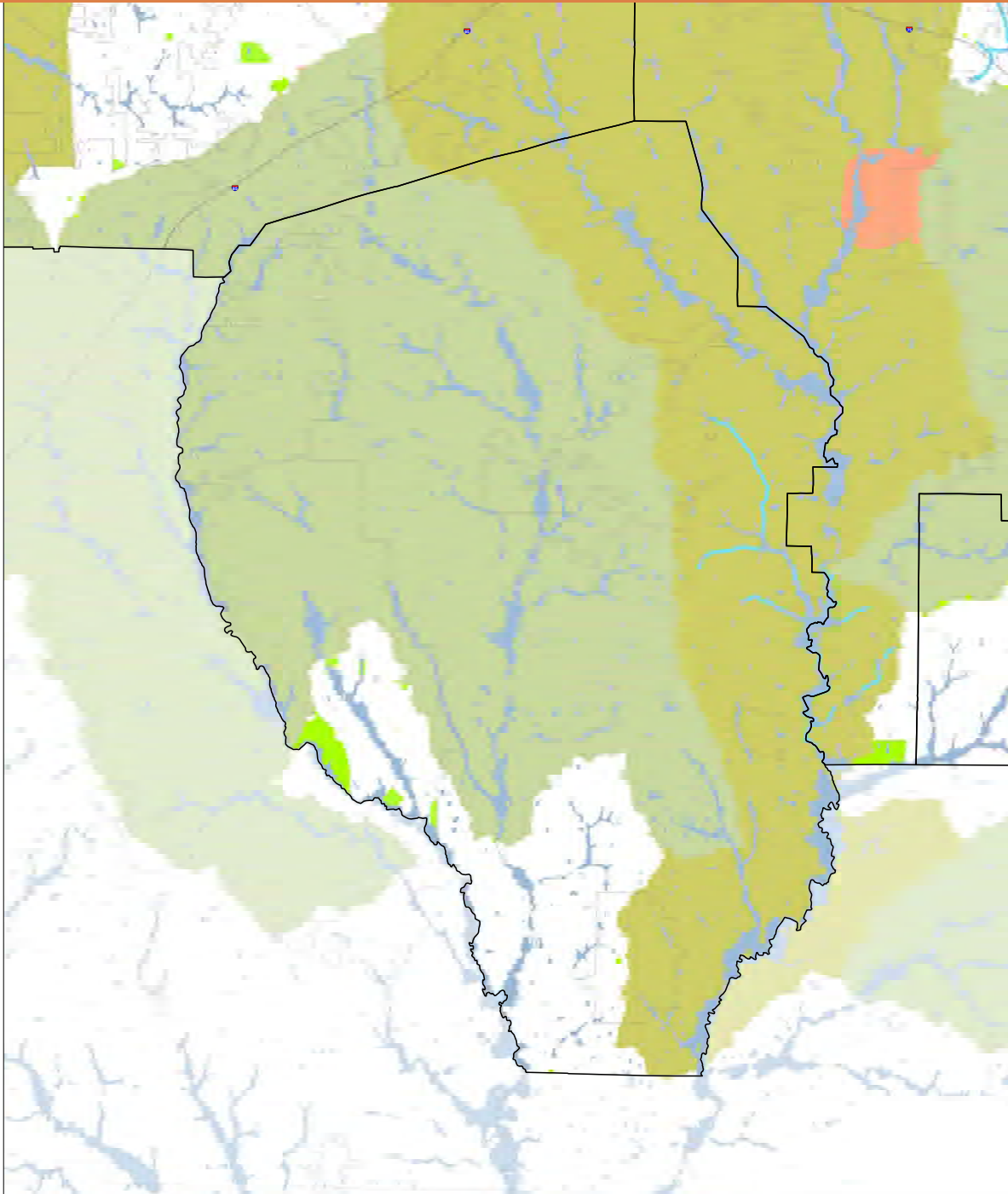


- Counties
- Cities
- Expressways
- Scenic Byways
- Greenways and Trails
- Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources
- Water Supply Watersheds - Large
- Mountain Protection Areas
- Wetlands
- Parks
- Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails
- Regional Reservoirs
- River Corridors
- Water Supply Watersheds - Small
- Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value
- Greenspace Linkages



Regionally Important Resources by County

Fayette

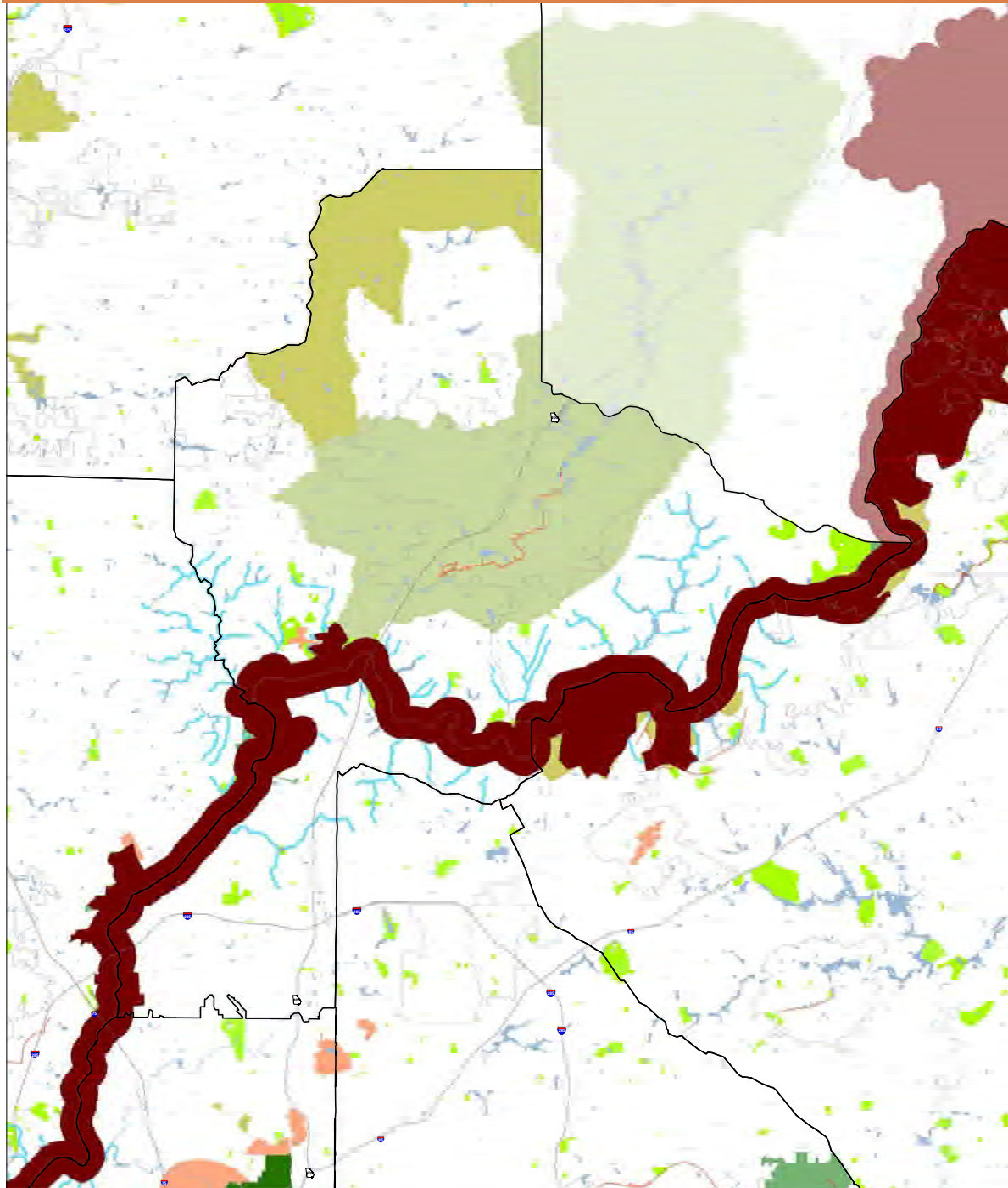


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

North Fulton

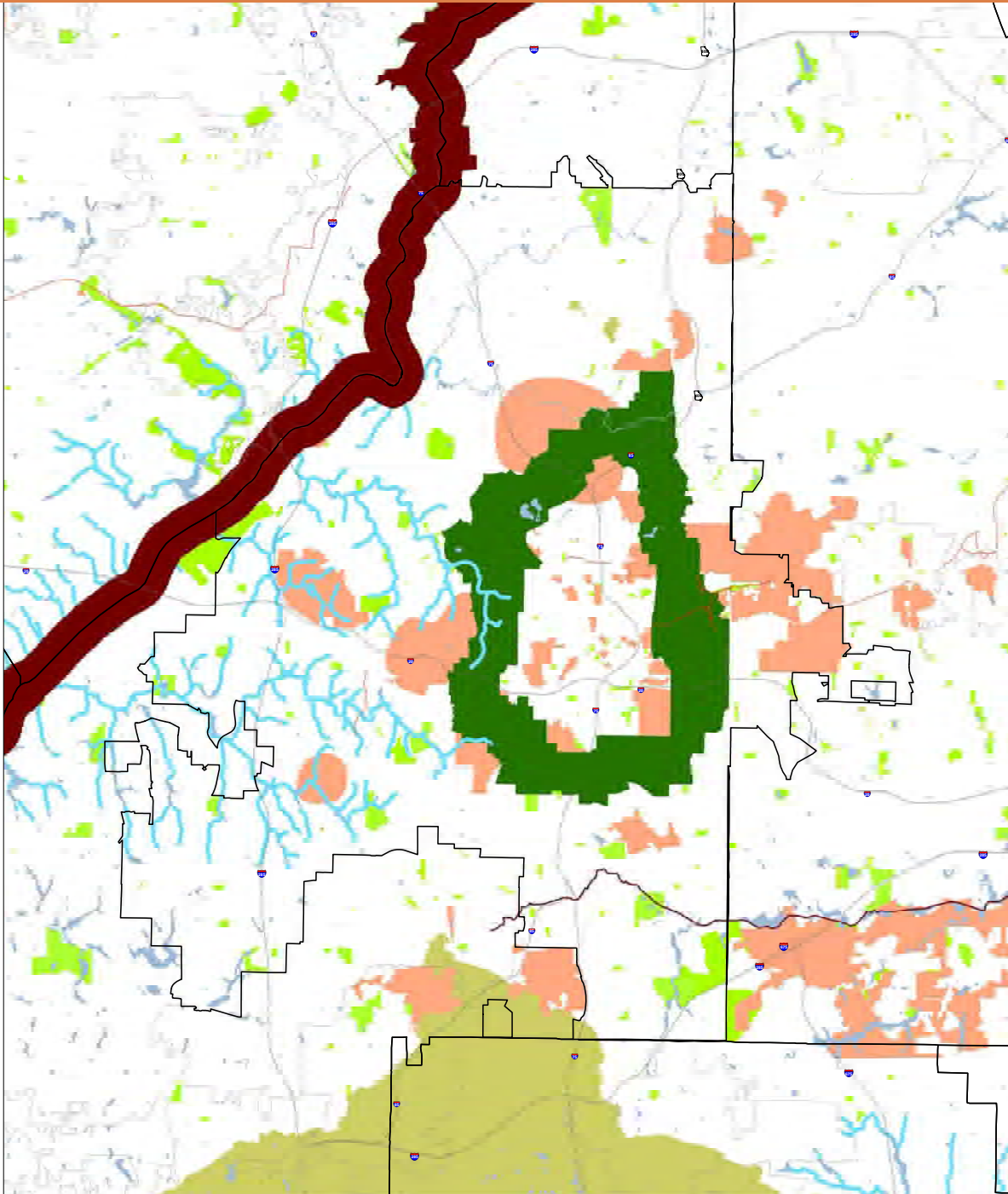


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

City of Atlanta

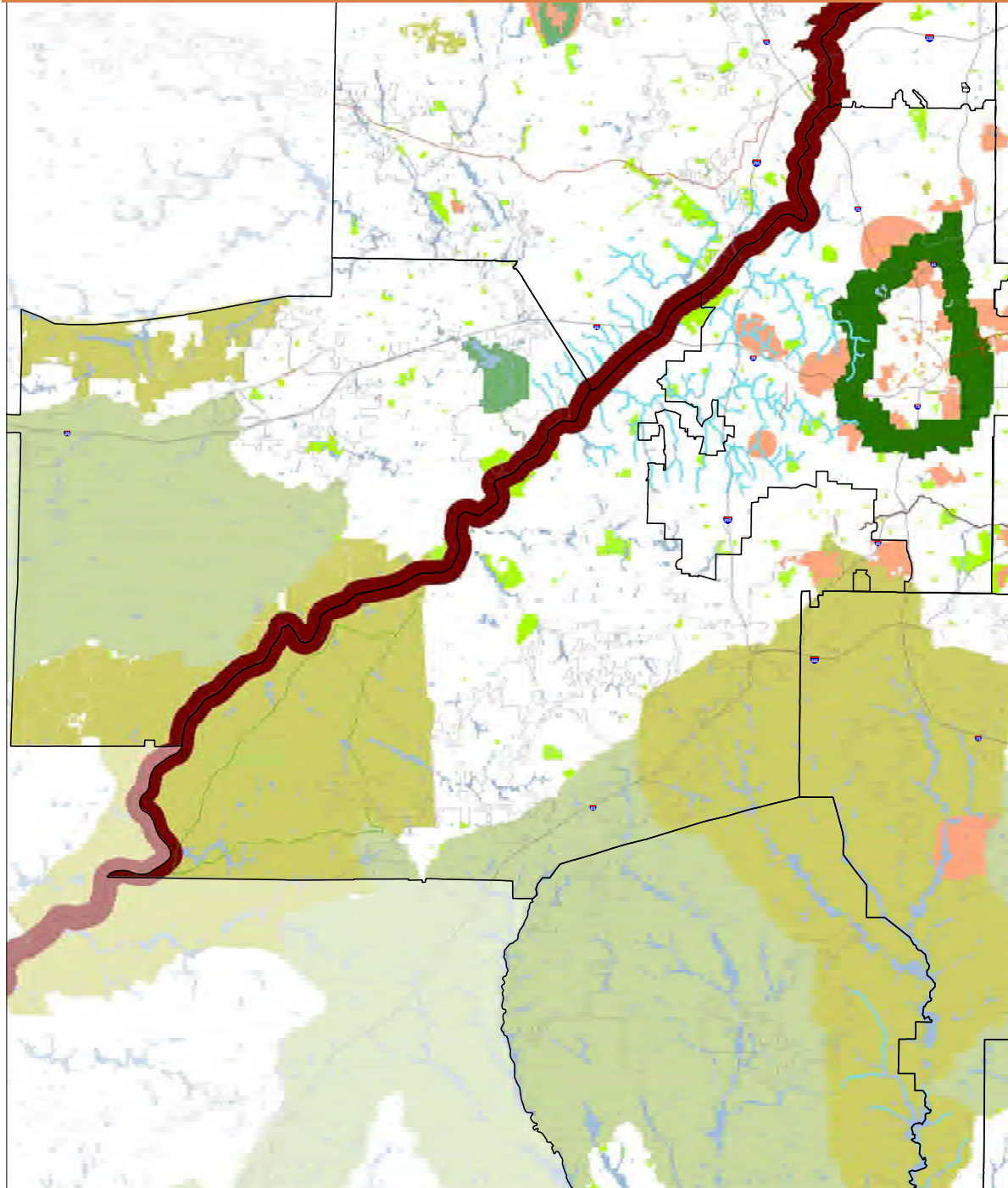


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

South Fulton

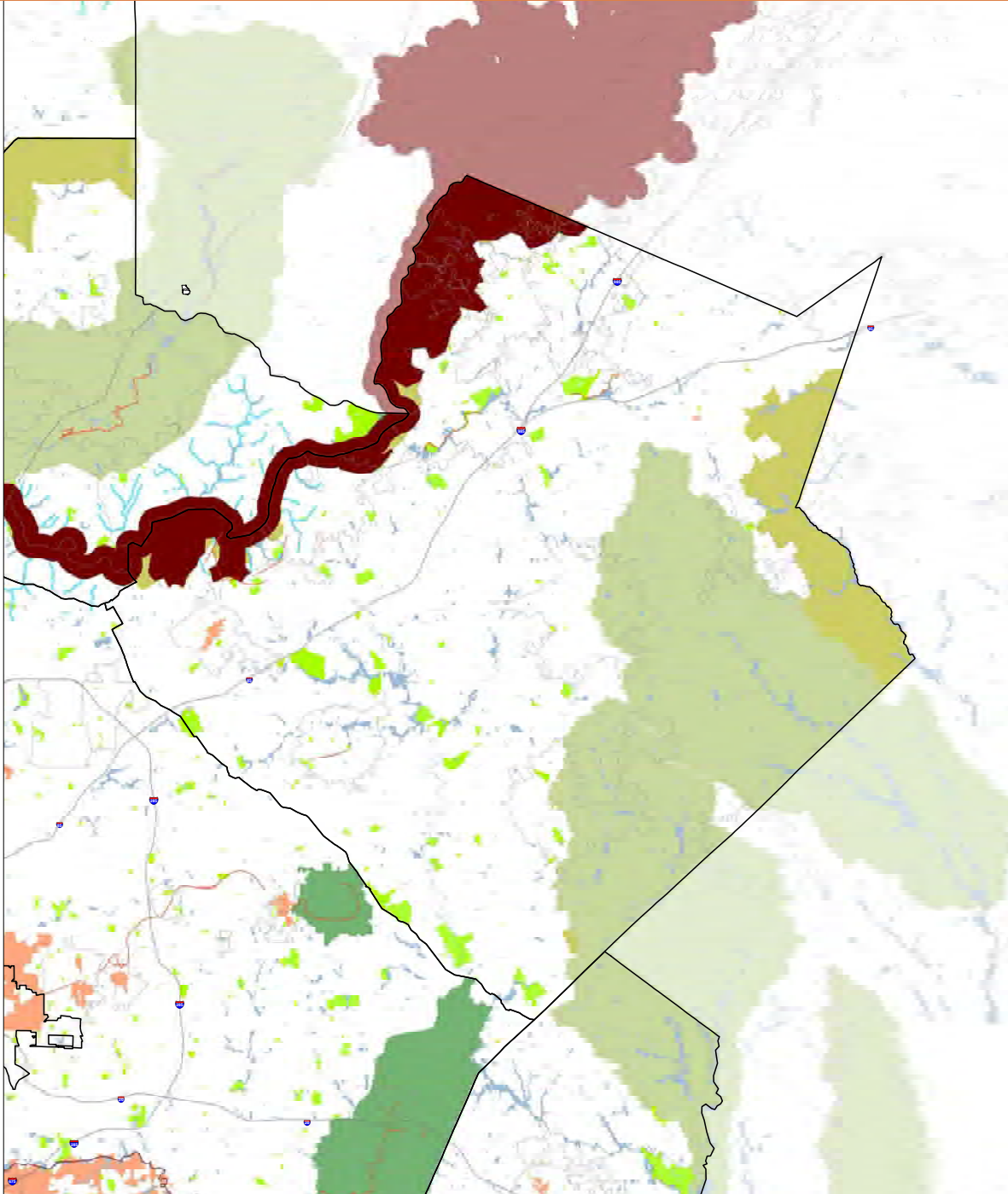


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

Gwinnett

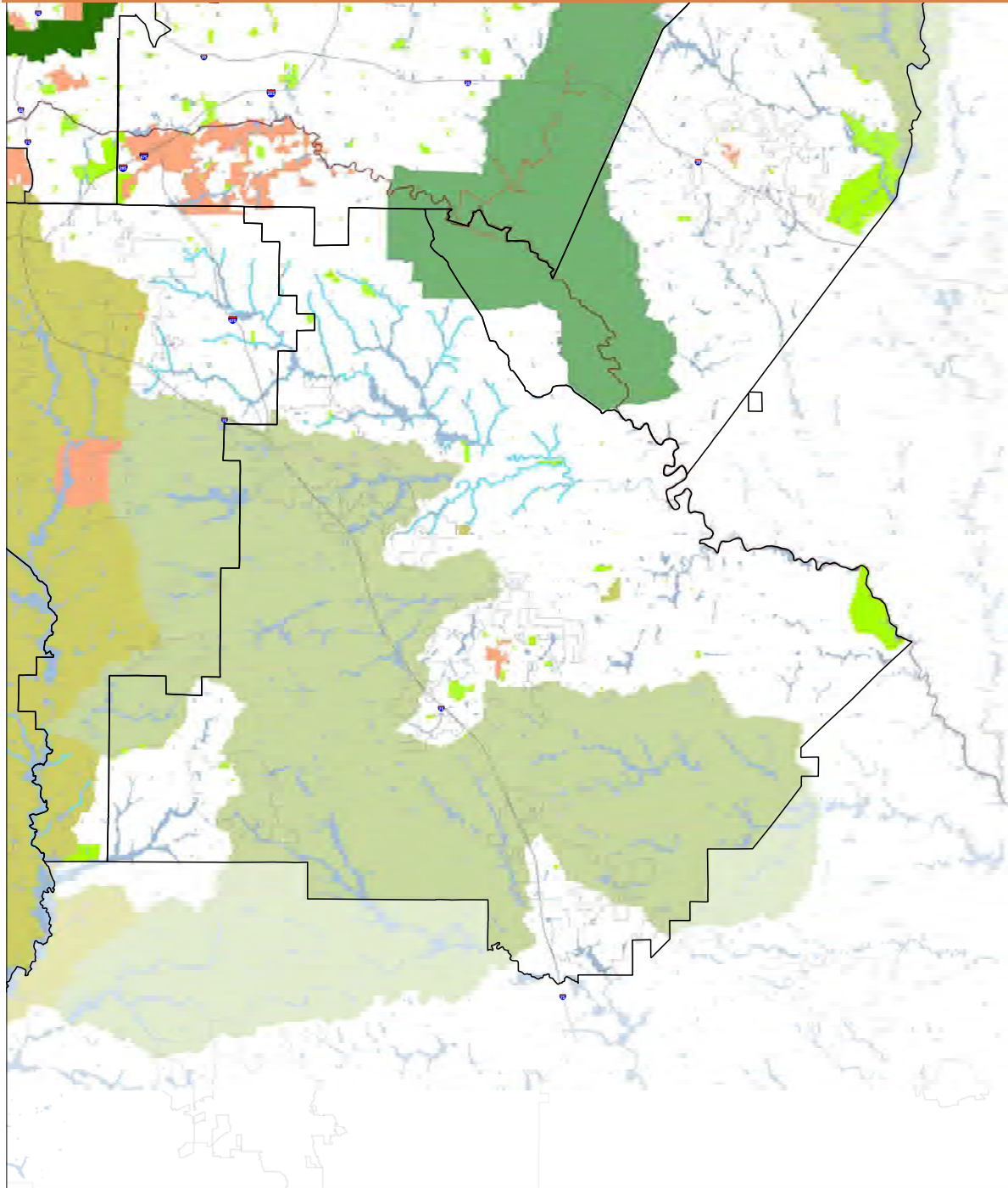


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

Henry

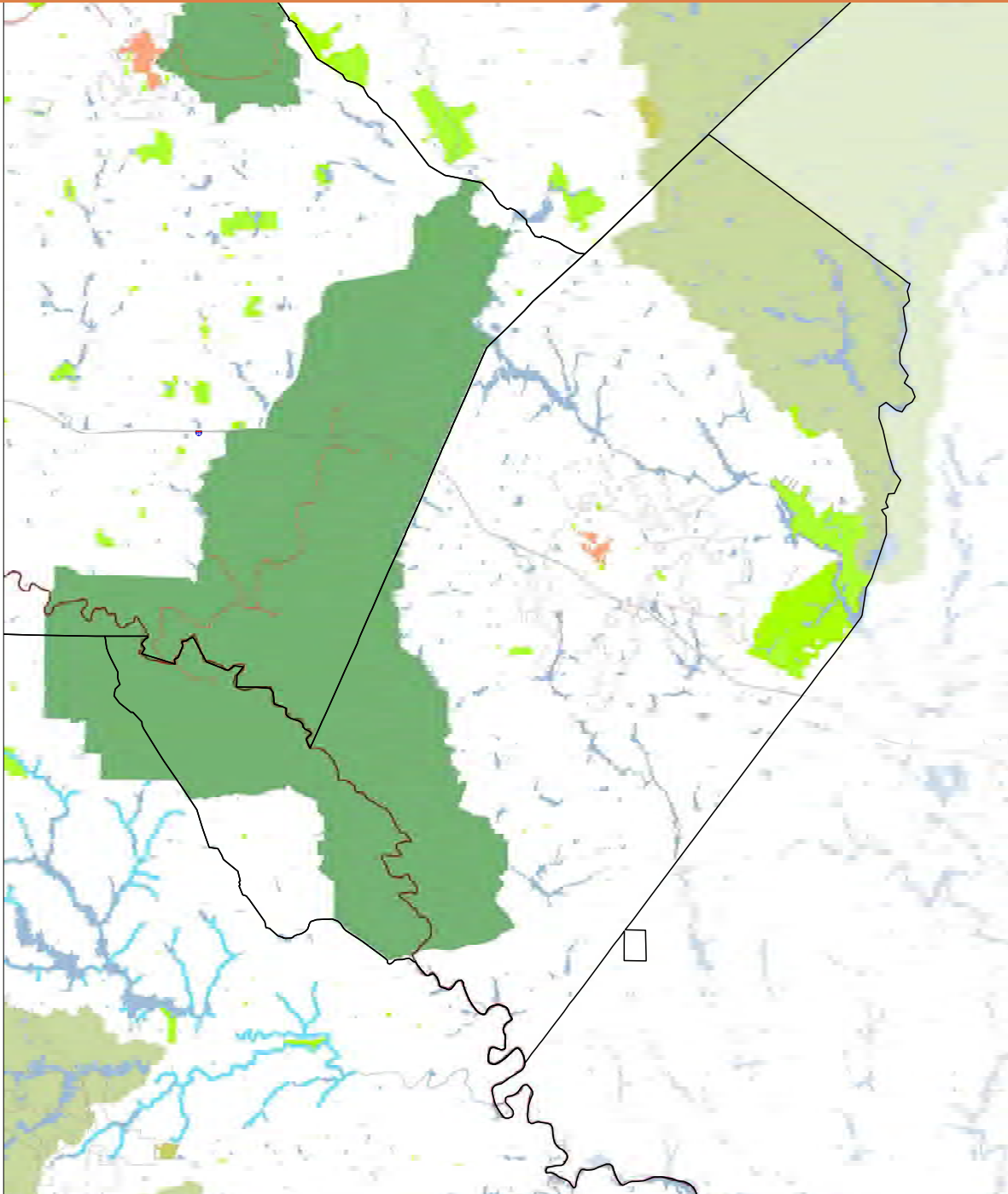


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| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Regionally Important Resources by County

Rockdale



- | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| Counties | Greenways and Trails | Wetlands | River Corridors |
| Cities | Areas of Historical and Cultural Resources | Parks | Water Supply Watersheds - Small |
| Expressways | Water Supply Watersheds - Large | Regional Greenways and Multi-Use Trails | Areas of Agricultural and Scenic Value |
| Scenic Byways | Mountain Protection Areas | Regional Reservoirs | Greenspace Linkages |



Appendix

Appendix A: List of Regionally Important Resources (Updated 2011)

Appendix B: Resources Nominated as Regionally Important (Updated 2011)

Appendix C: Arts and Cultural Sites Inventory

Appendix D: Stakeholder List (Updated 2011)

Appendix E: Regional Resource Plan Briefings and Presentations (Updated 2011)

Appendix F: Sample Nomination Form (Updated 2011)

Appendix G: Common Conservation Terminology

Appendix H: Protection Resources Listing and Other References Consulted

Appendix I: Model Ordinances

Appendix J: RIRs from Adjacent Regional Commissions

Appendix K: Individually listed National Register Sites by County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
North Cherokee County Rural Places Areas	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Cherokee County
A.W. Roberts Farm	Georgia Centennial Farms	Cherokee County
Gresham Galt Farm	Georgia Centennial Farms	Cherokee County
Canton Commercial District	National Register Historic District	Cherokee County
Kennesaw Mountain	Protected Mountain	Cherokee County
Pine Log Mountain	Protected Mountain	Cherokee County
Etowah River	Protected River Corridor	Cherokee County
Lake Allatoona	Regional Reservoir	Cherokee County
Allatoona Wildlife Management Area	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas	Cherokee County
Pine Log Wildlife Management Area	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas	Cherokee County
McGraw Ford Wildlife Management Area	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas	Cherokee County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Cherokee County
Etowah River	Water Supply Watershed	Cherokee County
Yellow Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Cherokee County
Hickory Log Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Cherokee County
Georgia National Cemetery	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Cherokee County
Clayton County Panhandle	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Clayton County
Jonesborough	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Clayton County
Lovejoy's Station	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Clayton County
Jonesboro Confederate Cemetery	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Clayton County
Jonesboro Historic District	National Register Historic District	Clayton County
Jester Creek Greenway Trail	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Clayton County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Clayton County
Flint River	Water Supply Watershed	Clayton County
Shoal Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Clayton County
Little Cotton Indian Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Clayton County
Pates Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Clayton County
Sherwood Memorial Park and Mausoleum	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Clayton County
The National Archives - Southeast Region Records Center	Cultural Sites	Clayton County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
The Georgia Archives	Cultural Sites	Clayton County
Hartsfield Jackson International Airport Floral Clock	Designed Landscapes	Clayton County
Western Cobb County Rural Residential Areas	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Cobb County
Kennesaw Mountain	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Cobb County
Kolb's Farm	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Cobb County
Shoupades	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Cobb County
Camp McDonald Park	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Cobb County
Concord Bridge Historic District and Heritage Park	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Cobb County
Marietta Confederate Cemetery	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Cobb County
Lake Laura Gardens	Georgia Centennial Farms	Cobb County
Mabry Farm	Georgia Centennial Farms	Cobb County
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	National Park Service Site	Cobb County
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park	National Park Service Site	Cobb County
Acworth Downtown Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Atlanta-Frasier Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Big Shanty Village Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Cherokee Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Church Street - Cherokee Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Clarksdale Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Collins Avenue Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
North Main Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Northwest Marietta Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Summers Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Washington Avenue Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Whitlock Avenue Historic District	National Register Historic District	Cobb County
Chattahoochee River	Protected River Corridor	Cobb County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
Silver Comet Trail	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Cobb County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Cobb County
Chattahoochee River	Water Supply Watershed	Cobb County
Lake Allatoona	Water Supply Watershed	Cobb County
Hickory Log Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Cobb County
Marietta National Cemetery	National Register Cemetery	Cobb County
Mableton Community Garden	Community Gardens	Cobb County
The Spring at Kennesaw	Designed Landscapes	Cobb County
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area	National Park Service Site	DeKalb County
Avondale Estates Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Briarcliff Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Brookhaven Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Cameron Court District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Candler Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Druid Hills Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Emory Grove Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Emory University District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Inman Park-Moreland District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Klondike Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Oglethorpe University Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
South Candler Street – Agnes Scott College Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Stone Mountain Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
University Park – Emory Highlands – Emory Estates Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
Winnona Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	DeKalb County
South River	Protected River Corridor	DeKalb County
Stone Mountain/ Freedom Park Trail	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	DeKalb County
Arabia Mountain Trail	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	DeKalb County
Stone Mountain	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas	DeKalb County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	DeKalb County
Soapstone Ridge	Archaeological Sites	DeKalb County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
Chattahoochee River	Water Supply Watershed	DeKalb County
Decatur City Cemetery	National Register Cemetery	DeKalb County
Oakhurst Community Garden	Community Gardens	DeKalb County
Brownwood Park Community Garden	Community Gardens	DeKalb County
Gaia Gardens	Community Gardens	DeKalb County
Cator Woolford Gardens	Designed Landscapes	DeKalb County
Callanwolde Park	Designed Landscapes	DeKalb County
West Douglas County	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Douglas County
Douglasville Commercial Historic District	National Register Historic District	Douglas County
Chattahoochee River	Protected River Corridor	Douglas County
Sweetwater Creek State Park	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas	Douglas County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Douglas County
Bear Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Douglas County
Dog River	Water Supply Watershed	Douglas County
Basket Creek Cemetery	National Register Cemetery	Douglas County
Sunrise Memorial Gardens	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Douglas County
South Fayette County	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Fayette County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Fayette County
Flint River	Water Supply Watershed	Fayette County
Whitewater Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Fayette County
Lake Kedron	Water Supply Watershed	Fayette County
Lake Peachtree	Water Supply Watershed	Fayette County
Lake Horton	Water Supply Watershed	Fayette County
Whitewater Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Fayette County
Lake McIntosh	Water Supply Watershed	Fayette County
North Fulton County	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Fulton County
South Fulton County	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Fulton County
Ezra Church/ Battle of the Poorhouse	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Fulton County
Peachtree Creek	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Fulton County
Utoy Creek	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Fulton County
Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Landmark	National Historic Landmark	Fulton County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
Sweet Auburn Historic District	National Historic Landmark	Fulton County
Herndon Mansion	National Historic Landmark	Fulton County
Wren's Nest - Joel Chandler Harris House	National Historic Landmark	Fulton County
Fox Theatre	National Historic Landmark	Fulton County
Dixie Coca Cola Bottling Plant	National Historic Landmark	Fulton County
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	National Park Service Site	Fulton County
Adair Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Ansley Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Atkins Park District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Atlanta University Center District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Berkley Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Brookhaven Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Brookwood Hills Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Cabbagetown District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Castleberry Hill Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
College Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Collier Heights Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
East Point Industrial District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Fairburn Commercial Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Fairlie-Poplar Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Fox Theatre Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Garden Hills Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Georgia Institute of Technology Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Grant Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Grant Park North District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Home Park School District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Hotel Row Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Howell Interlocking Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Howell Station Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Inman Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
Inman Park-Moreland Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Martin Luther King Jr Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Knox Apartments, Cauthorn House and Peachtree Road Apartments Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Lakewood Heights Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Mean Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Midtown Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Mozely Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Oakland City Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Peachtree Highlands Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Peachtree Highlands – Peachtree Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Piedmont Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Pittsburgh Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Reynoldstown Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Roswell Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Southern Railway North Avenue Yards Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Sweet Auburn Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Techwood Homes Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Underground Atlanta Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Virginia Highland Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Washington Park Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
West End Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Whittier Mills Historic District	National Register Historic District	Fulton County
Centennial Olympic Park	Olympic Legacy	Fulton County
Chattahoochee River	Protected River Corridor	Fulton County
South River	Protected River Corridor	Fulton County
Big Creek Greenway	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Fulton County
Lionel Hampton Greenway Trail	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Fulton County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
Atlanta Beltline	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Fulton County
Stone Mountain/ Freedom Park Trail	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Fulton County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Fulton County
Oakland Cemetery	National Register Cemetery	Fulton County
Chattahoochee River	Water Supply Watershed	Fulton County
Big Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Fulton County
Sweetwater Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Fulton County
Cedar Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Fulton County
Fort Walker	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Fulton County
Judge William Wilson House	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Fulton County
Westview Cemetery	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Fulton County
Southview Cemetery	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Fulton County
Crestlawn Cemetery	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Fulton County
Holly Hill Memorial Park	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Fulton County
Arlington Cemetery	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Fulton County
The Carter Center	Cultural Sites	Fulton County
Georgia State Capitol	Cultural Sites	Fulton County
Auburn Avenue Research Library	Cultural Sites	Fulton County
Truly Living Well	Community Gardens	Fulton County
Tapestry WIC Garden	Community Gardens	Fulton County
Blue Heron Community Garden	Community Gardens	Fulton County
Kirkwood Urban Forest and Community Garden	Community Gardens	Fulton County
HABESHA	Community Gardens	Fulton County
Archibald Smith Plantation Garden	Designed Landscapes	Fulton County
Barrington Hall	Designed Landscapes	Fulton County
Bulloch Hall	Designed Landscapes	Fulton County
Goodrum-Abreu Gardens	Designed Landscapes	Fulton County
Iris Garden	Designed Landscapes	Fulton County
Woodhaven (Georgia Governor's Mansion)	Designed Landscapes	Fulton County
Atlanta Botanical Gardens	Designed Landscapes	Fulton County
Gwinnett County Chattahoochee River Area	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Gwinnett County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
Gwinnett County Rural Estate Areas	Areas of Scenic/ Agricultural Value	Gwinnett County
Alfarminda Farm	Georgia Centennial Farms	Gwinnett County
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	National Park Service Site	Gwinnett County
Norcross Historic District	National Register Historic District	Gwinnett County
Suwanee Creek Greenway	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Gwinnett County
Ivy Creek Greenway	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Gwinnett County
Camp Creek Greenway	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Gwinnett County
Western Gwinnett Greenway	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Gwinnett County
Lake Lanier	Regional Reservoir	Gwinnett County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Gwinnett County
Fort Daniel Archaeological Park	Archaeological Sites	Gwinnett County
Lake Lanier	Water Supply Watershed	Gwinnett County
Peachtree Memorial Cemetery	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Gwinnett County
Rancho Alegre Farms	Georgia Agritourism Sites	Gwinnett County
Suwanee Harvest Farm Community Garden	Community Gardens	Gwinnett County
Nash Farm Battlefield Park	Civil War Battlefields and Sites	Henry County
Moss Clark Farm	Georgia Centennial Farms	Henry County
Fieldstone Farm	Georgia Centennial Farms	Henry County
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area	National Park Service Site	Henry County
Lawrenceville Street Historic District	National Register Historic District	Henry County
McDonough Historic District	National Register Historic District	Henry County
South River	Protected River Corridor	Henry County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Henry County
Walnut Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Henry County
Indian Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Henry County
Long Branch	Water Supply Watershed	Henry County
Towaliga River	Water Supply Watershed	Henry County
Tussahaw Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Henry County
Fairview Rolling Gardens Cemetery	Designed Landscape Cemetery	Henry County
Wesley Way Community Garden	Community Gardens	Henry County
Helping Harvest Community Garden	Community Gardens	Henry County

Appendix A

List of Regionally Important Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Location
Claude T. Fortson Memorial Garden	Designed Landscapes	Henry County
Rolling Acres Farm	Georgia Centennial Farms	Rockdale County
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area	National Park Service Site	Rockdale County
Panola Mountain National Natural Landmark	National Park Service Site	Rockdale County
Conyers Commercial Historic District	National Register Historic District	Rockdale County
Conyers Residential Historic District	National Register Historic District	Rockdale County
South River	Protected River Corridor	Rockdale County
Arabia Mountain Trail	Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail	Rockdale County
Panola Mountain State Park	State Parks and Other Recreation Areas	Rockdale County
Wetlands	State Vital Area	Rockdale County
Big Haynes Creek	Water Supply Watershed	Rockdale County
Lewis Vaughn Botanical Garden	Designed Landscapes	Rockdale County

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
AREAS OF CONSERVATION OR RECREATION VALUE					
Alcovy River (Gwinnett to Jackson Lake)	Newton County			X	Majority of resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Alcovy River Greenway (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Majority of resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area (DeKalb, Rockdale and Henry Counties)	Arabia Mountain Heritage Area Alliance and DeKalb County	X			
Atlanta Beltline (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta, Park Pride, and Alida C. Silverman	X			Included for its trail and greenspace concept
Atlanta Parks System (Fulton County)	Park Pride		X		Many are included within boundaries of RIRs, such as National Register Districts; others are reflected on the Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix, but not specifically identified as RIRs
Barrett Park (Fulton County)	City of College Park		X		Captured within the College Park Historic District National Register Boundary; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Bear Creek Reservoir (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Majority of resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Big Creek Watershed (Forsyth County)	Smart Growth Newton County			X	Majority of resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Big Haynes/ Little Haynes Creeks (Gwinnett, Walton, Newton and Rockdale Counties)	Newton County			X	Significant watersheds were identified within the 10-county ARC region; much of this resource is located outside of the 10-county ARC region
Bullard-Stockton Property (Cobb County)	Cobb County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; will be reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory once it is improved for public access
Burge Plantation (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Cedar Rock (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
Centennial Olympic Park (Fulton County)	Park Pride			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Centerville Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; will be reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory once it is improved for public access
Charles E. Phillips Sr. Esquire Park (Fulton County)	City of College Park			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory (as Jamestown Park) included within the Appendix

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Chastain Memorial Park (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Chattahoochee Hill Country Forests, Watersheds and Wildlife	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton and Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Chattahoochee River (Cobb, Douglas, Fulton and Gwinnett Counties)	Trust for Public Land , Cobb County and Joni House	X			
Chattahoochee River and River Corridor Parks and Greenspace (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County	X			
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (Cobb County)	Cobb County	X			
Chattahoochee River Park (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; will be reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory once it is improved for public access
City of Atlanta Greenway Corridors (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta		X		These areas are generally captured within wetlands, water supply watershed areas, and river basins but only river greenways with public access improvements were individually identified
City Pond (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Cochran Mill Park (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
College Park Golf Course (Fulton County)	City of College Park			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
DeShong Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Etowah River Corridor (Cherokee, Dawson and Forsyth County)	Cherokee County		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – North Cherokee Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Factory Shoals Park (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Flat Creek Nature Area	City of Peachtree City			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Flint River	Fayette County		X		Resource captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreation Value – Regional River Basins and Water Supply Watersheds
Freeman’s Mill Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Georgia Wildlife Federation Headquarters – Alcovy Conservation Center (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
George Pierce Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreation Value – Regional River Greenways; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Georgia FFA-FCCLA Center (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Grant Park (Fulton County)	Park Pride		X		Captured within the Grant Park National Historic Register District Boundary
Graves Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County				Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Gwinnett Rivers and Protected Watersheds	Gwinnett County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreation Value – Water Supply Watersheds and Protected River Corridors
Gwinnett County Major Lakes	Gwinnett County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreation Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Gwinnett Environmental and Heritage Center	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Gwinnett Greenway System	Gwinnett County	X			Constructed portions identified under Regional River Greenways
Gwinnett Parks System	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Harbins Alcovy Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County		X		Captured in areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Hightower Trail (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Hutcheson Ferry Park	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
Hutcheson Rock Outcrop	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
Indian Mill	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association			X	Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
Lake Allatoona (Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties)	Cobb County	X			

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Lake Allatoona – Corps Property (Bartow, Cherokee and Cobb Counties)	Cherokee County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds and Regional Reservoirs
Lake Horton, including Woolsey Creek, Antioch Creek and Horton Creek (Fayette County)	Fayette County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Lake Kedron, including Lake Peachtree and Flat Creek (Fayette County)	Fayette County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Lake Lanier/ Buford Dam (Forsyth and Hall Counties)	Gwinnett County	X			
Lake McIntosh, including Line Creek and Shoal Creek (Fayette County)	Fayette County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Lake Roy Varner (Newton and Walton Counties)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Line Creek Nature Area (Fayette County)	City of Peachtree City			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Little Mulberry Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Little River Corridor (Cherokee County)	Cherokee County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
McDaniel Farm Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Middle Chattahoochee River (Fulton, Douglas, Coweta and Carroll Counties)	Georgia Land Conservation Program		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Regional River Basins and Water Supply Watersheds
Mill Creek Nature Center and Preserve (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Noonday Creek – Chastain Meadows (Cobb County)	Cobb County Water System		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Noonday Creek – Mark Avenue (Cobb County)	Cobb County Water System		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Olmstead Linear Parks (DeKalb County)	Park Pride		X		Captured in the Druid Hills National Historic Register District
Panola Mountain State Park (Rockdale County)	Rockdale County	X			

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Peachtree Creek Watershed (Fulton and DeKalb Counties)	DeKalb County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Pine Log Mountain (Cherokee County)	Cherokee County	X			
Richard D. Zupp Jr. Park (Fulton County)	City of College Park				Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Shoupade Park (Cobb County)	Cobb County		X		Captured under Historic and Cultural Resources – Civil War Battlefields and Sites
Silver Comet Trail – Cobb County extent	Cobb County	X			
South River to Lake Jackson (DeKalb, Rockdale, Newton Counties)	Newton County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Regional River Basins
Starr’s Mill (Fayette County)	Fayette County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Suwanee Creek Park and Greenway (Gwinnett County)	City of Suwanee		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreation Value – Regional River Greenways
Three Mountains Natural Heritage Area (DeKalb and Rockdale Counties)	Georgia Land Conservation Program		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area and Panola Mountain State Park
Suwanee Town Center Park (Gwinnett County)	City of Suwanee			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix
Tribble Mill Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – Gwinnett County
Watershed Protection District for Rockdale County	Rockdale County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Water Supply Watersheds
Whitewater Creek (Fayette County)	Fayette County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Regional River Basins and Water Supply Watersheds
Yellow River to Lake Jackson (Gwinnett, DeKalb, Rockdale and Newton Counties)	Newton County		X		Captured in Areas of Conservation and Recreational Value – Regional River Basins and Water Supply Watersheds
Yellow River Park (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; reflected in the ARC Greenspace Inventory included within the Appendix

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Abercrombie-Jarrard Farm (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
Ball Ground Historic District (Cherokee County)	Cherokee County	X			
Bert Adams Boy Scout Camp (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Majority of resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Brick Store (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Camp McDonald Park	Friends of Camp McDonald Park	X			
Canton Historic District (Cherokee County)	Cherokee County	X			
Cemeteries of Chattahoochee Hills (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
City Hall/ Rico Elementary School (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Civil War Sites	Georgia Battlefield Association	X			
Clarkdale Historic District (Cobb County)	Cobb County	X			
College Park Auditorium (Fulton County)	City of College Park		X		Captured within the College Park Historic District National Register Boundary
College Park Cemetery (Fulton County)	City of College Park		X		Captured within the College Park Historic District National Register Boundary
College Park Historic District (Fulton County)	City of College Park	X			
Concord Road and Covered Bridge Road Local Historic District (Cobb County)	Cobb County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR; if designation as a National Historic District is pursued, inclusion as a RIR is possible
Covington Historic District (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta	X			
Druid Hills Historic District (DeKalb County)	DeKalb County	X			
Fayette County Courthouse (Fayette County)	Fayette County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Fort Daniel Archaeological Project (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County	X			
Fox Theatre (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta	X			
Gaither Plantation (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Georgia Gwinnett College (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Garland Mountain (Cherokee County)	Cherokee County	X			
Georgia International Convention Center (Fulton County)	City of College Park			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Georgia State Capitol (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Gwinnett National Register Sites	Gwinnett County		X		National Historic Register Districts were included as RIRs; individual historic sites may provide connectivity, but not included as RIRs
Gwinnett Braves Stadium	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Gwinnett Civic and Cultural Center/ Gwinnett Arena	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Gwinnett Public Library System	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Gwinnett Water Towers	Brian French			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Herndon Mansion (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta	X			

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Hyde Farm (Cobb County)	Cobb County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Judge William Wilson House (Fulton County)	Vernelle Cowan			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Mansfield Historic District (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Midtown Arts District	Midtown Alliance			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Martin Luther King Jr. Historic Site and District (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta	X			
Monastery of the Holy Spirit (Rockdale County)	Rockdale County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Nash Farm Battlefield Park (Henry County)	Henry County		X		Captured under Historic and Cultural Resources – Civil War Battlefields and Sites
National Register Archaeological Sites	Society for Georgia Archaeology			X	Nominating party requested that sites not be mapped to protect the security of resources
Newborn Historic District (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Oxford College (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Oxford Historic District (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Piedmont Park (Fulton County)	Park Pride and City of Atlanta		X		Captured in the Piedmont Park National Register Historic District
Porterdale Historic District (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Redwine Plantation (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
River Line Historic Area (Cobb County)	River Line Historic Area		X		A portion of the earthworks are included within 100 acres owned by Cobb County
S.D. Truitt 4-H Camp (Fulton County)	City of College Park			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Salem United Methodist Church and Campground (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Simpsonwood United Methodist Conference Center (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Sixes Mill (Cherokee County)	Dave Henson			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Smith-Gilbert Gardens (Cobb County)	City of Kennesaw			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
Soapstone Ridge National Historic District (DeKalb County)	DeKalb County	X			
Starrsville Historic District (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
Stone Mountain Stadium (DeKalb County)	Gwinnett Sports Council			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
The Varsity (Fulton County)	Midtown Alliance			X	Determined to be outside of the criteria for RIRs as set for by the Department of Community Affairs and ARC
Weaver-Hearn House and Farm (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civil Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
Woodward Academy (Fulton County)	City of College Park		X		Captured within the College Park Historic District National Register Boundary
Wren’s Nest – the Joel Chandler Harris House (Fulton County)	City of Atlanta	X			
AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL AND SCENIC VALUE					
Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International Airport Floral Clock	City of Atlanta Department of Aviation	X			
Five Forks – Trickum Corridor (Gwinnett County)	Gwinnett County			X	Determined to be locally significant and not an RIR
McGuirts Bridge Road (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region

Appendix B

Resources Nominated as Regionally Important

Resource and Location	Nominating Party	Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Included within boundaries of a Regionally Important Resource	Not Included as a Regionally Important Resource	Explanation
Old Social Circle Road (Newton County)	Newton County			X	Resource located outside of 10-county ARC region
South Fulton Scenic Byway (Fulton County)	Chattahoochee Hills Civic Association		X		Captured in Areas of Scenic and Agricultural Value – South Fulton
Tapestry WIC Garden	Tapestry WIC Garden	X			
Truly Living Well Gardens	Truly Living Well	X			
Wesley Way Community Garden	Wesley Way Community Garden	X			

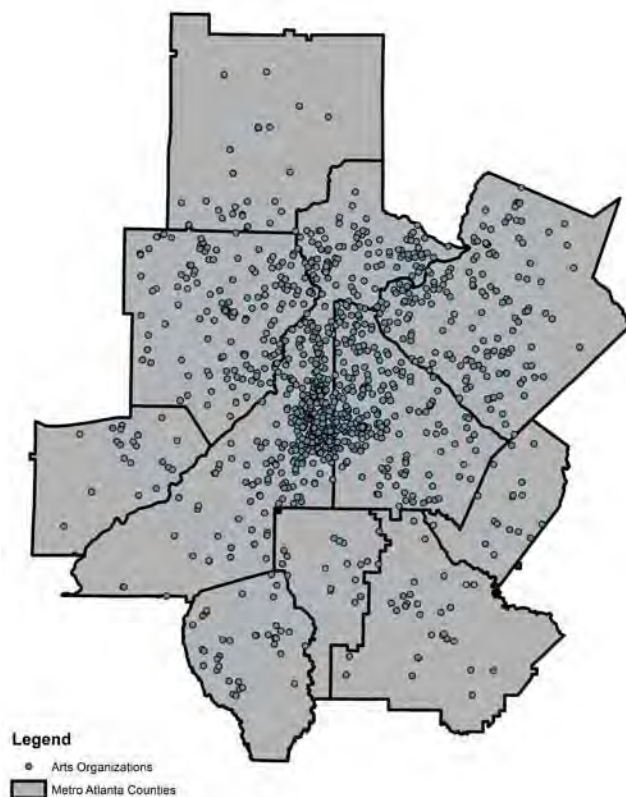
Appendix C

Arts and Cultural Sites Inventory

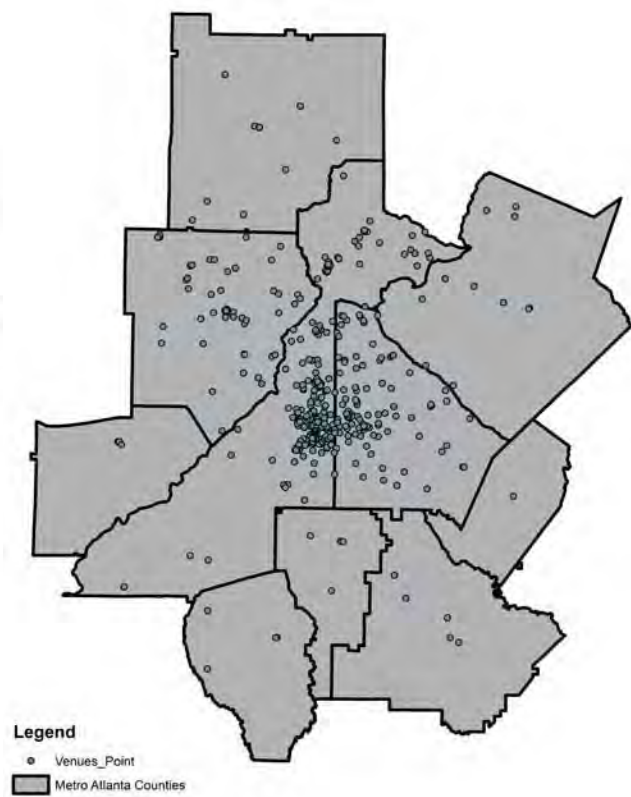
ARC executed a contract with the Metropolitan Arts and Culture Coalition (MAACC) for a term of July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011 for the purposes of creating a summary report on the current state of the creative economy in the Metro Atlanta Region and its impact on economic development, workforce competitiveness and regional collaboration. To this end, the project created

- Community arts and culture assessments, resulting from county-based meetings with elected officials and the arts and culture communities within the 10-county region;
- An arts and culture inventory, including facilities programs, plans and projects in the 10-county region;
- Cumulative data on the creative industries, including employment, income and economic impact of arts and cultural organizations in the 10-county region;
- Summary reports and next steps for undertaking a regional arts and culture master plan.

The maps below identify results from the arts and culture inventory, specifically documenting arts organizations in the region (as determined by an analysis of NAICS, NTEE, and SOC codes) and venues for hosting arts and cultural activities. Potential development of a regional arts and culture master plan will influence, and be influenced by, the Regional Resource Plan. This information is included herein in anticipation of possible future recommendations relating to potential Regionally Important Resources.



Arts and Cultural Organizations in the Metro Atlanta Region



Venues for Hosting Arts and Cultural Events in the Metro Atlanta Region

Appendix D

Stakeholder List

The following organizations were invited to nominate Regionally Important Resources. The nomination form was also available on the ARC website.

Local Governments and Governmental Agencies

Barrow County
Bartow County
Butts County
Central Atlanta Progress
Chattahoochee Hill Country
Cherokee County
City of Acworth
City of Alpharetta
City of Atlanta
City of Atlanta Schools
City of Auburn
City of Austell
City of Ball Ground
City of Buford
City of Chamblee
City of Chattahoochee Hill Country
City of Canton
City of College Park
City of Conyers
City of Covington
City of Cumming
City of Decatur
City of Douglasville
City of Dunwoody
City of Duluth
City of East Point
City of Fairburn
City of Fayetteville
City of Forest Park
City of Griffin
City of Hapeville
City of Holly Springs
City of Johns Creek
City of Kennesaw
City of Lilburn
City of Lithonia
City of Loganville
City of Locust Grove
City of Marietta
City of Milton
City of McDonough
City of Morrow
City of Peachtree City
City of Powder Springs
City of Riverdale
City of Roswell
City of Sandy Springs
City of Smyrna
City of Snellville
City of Sugar Hill

City of Suwanee
City of Union City
City of Villa Rica
City of Woodstock
Clayton County
Cobb County
Cobb DOT
Coosa Valley RDC
Council for Quality Growth
Coweta County
DCA
DeKalb County
DNR
Douglas County
Fayette County
Forsyth County
Fulton County
GRTA
Gwinnett County
Hartsfield-Jackson Airport
Henry County
MARTA
Newton County
Paulding County
Rockdale County
Spalding County
Town Center CID
Town of Braselton
Walton County

Non-Profit Agencies

ACCG
AIA
American Farmland Trust
Atlanta Audubon Society
Atlanta Civic League
Atlanta Historical Society
Atlanta Preservation Center
Atlanta Watershed
Buckhead Heritage Society
Burnt Fork Creek Watershed Alliance
Center for Quality Growth
Chattahoochee Hill Country Alliance
Cherokee County Historical Society
Clyde Shepherd Nature Preserve
Cobb Chamber of Commerce
Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society
Cobb Land Trust
Cobb Parks Coalition
DeKalb Chamber of Commerce
DeKalb Historical Society

Appendix D

Stakeholder List

DOCOMOMO US, Georgia Chapter, Inc.
East Cobb Civic Association
Emory University
Environmental Community Action, Inc.
Environment Georgia
Etowah Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan
Federation of Georgia Homeowners
GAASLA
Garden Club of Georgia
Georgia Conservancy
Georgia Conservation Voters
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Georgia Forestry Commission
Georgia Historic Preservation Department of DNR
Georgia Land Conservation Program (GLCP)
Georgia Land Trust
Georgia Organics
Georgia Piedmont Land Trust
Georgia Recreation and Parks Association
Georgia River Network
Georgia Tech - EDI
Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
Georgia Wildlife Federation
Grant Park Conservancy
Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society
Greater Atlanta Home Builders
Gwinnet Historical Society
Georgia Chapter of the Sierra Club
Kennesaw State University
Lake Allatoona Preservation Authority
Lake Lanier Association
Livable Communities Coalition
Million Mile Greenway
National Park Services Georgia
National Resources Conservation Fund
National Wildlife Federation - Southeast Office
Nature Conservancy
Oglethorpe University
Park Pride
PATH Foundation
Perimeter Transportation Coalition
Piedmont Park Conservancy
Sandy Springs Conservancy
Scenic Georgia
Smyrna Historical & Genealogical Society
Southeast Land Preservation Trust
Southern Conservation Trust
The Archaeological Conservancy
The Conservation Fund
The Nature Conservancy
The Trust For Public Land
The Wilderness Society
Trees Atlanta
Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeeper

Urban Land Institute
UGA School of Ecology
West Atlanta Watershed Alliance

For Profit Agencies

Arcadis
Bron Cleveland Associates
Development Resources, Inc.
Ecos Environmental Design, Inc.
EDAW
KD Homes
JIG
OJP/ Architect
PBS&J
Sizemore Group
Smallwood, Reynolds, Stewart, Stewart & Assoc.
Street Smarts
Sycamore Consulting
The Collaborative Firm
Tunnell-Spangler-Walsh

Appendix E

Regional Resource Plan Briefings and Presentations

RIR Briefings and Presentations	
May 26, 2009	Trust for Public Land
June 11, 2009	ARC – Environment and Land Use Committee
June 16, 2009	Georgia Land Conservation Program Staff
July 9, 2009	ARC – Environment and Land Use Committee
July 9, 2009	ARC – Communications Committee
June 25, 2009	ARC – Land Use Coordinating Committee
August 4, 2009	Georgia Historic Preservation Division (SHPO)
August 25, 2009	Gwinnett County Planning Staff
August 26, 2009	Georgia Battlefields Association
September 9, 2009	College Park Planning Staff
September 24, 2009	ARC – Land Use Coordinating Committee
October 15, 2009	Major Georgia Land Conservation Groups
October 21, 2009	Gwinnett County Planning Staff
October 29, 2009	ARC – Land Use Coordinating Committee
January 28, 2010	ARC – Land Use Coordinating Committee
February 11, 2010	ARC – Environment and Land Use Committee
February 19, 2010	ARC – Transportation Coordinating Committee/ Land Use Coordinating Committee Joint Meeting
March 11, 2010	ARC – Environment and Land Use Committee
March 24, 2010	ARC Board
June 3, 2010	ARC – Land Use Coordinating Committee
June 10, 2010	ARC – Environment and Land Use Committee
June 24, 2010	ARC – Land Use Coordinating Committee Joint Meeting
July 15, 2010	ARC – Environment and Land Use Committee
September 2, 2010	Georgia Land Conservation Program Annual Meeting
September 7, 2010	Georgia State University Heritage Preservation Program
November 4, 2010	Kennesaw State University History Department
January 22, 2011	Society for Georgia Archaeology Annual Meeting
May 13, 2011	Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists Annual Meeting
May 26, 2011	ARC – Land Use Coordinating Committee
August 18, 2011	ARC Local Government Comprehensive Plan Workshop
November 10, 2011	ARC – Environment and Land Use Committee

Appendix E

Regional Resource Plan Briefings and Presentations

Stakeholder Consultation Meetings	
November 16, 2009	Sandy Springs Library 395 Mount Vernon Hwy, NE Sandy Springs, Georgia 30328
November 17, 2009	Fulton County Library – Fairburn Branch 60 Valley View Drive Fairburn, Georgia 30213
November 18, 2009	Cobb County Library 266 Roswell Street Marietta, Georgia 30060
November 19, 2009	Henry County Administration Building 140 Henry Parkway McDonough, Georgia 30253
November 23, 2009	Gwinnett County – One Justice Square Offices 446 West Crogan Street Lawrenceville, Georgia 30046

Appendix F

Sample Nomination Form



ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION

2011 NOMINATION FORM - REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has charged the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and other regional planning organizations around the state to identify critical natural, historic and cultural resources in every part the state. At this time ARC is seeking nominations from all interested parties around the region as to potential resources in the Atlanta region that warrant consideration as a Regionally Important Resource (RIR). ARC developed a Regional Resource Plan and RIR map for the 10-county area of the Atlanta region and in support of the additional 10 counties within the non-attainment area for air quality (Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Spalding, Rockdale, and Walton). At this time ARC is seeking to update this Regional Resource Plan.

General Information

Name of Nominating Party or Organization:

Type of Organization:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Trust | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Protection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government Agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Email and Phone of Nominating Party:

Name of Proposed Resource:

Street Address or Nearby Intersection of Proposed Resource:

Location of Proposed Resource (County, City):

Type of Resource (please select all that apply)

For definitions and additional questions, please see pages 3-4

Areas of Conservation and/ or Recreational Value

- Regional Reservoir
- National Park Service Site
- State Park
- Community Park*
- Regional Greenway or Multi-Use Trail
- Other

Historic and Cultural Resources

- National Historic Landmarks
- National Historic Districts
- Olympic Legacy
- Georgia Centennial Farm
- Civil War Battlefield/ Site
- Archaeological Site
- Cemetery*
- Cultural Site*
- Other

Areas of Agricultural and/ or Scenic Value

- Working Landscape/ Farm
- Community Garden*
- Designed Landscapes*
- Rural/ Scenic Corridor*
- Other

*If you checked this box, please be sure to answer the additional questions on pages 3-4.

Provide a brief written description of the resource's value and importance to the region.

Discuss resource's vulnerabilities indicating the degree to which the resource is threatened or endangered.

www.atlantaregional.com/environment/protection-of-natural-and-cultural-resources

Appendix F

Sample Nomination Form

Describe how this area might promote collaboration between multiple organizations and/ jurisdictions. Please highlight existing efforts and community support.

Describe initial ideas on how this area could/ should be protected (select all that apply)

- Fee Simple Purchase
- Conservation Easements
- Regulatory Approaches
- Minimal Infrastructure Investments
- Other

Preferential Criteria

Potential resources that meet the following criteria will be given priority by ARC in the review of all proposed nominations. Please check any of the boxes that apply to your nominated resources, and provide additional comments.

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

Preferential Criteria

Please provide any additional information important to the nomination of this resource.

Questions? Contact Allison Duncan at 404-463-3284, aduncan@atlantaregional.com

Appendix F

Sample Nomination Form

Additional Questions & Information

Thank you for nominating this resource. In order to better understand your nomination, we have provided you with more detailed definitions and questions. Please find the box corresponding to your resource type and answer the questions that follow.

Community Park

Definition: Greenspace areas open to community members that may include a combination of landscaped and natural areas, public gathering spaces, educational amenities, and opportunities for active and/ or passive recreation.

Please select all of the criteria that apply to your nominated resource:

- Provides recreational amenities Approximate Size in Acres: _____
- Protects environmental or historic resources
- Provides connectivity to green infrastructure

Community Garden

Definition: Greenspace areas used for limited production of food and/or ornamental plants that are gardened and managed collectively by a limited group of individuals.

Please select all of the criteria that apply to your nominated resource:

- Provides food security for an underserved population Approximate Size in Acres: _____
- Provides opportunity for socialization and activity
- Located on land that is permanently owned or under long term lease
- Provides educational benefits regarding food cultivation, nutrition, etc.

Designed Landscape

Definition: Landscaped areas containing both plant materials and hardscape elements placed in an intentional design - formal or informal - including areas of institutional land uses, such as universities, churches, and public buildings. Generally excludes food production and recreation.

Please select all of the criteria that apply to your nominated resource:

- Allows public access Approximate Size in Acres: _____
- Includes formal landscape design element
- Presence of heirloom plants and specimen trees
- Evidence of unifying design
- Connection to green infrastructure

Designed Landscape

Definition: A corridor that consists of special views or other scenic attributes that hold aesthetic value composed from the landscape. Rural/ scenic landscapes reflect traditional activities. Rural areas may include large tracts of natural forests, marshes, wetlands, etc. Typical examples include areas that include agricultural land, rivers, forests, small clusters of settlements, farm buildings, fence lines, fields and other areas that embody natural beauty and historic patterns of development.

Please select all of the criteria that apply to your nominated resource:

- Includes areas of natural and/ or environmental resources
- Includes elements of the built environment that express traditional activities
- Includes areas of working or agricultural landscapes

www.atlantaregional.com/environment/protection-of-natural-and-cultural-resources

Appendix F

Sample Nomination Form

Cultural Site

Definition: A site or corridor that expresses distinctive beliefs, qualities, or ideas of regional importance.

Please select all of the criteria that apply to your nominated resource:

- Includes cultural evidence in the built environment (example: building types, usage, distinct spatial organization)
Please explain:

- Contains businesses owned by or marketed to distinct cultural needs
 Contains cultural centers with strong cultural ties
 Allows Public Access
 Definable Boundaries
 Serves as a repository for a collection of natural, scientific, historic, literary, artistic, or other cultural objects
 Includes distinctive features that are unique or emblematic of the region

Cemetery

Definition: An area established for, or containing graves, tombs or funeral urns.

Please select type:

- Garden/ Rural
 Municipal/ Public
 Family
 Religious/ Church
 Other: _____

Please select all of the criteria that apply to your nominated resource:

- Contains interments of significant person(s) Approximate Size in Acres: _____
 Reflects distinctive architectural or landscape features Approximate # of Burials: _____
 Contains interments of military servicemen
 Placed on the National Register of Historic Places

General Definitions & Existing RIRs

can be found at ARC's website at

www.atlantaregional.com/environment/protection-of-natural-and-cultural-resources

Questions? Contact Allison Duncan at 404-463-3284, aduncan@atlantaregional.com

Thank you for your interest in preserving our Regionally Important Resources!

Appendix G

Common Conservation Terminology

Source: Excerpted from Atlanta Regional Commission Green Infrastructure Toolkit; A copy of the Toolkit, including the complete list of conservation terminology, may be obtained from ARC's website at www.atlantaregional.com

Acquisition Methods

Fee Simple Acquisition: Land is sold at its fair market value

Outright Donation: A donation by a landowner of all interest in property

Bequest: Landowner retains ownership until death

Donation with Retained Life Estate: Landowner donates land during their lifetime, but has lifetime access.

Conservation Easement: Legal agreement a property owner makes to restrict the type and amount of development that may take place on his or her property. A partial interest in the property is transferred to a qualified non-profit, land trust, or governmental entity either by gift or purchase, in exchange for potential tax savings. As ownership changes, the land remains subject to the easement restrictions.

Lease: Short- or long-term rental of land.

Purchase of Development Rights (PDR): An agreement in which a landowner sells the right to develop his property to a qualified non-profit, land trust, or governmental agency. An easement is placed on the property permanently protecting the property from development.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR): A transfer of development rights enables landowners in an area planned to remain as open space "sending zone" to sell their development rights for use in "receiving" areas of the community where higher density development is acceptable or desirable. Buying these additional development rights allows developers in the "receiving" areas to build at a higher density than would otherwise be allowed.

Historic Preservation Easement: Historic preservation easements can be used to protect a historic landscape, battlefield, traditional cultural place or archaeological site. Under the terms of an easement, a property owner grants a portion of, or interest in, their property rights to an organization whose mission includes historic preservation.

Land Use Controls

Comprehensive Plan: Serves as the blueprint for local governments to outline land use goals, growth patterns, and infrastructure placement. Also provides the policy framework for implementation tools.

Agricultural Protection Zoning (also called Agricultural Districts): Designates areas where agriculture is the preferred land use based on various criteria. Regulations may set large minimum parcel sizes (e.g. > 10 acres), design criteria, and review procedures to ensure compatibility.

Cluster/ Open Space Zoning: Commercial, residential or mixed use development in which a significant portion of the site (e.g. 40% or greater) is set aside as undivided, permanently protected open space, while the buildings (houses, shops, etc) are clustered on the remainder of the property.

Conservation Design Development: Developers concentrate homes on a small portion of the developable land, leaving a large part of the site in its natural state. Incorporates greenways and trails throughout the site.

Appendix G

Common Conservation Terminology

Conservation Subdivision (also known as **Cluster Subdivision**): Residential or mixed-use development in which a significant portion of the site is set aside as undivided, permanently protected open space, with houses clustered on the remainder of the property. The development plans must meet certain criteria specified in the ordinance.

Downzoning: Reducing that number of homes that can be built per acre per site.

Large Lot Zoning: Zoning districts with very large minimum lot size requirements (at least 5 acres) that limit development density in areas where preservation is desired.

Low Impact Development: Encourages environmentally-friendly ways to develop. Manages stormwater, by collecting and draining or evaporating it onsite, rather than routing it into a typical stormwater collection system. LID techniques include bioretention, permeable pavers, tree box filters, rain barrels, disconnected downspouts, narrower streets, infiltration swales, rooftop meadows, bioretention cells and rain gardens.

Performance Zoning: The amount of sewage capacity available or the acceptable volume of storm water runoff, for example in an area determines the uses permitted.

Flood Hazard or Floodplain Overlay: Typically administered as an overlay. Controls development on land that is susceptible to flooding. The floodplain is divided into the floodway and the floodway fringe. Floodplain regulations may prohibit development in the floodplain or may designate acceptable placement and design.

Hillside Development Overlay: Used to protect areas with steep slopes by encouraging development to respect the constraints and challenges of the topography. May include standards that limit densities based on steepness of slope and suitability of soil, etc.

Scenic Byway Designation: Designates segments of scenic roads for special protection measures. Measures may include litter control, sign regulations, design guidelines, land use controls or other measures intended to maintain the rural character of the roadway. Measures are described in a corridor management plan that must be approved by the State Department of Transportation.

Scenic Corridor: Protects scenic views by requiring land uses to complement rather than detract from the scenic experience.

Historic District Ordinance: Protects places, districts, sites, buildings and structures having a special historic, cultural or aesthetic interest or value.

Wetland Mitigation: Promotes wetland protection by requiring activities that may damage wetlands to be located on upland sites to the greatest degree practicable as determined through a permitting process.

Agricultural Buffer: Requires that a buffer be provided between new non-agricultural development adjacent to agricultural land.

Landscaping Buffer: Requires planting landscaped areas to mask unattractive land uses, to provide visual and sound barriers between incompatible uses, increase aesthetic values, and protect water quality.

Riparian Buffer: Required strips of land (from 25 to 150 feet in width) along both banks of streams and rivers be set-aside from development and left in their undisturbed, natural state as a vegetative barrier. These buffers protect water quality by slowing and filter stormwater run-off before entering the stream.

Appendix G

Common Conservation Terminology

Incentives for Landowners

Conservation Lease: Landowners receive regular rent payments and technical assistance for maintaining their property in its natural state.

Current Use Valuation of Conservation Use Property (CUVA): A reduction in property taxes through the dedication of land to a qualified use (i.e. agriculture, farming, environmentally critical, etc).

Easements with a Wetland Mitigation Bank: A landowner may offer wetlands on their property to a mitigation bank for protection and/ or restoration.

Preferential Assessment for Agricultural and Forestry Property: Gives tax relief to qualified owners of farm and forest property who have long-term plans to continue these uses.

Public Recognition and Notification: Recognizes good stewards in a public manner rewarding them for their dedication to land conservation practices. Also notifies landowners of important resources on their properties.

Registry Programs: A way to reward and encourage the voluntary protection of land by private landowners. A non-binding agreement enrolls the landowners in the registry. In return, they receive technical assistance and information regarding conservation practices particular to their land.

Tax Incentives - Estate Tax, Income Tax, Property Tax: There may be income, estate, and property tax benefits for donating land, donating a conservation easement, or selling the property as a “bargain sale” at below market value. The amount and type of tax benefits depends on a variety of factors, including the legal tool used to protect the land, the value of the donation, the landowner’s income level and the total amount of the estate.

Funding Mechanisms

Mitigation Land Banks: Mitigation banking is the restoration, creation, enhancement or in exception circumstances, preservation of wetlands for the express purpose of providing compensation for unavoidable wetland losses in advance of development actions, when such compensation cannot be achieved at the development site or would not be environmentally beneficial.

Tax Allocation District (TAD): A designated area in which improvements, usually related to infrastructure or environmental problems, are carried out by a local government in order to make a site viable for development. The local government typically issues bonds to pay for the improvements, and the added tax revenues that the project eventually generates are used to pay off the bonds. Know as tax increment financing (TIF) around the U.S. The term “tax allocation district” is specific to Georgia.

Public/ Private Partnerships: Can be an extremely effective means of acquiring funding or assistance.

Appendix H

Protection Resources Listing and Other Resources Consulted

- DCA Environmental, Cultural and Historic Resources Maps: <http://www.georgiaplanning.com/dataforplanning.htm>
- DCA Wetland, Protected River and Protected Mountain Maps: <http://www.dca.state.ga.us/development/PlanningQualityGrowth/programs/rir.asp>
- Georgia Trails and Greenways Plan: <http://www.dca.ga.gov/development/PlanningQualityGrowth/programs/rir.asp>
- Georgia Land Conservation Plan: http://www.rivercenter.uga.edu/service/greenspace/documents/georgia_land_conservation_partnership_plan
- Georgia Land Conservation Program: http://glcp.georgia.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,82613131_82969891,00.html
- The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: <http://www.gastateparks.org/net/content/go.aspx?s=132975.0.1.5>
- Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy: <http://www1.gadnr.org/cwcs/index.html>
- Georgia State Parks locator: <http://www.gastateparks.org/>
- National Park Service locator: <http://www.nps.gov/state/ga/>
- National Register of Historic Places: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/index.htm>
- Farmland protection through the Centennial Farm Program: <http://www.gashpo.org/content/displaycontent.asp?txtDocument=119>
- Community Comprehensive Plans for Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale Counties; City of Atlanta, City of Milton, City of Johns Creek
- Green Infrastructure Toolkit developed by the ARC, the Georgia Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land: <http://www.atlantaregional.com/environment/greenspace>
- Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District Watershed Management Plan, Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan, and Wastewater Management Plan: <http://www.northgeorgiawater.com>
- Georgia Trails: www.georgiatrails.com
- Georgia Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources GIS: <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>
- National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/>
- Georgia Battlefields Association: <http://www.georgiabattlefields.org/>
- Centennial Olympic Park: www.centennialpark.com

Appendix H

Protection Resources Listing and Other References Consulted

- PATH Foundation: www.pathfoundation.org
- The Fort Daniel Foundation: www.thefortdanielfoundation.org
- Conserve Water Georgia: www.conservewatergeorgia.net/index
- *Hidden Reservoir: Why Water Efficiency is the Best Solution for the Southeast* published America Rivers and available at www.americanrivers.org
- *Georgia's Water Conservation Implementation Plan (WCIP)* published by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division and available at www.conservewatergeorgia.net
- ARC Resolution for DRI Review in Small Water Supply Watersheds available at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/land-use/developments-of-regional-impact>
- MRPA Rules available at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/environment/water/mrpa-chattahoochee-corridor-protection/mrpa-rules-regulations-and-reviews>
- The Wren's Nest, Home of Joel Chandler Harris available at <http://www.wrensonline.com/>
- A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary published by the National Park Service available at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/atlanta/index.htm>
- The Fox Theatre, Atlanta Georgia available at <http://www.foxtheatre.org/>
- Georgia Agritourism Sites available at www.agr.georgia.gov
- *Georgia Historic Landscape Initiative* records available at the Cherokee Garden Library of the Atlanta History Center, www.atlantahistorycenter.com

Appendix I

Model Ordinances



WHAT IS A CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION?

Conservation subdivisions are residential or mixed-use developments in which a significant portion of overall acreage is set aside as undivided, permanently protected open space, while houses are clustered on the remainder of the property. They are similar in many respects to golf course communities, but instead of a manicured golf course, they feature natural forests, meadows, wetlands and community gardens or farmland. They contrast with conventional subdivisions, in which nearly all of the parcel is subdivided into house lots and streets. Conventional subdivisions provide few green spaces for walking, little habitat for wildlife and few opportunities for residents to interact with their neighbors. Conservation subdivisions, on the other hand, provide all of these things.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF A CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION?

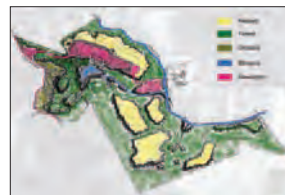
Conservation subdivisions offer benefits to residents, developers, local governments and the community as a whole, including:

- Protecting water quality
- Protecting wildlife habitat
- Reducing infrastructure construction costs
- Reducing infrastructure maintenance costs
- Reducing demand for publicly funded greenspace
- Expanding existing public trails and greenways

WHY CONSERVATION SUBDIVISIONS?

- To provide a residential zoning district that permits flexibility of design in order to promote environmentally sensitive and efficient uses of the land.
- To preserve unique or sensitive natural resources such as groundwater, floodplains, wetlands, streams, steep slopes, woodlands and wildlife habitat.
- To preserve important historic and archaeological sites.
- To permit clustering of houses and structures on less environmentally sensitive soils which will reduce the amount of infrastructure, including paved surfaces and utility easements, necessary for residential development.
- To reduce erosion and sedimentation by minimizing land disturbance and removal of vegetation in residential development.
- To promote interconnected greenways and corridors throughout the community.
- To promote contiguous greenspace with adjacent jurisdictions.

- To encourage interaction in the community by clustering houses and orienting them closer to the street, providing public gathering places and encouraging use of parks and community facilities as focal points in the neighborhood.
- To encourage street designs that reduce traffic speeds and reliance on main arteries.
- To promote construction of convenient, landscaped walking trails and bike paths both within the subdivision and connected to neighboring communities, businesses and facilities to reduce reliance on automobiles.
- To conserve scenic views and reduce perceived density by maximizing the number of houses with direct access to and views of open space.
- To protect prime agricultural land and preserve farming as an economic activity.



INCENTIVES

Most conservation subdivision ordinances incorporate some types of incentives to developers in the form of density bonuses or other give-aways. The model ordinance that accompanies this tool, while essentially density-neutral, includes a small de facto density bonus, as discussed above. Such a small bonus is warranted because it may be necessary to give a developer incentives to deviate from conventional subdivision design. However, additional incentives are probably unnecessary and undesirable. This is especially true of density bonuses, which can potentially fuel the concerns of neighbors over the density of conservation subdivision projects. Conservation subdivisions provide other, inherent incentives in the form of lower infrastructure costs and higher sale prices that should make them attractive to developers.

Other Community Choices Tools Include...

- Conducting a Quality Growth Audit
- Infill Development
- Traditional Neighborhood Development
- Transit-Oriented Development
- Mixed-Income Housing
- Mixed Use Development
- Crime Prevention and Safety Through Community Design
- Linking School Siting to Land Use Planning
- Cost of Growth
- Context Sensitive Street Design
- Greyfield Development
- Jobs-Housing Balance
- Overlay Districts
- Retrofitting Corridors

Check out the entire Community Choices toolkit at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/communitybuilding>.

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WHAT IS BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLANNING?

Travel by bicycle or foot creates a more physically active population, reduces motor-vehicle related congestion, and create a stronger sense of place for local residents. Planning specifically for these types of travel requires that planners and public officials become more aware of what elements are needed to create an environment conducive to non-motorized travel.

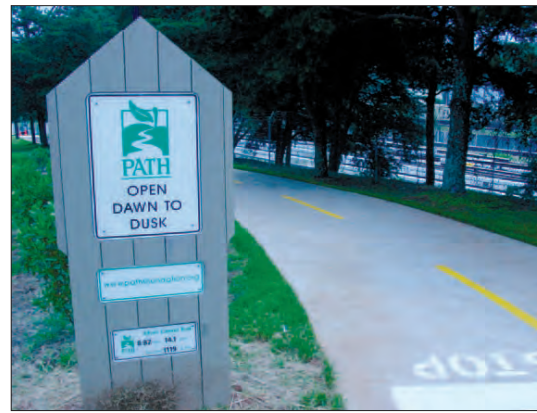
The traditional development patterns used during the latter half of the 20th century often treat the personal automobile as the sole method available for transportation. Predictably, this has had the effect of increasing the public's reliance on the automobile and has made travel by other means increasingly unpopular and unsafe. By planning with the needs of pedestrians and cyclists in mind, local jurisdictions can reverse the trend of automobile dependence and can create an environment where alternative modes of transportation are available to all who choose to use them.

WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

Bicycle and pedestrian travel has the potential to solve at least some of the community development problems that have arisen in the Atlanta region in recent years. As communities become more auto-dependent, development patterns in the area reflect the needs of the car, rather than the needs of the people driving the car. Among other things, auto-centered development has resulted in the isolation of seniors, teenagers and other groups who may not be able to drive, decreased opportunity for chance social interaction, increased air pollution, a more rapid rate of land consumption and a decreased sense of place. While bicycle and pedestrian travel may not solve all of these problems, it is certainly a step in the right direction.

HOW DOES IT RELATE TO QUALITY GROWTH?

Along with the reasons mentioned above, bicycle and pedestrian planning can play a vital role in contributing to quality growth because it requires the participation and involvement of the public on all levels. Increased community input in the planning process is a fundamental component of quality growth, and bicycle or pedestrian planning provides an engaging issue with which to draw the public in. This process requires that neighbors engage public officials and each other to decide where bike/pedestrian paths would be the most useful, which connections require the most immediate attention and other essential issues. Spot improvements for bike/pedestrian traffic, trails or greenways for non-motorized traffic, or the creation of city or county wide bike/pedestrian plan demonstrate how all levels and sizes of public projects can be influenced by local citizens through bicycle and pedestrian planning.



Additional resources:

Georgia Department of Transportation. *Pedestrian Facilities Guide (DRAFT), 2003*. Available online at: http://www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/plan-prog/planning/projects/bicycle/ped_facilities_guide/index.shtml

Atlanta Regional Commission. *2002 Regional Bicycle Transportation and Pedestrian Walkways Plan 2002*. Available online at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/mobilityair/plansprograms/bikeped/RECOMMENDATIONS.PDF>

Florida DOT. *Florida Pedestrian Planning and Design Handbook, April 1999*. Available online at: http://www11.myflorida.com/Safety/ped_bike/handbooks_and_research/PEDHBTDC.PDF

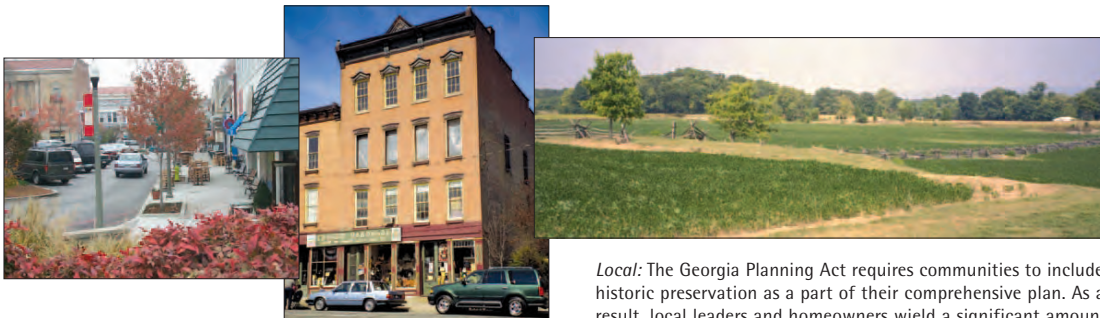
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- Linking School Siting to Land Use Planning
- Cost of Growth
- Context Sensitive Street Design
- Greyfield Development
- Jobs-Housing Balance
- Overlay Districts
- Retrofitting Corridors
- Green Building
- Parking Management
- Historic Preservation

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WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION?

Historic preservation is defined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Division as the identification, evaluation, conservation and use of historic properties so that they will continue to play integral, living roles in communities. Often historic structures are located in downtown districts, or other community centers. The protection and re-use of those buildings can have a tremendous impact on the economic, social, and cultural life of community.

In addition to the benefits to be gained by the conservation and re-use of historic properties is the contribution that those buildings make to the community's sense of self. Historic preservation, of both buildings and landscapes, can help to provide roots for an increasingly mobile population.

HOW IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION IMPLEMENTED?

Historic preservation tools are available at the national, state and local levels, though many historic preservation efforts will combine some element of all three levels. There is also a significant level of preservation resources available through the non-profit sector. The following are just a few examples of tools available for historic preservation in Georgia.

National: The National Park Service maintains the National Register of Historic Places, which is a list of historically significant places in American History. While inclusion on the list is honorary, being on the register does open up some funding opportunities from other sources.

State: Georgia's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) works through the Department of Natural Resources. The SHPO's mission includes increasing the public's awareness of historic preservation issues, identifying the state's historic resources, and helping to secure the financial means for the preservation of historic resources, among others.

Check out the entire Community Choices toolkit at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/communitybuilding>.

Local: The Georgia Planning Act requires communities to include historic preservation as a part of their comprehensive plan. As a result, local leaders and homeowners wield a significant amount of authority when it comes to protecting their historic resources. The use of local ordinances, historic districts or preservation committees is probably the best line of defense against the destruction of local historic resources.

HOW DOES HISTORIC PRESERVATION RELATE TO QUALITY GROWTH?

The goals of historic preservation and quality growth are very similar, because they both center on the wise use of existing resources. One way in which historic preservation relates to quality growth is that restoring or re-using historic buildings takes advantage of existing facilities, rather than requiring the construction of extensive new roads, sewer, or other facilities. Historic preservation also avoids the potentially negative environmental impact of Greenfield construction. In addition, preserving a community's history helps to create a more unique location, and can contribute greatly to the local quality of life.

Additional resources:

Georgia State Historic Preservation
Office website: www.gashpo.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation:
www.nationaltrust.org

Other Community Choices Tools Include...

- Conducting a Quality Growth Audit
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- Traditional Neighborhood Development
- Transit-Oriented Development
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- Mixed-Income Housing
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- Overlay Districts
- Retrofitting Corridors
- Bicycle Pedestrian Planning
- Parking Management
- Green Building

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Context Sensitive Street Design (CSSD) is an approach to roadway planning, design and street operation that aspires to regional transportation goals while enhancing neighborhoods and considering the adjacent uses of land. CSSD respects traditional street design objectives for safety, efficiency and

capacity as they relate to compatibility, livability, sense of place, urban design, cost and environmental impacts.

With the exception of freeways and some major arterial roads, most roads are no longer considered as primarily traffic-carrying facilities moving vehicles and goods as efficiently and safely as possible. Instead, greater consideration is given to the requirements of all travel modes on local, collector and arterial streets. CSSD considers not only access for alternative modes of transportation— such as bicycling, walking and transit, but also the environmental, scenic, aesthetic, historic, community and preservation impacts of a street project.

HOW CAN CONTEXT SENSITIVE STREETS HELP CREATE A MORE LIVABLE COMMUNITY?

Some of the basic transportation elements that must be restored to enhance community livability include:

- A connected network of sidewalks and bike routes.
- Safe, dependable and accessible travel options for community members who cannot afford a car or are unable to drive.
- Affordable transit that gets people to job centers, retail centers and recreational facilities.
- Neighborhoods, "main" streets, shopping centers and downtown areas that are compatible with bicycling and walking.

WHAT ARE KEY CONCEPTS THAT GUIDE CSSD PROJECTS?

A fundamental concern for CSSD projects is balancing the space requirements among various users who must be accommodated in the urban/suburban public right-of-way. Some key concepts include design methods to:

- Emphasize mobility of pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles (automobiles, trucks, buses).

- Ensure that public transportation facilities accommodate needs of transit users, including those who do not or cannot drive.
- Provide citizens and transit users a voice in transportation decision-making.
- Promote land use that encourages walking, biking and transit, in addition to driving.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

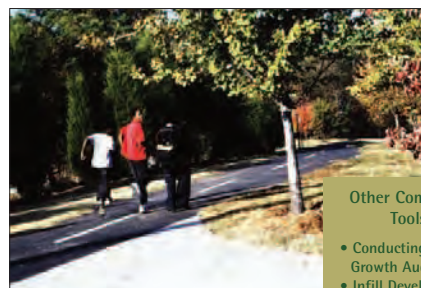
- Creation of safe places and communities to walk and bike in the Atlanta region.
- More people walking/biking/taking transit or other alternative modes of transportation to work.
- Less traffic noise.
- Sustainable communities.
- Enhanced community image and local identity.

References:

CSD: *Thinking Beyond the Pavement*: www.fhwa.dot.gov/csd

National Main Street Center: www.mainst.org

Southface Energy Institute: *Walkable Community Design Guidelines* www.southface.org



Other Community Choices Tools Include...

- Conducting a Quality Growth Audit
- Infill Development
- Traditional Neighborhood Development
- Transit-Oriented Development
- Conservation Subdivisions
- Mixed-Income Housing
- Mixed Use Development
- Crime Prevention and Safety Through Community Design
- Linking School Siting to Land Use Planning
- Cost of Growth
- Greyfield Development
- Jobs-Housing Balance
- Overlay Districts
- Retrofitting Corridors

Check out the entire Community Choices toolkit at <http://www.atlantaregional.com/communitybuilding>.

Appendix J

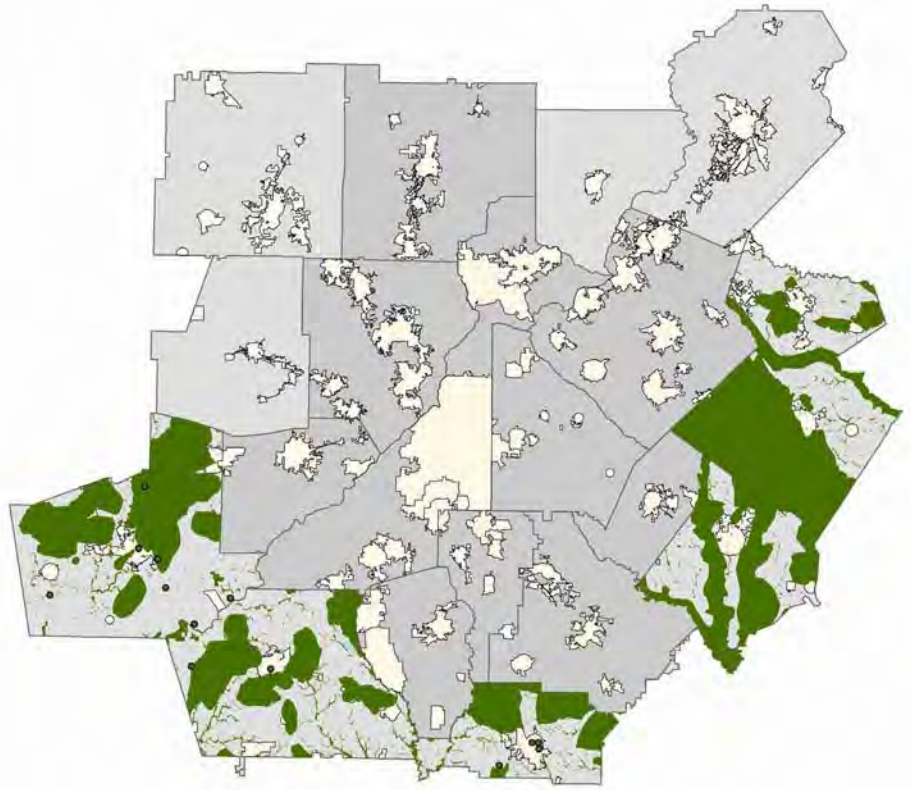
RIRs from adjacent Regional Commissions

Northeast Georgia Regional Commission: Barrow, Walton and Newton Counties	
State Vital Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Water Supply Watersheds • Jurisdictional Wetlands • Protected Rivers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hard Labor Creek ○ Apalachee River ○ Big Haynes Creek ○ Little Haynes Creek ○ Yellow River ○ South River ○ Alcovy River ○ Middle Oconee River
Wildlife Management Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walton Fish Hatchery • Charlie Elliott Wildlife Center
State Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Yargo State Park • Hard Labor Creek State Park
Conservation Easements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oconee River Land Trust • Georgia Wildlife Federation • Newton County Land Trust
Other RIRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxford College of Emory University • Georgia Wildlife Center/ Alcovy Conservation Center • Factory Shoals Community Park • Bert Adams Boy Scout Camp • Burge Plantation • Gaither Plantation • Georgia FFA-FCCLA Center • Lake Roy Varner • Bear Creek Reservoir • Alcovy River Greenway • Upper Williams Lake • Jackson Lake • Salem Methodist Church and Campground
Local Greenspace Program Acquisition	
Georgia Land Conservation Program Acquisition	
Three Rivers Regional Commission: Coweta, Fayette, and Spalding Counties	
State Vital Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Water Supply Watersheds • Jurisdictional Wetlands • Protected Rivers

Appendix J

RIRs from adjacent Regional Commissions

Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centennial Farms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Orr-Williamson-Gaissert Farm ○ W.L. Crowder Place ○ Reaves Family Farm ○ Crowley and Reynolds Farm ○ Ogletree Farm • County Courthouses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spalding County Courthouse ○ Coweta County Courthouse ○ Carroll County Courthouse • Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oak Hill Cemetery ○ Stonewall Cemetery ○ McIntosh Reserve ○ Moores Bridge Park
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chattahoochee Bend State Park • John Tanner State Park • Snake Creek Heritage Preserve • Blackjack Mountain



RIRs from adjacent Regional Commissions

Appendix K

Individually Listed National Register Sites by County

The Metro Atlanta Region includes over 350 sites individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places Individual Listings		
Cherokee County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canton Cotton Mills No. 2 • Canton Wholesale Company Building • Cherokee County Courthouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crescent Farm • Alfred W. Roberts House • Woodstock Depot
Clayton County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crawford-Dorsey House and Cemetery • James Henry and Rachel Kilby House • Orkin Early Quartz Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rex Mill • Stately Oaks
Cobb County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J. C. Bankston Rock House • Bethel AME Church • Braswell-Carnes House • Arnoldus Brumby House • Hiram Butler House • Butner--Mctyre General Store • Camp McDonald • J. H. Carmichael Farm and General Store • Israel Causey House • Andrew J. Cheney House • Stephen D. Cowen House • Frobels--Knight--Borders House • The General • John S. Gibson Farmhouse • Gilgal Church Battle Site • Glover--McLeod--Garrison House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnston's Line • Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park • Lake Acworth Beach and Bathhouse • Robert Mable House and Cemetery • Marietta National Cemetery • William Gibbs McAdoo House • Midway Presbyterian Church and Cemetery • Tarleton Moore House • Solomon and Penelopy Pace House • George A. Power House • John W. Rice Summer Cottage • Riverview Carousel at Six Flags Over Georgia • Ruff's Mill and Concord Covered Bridge • Sope Creek Ruins • Zion Baptist Church
DeKalb County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert A. Alston House • Blair--Rutland Building • Bond Family House • Briarcliff • Briarcliff--Normandy Apartments • Callanwolde • Cheek--Spruill House • Decatur Cemetery • Decatur Waterworks • DeKalb Avenue-Clifton Road Archeological Site • Donaldson-Bannister House and Cemetery • Druid Hills Parks and Parkways • Steele-Cobb House • Neville and Helen Farmer Lustron House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Gay House • William T. Gentry House • Cora Beck Hampton Schoolhouse and House • Kirkwood School • Agnes Lee Chapter House of the United Daughters of the Confederacy • Old DeKalb County Courthouse • Russell and Nelle Pines Lustron House • Pythagoras Lodge No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons • Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children • The Seminary • Smith-Benning House • Soapstone Ridge
Douglas County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basket Creek Cemetery • Beulah Grove Lodge No. 372, Free and Accepted York Masons--Pleasant Grove School • John Thomas Carnes Family Log House • Douglas County Courthouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pine Mountain Gold Mine • Lonnie A. Pope House • Col. William T. Roberts House • Sweet Water Manufacturing Site • Union Banking Company Building
Fayette County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fayette County Courthouse • Holliday--Dorsey--Fife House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tandy King House

Appendix K

Individually Listed National Register Sites by County

National Register of Historic Places Individual Listings	
Fulton County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61 16th Street Apartment Building • 63 Magnum Street Industrial Building • 705 Piedmont Avenue Apartments • Academy of Medicine • Jack and Helen Adams Lustron House • Cecil and Hermione Alexander House • Apartments at 2 Collier Road • Apartments at 22-24 Collier Road • Thomas P. Arnold House • Ashby Street Car Barn • Atlanta and West Point Railroad Freight Depot • Atlanta Biltmore Hotel and Biltmore Apartments • Atlanta Buggy Company and Warehouse--Hatcher Bros. Furniture Company • Atlanta City Hall • Atlanta Spring and Bed Company--Block Candy Company • Atlanta Stockade • Atlanta Waterworks Hemphill Avenue Station • Atlanta Women's Club • Ballard, Levi, House • Baltimore Block • Barrington Hall • Bass Furniture Building • John F. Beavers House • Dr. Brailsford R. Brazeal House • Briarcliff Hotel • Dr. Marion Luther Brittain Sr., House • Building at 161 Spring St. • Bulloch Hall • Burns Cottage • Butler Street Colored Methodist Episcopal Church • Campbell County Courthouse • Candler Building • Canton Apartments • Capital City Club • Central Presbyterian Church • Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus • Citizen's and Southern Bank Building • Coca-Cola Building Annex • College Street School • Cooleage, F. J., and Sons, Company--Hastings' Seed Company • Cox--Carlton Hotel • Crescent Apartments • William H. Crogman School • Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta • H.B. Davis Building--Hotel Roxy • Degive's Grand Opera House • Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company Plant • Rutherford and Martha Ellis House • Empire Manufacturing Company Building • English-American Building • Thomas and Rae Epting Lustron House • Farlinger • Fire Station No. 11 • First Congregational Church • Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant • Forscom Command Sergeant Major's Quarters • Fox Theatre • Freeman Ford Building • Fulton County Courthouse • Garrison Apartments • General Electric Company Repair Shop Warehouse • Georgia State Capitol • Jeremiah S. Gilbert House • Glenn Building • Glenridge Hall • Grady Hospital • Grant Park North • W. D. Grant Building • Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company • Griffith School of Music Habersham Memorial Hall • Joel Chandler Harris House • Healey Building • Farlinger • Fire Station No. 11 • First Congregational Church • Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant • Forscom Command Sergeant Major's Quarters • Fox Theatre • Freeman Ford Building • Fulton County Courthouse • Garrison Apartments • General Electric Company Repair Shop Warehouse • Georgia State Capitol • Jeremiah S. Gilbert House • Glenn Building • Glenridge Hall • Grady Hospital • Grant Park North • W. D. Grant Building • Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company • Griffith School of Music Habersham Memorial Hall • Joel Chandler Harris House • Healey Building • Herndon Home • Highland School • Home Park School • Howell, Mrs. George Arthur, Jr., House • Hurt Building • Imperial Hotel • Inman Park • King Plow Company • King, Martin Luther, Jr., National Historic Site • Knight, William and Ruth, Lustron House

Appendix K

Individually Listed National Register Sites by County

National Register of Historic Places Individual Listings		
Fulton County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kriegshaber, Victor H., House • Long, Crawford W., Memorial Hospital • Memorial to the Six Million • National NuGrape Company • New Hope African Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery • Newtown Elementary School • William P. Nicolson House • North Avenue Presbyterian Church • Oakland Cemetery • Odd Fellows Building and Auditorium • Omega Chapter of the Chi Phi Fraternity • J. K. Orr Shoe Company • Palmer House and Phelan House Apartments • Park Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South • Peachtree Christian Church • Peachtree Heights Park • Peachtree Southern Railway Station • Edward C. Peters House • Piedmont Park • Piedmont Park Apartments • Thomas H. Pitts House and Dairy • William G. Raoul House • Retail Credit Company Home Office Building • Rhodes Memorial Hall • Rhodes-Haverty Building • Isaac Roberts House • Rock Spring Presbyterian Church • Rufus M. Rose House • Simeon and Jane Rucker Log House • Charles E. Sciple House • Selig Company Building • Shrine of the Immaculate Conception • Archibald Smith House • Tullie Smith House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Bell Telephone Company Building • Southern Belting Company Building • Southern Dairies • Southern Spring Bed Company • Spotswood Hall • St. Andrews Apartments • St. Mark Methodist Church • Staff Row and Old Post Area--Fort McPherson • Stewart Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church South • Stone Hall, Atlanta University • Swan House • The Temple • The Texas • Albert E. Thornton House • Thorton Building • Henry B. Tompkins House • Trio Steam Laundry • Troy Peerless Laundry Building • Trygveson • Mary Elizabeth Tyler House • Tyree Building • U.S. Post Office and Courthouse • E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Works • Villa Lamar • Anne Wallace Branch--Carnegie Library of Atlanta • Booker T. Washington High School • Western and Atlantic Railroad Zero Milepost • Western Electric Company Building • Westinghouse Electric Company Building • Judge William Wilson House • Winecoff Hotel • George and Emily Winship, Jr. House • Stuart Witham House • Yonge Street School
Gwinnett County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaac Adair House • Alcovy Road Grist Mill • Bona Allen House • John Quincy Allen House • Buford Public School Auditorium • Robert Craig Plantation • Gwinnett County Courthouse • Hudson--Nash House and Cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanicsville School • Old Seminary Building • Parks--Strickland Archeological Complex • The Superb • William Terrell Homeplace • Clarence R Ware House • Elisha Winn House • Thomas Wynne House
Henry County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown House • Crawford-Talmadge House • Globe Hotel • Smith Griffin House • Hampton Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henderson Manufacturing Company • Henry County Courthouse • Hooten, James and Bertha, House • Locust Grove Institute Academic Building • Walden-Turner House
Rockdale County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almand--O'Kelley--Walker House • Dial Mill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aaron and Margaret Parker, Jr. House • Rockdale County Jail



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