

Putting Virginia's History to Work—2010-2015
Virginia's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan

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Putting Virginia's History to Work

Virginia's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan

FOREWORD

Virginia is blessed by some of the richest, most diverse historic resources in the nation. From Native American sites that date to over 16,000 years ago, to the sites of Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown where a new nation was born and nurtured; from battlefields where men from across that nation shed their blood at a cross-roads of American history to homes of presidents, farmers, inventors, musicians, and slaves who forged its future through their day-to-day lives; from the graceful lines of a state capitol designed by Thomas Jefferson to log cabins, vernacular farm houses, stately urban dwellings, factories, schools, and cemeteries, these places connect us all to the people whose thoughts and actions still shape our lives today.

Historic preservation is increasingly central to building a better, more sustainable future. Preservation is where cultural values, environmental responsibility, and economic sense all come together. Rehabilitation and adaptive reuse become the ultimate in recycling. Battlefield preservation secures both historically “sacred ground” and protects open space—benefitting tourism, ground water quality, and agriculture. Revitalizing both residential and commercial neighborhoods brings life back into our cities and towns, creates more livable, walkable environments, and reduces development pressure on surrounding country sides.

The results are evident in communities across the Commonwealth. From transforming a former prison, textile factory or a tobacco prizery into cultural arts centers in Lorton, Martinsville and South Boston, or a former mental hospital into upscale offices and housing in Staunton, or bringing the history of Richmond’s days as a slave trade center to light through archaeology, such preservation successes happen when the owners, citizens, and local leaders come together to make it happen. Agencies such as the Department of Historic Resources provide information, tools, and moral support, but the real champions for Virginia’s historic resources are the communities that understand what is at stake and use that appreciation, along with the available tools, to turn historic places into economic and cultural assets.

The following pages highlight both progress and challenges with a message intended to celebrate, inspire and encourage all of the Commonwealth’s preservation partners who play a part in the stewardship of both private and public resources. Each of the goals expressed in this plan of supporting preservation, stewardship of resources, and getting the word out about how important historic resources are to Virginia’s future, are valid for all of us, not just for the Department of Historic Resources. This plan outlines how the department tools and programs have changed and reaffirms our commitments over the next few years. More than that, we hope it also serves as a challenge to our partners. Let us all reaffirm our appreciation of the historic resources that make Virginia—past, present, and future—a truly great Commonwealth, and rededicate ourselves to the mission of putting Virginia’s history to work.

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this second revision of Virginia’s statewide historic preservation plan, we build on the foundation of public participation and accomplishments of more than a dozen years of working with Virginia’s citizens, communities, and institutions to ensure that our rich historic heritage continues to serve as assets to the entire Commonwealth. The first plan adopted by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, entitled *Virginia’s Heritage: the Nation’s Treasure, the Commonwealth’s Trust*, grew out of an extensive public participation campaign and responded to false impressions of historic preservation as a block to economic development. The second plan, *Putting Virginia’s History To Work*, grew out of the Virginia History Initiative, which focused attention on state agency stewardship, history and preservation education, and community-based preservation advocacy. In this third version, we re-examine the issues that drive historic preservation in Virginia, celebrate the very real accomplishments for Virginia preservation since 2001 and recommit ourselves to the core goals that underlie those successes.

Today we are in a rapidly changing world. Even the most challenging issues of one year, may be very different only a short year later. This holds true for public and private sectors, museums and historic attractions, private home and business owners, and the public agencies that serve them. In this context, the department continues to reinvent itself—sticking to core principles of “identify, evaluate, recognize, and protect,” principles of stewardship and responsibility, while also emphasizing the importance of finding flexible and creative ways to ensure historic buildings and sites play a viable role in 21st century communities. Beyond that commitment, all stakeholders in Virginia’s rich historic resources are encouraged to embrace these goals as the broad foundation of public and private action.

Goals:

1. Integrate historic resources as a viable part of the environment for communities, organizations, and agencies at all levels well into the future.
2. Practice good stewardship of historic resources.
3. Get the word out about the value of historic resources in Virginia’s educational, economic, and civic success and the available tools to put resources to work

All Virginians have a vested interest in sustaining the future of the Commonwealth and are encouraged to join in the effort. Museums and historic attractions not only interpret Virginia and national history, they serve as examples for the contribution that historic places and education make to Virginia’s future. Citizens and organizational partners that recognize the important economic, educational, social, and cultural roles that historic resources play in communities are encouraged to join in sharing that message. Elected leaders, businesses, government agencies, educators, property owners, non-profit institutions, and concerned individuals are invited to join together in preserving and using Virginia’s historic treasures to educate our children and build vital communities all across the Commonwealth.

CREATING AND REVISING THIS PLAN

The statewide comprehensive historic preservation plan continues to evolve, rooted in both widespread public participation and the department's continuous strategic and annual planning processes. The department routinely looks at the progress and status of preservation across the state, major issues that preservation must address, and opportunities for making a difference. This revision of the comprehensive plan reflects that ongoing process; we use what we hear from both partners and critics of historic preservation as an integral part of all planning processes. Some of the specific sources of public participation used in this planning cycle include:

- “Preservation Issues” sessions at the annual Virginia Preservation Conference co-hosted by the APVA/Preservation Virginia and DHR;
- A study and survey of participants in Virginia’s state tax credit program during its first decade conducted for DHR by Virginia Commonwealth University in 2007;
- A variety of ongoing “Open House” sessions and training workshops held for partners and customers participating in rehabilitating historic buildings, survey and registration of historic properties, “106” review and other preservation topics;
- Public meetings of the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and the Virginia State Review Board;
- Input and dialogue associated with statewide visioning and goal setting of the Council on Virginia’s Future;
- Environmental Leadership Summits
- Annual Environment Virginia Conferences;
- Ongoing dialogue with key preservation partner groups, most notable the APVA/Preservation Virginia, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, and the Archeological Society of Virginia;
- Collaborative research and consultation with the Virginia Outdoors Plan developed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (latest version 2007)
- Feedback from regional office advisory committees;
- Public hearings of the Virginia General Assembly on related legislative issues;
- Weekly reporting on issues important to stakeholders in each DHR program area; and
- Letters, emails, and face-to-face contacts with public agencies, consultants, preservation advocates, property owners, educators, and others who bring questions, issues, and suggestions to DHR throughout each year

Listening to this wide range of public participants and partners guides the department each year in developing biennial strategic plans, this revised comprehensive plan, and the annual work plans that implement both.

In addition to the role played by the public in shaping the direction of the department and historic preservation at large, this plan reflects a serious examination of the results since the previous plan revision, economic and population projections, larger trends in preservation, development, the building industry, education, and environmental protection.

THE FOUNDATION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS STRONG

- *Virginia historic resources are increasingly seen as assets for economic and community revitalization*

The message from every community and in every survey regardless of source is that Virginians in general value the landmarks that make their communities special, that remind them of national as well as community values, and that help themselves and their children define their own lives within a special sense of place. The power of landmarks as symbols was never more evident than in the days following terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 on two of those symbols including the Pentagon in Northern Virginia. But whether it is citizens rising up to fight demolition of a treasured local landmark, or the importance placed on preserving heritage-defining public buildings such as the Jefferson-designed state capitol or a county courthouse, it is clear that people in each community across the Commonwealth recognize the importance of these symbols and are willing to stand up for their preservation.

- *Virginia's heritage is as diverse as it is rich and long – and the passionate feelings for this heritage run deep*

The passion that is brought to the table when people of all walks of life see their heritage threatened or recognized cannot be overestimated. This passion goes far beyond the economic benefits of historic places as “resources” to the very heart and soul of who we are as individuals and as a community.

Diversity is important. The power of historic places to unite and revive the spirit of minority communities has been demonstrated consistently, as Native Americans and African Americans turn out in large numbers to celebrate the placement of historical highway markers or the listing of their own historic places on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Historic places representing women, Native American, African American and other less well-recognized Virginians are still underrepresented, but gaining ground through an ongoing DHR initiative.

As local citizens see more of these places recognized by the Commonwealth, they are increasingly taken into account in local decision making as well. The tears and excitement when former students see a Rosenwald School or a historic district with African American roots listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register bring poignancy to every joint board meeting. That recognition brings cultural healing and carries over into community pride and community action that we see repeated over-and-over throughout the state.

- *There is a strong link between scenic and cultural values*

The importance of scenic and cultural resources, especially landscapes, to create the context for historic and cultural resources cannot be overlooked. Whether it is the sweeping vistas dotted with barns, farmhouses, and rolling pastures that help define a rural historic district, the view across the Potomac from Mount Vernon or looking down on the University of Virginia from Monticello, the graceful designed landscapes of a city park, or a single spot such as Natural

Bridge that combines historic associations with natural beauty, these resources should be recognized, protected, managed and enhanced.

- *During the past decade historic preservation has enjoyed unprecedented success and recognition as an increasingly mainstream part of economic and community revitalization.*

Virginia historic resources are increasingly seen as assets for economic and community revitalization. This amazing trend is both stimulated by and reflected in the enormous upsurge in rehabilitation projects particularly in Virginia's urban centers, and the tremendous popularity of preservation illustrated in the number and variety of television programs—and even commercials—that focus on restoration and rehabilitation.

A study conducted for DHR by Virginia Commonwealth University documents the financial impact of historic preservation as never before. This study analyzed the economic impact of the state rehabilitation tax credit in its first decade, surveying the people who actually used the credit in Virginia. The study showed overwhelmingly that those tax credits made a difference in property owners and developers decisions to rehabilitate historic buildings. During that first decade this program leveraged nearly \$1.6 billion of private investment in more than 1200 historic buildings strengthening revitalization in Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Norfolk, Arlington and throughout Virginia. Economic effects associated with this level of impact supported an estimated 10,769 in-state jobs (in construction and related industries); generated about \$444 million of labor income (wages and benefits); and provided an estimated \$46 million in state tax revenues. Even (or especially) in a struggling economy, historic preservation and rehabilitation have proven to be a stimulus to community vitality.

- *Preservation is everybody's "business"*

While the importance of historic resources and many of the issues in using them well are statewide, most decisions are and must be made by individual property owners and local communities. Issues affecting historic resources are closely tied to farmland and open space preservation, to Chesapeake Bay protection, to sustainable economic health, to transportation and the environment. Issues facing urban, suburban, and rural communities are sometimes similar and sometimes very different. Each community must have the tools and support to address its own situation. Thus, the Commonwealth's best role is not to tell communities what is best for them, but to provide leadership, guidance and sound information for decision making and useful tools to realize the public benefit of historic resources. It must also lead by example, both in its stewardship of state-owned historic properties and in demonstrating cooperation among its agencies. Following from that, the department's ability to provide accurate information and services in a timely manner and to facilitate and encourage myriad preservation activities (both public and private) will determine whether or not Virginia takes advantage of its historical heritage—or throws it away.

- *Inadequate funding undermines both public and private preservation and education efforts at all levels*

Whether for “bricks-and-mortar” projects to restore historic buildings, for surveys to support local planning, for archaeological excavations, or preservation of sites or recovered artifacts, for educational exhibits and publications, for restoring decaying cemeteries or buying and preserving battlefields and other historic places, the need for more financial resources is a recurring theme from all sectors of the public. This is particularly true as the Commonwealth and the nation experience the most challenging economic downturn in decades. Yet, it is also clear that creative and sometimes complex partnerships leverage and maximize both financial and human resources effectively as seen in the success stories in the following pages.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ABOUND

Over the past several years, Virginia has been consistently at the top (first or second) for the number of historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and in the number of rehabilitation projects qualifying for federal tax credits. Over and over we see that rehabilitation of historic buildings and districts is consistently the most successful tool available for community revitalization.

- *Historic preservation represents both Smart Growth and Sustainability—two important principles in promoting a healthy natural environment*

Just as economic studies in the 1980s and 1990s demonstrated that rehabilitating historic buildings overall costs less and contributed more to local economies, more recent studies show that appropriate rehabilitation and reuse contributes far more to sustainable and environmentally friendly growth than new construction. Reusing old buildings—and the wood and other materials already present in them—reduces waste, sustains character and livability, and means that more of the construction dollars are spent locally. For example, as Donovan D. Rypkema pointed out in a 2005 speech to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, simply adding 3½ inches of fiberglass insulation in the attic has three times the R factor value as replacing the windows, without adding usable wood and glass to the community landfill and without the added construction costs of new windows.

Similarly, historic neighborhoods already represent the best of “new community design” as outlined by the National Governors Association. Reusing historic buildings means reusing existing public infrastructure, strengthening local economies and reducing traffic congestion. The lifetime costs of maintaining the service infrastructure of compact developments typically found in urban historic districts is 40 percent to 400 percent *less* than the same costs of low-density suburban development. More than 40 percent of residents in older/historic neighborhoods are within 5 miles of work; less than 1-in-4 residents in new housing are that close to their employer. More than two-thirds of older/historic neighborhoods have an elementary school within one mile; barely 40 percent of new houses do. More than 60 percent of houses in older/historic neighborhoods have shopping within one mile; barely 40 percent of new houses do. Recycling historic structures reduces the high cost for construction and demolition disposal (of often hazardous material) in landfills; reducing the waste to landfills extends the life of landfills.

As Richard Moe, President and CEO of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, described so effectively in his speech *Sustainable Stewardship: Historic Preservation's Essential Role in Fighting Climate Change*, given when he received the Vincent Scully Prize in December 2007, "Preservation is the ultimate recycling. Preservation by its nature is sustainability...The greenest building is the one that is already standing. Unlike many of their more recent counterparts, many historic and older buildings were built to last. Their durability gives them their renewability. "

Upcoming "anniversary years" will focus attention on critical and disappearing resources

Just as Jamestown 2007 brought attention to Virginia and to the historical challenges faced by early colonists, the native peoples they encountered, and the Africans they brought to work in homes and fields, several upcoming anniversaries, most notably the Civil War Sesquicentennial, the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, the 75th Anniversary of the Virginia State Parks system and the Centennial of the National Park Service offer both challenges and opportunities. While the National Park Service and Department of Conservation and Recreation/State Parks will take the lead in developing themes, events and legacy projects for those anniversaries, they will call on various partners to support their efforts—and in turn those events will provide opportunities to tell the larger stories about the history and preservation of the sites those two critical conservation agencies protect. Statewide commissions have been established for the Civil War Sesquicentennial and the War of 1812 Bicentennial. Each of these commissions have already begun planning in earnest for educational programs, events to attract visitors to battlefield sites, and projects to identify, protect, and interpret the historic places associated with both of these nation-defining wars. Organizations such as the Civil War Preservation Trust can use the Civil War Sesquicentennial as an opportunity to garner attention and support for battlefield preservation.

Yet, it is still clear that many challenges remain.

- *Sprawl and poorly managed growth continue to threaten historic resources, rural landscapes, and community sense of place*

As this plan goes to press, Virginia like the rest of the nation is experiencing the worst economic turmoil since the Great Depression. But for the first several years of this millennium, Virginia was experiencing unprecedented population and economic growth. Nowhere has this economic downturn been felt as hard as it has in the construction industries.

In a 2008 statement on changing population and economic conditions, the Weldon Cooper Center reported that "economic conditions, including the recession and a stalled housing market, appear to have slowed the rate of population growth in Virginia...While the commonwealth's population reached an estimated 7.8 million on July 1, 2008, Virginia's population is not growing as fast as it did earlier this decade. Between 2000 and 2005, the state's average annual growth rate was around 1.2 percent. For the past two years it has been less than 1 percent."

Northern Virginia led Virginia's growth into the mid-decade, according to 2005 population estimates produced by the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. From the 2000 census into 2005, the state's population increased by nearly 7 percent (488,500

people), reaching more than 7.5 million as of July 1, 2005. Northern Virginia, by comparison, grew twice as rapidly. Sixty percent of the state's total growth occurred in Northern Virginia. Ten localities in Virginia grew by more than 10,000 during those five years: Loudoun, Prince William, Fairfax, Stafford, and Spotsylvania counties in northern Virginia; Chesterfield and Henrico counties in the Richmond area; and in the Hampton Roads area, the independent cities of Chesapeake, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach.

Virginia's economy also grew faster than the national average through most of the mid-2000s. In a study by the Thomas Jefferson Institute for Public Policy, from April 2005 through March 2006 employment increased by 2.2 percent in Virginia compared with 1.6 percent growth in the nation. Employment in the construction sector alone increased 8.4 percent. While Northern Virginia accounted for 57 percent of all new jobs in the state, Charlottesville and Winchester had the fastest employment growth in the state—each ranking in the top 30 fastest growing cities in the nation. Danville was Virginia's only metropolitan center to decline in this period.

The effects of these growth trends can be seen in suburban expansion along the I-95 corridor from Arlington to south of Fredericksburg; westward along I-66 into the northern Shenandoah Valley, along Routes 3 and 17 west of Fredericksburg and around Culpeper, in all directions around Richmond, and throughout the greater Hampton Roads area. Effects of these trends include the enormous increase in rehabilitation of historic buildings, both residential and commercial, in urban areas, combined with constantly expanding pressure on open space and rural areas—with deleterious effects on archaeological sites, rural historic properties, historic landscapes, old family farms and cemeteries, and most particularly Civil War battlefields.

The very success of mainstreaming historic preservation as economic development results in pressure to register properties of less obvious historic significance. It requires careful consideration of large numbers of mid-20th century resources where contexts are not yet fully developed. And the number of moved historic resources is also on the rise as pressure for demolition and redevelopment leads more property owners to separate the value of the historic building from the value of the land on which it rests.

- *Base Relocation and Closing (BRAC)* decisions are bringing thousands of new military and civilian staff to some bases in Virginia (Belvoir and Fort Lee for example), yet closing Fort Monroe—with its nationally and internationally significant historic buildings and fortifications. Virginia's military installations have also been challenged by refocusing budgets and efforts on national defense and overseas operations, and by Congressional mandates to privatize on-base housing.
- *Legal challenges to local government historic district and tax abatement decisions* have also challenged the validity of historic districts listed as Virginia Historic Landmarks in Loudoun County (Madison v Loudoun), Rappahannock County (Worley v the Town of Washington), and the City of Richmond (Kroger v the City of Richmond).
- *Conflicting public policies* such as funding for building new schools that discourages communities from rehabilitating older schools to be used as they were intended. It is easier to get funding to rehabilitate an older school for senior housing than for reuse as a school.

Similarly, local historic district ordinances generally are based on applications for building permits, but the Statewide Building Code does not require a building permit for the replacement of roofing, siding, windows, and/or doors in a single family home—all issues of importance to preservation of historic buildings. While a local building official can require permits for these actions in a historic district, each locality must make an affirmative effort to adopt and enforce this limited exception from the general rule.

- *Organized relic hunting.* While relic hunting has always constituted a threat to archaeological resources, these activities have largely been conducted by individuals or small groups—some for profit and some with a genuine (if ultimately destructive) interest in Virginia’s history. Native American and Civil War burials and other Civil War sites have been particular targets—with damage to colonial and Revolutionary War sites seen as well. Recent years have seen a disturbing trend as organized “pay to play” treasure hunts that pay a landowner for rights to mine (usually) a Civil War site and then charge metal-detector hobbyists to participate in a week or week-end event to uncover as many relics as possible. The results of some of these digs have destroyed large portions of Civil War encampments—and in at least one case also portions of the Native American and Revolutionary War occupations of the same site. A 2004 legislative proposal to reinforce existing law—including laws of trespass and protection for unmarked burials—was met with a tremendous backlash and misinformation from the metal detecting community and defeated in the General Assembly with no discussion of the underlying issues or the facts of the bill.

Even traditional and successful preservation tools have come under attack in recent years.

- *Congressional challenges to both the federal “106” review process and to historic preservation easements*
- *Conservation Tax Credits.* A sense that easement tax credits are subject to abuse has led to challenges in the Virginia General Assembly. Variations on easement reform bills range from genuine reform, such as tightening the appraisal process and requiring professional oversight, to misunderstood attempts to drastically limit the amounts of the credits and to eliminate easement tax credits for any structures—including historic buildings.
- *Rehabilitation Tax Credits.* A sense by some legislators that tax credits drain much needed public revenues has led to continuing challenges to both state conservation easement tax credits and to rehabilitation tax credits. So far, the power of rehabilitation tax credits to leverage private redevelopment dollars has made the point that any revenue loss is made up in economic revitalization.

An obvious thread running throughout these challenges—whether it is a local government supporting policies that encourage demolition rather than rehabilitation, or state/federal legislators proposing to remove or seriously cripple proven preservation tools—continues to be that of ignorance of history and the benefits of historic preservation for the economic and social well-being of Virginia communities.

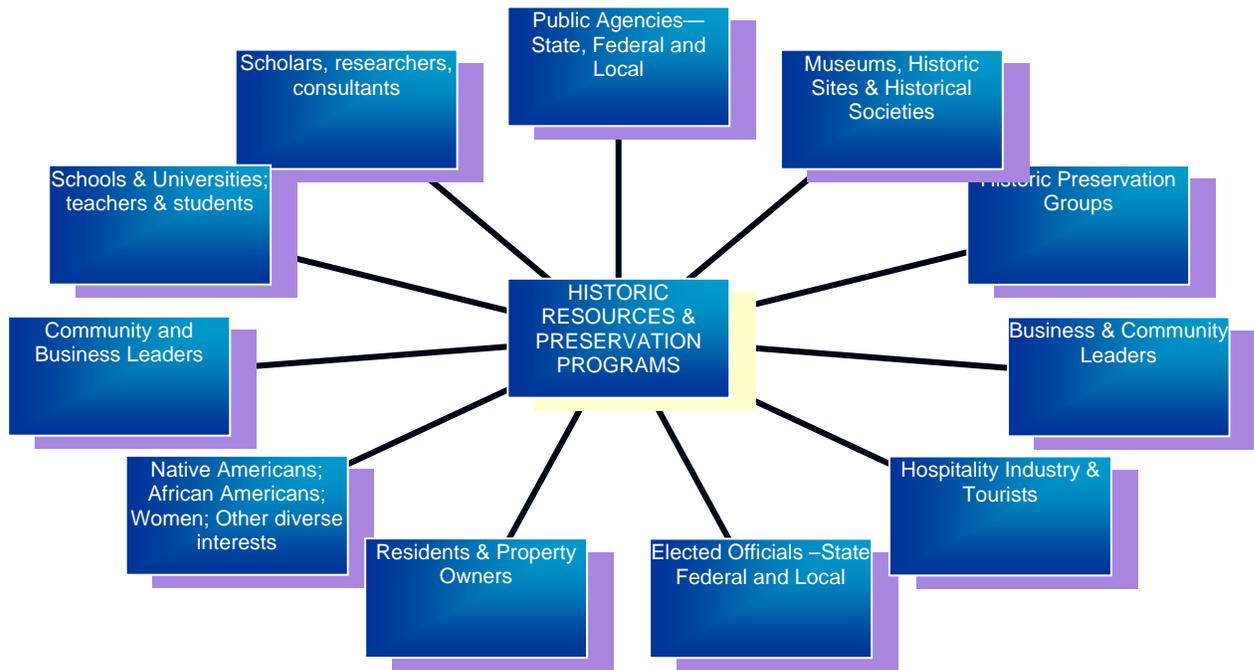
At the same time, there have been several legislative successes.

- In 2004 Virginia passed its first law officially asserting the right of family descendants to visit and maintain grave sites in old family cemeteries even after the land was no longer in family possession. A bill to expand access to non-profit organizations was defeated in 2006.
- In 2006 the General Assembly approved both a bill clarifying that all contributing properties within Virginia Historic Landmark Districts were by definition “landmarks” when cross-referenced elsewhere in Code, and a bill calling on the department to report biennially to the Governor and the General Assembly on the status of state-owned historic resources. This latter bill also requires that all state land owning agencies work with the department in good faith to address threats and other issues brought to light by the biennial reports.
- In 2009 the General Assembly approved a new tool for localities under local historic district zoning authority that allows localities to require applicants for building or demolition permits to submit plans to protect or accommodate known archaeological sites. Localities already had the authority to include archaeological resources in local historic district ordinances, but this is the first explicit tool for protecting those sites once identified in the ordinance.

It is still true that preservation happens when communities, property owners, local governments, businesses, and community leaders want it to happen—and when they know and understand the enormous benefits of historic preservation and how to incorporate preservation into their community's economic, educational, and civic goals. State, local, and even federal agencies need to know what is historic in each community and how to use historic places effectively. Education is the most powerful tool available to encourage Virginians to put their history to work at all levels and for all communities. Articulating the economic benefits of preservation to business, political, and opinion leaders is the key to winning broad community appreciation of the value of historic resources.

VIRGINIA’S PRESERVATION STAKEHOLDERS

Who are the stakeholders in Virginia’s historic resources and the programs that support historic preservation? Every citizen who lives, shops, works, or studies in historic buildings and museums. Every government agency, developer, or property owner who makes decisions that are shaped by the presence or absence of historic buildings or archaeological sites. Every student, teacher, tourist, tourism professional, or interested individual who can learn from the lessons of the past. Every family that takes pleasure in the character of its community and every business that sees the economic value in quality of life and surroundings. These are the people who benefit directly or indirectly when historic resources are identified and used throughout Virginia communities—and who depend on the tools and services provided by public and private preservation partners.



THE RESOURCES—ASSETS WORTH PRESERVING

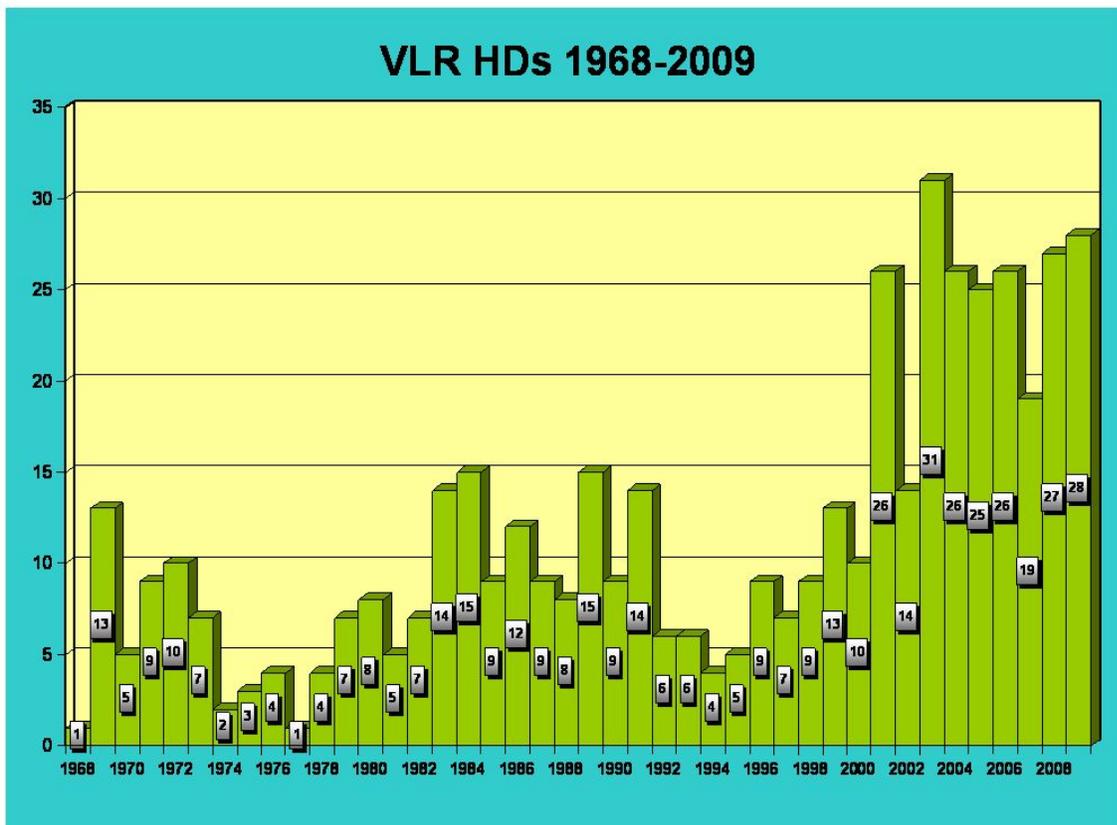
Virginia’s landmarks are unparalleled resources, illuminating the culture and history of America from 16,000 years ago to the present. The Commonwealth encourages preserving and protecting Virginia’s historic, architectural, and archaeological sites. Much of the state’s appeal and significant income are derived from these resources. Our landmarks serve both as a major tool for urban renewal and as a key element of the state’s multi-billion-dollar tourism industry. According to a study Virginia Commonwealth University conducted for the department, rehabilitation projects from 1997 through 2006 generated roughly \$6.1 billion in private investment in Virginia communities creating jobs and revitalizing urban cores. Department records show this trend remaining strong. Projects totally over \$500 million were reported as completed in the 2009 state fiscal year. According to the Virginia Tourism Corporation visitor spending in Virginia reached \$19.2 billion in 2008, an 8.5 percent increase since 2006. Tourism, one of Virginia's largest industries, provided 210,620 jobs for Virginians and generated \$1.28 billion in state and local tax revenue in 2008.

The Commonwealth's resources illuminate over 16,000 years of Native American culture, mark the birth of a new nation, and represent the homes of the nation’s founders, battlegrounds of both the American Revolution and Civil War, and struggles of African-Americans both enslaved and free. They encompass both public and private architecture that embodies the dynamic forces of immigration, frontier, economic, and industrial revolution, and growth. These historic places—the houses, stores, train stations, warehouses, iron furnaces, canals, landscapes, and bridges—are woven into the fabric of our daily lives. They are a part of what shapes the unique character and spirit of each community. Together, they define this place we call Virginia, and us as Virginians.

How Many Are There?

Nearly 40,000 archaeological sites and more than 140,000 historic buildings and structures have been identified through surveys and studies since 1966. These figures represent a 12.5 percent increase for archaeological sites and a 47 percent increase for buildings and structures since 2001 when data was gathered for the previous version of this plan. In addition there are more than 6 million archaeological artifacts curated by DHR representing more than 10,000 years of Virginia history.

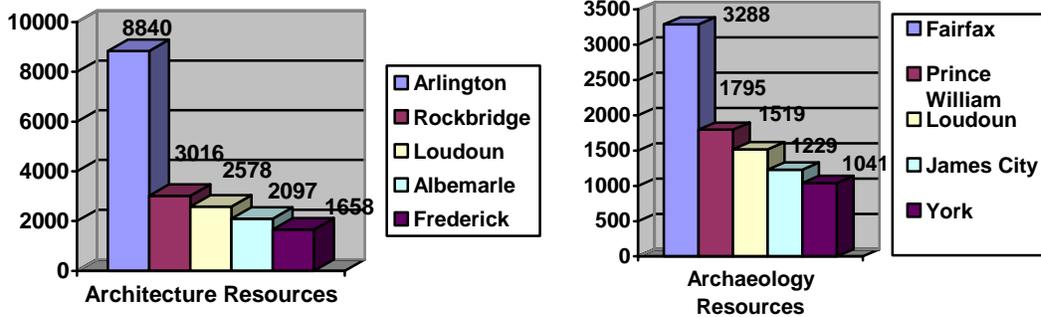
As of 2009, there are currently more than 2,693 individual entries including districts that encompass more than 87,397 contributing resources listed as on the Virginia Landmarks Register and on the National Register of Historic Places. This represents a 27 percent increase over the 1,962 resources registered in 2001. Virginia remains in the group of top 10 states in the nation in registered resources—and has been leading the country in the number of historic districts listed annually for the past several years. With the high interest in designation of historic districts, the listings have increased from 416 in December of 2003 to the current 577 (June 2009): a 28 percent increase in four and a half years. The chart below shows the trend of listing historic districts on the Virginia Landmarks Register and highlights the enormous surge starting in 2001.



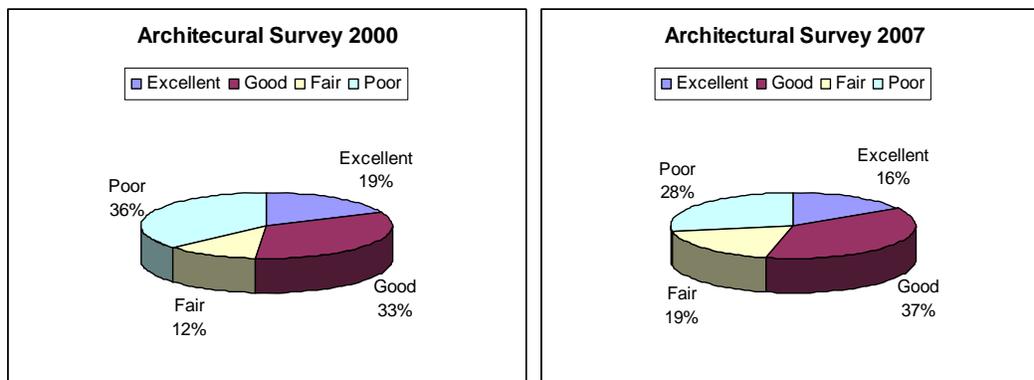
Where Are They?

The number and types of resources in various localities depend on several factors. For instance, past settlement practices, proximity to historic transportation routes, and natural phenomena all

play a role in creating the wealth of resources in different communities around Virginia. Every county and city in the Commonwealth has historic resources that have been identified and recorded in the department's paper and electronic files and GIS database, making the information more accessible to the public. The number of documented architectural resources in the state ranges from fewer than 78 in Craig County to more than 3,000 in Rockbridge County and nearly 9,000 in Arlington County and from fewer than 20 in some towns, to nearly 2,000 in large cities like Norfolk and Richmond. Recorded archaeological sites—prehistoric, historic, and underwater—range from fewer than 30 in Dickenson County to nearly 2,000 in Prince William County and more than 3,000 in Fairfax County. The variation from locality to locality is most often a result of difference in the level of survey completed to record resources rather than the presence or absence of historic buildings or sites, and higher numbers can be a result of proactive survey due to higher local interest in preservation and history or higher development pressures. The charts below show a sampling of 2007 survey data from the top 5 localities that have the highest number and more survey in architectural and archaeological resources.



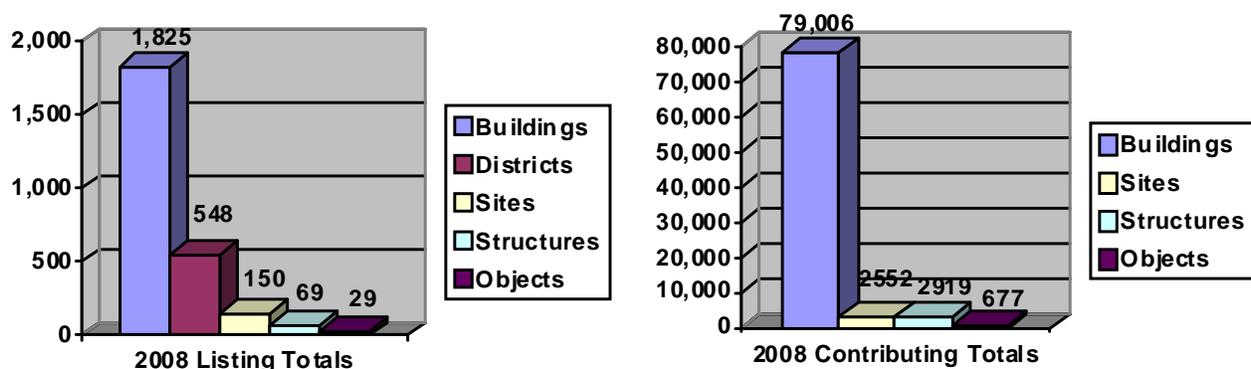
Survey analysis derived from DHR’s Data Sharing System show that survey in Virginia’s 134 local government units has improved (see charts below). There are fewer poorly surveyed areas and a larger number of areas that now fall into the “good” category. The Cost Share program, a match of state and local funds supporting architectural and archaeological survey, has been very proactive over the past five years. One of the greater challenges in keeping up with survey is the fact that with the general use of the floating 50 year rule many mid to late 20th-century neighborhoods will come into the pool for survey consideration.



What Types of Resources Are Registered?

Registered resources include significant historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Historic sites—archaeological, historic, and landscape—represent the location of a significant event, activity, or occupation. Individual historic buildings are created to shelter human activity, while historic structures are made for other purposes such as bridges, tunnels, and earthworks. Historic objects, such as sculptures or markers, for example, are primarily artistic in nature, and though movable, are associated with a specific setting. A historic district is a concentration of resources that have a relationship to each other, making the entire group more important than its individual properties. Most registered resources (70 percent) are historic buildings. Of the total number, historic objects are the least represented on the registers (just 1 percent of the total). (See Register Nominations by Type chart.)

Register Nominations By Type:



How Do Virginia’s Registered Resources Related to One Another?

Historic resources relate to each other in time, space, and how they fit into broad patterns or themes of human activity. For example, with the 2007 commemoration of Jamestown, many Virginia localities had the timely opportunity to officially recognize their historic resources as these related to the commemoration of 400 years of Virginia's history through such themes as 1607, English discovery and settlement, Virginia Indians, and the 17th century. Below are listed the major themes and time periods that are represented well and poorly on the register. Several categories have moved from less to well represented since the last plan, and they are denoted with an asterisk (*)

Themes *WELL* represented on the register:

Architecture.....	2165
Politics/Government.....	321
Commerce.....	317
Social History.....	266
Military.....	241
Transportation.....	217
Community Planning and Development.....	177
Religion.....	168

Agriculture..... 165
 Historic-Non-Aboriginal..... 145

Themes *POORLY* represented on the register, numbering a total of 120 or less represented in all listed National Register nominations:

Art, Communications, Conservation, Economics, Engineering, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage, Exploration/Settlement, Health/Medicine, Invention, Landscape Architecture, Law, Literature, Maritime history, Native American (historic and prehistoric), Performing Arts, Philosophy, and Science.

Time periods *WELL* represented on the register:

- 18th century*
- Early 19th century
- Mid-19th century
- Late 19th century*
- Early 20th century

Time periods *POORLY* represented on the register:

- Prehistory
- 17th century
- Mid-20th century

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

The real job of historic preservation requires the active involvement of all players—property owners, businesses, developers, preservation organizations, museums, educators, and agencies representing both the public and private sectors. Over and over again, all customer groups told us that they were willing to take on the job of historic preservation if they had the tools to do so. Their desire for successful preservation outcomes led to the development of new tools, most notably the Virginia historic rehabilitation tax credit. Core tools provided through major state and national partners are outlined as follows.

Programs Administered by state partners:

Department of Conservation and Recreation

- **State Parks:** Virginia’s state park system has been recognized as the best in the nation. Of the 35 parks managed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation, many were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and other parks such as Chippokes Plantation, Mason’s Neck, Leesylvania and Sailor’s Creek Battlefield Historic Park protect and interpret a wide range of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites as well as historic buildings and landscapes.
- **Outdoors Recreation Planning:** The Virginia Outdoors Plan is coordinated every five years by DCR to provide guidance for statewide outdoor recreation. This guidance includes

recommendations for historic and cultural resources related to visitor experiences and recreational assets of these resources including calling for localities to identify historic resources and incorporate them into local comprehensive and land use planning and decisions and to consider development of additional regional heritage areas. It encourages DHR to continue its efforts to sustain and support statewide and community preservation as well as the stewardship of archaeological collections and information it holds on historic resources. Both the Virginia Outdoors Plan and this plan address similar issues and emphasize the importance of many of the same public and private partners. Compiled on different cycles each plan draws on issues, lessons learned, goals, and recommendations in the other. In addition, DCR helps local parks and recreation departments through funding, expertise and training. Through this partnership, more than 50,000 acres have been purchased for parks and recreation in more than 400 parks around the state. Since 1967, the department has provided more than \$72 million in state funds and channeled more than \$61 million in federal funds to local parks. More than \$300 million in local matching funds has been generated for local parks.

- **Land Preservation Tax Credit:** Virginia allows an income tax credit for 40 percent of the value of donated land or conservation easements. Taxpayers may use up to \$100,000 per year for the year of sale and the ten subsequent tax years. Unused credits may be sold, allowing individuals with little or no Virginia income tax burden to take advantage of this benefit. To be eligible for tax credits, the easement must qualify as a charitable deduction under the IRS Code and meet additional requirements under the Virginia Land Conservation Incentives Act. DCR is responsible for verifying the conservation value of Land Preservation Tax Credits for all donations of land or conservation easements for which the donor claims a state tax credit of \$1 million or more. These applicants must meet the Conservation Value Review Criteria adopted by the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation Board (VLCF).
- **Virginia Conservation Lands Database:** DCR has developed the Commonwealth's first comprehensive, continually maintained GIS data layer for Virginia's protected conservation lands. This database includes mapped boundaries and attributes for public and certain private lands having various conservation, recreation and open-space roles. Most federal, state, regional and interstate lands are included. This includes water and park authorities, parks and undeveloped or partially-developed lands owned by localities, as well as lands owned as preserves by nonprofit conservation organizations such as The Nature Conservancy. Also included are conservation easements held by the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, land trusts and others.
- **Virginia Land Conservation Foundation:** In 1999, the General Assembly and the governor established the VLCF to help fund protection of Virginia's natural and historic resources. Funds from the foundation are used to establish permanent conservation easements and to purchase open spaces and parklands, lands of historic or cultural significance, farmlands and forests, and natural areas. State agencies, local governments, public bodies and registered (tax-exempt) nonprofit groups are eligible to receive matching grants from the foundation. After an initial appropriation of around \$435,000 for historic preservation generally and a special appropriation of \$3.4 million primarily targeted at battlefield

preservation, this available funding varies each year with a portion designated for competitively selected historic preservation projects around the Commonwealth.

Department of Historic Resources

Each of the department's programs offers tools to Virginians who want to put their history to work, including the following:

- **Survey and Inventory.** Property owners, land use planners, and a variety of researchers can use the department's inventory of historic places to find the data needed to take stock of historic resources for economic and land-use decisions and planning. Through state's unique Survey and Planning Cost Share Program, the department partners with localities, shares the costs, and fully administers the survey and planning projects. This program supports and is integral to mandated local planning. Cost share surveys leave localities with the knowledge of properties eligible for the state and national registers. Since its inception in 1992, 110 different localities and two regional planning district commissions have participated in generating 198 survey and preservation planning projects, including preparation of at least 65 historic district National Register nominations.
- **State and National Historic Registers.** The **Virginia Landmarks Register** and the **National Register of Historic Places** formally recognize and bring public attention to Virginia's significant historic resources. Listing on the registers or a determination of eligibility for these registers provides the measure for determining how state and federal agencies treat historic properties, and which are eligible to receive state and federal (and some local) benefits such as grants of public funds and various forms of tax credits, tax abatements, or easements. Registered architectural and archaeological resources are key elements of the state's tourism industry.
- **Rehabilitation Tax Credits.** Both the federal and the Virginia Rehabilitation Tax Credits provide powerful economic incentives for community revitalization. The long-standing 20 percent federal tax credit helps property owners rehabilitate commercial properties, supporting economic growth and community health and rebuilding infrastructure at the same time. The state tax credit, initiated in 1997, offers a credit against a taxpayer's liability equal to 25 percent of allowable expenses incurred in the rehabilitation of historic properties and this program is available to owner occupied historic resources. State tax credits can be coupled with other incentives such as low-cost housing and enterprise zone credits and the federal credits.
- **Certified Local Government.** The Certified Local Government Program recognizes and rewards local governments that establish and maintain sound local preservation programs. Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are eligible to receive pass-through federal matching grants as a consequence of putting an effective heritage stewardship program in place that makes use of such tools as a historic district ordinance, a local preservation commission or review board, surveys of historic resources, and public participation. CLG grants can be used to undertake surveys, register nominations, preservation plans, public education

programs, and rehabilitation projects. Virginia now has 31 CLG's, adding six more CLG's since the last plan was published.

- **Historical Highway Markers.** A highly visible and popular tool for commemoration of Virginia history exists in the Historical Highway Marker Program. With more than 2,200 markers along Virginia's roadsides, the program ranks among the largest (and oldest) in the country. Communities use this tool to recognize historic people and events as well as historic buildings and sites – and it affords a highly visible and recognizable way of informing citizens and visitors of the importance those events played in state and national history.
- **State and Federal Project Review.** As an integral part of the state and federal environmental review process, the department reviews state and federal projects for their effects on historic resources across the Commonwealth. The process ensures that public and private interests are fully considered and balanced with historic preservation issues.
- **Historic Preservation Easements.** Historic preservation easements provide owners of historic properties a tool to assure long-term protection of the property's historic character while retaining productive use of the property. If the owner chooses to donate to the Commonwealth development rights specified in individualized easement agreements, then that property becomes subject to monitoring and review by the department and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. The Code of Virginia requires that the property be reassessed and may result in reduced property taxes for the owner. Easements can only be accepted on properties listed individually or in historic districts as Virginia Historic Landmarks. This highly successful public/private partnership currently protects 500 of Virginia's finest historic properties.
- **State Historic Preservation Grants.** Historic attractions listed as Virginia Historic Landmarks may apply for preservation support funding through the State Grants Program, administered by the department. Recipients receive technical, interpretative, and development assistance from DHR staff. Since these grants reflect direct appropriation by the General Assembly or through recommendations from the Governor, the number and amount of grants vary greatly from year to year—increasing in times of relative plenty and disappearing entirely in lean years.
- **Threatened Archaeological Site Research.** The department's Threatened Sites Program provides emergency funding for endangered archaeological sites. It works with the Archeological Society of Virginia, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, property owners, and communities to mobilize volunteers and specialists to document archaeological sites before they are lost to development or erosion. In partnering with other players, the program helps provide a much needed "safety net" for five to 10 sites each year for which no other funds or resources are available—supporting both emergency excavations and both general and specialized studies to make sure that the excavations are followed up with appropriate analysis and reports.
- **Publications.** Several publications are available either on the DHR website or by contacting the department that serve as tools for communities or individuals; these include *Researching*

Your Historic Virginia Property; Virginia's Registers: A Guide for Property Owners, a step-by-step guide in the national and state historic registration process; the *Financial Incentives Guide*, which presents grants and other funding resources for historic preservation; and the *Tourism Handbook*, a resource for community heritage tourism development; *First People: The Early Indians of Virginia; A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers*, which complements the searchable database of markers on the DHR website; *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey*, a comprehensive manual for people involved in historic resource survey and planning; and *A Handbook and Resource Guide for Owners of Virginia's Historic Houses*, a property-owners guide that provides essential information about proper stewardship and maintenance of historic houses. Each year the department also publishes *Notes on Virginia*, a magazine that summarizes recent Virginia Landmarks Register properties, new preservation easements donated to the department, and new historical highway markers.

- **Civil War Battlefield Protection Grants.** In 2006 the Virginia General Assembly established a new program of grants for the protection of threatened Civil War battlefield lands, providing funding from \$200,000 to \$5 million in different fiscal years. This program is currently unfunded. Over the past three years the Commonwealth has awarded \$5,880,000 in grants to the Civil War Preservation Trust, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Foundation, the Richmond Battlefield Association and the Trevilian Station Battlefield Foundation to protect more than 1,700 acres on 24 tracts on 15 different battlefields through a combination of outright purchase and easements including Appomattox, Appomattox Station, Brandy Station, Cedar Creek, Chancellorsville, First and Second Deep Bottom, Fisher's Hill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Port Republic, Sailor's Creek, Slaughter Pen, Trevilian Station, and the Wilderness.

Department of Housing and Community Development

- **Virginia Main Street Program:** Communities can put the traditional assets of downtown, such as unique architecture and locally owned businesses, to work as a catalyst for economic growth and community pride through the Virginia Main Street Program. By 2007, nearly 13,000 jobs had been created and \$500 million in private money had been invested in the 19 Main Street communities in Virginia—using old buildings and historic character as an asset to bring people back into older business districts.
- **Housing Preservation and Rehabilitation Programs:** While not specifically targeted at historic buildings, several related programs administered by DHCD can be leveraged to meet historic preservation objectives. These include: the Emergency Home Repair Program, Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation Programs, Livable Homes Tax Credit, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Virginia Lead Safe Homes Program, Water/Sewer Programs, and Weatherization Assistance.
- **Community Development Block Grants:** The Virginia Community Development Block Grant (VCDBG) is a federally-funded grant administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) since 1982. DHCD provides funding to eligible units of local government (non-entitlement communities only) for projects that

address critical community needs including housing, infrastructure, and economic development. DHCD receives up to \$19 million annually for this “small cities” Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Currently, more than 280 localities in Virginia who do not receive CDBG funds directly from the federal government are eligible for VCDBG funding. Each VCDBG funded project or activity must meet a national objective. Projects may contain activities which meet multiple national objectives for CDBG funding: activities benefiting low- and moderate-income persons; activities which aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; and activities designed to meet community needs having a particular urgency

Preservation Virginia

Since the last update of this plan, the former Preservation Alliance of Virginia, and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) (the oldest statewide preservation organization in the nation) merged to become Preservation Virginia. This reinvigorated membership organization supports preservation interests at every level—local, state, and national. It provides services and technical advice for preservation projects and programs; communication among individuals, businesses, and organizations interested in preservation; and educational opportunities for preservationists and the public. Citizens can join local chapters of Preservation Virginia which also maintains 34 historic properties including Historic Jamestowne, site of the first permanent English colony in America.

- **Educational Programs:** Preservation Virginia shares its experience of saving, preserving and maintaining historic places through the Virginia Preservation Conference; publications and web site resources; statewide training workshops and lectures; and by providing technical services in preservation, technology, and fund development for local organizations.
- **Historic Site Stewardship and Interpretation:** Provides interpretation and public programs at fourteen historic sites including Historic Jamestowne, the John Marshall House, Scotchtown, Historic Smithfield and other sites that tell the story of the Commonwealth through the lives of the people who shaped it.
- **Archaeological Research:** Explores and shares the archaeological remains of 1607 James Fort providing a multi-dimensional understanding of the seventeenth century beginnings of this nation.
- **Preservation Funding:** Operates a Revolving Fund Program that saves threatened historic places.
- **Preservation Advocacy:** Serves as an advocate for Virginia's irreplaceable historic places through a statewide public policy agenda, connecting grassroots organizations to issues and legislation on the statewide and federal levels, and promoting model solution-based programs. Among Preservation Virginia's advocacy tools is an annual list of the most threatened historic properties in Virginia. In addition, at a legislative reception during the General Assembly session, Preservation Virginia announces the recipients of its annual, competitive awards in several historic preservation categories such as awards for best

rehabilitation of a domestic structure, commercial structure, individual contributions to preservation and lifelong achievement.

Virginia Association of Museums

The historic museum community will find a great resource in the Virginia Association of Museums (VAM), one of the largest state museum associations in the country. With more than 600 members, VAM brings together the Virginia museum community to further education and training, foster development, and provide support for museums and museum staff. Through VAM, the staff members of cultural and historical sites around the state have a forum to voice their common concerns and share ideas so that they may learn from each other and strengthen their institutions in the process.

- **Training:** Through the annual conference and frequent workshops, VAM provides a wide range of training in museum leadership topics, customer service, building community partnerships, interpretation strategies, and other topics that help keep museums and historic attractions strong organizationally.
- **Advocacy:** VAM conducts research and serves as an advocate for the entire museum community.
- **Emergency Preparedness:** VAM provides training and written guidance to help museums prepare for and respond to emergencies such as hurricane, fires, floods. In addition VAM coordinates a network of emergency response self-help teams through which Virginia museums can rapidly draw on the expertise of colleagues across the state in time of need.
- **TimeTravelers:** Virginia TimeTravelers, an outgrowth of the Virginia History Initiative, has now become a 14-year tradition for cross-marketing not only Virginia's historic sites and history museums, but the full range of Virginia museums. VAM's leadership in delivering this educational/tourism tool year after year has resulted in literally millions of students, teachers, and families visiting historic sites. Each of the 14 years has focused on a theme in Virginia history including Jamestown 2007, Native American and African American history, Women's history, and more.

Virginia Tourism Corporation:

- **Tourism Research and Promotion:** VTC conducts a wide range of tourism-related data analysis and gathering, including visitor profiles, market share, the economic impact of tourism on the state and localities, and the VTC's advertising and marketing campaigns, as well as conducting statewide and targeted advertising, and public relations to stimulate visitation to Virginia's communities. VTC's integrated marketing programs often draw on and promote the importance of Virginia's historic attractions. VTC has been a strong partner in Jamestown 2007, the John Smith Water Trail, and other history-based trails and marketing strategies.

- **Marketing Grants:** Historic sites and museums may partner with regional tourism agencies to apply for financial assistance in promotion and marketing through the Virginia Tourism Corporation's (VTC) Cooperative Marketing Program and a smaller Matching Grant Program. Awards vary annually depending on availability of funds and applications.

Virginia Department of Transportation

In addition to conducting assessments (and sometimes mitigation) of historic resources that may be affected by Virginia's highway projects, the Department of Transportation is a partner with DHR in managing historical highway markers and administer the Transportation Enhancement program for Virginia.

- **Transportation Enhancement:** Grants for community preservation projects relating to transportation are available through the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). Funding is provided in accordance with the Federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21).

Programs Administered by National Partners:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent Federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. In addition to having final authority in the review of federal undertakings, ACHP manages its own programs in support of preservation activities nationwide.

- **Training:** ACHP provides frequent and ongoing training and guidance for federal, state, and local agencies in the federally mandated "Section 106" review process.
- **Preserve America:** Provides grants to designated Preserve America Communities to support preservation efforts through heritage tourism, education, and historic preservation planning. Preserve American Communities in Virginia include: Alexandria, Chesterfield County, Fauquier County, Hanover County, Harrisonburg, Herndon, Hillsville, Leesburg, Lynchburg, Middleburg, Petersburg, Prince William County, Purcellville, Roanoke, Scott County, Smithfield, Spotsylvania County, Stafford County, Strasburg, Suffolk, Warrenton, and Williamsburg. Since the program began in 2006, \$17 million has been awarded through 6 competitive rounds supporting 228 projects awarded in 47 states. Projects funded in Virginia include:
 - Initial Interpretive Activity for Prince William County Historic Sites
 - The African-American Contribution to Spotsylvania County's Heritage
 - Harrisonburg Wayfinding Initiative: Heritage Tourism in the Shenandoah Valley
 - Petersburg Historic District Enhancement Program
 - Route 15 Corridor Front-Line Hospitality Training/Professional Development

National Park Service

With responsibility for 392 national parks and 40 national heritage areas which along with other land holdings includes responsibility for 68,561 archeological sites and 27,000 historic structures, the National Park Service (NPS) is of enormous importance to historic preservation nationwide and here in Virginia. NPS is the steward of some of Virginia's most recognized historic places including Colonial National Park, the Maggie Walker Historic Site, and parks preserving and protecting Civil War battlefields in Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Spotsylvania and other Virginia communities. NPS administers the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmarks List, and the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program at the national level and the Historic Preservation Fund which funds core programs in state historic preservation offices in each state and territory. NPS develops nationwide standards, guidelines and technical briefs to guide public and private partners in the identification, evaluation, and treatment of a wide range of historic properties. Competitive grants programs support American battlefield protection, historic black colleges and universities, documenting and repatriating Native American human remains and associated artifacts, the use of technology in support of preservation, active preservation and interpretation of historic sites, and tribal heritage. Five of these programs that have benefited Virginia sites and preservation are highlighted here.

- **Save America's Treasures:** Stewards of historic sites can raise awareness about their preservation efforts by becoming official Save America's Treasures projects. Save America's Treasures, a national historic preservation program, has awarded nearly \$7 million in grants to 39 historic preservation projects in Virginia ranging from projects to conserve archival and artifact collections at Colonial Williamsburg, the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, and James Monroe Museum and Memorial Library in Fredericksburg to education and restoration projects at the Robert Russa Moton Museum in Farmville, Jackson Ward Historic District in Richmond, the Adam Thoroughgood House in Virginia Beach, the Phoenix Bank in Suffolk, and Menokin in Warsaw, Virginia.
- **American Battlefield Protection:** In addition to grants to governments, nonprofit organizations, and educational institutions in support of the preservation of America's historic battlefields, this program has produced key reports on battlefield representing the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War that are used widely in funding and land use decisions. Grants to public and private organizations such as the Civil War Preservation Trust and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Foundation have been used to protect and interpret many key battlefields in Virginia—and are the major source of matching funds for the Virginia Civil War Historic Sites grant program.
- **Teaching With Historic Places:** In addition to educational resources and links about using archaeology and other historic places and practices in the classroom, NPS offers a Teaching With Historic Places approach with programs to train teachers about how to use local and regional historic places to meet their educational objectives and also a series of lesson plans using places listed on the National Register of Historic Places to address national standards of learning. NPS has issued nine lesson plans based on places in Virginia:
 - Brown v. Board: Five Communities That Changed America
 - The Building of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

- Chatham Plantation: Witness to the Civil War
 - First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence
 - "The Great Chief Justice" at Home
 - Memories of Montpelier: Home of James and Dolley Madison
 - New Kent School and the George W. Watkins School: From Freedom of Choice to Integration
 - Thomas Jefferson's Plan for the University of Virginia: Lessons from the Lawn (
 - Waterford, Virginia: From Mill Town to National Historic Landmark
- **Archaeology Travel Guides:** NPS provides travel guides on-line linking visitors to places around the country where archaeology is interpreted to the visitor on an ongoing basis. The NPS guide directs visitors to sixteen such places in Virginia: Alexandria Archaeology Museum, Alexandria, Booker T. Washington National Monument, Hardy (NPS), Colonial National Historical Park (Jamestown and Williamsburg) (NPS), Colonial Williamsburg and Carter's Grove, Williamsburg (NHLs), Flowerdew Hundred, Hopewell, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Washington Birthplace (NPS), George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens, Mount Vernon (NHL), Gunston Hall Plantation, Mason Neck (NHL), Jamestown Island, Jamestown (including Jamestown Rediscovery, Historic Jamestowne National Historic Site (NPS), and Jamestown Settlement and Yorktown Victory Center), Historic Kenmore, Fredericksburg (NHL), Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, Richmond (NPS), Manassas National Battlefield, Manassas (NPS), Monticello, Albemarle (NHL), Shirley Plantation, Charles City (NHL), Stratford Hall Archaeology, Stratford (NHL), and Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, near Lynchburg (NHL).
 - **National Register On-Line Travel Itineraries:** Thematic and regional itineraries provide information on routes and historic places listed on the National Register for self-guided tours. Itineraries in Virginia include: American Presidents, James River Plantations, Journey Through Hallowed Ground, Richmond, Virginia Main Street Communities, Aviation, Lewis and Clark Expedition, and We Shall Overcome: (Civil Rights).

National Trust for Historic Preservation

As America's national non-profit, membership-based historic preservation organization, the National Trust provides a broad range of research, educational, and advocacy programs including an annual conference and *Preservation* magazine. The Trust provides training (usually in collaboration with state and local partners) to provide targeted workshops in preservation leadership, management of historic sites, and various preservation related legal and community issues. It provides resources for property owners, educators, and community leaders. It sponsors awards, a national list of threatened properties, and an annual historic preservation month. For more detail on the wide range of tools offered by the Trust, go to its website at: <http://www.preservationnation.org/>. Historic sites owned and operated by the National Trust in Virginia include: Belle Grove (Middletown), James Madison's Montpelier (Orange County), Oatlands (Leesburg), Pope-Leighey House and Woodlawn (Arlington).

Archeological Society of Virginia

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), with more than 800 members and a dozen chapters statewide, provides volunteer support for archaeological preservation and education projects throughout the Commonwealth. The ASV also publishes educational and research materials authored by members and in partnership with the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA). In cooperation with COVA and with the department, ASV also takes the lead in sponsoring a joint educational program to train and certify archaeological technicians.

Tools provided by Local Governments:

As noted earlier, most preservation decisions are made by property owners and local governments. While local leaders can avail themselves of the nationwide and statewide tools outlined above to help meet local preservation goals, the will must come from the locality. In addition, local governments have a number of specialized tools at their disposal to help them put local historic resources to work. Decisions on whether or how to implement these tools vary greatly from locality to locality. These descriptions are necessarily general as each locality varies in the way and extent to which they use these tools for preservation goals.

- Comprehensive plans are mandated as tools that each locality can use to guide land use planning decisions. In accordance with § 15.2-2224, comprehensive plans must address historic areas with historic, archaeological, or cultural significance. These plans must be updated every five years. Surveys to identify historic areas are required for these plans, with the option of using the historic property inventory of the department in lieu of a local survey.
- Only local governments have the authority to enact historic district zoning. Unlike listing on the state and national registers, historic district zoning can be used to protect historic resources from destruction or inappropriate changes through an architectural review process. At least 60 cities, towns, and counties in Virginia have adopted preservation ordinances to manage historic resources.
- Cities and counties can also offer incentives for preservation such as real estate tax abatements, proffers when zoning changes are requested, free design assistance, and low-interest loans to owners of historic properties.

SUCCESS STORIES—VIRGINIA’S PRESERVATION PARTNERS TAKE ACTION

Historic preservation in Virginia is marked more by the value of its successes than by a measure of “landmarks lost”—although the losses are very real and irreplaceable—such as the demolition of the Dan River Dye House and other buildings in the Long Mill complex in Danville. A small sample of those successes demonstrates the range and breadth of how citizens and communities preserve, restore and use historic resources for maximum public and private benefit, and how each success draws on a variety of the tools of the trade. Some show the positive outcomes of ongoing struggles in community revitalization, some demonstrate the educational and tourism potential embodied in historic landmarks, and others show clearly the innovation and

determination of Virginia's citizens to see their heritage recognized. Taken together, these examples show both the commitment Virginians feel toward their heritage and the value that historic character has for Virginia's future.

Jamestown 2007: A cooperative effort between the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, the National Park Service, and Preservation Virginia in collaboration with many other state and federal agencies, local governments, private organizations, educational institutions, and corporate and individual sponsors produced 18 months of events commemorating the founding of Jamestown in 1607 and the series of cultural encounters that helped shape the nation and the world. The 13 signature events ranged from sailing a replica of the Godspeed along the eastern seaboard, Virginia Indian heritage events, a State of the Black Union symposium broadcast on C-Span, focus on the Roots of Virginia culture at the 2007 Smithsonian Folklife festival, and visits to Jamestown by a wide range of dignitaries including President Bush and Queen Elizabeth. More than 180 communities, representing every region of Virginia, saluted America's 400th Anniversary as members of the Virginia 2007 Community Program. Each hosted events and programs that highlighted their unique history and culture. Collectively these programs drew over 3 million participants and according to the Jamestown 2007 Economic Impact report:

- Generated \$1.2 billion in sales in Virginia,
- Created an estimated 20,621 jobs in Virginia,
- Provided an estimated \$22.0 million in tax revenue for Virginia and \$6.4 million in tax revenue for local governments, and
- Promoted Virginia's tourism industry and increased exposure of Virginia as a tourism destination through editorial coverage that generated more than 12 billion media impressions.

Civil War Battlefield Preservation: Roughly 2/3 of the American Civil War was fought in the woods and fields of Virginia. While thousands of acres are protected by the National Park Service and interpreted to the public at such places as Chancellorsville, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Richmond, and the Wilderness, and others are held by other state and federal agencies such as Sailor's Creek Battlefield State Park, many are protected by private owners (Pamplin Park, Dinwiddie County) and non-profit organizations, the most prominent of which are the Civil War Preservation Trust and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Association. As a result of the advocacy efforts of the non-profit organizations, since 2006 a new grant program funded by the General Assembly and administered by the department noted under "tools" above has been available to supplement grants from the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Virginia Land Conservation Fund, Transportation Enhancement grants and private donations. Further, preservation-minded private property owners have increasingly chosen to donate easements on battlefield lands to the department and other easement holders. In the past four years, Civil War Site Preservation grants and donated easements have combined to protect over 5,400 acres on 25 battlefields.

Rehabilitation and Revitalization: *Prosperity through Preservation*, a study sponsored by the Department and conducted by the Virginia Commonwealth University's Center for Public Policy determined that from 1997 (the year the state program began) through June 2006 rehabilitation state tax credit incentives spurred private investment of nearly \$1.5 billion, spent restoring more than 1,200 landmark buildings throughout Virginia. Significantly, VCU's analysis, based on a survey of sponsors of rehabilitation projects, determined that of the nearly \$1.5 billion

investment, a full \$952 million was tied *directly* to projects for which the state tax credits were identified as an *essential* driving force. Among the studies other findings, the private investment of \$952 million in restoring historic buildings generated:

- Nearly \$1.6 billion in total economic impact to Virginia;
- More than 10,700 full and part-time jobs from direct employment and indirect hiring in other sectors of the economy;
- \$444 million in associated wages and salaries, and
- \$46 million in state tax revenue.

It is significant to note that during the past two years of economic recession, private property owners and developers alike have turned to rehabilitation projects in greater numbers in larger part due to the state and federal credits and the fact that lenders are more likely to fund projects in which the credits play a part. In fall 2009, applications for new projects were more than double the numbers at that point in 2008.

Lorton Prison, Fairfax Co.: After the federal government closed Lorton, a prison dating back to the latter 19th century, where Suffragettes picketing the White House were imprisoned in 1920, considerable controversy in 2005 surrounded the 515-acre site and its complex of historic buildings; there was strong local advocacy for both demolition and preservation. Following several years of public participation and working through the 106-review process the county's board of supervisors eventually voted in favor of its preservation. Subsequently listed on the state and national registers as the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, the property is now an estimated \$16-plus million tax credit project to adapt and reuse the prison workhouse as a cultural art center.

Lumpkin's Slave Jail, Richmond: Once the city's busiest and most notorious slave jail and auction house in Richmond, the building that was once a symbol of the slave trade was later used as a school for newly freed African Americans that eventually grew into Virginia Union University. This city-owned site that had been covered by modern development, including a 1960s parking lot and construction associated with Interstate 95 became a focus on attention as the City of Richmond's Slave Trail Commission and other community groups searched for places that represented the slave trade in Richmond. A partnership between DHR and the City of Richmond supported archaeological work by the James River Institute for Archaeology in 2006 and again in 2008. JRIA's research uncovering an incredibly intact and well-preserved urban landscape associated with Lumpkin's complex, buried beneath 8-15 feet of fill material in the parking lot north of Main Street Station. The site has become a major focus of the Slave Trail Commission plans to interpret the slave trade in Richmond.

Martinsville & Henry County: Since 2005, local leaders have actively engaged with the department, as well as with the National Trust and Preservation Virginia, on preservation outreach and education aimed at bolstering revitalization through historic preservation in this Southside community that has been especially hard hit by the loss of local textile and timber manufacturing during the past two decades. This collaborative effort has included several preservation roundtables, forums, and field days in the city and the county. The dividends from these efforts include spurring the adaptive rehabilitation of buildings in the downtown historic district for new educational and commercial uses; listing on the state and national registers the

East Church Street--Starling Avenue Historic District and the Fayette Street Historic District, both traditional African-American communities in Martinsville, and the listing as well of the Fieldale Historic District in Henry County, a well-preserved early 20th-century mill town. Other dividends include the creation of new historical markers in the area, and the listing of the Spencer-Penn School, which now serves as an active community center in the county.

The Prizery, South Boston: This former R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Prizery, converted to a community arts center, demonstrates the power of preservation and tax-credit rehabilitation to renew the economic and cultural vitality of a historic community. Since opening in September 2006, the center has welcomed Halifax County students to classrooms for art, music, theater, and dance courses not offered in the schools; offered residents a gallery for traveling art exhibitions; opened a theater for big name entertainment and productions staged by the local drama group; and provided tourists a visitors center with a permanent exhibition about the region's tobacco and Revolutionary War heritage. In January 2007, Preservation Virginia recognized The Prizery with a Historic Preservation Award, honoring South Boston's Community Arts Center Foundation for its vision in pursuing the project. The Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians has honored the architectural firm that oversaw the project for its open plan design that facilitated adaptive reuse of the building as an arts space.

Southern Albemarle Rural Historic District: Spearheaded by local property owners and community leaders, this 83,000-acre rural district, the largest to date in Virginia and among those in the mid-Atlantic region, was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in June 2007 and on the National Register of Historic Places in November of that year. The district, including Jefferson's Monticello, traces its non-Indian settlement back to the 1720s when wealthy Tidewater Virginians pushed westward into the colony's frontier, developing a mostly slave-based economy of tobacco plantations and production. Eventually evolving into a diversified economy, the district features early planters' estates, scattered turnpike-era and crossroads villages, former canal ports, and post-Civil War African-American villages. The district shows the early influence of Jefferson and boasts numerous buildings constructed by his craftsmen and builders. It contains 1,591 properties, consisting of 4,459 architectural and archaeological historic resources, ranging from high-style mansions to vernacular farm buildings to 1920s-era workers' housing to archaeological sites dating to the 18th and 19th centuries as well one prehistoric Native American site. It also includes 23 properties previously listed individually on the state landmarks register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Staunton: The City of Staunton is recognized as an outstanding preservation success story because of the forward-thinking planning of city officials, who have focused on preservation as part of the city's revitalization for more than 20 years now, and their effective use of state and federal rehabilitation tax credits and. This success and the relationship between local will and the availability of state and federal programs to support local goals was acknowledged by the General Assembly's Senate Finance Committee in 2006, when its members convened in Staunton for a planning retreat. Many senators afterwards expressed how impressed they were with the important role historic preservation and the tools had played in the economic revitalization of Staunton. Such messages have also been re-enforced by local officials and developers who have learned the value of "recycling" historic buildings and districts for residential, commercial, and tourism uses.

Western State, Staunton: Dating back to 1828, and designed to be a “state-of-the-art” mental hospital that embraced the philosophy that living in well-designed and attractive surroundings would help troubled minds to heal, the core buildings of Western State Hospital owe much of their style and quality to two Baltimore architects, William Small and Robert Cary Long, Jr. as well as skilled craftsmen such as William B. Phillips, one of the Jefferson-trained master builders who also constructed the first buildings at the University of Virginia, and Thomas R. Blackburn, another Jefferson protégé. The core complex consists of five architecturally outstanding structures surrounded by landscaped grounds with cast iron fountains and large shade trees of such restful beauty that the complex was fenced in to keep local picnickers out. Closed in 1976, the complex was acquired by the Department of Corrections in 1981 and modified for use as a prison until 2002 after which it stood vacant. For the next four year the City of Staunton worked closely with state officials, including DHR, and with private parties to ensure the buildings future. The buildings were listed on the state and national registers, opening the way for the use of rehabilitation tax credits to convert the complex to a multiuse facility and worked with the city to place the 25-acre property under a preservation easement as part of its transfer by the state to the city. The rehabilitation project, still ongoing, is recognized today as one of Virginia’s major preservation success stories.

State Historic Preservation Grant Funded Projects. While administered by the department, these grants are determined by the governor and the general assembly—and highlight the hard work of the organizations that own and manage historic resources statewide. Between 2001 and 2008 preservation grants were awarded to roughly 147 different properties (or projects by historic preservation organizations, but not necessarily involving work on a historic building). Grant awards ranged from \$950 to \$2,000,000. Some of the projects funded are well known like Montpelier, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest or the APVA's 2007 projects at Jamestown. Others assisted local museum rehabilitation projects in Fredericksburg (Fredericksburg Museum and Cultural Center), Petersburg (Centre Hill and Battersea), Danville (Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History), Newport News (Lee Hall Mansion, Endview, Warwick Courthouse) and Prince William County (Brentsville Courthouse Complex, Rippon Lodge, Ben Lomond). Other awards assisted projects for:

- The rehabilitation of the main house at the former Machipongo Alms House Farm on the Eastern Shore for use as the Barrier Islands Center.
- The rehabilitation of Oakland, a former 19th-century tavern in Nelson County, for use as the Museum of Nelson County History.
- The rehabilitation of historic theatres for continued use as performing arts centers, including those in Charlottesville (Paramount), Lynchburg (Academy of Fine Arts), Norfolk (Attucks), Hopewell (Beacon), Pulaski (the Pulaski) and Waynesboro (the Wayne).
- The maintenance of and improvements to the historic cemetery which is a contributing site in the town of Pocahontas, listed as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

Stewardship of state-owned historic resources:

In recent years, many state agencies have responded to the call outlined in the 2001 version of this plan and worked closely with the department to identify, register, and improve the treatment of historic resources owned by the Commonwealth. In addition, the department has focused its resources in an initiative to encourage and support improved stewardship of historic properties owned and management by state agencies.

Some of the highlights of this statewide initiative include:

- Strengthened stewardship, including closer working relationships with the department, by the many state agencies, mostly notably the Department of General Services, University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Tech, and the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- More than 50 state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places—ranging from prehistoric sites on lands managed by the Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries, and archaeological remains of an 18th century plantation at Mason’s Neck State Park, to historic bridges, buildings and battlefields. A highlight of this registration effort has been:
 - **Virginia’s first six state parks:** To honor the 70th anniversary of Virginia’s parks in 2006, the Department of Conservation & Recreation and Virginia State Parks, worked closely with the department to complete listing on the state and national registers all six of Virginia’s original parks that opened in 1936—all of which were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program. These historic CCC-built parks included Douthat State Park (straddling both Allegheny and Bath counties), Fairy Stone State Park (Patrick Co.), Hungry Mother State Park (Smyth Co.), Staunton River State Park (Halifax Co.), Seashore (First Landing) State Park (Virginia Beach), and Westmoreland State Park (Westmoreland Co.).
- New legislation passed in 2006 calling for DHR to work closely with state agencies and present to the Governor and General Assembly biennial reports on registration priorities and threats to state-owned historic properties. Two reports have been produced to date (RD 108 in 2007 and RD 128 in 2009) and are available on the Virginia General Assembly Legislative Information Services website at <http://leg2.state.va.us/dls/h&sdocs.nsf/Published+by+Year?OpenForm&StartKey=2009&ExpandView>

“Diversity initiative”: Since 2003, the department has formalized a long-standing programmatic effort to increase public awareness of the full diversity of Virginia’s rich historic legacy by recognizing important people, places, and events in the history of African Americans, Virginia Indians, women and other underrepresented topics and ethnic heritage themes—concentrating on new register listings and historical markers. As a result, from 2003 through 2008, public and private partners have worked with the department to list over 111 individual properties and historic districts on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, and create over 100 highway markers for installation along Virginia’s roadways that represent Virginia’s rich diversity. As part of this Diversity Initiative, the department has partnered with the Virginia Historical Society and has gotten Transportation Enhancement grant funding to supplement the work of private organizations. Department staff have further

provided technical assistance to many local projects associated with African American history including: Rehabilitation of the Thomas Slave Chapel in Bedford County and the Buena Vista Colored School; research for exhibits at the Christiansburg Institute Museum and Archives; stabilization of the Greensville County Training School in Emporia, a Rosenwald school.

Increased Access to DHR resources:

Among the department's contribution to the work and success of its partners is its continuing commitment to using information technology to improve access to its programs and services. Over the past several years DHR took several steps to improve the access through its website at www.dhr.virginia.gov

- In 2004, Virginia became the first state to post not only board meeting agendas and minutes, but also nominations for review prior to quarterly board meetings. Over the years the department has also scanned and added to this online register library, copies of over 2000 individual and district nominations. This action not only has made the register program vastly more accessible to board members, localities, and citizens alike, it has contributed to the agency's commitment to reduce costs and be environmentally responsible.
- In 2007, the department unveiled on its website (www.dhr.virginia.gov) a searchable database of Virginia's highway markers. Visitors to the website can identify and locate markers on a map, searching the database by county, zip code, key words/phrases, and by themes (e.g. African American topics). This website is featured and can be reached through a link from the Virginia state portal's travel planning resources webpage.
- The greatest transformation in the tools offered by the department has been creation of an online historic resources inventory. In the late 1990s the agency undertook a dramatic advance forward in automating its extensive paper Archives system. The Data Sharing System (DSS) has become the standard electronic form for architecture and archaeology survey. There are over 140,000 architectural records and nearly 40,000 archaeological records in DSS. The system allows the user to query by numerous data points and review forms and GIS mapping of resources. The DSS includes information on resources in all 134 counties/cities and covers field survey dating to the 1960s through the present.

MOVING INTO THE FUTURE

As Virginia moves forward into this second decade of the 21st century, it is clear that the historic places that shape the character of communities from Eastern Shore to Cumberland Gap and from Lake Gaston to the Potomac provide valuable assets for today and tomorrow. The strong network of preservation partners at all levels work together on many fronts and share common goals. Broadly defined so as to reflect the broad nature of Virginia's stakeholders themselves, these shared goals can be outlined as follows. They are intended to provide guidance and inspiration to Virginia's many and varied preservation partners and to provide direction to the Department of Historic Resources as Virginia's official state historic preservation office.

Goal I: Integrate historic resources as a viable part of the environment for communities, organizations, and agencies at all levels well into the future.

Historic resources do not exist in isolation. Just as historic buildings and sites cannot be evaluated and interpreted without looking at the larger context, neither is historic preservation meet its full potential if those resources are protected and interpreted only on a case-by-case basis. For historic resources to remain viable into the future, they must be viewed and treated as an integral part of a community's economic and cultural vitality.

Objectives/Recommendations: All of Virginia's preservation stakeholders and partners play various roles in meeting this goal. For the department and many other institutional partners, it will translate into sustaining and supporting communities, property owners and preservation partners in their efforts to preserve historic resources for public and private benefit and as essential parts of broader education, cultural, and economic endeavors—particularly supporting public and private stakeholders in their efforts to address goal 2. For other partners, this goal will translate into more specific community or organizational objectives such as incorporating historic resources into local comprehensive plans, actively pursuing rehabilitation projects, raising funds to preserve local landmarks, or providing educational programs. It is recommended that each preservation partner, each local government, each public agency and private organization regularly consider in their own plans and actions the issues raised in this plan and work toward the goal of integrating historic resources into the larger context of Virginia's communities with particular attention to issues of educational, cultural and economic benefits, community revitalization, and sustainability.

Goal II: Practice good stewardship of historic resources.

The basic message of this goal is for stakeholders to take good care and make good use of the historic resources in their ownership or control. It is a particularly important goal for public agencies that must set a leadership example by caring for the buildings and sites they hold in trust for the citizens (present and future) of the Commonwealth. For the department this goal will include good care and management and effective use of the information, records, and artifacts that the department holds.

Objectives/Recommendations: All public agencies, local, state, and federal, are encourage to show leadership by example—to practice good stewardship of historic buildings and site, to engage in practices that are sustainable, environmentally sound, and sensitive historic character and fabric. Every individual and organization (whether public or private) that owns historic assets are encouraged to understand and appreciate the qualities of that property that make it historic, to maintain it in ways that are consistent with that historic character, and to ensure that it continues a viable, useful contribution—as a home for families, businesses, educational programs, recreation, etc. as appropriate. Similarly, holders of archaeological and archival collections are encouraged to maintain those collections in accordance with the appropriate professional standards and to ensure that they are available for use for public benefit.

Goal III: Get the word out about the value of historic resources in Virginia's educational, economic, and civic success and the available tools to put resources to work

People take care of the things they care about. Yet, people cannot make sound preservation decisions unless they know about the resources and fully understand their importance and how to use them. Thus, Virginia’s preservation partners must be able both to tell the stories that connect us to people and places of our shared history, and also to articulate why historic places are important to individuals and communities today and tomorrow. They must be able to teach not just about architecture, but appreciation for the ways in which historic buildings and landscapes shape our quality of life, how they draw visitors, business, and residents into our communities. We must all be able to educate the public and community leaders about history and about public benefit—and the tools that both individuals and communities can use to turn historic resources into future assets.

Objectives/Recommendations: Preservation partners, museums, educational institutions, local community organizations and other stakeholders are all encouraged to develop programs that teach about and with historic places—using those places to share the richness and diversity of Virginia’s history, to go beyond history and show the connections between architecture and mathematics, science and archaeology, historic resources and the natural environment, and how we can learn from historic practices how to create a sustainable future in a changing climate. Statewide and community partners are encouraged to advocate for the preservation and effective use of historic assets as part of local and state economic development, sustainable communities, and quality of life. Similarly, such partners are encouraged to provide guidance and training to help property owners (both public and private) make the most of the available tools of the trade and to gain the knowledge and skills to be good stewards of the historic resources they own or manage.

Future Direction for the Department of Historic Resources

Just as this plan is intended to inform, inspire, and guide decision-making for the full range of preservation partners, it also provides direction for the Department of Historic Resources as the State Historic Preservation Office. In this light, and as an example for other partners, broad goals and objectives of the department are outlined below. The department commits itself to supporting the identification, stewardship, and use of Virginia's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources, especially to support a statewide vision for a healthy economy and community vitality as the Commonwealth makes its way through the effects of a nationwide recession and looks forward to the challenges ahead.

Goal I: Integrate historic resources as a viable part of the environment for communities, organizations, and agencies at all levels well into the future.

The department will work to sustain and support communities, organizations, and agencies at all levels in their efforts to make historic resources a viable part of their environment well into the future. The department is committed to encouraging, stimulating, and supporting the identification, evaluation, protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of the Commonwealth's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources.

Strategic Objectives:

- Identify, evaluate and recognize historic resources as a source of information and encouragement available to property owners and other public and private decision-makers
- Increase the protection and/or rehabilitation and reuse of historic properties for economic and community benefits
- Improve the maintenance and operation of historic attractions and museums through restoration, rehabilitation, or educational projects
- Advance state leadership by example in the stewardship of state-owned historic properties
- Focus priority attention on historic resources that represent the full range of Virginia's rich and diverse history and cultures, and Virginia's rapidly disappearing Civil War battlefields

Goal II: Practice good stewardship of historic resources

In addition to supporting the stewardship efforts of its public and private partners as part of its role under Goal I, the department will focus on stewardship of Clermont Farm (the single historic property owned by the department) as well as the continuing care, management, and effective use of information, records, artifacts, and property that the department holds in trust for the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The department's role is to establish and maintain a permanent record of historic resources throughout the Commonwealth, preserve archaeological collections it holds through good conservation practice, to make records and artifacts accessible to support historic preservation, education, and sound decision making, and to ensure that any property in its care is preserved to the highest standards and used to fulfill the goals of the agency.

Objectives:

- Improve the high quality, quantity, and use of historic resource inventory products and services
- Enhance the accessibility of historic property records both on-site and online while maintaining a high level of care and security
- Maximize the care and public benefits of the approximately six million objects curated in the department's archaeological collections
- Manage and add to agency archives, library, and archaeological collections to enable agency staff and constituents to accomplish objectives in Goals I & III
- Administer the preservation and use of Clermont Farm in accordance with professional preservation standards, the terms under which it was bequeathed, and the goals of the agency

Goal III: Get the word out about the value of historic resources in educational and economic success and the tools available to put resources to work.

The department pledges to foster a greater appreciation of these resources among the citizens of the Commonwealth. People cannot make sound preservation decisions unless they know about the resources and fully understand their importance and how to use them.

Objectives:

- Increase knowledge of Virginia’s historic assets and how to use them for greater economic, educational, tourism, and civic benefits
- Maximize accessibility of information on historic resources, preservation benefits and tools, and DHR programs and services

Each year these goals, objectives, and implementation strategies will form the foundation of the department’s annual work plan guiding both its ongoing basic programs and initiatives for the next six years. As we have done in this cycle, public participation will be an ongoing part of the upcoming planning cycle and a revised plan will be developed for 2016.

JOIN IN THE ACTION

All Virginians have the opportunity to realize the economic, community, and educational benefits of historic preservation. By preserving the historic resources that make communities unique, localities strengthen their identity and sense of place and bring their heritage home to their citizens. Historic resources and heritage tourism make up a significant portion of the state's \$19.2 billion tourism industry, enhancing local economies and educating young Virginians. Reusing infrastructure and revitalizing downtowns conserve open space and preserve the vitality of communities, creating a magnet for investment.

Preservation happens because communities and property owners want it to happen. The department invites everyone—property owners, communities, small businesses, corporations, and all government agencies—to help build a sustainable future for our environment, businesses, and communities through historic preservation. We have the opportunity today to create a vital Virginia for tomorrow. That is the challenge, and our choices will make the difference.

What Virginian’s Can Do

Everyone can join in the action and support historic preservation. Listed below are some suggestions and starting points for getting involved.

- Learn about the history of your community
- Visit a historic site
- Join and support local and statewide preservation organizations
- Celebrate National Historic Preservation Week and Historic Garden Week
- Start or join a heritage alliance or preservation consortium in your area
- Volunteer for a local historical society, museum, historic foundation, or DHR regional office
- Volunteer to teach an SOL-based history, archaeology, preservation, or other related activity in your local schools or museums
- Encourage your community to take stock of its historic resources and to use them for the good of its citizens
- Buy and restore a historic house
- Donate a preservation easement on a historic resource

- Keep or locate your business in an older downtown area
- Support downtown businesses and events
- Attend or even organize a Virginia Archaeology Month event
- Document and protect archaeological sites on your property
- Volunteer at an archaeological excavation
- Sponsor a historical highway marker
- Get involved in local planning processes

What Local Communities Can Do

- Identify the landmarks (buildings, sites, structures, objects, cemeteries, battlefields, districts, etc.) important to the history, and the social and economic well-being of the community either independently or in partnership with DHR
- Incorporate these into local comprehensive planning, zoning, recreation, and educational programs in a way that is meaningful to the citizens of that community
- Adopt zoning and other local ordinances, incentives, and practices that strengthen the ability of property owners and the community to meet their own preservation objectives
- Work with other public and private sector partners to make the most of these assets
- Work through the Virginia Association of Counties and the Virginia Municipal League to encourage statewide policies and legal tools to help each locality meet the preservation needs of its citizens

APPENDIX

PRESERVATION DIRECTORY

State Historic Preservation Office

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
 2801 Kensington Avenue
 Richmond, VA 23221
 (804) 367-2323
www.dhr.virginia.gov

The Department of Historic Resources is the Commonwealth's official historic preservation agency, and its director is designated as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Department staff administers both federal and state mandated activities. Specific programs and services of the Department of Historic Resources include the following: Survey and Inventory, Planning, National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register, State and Federal Tax Credits, Certified Local Governments, State and Federal Government Project Review, State Grants to Historic Attractions, Threatened Sites Archaeological Research, Historic Preservation Easements, Historical Highway Markers, and a wide range of Technical Assistance on the above and other preservation topics. More detail on the tools and services provided by these programs can be seen in the “Tools of The Trade” section of this plan.

In addition to these programs, the department maintains an open-to-the-public research center with both paper and electronic archives for its inventory of more than 137,000 historic properties (including more than 40,000 archaeological sites), and library for students, researchers, scholars, consultants, or anyone interested in the archaeological and architectural history of Virginia. The department curates more than six million objects in the Commonwealth's archaeological collections and makes these collections available to researchers and to the public through loans to museums across the state. Educational programs include Virginia Archaeology Month, Teaching with Historic Places, an Archaeology Resource Kit, tours of the department's curation and conservation center, and other changing programs for adults, children, and educators. The department also produces several reference publications including the *Financial Incentives Guide* for historic preservation; the *Tourism Handbook: Putting Virginia's History to Work*, which provides a step-by-step guidance in heritage tourism development; *Virginia's Historical Registers: A Guide to Property Owners* with a full explanation of the register process; and *Researching Your Historic Virginia Property*.

Most of the direct services of the department are delivered to communities through its four regional offices. These regional centers provide the first point of contact for agency programs, and can also provide information about regional and local preservation organizations.

Capital Regional Preservation Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
(804) 367-2323

Tidewater Regional Preservation Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way, 2nd Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
(757) 886-2807

Roanoke Regional Office
1030 Penmar Avenue, S.E.
Roanoke, VA 24013
(540) 857-7588

Northern Regional Preservation Office
5357 Main Street
Stephens City, VA 22655
(540) 868-7030

STATEWIDE PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

Archeological Society of Virginia
P.O. Box 70395
Richmond, VA 23255-0395
(804) 273-9291
<http://asv-archeology.org/>

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) is a statewide membership organization with more than 800 members in 15 chapters from Eastern Shore to Abingdon. The purposes of the ASV are to promote the study of archeology and anthropology, especially but not limited to, the prehistoric and historic periods in Virginia, to work for the proper conservation and exploration of archeological sites and materials, to encourage the scientific study of archeological sites and materials and to discourage careless, misdirected, or commercial collecting of artifacts, to promote the spread of archeological knowledge through the media of publications, meetings, lectures, exhibits, etc., to collaborate with other organizations and agencies that serve the same purposes as those of this society, and to serve as a bond between individual members and as a link with similar organizations in other states.

The Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Inc.

c/o Esther C. White, Ph.D., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Historic Mount Vernon
P.O. Box 110
Mount Vernon, VA 22121
(703) 799-8626 voice
(703) 799-5222 fax
<http://cova-inc.org/>

The Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA) was founded in 1975 and incorporated in 1996 as an organization dedicated to the preservation and study of Virginia's archaeological resources. The Council fosters public awareness, knowledge, and support for the preservation of Virginia archaeology; advances knowledge through dissemination of information on Virginia's archaeological resources; facilitates interaction between the communities of professional and avocational archaeologists in Virginia; and acts as an independent professional advisory group for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Preservation Virginia (formerly Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities)

204 West Franklin Street
Richmond, VA 23220
(804) 648-1889
www.apva.org/

Citizens can join local chapters of Preservation Virginia, the oldest statewide preservation organization in the nation, which often plays an advocacy role in local as well as statewide issues. Preservation Virginia maintains 34 historic properties and relies on membership to continue its preservation and research activities. One of Preservation Virginia's tools is its revolving fund, a self-supporting program initiated with a state appropriation. The program's board oversees the purchase and resale of threatened historic properties and the donation of preservation easements on them with all the revenue returning to the purchasing fund. Virginians can suggest endangered properties for purchase by the fund or donate a property to it.

Virginia Association of Museums

200 South Third Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 788-5820
www.vamuseums.org

The Virginia Association of Museums (VAM) serves as a great resource for museums and historic sites. VAM staff brings more than 600 members together for education and training, development conferences and workshops, and to provide support for museums and museum staff. VAM also runs the TimeTravelers travel and learning program for students and families. For more information, visit the TimeTravelers Web site a www.timetravelers.org.

Virginia Conservation Association

P.O. Box 4314
Richmond, VA 23220
www.virginiaconservationassociation.org

The Virginia Conservation Association (VCA), a regional conservation group begun in 1989, is organized as an association of conservators, museum professionals, archivists, librarians, art collectors and other interested persons. The VCA meets bi-monthly throughout Central Virginia to disseminate information on conservation, promote on-going training and to foster professional contacts among members.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

203 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219-2094
(804) 786-1712
www.dcr.virginia.gov/
Email: pco@dcr.virginia.gov

In addition to managing all state parks, many of which include historic properties, the Department of Conservation and Recreation provides primary support for the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation which provides funding for land and easement acquisition grants to protect historic properties as well and lands significant for other environmental reasons. The Virginia Outdoors Plan is coordinated every five years by DCR to provide guidance for statewide outdoor recreation. This guidance includes recommendation for historic and cultural resources related to visitor experiences and recreational assets of these resources.

Virginia Department of Transportation

1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-0765
www.vdot.virginia.gov

Highway projects conducted under the auspices of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) include survey and review of the affects of these projects on historic resources—often resulting in highway redesign or other mitigation measures. In addition, VDOT sponsors

preservation projects relating to transportation through the federally funded Transportation Enhancement Grant Program. Individuals, organizations, and state and local governments are eligible to apply under 10 project categories—six of which are directly related to preservation.

Virginia Main Street Program

Virginia Department of Housing & Community Development
Main Street Centre, 600 East Main Street
Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 371-7030
www.dhcd.virginia.gov/CommunityDevelopmentRevitalization/VirginiaMainStreet.htm
Email: mainstreet@dhcd.virginia.gov

The Virginia Main Street Program helps historic towns and urban neighborhoods design and implement comprehensive strategies to revitalize commercial areas. The program provides intensive assistance to participating communities.

Virginia Tourism Corporation

901 East Byrd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-4048
(804) 545-5500
www.vatc.org

The Virginia Tourism Corporation (VTC) offers Cooperative Marketing Grants, in which museums and historic sites may partner with regional tourism agencies to apply for financial assistance in promotion and marketing, as well as smaller matching grants. Historic sites and museums may also post their events on VTC's consumer Web site calendar.

NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Suite 803
Old Post Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 606-8503
www.achp.gov
Email: achp@achp.gov

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an independent federal agency that provides a forum for influencing federal activities, programs, and policies as they affect historic resources. The council advocates full consideration of historic values in federal decision-making; reviews federal programs and policies to promote effectiveness, coordination, and consistency with national preservation policies; and recommends administrative and legislative improvements for protecting our nation's heritage with due recognition of other national needs and priorities.

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

325 South Lumpkin Street
Founders Garden House
Athens, GA 30602
(706) 542-0169
www.uga.edu/napc/

The National Alliance of Preservation Commissions is an excellent resource for local preservation commissions and architectural review boards.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

Suite 342, Hall of the States
444 N. Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-1512
(202) 624-5465
www.ncshpo.org/

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) is the professional association of the state government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470). NCSHPO acts as a communications vehicle among the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and their staffs and represents the SHPOs to federal agencies and national preservation organizations.

National Park Service

Heritage Preservation Services
1849 C Street, N.W.
Suite NC 330
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 209-3100
www.nps.gov/history/hps/

The Heritage Preservation Services Division of the National Park Service helps citizens and communities identify, evaluate, protect, and preserve historic properties. The division provides a broad range of products and services, financial assistance and incentives, educational guidance, and technical information.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(800) 944-6847
www.preservationnation.org

The National Trust for Historic Preservation provides leadership, education, and advocacy to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize communities. The National Trust sponsors National Historic Preservation Week, helps in heritage tourism development, offers several

useful publications about preservation-related issues, and offers a variety of preservation and restoration programs.

National Trust Southern Field Office

1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 588-6040

www.preservationnation.org/about-us/regional-offices/southern/

Email: sfo@nthp.org

Preservation Action

National Building Museum

401 F Street, NW

Room 324

Washington, D.C. 20001

(202) 637-7873

www.preservationaction.org

Email: mail@preservationaction.org

Preservation Action advocates federal legislation to further the impact of historic preservation at the local, state, and national levels. It is dedicated to elevating historic preservation as a national priority through our legislative actions; monitoring federal agency actions that affect the preservation of the nation's historic and cultural resources; participating directly in policy development; creating an environment for others to succeed with their preservation initiatives.

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Chmura Economics & Analytics, *Economic Impact Analysis of the America's 400th Anniversary: Jamestown 2007 Commemoration*, a report prepared for Jamestown 2007, June 2008.

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<http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/>

Department of Housing and Community Development
<http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/>

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
<http://www.ncshpo.org/>

National Park Service
<http://www.nps.gov/index.htm>

National Trust for Historic Preservation
<http://www.preservationnation.org/>

Preservation Virginia
<http://www.apva.org/>

Virginia Tourism Corporation
<http://www.vatc.org/>

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