

**Fairfax County Historic Property
Resident Curator Program
Site Summary**



Ellmore Farmhouse



**Ellmore Farmhouse
2739 West Ox Road
Herndon, Virginia 20171
Owner: Fairfax County Park
Authority**

**Frying Pan Farm Park
Hunter Mill Supervisory District**



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Resident Curator Program for Fairfax County Virginia and Properties of the Fairfax County Park Authority

Site Summary Purpose:

The Resident Curators program was approved for a feasibility study in 2013-2014 for future implementation based on Virginia state and Fairfax County legislation. The purpose of this Abbreviated Property Overview is to give potential curators a brief overview of the current property with available background information. All improvements/restoration of the properties proposed by curators will adhere to the specific guidelines of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for historic Properties.

In January 2011, the General Assembly amended Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-2306 authorizing localities to develop resident curator programs. Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-2306(A)(4) enables localities to create, by ordinance, "a resident curator program such that private entities through lease or other contract may be engaged to manage, preserve, maintain, or operate, including the option to reside in, any such historic area, property, lands, or estate owned or leased by the locality."

At the direction of the Fairfax County Board, staff in the Department of Planning and Zoning and the Park Authority have worked with the History Commission to evaluate the potential costs and benefits that might result from the implementation of a resident curator program. John Milner Associates prepared a report for the County that examines how states and localities across the country have implemented resident curator programs as a way to foster the maintenance and preservation of publicly owned historic properties. The report also provides recommendations for the establishment of a resident curator program in Fairfax County. The report was provided to the Board and was presented at the September 30, 2014 meeting of the Board's Development Process Committee.

Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-2306(A)(4) requires resident curator programs to be established by ordinance.

The program was approved in 2014 and Chapter 125, Resident Curator Program Ordinance, to *The Code of the County of Fairfax, Virginia* and establishes a resident curator program. This program, designed to preserve and maintain historic properties owned or leased by the County, will lease historic properties to individuals or businesses subject to regulations established by the County Executive or his designee. Such regulations will require that resident curators maintain and improve the leased properties according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 36 CFR Part 68 (2013), as amended. Additionally, all leases for historic properties included within the resident curator program will provide for public access consistent with the historic property's nature and use.

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Summary of the Resident Curator Program Overview as of January 2015

By definition, a resident curator (RC) program enables an individual, a group of individuals, or an organization, to serve as the caretaker (or "curator") of a property. A RC program is intended to reduce the public costs associated with the care and preservation of the properties by enabling groups or individuals to take over the responsibility. In addition to caring for the day-to-day management of the property, the curators are responsible for the rehabilitation and continued maintenance of the property. Generally, properties that are included in RC programs are deemed historically significant and meet established criteria of eligibility for curatorship. This report focuses on properties, and existing programs, which include a preservation component. Chosen through a pre-defined application process, the selected curator signs a lease which includes the agreed-upon work plan outlining the rehabilitation of the historic resource. The work associated with the rehabilitation process is funded by the curator, who in turn has the privilege of occupying the building and using the associated grounds as determined by the lease. Depending on specific guidelines or regulations applicable to the establishment or management of the program, and the historic significance, integrity, and function of each property, RC programs can be established to accept proposals including a variety of functions. In addition to residential curators, non-profit organizations and businesses can serve as curators.

Historic Curator Program Basics – Rehabilitate, Reuse and Maintain

See guidelines and John Milner study (Resident Curator Program Study Final Report John Milner Associates, Inc. 2014, <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/plandev/downloads/resident-curator-program-final-report.pdf>)

Property name address, location area, brief history

Ellmore Farmhouse, 2739 West Ox Road, Herndon, Virginia 20171

History Overview

Mrs. Mary W. Ellmore purchased 50 acres from Milton Hanna in 1890. She moved to the Floris area in 1891 with her son, William H. Ellmore, and daughter, Nora F. Ellmore. Mary Ellmore had a house constructed on her property in 1891, principally of yellow pine. Land tax records show a house valued at \$250 in 1892.

Mary Ellmore lived in the house for 13 years before she died in 1904. Her son, William H. Ellmore became a prominent dairy farmer and local politician during the Great Depression. He served on the Fairfax County School Board, the Fairfax County Board of Equalization, the County Agricultural Board, before becoming the Dranesville District representative on the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors from 1932 until his death in 1935.

By the end on 1932, Ellmore had 38 cows (Guernsey and Grade Holstein breeds) that produced approximately 1,155 gallons of milk per year. Ellmore also cultivated and sold wheat using certified seed from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Nora, William H. Ellmore's sister, was active in the Floris community.

She never married and continued to live in the house until she died in 1938. William Ellmore had married Minnie Middleton in 1904. They had two daughters and a son who grew up at the farm. His two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Emma Virginia Ellmore attended the State Teachers College. Mathew Franklin Ellmore, was attending V.P.I. when his father died in 1935. Franklin took over operation of the dairy farm after his father's death. He married Mildred Rose, a teacher at the Floris School, in 1942.

Minnie Ellmore and her children sold the Ellmore farm in 1945 to Mason F. Smith Jr. and his wife, Mary Peck Smith. Mason F. Smith Jr. called the farm Masonary Farm, an amalgamation of the names Mason and Mary. He continued to operate the dairy business until the farm was sold in 1954. B. Alton Poole and Annie May Poole purchased the 50-acre farm in August 1954. B. Alton Poole, who was a policeman, resided at the farm for only seven months before his death in March 1955. Annie Poole lived on the farm until 1963. She sold the property divided into three parcels. In 1963, Frank and Mary Jane Patriacra purchased the 5-acre parcel that included the house, barn, and shed. In 1979, Frank P. Testa and Natalie A. Testa purchased the 5-acre parcel. The Trustees of Chantilly Bible Church acquired the parcel in 1984 and rehabilitated the barn into a church sanctuary and renovated the house for church offices. In February 2001, the Fairfax County Park Authority purchased the property for inclusion in Frying Pan Farm Park.

Tax map/ Zoned

Tax Map: 0251 01 0030

Zoned: R-1(Residential 1 DU/AC)

This property is zoned residential. Any other uses would need to be authorized by the County of Fairfax.

Square Footage

3330 square feet

Property Description

Utilities: Electricity/ Gas utilities/ Water/ Sewer

- Water available
- Sewer connected
- Gas connected
- Central heat

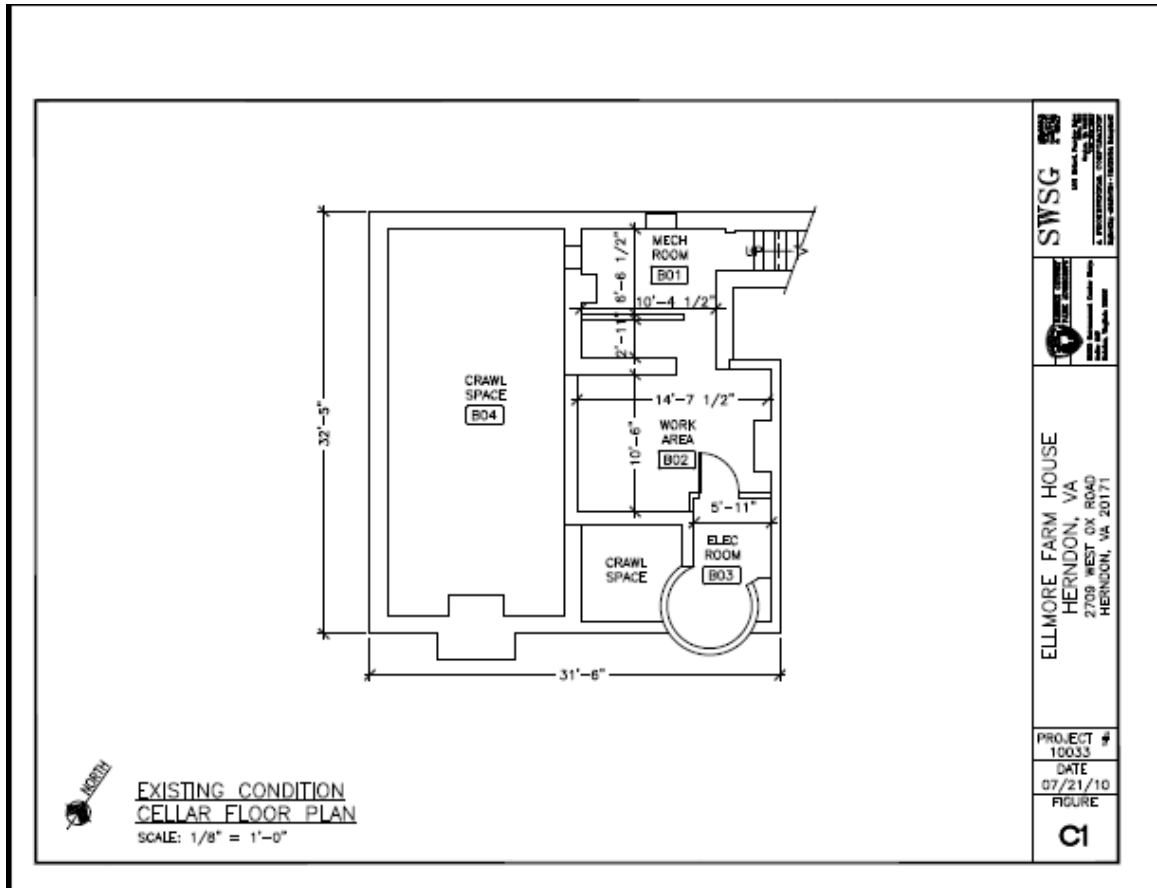
Number of Rooms or Description/ Bathrooms/ Construction Type

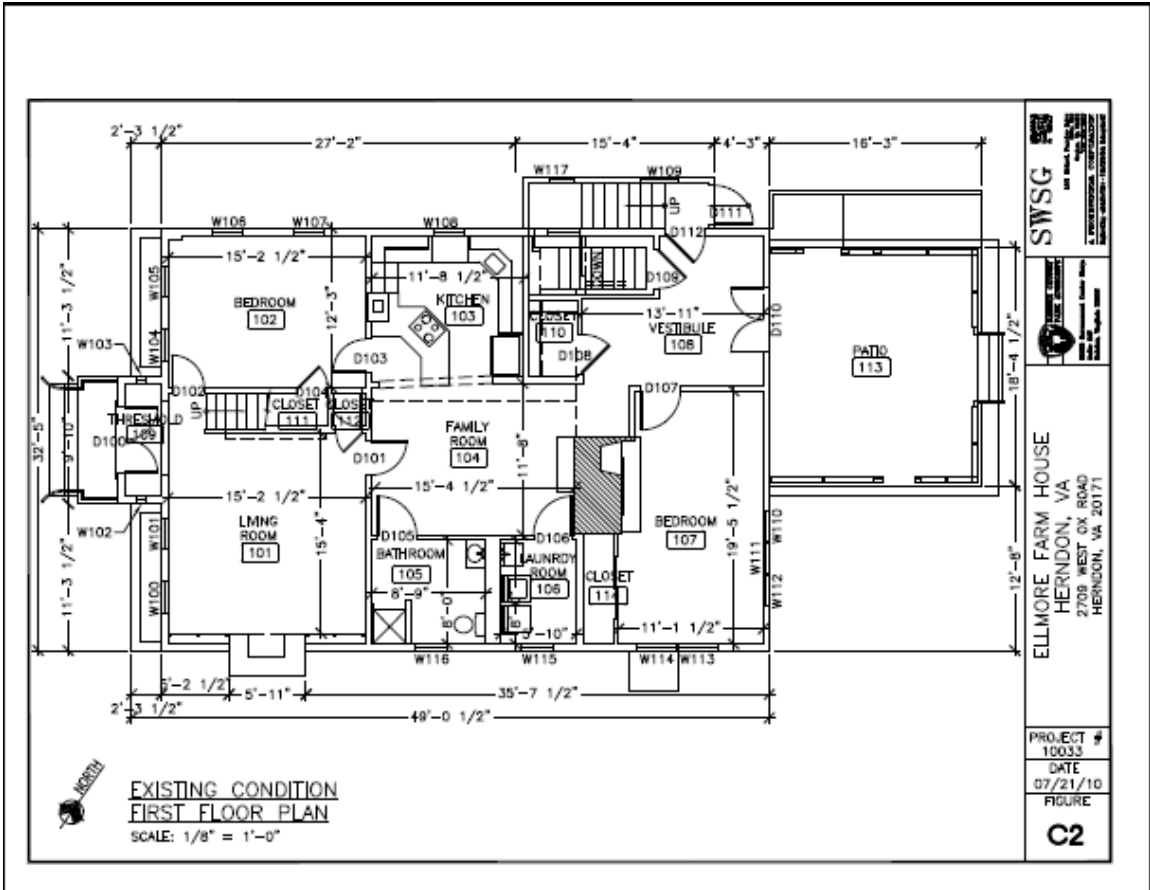
- two-story, wood frame, side-gabled I-house
- two two-story additions to the rear: a rear gabled ell, a shed-roofed infill addition, and a full-width, flat roofed rear addition
- solid, concrete-covered foundation
- 1/3 basement
- recent standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, aluminum soffit, fascia, and shutters
- two-over-two double-hung sash wood windows in most of the house
- three-part six-over-six double-hung sash windows light the rear addition
- interior brick chimney rises on the rear ell
- exterior brick chimney rises on the southeast elevation of the main block
- the front porch has been restored to its original span across the full front of the house
- 12 rooms
- 4-6 bedrooms
- 1 full bath, 1 half bath

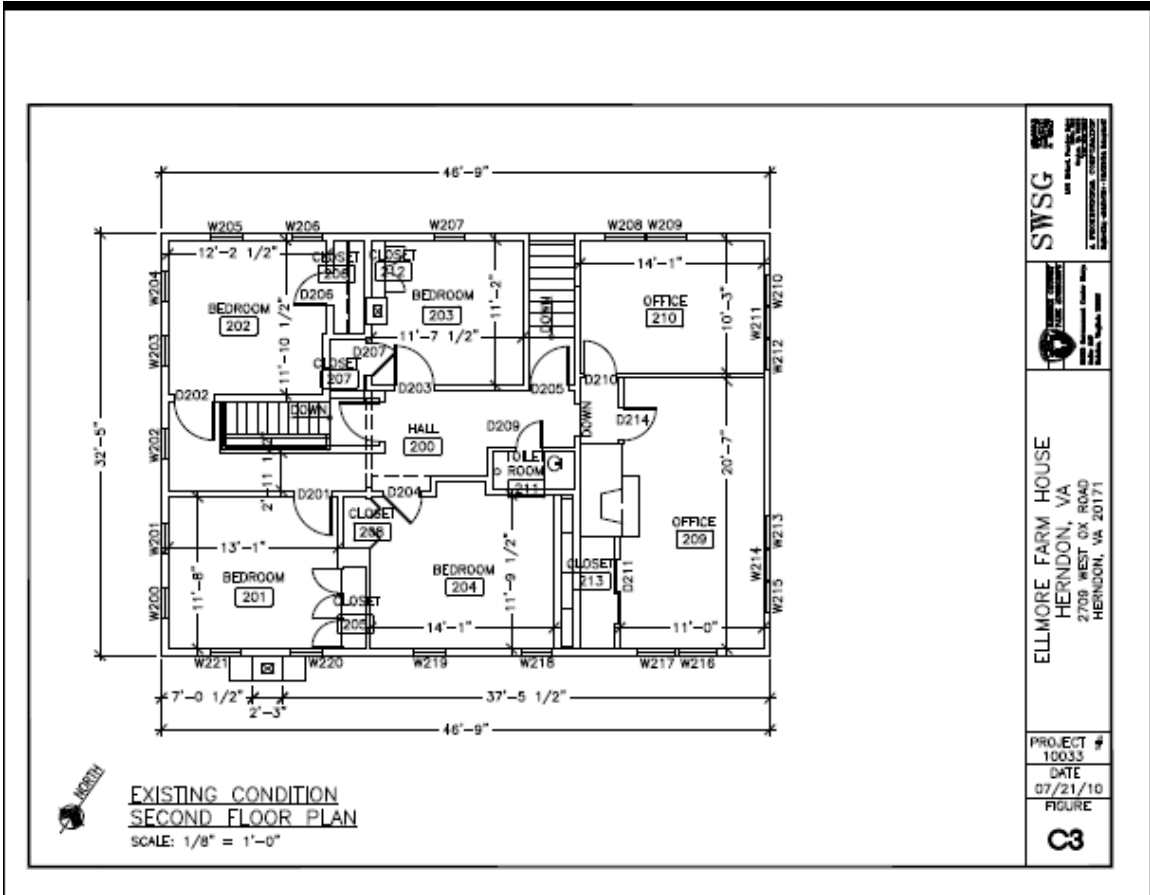
Garage or Parking Spaces

- Exterior Parking spaces

Floor Plan







Photos of Exterior, Interior of Property and Landscape



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation



Rear and Side Elevation



Living Room



Dining Room



Front Room



Den



Kitchen



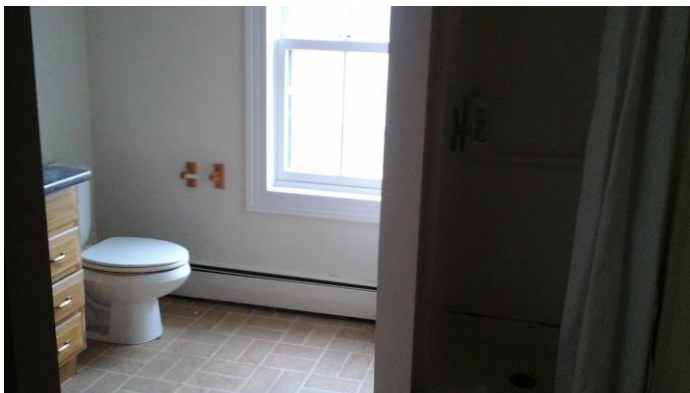
Laundry



Library



Bathroom 1



Bathroom 2



Bedroom 1



Bedroom 2



Bedroom 3



Bedroom 4



Bedroom 5

Other structures on site

- Frying Pan Visitor Center
- Gazebo

Conditions assessment performed

- As part of the Historic Structures Report
- Building evaluation completed 2015

Current use/ past use

- Farmhouse
- Church Office
- Residential Rental
- Storage

Historic Status

Inventory of Historic Sites –

Part of larger nomination for Floris Historic District and another for Frying Pan Farm Park.

National Register Listing

Contributing building to the Floris Historic District

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/register/counties/fairfax/029-5179_floris_hd_2009_nr_final.pdf

Floris Historic District Inventory of Historic Sites

Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report

Floris Historic District

Location and Existing Information

Tax Map Numbers : 25-1((11)3A,3L,9-11,13,16,17,19-21,29-31;25-1((14))B,C,E,F,G;25-1((14))(6)A;25-1((14))(7)B

Street Address: 2703,2705,2709,2739 WEST OX RD ;
General Location: Address Not assigned for :
 25-1((11)3L,29,31;25-1((14))B,C,E,F,G;25-1((14))(6)A;25-1((14))(7)B ;
 2615,2621,2625,2628,2629,2633

Acreage 167.46

Existing Use Park, Church, Residential

Zoning PDH-16 ; R-1 ; R-3

Comprehensive Plan NA

Supervisor District HUNTER MILL

Planning District Upper Potomac



Photo: S. Hellman, 2006.

Preservation Status

REGISTRATION	EASEMENT	OWNERSHIP	ACCESSIBILITY
National Register	Open Space	Private	Accessible, Unrestricted
X Virginia Register	Preservation	Public	X Accessible, Restricted
County Historic District	Conservation	X Both	Inaccessible
Standing Structure	Other	Frying Pan Farm Park is owned by the Fairfax County Park Authority	
X County Inventory	X No easements		

Historic Information

Original Use N/A

Original Owner N/A

Date Constructed N/A

Historic Significance

Floris Historic District is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its representation of the development of a community based on dairy farming production in Northern Virginia from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The rise of dairy farming in Virginia, and Fairfax County in particular, continues to be represented by the development patterns and architecture of Floris as the center of a vibrant dairying community. The district is also recommended eligible for listing under Criterion C for its architectural significance and features styles consistent with its period of significance, including Early Republic/Vernacular, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, and other vernacular forms from the late eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The district's period of significance spans from circa 1785, the construction date of the earliest building, the Frying Pan Meetinghouse, through the development of the dominant dairy farming industry and construction of Floris as a cohesive village, to circa 1960 with the creation of Frying Pan Farm Park, clearly marking the downturn in Fairfax County dairying.

See the National Register nomination for a detailed history of the district.

Significant People:

Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report

Floris Historic District

Significant Dates /Events:

1785 : Frying Pan Meeting House constructed
 1960 : Frying Pan Park created from a portion of Kidwell Farm

Site / Structure Information

		Site Features
Condition	Undetermined	multiple Standing Structures
Integrity	Undetermined	multiple Landscape Features
Building Style	N/A	1 Archaeological Features
Architect/Builder	N/A	0 Other Site Features

Site Description:

The tight-knit village is roughly bounded by Centreville Road (Route 657), West Ox Road (Route 608), Monroe Street (Route 666), and the Frying Pan Branch. Suburban-style development has encroached upon the district on all sides. Spatially, the district consists of a rural village centered at the intersection of Centreville Road and West Ox Road in the southwestern portion of the district, the Frying Pan Meetinghouse property in the northwestern part of the district, and two distinct farms on its eastern side, forming a large portion of the land area within the district. The village area features low-density development on variable-sized lots. Frying Pan Meetinghouse sits in a discrete area, apart from the other portions of the district. The two extant farmsteads, which have been incorporated into Frying Pan Farm Park, are spaced as late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century farms would have been, with buildings and structures centered near the farmhouse and pasture and crop fields located beyond this domestic area.

The district's topography is consistent with Virginia's Piedmont, with generally slight variances in elevation at 300 to 400 feet above sea level. The open pasture and crop fields within Frying Pan Farm Park are mostly flat. Deciduous hardwood trees buffer the district on its north side from the recently extended Frying Pan Road and recent residential development. A row of trees lining a vehicular path at the park's northeastern corner blocks the park's view of some recent residential development. This area also contains a large stormwater detention area that is used by the park for interpretation of some wildlife and natural plant and insect species. Frying Pan Branch, which winds along the northern part of the district, north of Frying Pan Meetinghouse, has played a part in the history of Floris, from use in church baptisms to rock quarrying. A small waterfall in the Frying Pan Branch on the north side of the park marks a rock outcropping where quarrying occurred in the woods. A natural rock outcropping occurs on land behind the activity center building in the equestrian area of the park. Suburban-style development has encroached upon the district on all sides

Architectural Description:

The earliest contributing resource within the district, the Frying Pan Meetinghouse, was constructed circa 1785 and reflects the beliefs of its congregation through simple late-eighteenth-century architecture. Other main contributing resources within the district range in age from the last decade of the nineteenth century to the first two decades of the twentieth century. Architectural styles tend to be subdued, vernacular examples without high-style influences. The use of stone and concrete for foundations of contributing buildings and structures is almost universal. Some residential Colonial Revival-style details and forms are evident. Residential buildings generally include the use of two-story construction, gable roofs, overhanging eaves, exterior and interior brick chimneys, mostly two-over-two sash, wood windows, and various types of porches. All dwellings have had either additions or noticeable alterations, and most have both. Stylistic details are more evident on public buildings within the district. The Floris School and the Floris Vocational Technical High School Shop exhibit features of the Colonial Revival style. The Floris Methodist Church features a simple plan with Gothic Revival-style windows and later Colonial Revival-style elements.

Frying Pan Farm Park Inventory of Historic Sites

Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report

Frying Pan Farm Park

Location and Existing Information

Tax Map Numbers : 25-1((1))3A,3L,9-11,29-31;25-1((14))B,C,E,F,G;
25-1((14))6A,25-1((14))7B

Street Address 2709 WEST OX RD
/ General Location:

Acreage 158.89

Existing Use Park

Zoning PDH-16 ; R-1 ; R-3

Comprehensive Plan NA

Supervisor District HUNTER MILL

Planning District Upper Potomac



Frying Pan Park, Kidwell farm house, SE corner

12/13/2006

Photo: S. Hellman, 2006.

Preservation Status

REGISTRATION	EASEMENT	OWNERSHIP	ACCESSIBILITY
National Register	Open Space	Private	Accessible, Unrestricted
X Virginia Register	Preservation	X Public	X Accessible, Restricted
County Historic District	Conservation	Both	Inaccessible
Standing Structure	Other	Owned by Fairfax County Park Authority	The farm park itself is ungated and easily accessible. Buildings are closed in the evenings.
X County Inventory	X No easements		

Contributing site to Floris Historic District, NR pending as of 12/31/2009

Historic Information

Original Use Farm

Original Owner Fairfax County Park Authority

Date Constructed 1960(Approximate)

Historic Significance

Frying Pan Farm Park contains historic resources associated with three historic farmsteads formerly owned by the Kidwell, Ellmore and Lee families, as well as other historic community buildings, such as the Frying Pan Meeting House (1791), Floris School (1911) and the Country Store (1919), originally a shop and classroom building for a former high school on the site. Additional historic farm and community buildings, such as the Moffett Blacksmith Shop and Middleton Barn, have been relocated to the park from elsewhere in the region. New buildings have also been constructed, including a visitor center. The site is owned and operated by the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) as a model farm typical of the kind of family operation that existed in Fairfax County during 1920-1940, before farm mechanization made the small family farm uneconomical to operate. Frying Pan Park, as it was originally named, first began in 1960, when FCPA purchased property containing the Floris School. Then in 1965 and 1970, Floyd and Elizabeth Kidwell sold their adjacent farm to FCPA to expand the park. The Kidwells had a small dairy operation from 1934 to 1965, and they also bought and sold farm animals. The Kidwell Farmhouse dates to circa 1900. In 1974, the park added 19.07 acres of the adjacent Ellmore Farm and FCPA prepared a master plan for the park. Frying Pan Meeting House, which maintained an active congregation until 1968, was acquired in 1984 and added to the park. The Ellmore Farmhouse (circa 1896) and Barn were acquired in 2001. The Ellmore Farm operated from 1890-1945. For a complete description and history of individual resources within the park, see the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) by John

Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report

Frying Pan Farm Park

Milner Associates and the Floris Historic District National Register nomination. Some of the preceding description is from the CLR. Deed research is also available on file at DPZ [Archival research by Susan Hellman, DPZ, Historian, 2006 and Laurie Turkawski, DPZ Historian, 2009]

Significant People:

Significant Dates /Events:

2/26/1889 : Frying Pan established a post office
9/24/1892 : Town of Frying Pan changed to Town of Floris
1960 : FCPA purchased Floris School, beginning the park.
1965 and 1970 : FCPA purchased Kidwell Farm.
1984 : FCPA acquired Frying Pan Meeting House.
2001 : FCPA acquired Ellmore Farmhouse and Barn.

Site / Structure Information

		Site Features
Condition	Good	47 Standing Structures
Integrity	Minor Changes	14 Landscape Features
Building Style	Vernacular	1 Archaeological Features
Architect/Builder	N/A	0 Other Site Features

Site Description:

The number of standing structures is taken from the Floris National Register nomination. In addition to two farmhouses, the park includes livestock barns, a blacksmith shop, country store, 4H building, Floris School, Frying Pan Meeting House, sheds, chicken yards, turkey pens, pastures, and kitchen garden. An indoor riding arena is located just north of the farm complex, beyond a large parking lot.

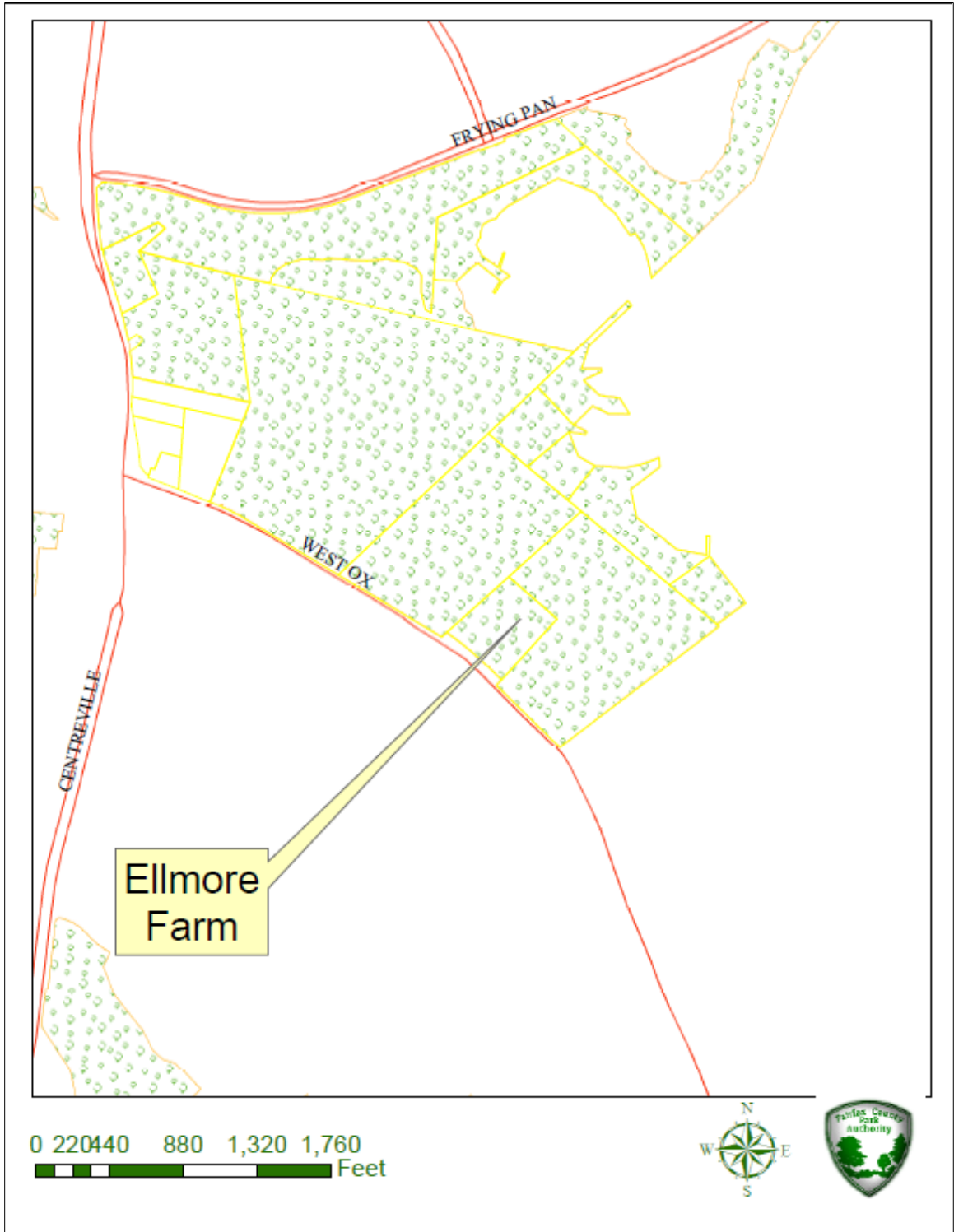
Architectural Description:

For detailed descriptions of resources within Frying Pan Farm Park, please see the Floris National Register nomination. The Kidwell Farmhouse is a two story frame dwelling with an L plan. The corner between the main block and wing is filled with one story shed roof addition. The stuccoed foundation is probably stone, which is typical for this part of Fairfax County. The front section has one brick chimney in the center of the structure. A second, exterior brick chimney is located on the east wall of the addition. A two story gabled portico covers the main entrance. The lower portion of the portico is enclosed to create an entry vestibule. Hipped roof porches are located on the west and south facades. The Ellmore Farmhouse is a wood frame, two-story, side-gabled I-house sheathed in aluminum siding. The rear of the main block features three two-story additions: a rear gabled ell, a shed-roofed infill addition, and a full-width, flat-roofed rear addition. An open shed-roofed porch that may have been screened at one time extends at the rear of the house. An enclosed staircase on the northwest side of the house was added in the twentieth century. It is topped by a recent standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, aluminum soffit, fascia, and shutters. The one-story Floris School, constructed in the Colonial Revival style, has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and rests on a solid, poured-concrete foundation. Two, wide, brick, interior chimneys and a pyramid-roofed cupola rise through an asphalt-shingled roof. The stretcher-bond brick building's symmetrical front elevation features a tall concrete watertable and a concrete area near the roofline. A center, double-leaf front door with a large transom is flanked by two series of three nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows. A large arch capped by a keystone dated 1911 and multi-light windows top the door. The rectangular Frying Pan Meetinghouse consists of a one-room, one-and-a-half-story, post-and-beam building with an exterior sheathed in lapped pine clapboards painted white. A wood-framed, side-gabled roof, which is flush on the gable ends and overhangs slightly on the front and rear elevations, is covered with wood shingles. The front elevation features a centered six-over-six double-hung sash window flanked by two doors and two, replacement, symmetrical, four-light windows on the second story. Additional windows and doors appear on the other elevations. An interior brick chimney located at the middle edge of the front elevation is a replacement.

1/28/2010

2

Map of Park Area



Aerial/GIS of Property Location in Park



Supplemental

Summary of Historic Structures Report or Historic Structures Assessment

A Historic Structures Report for this property was prepared in 2011 by Shaffer, Wilson, Sarver & Gray, P.C. The report included a Developmental History, a description of existing conditions, a description of phases of construction, a treatment plan and recommendations.

Recommendations Summary

The recommendations identified both research and further studies to be conducted. The research was to yield further historical background about the Ellmore family who lived in the house. The recommended studies included paint analysis, finish consultation and hazardous materials testing.

Treatment Plan Summary

The Treatment Plan included interior and exterior architectural work (including considerations of treatment to address ADA requirements if this structure was being considered for public use.) The Treatment Plan presented structural, mechanical and electrical recommendations and estimated potential costs.

Appendices

Memoranda of Agreement and Understanding

None

Cultural Resource Management Plan

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/gmp/crmpfinal.pdf>

Master Plan or Conceptual Development Plan

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/gmp/fppgmp092501.pdf>

Historic Structures Report or Historic Structure Assessment

A Historic Structures Report for this property was prepared in 2011 by Shaffer, Wilson, Sarver & Gray, PC. The report included a Developmental History, a description of existing conditions, a description of phases of construction, a treatment plan and recommendations. Contact Fairfax County Park Authority Resident Curator Program for access to report.

Cultural Landscape Reports or Natural Resource Report

A Cultural Landscape Report was done for Frying Pan Park was prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. in 2008. Contact Fairfax County Park Authority Resident Curator Program for access to report.

Park Policy Statements – Cultural Resources, Countywide Archaeology and Historic Preservation

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/parkpolicy/park-policy-manual.pdf>

Policy 203	Title: Cultural Resources
Date Approved: 6/26/2013	Last reviewed: 1/11/2012
Objective: Ensure the long-term protection, preservation and sustainability of natural, cultural and park resources in accordance with adopted park standards and adherence with natural and heritage resource management guidelines and Countywide Policy Plan obligations.	

Purpose: Consistent with the Fairfax County Park Authority’s cultural resource stewardship mission, the Park Authority shall preserve and protect cultural resources on parkland in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Park Comprehensive Plan (2011), Objective 3.

Policy Statement: In order to carry out its role as the primary steward of Fairfax County’s cultural resources, it shall be the policy of the Park Authority to identify, evaluate, preserve, and interpret cultural resources located on parkland, as well as countywide archaeology (as discussed in Policy 204), according to federal, state and local laws and regulations, Park Authority policy and regulations, the Cultural Resource Management Plan, and approved park plans. Cultural resource management will be conducted using current professional standards and guidelines and best practices.

When undertaking any project that results in ground-disturbing activity, the Park Authority shall consider the effects on potentially significant archaeological resources. Such resources shall be documented and, if feasible, protected. If there is no prudent and feasible alternative to disturbing these resources, mitigation measures shall be developed and implemented.

References:

1. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>
2. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscapeguidelines/index.htm>
3. Virginia Department of Historic Resources Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Survey%20Manual-RevOct.2011Final.pdf
4. Park Comprehensive Plan
<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dpz/comprehensiveplan/policyplan/>
5. Cultural Resource Management Plan
<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/GMP/CRMPFinal.pdf>

Policy 204	Title: Countywide Archaeology
Date Approved: 6/26/2013	Last reviewed: 2/8/2012
Objective: Ensure the long-term protection, preservation and sustainability of natural, cultural and park resources in accordance with adopted park standards and adherence with natural and heritage resource management guidelines and Countywide Policy Plan obligations.	

Purpose: Consistent with the Park Authority's long standing cultural resource stewardship mission, in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan (Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1988), and the Park Authority's Cultural Resource Management Plan, and in recognition of the need to provide a broader cultural context for cultural resources, it is Park Authority policy to:

Policy Statement:

1. Serve as the countywide representative to ensure compliance with all federal, state and local laws and ordinances which are meant to identify, evaluate, document and/or preserve cultural resources as part of the development review process both on parkland and countywide.
2. Protect, conserve, and where feasible, recover threatened archaeological resources not otherwise protected by federal, state, regional or county laws, guidelines or ordinances through an active partnership with volunteers, friends' groups, and avocational and professional archaeologists.
3. Serve as the central repository for all archaeological collections recovered for Fairfax County, including the artifacts themselves, supporting documentation, and all reports. These collections include materials generated by county staff, university programs, and other professional archaeologists, including those from federal and state agencies and archaeological consultants.
4. Develop and implement a range of public outreach activities to educate county citizens and visitors about the history and archaeology of the county as part of the larger stewardship education initiative.

References:

1. Virginia Department of Historic Resources Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Survey%20ManualRevOct.2011Final.pdf
2. VDHR Collections Management Standards
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/Collections%20Mgmt%20Standards%2016June2011.pdf

Policy 205	Title: Historic Preservation
Date Approved: 6/26/2013	Last reviewed: 01/11/12
Objective: Ensure the long-term protection, preservation and sustainability of natural, cultural and park resources in accordance with adopted park standards and adherence with natural and heritage resource management guidelines and Countywide Policy Plan obligations.	

Purpose:

The Park Authority is steward of historic resources on parkland as is set forth by its mission.

Policy Statement: As such, the Park Authority:

1. Shall conduct historic preservation studies in accordance with federal, state and local standards, guidelines and policies and the Cultural Resource Management Plan.
2. Shall perform treatment of historic properties following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

These principles apply to all historic landscapes, buildings, sites, structures, objects and districts.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties states:

There are Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties--preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

- a) Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of the property's form as it has evolved over time. (Protection and stabilization are included in this treatment.)
- b) Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.
- c) Restoration depicts a property at a particular time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.
- d) Reconstruction recreates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

References:

1. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>
2. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscapeguidelines/index.htm>