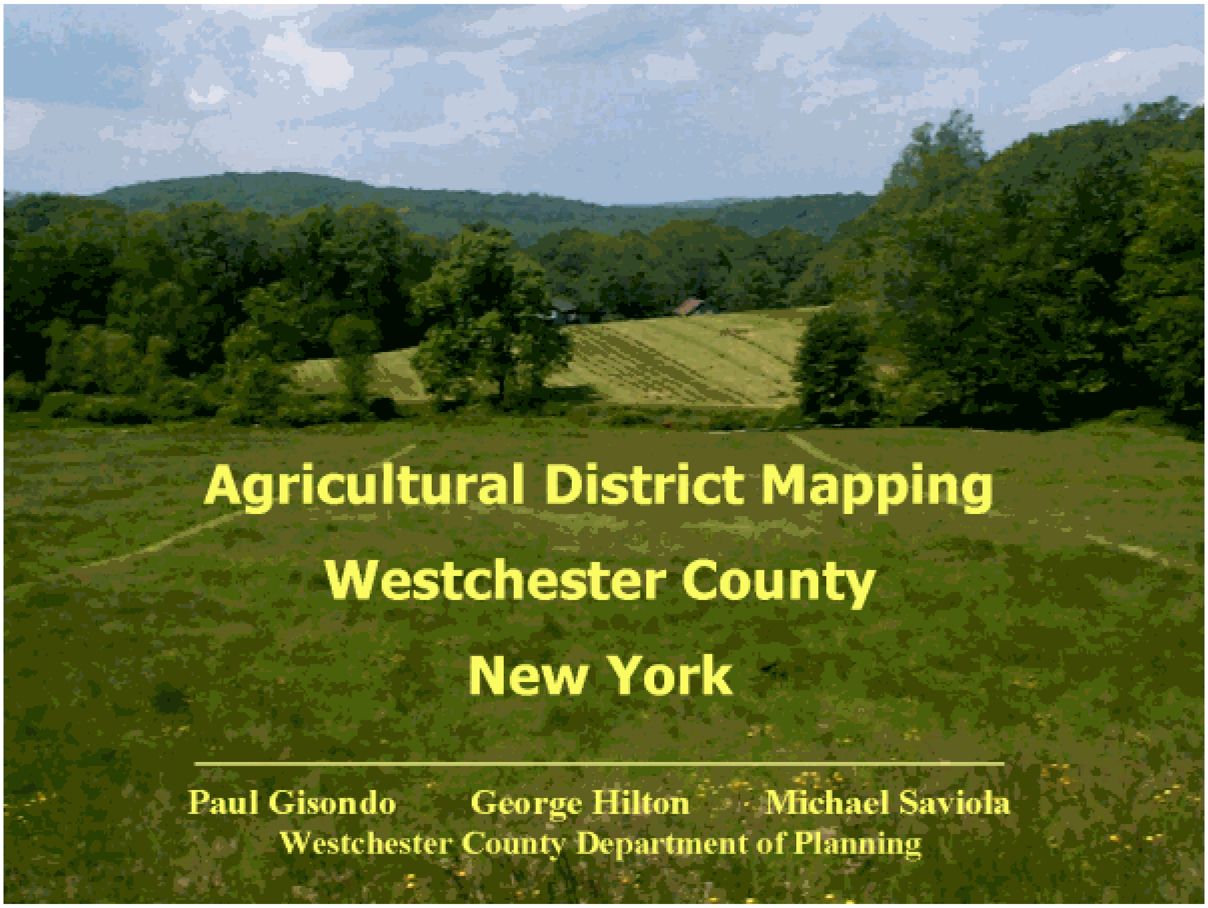

Notes:

This presentaion will describe the background of establishing an agricultural district in Westchester County and how GIS was used to map the district.

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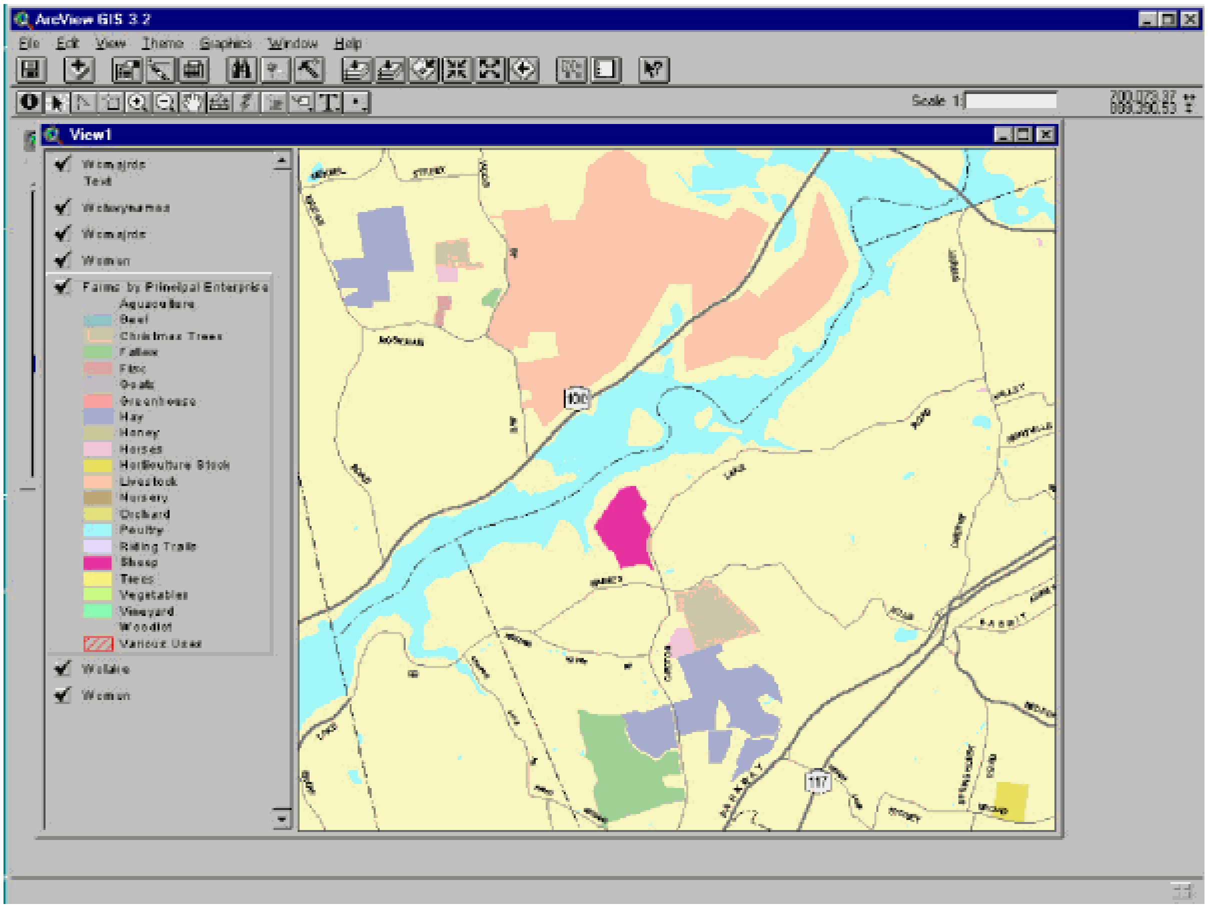
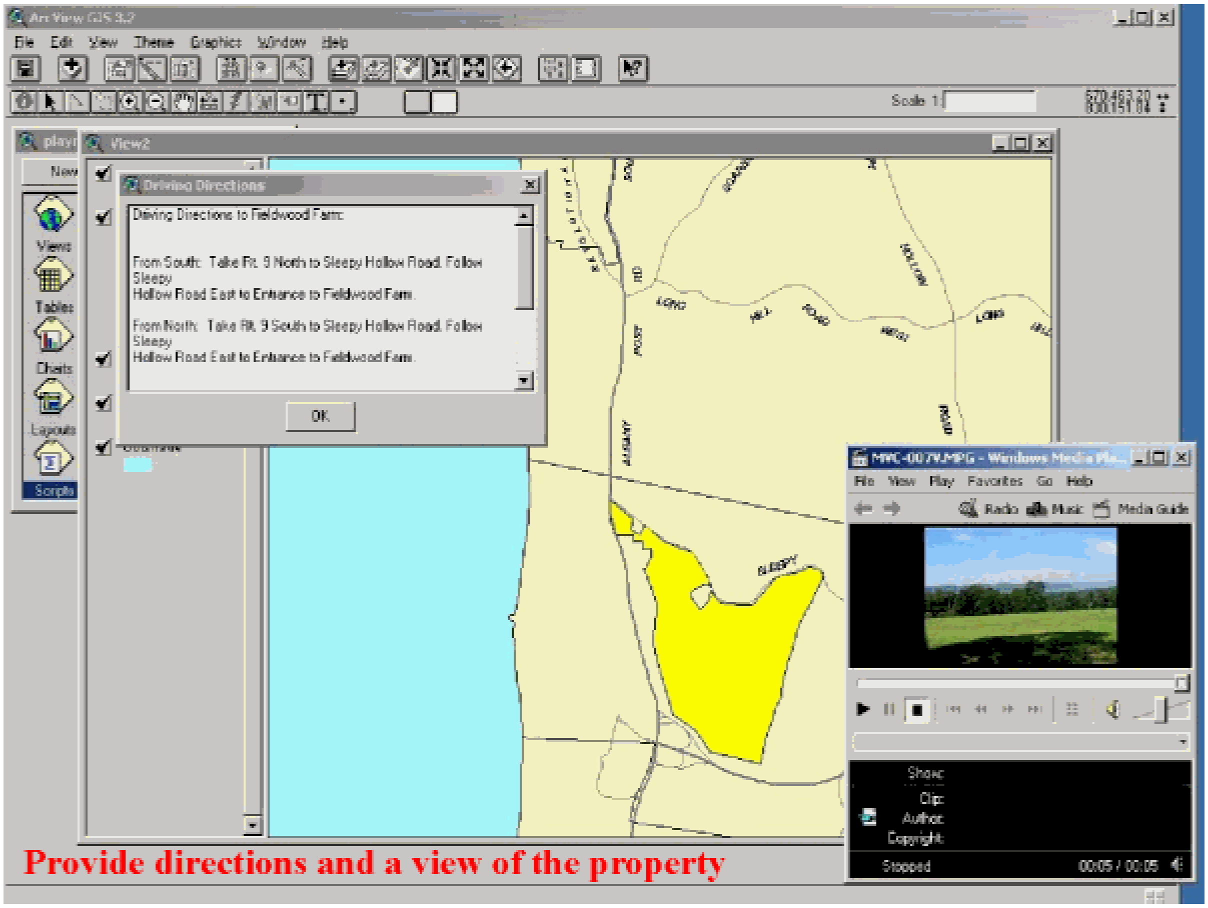
Notes:

- Adoption of District by County BOL November 2000
- Preparation of an Agriculture & Farmland Protection Plan
- Develop a program to preserve productive farmland through the Purchase of Development Rights
- Apply for state and federal funding for Farmland Protection
- Agriculture Environmental Management (AEM) in Croton Watershed
-
-
- New GIS coverage allows for analysis with other county data
- New source of information for Westchester County and the public to assist in decision making and problem solving



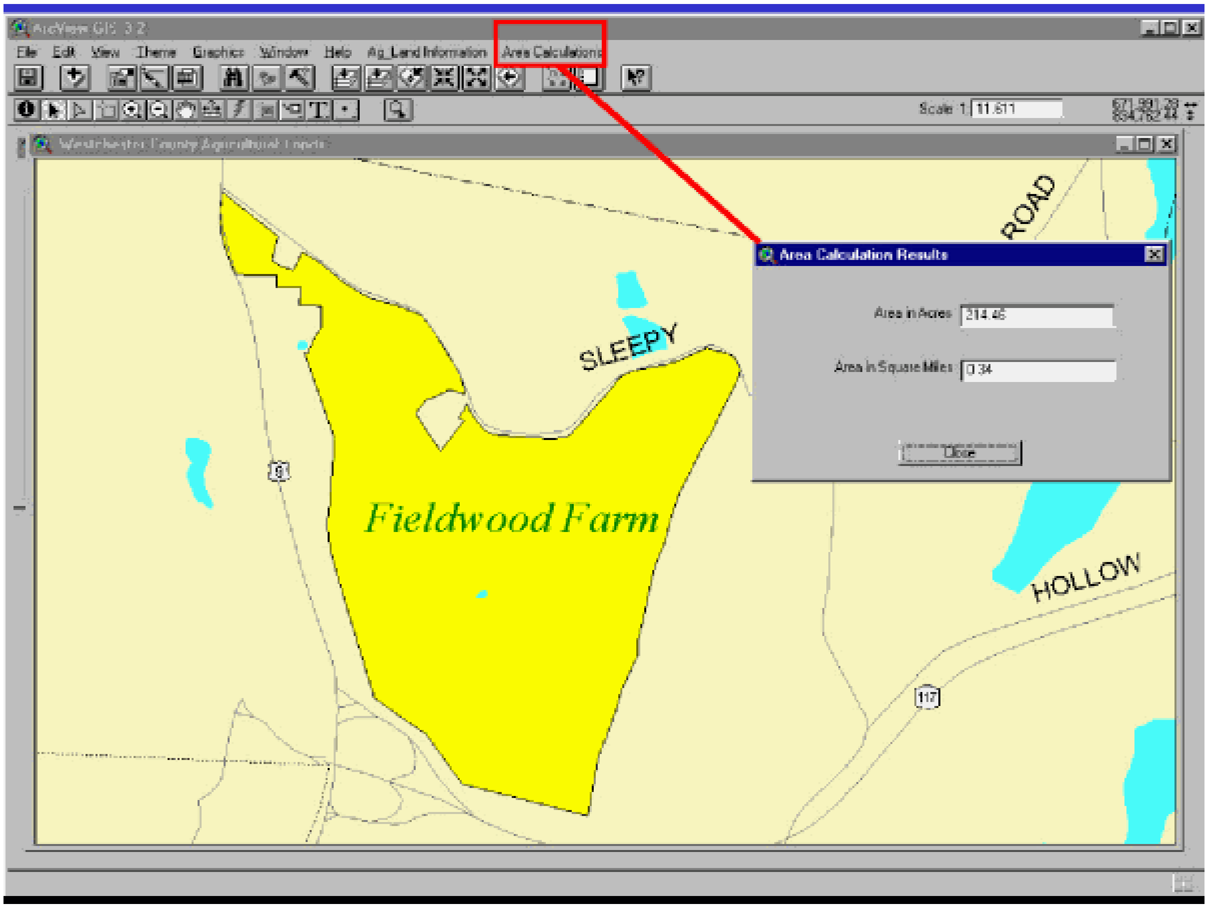
Notes:

Here, farms are displayed based on farm type



Notes:

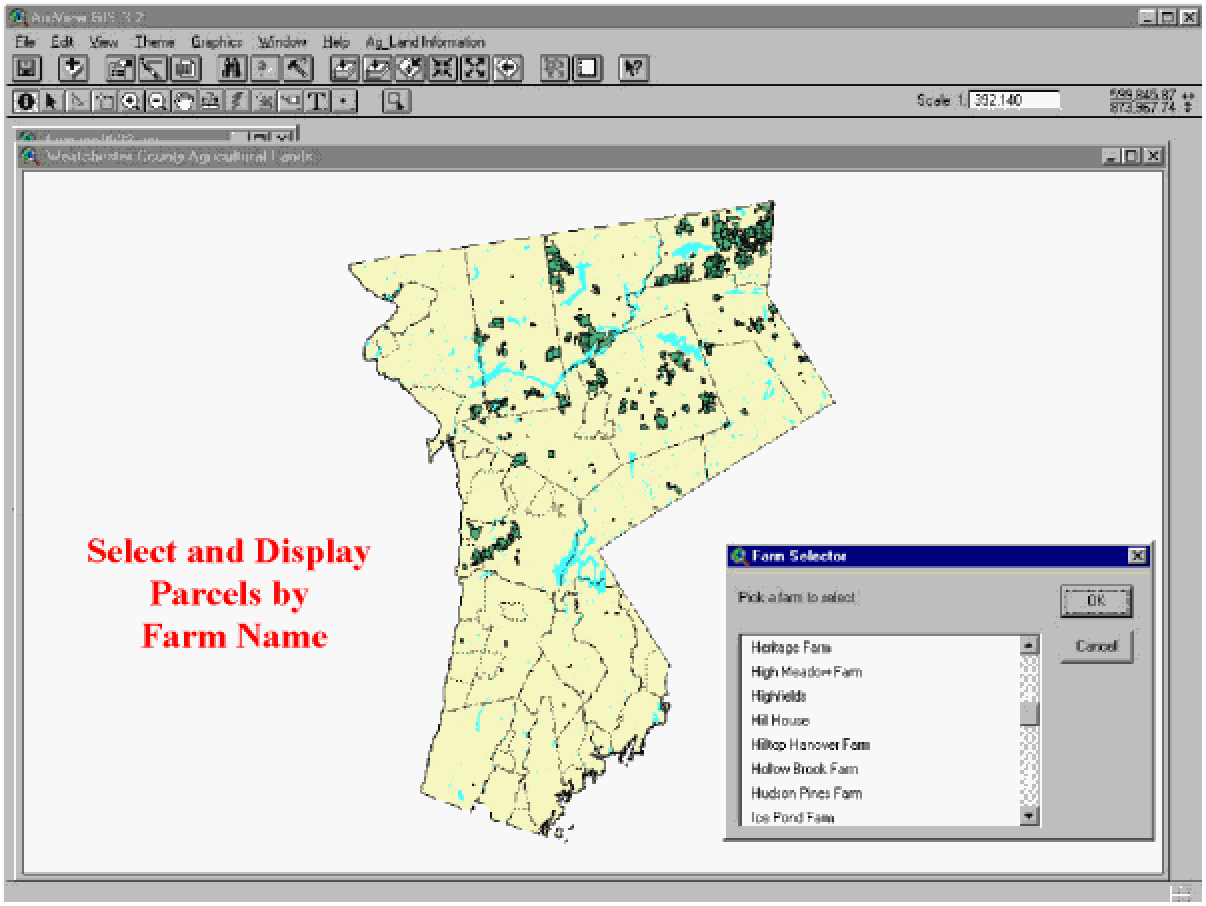
Provide Directions and a view of the property



Notes:

The property is identified and the view extent is set to the selection

Functionality added to allow to obtain information on property acreage



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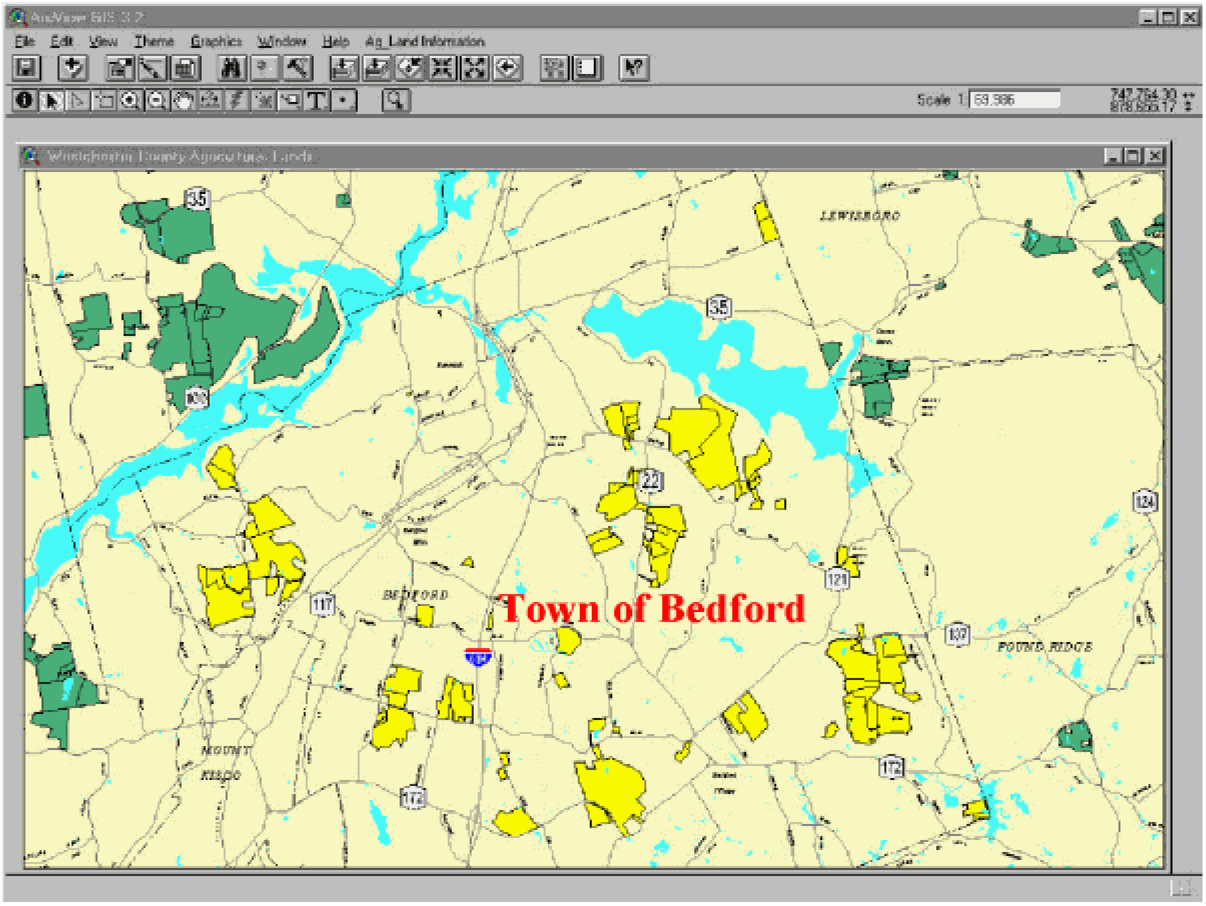

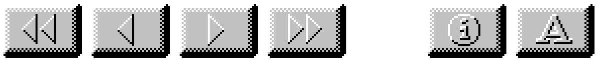

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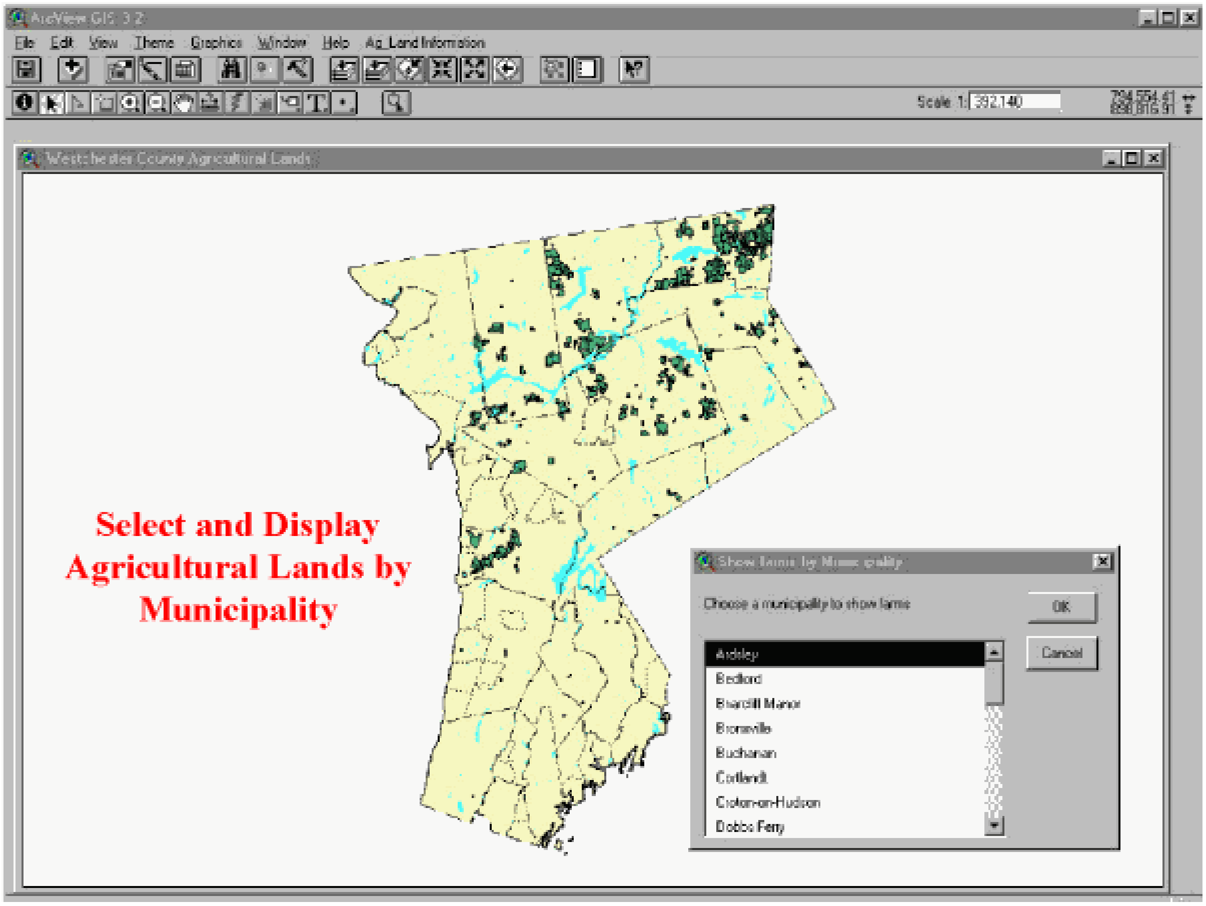
Notes:

Displaying farm parcels for the Town of Bedford

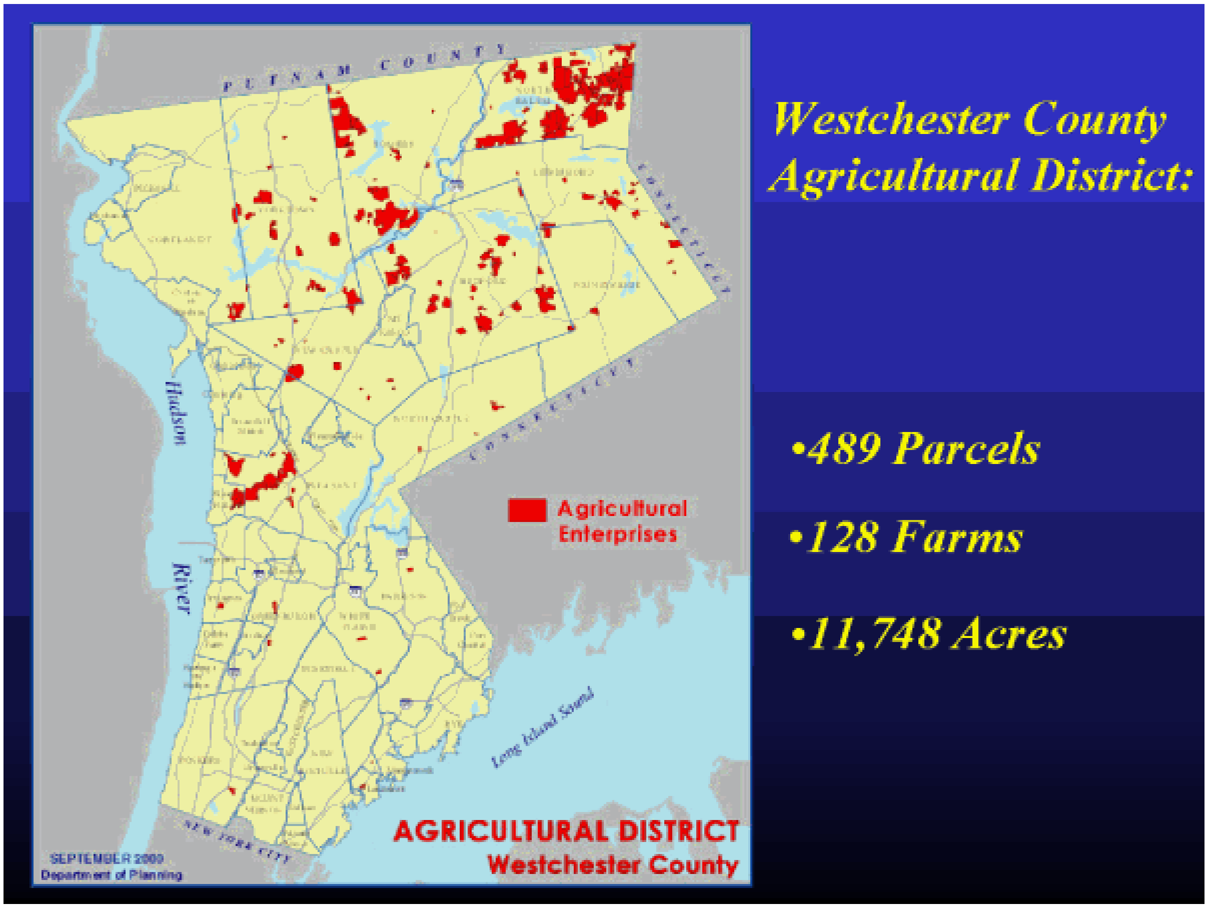


Notes:

Application created to allow users to make selections, display and get data on farms

Notes:

Map showing individual farms in North Salem – Farm Enterprises occupy nearly half of the towns land area



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Notes:

Digitized data was then joined with previously created data to form one final dataset.

Data Cleanup after Digitizing from Scanned Images

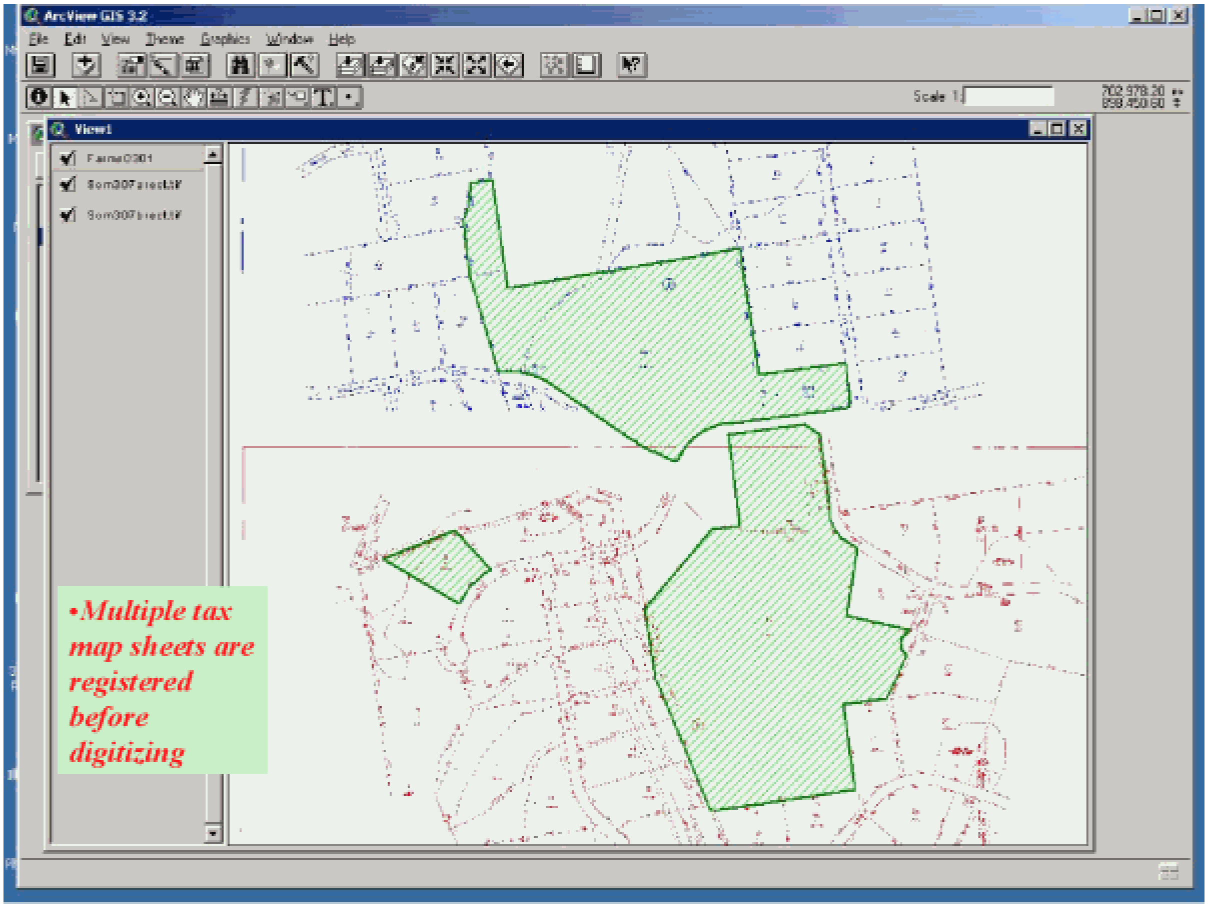
Properties were in different projections due to original source images and had to be projected to the State Plane Coordinate System (NAD 83) for Eastern New York

Projected Data then had to be appended into one single data set

Parcel ID attribute needed to be added in order to join the Farm database

Notes:

Data cleanup after digitizing from scanned tax map images



Notes:

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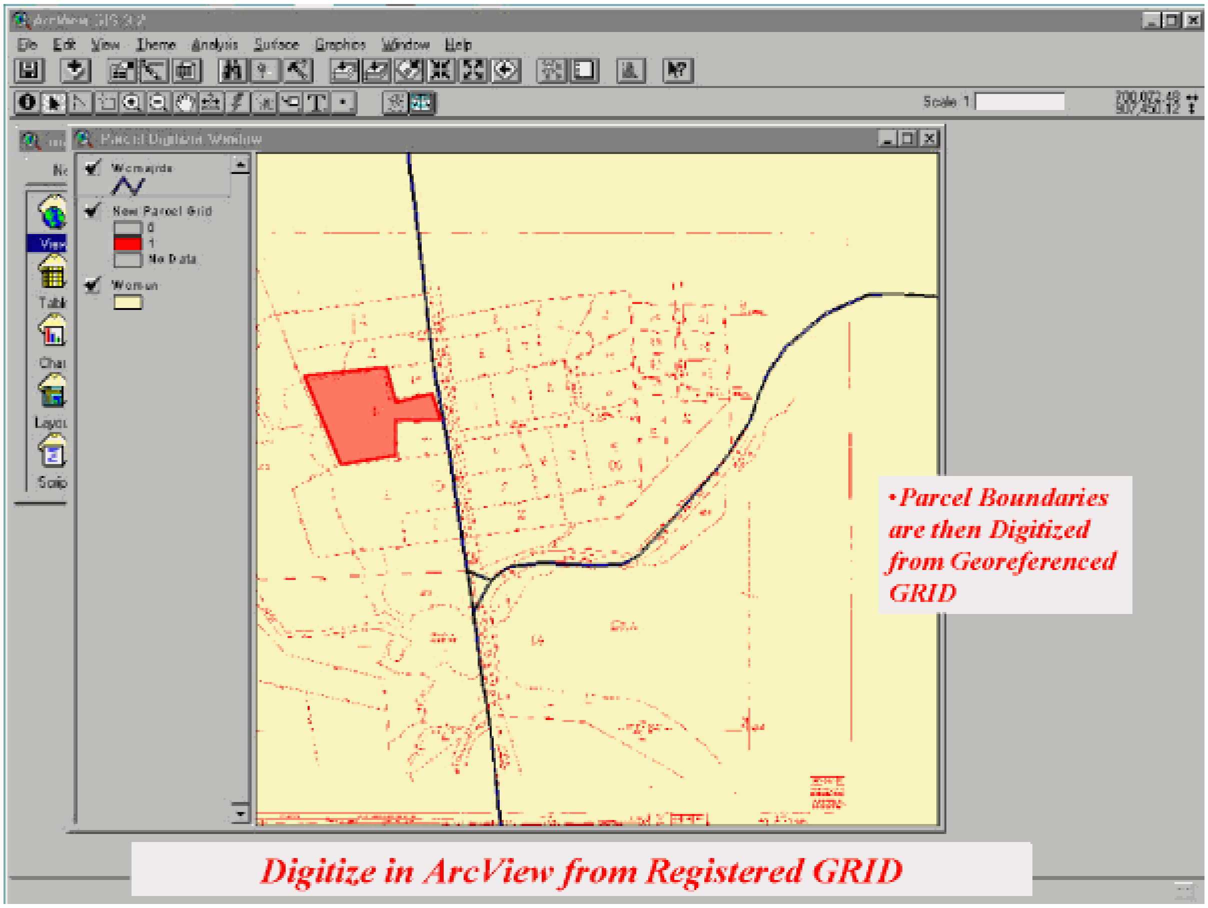
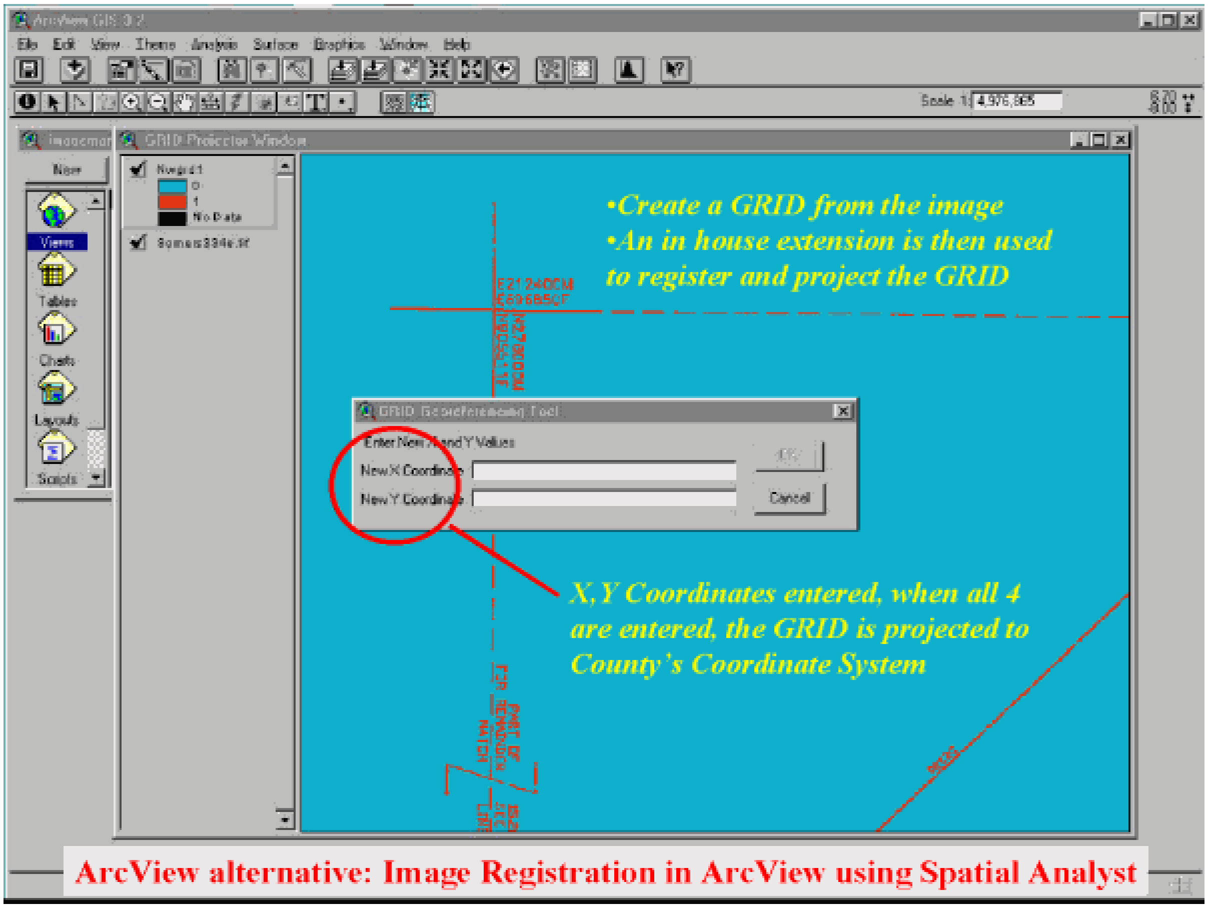
map sheets can be registered when properties span additional sheets



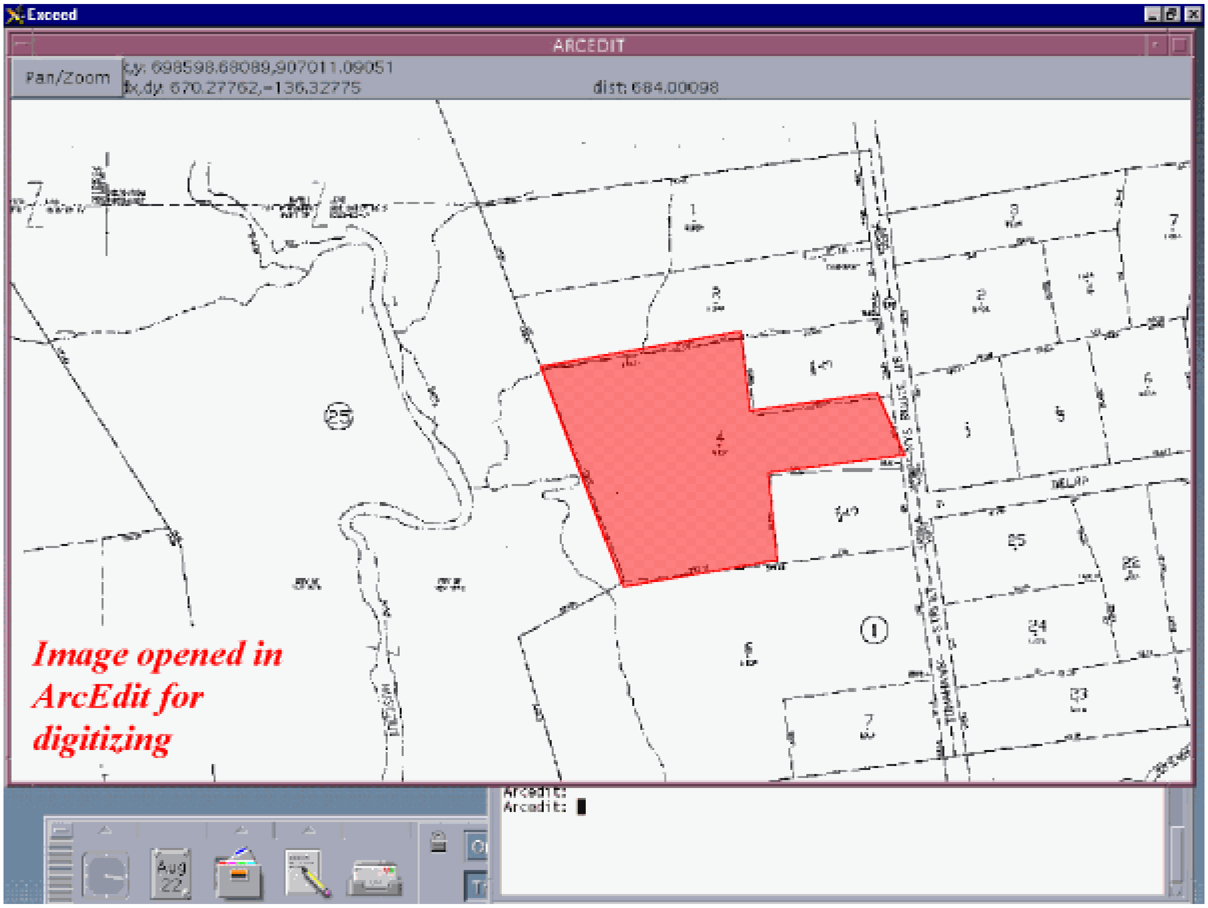
Notes:

Parcel Boundaries are then digitized from a geo-referenced GRID



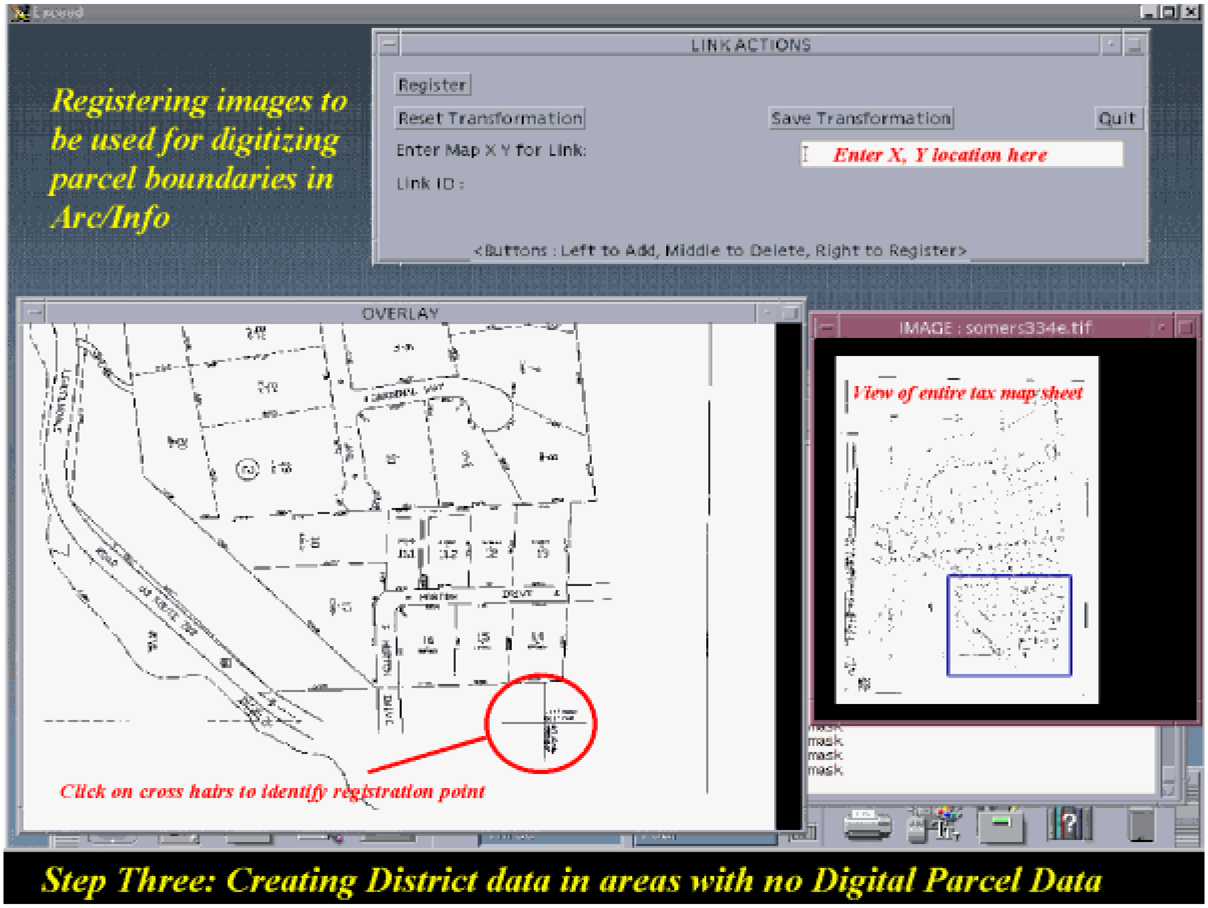
Notes:

Using Arcview you can create a GRID from the tax map image which is than registered and projected with an in house extension



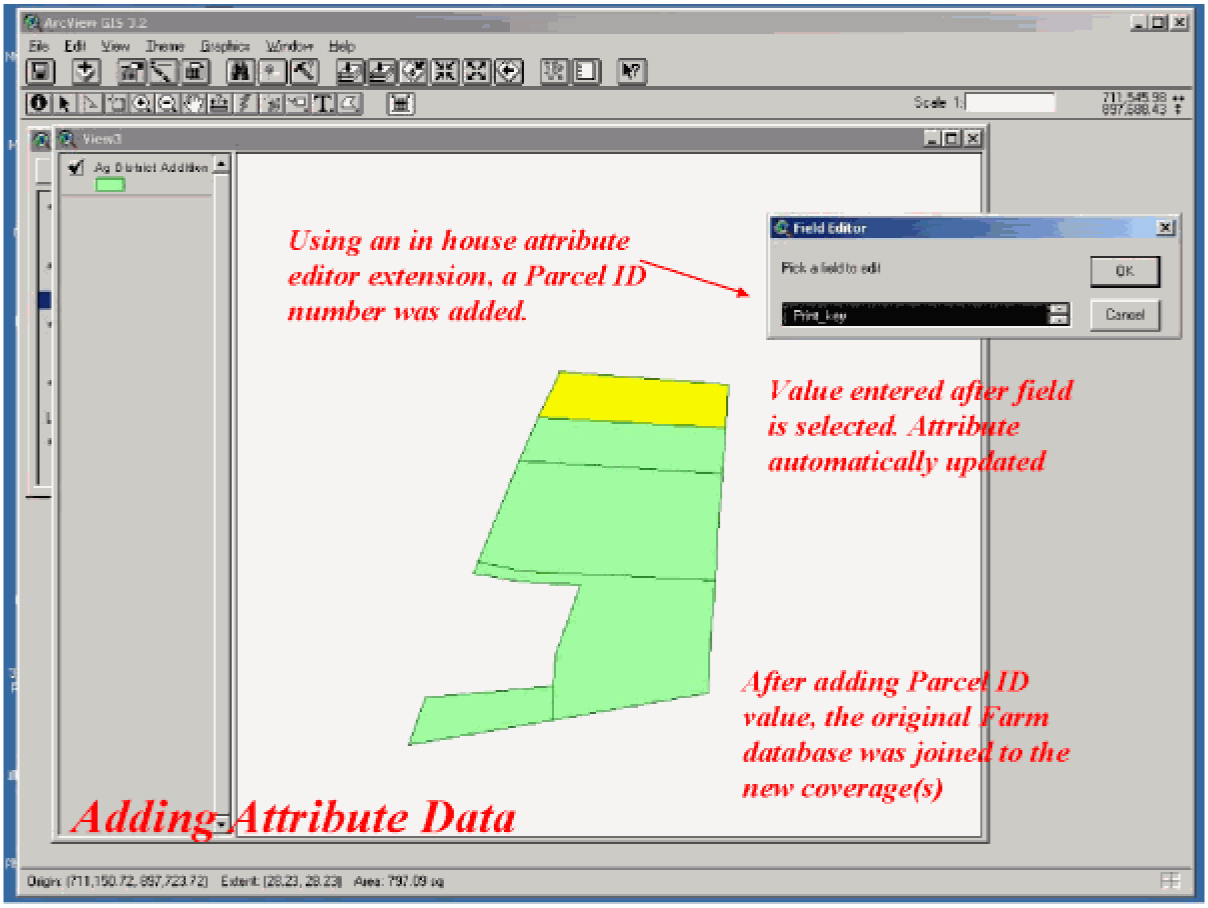
Notes:

The image is opened in ArcEdit and ready for digitzing



Notes:

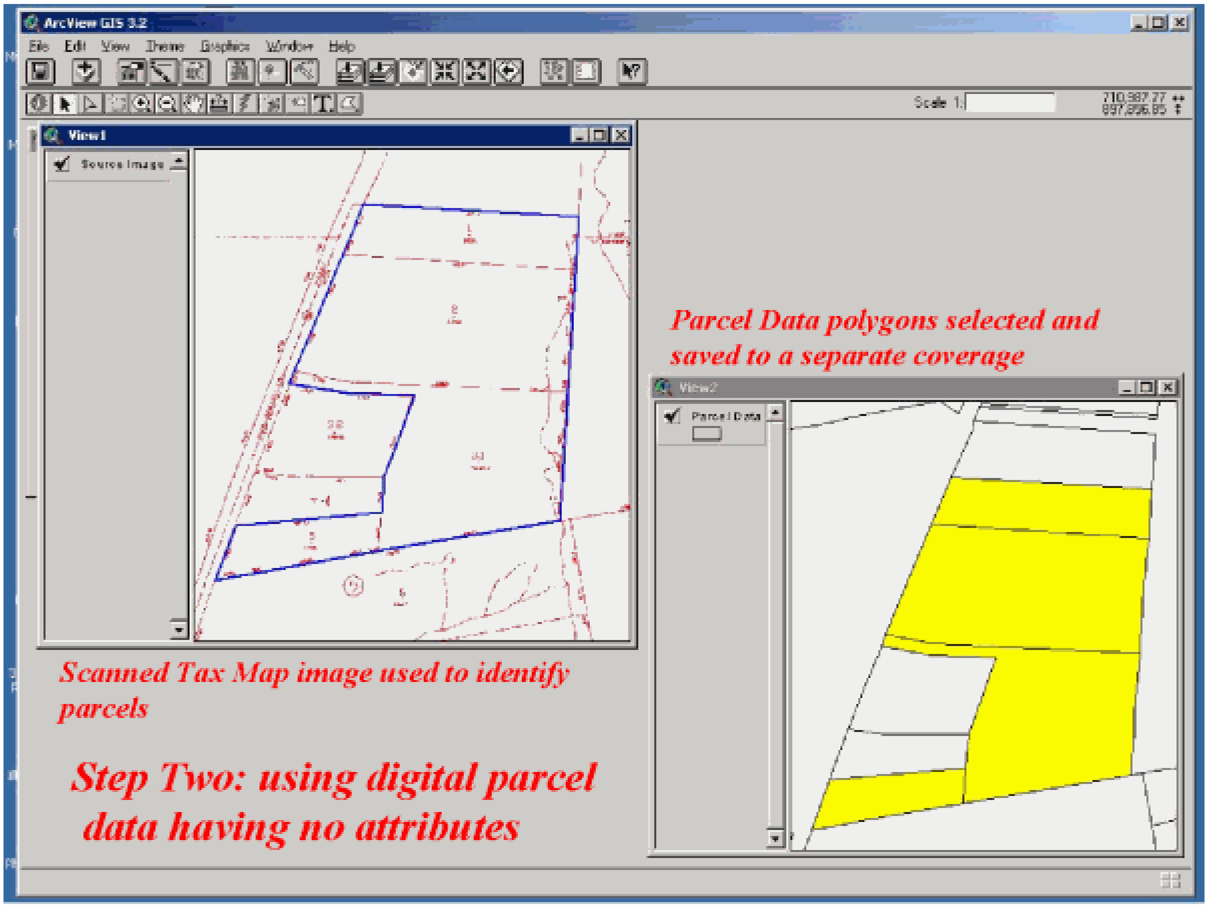
This slide illustrates our approach to digitizing where no digital parcel data is available. Using Pre-scanned digital tax map images from WINData, we were able to register the image so it the boundaries could be digitized in Arc/Info. Clicking on X Y registration and entering X Y coordinates.



Notes:

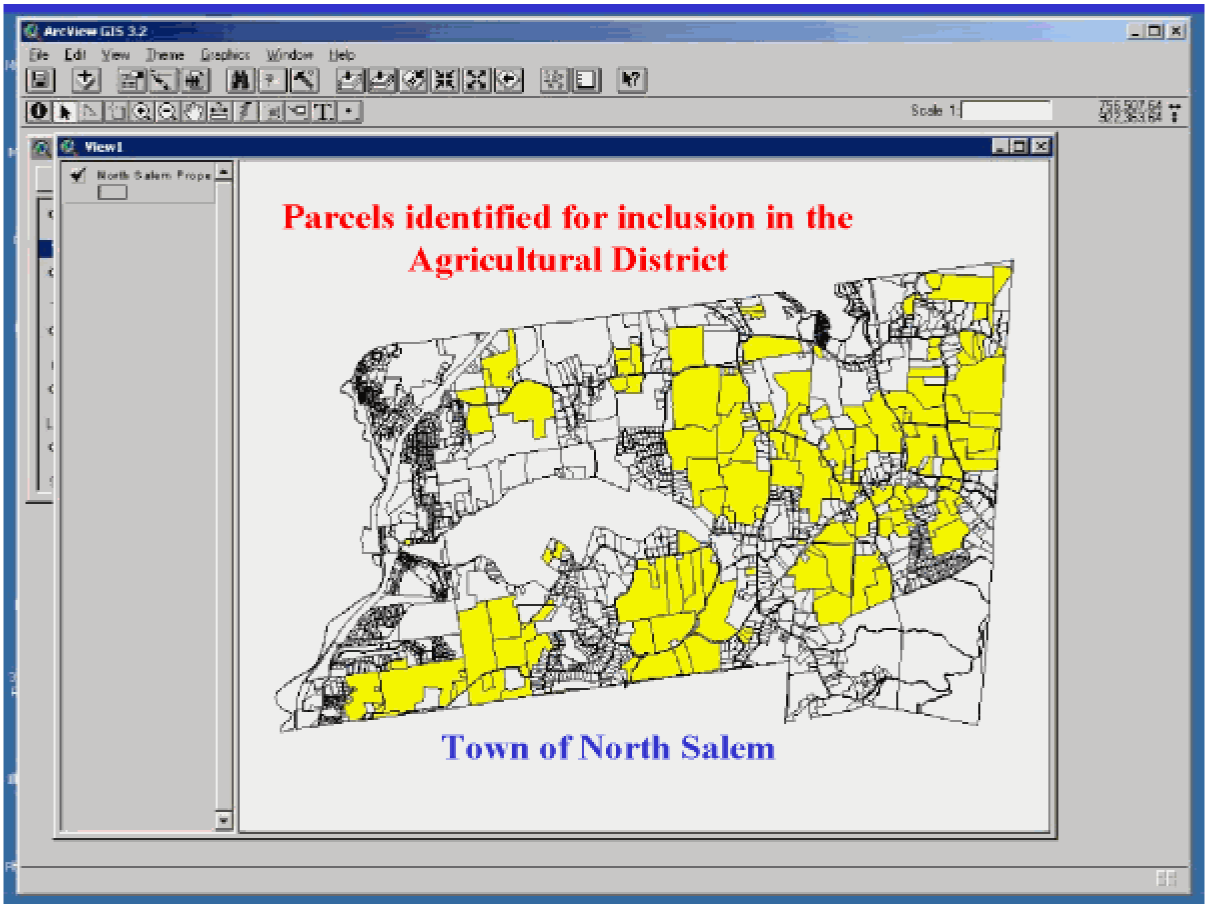
An attribute editor used to edit the database. In this case, the Parcel ID was added so the Ag and Farm data could be joined.

Also useful for other database editing. (Easily create and change attributes easily in a view, instead of working with cumbersome tables.)



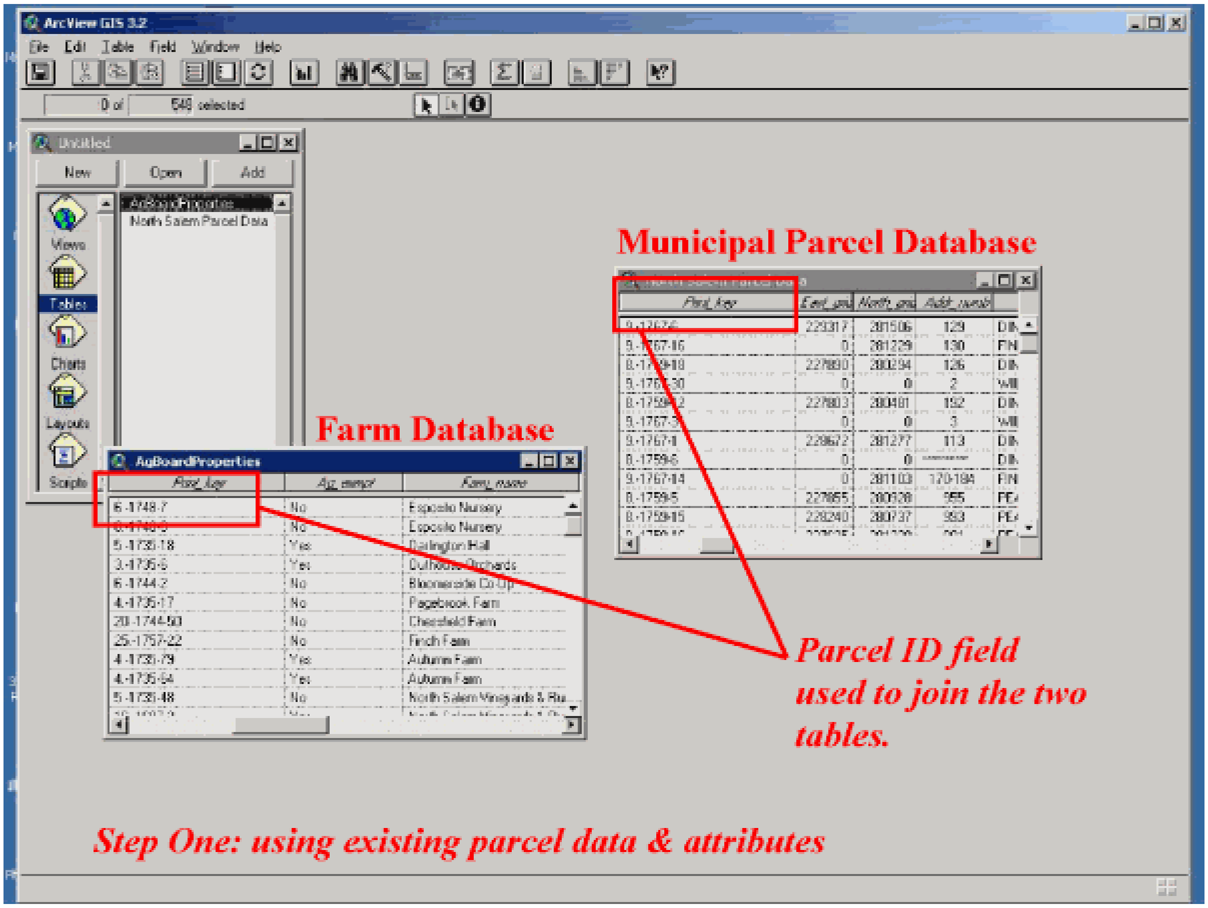
Notes:

For areas where only digital tax parcels were available without attribute data (or with bad SBL Data), scanned tax map images were used to visually identify tax lots, and the parcels were than taken from the digital coverage. 3-4 municipalities



Notes:

Farm Parcels were selected and saved to a separate data set. This process was repeated for all towns where parcel attribute data was available and could be linked to the original Farm database.



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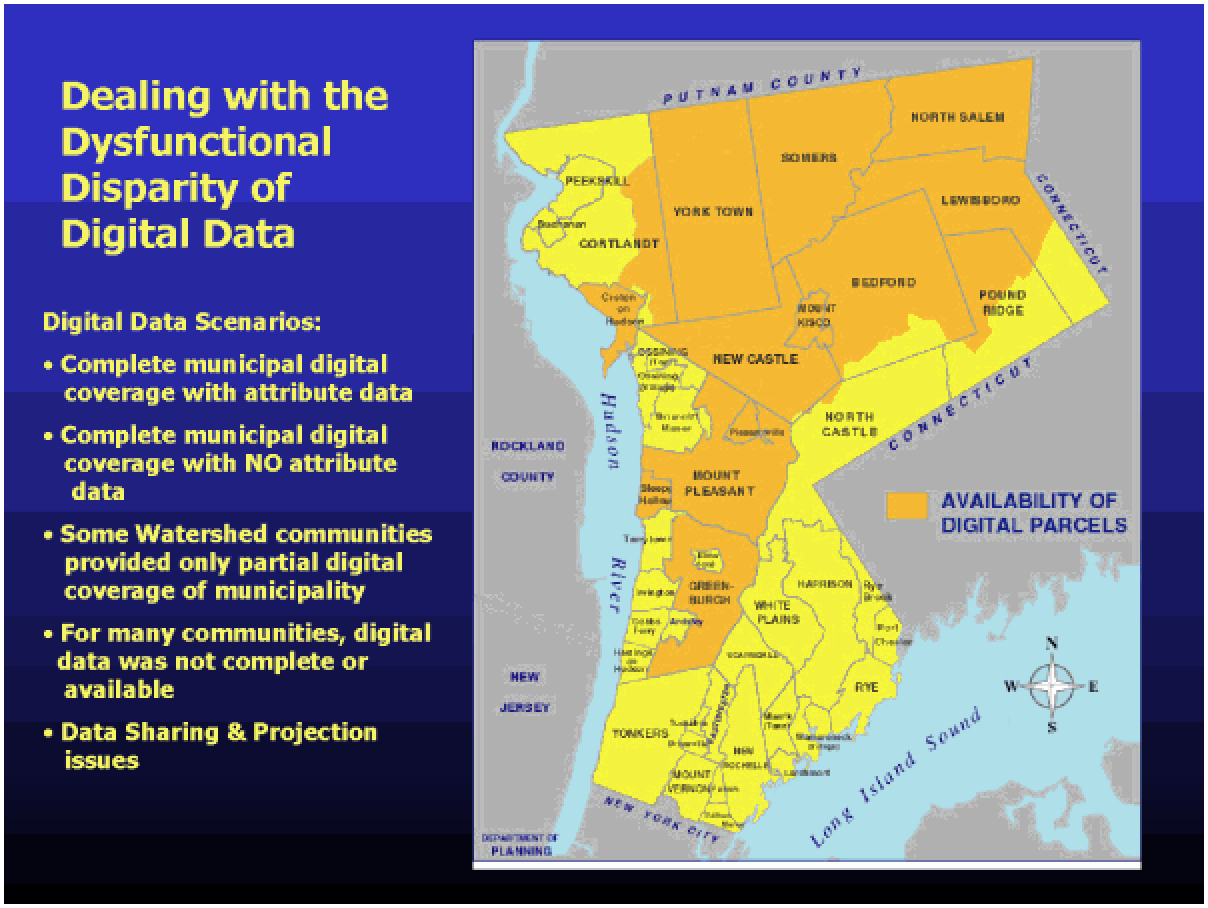
Notes:

We started by joining the Farm database with tax databases for municipalities that provided digital tax parcels having attributes

to the parcel data enabled us to select parcels having a farm name?



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Notes:

Our main challenge was to reconcile the differences of source data for municipal tax parcels. Unlike most NYS counties, tax mapping in Westchester is done at the municipal, not county, level resulting in disparate data sets. Each municipality had different tax parcel issues.

This slide speaks to the dysfunctional disparity of digital data

For some communities we were able to work with complete tax parcel coverage with attribute data,

Others provided only digital linework with no attribute (tax ID) data.

Some watershed communites only provided digital coverage of areas in their towns within the NYC watershed only.

Yet others had no digital data available.

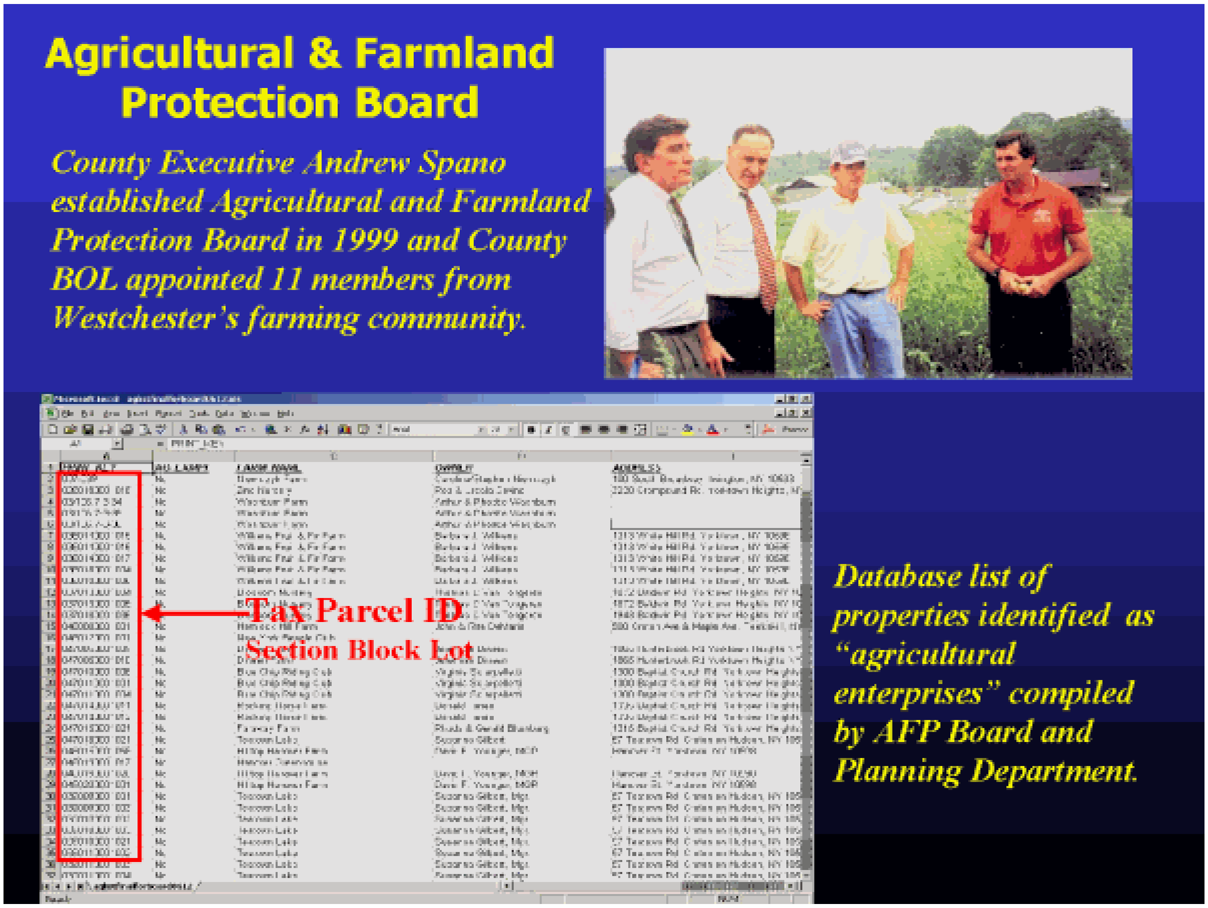
Ag and Farmland Board database with Parcel ID and other attributes Tax map (parcel) data for some communities we could link database to by SBL Some parcel data with out attributes(geometry only) Prescanned images of parcel data (not georeferenced) that could be used for areas with no parcel data

Methodology:

Acquire parcels and attributes from existing Digital files by joining Ag database with Parcel data

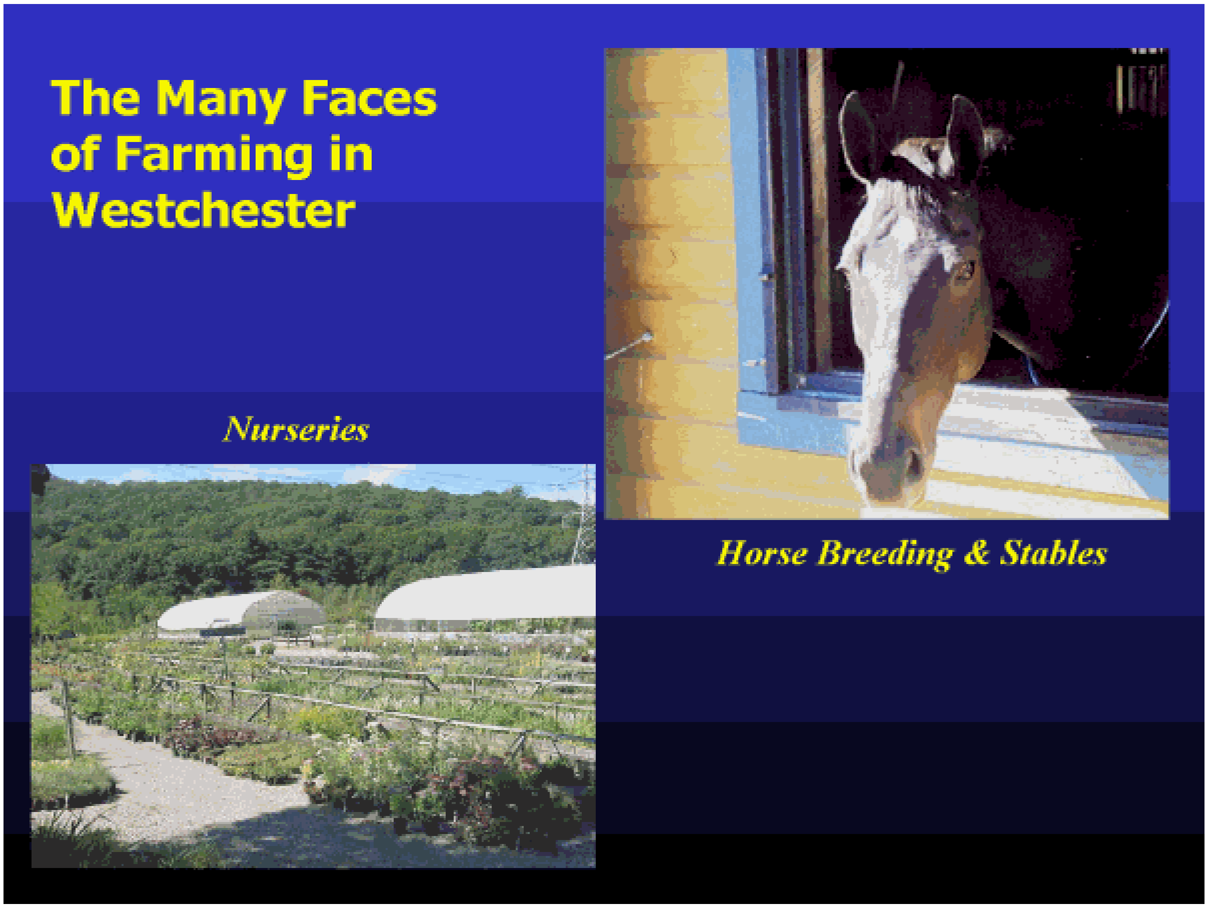
Acquire parcel geometry from Digital files, create attributes

Create parcel boundaries by digitizing from existing images, then create attributes

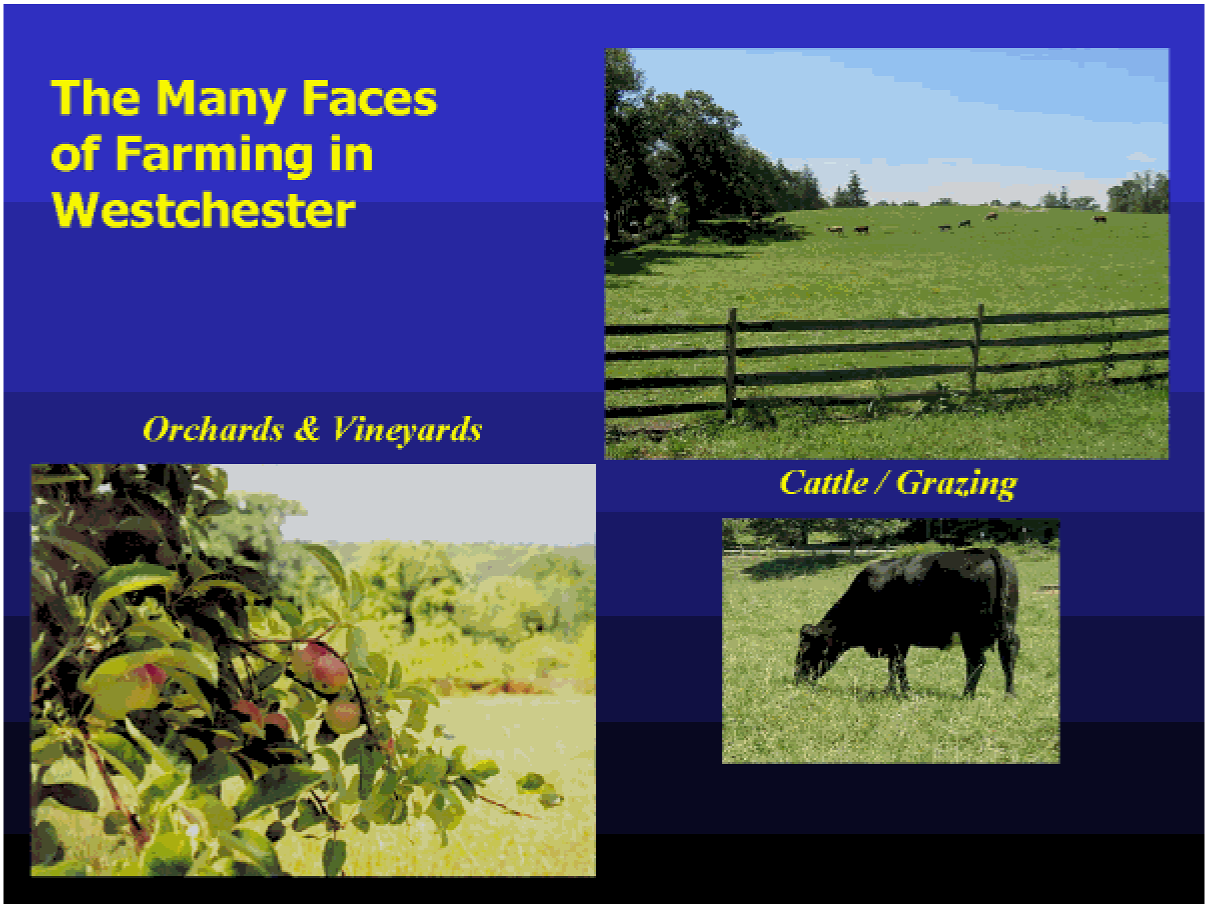


Notes:

County Executive Spano establishes Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board in 1999 and County Board of Legislators appoints 11 members from Westchester's farming community, including one member from the Planning Department. The board in cooperation with the planning dept. identified and compiled a database of numerous and varied properties (listed by SBL) defined as "agricultural enterprises" which was the basis for compiling the map.


The Many Faces of Farming in Westchester
Nurseries
Horse Breeding & Stables


The Many Faces
of Farming in
Westchester
Greenhouse
Aquaculture

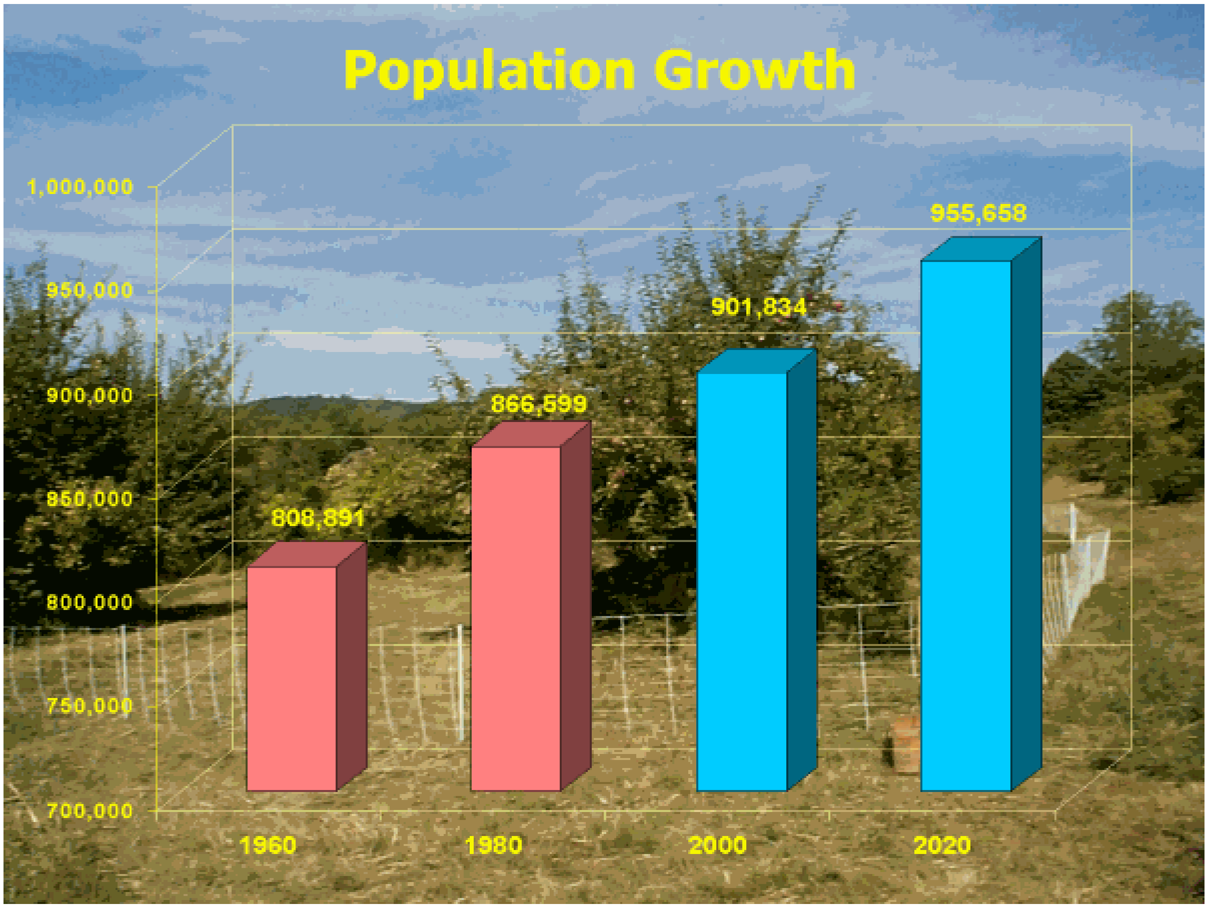

The Many Faces of Farming in Westchester
Orchards & Vineyards
Cattle / Grazing

Notes:

The reasons for protecting farmland in Westchester are many and varied and go beyond the obvious ones of simply food production. Among the top reasons being preservation of open space and rural character, protection of watershed lands and agritourism - $108 million net economic benefit to county

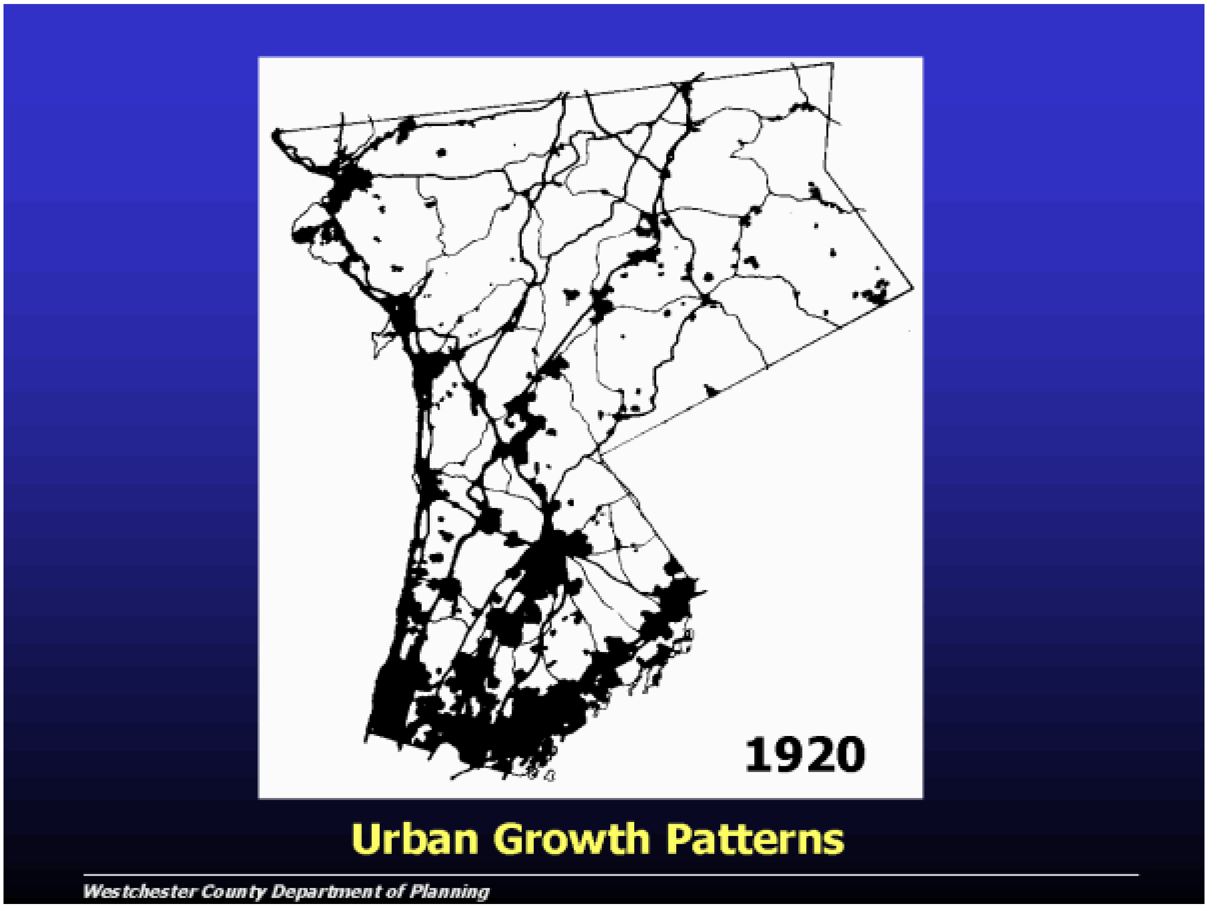
Notes:

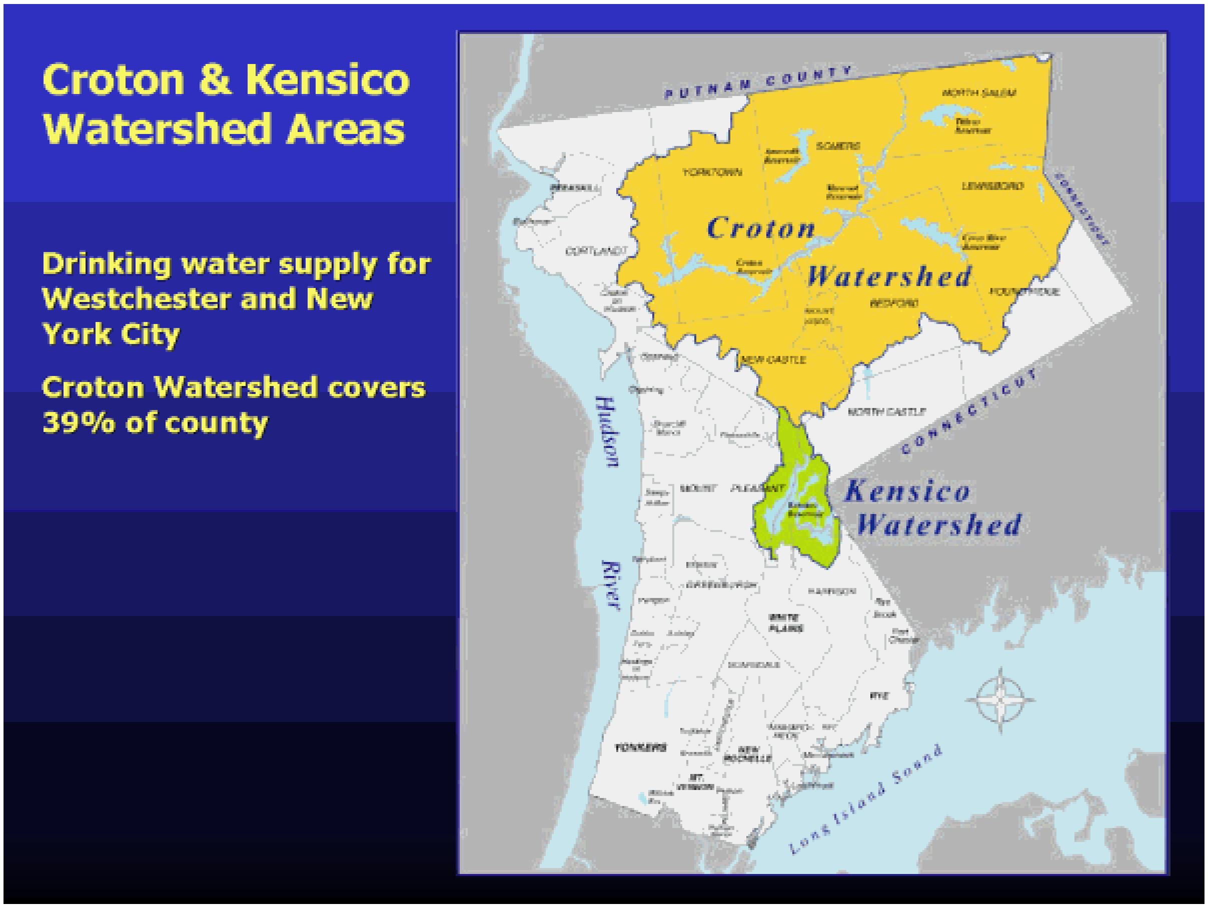
“McMansions” of mammoth sizes have become a major cash crop and are sprouting up on developable land. Farms make very attractive development sites



Notes:

Population has steadily grown and is creeping towards 1 million, making it larger than eight states. A corresponding decrease in Farm acreage has also occurred with Westchester losing nearly 4000 acres, or 36% of farmland in the eleven years between 1983 and 1994.


1920
Urban Growth Patterns
Westchester County Department of Planning



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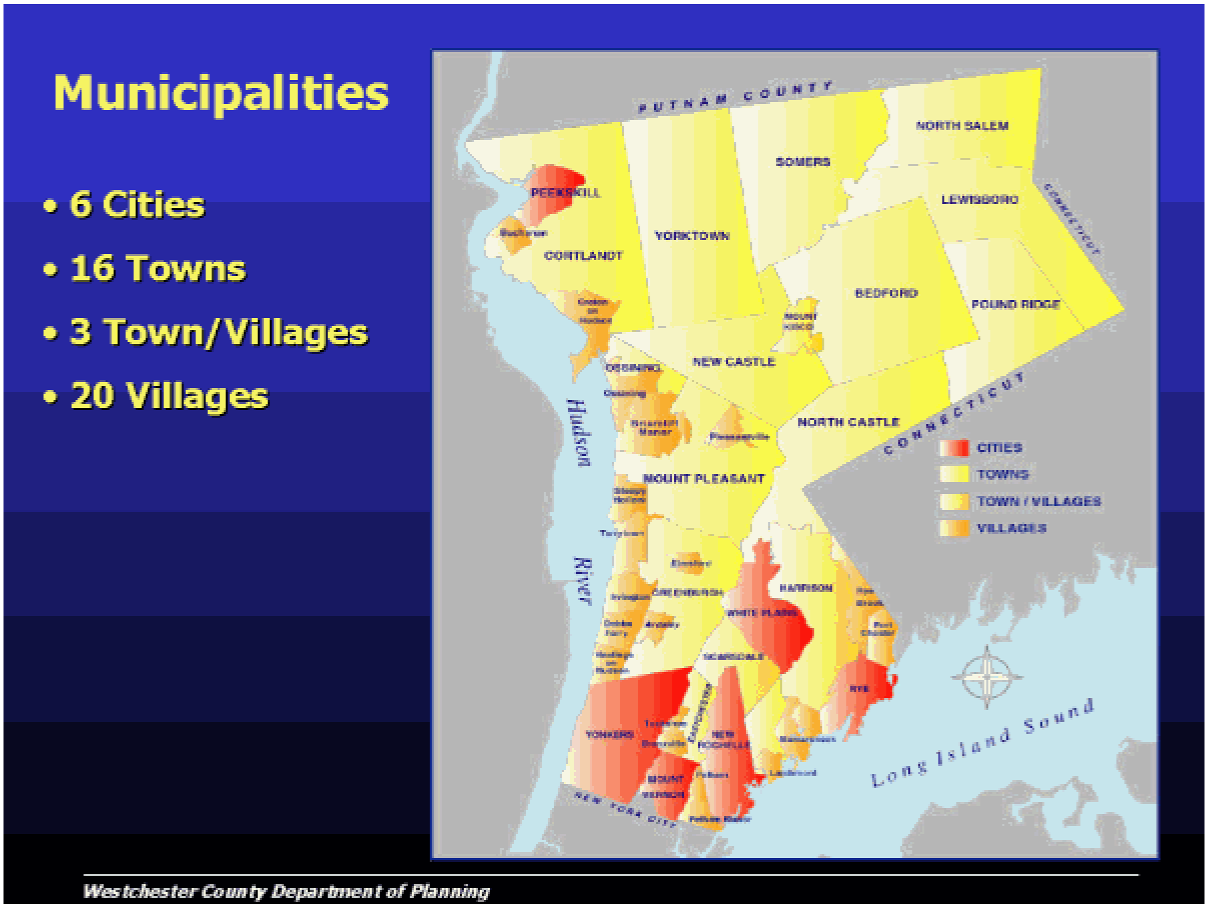
Notes:

Density is kept low by zoning, lack of sewer and water infrastructure and NYC regs in the croton watershed area, which encompasses over a third of the counties area. Most of the counties farms are in this area.



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Notes:

The County is made up of 45 separate municipalities Most of the counties population of 874,000 is concentrated in cities and villages in the counties south, central and western portions. The Northern area is primarily of low density/semi-rural primarily due to the fact that it encompasses NYC Watershed lands of the Croton Reservoir System.

Notes:

Westchester is located immediately north of New York City – The County covers an area of 450 Square miles. Westchester is one of the last counties outside of NYC to undertake adoption of an Ag District.