The Rappahannock River. Photo by Bill Crabtree Jr., courtesy of Va. Tourism Corp.

George Washington

MAP ICON KEY
- VOP Mapper
- Data explorer
- PDF PDF
Introduction

Situated midway between Virginia’s capital and Washington, D.C., the George Washington Recreational Planning Region has rapidly changing land-use patterns. Straddling the heavily traveled Interstate 95, the area includes Stafford, King George, Spotsylvania and Caroline counties, along with the city of Fredericksburg and the towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal.

The region had a population of 345,022 in 2010. With a projected increase in population of 22.19 percent from 2010 to 2020, the population will be 443,412 by 2020, comprising 4.97 percent of Virginia’s population. To compare population and population change by locality in Virginia, see the 2010 Census Total Population Maps.

In November 2009, the Fredericksburg Area Metropolitan Planning Organization began the George Washington Region Scenario Planning Study, a regional visioning and planning process. The study provides residents, business leaders and elected officials the opportunity to explore visions for regional growth. Regional goals along with community values and alternatives for growth, development and transportation investment are included in this study.

Regional focus

Through the 2011 Virginia Outdoors Demand Survey, input from public meetings and local and regional staff, four priority considerations for the Virginia Outdoors Plan emerged: opportunities for outdoor recreation, economics, health and wellness, and land conservation. The following section summarizes regional thoughts and strategies for land conservation and outdoor recreation.

Health: Citizens cited the need for regional cooperation to promote wellness and make the connection between outdoor recreation and healthy communities. Strategically locating fitness trails and interconnected walking/biking trails was encouraged. In addition, citizens were interested in schools teaching children to swim and other lifetime recreation skills. Paths and sidewalks are needed for walking and bicycling.

Youth: Programs are needed to encourage youths to play outside and to address childhood obesity. Expanding opportunities for fishing and swimming, as well as supporting youth clubs that teach outdoor skills, is important. Providing outdoor and nature education to urban youths was highly recommended. Public playgrounds, swimming pools, athletic fields and courts, and small neighborhood parks are desired.

### Table 16.1 Most-needed outdoor recreation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>activity</th>
<th>% of households in region</th>
<th>state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trails for hiking and walking</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public access to state waters for fishing, swimming and beach use</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails for bicycling</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural areas</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails for wildlife watching and nature study</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic areas</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public access to state waters for nonmotorized boating (canoeing or kayaking)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public pools</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing fields for outdoor sports (softball, baseball, football and soccer)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor playing courts for tennis and basketball</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public access to state waters for motorized boating</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails for horseback riding</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails for motorized off-road vehicles</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2011 Virginia Outdoors Demand Survey.

Trails: There is an interest in trails for walking, hiking, bicycling and horseback riding. A comprehensive trail system linking communities with destinations would promote exercise and transportation alternatives. Safe cycling and walking opportunities should be provided near the University of Mary Washington.

Water access: There is a need for access to recreational waters for boating, fishing, swimming and beach use. Waterfront land acquisition and use agreements should be pursued for public access. The development of portages around dams and other river obstacles will facilitate safe river use. Water trails should be developed, especially on the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers.
Land conservation: Regional and local organizations and agencies should support land-protection efforts on priority land, as identified by conservation partners in the region. Lands for protection may include those located adjacent to rivers and tributaries, national and state park and forest lands, other parks and natural areas, core battlefield areas, properties on the state and national historic registers, and state scenic byways. For more information about prioritizing land conservation, see Chapter 5, Conservation Planning.

Land conservation

The presence of Lake Anna in this region is a catalyst for the surrounding retirement community. Proposed development along the Rappahannock River and I-95 will impact open space and the character of the region. As population grows, conflicting interested will compound the task of protecting and managing resources. Plans should include the protection and preservation of natural resources, access to outdoor recreational facilities and open space, and the development of livable communities. Resource protection strategies should include consideration for land uses immediately adjacent to significant historical and natural resources. It is essential that these unique resources not be negatively impacted by development. Open-space protection strategies should be interjurisdictional efforts.
CHAPTER 10  Regional Recommendations

Table 16.2 Conserved lands
George Washington Recreational Planning Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>locality</th>
<th>acres</th>
<th>type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>6,252.06</td>
<td>Easement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>65,735.61</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Fredericksburg</td>
<td>252.08</td>
<td>Easement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Fredericksburg</td>
<td>269.86</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>5,689.30</td>
<td>Easement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>8,476.37</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>4,913.01</td>
<td>Easement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>13,807.41</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>3,354.85</td>
<td>Easement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>35,869.63</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,620.17</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Outdoor recreation

While all counties in the region have parks and recreation departments, regional growth rates have exceeded projections, and make meeting expanding recreational needs difficult.

Economic impact

Tourism is a key element in the region’s economy. The abundance of historical and cultural resources makes the region a popular tourist destination. Civil War battlefields, historic buildings and gardens attract many visitors every year.

Trails play a huge role in attracting visitors to the region. Linking sites through a well-integrated multiuse trail system would provide recreational opportunities. The Rappahannock River Heritage Trail opened in December 2012 and connects two sections of the Canal Path, making a 3.1-mile loop for cyclists, runners and walkers. Other trails in the region include Government Island Park in Stafford, Ni River Trail in Spotsylvania, Dahlgren Railroad Heritage Trail in King George and the Rappahannock River Water Trail, which spans five localities.

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is a National Historic Trail important for tourism.

According to the Virginia Tourism Corp., domestic travel to the region generated more than $994 million in 2011, or approximately 3 percent of statewide travel expenditures.

Health and wellness

The County Health Rankings and Roadmaps program reports statistics on adult obesity, physical inactivity, childhood obesity and access to recreation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>county</th>
<th>adult obesity</th>
<th>physical inactivity</th>
<th>childhood poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Fredericksburg</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

Land trusts operating in the region:
Virginia Outdoors Foundation, Northern Neck Land Conservancy, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Northern Virginia Conservation Trust, Land Trust of Virginia and The Nature Conservancy.

Table 16.3 Per-capita spending on parks and recreation
George Washington Recreational Planning Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>locality</th>
<th>dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline County</td>
<td>11.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>28.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>22.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>44.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Fredericksburg</td>
<td>92.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide</strong></td>
<td><strong>62.81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 10  Regional Recommendations

Region 16 • George Washington

Table 16.4 Virginia State Parks 2013 attendance and economic impact

George Washington Recreational Planning Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state park</th>
<th>location</th>
<th>overnight visitors</th>
<th>day-use visitors</th>
<th>total visitors</th>
<th>economic impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caledon</td>
<td>King George County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,151</td>
<td>50,151</td>
<td>$802,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Anna</td>
<td>Spotsylvania County</td>
<td>29,034</td>
<td>228,527</td>
<td>257,561</td>
<td>$5,833,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widewater</td>
<td>Stafford County</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Virginia State Parks.

Regional Featured Projects

To be considered a regional featured project, a project must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Has statewide or regional significance.
- Addresses top statewide or regional needs identified by the Virginia Outdoors Demand Survey.
- Has involvement and support from multiple jurisdictions in the region.
- Is able to be initiated within the next five years.

Featured projects for the George Washington region

- The East Coast Greenway is a developing off-road trail system, spanning nearly 3,000 miles from Canada to Key West. More than 27 percent of the route is already on safe, traffic-free paths. Mark the existing on-road route or the East Coast Greenway with signs and develop a bicycle-friendly off-road route by connecting existing trails, parks, neighborhoods and historic sites.

- The Potomac River Water Trail helps individuals explore this almost 100-mile route the original way — by water. Visitors experience the Potomac’s natural areas and wildlife, and parts of the region that seem little changed from earlier times. Develop a water trail along the Potomac River from Washington to the Chesapeake Bay based on the guide prepared by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

- The Spotsylvania Greenway is a 100-mile planned network of walking and biking trails in Spotsylvania County that connects natural and culturally significant areas. Project implementation provides opportunities for a path or park to provide nonmotorized trails connecting the region.

- The Rappahannock River Water Trail follows the longest free-flowing river in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, extending 184 miles from its origin at Chester Gap in Shenandoah National Park in western Virginia to Stingray Point in the Chesapeake Bay. Develop the Rappahannock River Water Trail from Kelly’s Ford to the Fredericksburg City Docks through the middle section of the Rappahannock River.

- Support efforts by the Chesapeake Conservancy, Friends of the Rappahannock and city of Fredericksburg to improve Old Mill Park water access on the Rappahannock River.

- Water access should be provided along the Potomac, Rappahannock, North Anna, Matt, Po, Ni and Mattaponi Rivers, and Lake Anna, as well as Aquia and Accokeek creeks.

- The Spotsylvania Greenway is a 100-mile planned network of walking and biking trails in Spotsylvania County that connects natural and culturally significant areas. Project implementation provides opportunities for a path or park to provide nonmotorized trails connecting the region.

- Develop and open Widewater State Park.

- The Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership is a four-state, nonprofit organization dedicated to raising regional, national and international awareness of the historic, cultural and natural resources along a corridor generally following the Old Carolina Road (routes 15, 20, 33 and 231) from Gettysburg to Monticello. Implement the corridor management plan for the Journey Through Hallowed Ground.

Local parks and recreation projects

- Develop Ni River Park on Catharpin Road in Spotsylvania County as a regional park.

- Upgrade facilities at Marshall Park in Spotsylvania County.

- Local and regional agencies should consider forming a regional park authority to facilitate management and the expansion of resources needed to address the parks and natural areas near the Rappahannock River. Partners could include Fredericksburg and Stafford, Spotsylvania, Culpeper, Fauquier and Rappahannock counties.
**Regional Recommendations**

**Chapter 10**

**Region 16 • George Washington**

**Water access**

- Local, regional and state agencies and organizations should provide additional boating and fishing access at Lake Anna.

- Chesapeake Bay Gateways include Caledon State Park, the Potomac Gateway Welcome Center, the Rappahannock River Water Trail and the Potomac River Water Trail.

**Trails and greenways**

**Multistate trails or routes**

Trails recognized under the National Trails System Act include the Potomac National Heritage Scenic Trail, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail and the Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail.

**Statewide trunkline trails**

The following trails are highlighted as featured projects:

- Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
- Spotsylvania Greenway Initiative

**Regional trails**

The Fredericksburg Area Trail Management and User Group is a chapter of the International Mountain Biking Association. Its goal is to protect and expand bicycle access to off-road trails in the Fredericksburg area through communication, education, advocacy and trail work.
Regional Recommendations

**Chapter 10**

**Region 16 • George Washington**

- The 15.7-mile Dahlgren Railroad Heritage Trail is a proposed rail-to-trail following the route of the old Dahlgren Branch line across King George County.

- Local, regional, and state agencies and organizations should complete the Orange to Fredericksburg trail along the old Virginia Central Railroad linking Fredericksburg to Orange.

- The Stafford County Parks and Recreation Department should complete the South Stafford Bicycle Trail, a 3-mile trail linking two parks in Stafford County.

- A connection should be made from Old Town in Colonial Beach to the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail.

**Bike routes**

Improve safety for bicyclists along U. S. Bicycle Route 1 and replace missing signs along the route.

The regional bicycle and pedestrian plan represents a coordinated approach among the George Washington Regional Commission, the Fredericksburg Area Metropolitan Planning Organization and its local jurisdictions. Recommendations from this plan integrate bicycle and pedestrian travel with other modes of transportation.

**Thematic driving tours**

There has been tremendous interest in thematic driving tours. These include heritage-based tours, agricultural or product-based tours, and nature-based tours such as the Virginia Birding and Wildlife Trails and Fish Virginia First. The Virginia Tourism Corp. maintains a list of Virginia's scenic drives.

Initiated in 2009, the Trail to Freedom commemorates and interprets the experiences of more than 10,000 slaves traveling in 1862 from Caroline and King George counties, and points farther away. Many of the slaves took steamships from Aquia Landing in Stafford County to Alexandria or Washington.

**Historic and landscape resources**

Localities are encouraged to work with local residents to identify and preserve the many historic features found throughout the region. Native American sites, Civil War trenches and battlefields, historic river fords, the canals, and mill sites all mark significant moments in the Commonwealth's history and are worthy of recognition and preservation. Recommendations include:

- The Virginia Department of Historic Resources will conduct countywide surveys of the historic and architectural resources of King George County.

- Promote the tourism potential of the Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail as a special state highway.

- Local agencies should evaluate road segments for scenic character and identify scenic protection strategies.

**Scenic resources**

The following scenic resources were identified through Virginia Outdoors Plan public meetings or in collaboration with Scenic Virginia, a private, nonprofit organization that is building a registry of Virginia places of significant scenic beauty.

- Bethel Baptist Church recreation area at Mathis Point, King George County

- Dahlgren Railroad Historic Trail, King George County

- Fairview Beach, King George County

- Motts Run Reservoir, Fredericksburg

- View from Friendly Cottage Farm, Fairfield Beach, King George County

- Wilderness Civil War Battlefield site, Fredericksburg

- Caledon State Park, King George County

- Rappahannock River throughout the region

- Potomac River throughout the region

**Scenic highways and Virginia byways**

The Virginia Department of Transportation provides information about the Virginia Byways Program, along with a scenic roads map.

The following are potential Virginia byways and should be evaluated to determine if any qualify for designation:

- Route 208 in Spotsylvania County through the battlefield area to the Louisa County line

- Route 3 in King George, Stafford and Spotsylvania counties
CHAPTER 10  Regional Recommendations

Scenic rivers

Currently, the Rappahannock River from its headwaters to the Route 3 Bridge at Ferry Farm is the region’s only designated state scenic river.

The following river segments have been evaluated and found to qualify for designation as Virginia scenic rivers:

• North Anna River in Caroline County, from Route 738 to Route 1 at Chandler Crossing
• Rapidan River from Germanna Ford to its confluence with the Rappahannock River

The following river segments are potential Virginia scenic rivers and should be evaluated to determine suitability for designation:

• Rappahannock River from the Route 3 Bridge at Ferry Farm to the Mayfield Bridge in Fredericksburg to the Chesapeake Bay
• Mattaponi River in its entirety
• North Anna River from Lake Anna to Route 738 and from Route 1 at Chandler Crossing to its confluence with the Pamunkey River

Federal programs

National parks

• The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
• Potomac National Heritage Scenic Trail

National wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

The Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge is the newest of four refuges that comprise the Eastern Virginia Rivers National Wildlife Refuge Complex. Established in 1996, the refuge protects 20,000 acres of wetlands and associated uplands along the river and its major tributaries. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should continue to acquire these lands and manage the refuge and surrounding lands for appropriate recreation, public access and habitat protection. The service should continue land acquisitions to meet goals and manage the refuge for appropriate recreation, public access and habitat protection.

Military

Local residents are interested in access for hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding and all-terrain vehicles at Fort A.P. Hill, located on 76,000 acres of rolling woodland in Caroline County. User groups should work directly with A.P. Hill to develop recreation use agreements.

State facilities and programs

State parks

A master plan has been developed for the following state parks in this region. The master plan outlines proposed, phased facility development in each of the parks.

Caledon State Park (2,587 acres) is located in King George County, along the Potomac River.

Recommendations:

• Renovate the “Caretaker’s” house, and stabilize outbuildings and gardens.
• Construct a comfort station at the picnic area.
• Construct a staff residence and maintenance facility.
• Develop a multipurpose trail and related trailhead with parking to connect park trails and the Dahlgren Rail Trail.
• Add canoe/kayaking landing with camping.
• Add hike-in-only camping.

Lake Anna State Park (3,127 acres) is located in Spotsylvania County.

Recommendations:

• Construct an internal connector road to new property.
• Construct a new visitor center and amphitheater.
**Regional Recommendations**

- Relocate and expand boat-launch area and facilities.
- Expand beach and day-use area to include additional beach, two picnic shelters and shelter with restroom and kitchen.
- Construct additional cabins.

**Widewater State Park** (1,067 acres) is under development in Stafford County, along the Potomac River.

**Recommendations:**
- Develop infrastructure such as water, sewer, electric, internal roads and parking.
- Construct a staff residence, office and maintenance area.
- Develop Phase 1 day-use facilities as proposed in updated master plan.

**State natural area preserves and natural heritage resources**

Because the George Washington region straddles the fall line of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, it has a variety of habitats ranging from tidal wetlands to dry uplands. Several outstanding examples of globally rare communities occur here, including seepage bogs, calcareous forests and hemlock-hardwood forests. Populations of three federally threatened plant species — sensitive joint-vetch, swamp pink and small whorled pogonia — occur in the district, and two species of globally rare mussels live in its streams. Some of the most important habitat for recovering bald eagle populations can be found here along the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers.

DCR recommends that all unprotected conservation sites, and all unprotected portions of partially protected sites, be targeted for future land conservation efforts. The appropriate method of protection will vary with each site but may include placing the site on Virginia’s Registry of Natural Areas, developing a voluntary management agreement with the landowner, securing a conservation easement through a local land trust, acquiring the site through a locality or local land trust, dedicating the site as a natural area preserve with the current owner, or acquiring the site as a state-owned natural area preserve.

**Table 16.5**  
**Natural area preserves**  
*George Washington Recreational Planning Region*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>preserve name</th>
<th>owner</th>
<th>locality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chotank Creek</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>King George County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow’s Nest</td>
<td>DCR and Stafford County</td>
<td>Stafford County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Virginia Natural Heritage Program.*

**Table 16.6**  
**Natural heritage resources**  
*George Washington Recreational Planning Region*

| Number of occurrences of rare species and significant natural communities | 327 |
| Number of different rare species and significant community types (natural heritage elements) | 102 |
| Number of globally rare natural heritage elements | 42 |
| Number of species listed as federally endangered or threatened | 5 |
| Number of species listed as state endangered or threatened | 10 |
| Number of conservation sites identified by DCR | 129 |
| Number of conservation sites with some protection | 90 |
| Number of conservation sites with more than 65% of area with some protection | 65 |
| Number of adequately protected conservation sites | 7 |

*Data as of July 1, 2012.*

*Source: Virginia Natural Heritage Program.*

Conservation targets include:
- Protection of additional land around Crow’s Nest Natural Area Preserve.
- Secure buffer lands around Fort A.P. Hill and Quantico.
- Protection of wetlands that support rare and threatened plant species.
- Protection of water quality for streams supporting rare mussels and other aquatic species.
Information about the location of conservation sites and the natural heritage resources they contain, as well as management assistance, is available to local planners from DCR’s Natural Heritage staff. For information about the Natural Heritage Program, see Chapter 9.

State fish hatcheries and wildlife management areas

• The Mattaponi Wildlife Management Area is a 2,500-acre property located in Caroline County approximately 2 miles north of Bowling Green. Extensive pine plantations, hardwood ridges, wetlands and river bottoms provide abundant habitat for a variety of wildlife including deer, turkey, quail and squirrel. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries should look for opportunities to provide access to the Mattaponi River.

• The 462-acre Land’s End Wildlife Management Area was established in 1966 and expanded in 1970. It consists of the 50-acre Salem Church tract and the 412-acre Land’s End tract, located in southeastern King George County. Land’s End is a mixture of open farmland, woodland and wetlands. It is bordered on two sides by the Rappahannock River and on one side by Jett’s Creek. Bald eagles, deer, turkey and songbirds are commonly seen. DGIF should evaluate the management goal to promote wildlife viewing and waterfowl and wildlife habitat management research.

Private sector

• Outfitters, as well as local friends groups on the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, enhance access and the quality of recreational experiences while contributing to local economies.

• Local governments and developers should give design consideration to the natural contours of the land when planning and developing.

The Virginia Outdoors Center in Fredericksburg serves as a model for the promotion of regional outdoor recreation provided by the private sector.

Website directory

George Washington Regional Commission
http://www.gwregion.org/

U.S. Census Total Population Maps
http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/datamapper.html

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps
http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/virginia/2012/measures/factors/24/map

Fredericksburg Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
http://www.fampo.gwregion.org/

Government Island Park
http://www.staffordparks.com/Facilities/Facility/Details/5

Ni River Trail
http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/vbwt/site.asp?trail=3&loop=PBV&site=PBV09

Dahlgren Railroad Heritage Trail
http://www.friendsdrht.org/DRHT_TrailInfo.htm

Rappahannock River Water Trail
http://www.baygateways.net/general.cfm?id=138

East Coast Greenway
http://www.greenway.org/

Potomac River Water Trail
http://www.baygateways.net/general.cfm?id=19

The Spotsylvania Greenway
http://www.millionmilegreenway.org/sampleplans.php

Widewater State Park

Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership
http://www.hallowedground.org/

Chesapeake Bay Gateways
http://www.baygateways.net/

National Trails System Act
http://www.nps.gov/nts/legislation.html

Potomac National Heritage Scenic Trail
Website directory continued

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail
http://www.nps.gov/cajo/index.htm

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
http://www.nps.gov/ستپ/index.htm

Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail
http://www.nps.gov/waro/parkmgmt/index.htm

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
http://www.nps.gov/pohe/index.htm

Fredericksburg Area Trail Management and User Group
http://fatmug.org/

Dahlgren Railroad Heritage Trail

Orange to Fredericksburg abandoned rails
http://www.abandonedrails.com/orange_to_Fredericksburg

U.S. Bicycle Route 1
http://www.virginiadot.org/programs/united_states_bicycle_route_1_and_76_in_virginia.asp

Fredericksburg regional bicycle and pedestrian plan
http://www.fampo.gwregion.org/transportation-planning-documents/bicycle-pedestrian-planning/

Virginia Birding and Wildlife Trail
http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/vbwtr/

Fish Virginia First
http://www.fishvirginiafirst.com/

Virginia's scenic drives.
http://www.virginia.org/ScenicDrives/

Trail to Freedom
http://www.trailtofreedom.com/about-the-trail/

Scenic Virginia
http://www.scenicvirginia.org/

Virginia Department of Transportation – Virginia Byways Program
http://www.virginiadot.org/programs/prog-byways.asp

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation – Virginia Scenic Rivers List

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
http://www.nps.gov/frsp/index.htm

Potomac National Heritage Scenic Trail

Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge
http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=51622

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation – State Park Master Plans
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/recreational_planning/masterplans.shtml

Caledon State Park
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/state_parks/cal.shtml

Lake Anna State Park
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/state_parks/lak.shtml

Widewater State Park

Virginia's Registry of Natural Areas
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/registry.shtml

Natural Heritage

Virginia Outdoors Center
http://playva.com/1stpage.htm/