Overview

• Definitions
• What is a historic resources survey?
• What does a historic resources survey include?
• What is the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS)?
• How to fund a cultural resource survey?

Questions about DHR’s Architectural Survey Program, including the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) and DHR’s Cost Share Program, please contact: Carey L. Jones, 804-482.6453 or Carey.Jones@dhr.virginia.gov
Preservation/Historic Preservation

According to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended up through 2014:

• § 300315. Preservation or historic preservation is defined as:
  (1) identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, and conservation;
  (2) education and training regarding the foregoing activities; or
  (3) any combination of the foregoing activities

Source: www.achp.gov/docs/NHPA in Title 54 and Conversion Table.pdf
Virginia Code

§ 10.1-2202. Powers and duties of the Director:

6. To conduct a **broad survey** and **to maintain an inventory** of buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites of historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest which constitute the tangible remains of the Commonwealth's cultural, political, economic, military, or social history;

What is a cultural resource?

• Umbrella term to describe a wide-variety of resources in the environment including architectural and archaeological resources

• The next few slides provide information about archaeological identification, protection, and permits for your reference.

• For remainder of this presentation I will focus on above ground resources including any buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts and cultural landscapes.
Archaeology Survey and DHR Collections:

Registering an Archaeological Site with DHR: In order to obtain an official state site number and incorporate information into DHR’s archives and mapping systems, archaeological sites must be registered.* Professional archaeologists must record archaeological sites in Virginia in DHR's V-CRIS (Virginia Cultural Resource Information System). Non-professionals wishing to record archaeological information may contact the Archaeology Inventory Manager, Jolene Smith, (804) 482-6438 or Jolene.Smith@dhr.virginia.gov.

The department’s Archaeological Collections Management Program encompasses artifact preservation, conservation, cataloging, long-term curation, exhibit services, and technical assistance. Among the services offered are conservation consultation, long-term curation agreements, and technical advice: http://dhr.virginia.gov/arch_DHR/collect_info2.htm, Dee DeRoche, Chief Curator, (804) 482-6441 or Dee.DeRoche@dhr.virginia.gov

* Registering a site with DHR does not mean it is listed on the Virginia Landmark Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places.
Archaeological Site Stewardship: Private Landowners

- **Site Stewardship Plan**
  A stewardship plan provides specific guidance and recommendations to a landowner with archaeological sites on his or her property. The plan assists the landowner in preserving, protecting, and interpreting archaeological sites in his or her care. The success of the plan depends solely on the participation and commitment of landowners.

- **Preservation Easement**
  A landowner who desires to protect a site permanently can donate a preservation easement on it to the Board of Historic Resources, a State level board. An easement is a perpetual legal agreement recorded with the deed for the property; it prohibits or restricts development rights that would otherwise harm the site. The landowner continues to own the land, but the holder of the easement has the legal right and responsibility to enforce the easement and protect the site. The donation of a preservation easement is considered a charitable gift, and may result in income tax, estate tax, or property tax savings for the landowner and his or her heirs.

*Source: http://dhr.virginia.gov/arch_DHR/steward.htm*
DHR’s Threatened Sites Program

The overall goal of the program is to fund archaeological resources which are under threat of destruction and which have no legal protection. Funds are used primarily for protection and documentation of archaeological resources including site survey, evaluation, and excavation but also artifact analysis, background research, and report writing.

Eligible sites also are ones for which no other sources of funding are available for their rescue. Anyone may bring these sites to the attention of the department.

Potential eligible sites are evaluated both by department teams and a Threatened Sites Committee composed of members of the archaeological community. Funds are committed for assessment, excavation, laboratory processing and analysis, and reporting.

Volunteers and the public are involved at every possible opportunity.

For more information on the Threatened Sites Program, contact Mike Barber, State Archaeologist, (540) 387-5398 or Mike.Barber@dhr.virginia.gov.
Archaeological & Environmental Review:

Both state and federal laws and procedures require that significant archaeological sites be identified and considered in a variety of public projects. As the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), DHR assists federal and state agencies in meeting their responsibility to take historic properties into account in planning and carrying out their projects.

Archaeological Permits:

Conducting archaeological survey and excavations on private property does not require permission from the Department of Historic Resources unless it involves graves or cemeteries. DHR strongly recommends that private landowners prohibit relic hunting on their properties, as this activity can result in the destruction of sensitive archaeological deposits.

A permit from DHR is required for any archaeological work conducted on human graves—marked or unmarked—and any archaeological work on state-controlled lands.

Removing objects from underwater historic sites requires a permit from the Virginia Marine Resources Commission.

Any archaeological work or removal of historic artifacts from federal lands requires an Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) permit from the federal land manager for that property.
Archaeological Permits Contacts:


*Note:* If the grave is part of a formally chartered cemetery, the recovery must also conform to the requirements of § [57-38.1](http://dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/StateLandsApp.PDF) (“Proceedings by landowner for removal of remains from abandoned family graveyards”) and § [57-39](http://dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/StateLandsApp.PDF) (“Proceedings for removal of remains and sale of land vacated.”). Disturbance or disinterment of buried human remains without a permit (either from the local circuit court or from DHR) is a [felony](http://dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/StateLandsApp.PDF) under state law. So don’t touch it!
Cemetery Preservation:

Preservation of historic cemeteries and burial sites in their original place and form is the preferred treatment option. Good cemetery maintenance strategies should incorporate the gentlest, most low-impact measures possible, and should address issues of long-term care (including the financial commitment necessary). Temporary or hasty solutions will only postpone a recurring problem and may inadvertently cause additional problems. DHR advocates innovative strategies for the long-term maintenance of historic cemeteries that are compatible with the cemetery’s traditional form. DHR staff can provide broad-based technical assistance regarding the preservation of historic cemeteries. This assistance includes recommended options for the treatment and preservation of cemeteries, and information regarding the historic context and traditional form of regional historic cemeteries.

Information regarding the Code of Virginia, as well as local regulations, can be obtained by contacting your local government or visiting your local library.

DHR annually conducts Cemetery Workshops at venues around the state. Contact Joanna Wilson Green, Division of Preservation Incentives, 804-482-6098 or joanna.wilson@dhr.virginia.gov.

A very complete list of FAQs: http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/homepage_general/faq_cem_presv.htm
Additional Information

**DHR Regional Staff:**

Most of the department’s archaeological survey, field, and technical assistance activities are conducted from our three regional offices. If you have questions pertaining to local archaeology, need help identifying or managing an archaeological site, or need educational information or speakers about area archaeology, contact the archaeologist who serves your region:

- State Archaeologist: [Mike Barber](tel:5403875398) (540) 387-5398
- Eastern Region: [Michael Clem](tel:8044826443) (804) 482-6443
- Western Region: [Tom Klatka](tel:5403875396) (540) 387-5396
- Northern Region: [Bob Jolley](tel:5408687032) (540) 868-7032
Why does DHR undertake a cultural resources survey?

• Supports all other DHR program areas
  • National Register eligibility and listing
  • Section 106 planning and compliance
  • Community Services and Outreach
  • Preservation Incentives (Tax Credits and Easements)
Why does a local government perform a cultural resources survey?

- Inventory historic resources for planning purposes
- Determine which properties and neighborhoods are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places/Virginia Landmarks Register
- Use information gained for educational tools and to promote heritage tourism, for economic incentives, and to foster community identity and pride
Benefits of Survey

• Planning tool - provides guidance on the types, location, and significance of cultural resources

• Is part of the process to having a resource listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places

• Assists with the Review and Compliance process since impacts to all known and potential historic resources must be assessed
What is included in a survey?

**Everything!**

All standing structures, buildings, sites, and objects that are at least 50-years old. Resources less than 50 years in age can also be included as secondary resources to a property.

Resources can be houses, government buildings, schools, barns, sheds, bridges, roads, railways, and other standing buildings or structures.

A survey should also include cemeteries, landscapes and landscape features, battlefield features and battle sites, small scale features such as trails, remnants of standing structures/buildings, and any other evidence of human occupation.
Types of Survey

• Windshield
• Reconnaissance
• Intensive
Windshield

• Broad overview of a potential survey area, individual resources usually not recorded

• General information collected about the area such as streetscapes, views and vistas

• Typically used as a first step in determining survey project methodology

• Can be used to determine preliminary historic district boundaries
Reconnaissance

• Most common level of documentation

• Exterior documentation of property – buildings, structures, objects, and site/landscaping

• Typically used for review and compliance projects, planning projects, and historic districts

• Used to determine which properties are “contributing” and which are “non-contributing” to a historic districts

Information not collected:
• Ownership information
• Tax information including assessed values
Intensive level

- In-depth level of investigation and recordation

- Interior documentation of the resources on the property including interior photos and sketch plans

- Often used for mitigation such as demolition of a historic property

- In general, the same level of documentation for a individual resource nomination
What is a cultural resources survey?

- According to the National Park Service a survey is: a **process** of identifying and gathering data on a community's historic resources. It includes:
  - *planning and background research* before field survey begins
  - *field survey* - the physical search for and documentation of historic resources
  - *organization and presentation of survey data*
  - and the development of *inventories*. 
Planning and Background Research

- What is the purpose for the survey project? How will the resulting information be used?
- Where will survey be done – how many properties, what kind of properties (residential, commercial)?
- What are the general historic trends in the area: rural, urban, suburban?
- How many properties are already identified and what is the quality of this information?

Answers to these questions will help determine the scope of work for the survey project and the potential costs.

DHR Regional and Survey Staff can provide assistance with the planning stage of the process.
Background Research Resources

• Local repositories such as libraries, historic societies, deeds
• State Library of Virginia
• Virginia Historic Society
• DHR’s Archives:
  – Contains survey materials from 1930’s to the present including historic photographs, written histories and newspaper clippings
  – Located in DHR’s Richmond Office, open Tuesday – Thursday 9-5
  – No appointment necessary
  – Contact Quatro Hubbard, Archivist 804-482-6102 or Quatro.Hubbard@dhr.virginia.gov
Field Survey

Process of collecting survey data - the raw data collected in the field and likely includes the following information:

– Date of construction (approximate if exact not known)
– Style
– Building materials and treatment
– Physical description of form and massing
– Information about property – lot size, landscape, etc.
– Overall evaluation and recommendation
– Property Address and location
– Photographs
Organizing and Presenting Information

Field data is organized and entered into the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) to create the inventory.

In addition to the field data the following items are prepared:

- Sketch of the property that shows the spatial relationship of the buildings on the property.
- Photos including digital and printed black and white.
- A map location of the property, can be digital for data entry.
Inventory

• An *inventory* is usually the final product of a survey project.

• The inventory usually includes some historic information about the property and recommendations about its potential eligibility for listing on the VLR/NRHP either individually or as part of a historic district.
DHR’s Architectural Inventory

- Contains some information about all identified properties in Virginia
- Contains over 180,000 identified above-ground resources
Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory (VCRIS)

• Primary means DHR uses to organize and make available survey data to local governments, federal agencies, other state agencies, consultants, and the general public

• Contains information collected by DHR Staff, private consultants, volunteers and other state and federal agencies
VCRIS

- Web-based, subscription service that integrates data entry, mapping, querying, and reporting
- Developed in partnership with VDOT and with input for localities, CLGs, and preservation professionals
- DHR released VCRIS in September 2013
- Has both architectural and archaeological survey information
- Required for all architectural and archaeological surveys
- Free public site (no registration) with limited architectural information: https://vcris.dhr.virginia.gov/vcris/Mapviewer/
Using VCRIS for Survey Projects

- All CLG’s have complimentary access to the full database with the property boundaries and the evaluation information including Staff/Review and Compliance evaluations.
  - Evaluation information updated after each Evaluation Team information and on a quarterly basis for staff evaluations
- Can be used by localities to determine where there is a need for additional surveys
- Provides information on how recently a property or area was surveyed
VCRIS Public Site

- Limited query and mapping options:
  
  No property boundaries or evaluation information

  No archaeological data

Note: Historic District boundaries are visible.
VCRIS Full Site

• Depending on license could have access to both architectural and archaeological information
• Provides increased querying options
VCRIS Full Site

- Includes additional data layers in the mapping functionality including:
  - ABPP Battlefield Information
  - DHR Easements
  - Archaeological Sites and Phase I Survey Areas
VCRIS Full Site

• Property boundaries and evaluation information:
How to fund a survey project?

- DHR’s Cost Share Program
- Certified Local Government Grant Program
- Private non-profits
Cost Share Survey and Planning Program

• Annual program where DHR partners with localities to support local preservation and planning efforts that meet DHR survey priorities

• Typical projects include:
  • Historic district surveys, nominations, and updates
  • Broad-based survey and report
DHR Survey Priorities:

- Provide **broad-based survey** coverage to large rural and urban areas that have never been adequately surveyed, or for which data is out of date (typically at least 10 years of age or older);
- Result in **updated documentation of historic districts** listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places that lack detailed inventories, and/or that need significant amendment;
- Include an area or resource type that is **under threat from severe weather events**, earthquakes and other types of natural disasters, **and/or the effects of climate change** which may include, but are not limited to, rising sea levels;
- Include an area or resource type that is **under documented** and/or **relates to a historic context is not well understood**;
- Identify and document resources associated with **Virginia’s culturally diverse history** such as places associated with Reconstruction Era (1861-1898), the Civil Rights Movement, LGBTQ, African-American, Native American and women’s history.
Cost Share Survey and Planning Program

• Usually the locality and DHR will each contribute 50% of the project cost
  – At times DHR will provide more than 50% of the project cost

• Typically have $53,500 total per year to match localities

• On average there are five to seven projects a year
Cost Share Survey and Planning Program

• Program manager handles the administration of the grant including issuing the request for proposals, hiring the consultants, and ensuring all project deadlines are met

• Regional staff represent DHR in the process and attend public meetings

• Consultants are typically established experts in the field and are most likely SWaM-certified
  ▪ Small, Women-owned, and Minority Business
Certified Local Government Program
Preservation through Partnership

NPS Definition:
• Local, State, and Federal governments work together in the Federal Preservation Program to help communities save the irreplaceable historic character of places.

• Through the certification process, communities make a local commitment to historic preservation.

• This commitment is key to America’s ability to preserve, protect, and increase awareness of our unique cultural heritage found in the built environment across the country.

Goals of the Virginia CLG program are threefold:
• Promote viable communities through preservation

• Recognize and reward communities with sound local preservation programs

• Establish credentials of quality for local preservation programs

http://www.nps.gov/clg/
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/clg/clg.htm
Abingdon (Town) Alexandria (City) Arlington County Blacksburg (Town) Cape Charles (Town) Charlottesville (City) Clarke County Culpeper (Town) Danville (City) Fairfax (City) Fairfax County Fredericksburg (City) Hanover County Herndon (Town) Leesburg (Town) Loudoun County Lynchburg (City) Manassas (City) Middleburg (Town) Petersburg (City) Prince William County Pulaski (Town) Richmond (City) Roanoke (City) Smithfield (Town) Spotsylvania County Stafford County Staunton (City) Stevens City (Town) Suffolk (City) Warrenton (Town) Williamsburg (City) Winchester (City)
Certified Local Government Program

Benefits

• assumes a formal role in the identification, evaluation, and protection of its historic resources;

• has the right to comment on the eligibility of resources nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in its jurisdiction;

• gains free full access to VCRIS;

• when funding is available, is eligible for stipends to selected preservation conferences and workshops;

• is granted the right to be a "consulting party" in a project requiring Section 106 review

• can apply for matching grants for preservation programs from a 10% share of Virginia’s annual federal appropriation;
Certified Local Government Program
Grants

• for surveys of architectural or archaeological resources;

• for preparation of Preliminary Information Forms or National Register of Historic Places nominations for local historic resources;

• for stewardship planning projects such as historic preservation plans, archaeological assessments, preservation components of comprehensive plans, or condition assessment reports;

• for drafting new or updated design guidelines;

• for public education programs concerned with a heritage stewardship program;

• for local review board or targeted audience training and education projects such as development of materials or programs, including training sessions and hands-on workshops;

• for testing archaeological sites to determine their significance or for pure research, education, or mitigation;

• for materials research on a rehabilitation project.
Certified Local Government Program

• Request for Applications issued by DHR to CLGs

• Amount is appropriated each year as part of the Federal budget and recently has been around $90,000

Contact Aubrey Von Lindern 540.868.7029 Aubrey.VonLindern@dhr.virginia.gov
# Cost Share and Certified Local Government Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified Local Government Grants</th>
<th>Cost Share Survey and Planning Grants</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Who</strong></td>
<td>Only available for Certified Local Governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What</strong></td>
<td>Wide range of activities – survey, nomination, design guidelines, educational materials, trainings</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>How</strong></td>
<td>Certified Local Government is responsible for all administrative duties hiring the consultant, quarterly reporting, paying the consultants, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>When</strong></td>
<td>Federal Fiscal Year, October through September</td>
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<td><strong>How much</strong></td>
<td>$89,900*</td>
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<td>* Anticipated for 2016-2017, amount not guaranteed</td>
<td>** Amount budgeted on an annual basis, not guaranteed each year</td>
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| **DHR Staff Contact**             | Aubrey Von Lindern  
540.868.7029  
Aubrey.VonLindern@dhr.virginia.gov | Carey L. Jones  
804.482.6453  
Carey.Jones@dhr.virginia.gov |
Planning a Cultural Resource Survey: Broad Based Survey and Report

If the locality is interested in gaining additional information and knowledge about the location, types, and potential significance of a historic resources then a broad-based survey that focuses on the locality as a whole or a specific location that identifies many new resources is recommended.

A survey report should also be prepared the discusses important themes and contexts, types and location of different resource types, and makes recommendations for future work.

This type of project is very useful for planning purposed such as comprehensive plans, tourism plans, and development plans.
Planning a Cultural Resource Survey: Historic District Survey

If the locality is interested in designating an area as a historic district a comprehensive, reconnaissance level survey is required that fully documents all the resources (buildings, structures, objects, sites) in the proposed district.

Does not require interior access to buildings nor deed research on every property.

The results of this type of survey are presented in the Historic District Inventory which is required for all nominations and can be generated easily from VCRIS.
Planning a Cultural Resource Survey: Costs, Timeframes, etc.

The costs for a cultural resources survey depend on a variety of factors including: type of survey, location, number of resources to be recorded, and if a report is included.

The timeframe is usually determined by the grant program, though all CLGs, Cost Share, and threatened sites are on an annual basis.

Through the CLG program and the cost share program DHR typically funds on average 10 survey projects per year.

If you are planning a cultural resources survey, please contact your regional staff person and/or Carey L. Jones, 804-482-6453 or carey.jones@dhr.virginia.gov
Regional Staff Contacts

Marc Wagner, Eastern Regional Preservation Office
Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov
or 804-482-6082

Mike Pulice, Western Regional Preservation Office
Michael.Pulice@dhr.virginia.gov
or 504-387-5443

Aubrey Von Lindern, Northern Regional Preservation Office
Aubrey.VonLindern@dhr.virginia.gov or 540.868.702
Sources of Information

National Park Service Bulletins: http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/

- Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning
- Individual Resource Types:
  - Historic Residential Suburbs
  - America’s Historic Battlefields
  - Designed Historic Landscapes
  - Rural Historic Landscapes
  - Traditional Cultural Properties
Sources of Information

DHR’s Website:  http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/survey/Survey1.htm

Survey Guidelines:  

Photograph Guidelines:  

Questions about DHR’s Architectural Survey Program, including the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) and DHR’s Cost Share Program, please contact:  
Carey L. Jones, 804-482.6453 or Carey.Jones@dhr.virginia.gov