



Foundation Document

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

Florida

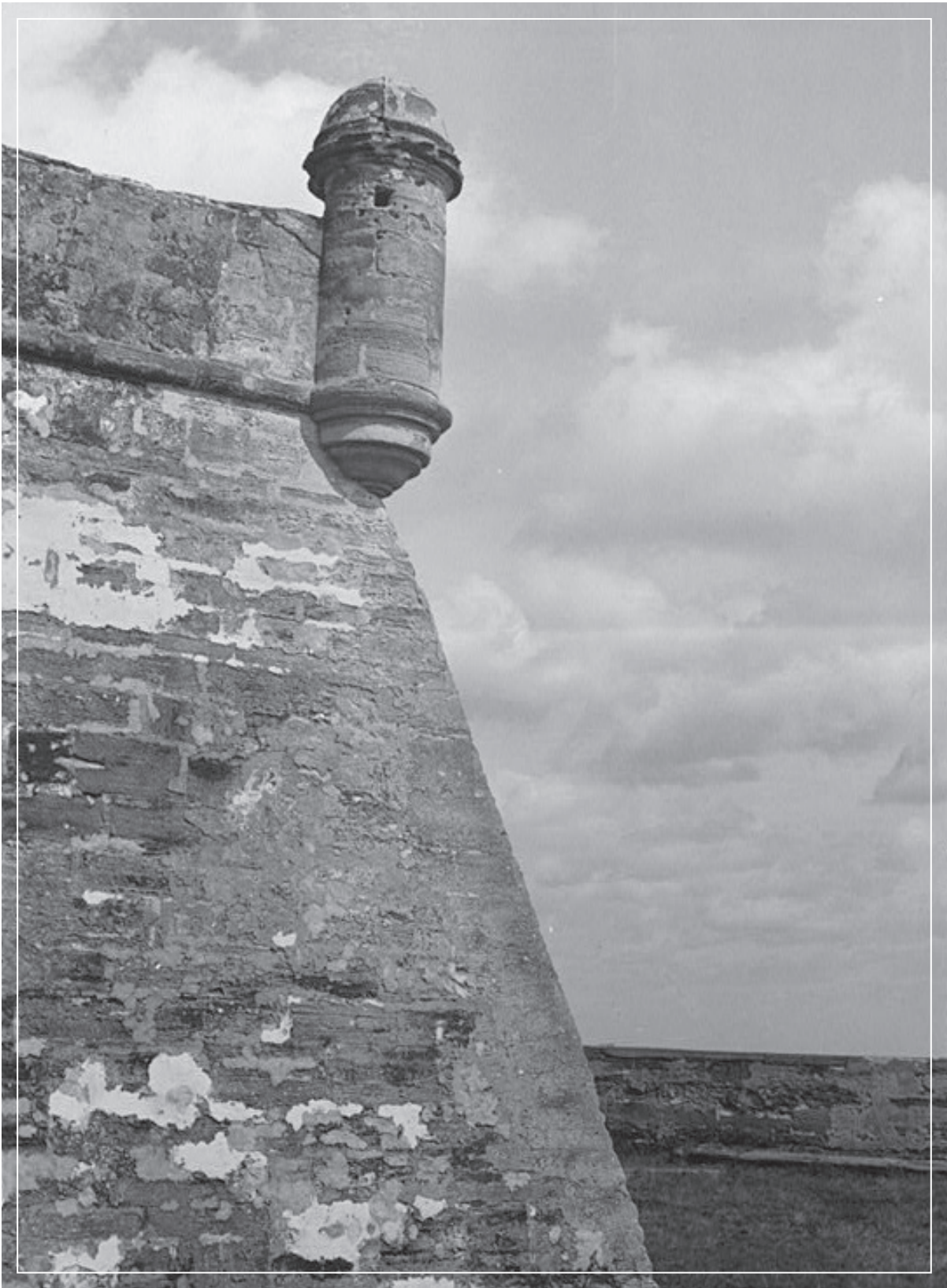
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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument comprises approximately 20 acres in the city of St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida. The site of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument lies just north of the city's central plaza, fronting Matanzas Bay. A seawall and water battery separates the park from the waters of Matanzas Bay on the fort's east side. The site is a rolling, grassy area dotted with a few trees. The outer portions of the grounds are flat up to the glacis (military engineering term for artificial slope), which slopes upward toward the fort and roughly follows the contour of the moat and covered way. The site is irregular in shape, with much of its western boundary following the contour of State Road A1A. Also within the boundary is the City Gate Pillars, which are just across State Road A1A. In colonial times, the Castillo de San Marcos sat at the northern edge of the city where it commanded the land and sea routes leading to the settlement. Today, the core area of colonial St. Augustine remains south of the park, with the modern city growing outward in all directions.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument was established as Fort Marion National Monument by Presidential Proclamation on October 15, 1924. The U.S. War Department administered the site until it was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. In 1942, Congress restored the fort's Spanish name, Castillo de San Marcos. Following boundary changes in 1936 and 1960, the park increased to 20.18 federal and 0.33 nonfederal acres. On December 28, 2004, Public Law 108-480 authorized the National Park Service to transfer title of the lands occupied by Orange Street to the City of St. Augustine and to construct a visitor center for the park.





Castillo de San Marcos is the oldest remaining European fortification in the continental United States. The fortress was built by the Spanish between 1672 and 1695, just over one hundred years after the founding of St. Augustine in 1565, the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States. Castillo de San Marcos served primarily as an outpost of the Spanish Empire for the purpose of guarding the colonial town against invaders and protecting sea routes so that treasure ships could depart to Spain without incident. The fort was built upon, changed, and adapted to various needs many times throughout its history and numerous owners. During the 18th century, the fort changed from Spanish control to British and back to Spanish, where it remained until Florida was purchased by the United States in 1821. In 1825, the War Department changed the name of Castillo de San Marcos to Fort Marion in honor of American Revolutionary War General Francis Marion.

Confederate forces occupied Fort Marion between January 1861 and March 1862 when it was reoccupied by forces of the United States for the duration of the Civil War. Fort Marion was also used as a prison for members of the Seminole Tribe in the 1830s and the Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, Caddo, Apache, and Arapaho Tribes during the 1870s and 1880s as the western migration of settlers resulted in conflicts over land and resources and ultimately led to removal of most native peoples from their homelands by the United States Army.

The park protects 11 historic structures centered around the most prominent of these, the Castillo de San Marcos (1672–1695), a diamond-shaped bastioned masonry fortification. The associated historic structures include a moat that encircles most of the fort, a ravelin (a triangular fortification), covered way, a grassy glacis, city gate pillars, seawall, water battery, hot shot furnace, and the reconstructed Cubo Line. The park area is roughly triangular, with the Castillo de San Marcos at the east on Matanzas Bay and surrounded on the other sides by the fort green, which is kept open in accord with Spanish colonial military practice. The park administration building and maintenance area was built at the northern end of the grounds in 1964.

Visitors to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument have opportunities to learn about the history of the fort through ranger-led programs or self-guided tours. Exhibits in the casemates of the fort explore the full range of fort history, paying particular attention to the Spanish colonial period. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument is second in visitor contacts among the NPS units that conduct historic weapons demonstrations. During operating hours, visitors can access the upper level of the Castillo (Spanish for castle) and look out over the city of St. Augustine and Matanzas Bay.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by Presidential Proclamation No. 1713 on October 15, 1924 (see appendix A for presidential proclamation and subsequent legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Built by the Spanish in St. Augustine to defend Florida and the Atlantic trade route, CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT preserves the oldest masonry fortification in the continental United States and interprets more than 450 years of cultural intersections.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Primarily constructed of locally quarried coquina stone, Castillo de San Marcos is a remarkably well-preserved example of Star Fortress military architecture and illustrates Spanish military engineering adaptation in the New World.
- Castillo de San Marcos is a tangible representation of more than 250 years of conflict between European colonial powers in what is now the southeastern United States and Spain's military struggle to protect the vital Gulf Stream trade route.
- Castillo de San Marcos was the principal fortification in the region from 1672 to 1900, having been occupied by the armies of Spain, Great Britain, the Confederate States of America, and the United States, and has meaningful connections to diverse cultures in St. Augustine and the world.
- Castillo de San Marcos, known as Fort Marion at the time, became a military prison for American Indians; including the Seminoles in 1837, Plains Indians from 1875 to 1878, and Apaches in 1886–1887.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument:

- **Castillo de San Marcos.** The Castillo de San Marcos and its surrounding moat, covered way, ravelin, and glacis are the primary nationally significant cultural resources for which the park exists. The coquina fortress and its components were originally built by the Spanish in 1672–1695 to defend the harbor of St. Augustine and to provide a shelter for Spanish citizens when under attack. The fort continued to be used by a succession of nations and people, including the British, the United States, and Confederate States of America, each modifying the Castillo in different ways that contribute to the fort's significance and appearance today.
- **City Gate Pillars.** These coquina pillars were erected in 1808 in connection with the reconstruction of the earthwork Cubo Line in the area. The City Gate was the only opening in the earthwork to the walled city of St. Augustine, which ran westward from the Castillo to the San Sebastian River.





- **U.S. Water Battery.** During the American territorial period in 1821–1845, a modification filled in the original moat on the east side of the fort in 1838–1842 and established a barbette-type gun emplacement and Hot Shot Furnace. The battery is an example of a modified work of the second system of U.S. seacoast fortifications, the federal program to upgrade the structural defensive systems and artillery of coastal forts. The present sea wall is a modification of the Spanish sea wall to meet the demands of the barbette (protective circular armor mounting) emplacement.
- **Ledger Art and American Indian Wall Art from the Incarceration Period.** During the period of American Indian incarceration at the fort, prisoners created ledger art illustrating their memories and experiences. Original drawings, created by imprisoned Plains Indians, are housed in the museum collection. In addition, two engravings are on the walls in casemate 15, and serve as tangible reminders of the Indian incarceration period.

Other Important Resources and Values

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument:

- **Viewshed.** From the fort’s gun deck, the viewshed encompasses all approaches to the Castillo, both land and water, illustrating how the Castillo dominated the surrounding area. The view also includes supporting features of the defensive system such as the glacis hill, Cubo Line, and the City Gate Pillars.
- **Artillery Collection.** An artillery collection of 38 pieces, including 24 cannons, 8 howitzers, and 6 mortars, remained in place when the fort was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. The rest of the artillery has been acquired through gift, exchange, or loan. The artillery is important for interpreting Castillo de San Marcos’ history and its evolution of artillery and adaptations in the fortifications because they closely correlate to the park’s significant time periods.
- **Archeology.** The archeological resources of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument include aboriginal and historic sites, structures and middens, features, and objects. These resources are important for the information they have provided on the history of the fort to date and the information future archeological research may reveal.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument:

- **The Contest of Nations.** Today, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument stands as a powerful reminder of a past time when European military giants struggled to defend tenuous footholds in the New World, as well as when a young United States fought for dominance over the North American continent.
- **Constructing a New World Stronghold.** The Castillo serves as a visual record of the military engineering adaptations to its location in Florida, from its inception as a four-bastion, coquina-masonry fort to a series of changes in uses, ownership, and evolving military technologies. Its fortitude as a military structure is the true picture of success because the Castillo changed hands only through treaty and peaceful exchange, never falling in battle.
- **America's First Great Melting Pot.** A park, not only of stone and mortar but of human determination and endurance, the Castillo de San Marcos symbolizes the clash between cultures, from American Indians to European soldiers and settlers to enslaved and free African Americans that ultimately resulted in our uniquely diverse nation. Still resonant with the struggles of an earlier time, these original walls provide tangible evidence of the colonial beginnings of cultural diversity as well as the challenges cultural differences can create.
- **American Indian Incarcerations.** The Castillo's role as a military prison for American Indians during several periods in the 1800s offers an opportunity to discuss the impact American policies had and still have on native peoples. Examining tribal and 19th century U.S. military perspectives allows a more balanced understanding of this period in American history.
- **Preservation and Stewardship.** The stewardship of the oldest masonry fort in the continental U.S. requires careful preservation methods and techniques to maintain and safeguard the Castillo, its surrounding defensive structures, and its landscape features for the purpose of providing an authentic place for reflecting on our nation's past. These structures, originally built to protect people, are now in need of our protection.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Castillo de San Marcos.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument has no special mandates. For more information about the park's administrative commitments, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Castillo de San Marcos
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily constructed of locally quarried coquina stone, Castillo de San Marcos is a remarkably well-preserved example of Star Fortress military architecture and illustrates Spanish military engineering adaptation in the New World. Castillo de San Marcos is a tangible representation of more than 250 years of conflict between European colonial powers in what is now the southeastern United States and Spain's military struggle to protect the vital Gulf Stream trade route. Castillo de San Marcos was the principal fortification in the region from 1672 to 1900, having been occupied by the armies of Spain, Great Britain, the Confederate States of America, and the United States, and has meaningful connections to diverse cultures in St. Augustine and the world. Castillo de San Marcos, known as Fort Marion at the time, became a military prison for American Indians; including the Seminoles in 1837, Plains Indians from 1875 to 1878, and Apaches in 1886–1887.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Castillo de San Marcos is in good condition but will continue to deteriorate without the proper preservation treatment. Current preservation methods are focused on stabilization and not reconstruction of specific areas. The Castillo's historic Spanish "coat of arms" at the draw bridge is also under constant threat from the environment. Currently, test panels are being used to test plaster material, and the cracks are stabilized but there is additional work to be done. The structure includes other historic graffiti (apart from American Indian graffiti noted below). There is more of the typical visitor-caused graffiti in casemate 16. Acidification caused by air pollution from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources, is likely causing weathering/damage to historic structures and may be increasing maintenance costs. While wet deposition (acid rain) contributes partly to the deterioration, sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aging, weathering, storm damage, flooding, and the effects of climate change and air pollution cause the fort to continue to deteriorate without proper preservation treatments. The park is seeing an increased interest in the park from Spanish-speaking visitors. Rising visitation at the Castillo de San Marcos is increasingly impacting the connection between the fort and the local community because the park is a regional, national, and international tourist attraction and less of a community resource. There is an increase in all visitors due to increased media and awareness about the fort and the City of St. Augustine.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Castillo de San Marcos
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather, rain, air pollution, and drainage cause erosion that contributes to structural deterioration. • Effects of climate change, including increasing sea levels that may lead to loss of land, increased erosion, and/or accretion across the coastline by storms coupled with shorelines adjusting to new mean sea levels, rising groundwater tables and possible salt water intrusion, and increased risk of flooding and high intensity storm events. • Human impacts such as wear and tear from increased visitation, congestion, and maximizing the capacity of certain areas of the fort. • Negative visitor experiences occur when high visitation leads to crowding and congestion in areas that may limit visitor access. Large school or tour groups sometimes occupy areas of the fort, thus affecting the general public's access to those areas. • Loose sand in the water battery due to turf management problems creates a scouring effect on the Castillo exterior walls. • Unauthorized after-hours use (i.e., climbing walls and gaining access to restricted areas). • Vandalism/graffiti. • Historic graffiti on the Castillo encourages visitors to leave their mark. • Vegetation growing on walls. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider visitor use carrying capacity limit for visitation and school groups. • Create visitor materials and programs in Spanish. • Partnerships: There is great potential to connect with community partners to actively engage the local community with the Castillo and its preservation. • Create accessible materials and programs. • Allow guided tours only. • Engage youth groups for preservation projects. • Create new visitor experiences by better representing some spaces as they were historically used. Examples could include replastering a casemate and creating a historic scene of previous use such as storage or replaster section of exterior in courtyard. • Develop a new visitor center to take visitor pressure off the interior of the Castillo. • Develop better guidance and curriculum for school groups.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility study. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Historic structure preservation guide for Castillo de San Marcos. • 3-D imaging / LiDAR documentation. • Climate data and information.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report (update) with a specific treatment plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Castillo de San Marcos
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act • National Historic Preservation Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> (2004) • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	City Gate Pillars
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castillo de San Marcos is a tangible representation of more than 250 years of conflict between European colonial powers in what is now the southeastern United States and Spain's military struggle to protect the vital Gulf Stream trade route. Castillo de San Marcos was the principal fortification in the region from 1672 to 1900, having been occupied by the armies of Spain, Great Britain, the Confederate States of America, and the United States, and has meaningful connections to diverse cultures in St. Augustine and the world.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city gate pillars are in good condition. The condition of some areas is unknown but the areas that have Old Portland cement need to be removed before they become unstable. The structure needs repointing. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city gate pillars are seeing more adjacent foot traffic and climbing due to increased visitation to the Castillo and St. Augustine. Parades are being added to city events and the city gate pillars have become a premier spot for onlookers and have resulted in an increase in wear and tear on the structure. The city gate pillars also represent a different period of interpretation and this is not currently being addressed.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human affects caused by climbing on and constantly touching and picking at the structure. Vehicles driving near the gates keep visitors from enjoying the resource, which negatively impacts the visitor experience. Weather, rain, and drainage cause erosion that contributes to structural deterioration. No interpretation of this component. Sea level rise and increase in storm frequency and intensity due to climate change. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand interpretation and visitor contact to include the city gate pillars (talks, waysides, informal opportunities, living history, Junior Rangers, and education). Physical barriers could be used to reduce or mitigate visitor use impacts to the city gate pillars.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayside plan. Resource stewardship strategy. Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Fundamental Resource or Value	City Gate Pillars
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook • Director's Order 6: Interpretation and Education • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) • Director's Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation



Fundamental Resource or Value	U.S. Water Battery
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily constructed of locally quarried coquina stone, Castillo de San Marcos is a remarkably well-preserved example of Star Fortress military architecture and illustrates Spanish military engineering adaptation in the New World. Castillo de San Marcos is a tangible representation of more than 250 years of conflict between European colonial powers in what is now the southeastern United States and Spain's military struggle to protect the vital Gulf Stream trade route. Castillo de San Marcos was the principal fortification in the region from 1672 to 1900, having been occupied by the armies of Spain, Great Britain, the Confederate States of America, and the United States, and has meaningful connections to diverse cultures in St. Augustine and the world.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good condition. A number of the area's features are buried and suffering from contact with salt, moisture, and metal elements and are in need of conservation or replacement to maintain structural integrity (e.g., the hot shot furnace). Currently, there is little or no interpretive media for the public to learn about the water battery and its workings. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water battery, as the first line of defense, is the first to be impacted by the increase in foot traffic the park is experiencing from increased visitation. The increase in wave and storm action from climate change could also be impacting the water battery and contributing to the deterioration of the resource.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental – plants intrusion, wave-storm action, air pollution. Human contact – leaving garbage, impacts on surfaces, foot traffic kills turf. This human contact during after-hours use of the park by groups is not monitored. There is no clear plan for specific use. Effects of climate change including increasing sea levels that may lead to loss of land, increased erosion and/or accretion across the coastline by storms, coupled with shorelines adjusting to new mean sea levels, rising groundwater tables, and possible saltwater intrusion, and increased risk of flooding and high-intensity storm events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue preservation work to improve and enhance resource preservation and visitor experience. Better interpretation to help with preservation (waysides for different features, integration of models of gun mounts rather than building new ones).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive interpretive plan. Resource stewardship strategy. Wayside plan. Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Fundamental Resource or Value	U.S. Water Battery
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Federal Noxious Weed Act • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act • National Invasive Species Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§3.1) "General" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ledger Art and American Indian Wall Art from Incarceration Period
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castillo de San Marcos was the principal fortification in the region from 1672 to 1900, having been occupied by the armies of Spain, Great Britain, the Confederate States of America, and the United States, and has meaningful connections to diverse cultures in St. Augustine and the world. Castillo de San Marcos, known as Fort Marion at the time, became a military prison for American Indians; including the Seminoles in 1837, Plains Indians from 1875 to 1878, and Apaches in 1886–1887.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ledger art remains in good condition when it is kept in storage or cool, dry, and stable conditions. The wall carvings within the Castillo are in fair condition and now are under a Plexiglas covering for protection. They are in fair/poor condition because of environmental factors and have subsequently lost color due to moisture and air pollution. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increase in loan requests for the ledger art as public awareness of the subject matter increases due to the media and Internet. Wall art is becoming harder and harder to see due to natural deterioration.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wearing down of wall art from natural deterioration and people touching it. Light damage from exhibitions. Instability because the plaster that the wall art is on may fall away from the coquina if stabilization does not occur. The paper of the ledger art will deteriorate over time due to aging. Lack of action to preserve or document the art. Mold and plant intrusion. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan ledger art to appropriate institutions to provide new, expanded opportunities for public viewing. Focused, enhanced interpretation. Digitize images and display on the web. Educate visitors about the historic art. Seek input from tribes on interpretive opportunities. Create new opportunities for sharing this story, presenting multiple perspectives. Partnering with other NPS sites that share history with these stories/tribes; for example, Washita Battlefield National Historic Site.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile all existing documentation on ledger art and wall art. 3-D imaging and digitization of wall art and Spanish art.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation strategy/plan for wall art. Resource stewardship strategy. Wayside plan. Planning for adaptation to climate change.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ledger Art and American Indian Wall Art from Incarceration Period
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • National Historic Preservation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology (2004)</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Viewshed
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The viewshed of Castillo de San Marcos is in good condition because currently the height of the buildings allows visitors a unique view of the inlet. Strategic historic views are often obscured by pollution-caused haze. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growing population of St. Augustine is increasing development pressure around the park and could impact the viewshed. Noise and light pollution will potentially increase as the population continues to grow in the St. Augustine area and increases the rate of development.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea level rise and increase in storm frequency and intensity due to climate change. New construction and development. Pollution and smog, for example coal fired power plants and vehicle exhaust are believed to be major contributors to air quality impacts in the southeastern US. Population and increases in development. Economic pressure from the expansion of St. Augustine with more buildings, more tourists, etc., to feed and grow the local tourist economy. Nighttime light pollution. Artificial light from park facilities and operations. Artificial light from nearby development, light domes from towns/cities. At night, air pollution scatters artificial light, increasing the effect of light pollution on the night sky. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the City of St. Augustine to enhance zoning protections that would maintain community valuing of history through historic properties as well as preventing intrusion by nonhistoric expansion. Discussions with the City of St. Augustine to mitigate intrusive development and noise pollution. Increase visitors and stakeholders awareness of the importance of the Castillo's historic viewshed and the impacts of development today. Increase visitor education and awareness of interpretive themes including the importance of the Gulf Stream as a trade route in history and establishment of the Castillo, siege history, and artillery power / distance of cannon firings through more interpretive waysides and programs. Reduce noise pollution by encouraging noise and air pollution reduction from sources such as electronics and idling vehicle engines through interpretive waysides and programs. Reduce noise and air pollution by retrofitting or purchasing park machinery and tools that are quieter options and emit less air pollution. Manage lighting at the park unit in order to achieve fully sustainable outdoor lighting; this includes lighting only when and where it is needed, shielding lights and directing them downward, using warm colored bulbs rather than white or blue. Expand interpretative and educational tools to communicate the connections between historic views, air quality/pollution, cultural resources, climate change, sensitive park resources, recreation, human health, and other associated resources. Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through the Climate Friendly Park certification including an Environmental Management System (Director's Order 13A).

Other Important Resource or Value	Viewshed
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual resource inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside plan. • Visual resource management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Audio disturbances” (36 CFR 2.12) • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) “Park Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) “General” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) “Lightscape Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) “Air Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) “Soundscape Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) “Cultural Soundscape Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) “Use of Motorized Equipment” • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77





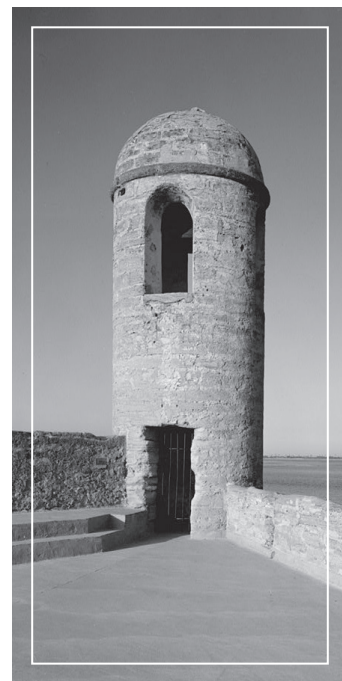
Other Important Resource or Value	Artillery Collection
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The iron guns of the artillery collection are rusting; threatened by oxidation. • The bronze guns are in fair condition but are in need of some curatorial work to stabilize the protective patina layer. • Carriages are static, frozen, and the demo needs a metal refresh. • There is currently no interpretation of the in situ guns. • The carriages at the Castillo are also deteriorating. Both the wood and metal resource components are showing signs of wear and tear. For example, the wood is rotting and the metal is rusting. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The iron guns will continue to wear and rust as visitors continue to climb on the guns.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The iron guns will continue to deteriorate. • Acidification caused by air pollution from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other sources, is likely causing damage to the artillery collection, and may be increasing maintenance costs. While wet deposition (acid rain) contributes partly to the deterioration, sulfur dioxide gas from combustion is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. • Marine environment increases rust. • Visitor impact due to sitting on and touching the resources. • Mortars are displayed in a position that faces upwards and consequently rainwater collects in the powder and shell chambers and remains for extended periods of time. • Lack of comprehensive preservation plan. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation and signage of collection. • Partner with outside groups for maintenance of guns. • Fine-scale scanning of artillery for documentation. • Partner with student/university for routine treatment. • Complete inventory and history of existing artillery pieces in the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument collection. Enhance interpretation and preservation of this collection.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artillery documentation.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic ordnance plan (preservation and maintenance plan). • Resource stewardship strategy.

Other Important Resource or Value	Artillery Collection
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • National Historic Preservation Act • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (<i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director’s Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology (2004)</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Archeology
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Archeological Site Management Information System (ASMIS), archeological resources are in good condition overall. • Archeological investigations are ongoing at the park. • According to ASMIS, the park includes one archeological site (with 9 subsites) that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and one archeological site (with 2 subsites) that has not been evaluated. • The archeological collection has resulted from a number of formal excavations conducted at both the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and Fort Matanzas National Monument. Approximately 40,085 archeological specimens have been collected through excavations, with historic ceramics representing the majority of the objects. • Only 4,100 objects are stored at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and Fort Matanzas National Monument, and some are on loan to the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) in Tallahassee, Florida, for analysis, study, and cataloging. • Included in the loan to SEAC are 23 objects that fall under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) regulations. SEAC has analyzed the human remains and completed the mandated inventories; the consultation process of repatriating the remains has begun. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are growing pressures from artifact hunters. • Updating the utilities and services is disturbing archeological resources. • Archeological sites are in stable condition.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use (foot traffic) in the vicinity of archeological sites. • Weather-caused erosion at archeological sites. • Looting, illegal activities, and car crashes cause damage to archeological resources. • Sea level rise and increase in storm frequency and intensity due to climate change. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using archeological findings to enhance interpretive programming. • Partnering with professional and university-based organizations to increase our knowledge of archaeology resources, introduce others to our resources, and expand the capacity of SEAC.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment. • Comprehensive archeological inventory. • Remote sensing data archeological survey in interior courtyard, glacis, moat, etc.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource stewardship strategy.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeology
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • American Indian Religious Freedom Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act • Museum Act (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • National Historic Preservation Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management (1998)</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology (2004)</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Visitor Experience.** The issues, challenges, and opportunities surrounding the visitor experience at the Castillo are described by the following three categories: welcome experience, visitor experience, and education experience:
 - Welcome Experience. Visitors approach the Castillo from many directions by car, bus, RV, and on foot. This creates a challenge to provide a traditional welcome experience. Parking can be difficult to find. Improved welcome, information, and orientation information is important to creating an improved welcome experience.
 - Visitor Experience. Approximately 750,000 people visit the Castillo annually. With this high volume of visitation, creating a positive, dynamic visitor experience is a challenge. Congestion is often an issue along the walkways around the Castillo courtyard as ranger-led programming, tour, and educational groups, and the general public often overwhelms this area. Small casemate rooms often mean that only the people immediately in front of exhibits can read the interpretive panels. Noise pollution from park facilities and operations, nearby development, transportation, aircraft, and from visitor vehicles, music, shouting, and electronics could also negatively impact the visitor experience. Better understanding of optimum carrying capacity levels as it relates to visitor experience and historic preservation would greatly enhance the NPS ability to provide an excellent visitor experience.
 - Education Experience. More than 70,000 school children visit the Castillo annually. Because staffing limits do not allow more than 90% of school groups to receive an NPS-led educational experience, school groups reserve a time for their visit but work either with private tour guides or are self-guided experiences. The park misses an opportunity to forge valuable connections with youth. The park also has limited ability to provide quality control, often resulting in misinformation or conflicts between the general public and the school groups.

Associated Planning Needs:

- Visitor use management plan
- Comprehensive interpretive plan
- Wayside plan
- Partnership education strategy

- **Historic Preservation.** Visitation to the Castillo is not managed for carrying capacity and visitor use impacts to the resources caused by crowding and wear and tear to the material surfaces of the historic structure in certain areas. Without making contact with all park visitors, park staff feels they are limited in their ability to protect the resources through interpretative and educational messages in an effort to prevent human-caused damage to the surfaces of historic structures. In addition, Castillo de San Marcos is experiencing more visitor traffic and that has an incremental but cumulative negative impact on historic structures and landscape features.

Associated Planning Needs:

- Historic structure report (update) with a specific treatment plan for Castillo de San Marcos
 - Visitor use management plan
 - Resource stewardship strategy
 - Cultural landscape report
- **Friends Group/Partnerships.** A friends group could add value to various park efforts and help with feasibility and funding constraints. The park could develop a strategy that would elucidate park priorities and the parameters for a friends group to align park goals with the friends group. This criteria or strategy would explain how fundraising efforts would be allocated and the appropriate uses of the park. The friends group could also assist with educational groups that visit the park, which do not currently have a park staff presence.

Associated Data Needs:

- Develop partner evaluation criteria

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority	Notes
FRV and Key Issue	Historic structure report (update) with a specific treatment plan	High	The park's historic structure report for the Castillo needs to be updated to guide the management of historic structures including the Castillo. The report would include a treatment plan with a long-term, prescriptive preservation guide for historic structures.
FRV	Preservation strategy / plan for wall art	High	This strategy or plan would address what is needed to preserve and protect the American Indian wall art from the incarceration period.
Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	High	This plan would develop a collaborative vision for providing and managing visitor use in the park. It would include long-term strategies for providing access, connecting visitors to key park experiences, and best practices for managing visitor use to protect the park's fundamental resources.
FRV and Key Issue	Comprehensive interpretive plan	Medium	The comprehensive interpretive plan would set priorities for the park's interpretation objectives, determine what stories to tell, identify audiences, and describe the most effective mix of media and personal services to use. It would include a long-range interpretive plan, annual interpretive plan, and an interpretive database.
Key Issue	Cultural landscape report	Medium	This report is needed to guide the management and preservation of the park's cultural landscape. Visitor use patterns on the landscape would also inform and address concerns directly related to visitor use and experience, and recommendations for future landscape treatment.
OIRV	Historic ordnance plan	Medium	This plan would document the park's cannons, determine where to place them, and guide how they should be interpreted and maintained as historic objects. It would also outline plans for future projects (for example, building new carriages for guns currently lacking them). This plan could also include cyclic maintenance for carriages / iron work as well as long-term preservation.
Key Issue	Partnership education strategy	Medium	Strategy would create an intentional framework to collaborate with education providers and school districts to provide enhanced educational experience for students.
FRV, OIRV, and Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy	Medium	This strategy would guide park resource stewardship by outlining strategies for improving resource-related conditions and documentation.
FRV, OIRV, and Key Issue	Wayside plan	Medium	The wayside plan is needed to guide the completion of wayside projects that have stalled or stopped indefinitely. This plan will contribute to improving visitor experience and interpretation and would also incorporate information on American Indian incarceration periods, which are not currently covered by the wayside plan.
OIRV	Viewshed management plan	Low	Using the visual resource inventory as a baseline, this plan will identify goals and strategies for protecting important views.
FRV	Planning for adaptation to climate change	Low	Planning efforts could involve climate change vulnerability assessments for fundamental park resources or other types of planning, as guided by the NPS Climate Change Response Program.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority	Notes
FRV	Historic structure preservation guide for Castillo de San Marcos	High	This guide would provide long-term direction for recurring preservation treatments for the maintenance and repair of historic structures and objects. This guide would provide long-term direction on ongoing cyclical maintenance and repair of historic structures and objects.
Key Issue	Develop partner evaluation criteria	High	Potential partnerships should be identified and evaluated to determine both their viability and utility so that partnerships are mutually beneficial to all participants. This effort would develop criteria to meet these needs.
OIRV	Archeological overview and assessment	Medium	This overview and assessment provides a baseline status report of park archeology, including the archeological collection and documentation/inventory, and makes recommendations for future management actions.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	Medium	This is a comprehensive background study that reviews existing information on park resources traditionally valued by stakeholders. This study also documents the need for further research on cultural affiliations, important events and associated places in the park, and traditional uses and ways of life.
FRV	3-D imaging and digitization of wall art and Spanish art	Medium	This imaging would provide a record of the wall art. It is a time-sensitive issue because of the rapid rate of deterioration of these fundamental resources.
OIRV	Artillery documentation	Low	Conduct detailed photographic and illustrative documentation of artillery collection. Recordation methods would include fine-scale digital scanning.
FRV	Accessibility study	Low	This study would evaluate the accessibility of the park for visitors with disabilities. This information would inform all other types of planning.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority	Notes
OIRV	Comprehensive archeological inventory	Low	This inventory will address all areas of the park not already inventoried, in compliance of National Historic Preservation Act, section 110. It would follow the completion of the archeological overview and assessment.
OIRV	Remote sensing data archeological survey in interior courtyard, glacis, moat, etc.	Low	Remote sensing, such as ground penetrating radar, would assist in the identification of archeological resources in the interior courtyard, glacis, moat, etc.
FRV	Climate data and information	Low	Continued understanding of observed and projected climate change through monitoring of (or access to) weather parameters (precipitation, temperature) and sea level rise along with impacts to the park resources.
FRV	Compile all existing documentation on ledger art and wall art	Low	Compilation of all existing documentation on the wall and ledger art needs to occur, with input from associated tribes and others to assist in interpretation.
OIRV	Visual resource inventory	Low	Using the visual resource inventory as a baseline the plan will identify goals and strategies for protecting important views.
FRV	3-D imaging / LiDAR documentation	Low	This high-resolution imaging would document the fort, which would benefit preservation activities as well as education and interpretation.



Part 3: Contributors

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and Fort Matanzas National Monument

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

	<p>October 18, 1924.</p> <p>BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p>A PROCLAMATION</p>
<p>National monuments. Preamble. Vol. 34, p. 226.</p>	<p>WHEREAS, there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;</p> <p>AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";</p>
<p>Setting apart designated historic forts as national monuments.</p>	<p>NOW THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress do hereby declare and proclaim the hereinafter designated areas with the historic structures and objects thereto appertaining, and any other object or objects specifically designated, within the following military reservations to be national monuments:</p>
<p>Fort Wood, N. Y.</p>	<p>FORT WOOD, NEW YORK</p> <p>The site of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, the foundations of which are built in the form of an eleven-pointed star and clearly define the area comprising about two and one-half acres.</p>
<p>Castle Pinckney, S. C.</p>	<p>CASTLE PINCKNEY, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.</p> <p>The entire reservation, comprising three and one-half acres situated on Shutes Folly Island at the mouth of Cooper River opposite the southern extremity of the city of Charleston and about one mile distant therefrom.</p>
<p>Fort Pulaski, Ga.</p>	<p>FORT PULASKI, GEORGIA</p> <p>The entire area comprising the site of the old fortifications which are clearly defined by ditches and embankments, which inclose about twenty acres.</p>
<p>Fort Marion, Fla.</p>	<p>FORT MARION, FLORIDA</p> <p>The entire area comprising 18.09 acres situated in the city of Saint Augustine, Florida.</p>

	<p>[CHAPTER 337]</p> <p>AN ACT</p>
<p>June 5, 1942 [H. R. 3937] [Public Law 577]</p>	<p>To change the designation of the Fort Marion National Monument, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.</p>
<p>Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla.</p>	<p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That the area now within the Fort Marion National Monument, in the State of Florida, shall hereafter be known as the "Castillo de San Marcos National Monument", under which name the aforesaid national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Fort Marion National Monument.</p> <p>Approved, June 5, 1942.</p>

Calendar No. 1452

77TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1404CHANGING THE DESIGNATION OF THE FORT MARION
NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

MAY 26, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3937]

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3937) to change the designation of the Fort Marion National Monument in the State of Florida, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

An identical bill (H. R. 8353) was passed by the House of Representatives on July 1, 1940, and was reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys on September 9, 1940. The report of the Department of the Interior to the chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands of the House on this identical bill is hereinbelow set forth in full and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 21, 1940.

Hon. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,

Chairman, Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further reference is made to the request of your committee for the views of this Department on H. R. 8353, entitled "A bill to change the designation of the Fort Marion National Monument, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes."

I recommend that H. R. 8353 be enacted. However, your attention is called to legislation pending before the Congress (H. R. 7068, S. 2731) which would include the Fort Marion National Monument, as well as the Fort Matanzas National Monument, in an area to be known as the St. Augustine National Historical Park. In the event such legislation is enacted, it is believed the name of Fort Marion may be changed by administrative action without further legislation.

Fort Marion originally was named the Castillo de San Marcos by its Spanish builders. Begun in 1672, this fort is the oldest masonry defensive work still standing in the United States. Throughout the period of Spanish control in Florida it continued to bear the name of Castillo de San Marcos. Following the purchase of Florida by the United States, the name of the fort was changed to Marion, in honor of Francis Marion, famous soldier and patriot of the American Revolution, but the fort remained much as it was under Spain. Primarily because of its vital association for 150 years with the Spanish history of Florida, the fort, in 1924, was proclaimed by the President as the Fort Marion National Monument.

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection by that Bureau to the presentation of this report to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

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Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date – Expiration Date	Notes
City of St. Augustine	Special use permit	2011 – 2016	The park has granted a special use permit to the City of St. Augustine whereby 50% of the net revenues collected by the city from parking meters in the park parking lot are disbursed to the park (five-year renewal).
City of St. Augustine	Cooperative agreement	2014 – Ongoing	Stormwater fee credit agreement.
St. Johns County School Board	Covenant	1907 – N/A	Act of the 59th Congress approved February 21, 1907 (34 Stat. 913) conveyed in fee to St. Johns County Board of Public Instruction the strip of ground, 2,393 feet long and 75 feet wide, known as “the lines,” within the westward extension of the reservation, for school purposes. If there is incompatible use, the land reverts to the US.
University of Florida	Special use permit	2012 – 2015	Use of 0.5 acre of land where visitor center could be constructed. Two parcels, one from city, one from state, would both revert back to city if construction funds were not expended by 2015.
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	General agreement	1999 – Ongoing	Partnership with park since 1999 and now formal agreement to have Timucuan care for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument / Fort Matanzas National Monument museum collections.
Fort Mose and Florida Park Service	Memorandum of understanding	2014 – 2016	Agreement to help each other fulfill interpretive and training needs (two-year renewal).
St. Augustine Historical Society	Informal agreement	2015 – 2016	Informal agreement with St. Augustine Historical Society to store library materials and reference files and perform research when requested (annual renewal).
St. Johns County	Memorandum of understanding	2010 – 2015	Informal agreement with Dr. Woodward, county medical director, for EMT services at park, also includes training (five-year renewal).

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date – Expiration Date	Notes
St. Johns County and City of St. Augustine	Dispatch agreements	County: 2014 – 2016 City: 2013 – 2016	Dispatch agreements with both the county and the city to provide dispatch services. (County: two-year renewal; City: annual automatic renewal.)
City of St. Augustine	Memorandum of understanding	2014 – Ongoing	Written law enforcement agreement with City of St. Augustine.
St. Johns County	Memorandum of understanding	Draft 2014 – Ongoing	Written law enforcement agreement with St. Johns County Sheriff's Office.
St. Johns County and City of St. Augustine	Memorandum of understanding	2014 – Ongoing	Reciprocal fire agreements for both the county and the city.
Fire Management Agreement – U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) and State of Florida (FL)	Memorandum of understanding	2014 – 2016	USDI-FL agreement to provide mutual aid in fire management.
University of Florida	Vendor agreement	2015 – 2016	Agreement with the University of Florida to sell entrance tickets (annual agreement).
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	Continuity of operations plan	2015 – 2016	Cooperative agreement with park in case of emergency that they need to share location of operations (annual renewal).
Tour Operators	Commercial use authorizations	2015 – 2016	Educational tours and ghost tours that use the park, both daytime and after-hours tours on the property, commercial use authorities (annual renewal).

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name	Type	Published
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement	Planning	2007
Draft Long-Range Interpretive Plan, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument	Planning	2001
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Strategic Plan Restricted Access	Planning	1997
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Land Protection Plan (update)	Planning	1995
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Statement for Management Restricted Access	Planning	1990
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Draft Master Plan, Revised Restricted Access	Planning	1977
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Natural Resources Management Plan Restricted Access	Planning	1976
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and Fort Matanzas National Monument Historical Research Management Plan	Planning	1967
Master Plan for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument: Mission 66 Edition	Planning	1961
Archeological Resources		
Archeological Investigations Along the Seaward Side of St. Augustine's Historic 19th-Century Sea Wall Restricted Access	Data	2004
Archeological Excavations and Monitoring at the Castillo de San Marcos. St. Augustine, Florida Restricted Access	Data	1991
Excavations at the Castillo de San Marcos: Archeological Data in Support of Architectural Stabilization Restricted Access	Data	1980
An Assessment of Archeological Collection: Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Restricted Access	Data	1975
Biota		
Natural Resource Condition Assessment: Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, Florida	Data	2012
Live-Specimen Key for the Mammals of Southeast Coast Network Parks	Data	2009

Name	Type	Published
Climate, Air Quality, and Weather		
National Park Service, Air Resources Division. "Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: For Castillo De San Marcos NM." National Park Service. Denver, CO.	Data	2015 and ongoing
Recent Climate Change Exposure of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument: Resource Brief	Data	2014
Castillo de San Marco National Monument and Fort Matanzas National Monument Resource Brief: Summary of Weather and Climate Monitoring, 2010	Data	2011
Weather and Climate Inventory, National Park Service, Southeast Coast Network	Data	2007
Cultural Resources		
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Historic Resource Study	Data	1997
Historic Structure Report for Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Denver, CO Restricted Access	Data	1983
National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: for Castillo de San Marcos	Data	1976
British Garrison of St. Augustine 1763–1784: Historic Resource Study; Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Restricted Access	Data	1972
Landscape Scale		
Evaluation of the sensitivity of inventory and monitoring national parks to nutrient enrichment effects from atmospheric nitrogen deposition: Southeast Coast Network	Data	2011
Evaluation of the sensitivity of inventory and monitoring national parks to acidification effects from atmospheric sulfur and nitrogen deposition – main report	Data	2011
Evaluation of the sensitivity of inventory and monitoring national parks to acidification effects from atmospheric sulfur and nitrogen deposition – Southeast Coast Network	Data	2011
Inlets of the Southeast Region National Seashore Units – Effects of Inlet Maintenance and Recommended Action	Data	1993
Miscellaneous		
Shoreline length and water area in the ocean, coastal and Great Lakes parks; updated statistics for shoreline miles and water acres (rev1b)	Data	2011

Name	Type	Published
Park History		
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Superintendent's Annual Reports FY 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005	Data	2005
Administrative History of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and Fort Matanzas National Monument	Data	1986
Special History Study: Masonry Forts of the National Park Service	Data	1973
The History of Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas from Contemporary Narratives and Letters	Data	1943
Transportation		
The Road Inventory of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Restricted Access	Data	2006
Visitor Use		
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Visitor Survey Card Data Reports for 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013	Data	2013
Water		
Southeast Coast Network Groundwater Monitoring: Protocol Development and Analysis of Existing Data	Data	2009
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis Restricted Access	Data	1998



Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

April 2016

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

Gordie Wilson

04/26/2016

RECOMMENDED

Gordie Wilson, Superintendent, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

Date

Stan Austin

6/7/16

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

CASA 343/130849

June 2016

Foundation Document • Castillo de San Marcos National Monument



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR