



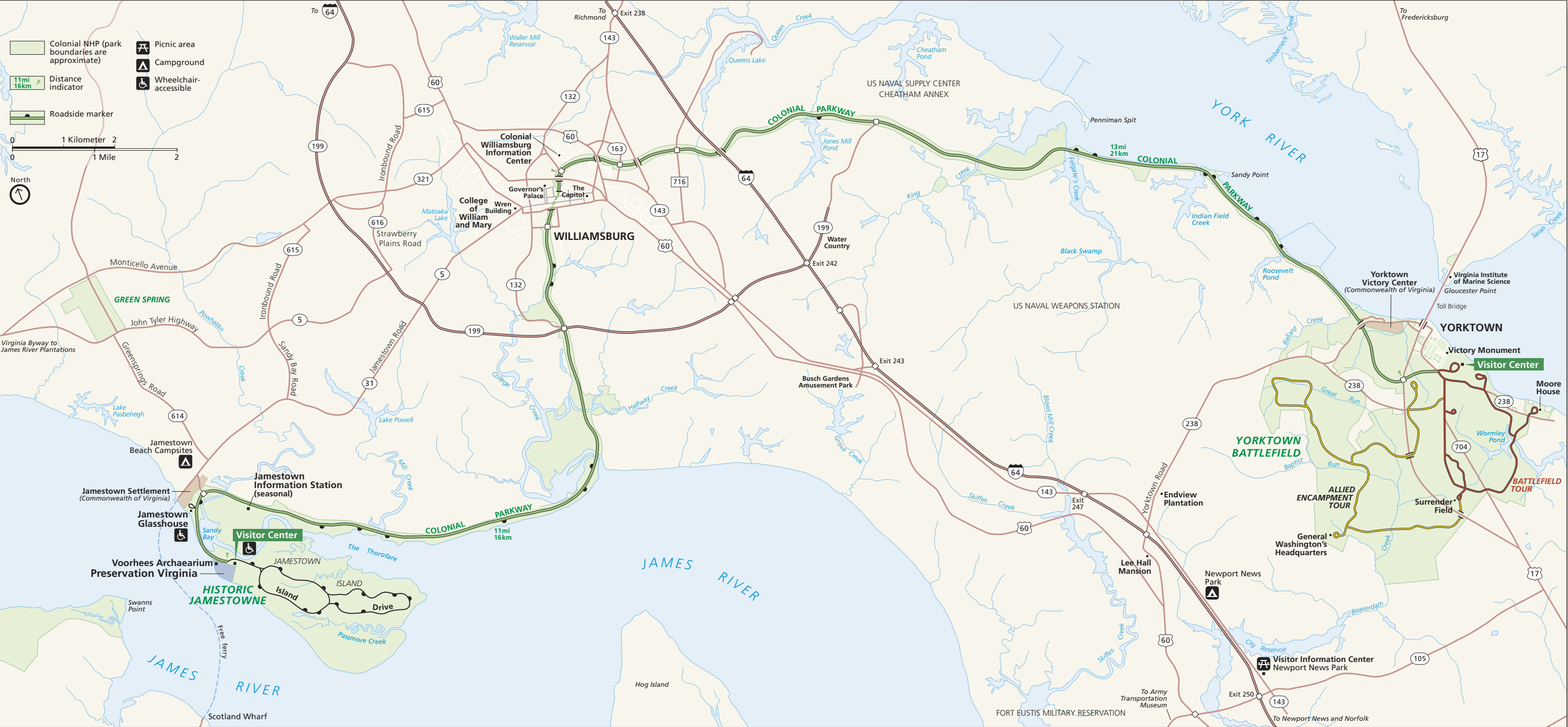
Foundation Document

Colonial National Historical Park

Virginia

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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 Colonial National Historical Park 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.

Description and History of the Park

Colonial National Historical Park protects key sites that span the history of the entire British colonial period in North America, from the first permanent English settlement on Jamestown Island to the battlefield where the colonies ultimately secured their independence from Great Britain at Yorktown. The park is located on the Virginia Peninsula between the York and James Rivers, part of the Tidewater region of southeastern Virginia. This region is a fertile coastal plain carved into long peninsulas by rivers that broaden as they flow to the southeast and eventually empty into Chesapeake Bay. These rivers allow navigation deep into the interior of Virginia, and their depth fluctuates with the tides, which gives the region its name. The site of significant human habitation for more than 11,000 years prior to the first English contact, the park protects resources and evokes stories of the interaction and conflict between the English colonists and the American Indians of the Powhatan Paramount Chiefdom; the economic, political, and social evolution of the colonies; and the development of the institution of lifelong African American slavery.

The park was first established on July 3, 1930 (Public Law 71-510, 46 Stat. 855, HR12235), and initially included most of Jamestown Island, the battlefield grounds at Yorktown and several Yorktown structures, and a corridor for the planned Colonial Parkway. In the years since its establishment, the park has added several properties, notably the site of Governor Sir William Berkeley's Green Spring Plantation, Cape Henry, and the Thomas Nelson House in Yorktown. The park contains 8,677 acres of which 8,049 acres are federally owned. (Note: This is the total authorized boundary acreage and NPS fee acreage.)

Jamestown Island

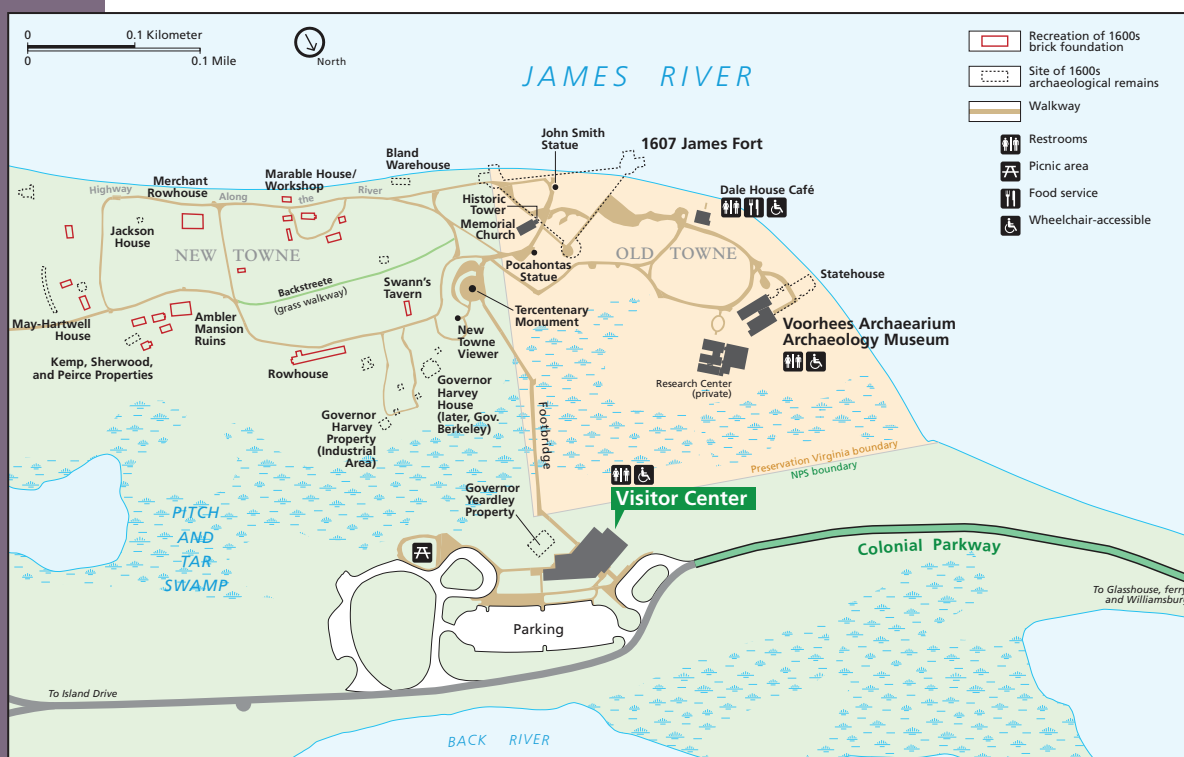
Jamestown Island is the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America and was the capital of the Virginia Colony until 1699. Established as a private venture by the Virginia Company of London, a joint stock company established under a royal charter, the colony included many adventurers seeking quick profits from gold and other resources. A disappointing lack of such resources, poor leadership, drought, disease, and dependence on the local Powhatan tribes for food supplies left the colony on the edge of disaster for the first several years of its existence. Jamestown suffered from an astounding mortality rate, with only 38 of the first 104 colonists surviving the first nine months. Able leadership from the highly resourceful Captain John Smith improved the situation after he took over as president of the colony in 1608. However, after his return to England in 1609, a famine known as the "Starving Time" during the winter of 1609–1610 led to the near collapse of the colony. The situation was so severe that nearly two-thirds of the colonists perished, and as indicated by recently discovered archeological evidence on Jamestown Island, some colonists resorted to cannibalism to survive.

Relations with the local American Indian tribes were tenuous. Wahunsenacawh, a paramount chief also known as Powhatan, ruled over a chiefdom of subordinate tribes in the area from his nearby seat of power at Werowocomoco. He initially tried to incorporate the new colony as a subordinate "tribe" under his rule. Unsuccessful in this effort, he attempted to contain the colony rather than destroy it. A key area of conflict with the colonists was the demand by the latter for food supplies that the tribes could not spare, due to a prolonged period of drought-induced crop failures (an observation recently deduced from NPS-sponsored cypress tree-ring analyses conducted on Jamestown Island).

Raids by tribal warriors on the Jamestown Colony and reprisals by colonists were frequent. Two major attacks were launched by Powhatan's brother and successor Opechancanough in 1622 and 1644, although by this point the power of the confederacy was declining due to the effects of foreign disease and English attacks, and that of the Jamestown Colony was growing. Opechancanough was eventually captured and killed in 1646, and his successor signed a peace treaty with the English. The treaty designated the tribes of the confederacy as tributaries to the King of England and formally established a boundary between Powhatan and English lands, opening a large new land area to settlement by English colonists. The treaty also established one of the earliest Indian reservations in what was to become the United States.

The development of tobacco cultivation dramatically improved the economic prospects of the Jamestown Colony. Varieties of West Indian tobacco were brought to Jamestown by John Rolfe, and thrived in the hot, humid Virginia climate. The high profit margins offered by tobacco and a change in policy that encouraged private land ownership by colonists, known as the headright system, led to a dramatic expansion of the colony in later decades. Land ownership allowed colonists to reap the rewards of their labor, an incentive that dramatically improved productivity. Another reform gave the colonists a say in their governance, with the creation of an elected representative legislature known as the House of Burgesses. The House of Burgesses first met at the church at Jamestown in 1619, making it the first such legislative assembly in the western hemisphere. Initially a unicameral body, the House of Burgesses was allowed to sit separately from the governor's council under royal Governor Sir William Berkeley, resulting in a bicameral assembly similar in many ways to England's Parliament.

As the land in the immediate vicinity of Jamestown was occupied and consolidated into larger plantations, new arrivals and indentured servants completing their terms of service were consigned to work as tenant farmers or seek lands ever farther into the Virginia interior. Frustrated by government favoritism and corruption related to land allocation, as well as inattention to the security needs of the frontier colonists against the Indians, a number of colonists led by Nathaniel Bacon led a revolt against the Virginia government in 1676. The rebellion initiated attacks against frontier Indian tribes, forced Governor Berkeley to flee Jamestown, and burned the city to the ground. The rebellion ultimately failed due to Bacon's death from dysentery.



As a result of the turmoil, Governor Berkeley was recalled to England, and the Virginia government reinvigorated the headright system and intensified the campaign against frontier Indians. Another important effect was the imposition of legal restrictions on Africans living in the colony, which formalized the somewhat ill-defined institution of slavery. As many black indentured servants took part in the rebellion, these restrictions were intended to divide poor whites and blacks in order to prevent future rebellions against the colony's ruling class. Bacon's Rebellion also led to the Treaty of Middle Plantation in 1677, which expanded the number of tribes classified as tributaries to the English crown and formalized a reservation for the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Tribes, and is still in effect today.

Introduction of Slavery in the Colony

Africans first arrived in Jamestown in 1619, as slave ships occasionally stopped in the Tidewater region. With a very short life expectancy for those living in Jamestown in the early years, the cost of slaves was high in comparison to that of indentured servants. Over time, as life expectancy rose and an improved economy in England made indentured labor more expensive, slavery became more prevalent. Between 1650 and 1700, the number of African slaves in Virginia increased from 300 to 13,000. The laws and norms of slavery evolved as well. Early slaves faced conditions more similar to indentured servants from Europe and had the ability to purchase their freedom and become planters themselves. Over the following decades, as the African population continued to grow and with the experience of Bacon's Rebellion, slavery became both a lifelong and inherited status, as it would be for the rest of the colonial era and in the independent United States until the end of the Civil War.

Jamestown Today

Visitors to Jamestown Island can experience the archeological remnants of Old Towne, the site of initial settlement that is managed by Preservation Virginia, including the reconstructed James Fort on the site of the original structure, and view artifacts documenting the origin and history of the colony in the Voorhees Archaearium. Located on park property are the archeological remnants of New Towne, the expanded 'James Cittie' that reflected its growing importance as a colonial capital. First investigated and documented by NPS researchers in the 1930s, 1950s, and 2000s, visitors can experience the settlement site through a seamless walking tour between Old Towne and New Towne, as well as view archeological excavations in progress. Visitors can also experience the natural landscape of the island through the Island Drive, a 5-mile road system with two loops that spans the island.

Port of Yorktown

Yorktown was established as a port on the York River in 1691 by an act of the House of Burgesses. Situated on a deep, narrow bend in the river, Yorktown became the largest deepwater port between Philadelphia and Charleston and played a key role in supporting the tobacco-based economy of the Tidewater region. The port collected customs duties and connected tobacco growers to the complex system of trade that existed between Britain and its colonies around the world, sometimes referred to as "Triangle Trade." In general, this trading network involved the shipment of English manufactured goods to western Africa where they were bartered for slaves. These slaves were then sold to plantation owners in the American colonies, and colonial commodities such as tobacco were exported to England to complete the triangle. This system allowed for trade among multiple groups where there was a mismatch between the desired imports and exports between any two groups, and resulted in balanced payments among the participants. At its peak in the middle of the 18th century, Yorktown had a population of approximately 1,800 people and between 200 and 250 buildings. Many of these structures would be damaged or destroyed by the Allied siege of British forces at the Battle of Yorktown.

Siege of Yorktown

Yorktown is best known today as the site of the last major battle of the American Revolution. After months in the Carolinas pursuing American forces commanded by General Nathaniel Greene, British General Charles Cornwallis moved his forces into Virginia in May 1781, in an attempt to force a more decisive engagement against the Americans. Cornwallis moved his forces to Yorktown in July after receiving orders to locate near a deepwater port. Yorktown offered the British a superior defensive position against land forces, but left them vulnerable to a naval blockade or attack.

At the same time, American forces under the command of General George Washington joined with a French expeditionary force under the command of General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau in New York in July. When word arrived that the French Admiral François-Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse would bring his entire fleet from the Caribbean to Chesapeake Bay, it was clear that the French naval force would outmatch any force the British could muster; more so if the French fleet at Newport under the command of Jacques-Melchior Saint-Laurent, Comte de Barras joined de Grasse. Presented with an opportunity to trap Cornwallis, American and French troops accelerated their march southward toward Yorktown, while feigning movements toward New York City to conceal their destination from the British.

The French fleet under de Grasse arrived at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay on August 30. Thousands of French Marines were offloaded to help a small American force on the peninsula to keep the British confined to Yorktown, and the fleet waited to block any British vessels attempting to support Cornwallis. On September 5, a British fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Thomas Graves arrived at Chesapeake Bay, and an engagement between the British and French fleets followed, which became known as the Battle of the Capes. The battle was tactically indecisive, but proved to be a key point in the campaign as Cornwallis was cut off from reinforcement or evacuation. Moreover, the decision by de Grasse to engage the British in battle allowed Barras to enter the bay with a cargo of siege weaponry in support of allied land forces.



The American and French armies arrived in Williamsburg on September 14, and began siege operations against the British position in Yorktown two weeks later. Construction on the first parallel siege line began on October 5, with Washington ceremonially breaking ground for the excavation. On October 9, the initial bombardment began, with dozens of siege guns landing shells on the British fortifications. The siege line steadily crept closer to the British defenses, and a second siege line was begun on October 11. The second line was completed all the way to the York River with a night attack on British redoubts 9 and 10, the former captured by French forces, and the latter taken by American forces under the command of a young Alexander Hamilton. Once this second siege line was completely closed, the outcome was inevitable, leading Cornwallis to request negotiations.

Officers from each side met at nearby Moore House to discuss surrender terms, which were settled on October 19. The British garrison left their fortifications that afternoon, laid down their arms and marched out with their colors cased. Recognizing the futility of continued military operations in the colonies, this battle led the British government to enter into peace negotiations. The Treaty of Paris, signed by both sides in 1783, resulted in formal British recognition of the independent United States of America, with a western boundary extending to the Mississippi River.

During the Civil War, Yorktown was once again the site of a military siege, this time involving Union forces commanded by General George B. McClellan in the Peninsula Campaign of 1862. McClellan's objective for the campaign was the capture of the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. After moving inland from Fort Monroe, Union forces encountered Confederate resistance at Yorktown. Using some of the remaining British earthworks dating to the American Revolution, the small Confederate force under the command of General John B. Magruder used clever deception tactics to appear much larger in number to the Union forces. Believing that he had encountered a large, well-entrenched force, McClellan chose to begin siege operations, which delayed his advance inland by a month. Significant damage was inflicted on Yorktown during this period. The delay allowed other Confederate forces to arrive in the Richmond area to bolster its defenses, and ultimately rendered the Union campaign a failure. Richmond would not fall to Union forces until April 3, 1865.

Yorktown Today

The park preserves several significant structures from pre-Revolutionary Yorktown, and a number of key sites related to the battle including the French Encampment, Washington's Headquarters, French and American artillery parks, the Allied siege lines and British inner defensive line, which includes Redoubts 9 and 10, Surrender Field, and Moore House, the site of the surrender negotiations. This site also includes the Yorktown Victory Monument, the French Cemetery, and Memorial Wall, which commemorates French casualties in the Yorktown campaign. Located near the second siege line is Yorktown National Cemetery, where Union veterans of the Peninsula Campaign of 1862 are interred. Two loop roads provide access to these sites, one covering key battlefield sites and the other covering encampment sites. Walking paths allow visitors to explore battlefield resources in more detail and connect the battlefield to Yorktown itself, offering visitors an opportunity to experience the atmosphere of a colonial-era port city.





Other Park Units

In addition to the two main park units of Jamestown Island and Yorktown, Colonial National Historical Park includes several smaller units with significant roles in the establishment and growth of the Jamestown Colony and the siege at Yorktown. Swanns Point is across the James River from Jamestown Island and was the site of early trade between colonists and American Indians and a cemetery with multiple graves dating to the 17th century. Gloucester Point lies across the York River from Yorktown and was the site of British fortifications that guarded the river narrows. Cornwallis attempted to escape from his camp at Yorktown to Gloucester Point the day before the British surrendered, but severe weather thwarted the attempt. Cape Henry forms the southern boundary of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and is the site of a memorial that commemorates the first landfall on April 26, 1607, by the initial 104 colonists who eventually settled on Jamestown Island. Cape Henry is within the currently operating Joint Expeditionary Base East, formerly known as Fort Story, which was once the site of an army coastal artillery battery guarding the bay entrance.

Green Spring is an especially important unit as it recounts the development of the plantation system in America as well as the legacy of royal Governor Sir William Berkeley, one of the longest-serving governors in American history, whose plantation occupied this site. Berkeley recognized the vulnerability of a single commodity economy and started efforts to diversify the range of goods the colony produced for export to England. At his manor at Green Spring he experimented with a variety of crops and manufactured goods, hoping to lead other planters by his example. Economic diversification was a key goal for Governor Berkeley during his administration, which lasted from 1641 to 1652 and from 1660 to 1677. All that persists of his manor house (subsequently occupied, altered, expanded, and razed by the Ludwell and Lee families) are the archeological remains, which were investigated and documented by NPS researchers in the 1950s and 2000s. The site is not currently open to the public.



Colonial Parkway

Connecting Jamestown Island, Yorktown, and Colonial Williamsburg is the Colonial Parkway, a designed 23-mile-long road and associated landscape that physically links the three components of the “Historic Triangle.” The pavement, a unique concrete poured in jointed slabs and brushed to reveal a locally sourced aggregate, is intended to mimic the appearance of the roads of the colonial era. Portions of the parkway are carefully sited along the James and York Rivers, and the relatively small amount of visible development throughout the route contributes to a pleasant driving experience.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Colonial National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on July 3, 1930 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK preserves and interprets sites and stories central to the origin and establishment of the United States of America and the evolution of American institutions and identity, including the first permanent English settlement in North America at Jamestown Island and the American victory in the last major battle of the American Revolution at Yorktown, which are linked by the historic Colonial Parkway.



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 Colonial National Historical Park, 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 Colonial National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. American Indians occupied southeast Virginia for more than 11,000 years prior to the arrival of the first English settlers at Jamestown, provided the new settlers with the resources necessary to survive, and made lasting contributions to the economy and society of the region.
2. The founding of the Jamestown Colony as a private venture, the cultivation of tobacco and evolution of the plantation system at Jamestown, and the development of Yorktown as the principal commercial port of colonial Virginia reflect the central role of economics in the establishment and growth of the British colonies of North America, and highlight their connection to a complex trans-Atlantic trade network that developed in the 17th century among Britain, its American colonies, and Africa.
3. The labor-intensive plantation system that evolved in Jamestown initially relied on the forced labor of American Indians and indentured servants, and led to the introduction of African slaves into the English colonies and the development and growth of the institution of lifelong, chattel slavery in the United States.
4. As the first permanent English settlement in North America, a new cultural, social, and political identity emerged at Jamestown as the result of a blending of people and cultures including American Indians, Africans, and the English. Jamestown is the birthplace of representative government in English North America, with the first legislative assembly meeting in the church building in 1619, and served as Virginia's capital until 1699.
5. The Green Spring site contains the grounds and archeological remains of the plantation of 17th-century Virginia royal governor Sir William Berkeley, who strove to diversify the economy of colonial Virginia through the development of new agricultural and industrial projects. Berkeley was a key figure in the evolution of American law and the system of government through the adaptation of English law and institutions, including the bicameral legislative assembly, to a frontier setting.



6. Strategically located at a narrow, defensible point on the York River, the Village of Yorktown supported one of the largest deepwater ports in colonial America and secured a critical navigable connection to the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.
7. Yorktown is the site of the last major battle of the American Revolution, where French and American forces under the command of General George Washington laid siege to and captured the forces of British General Charles Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, accounting for one-third of the British forces in North America. This victory led to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which secured independence for the 13 colonies from Great Britain and inspired and influenced revolutionary movements around the world.
8. As part of the Virginia Peninsula Campaign of the U.S. Civil War during March-July 1862, Union forces under the command of General George B. McClellan laid siege to a Confederate front that incorporated British fortifications built at Yorktown during the Revolutionary War. An elaborate deception operation conducted by Confederate General John B. Magruder led to the siege and delayed the Union advance up the peninsula, which ultimately forced McClellan to abandon the campaign and kept the Confederate capital of Richmond out of Union hands until April 1865.
9. The 23-mile Colonial Parkway is a preeminent example of American parkway design of the 1930s, a scenic corridor with views and vistas of the James and York Rivers that connects Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown into an entity known as the Historic Triangle. Free of modern intrusions, the Colonial Parkway is intended to evoke the appearance of roadways of early America, and influenced the designs of other significant parkways such as the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Natchez Trace Parkway.
10. The development of the methodology of modern historical archeology by NPS archeologists J. C. Harrington and John Cotter originated from their work at Jamestown, which was critical to the discovery, preservation, and interpretation of the park's archeological resources. Methodologies developed within the park are still used in the United States by archeologists studying historic-period archeological sites.
11. The reconstructed Swan Tavern in the Village of Yorktown is the first National Park Service reconstruction of a historic structure based on an analysis of the existing original foundation, and was the model for future NPS reconstruction efforts.



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 Colonial National Historical Park:

- **Jamestown Island.** A small, 1500-acre island on the north bank of the James River, Jamestown was the site of the first permanent English settlement of North America and served as the capital of the Virginia colony for the first 92 years of its existence. The island includes the town site, composed of Old Towne and New Towne, which contains the densest concentration of archeological remains on Jamestown Island. Old Towne is the 22-acre site of the initial Jamestown settlement and fortification, and is owned and maintained by Preservation Virginia. This site includes the tower of the Old Church, the last remaining 17th-century structure on the island. New Towne is the site of the expanded, platted colonial capital and trading hub that began in the 1620s and is included in park lands, along with the remainder of Jamestown Island, Glasshouse Point, and the Neck of Land, which form a combined land area of 1,451 acres. Jamestown Island was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.



- Colonial Parkway.** Included as part of Colonial National Historical Park from its inception, Colonial Parkway links the key historic sites of Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown. The parkway was designed and constructed between 1931 and 1957, taking inspiration from east coast suburban parkways and roads built by the National Park Service in western parks and features curving alignments, limited access, and careful landscaping with designed plantings to provide a pleasurable driving experience. The parkway is 23 miles in length, 22 miles of which feature a unique poured concrete pavement that uses local marl (a lime-rich mudstone) as aggregate, laid down as jointed slabs. The concrete was brushed to expose the aggregate, providing an appearance reminiscent of the roads typical of the colonial era. The parkway infrastructure includes 21 bridges and overpasses, some of which are clad in brick veneer evocative of the colonial revival style, a tunnel nearly 0.25 mile in length that runs beneath Williamsburg, and an extensive network of culverts and other drainage features. The parkway has an overall high degree of integrity, in part because it has been exempted from contemporary U.S. Department of Transportation requirements for lane markers and street lighting. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is designated an “All American Road” by the Federal Highway Administration National Scenic Byway Program, and awarded a Centennial Medallion from the American Society of Landscape Architects, as “...one of the finest parkway archetypes in the country.”
- Green Spring.** The Green Spring plantation was the home of 17th century Virginia Governor Sir William Berkeley and the 18th and 19th century residence of the prominent Ludwell and Lee families. Located 3 miles north of Jamestown, the once-expansive plantation hosted a number of experimental efforts to diversify the colonial economy through the cultivation of crops such as rice, flax, and hemp. Many of the agriculture-related landscape features, such as terraces and drainage structures, are still present. The current area incorporated into Colonial National Historical Park is 196 acres in size. This parcel contains the archeological and architectural remnants of two manor houses and a “Gentleman’s House.” The first and second houses were built by Governor Berkeley, and the second house was inherited by the Ludwell-Lee family who in 1797 demolished it and constructed a “Gentleman’s House” 300 feet north of the manor houses. The Green Spring site is also the location of the July 6, 1781 Battle of Green Spring, where a small American force under the Marquis de Lafayette narrowly escaped defeat by a superior British force commanded by Banastre Tarleton. The site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and though it has a low level of integrity as a cultural landscape, it is one of the few 17th-century plantation sites in the United States with any surviving features. The spring from which the plantation derives its name still flows freely, just to the southeast of the mansion sites.





- **Yorktown Battlefield and Associated Earthworks.** The 4,161-acre Yorktown Battlefield site protects significant resources associated with the battle and siege between British and Allied forces that ended on October 19, 1781, and assured American independence from Britain. The battlefield landscape includes the original and reconstructed earthworks and redoubts of the British defense lines and Allied siege lines, numerous artillery pieces, headquarters and encampment sites of French and American forces, and Surrender Field, the site where the British surrendered their forces at the end of the siege. On the eastern edge of the battlefield is Moore House, built in the 1760s by Augustine Moore, where British, French, and American officers negotiated the Articles of Capitulation that ended the siege and formulated the terms of surrender for the British Forces.

- **Village of Yorktown.** The village of Yorktown was first established on the south bank of the York River through the Port Act of 1691, and served as one of several ports along the Virginia coast for the regulation of commerce and collection of customs duties. At its peak, Yorktown was the most important commercial port in Virginia, and in the present day, the village of Yorktown is a small, active community that maintains much of its historical integrity. A majority of the structures in the village were destroyed during the siege of Yorktown in 1781. Many of those structures that survived are included within the park boundary, including the Nelson House, Dudley Digges House, Cole Digges House, Somerwell House, Sessions House, Edmund Smith House, and Ballard House, all of which were built prior to 1760. The Nelson house is particularly notable as the home of Thomas Nelson Jr., a signatory of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia, and commander of the Virginia Militia during the Siege of Yorktown. It is considered one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the state of Virginia. The village of Yorktown also contains the archeological remnants of the Poor Potter site, the largest industrial pottery of the colonial era in North America, and the reconstructed Swan Tavern. The village of Yorktown was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.
- **Archeological Resources.** Colonial National Historical Park protects a vast array of archeological resources that provide insight into significant historical events and the daily lives of local inhabitants, spanning a time line of more than 11,000 years from pre-contact American Indians to the Civil War and beyond. Park lands have already yielded extensive collections of artifacts that have expanded understanding of the Jamestown settlement, the development of English colonies in North America, the climactic battle of the American Revolution at Yorktown, and the Peninsula Campaign of the Civil War. Important archeological resources include sites and collections associated with the New Towne settlement on Jamestown Island (ca. 1621–1699); several possible “Ancient Planter” sites associated with early 17th-century life on the island following the occupation of the fort; the archeological remnants of Captain William Pierce’s household dating to the 1620s, which included an African woman named Angela who was one of the first Africans brought to Virginia; Green Spring, the site of Governor William Berkeley’s estate dating to the mid-17th century; the Poor Potter archeological site, which comprises the archeological remains of the largest industrial pottery in North America of the colonial period; Yorktown Battlefield and Civil War fortifications and features; and pre-contact and contact period American Indian sites along the York and James Rivers and their tributaries. Past and ongoing archeological research at the park results in a substantial and important archeological artifact collection and provides significant research potential to scholars. This ongoing research in the park allows the public to experience the archeological process and engage with these important resources, improving the interpretation of historic events that occurred at key park sites. It is highly probable that significant in situ resources remain to be discovered.

- Museum Collections and Archives.** The extensive museum and archival collections of Colonial National Historical Park preserve items recovered from Jamestown, Yorktown, and other park lands that are critical to understanding and interpreting both the key historic events associated with the park as well as daily life in the pre-contact and colonial eras. The Jamestown museum collection includes 17th and 18th century artifacts recovered from Jamestown and Green Spring sites and their associated field records. Examples include the Copeland spoon, a reconstructed bread oven, examples of one of the world's largest collections of complete North Devon slipware, household utensils, ornamental plaster, other architectural elements, tools, and a ceramic working hole frame used in the manufacture of glass. The Jamestown museum collection also includes artifacts that document the daily lives of pre-contact native populations, including some of the earliest American ceramics, Clovis points, and other stone tools. The Yorktown museum collection includes 17th, 18th, and 19th century artifacts recovered from Yorktown and surrounding battlefield sites and their associated field records. Several items are significant in relation to the American Revolution, including George Washington's sleeping and dining tents, Lord Cornwallis's campaign table, the Lafayette cannon, and furnishings exhibited in the 18th century Moore and Nelson houses. The Yorktown museum collection also contains artifacts documenting pre-contact American Indian occupation of the area. The collection also contains a significant amount of commemorative material. This extensive and important artifact collection provides ongoing research possibilities for scholars and other students and supports the park's interpretive programs. The park archives include field notes from the archeological work of J. C. Harrington and John Cotter, of particular value because these notes support the current academic study of historical archeology and aid ongoing archeology research programs in the park.
- Memorials and Monuments.** Several notable memorial and monument features in the park commemorate key historic events that occurred on park lands. These features include the Tercentenary Monument at Jamestown, completed in 1907 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in North America; the Monument to Alliance and Victory on the eastern edge of the village of Yorktown that commemorates the Allied victory over the British; the French Memorial at the "French Trench" that commemorates the French soldiers and sailors who died during the Yorktown campaign; a granite cross at Cape Henry that commemorates the first landing of the colonists who established the Jamestown settlement; and a statue of French admiral Comte de Grasse at Cape Henry that commemorates the French victory in the Battle of the Capes.



Other Important Resources and Values

Colonial National Historical Park 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 Colonial National Historical Park:

- Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems.** Colonial National Historical Park protects numerous tidal and nontidal wetlands, waterways, grasslands, and mixed pine and hardwood forests typical of the Tidewater region of Virginia. With 40 distinct vegetation assemblages, these areas provide habitat for a large variety of birds, fish, mammals, and aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates. The park contains 55 miles of streams that are part of the James and York River watersheds, both of which drain into the Chesapeake Bay. The tidal systems found along the shores of these rivers and tributaries support significant brackish aquatic habitats. Complex geology in these areas includes karst formations that result in underground aquifers, sinkholes, and perched water tables, supplying freshwater streams and ponds that provide habitat for diverse freshwater aquatic species.
- Civil War Resources Including Yorktown Cemetery.** Yorktown played a significant role in the Peninsula Campaign of the Civil War in 1862, when Confederate forces fortified the town area, in many cases reusing and expanding the old British earthworks dating to the siege of 1781, and slowed the advance of a large Union army under the command of General George McClellan. Confederate forces also constructed earthworks at four strategic sites on Jamestown Island: Fort Pocahontas, the Sand Battery, the Point of Island Battery, and the Square Redoubt to guard the approach to Richmond via the James River. These forces also constructed a causeway connecting the island to the Neck of Land, which permanently altered the main entrance and exit to Jamestown Island. Yorktown is the site of a National Cemetery, established in 1866 after the end of the Civil War, where Union soldiers killed during the Peninsula Campaign were reinterred from other nearby sites. There are a total of 2,204 burials at the cemetery, 1,596 of them in marked graves, and of those, only 747 are of known persons. Yorktown also contains the archeological resources of Slabtown, a village constructed by and for the large number of refugee slaves who sought the protection of Union forces during the Peninsula Campaign.
- Cape Henry.** Located on the south side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Cape Henry is the site where the first Jamestown colonists made landfall on April 26, 1607. The site also commemorates the Battle of the Capes, a major naval battle between the British and French fleets that occurred just offshore on September 5, 1781. The French victory assured Allied control of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and trapped the British forces at Yorktown. The site is a small, sandy 0.23-acre area within the boundaries of the Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story.
- Passive Visitor Experience.** Colonial National Historical Park offers visitors the opportunity to create their own desired experiences. The park provides accessible green space in an area that is experiencing significant growth and development, placing the park in high demand for individual and organized activities. The park offers outstanding opportunities for individual recreational activities such as running, cycling, birding, and fishing. Many special events take place each year, such as organized runs, bike rides, church events, and retirement ceremonies. These activities provide alternate ways to experience the varied landscapes of the park as well as opportunities for engagement with members of the local community, but must be managed so that the resources and contemplative atmosphere of the park are protected and respected.

Related Resources

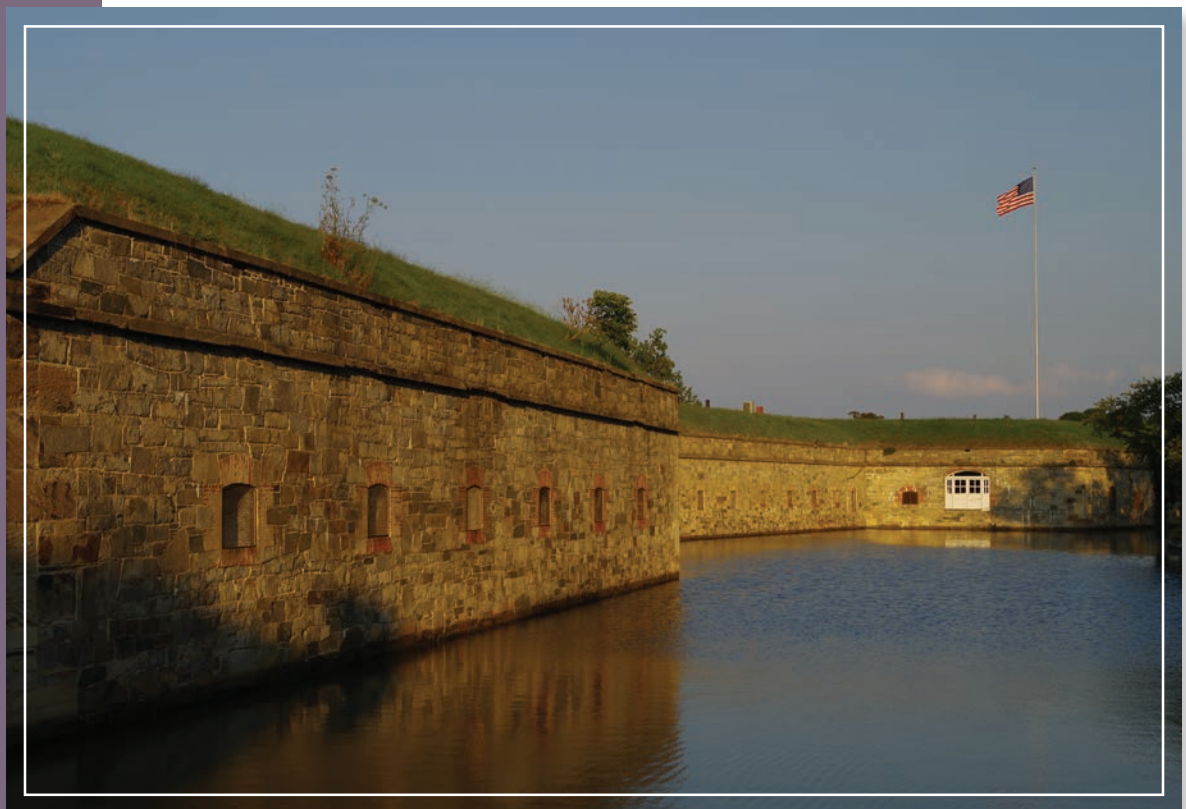
Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist; represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors; or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

The following related resources have been identified for Colonial National Historical Park:

- **Werowocomoco.** Werowocomoco was the home of Wahunsenacawh, also known as Powhatan, the paramount chief of a network of Algonquian villages that paid tribute to him in exchange for food, protection, and spiritual support. The first English settlers who arrived at Jamestown in 1607 encountered members of this chiefdom, engaged in trade, and ultimately conflict. The 264-acre town site has been purchased by the National Park Service and will be managed as part of the Captain John Smith National Historic Trail. Werowocomoco offers significant opportunities for collaborative archeological exploration and research, which will improve the understanding of American Indians in the region both before and after contact with the Jamestown colonists.
- **Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.** This national historic water trail follows the route of the historic exploration of Chesapeake Bay by Captain John Smith, who mapped and documented nearly 3,000 miles of the bay and its rivers between 1607 and 1609.
- **Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail.** This national historic trail is a 680-mile-long series of land and water trails used by French and American forces as they marched from Rhode Island and New York to Yorktown, Virginia, where they defeated the British forces commanded by Charles Cornwallis and secured American independence.
- **Chesapeake Bay Watershed.** The Chesapeake Bay watershed is the largest estuary in the United States, with nearly 12,000 miles of shoreline and 100,000 rivers and streams for a total of 64,000 square miles. It is an enormously productive ecosystem, nurturing 3,600 plant and animal species. The lands of Colonial National Historical Park border two of the five largest tributaries of the bay.
- **Historic Fort at Jamestown.** Built in 1610 at the initial site of the English settlement of Jamestown, the remains of the triangle-shaped James Fort were rediscovered in the 1990s after having been thought lost to erosion along the bank of the James River. This discovery unearthed military features of the fort, its buildings, wells, cellars, ditches, and trash pits. The fort provides important contextual integrity for more than 2 million associated objects discovered at the site, with comparison against surviving historical documents helping to establish accurate dating for many of the artifacts. The fort and several of the structures it once contained have been reconstructed and is part of the area owned by Preservation Virginia and managed by the Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation, a nonprofit organization affiliated with Preservation Virginia and the National Park Service.



- **Preservation Virginia Archeology Collection.** The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation curates a collection of more than 2 million artifacts in the Historic Jamestown Research Center, which are available for outside research by students and scholars. These artifacts tell the story of the early settlement and include those related to early industry, medicine, agriculture, military, and household and personal items. The center contains a laboratory that processes and preserves newly discovered artifacts before being stored in a climate-controlled room. Some of the artifacts discovered on the islands are displayed and interpreted at the Voorhees Archaearium Archaeology Museum, documenting the early struggles of the first colonists at Jamestown.
- **Jamestown Settlement.** Operated by the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation, which is part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Jamestown Settlement site interprets life in the early colonial era of Virginia through gallery exhibits, outdoor living history programs, and replicas of the three ships that transported the first colonists from England to Virginia in 1607.
- **Fort Monroe National Monument.** Fort Monroe National Monument is an NPS unit. Located at Point Comfort, the southern tip of the Virginia Peninsula, Fort Monroe was the site of fortifications from the early years of the Jamestown Colony to guard the channel connecting Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic Ocean. Fort Monroe remained under Union control throughout the Civil War and was a place of refuge for escaped slaves during the war.
- **Colonial Williamsburg.** Colonial Williamsburg is a private foundation that preserves and interprets the historic district of Williamsburg, Virginia, to provide understanding of daily life in an 18th-century colonial city through a combination of restored and reconstructed historic structures. Colonial Williamsburg also highlights the era when the city was the capital of colonial Virginia between 1699 and 1780. A key regional tourist attraction, Colonial Williamsburg is part of the Historic Triangle, along with the Jamestown and Yorktown sites of Colonial National Historical Park, which are connected by the Colonial Parkway.



- **Submerged Vessels.** There are numerous vessels submerged in the waters of the James and York Rivers adjacent to park lands, and while technically outside of National Park Service jurisdiction, these submerged archeological resources contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the park's history. At least 26 vessels were identified in the James River during a 2006 submerged resources survey around Jamestown Island. During the siege at Yorktown, numerous vessels were scuttled in Yorktown Harbor by the British in a desperate attempt to keep the French Navy at bay while under siege from French and American land forces. Known as Cornwallis' Sunken Fleet, these vessels are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of an archeological district of national significance. These vessels are also entitled to sovereign immunity and are still owned by the British government.
- **Waterman's Museum.** This museum preserves and interprets the heritage of Chesapeake Bay watermen and their contribution to the area's economy and culture. The museum also provides interpretation of Cornwallis' Sunken Fleet.
- **Yorktown Waterfront.** The Yorktown waterfront offers an opportunity to interpret the history of the town as a port, telling the stories of tobacco trade and slave trade. In cooperation with the National Park Service, York County developed a riverwalk along the Yorktown waterfront, including limited interpretive waysides, which provides a walkway from the NPS visitor center to the Yorktown Victory Center. The waterfront also provides visitors with a sandy beach and access to the York River. Gift shops and restaurants are within walking distance along the waterfront.
- **The American Revolution Museum at Yorktown.** Operated by the Commonwealth of Virginia, the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown interprets the origins, military conflict, and legacy of the American Revolution through exhibits contained in an 80,000-square-foot museum and a series of outdoor living history programs. The facility is east of the Colonial Parkway, just before the parkway enters the Yorktown Battlefield unit of the park.
- **Old Custom House.** Built in 1721, the Old Custom House was built to support the collection of taxes on imported goods entering Virginia through the port at Yorktown. The house is in the village of Yorktown and is operated by the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **York County Museum.** This museum contains a sizable repository of Civil War photographs related to the Peninsula Campaign of 1862.
- **Freedom Park (James City County).** Freedom Park lies on land that was once designated for freed slaves from the Green Spring plantation.
- **Naval Weapons Station Yorktown and Cheatham Annex.** Located just to the north of Yorktown, Naval Weapons Station Yorktown and Cheatham Annex are currently home to a number of commands that provide ordnance and other logistics support, technical, and other support services to the U.S. Navy Atlantic Fleet. This area was the site of significant American Indian presence prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Cheatham Annex may have been the site of a failed Spanish mission (Ajacán) that predates the Jamestown colony by more than three decades, though no archeology to date has confirmed its precise location. The main station includes the Lee (Kiskiack) House, a farmhouse constructed in the late 17th century and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Newport News Park.** Located on the western boundary of the Yorktown unit of Colonial National Historical Park, Newport News Park is operated by the City of Newport News. The park is just over 8,000 acres in size and offers a wide variety of recreational activities, including camping, hiking, and cycling, while protecting the flora and fauna typical of the area. A portion of the 1862 Battle of Yorktown occurred on lands now included in the park, and artifacts of the battle are displayed in the park's Discovery Center.

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 Colonial National Historical Park (Note: These are descriptions of the park's interpretive themes currently under development. The themes will be finalized later.)

- **Cultural Encounters.** This theme will convey how Indian, European, and African cultures came together, beginning with the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown and how these cultures interacted and influenced each other.
- **Early America: The Challenges of Settlement, Colonization, and Revolution.** This theme will cover the arc of early American history from the first permanent English settlement (1607) through the American victory at Yorktown (1781), and will also focus on George Washington's character and leadership abilities.
- **Strategic Location.** This theme relates to the geographic factors that influenced the reasons for the settlement of the region, the role of location in the region's economy and trade, and location as a reason for conflict throughout history.
- **Preservation, Commemoration, and Memorialization.** This theme relates to the rationale for the creation of Colonial National Historical Park as an early attempt to preserve sites key to the history of the United States, how its creation reflects changing attitudes toward land use and protection, as well as the site of pioneering work in historical archeology.



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 Colonial National Historical Park.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Colonial National Historical Park, 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	Jamestown Island
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town site is in good condition. • Viewshed impacts from existing modern developments visible from the river are relatively limited, leaving the landscape with an appearance and atmosphere evocative of the time of the first English settlement of Jamestown in 1607. • The tour roads are in good condition after completion of the mill and overlay in August 2016. • Bridges are in good condition according to the most recent Federal Highway Administration report. • The shoreline is eroding. • Some museum exhibit panels are falling off the walls in the Jamestown Visitor Center museum. • There are too many unscheduled school groups. • The park fencing plan needs to be implemented. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising sea levels resulting in increasing shoreline erosion, frequency of flooding events, and loss of archeological sites (Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment [final draft pending completion of PEER Review, 2017]). • Salt and brackish marsh degradation is occurring. • Old underground utilities are failing. • There is increasing demand for special events. • There is an increase in school groups focused on science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) education.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insensitivity and a disinterest in early American history could potentially threaten the relevancy and understanding of the park for future generations. • A proposed high-voltage transmission line traversing the James River, along with other developments along the park borders and on the opposing shores of the James River, will adversely impact the unimpaired river viewshed from the island. • Cellular, telephone, and Wi-Fi connections are poor, which hampers communications. • Vegetation obstructs views of sites through forests. • Invasive plants and animals. • Moderate risk of wildfire. • Additional sea level rise and shoreline erosion, beyond what has already been documented, will likely result in the loss of additional archeological sites. • Land subsidence on Jamestown Island is amplifying the impacts of sea level rise. • Flood events are increasing in severity and frequency. • Visitor use impacts such as soil compaction, trash, etc. • The wildlife population on the island is increasing, particularly deer. Deer experience periodic outbreaks of chronic wasting disease, and geese leave significant amounts of waste. • Deferred maintenance on park water systems, including general deterioration, leaking valves, and crushed lines results in high levels of waste water. • Museum and archival collections are threatened by storm events.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Jamestown Island
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a plan in place to improve the film shown at the Jamestown Visitor Center and improve the reliability of the projection system. • Move the Historic Jamestowne Research Center and collections off Jamestown Island. • Interpret the 18th and 19th century history of Jamestown Island. • Provide education and interpretation related to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) activities on Jamestown Island. • Conduct future educational archeology in New Towne and along Island Drive. • Develop joint archeological research and educational programs with Preservation Virginia. • Develop shared interpretive stories with Werowocomoco. • Connect with Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail for interpretive opportunities and expanded water access. • Improve collaboration with Preservation Virginia for “One Island” concept. A recently developed partnership with Preservation Virginia expands the significant archeological research program on Jamestown Island and will enhance site interpretation, increase long-term research possibilities with other partners, create new interpretative exhibits and other products, and provide more information to support improved cultural resource management decisions. • Develop partnerships with local institutions including the College of William & Mary and others to pursue ongoing archeological investigations. • Consider pedestrian-only loop roads. • Partner with the Jamestown Settlement for improved communications and coordination of interpretive and educational programs. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, developers, and other key entities to increase awareness and appreciation of the importance of Jamestown Island’s unimpaired viewshed. • Develop marsh resiliency and migration models based on high resolution elevation data collected via RTK (Real Time Kinematic) GPS. • Develop water-based tours and recreation opportunities to enhance visitor understanding of the important connection between the surrounding waterways and the history of Jamestown Island, as well as to further the connection with Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation monitoring and mapping. • Groundwater study for understanding climate change impacts (underway). • Traffic counters. • Deer survey (a multiyear survey is underway). • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time. • Visual resource inventory. • High resolution elevation data collection (RTK and LiDAR). • Marsh migration modeling.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Update to shoreline erosion management plan. • Archeological resource management plan. • Deer management plan. • Visual resource management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Jamestown Island
<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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13186, "Protection of Migratory Birds" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • 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 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"





Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Parkway
Related Significance Statements	Significance statement 9.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewshed impacts from existing modern developments visible from portions of the parkway along the James and York Rivers are relatively limited, leaving the landscape with an appearance and atmosphere evocative of the time of the first English settlement of Jamestown in 1607 and in line with the original design intent to provide a route free of modern intrusions. • Twenty of 23 miles of the parkway are in poor condition. • Forty-seven percent of culverts along the parkway have performance problems and/or are undersized. • The parkway currently has \$300 million in deferred maintenance. • Joint sealant is 33% beyond its intended design life. Joint sealing of the first nine miles of the parkway has begun, with a follow-on project scheduled for next year. This pavement preservation technique will extend the pavement service life. • One mile of the parkway is unfinished at Jamestown Island; asphalt pavement was installed to meet the 1957 completion deadline. • Pavements are failing in the Williamsburg Circle area. • Shoreline collapse and significant erosion has occurred along the banks of the James and York Rivers. • Waysides range in condition from good to poor. Some of the bases are corroding, which are contributing elements. • Picnic areas are closed along the parkway and at the parking lot at Jamestown Information Center in the Neck of Land area. • Slabs and joints on the parkway are deteriorating. • The Gospel Spreading Church is a privately owned property along the Colonial Parkway near Jamestown, known as the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America. This site commemorates the African American experience in the United States near the point where the first Africans are thought to have arrived in 1619, and currently sustains a working farm. The National Park Service does not provide any interpretive or technical assistance at this site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commuter traffic is projected to grow by 50% in 20 years. • Key intersections are experiencing continued degradation. • An increasing share of parkway users are commuters instead of park visitors. • There is increasing recreational use of turnouts and various water access points. • Bridge condition is improving due to a positive funding situation. • Surface runoff erosion is accelerating, especially at Bellfield. • Shoreline erosion is accelerating. • The park must meet Chesapeake Bay pollution reduction mandates related to the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of stormwater runoff.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Parkway
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parkway has 80-year-old pavement that was designed for a 50-year service life. • Drainage systems are overwhelmed by development outside the park boundary; the increase in impervious surfaces has dramatically increased runoff. • Sea level rise and climate change threaten parkway segments. • Shoreline collapse and erosion threaten the parkway and may lead to the loss of some in situ archeological resources. • Speeding vehicles are a safety issue. • Conflicting visitor uses including bicyclists riding in narrow stretches without opportunities for vehicles to pass, and joggers. • Bus traffic exceeds the design weight of the parkway. • Pollution from Gospel Spreading Farm (E. coli) and hydrocarbon runoff. • Sea level rise results in marsh areas migrating inland. • Littering along the parkway poses a threat to the safety of staff performing cleanup. • Vegetation blocks viewsheds, and invasive species threaten the designed landscape of the parkway. • A proposed high-voltage transmission line traversing the James River, along with other developments along the park borders and on the opposing shores of the York and James Rivers, will adversely impact the unimpaired river and landscape viewsheds from the parkway. • Growing deer populations and increasing numbers of bicyclists pose a safety risk for motorists. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve parkway sections that are currently in good condition with appropriate maintenance. • Recruit volunteers to assist with maintenance needs. • Continue to educate the NPS Northeast Region and Washington Office on funding needs for both the parkway and shoreline. • Use off-the-shelf designs. • Create more effective visitor and daily user understanding of the significance of the parkway, possibly through phone apps, social media, or other means. • Engage partners to manage recreational use of the parkway. • Create water access points for recreation. • Determine the best reuse of Neck of Land property. • Consider joint management of picnic areas with York County and Williamsburg to allow them to reopen. • Work in partnership with localities to augment funding of law enforcement rangers along the parkway. • Partner with York County and Williamsburg (including funding) to control upstream stormwater. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and other key local entities to increase awareness and appreciation of the importance of viewshed protection along the parkway.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Parkway
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage basin loading analysis (hydrologic study). • Geotechnical analysis. • Traffic counters. • Boundary survey. • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Monitor pollutants at specific locations to support compliance with Chesapeake Bay TMDL load goals. • Assess feasibility of user fees. • Deer survey. • Shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time. • Visual resource inventory. • Invasive species inventory and monitoring. • High resolution elevation data collection (RTK and LiDAR). • Marsh migration modeling.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Update to shoreline erosion management plan. • Stormwater management plan (including total maximum daily load plan). • Climate change adaptation plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Deer management plan. • Visual resource management plan. • Invasive species management plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (wayfinding, directional, and identification).
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2015 • Public Transportation Programs for National Park System Areas • Clean Water Act • Transportation Service and Facility Programs • "Planning Assistance and Standards" (23 CFR 450) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Motor Vehicle Management" (41 CFR 102.34) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Parkway
<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 (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • 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 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities," including (§9.2) "Transportation Systems and Alternative Transportation" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 52C: <i>Park Signs</i> • Director's Order 55: <i>Incident Management Program</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director's Order 87A: <i>Park Roads and Parkways</i> • Director's Order 87D: <i>Non-NPS Roads</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook • "Park Road Standards" • <i>Park Roads and Parkways Program Handbook</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Green Spring
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archeological site is in good condition. • The existing building (the “jail”) is in poor condition. • The forest on the site is in good condition; there is a diverse plant inventory. • Wetlands on the site are in good condition. • Site access is poor in general, and is currently closed to public access due to a desire to protect site resources and a lack of staffing to properly operate the site. • The site has a perched (very high) water table, which is problematic for mowing and may impact underground archeology. • Deer overbrowsing is damaging native vegetation. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increasing demand for special events at the site. • The permanent Green Spring display at Jamestown has resulted in increased visitor interest in the site.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal relic hunting damages archeological resources. • Theft of a species of daffodil found on the site grounds, which is a possible remnant of the plantation gardens. • Damage from mowers due to wet fields. • An increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme storms may increase erosion and cause changes in species composition. • Invasive species. • Vandalism. • Urban encroachment and development along the site boundary. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install additional interpretive signage. • Research possible slave cemeteries on the site. • Locate quarters of enslaved individuals. • Assess the potential location of the Berkley/Ludwell/Ward cemetery with ground penetrating radar or other non-intrusive methods. This location could be the burial site of Lady Frances Berkley. • Develop a cross-cultural interpretation strategy because there is a significant African American history that needs to be told in addition to that of Governor Berkeley. Include Freedom Park in James City County as part of this effort. • Construct a Green Spring visitor contact station. • Explore arrangements with the Friends of Green Spring and James City County Parks and Recreation to jointly administer the site. If the National Park Service provides the necessary infrastructure, others could provide an interpretive presence. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and other local entities to increase awareness of the importance of protecting the site’s visual resources. • Develop visitor access and self-guided interpretation that does not require staff presence. • Change point of visitor access and develop visitor parking (plan already exists). • Connect the Green Spring site to the Virginia Capital Trail, which runs from Williamsburg to Richmond. • Construct a nature trail to highlight the wetland ecosystem at the site.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Green Spring
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary survey. • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Visual resource inventory. • Invasive species inventory and monitoring. • Ground penetrating radar. • Study to gauge visitor interest in the Green Spring site. • Deer survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change adaptation plan. • Visual resource management plan. • Invasive species management plan. • Archeological resource management plan. • Deer management plan.
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • 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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>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</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Yorktown Battlefield and Associated Earthworks
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 6, 7, 8, and 10.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of battlefield earthworks ranges widely; some are no longer present or visible. • Cannon conditions range from good to poor. • Archeological resources are in widely varying condition due to activity prior to the establishment of the park. • There is an existing earthworks management plan. • Documentation of the Yorktown Battlefield resources related to its national register listing is nearly complete. • The Moore House and related landscape are in fair to good condition. • County roads and utility lines pass through the site. • The landscape is maintained as an interpretive landscape. • Tours are ranger led and/or self-guided. • There are special events at the site including artillery demonstrations. • There are permitted events such as road runs. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources are occasionally discovered due to clearing of vegetation. • Bamboo removal efforts are ongoing. • More frequent severe storms damage battlefield earthworks.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Yorktown Battlefield and Associated Earthworks
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor impacts including “renegade” paths created by walking on earthworks. • Civil War earthworks being used as “ramps” by young bicycle riders. • Invasive species. • Off-road vehicles on tour roads and other areas. • Parking on battlefield grounds can cause resource damage and negatively impact the cultural landscape. • Erosion of earthworks. • An increase of extreme storm intensity and frequency will likely lead to the degradation of earthworks and vernal pools. • Wildfires. • Soil and groundwater contamination from the adjacent naval installation. • Grafton pond sinkholes are appearing in fields. • Vernal pool degradation caused by climate change, landscape management activities, and visitor activities may lead to the loss of species. • Potential for widening of county roads and replacement of utility lines. • Dumping and vandalism on Crawford Road. • Illegal relic hunting damages archeological resources. • Encroachment on park grounds. • Desire for recreational use of the battlefield grounds can disrupt the quiet, contemplative atmosphere of the battlefield. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform treatment prescribed in existing earthworks management plan. • Sinkholes create habitat for rare amphibians. • Outreach to neighboring landowners to address dumping on park grounds. • Partner with the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation regarding display of collections and management of visitor experience. • Collaborate with Washington-Rochambeau Trail. • Provide education and interpretation related to the CCC activities at Yorktown, including restoration of earthworks.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary survey. • Systematic phase I parkwide archeological surveys. • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Groundwater monitoring at Yorktown. • Bird monitoring (upland birds and wetland birds) (underway). • Herpetofauna monitoring (underway). • Invasive species inventory and monitoring. • Vegetation monitoring and mapping. • Shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time. • Visual resource inventory. • National register nomination for Yorktown Battlefield. • Ethnographic resource inventory for Slabtown. • Cultural landscape inventory for Slabtown. • Deer survey.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Yorktown Battlefield and Associated Earthworks
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Cultural landscape report and treatment plan. • Land acquisition and easement plan. • Fire management plan. • Invasive species management plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (wayfinding, directional, and identification). • Archeological resource management plan. • Visual resource management plan. • Trail management plan. • Cemetery and gravesite management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change adaptation plan. • Herpetology management plan.
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13186, "Protection of Migratory Birds" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • 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 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.3.5.1.6) "Earthworks" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Village of Yorktown
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The portion of the village within the authorized boundary is in poor to fair condition.• Village roads are in fair condition and are owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia.• Invasive vegetation is present.• Structures have drainage issues and system failures including heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC), fire safety, etc.• All areas are not accessible to all people.• Park staffing levels are insufficient to keep historic buildings open for visitors.• Documentation of the village of Yorktown properties related to its national register listing is nearly complete.• Fencing has deteriorated.• Many historic buildings are vacant due to conditions rendering them unsuitable for leasing. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demand for special events is growing.• There is a growing public desire for access to the historic structures in the village. There is a greater public expectation for more consistent and engaging opportunities to tour these buildings.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Village of Yorktown
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration of NPS structures, which could affect the potential for nomination as a national historic district. • Mold. • Asbestos. • Water infiltration and gutter failure. • Termites and other pests. • An increase of extreme storm intensity and frequency, particularly extreme precipitation events, may lead to increased flooding and storm damage, particularly at Archer Cottage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek advice and approval from the Virginia state historic preservation officer (SHPO) for modifications to historic structures. • There is a great deal of interest in leasing historic structures on Main Street, but their current condition is an impediment. More interactive offerings provided in these structures would attract visitors to Main Street. • Reuse vacant structures for office space. • Enlarge docent and volunteer programs to staff historic structures, providing more visitor access. • Use of technology, such as phone apps, to educate visitors about historic structures. • Conduct more archeological research throughout the site. • Develop living history programming in the town. • Resource management staff needs to be co-located in a facility.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct comprehensive condition assessments for all historic structures, especially for those that are candidates for leasing. • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Boundary survey. • Update the national register nomination for the village of Yorktown district (currently on hold). • Deer survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Village of Yorktown master plan. • Water abatement plans and designs (historic structure specialist). • Historic structure report for Somerwell House. • Accessibility plan. • Climate change adaptation plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Archeological resource management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Village of Yorktown
<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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Protection of Archeological Resources" (43 CFR 7) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • "Leasing of Properties in Park Areas" (36 CFR 18) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • 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 (§4.8.1.1) "Shorelines and Barrier Islands" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.3.5.5.5) "Historic Furnishings" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.12) "Leases" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities," including (§9.1.1.4) "Adaptive Use," (§9.1.2) "Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities," (§9.1.8) "Structural Fire Protection and Suppression," and (§9.4) "Management Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 38: <i>Real Property Leasing</i> • Director's Order 48: <i>Concession Management</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • NPS Reference Manual 38: <i>Leasing Reference Manual for 36 CFR Part 18</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent condition assessments of more than 50 archeological sites on Jamestown Island recorded dramatic loss due to coastal erosion. Many sites have experienced 40%–50% loss, with others experiencing even greater loss. There is no active archeology at New Towne. Glass House ruins are in fair to poor condition, and the structure built to protect it is part of the issue. The location of the Glass House presents humidity and salt issues and the pitch of the roof drains water to the uphill side of the structure. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is ongoing research and much more to learn about the Jamestown site. New discoveries will reveal additional information. Archeological projects are planned at the Jamestown site with Preservation Virginia. A partnership with The College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research has recently been established. This partnership is currently focusing on conducting phase I archeological inventories of certain areas of the Yorktown Battlefield.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inundation and erosion results in the loss of archeological sites and will probably be exacerbated by the increased intensity and frequency of extreme storm events. Looting along and within the park boundary can damage or destroy archeological resources. Encroachment by neighbors around the park boundary can destroy archeological features. Increasing development around the park is causing water runoff onto park property, which may impact unknown or unevaluated archeological sites or features in areas of the park where cultural surveys have yet to occur or have been limited in scope. Increasing use of Colonial Parkway may lead to increased road shoulder parking, which could damage archeological resources located beneath these areas. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned and ongoing archeological research will inform and enhance interpretation and the visitor experience as well as the park's archeological resource management efforts. Continue significant contributions to the field of historical archeology through ongoing and planned archeological partnerships with local institutions. Develop additional partnerships for archeological sites on Jamestown Island to expand capacity to respond to archeological survey needs, especially for sites facing erosion from sea level rise, and strategically select sites for excavation so as to choose how the park expands its story about the early settlement history on the island. Develop an open course on the beginnings of NPS archeology or partner with universities to develop a course. Incorporate new data from archeological surveys into park management plans and interpretive plans. As part of the 2019 Diversity, Democracy, and Opportunity Commemoration, research and develop the story of Angela, the first documented African woman at Jamestown. A cooperative agreement with Preservation Virginia has been developed that will explore archeological resources associated with one of the first Africans in Virginia, from which interpretive and education programs will be cooperatively developed. The partnership will assist in better understanding Jamestown's archeological resources and enhance interpretation and visitor experience and provide educational and volunteer opportunities for the public. The National Park Service and Preservation Virginia will maintain a collaborative relationship in terms of long-term interpretation of the site and data recovered during this project.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II and/or phase III (data recovery) archeological investigations. • 3-D interactive interpretive data. • LiDAR data of earthwork features. • Systematic phase I parkwide archeological surveys. • Verify location data from Bellfield Cemetery archeological survey. • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Update the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Climate change adaptation plan. • Archeological resource management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Cemetery and gravesite management plan.
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “National Register of Historic Places” (36 CFR 60) • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • 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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.8.1.1) “Shorelines and Barrier Islands” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • “Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes” • Director’s Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artifacts are generally in fair to good condition; storage condition is fair. • Collections are housed in multiple locations, including a flood zone. • Collections are stored in three separate buildings at Yorktown. • Many artifacts are mislabeled. • Collections are difficult to access because they are not in a centralized location. Comprehensive and accurate labeling is a challenge and there is no good method for the public to access the collections that would support learning and understanding as well as research. • Conservation from Hurricane Isabel damage is still pending for some items. • Sensitive American Indian items have been identified in the collection and a plan is needed to repatriate them to associated tribes under the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued physical deterioration of collections due to factors such as corrosion and flaking. • Continued deterioration of the intellectual integrity of the collections due to incorrect or missing labels and challenges with legacy cataloging. • Lack of adequate storage space.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When adequately stored as required by NPS policy, the current park collections will exceed available storage capacity. • Increasing frequency and intensity of extreme storm events and rising sea levels threaten collections stored in the Jamestown facility. • Current environmental controls in the Yorktown curatorial building are unable to maintain required humidity levels. • Pests. • Past and future hurricanes. • All storage buildings and the Washington Tent Exhibit have fire detection but not fire suppression. • Fire response to Historic Jamestown Research Center is impossible during storm surge events. • There is the potential for the loss of institutional knowledge at the park due to retirements. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the Historic Jamestown Research Center and associated collections from Jamestown Island. • Collaborate with partners for exhibits and loans of artifacts. • Institute rotating exhibits in updated visitor centers. • Recruit more interns and volunteers to assist with curation. • Expand digitization efforts to provide preservation and access. The U.S. Coast Guard has developed 3-D digitization techniques for artifacts that could be used. • Share storage space with partners. • Develop online exhibits as done by other park units, which could eliminate many research requests. • Consolidate collections in a more secure location as part of a regional effort.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) database. • Develop a searchable catalog for archives. • Conduct comprehensive condition assessments of curatorial structures. • Feasibility study for long-term collections storage.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan. • Updated scope of collection statement. • Resource stewardship strategy.
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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Freedom of Information Act of 1966 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Research Specimens” (36 CFR 2.5) • “Preservation of American Antiquities” (43 CFR 3) • “Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records” (44 USC 2109) • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§2.3.1.4) “Science and Scholarship” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.2) “Studies and Collections” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” including (§5.3.5.5) “Museum Collections” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§9.4.2) “Museum Collections Management Facilities” • Director’s Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director’s Order 19: <i>Records Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 44: <i>Personal Property Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorials and Monuments
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 4, 6, 7, and 10.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tercentenary Monument at Jamestown is in good condition and requires minor joint cleaning. • The Monument to Victory and Alliance at Yorktown is experiencing cracks, efflorescence, and a hand on the figure of Liberty at the top of the monument is detached. The figure of Liberty will be repaired and the rest of the monument requires cleaning and repointing of mortar joints. • No comprehensive condition assessment has been completed for the Cape Henry monument and memorial structures. • Many monuments are on Preservation Virginia properties and are considered related resources (the Fourth Church at Jamestown, statues of Pocahontas and John Smith, and the Reverend Hunt Memorial). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of monument and memorial structures is declining. • There are increasing special event requests at park monuments such as band concerts (at Yorktown), symphonies, and weddings.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism. • Weather, especially lightning strikes, poses an especially prevalent risk due to the frequency of thunderstorms in the area and the height of some monuments. • Air pollution is damaging monument and memorial materials through contact with acid rain (wet deposition) and sulfur dioxide gas from combustion. While wet deposition contributes partly to the deterioration of materials from acidification, sulfur dioxide gas is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. • Erosion and sea level rise threatens memorials and monuments on Jamestown Island. • Bamboo displaces native species, obstructs views, and spreading rhizomes can damage structures. • The park is unable to perform some needed maintenance or repair on monument structures in-house, due to the need for specialized skills. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a map story to improve interpretation of park memorials and monuments; possibly through a phone app. NPS Places Mobile is an available resource for this purpose. • Construct a Civilian Conservation Corps monument in the park, which would tell important stories including archeological work at Jamestown and reconstruction of the earthworks at Yorktown performed by CCC crews. • There is potential for a monument to Angela, the first documented African woman at Jamestown, as well as other monuments such as the CCC monument. • Public outreach to help prevent vandalism. • Seek assistance from the NPS National Center for Preservation Technology and Training to preserve the memorials and monuments in the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Climate change adaptation plan. • Resource stewardship strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorials and Monuments
<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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Commemorative Works Act of 1986, as amended • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management" • 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"> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.3.5.2) "Cultural Landscapes" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities," including (§9.6) "Commemorative Works and Plaques" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"





Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per the June 2012 natural resource condition assessment, the combined natural resources of Colonial National Historical Park were assessed between “degraded” and “fair,” attaining 40% of desired threshold scores. Tidal wetlands were assessed as “degraded” (34% attainment). Nontidal wetlands were assessed as “degraded” (26% attainment). Grasslands were assessed as “fair” (43% attainment). Forests were assessed as “fair” (58% attainment). Air quality is highly degraded (0% attainment). Air quality warrants significant concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks, including ecological impacts from elevated ozone and pollutant deposition. Water quality is degraded (36% attainment). Biological integrity is fair (56% attainment). Landscape dynamics are good (71% attainment). Park habitats sustain 1 federally threatened and 21 state rare or threatened species, the second highest number of rare threatened and endangered species of all the National Park Service units in the Commonwealth of Virginia. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per the 2012 natural resource condition assessment, the majority of natural resources are either declining, degrading, or there are not enough data to determine a trend. Tidal wetlands range from improving to declining. Nontidal wetlands range from no trend to declining. Grasslands range from improving (grassland management) to declining. Forests range from no trend to declining.

Other Important Resource or Value	Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural communities are at risk from changing environmental conditions, including the loss of habitat due to sea level rise, changes in phenology and competitive dynamics, shoreline erosion, and saltwater intrusion. Water quality, pollutant contamination, and withdrawals. Invasive plants, such as bamboo, cause damage to cultural resources. Natural communities are at risk for harmful effects from air pollution due to impacts on ozone sensitive plants, nutrient enrichment from excess deposition of nitrogen, and mercury contamination. Nitrogen deposition levels are above critical loads for lichen and forest vegetation. Wetland and meadow vegetation are sensitive to nutrient enrichment effects of excess nitrogen deposition and runoff, which can help invasive plant species grow faster and out-compete native vegetation adapted to lower nitrogen conditions. Ground-level ozone sometimes reaches levels that cause injury to the park's 40+ ozone-sensitive plants. Airborne toxics, including mercury, can be deposited with rain or snow and accumulate in park wildlife, resulting in reduced foraging efficiency, survival, and reproductive success. Deer overpopulation leads to overbrowsing of vegetation. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved data collection to monitor natural resource conditions, including bio-blitzes and cooperating with other groups such as birders. Replant fields with native warm-season grasses and consider prescribed burns and deer exclosures to restore native grassland ecosystems. Further develop opportunities for visitors to observe and learn about park aquatic habitats. Support citizen science programs that will enhance observation and education.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary survey. Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). Vegetation monitoring and mapping. Invasive species inventory and monitoring. Bird monitoring (upland birds and wetland birds) (underway). Herpetofauna monitoring (underway). Macro benthos monitoring. Insects inventory and monitoring. Mammal monitoring. Deer survey. Groundwater monitoring at Yorktown. Long-term monitoring and additional data collection of key ecosystem indicators. High resolution elevation data collection (RTK and LiDAR). Pollution dose-response relationship studies. Ongoing regional air quality monitoring. Marsh migration modeling.

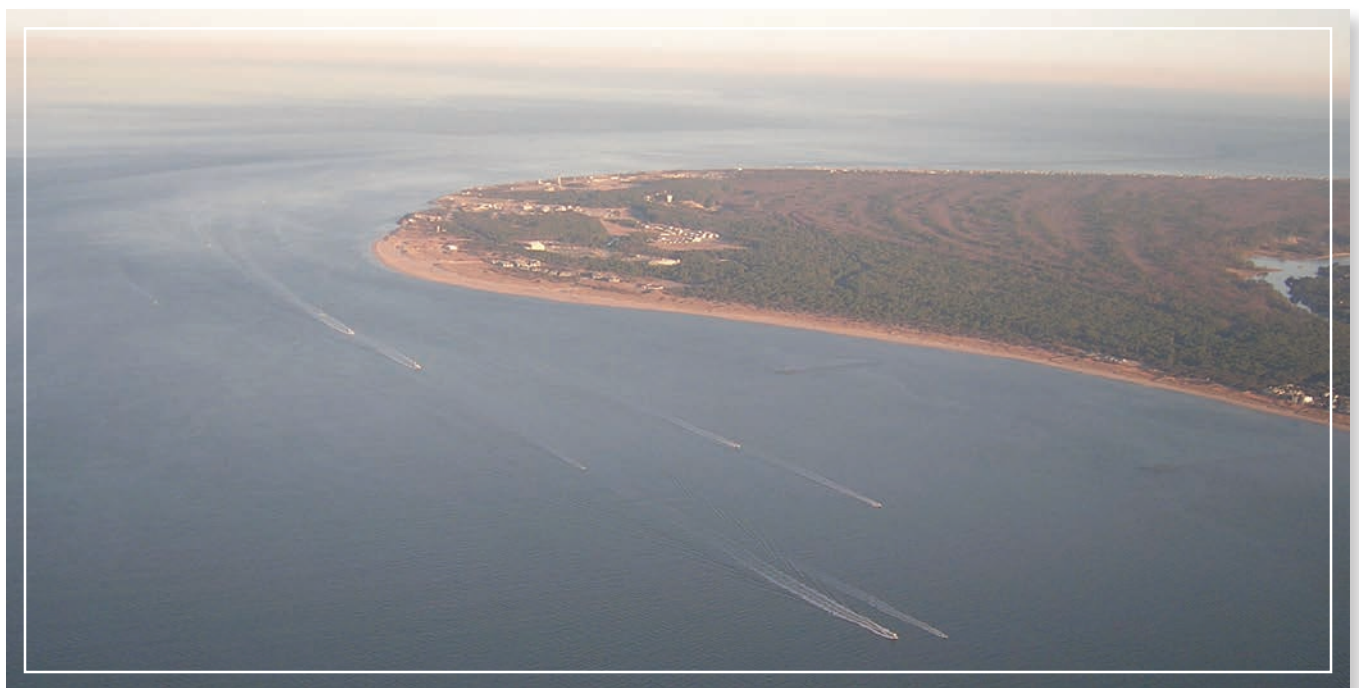
Other Important Resource or Value	Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species management plan. • Climate change adaptation plan. • Update to shoreline erosion management plan. • Stormwater management plan (including Total Maximum Daily Load plan). • Fire management plan. • Deer management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Herpetology 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"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act • Lacey Act, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13186, "Protection of Migratory Birds" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Flood Insurance Program <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes" • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" including (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • NPS Reference Manual 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"

Other Important Resource or Value	Civil War Resources Including Yorktown Cemetery
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of Yorktown National Cemetery is good. • Earthworks range in condition from poor to good. • The Confederate cemetery near the National Cemetery is of unknown size. • The Slabtown site, a community of freed slaves, is interpreted in the cemetery lodge. • There are waysides at the cemetery. Union occupation is not currently interpreted. • The church cemetery at Goosley Road is in poor condition. • The cemetery wall requires repointing, repairs, and cleaning. • Gravesite markers are in poor condition and sinking. • Mapping of all earthworks beyond the existing battlefield works is already complete. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Masonic Cemetery is an open cemetery on NPS lands (affiliated with Shiloh Baptist Church) located across Cook Road from Yorktown National Cemetery. Burials are still occurring.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of earthworks specific to the Civil War. • Burrowing groundhogs. • Illegal relic hunting damages archeological resources. • The Slabtown area is being lost to vegetation overgrowth. • Weed whipping damages headstones and creates “pits” around headstones that may damage gravesites. • The current sociopolitical climate precludes investigation and research into the size and scope of Confederate burials. • Air pollution is causing damage to cemetery walls, gravesite markers, and other materials through contact with acid rain (wet deposition) and sulfur dioxide gas from combustion. While wet deposition contributes partly to the deterioration of materials from acidification, sulfur dioxide gas is the main contributor to deterioration of stone, paint, and some metals. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue relationships with the military and related events. • Improve interpretation of Civil War resources. • Make military staff rides open to the public. • Partner with Shiloh Baptist Church for funding to repair cemetery, church, and footprint. • The Shiloh Baptist Church offers new potential interpretive opportunities. • Improve the interpretation of Slabtown and the contraband story through collaboration with Fort Monroe and other approaches. • Improved understanding of Slabtown resources would support scholarship and enhance interpretation, as well as align with the NPS Civil Rights Initiative. • An old road system still exists that could be reused as part of a trail plan. • Maintain the volunteer force for maintenance.

Other Important Resource or Value	Civil War Resources Including Yorktown Cemetery
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological surveys for unknown Confederate burial sites. • Historic resource study for Civil War and Reconstruction (both Jamestown and Yorktown). • Systematic phase I parkwide archeological surveys. • Ethnographic resource inventory for Slabtown. • Cultural landscape inventory for Slabtown. • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Deer survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail management plan. • Comprehensive signage plan (wayfinding, directional, and identification). • Cemetery and gravesite management plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Archeological resource management plan. • Cultural landscape report and treatment plan. • Climate change adaptation 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"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • 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 <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management," including (§5.3.5.1.6) "Earthworks" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.6.10) "Cemeteries and Burials," including (§8.6.10.1) "National Cemeteries" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Management</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Cape Henry
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cape Henry is too far from the rest of Colonial National Historical Park, requiring a drive of 1.5 hours from both park visitor centers. • Access to Cape Henry requires photo identification due to the surrounding military installation. • There is no effective interpretation at the site. • Site conditions are variable. Waysides and monuments (8–10) are generally in good condition. • The current focus is on the Battle of the Capes (1781) as opposed to the first landing, which is marked by a small marble marker. • The parking lot is in poor condition. • The site does not offer compelling views and is, in general, not enticing for visitors. This may not be the best site for interpreting the Battle of the Capes. The site was initially acquired to commemorate the first landing—interpretation of the battle was added later. • The land ownership situation among the National Park Service, Virginia Beach, and the military is complex. • The U.S. Army recently completed a shoreline restoration project. • The park is working to balance management challenges with visitation issues and expectations for Cape Henry. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little visitation at the site, which has probably diminished due to increased security around the military installation, but there are no official data to confirm this trend.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted access due to security surrounding the military installation limits visitation. • Weather is a threat to waysides because of damage caused by erosion, wave action, and salt air. • Extreme weather events and rising sea levels exacerbate storm surge and wave action. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance visitor experience and interpretation of the site through improved knowledge of archeological resources. • Expand visitation through development of new programs and commemorative events. • Relocate the cross off the base for increased visitation and interpretive opportunities. • Alternatively, explore cooperative management strategies including working with other federal or state entities such as the U.S. Army or First Landing State Park. • Update the memorandum of agreement with the U.S. Army.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor map. • Boundary survey. • Systematic phase I parkwide archeological surveys. • Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017). • Deer survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint management strategy for the Cape Henry site. • Climate change adaptation plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cape Henry
<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"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Lacey Act, as amended • Clean Water Act • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Coastal Zone Management Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Executive Order 13186, "Protection of Migratory Birds" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Flood Insurance Program <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> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"





Other Important Resource or Value	Passive Visitor Experience
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many special use events for a variety of activities, including runs, bike rides, ceremonies, church events, overflow parking, and commercial filming. Most such requests are approved, some with mitigation measures. • Bicycling occurs on Colonial Parkway and tour roads (active). • There are organized runs and walks on Yorktown Battlefield only. • Pedal the Parkway is a very popular annual event. • Fishing on creeks in the park is popular on weekends. • Bird-watching is popular at both Yorktown and Jamestown. • Kite flying at Yorktown Battlefield and College Creek. • Visitors enjoy horseback riding. • There is a hiking trail connection to Newport News Park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use levels are increasing. • Nationwide wellness initiatives could further increase the demand for recreation in the park. • Bicycle use is increasing in the region. • The “Find Your Park” NPS Centennial campaign will continue to bring more and varied user groups to the park.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of pedestrian trails. • Fishing activity can result in vegetation trampling, trash, and illegal access in marshes. • There are chemical contaminant-related fish consumption advisories for fish caught in park waters. • Kite flying can occur in undesignated areas. • Sledding is a threat to earthworks and visitor safety. • Social trails in forested areas and on top of earthworks. • There is an elevated safety risk associated with greater recreational use. • Special park uses bring closures and ceremonies during visitor hours, which limit access and use by other park visitors. • Illegal relic hunting damages archeological resources. • Conflicts between user groups on the Colonial Parkway. • Ground-level ozone can reach levels that can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups including children, the elderly, people with existing health problems, and active adults.

Other Important Resource or Value	Passive Visitor Experience
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more connection with visitors through intentional special use planning and management. • Develop water access to prevent deterioration and social trails in unauthorized areas. • Expand visitor safety education. • Provide fish consumption advisory information to anglers. • Develop virtual learning opportunities for passive users. • Revisit signage to emphasize Leave No Trace practices. • Put NPS Organic Act plaque on visitor centers and on a wayside. • Assess visitor demand for access to further develop and formalize an appropriate trail network for the park. • Connect with preexisting organized user groups to develop an education and outreach strategy for recreation. • Develop a strategy for trash management. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through the park Environmental Management System and planning efforts related to changing environmental conditions to demonstrate a commitment to improve air quality, mitigate climate change and related impacts on resources, and broaden the opportunities for dialogue and outreach on these issues.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate data on number of visitors per year. • Traffic counters. • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational use 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"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) • "Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air 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" including (§9.3) "Visitor Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 48A: <i>Concession Management</i> • Director's Order 48B: <i>Commercial Use Authorizations</i> • Director's Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • Director's Order 77-1: <i>Natural Resource Management</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 that 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 Colonial National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Partner Relationships.** Colonial National Historical Park works in partnership with a large and varied number of stakeholders, ranging from nonprofit organizations that collaborate directly in preserving and interpreting resources related to the park's mission to federal, state, and local agencies. Ongoing collaboration and coordination are required to ensure that the combined efforts of the park and its partners are in alignment in several key areas.

As many partner organizations provide interpretation of the same historical period as the park, there is a need to ensure that interpretive messaging is consistent regardless of the provider, and that all key stories are shared with visitors. Visitor experience could be enhanced through streamlining communication and outreach. Especially at Jamestown, the divided stewardship of the island and duplicative social media presence causes confusion, which could be remedied through pursuit of the "One Island" initiative to improve coordination, and a comprehensive communications strategy.

There is growing interest in recreational opportunities in and around the park. Collaboration with partners on expanding visitor opportunities such as water access, connecting to nearby green spaces, and improving coordination of area special events provides opportunities for the park to reach new audiences.

The park also needs a friends group for the whole park that could conduct fundraising campaigns to support park programs and infrastructure needs. The park has a current deferred maintenance backlog of more than \$200 million; non-NPS financial resources could fill critical gaps for ongoing maintenance needs and stabilize overall park asset condition.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Park partner action strategy, long-range interpretive plan, village of Yorktown master plan, comprehensive wayside plan, strategic plan, study to gauge visitor interest in the Green Spring site

- **Complex, Poorly Defined Park Boundaries.** Colonial National Historical Park faces a number of challenges related to its poorly defined boundaries. Much of the existing boundary information was derived from deeds that originated in the 19th century, and over time, many landmarks referenced in the boundary definition have disappeared and others are difficult to find. The lack of boundary clarity has created a number of management challenges, including encroachment on park lands by private structures, enforcement against looting and relic hunting, dumping, and tree downfall and dead trees. (In the case of tree removal, private landowners sometimes contact the park to remove dead or downed trees that turn out to be on private property.)

A clear boundary would help park law enforcement identify illegally located deer stands and monitor for relic hunters and resource collectors who are removing resources from park lands. A clearly delineated boundary could also provide some level of deterrence against these activities. Management of rights-of-way would improve because a clear boundary would determine the extent of the impact to park resources from existing and future rights-of-way. More generally, all aspects of park management would improve with better identification and an understanding of the resources the park is entrusted with protecting.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Boundary survey, systematic phase I parkwide archeological surveys, phase II and/or phase III (data recovery) archeological investigations

- **Dominion Power Transmission Line.** The construction of a 500 kilovolt aerial transmission line by Dominion Power that will place 17 transmission towers up to 295 feet in height across the James River, along with additional towers on adjacent land, will adversely impact the viewshed from the east end of Jamestown Island and several viewpoints along Colonial Parkway.

Viewshed impacts from existing modern developments visible from the river are relatively limited, leaving the landscape with an appearance and atmosphere evocative of the time of the first English settlement of Jamestown in 1607. The proposed overhead line would introduce a major, modern and industrial element into this landscape, permanently changing the setting of the park as the views across the river are essential to the historical character of the site and are integral to the design of the Colonial Parkway.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Visual resource inventory, visual resource management plan

- **Surrounding Land Use Patterns and Development Pressures.** The construction of housing developments on the lands surrounding the park has increased significantly in recent years. This increased development is contributing to stormwater management challenges, as the significant increase in impervious surfaces has increased the volume of stormwater runoff. Other activities have contributed a number of contaminants to the increased runoff. This issue is especially apparent along certain stretches of the Colonial Parkway, where more frequent and severe flood events have resulted in road closures and damage to parkway infrastructure. The park faces an additional regulatory challenge, as it must meet Chesapeake Bay pollution reduction mandates related to the Total Maximum Daily Load of stormwater runoff. A regionwide planning process is needed to manage this challenge. Further surrounding development has the potential to impact park viewsheds.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Stormwater management plan, visual resource inventory, visual resource management plan, monitor pollutants at specific locations, landscape change analysis, aerial photography

- **Colonial Parkway.** The Colonial Parkway is in need of significant rehabilitation work to preserve a fundamental resource of the park and maintain the linkage between the Jamestown and Yorktown units. The parkway and related infrastructure has a current replacement value of more than \$500 million, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the asset inventory of the entire park.

The parkway has experienced a dramatic increase in commuter and tour bus traffic, with further growth expected over time. The parkway was not engineered for the weight of modern tour buses, and with the growth in overall traffic volumes and a lack of funding for maintenance and rehabilitation, the condition of the parkway has declined. There is approximately \$300 million of parkway-related rehabilitation needs, primarily associated with pavement degradation and failure as well as the failure of many culverts and other drainage features. Funding a targeted rehabilitation strategy to address the most critical maintenance and rehabilitation needs will cost between \$100 million and \$200 million, and will probably require funding from other sources beyond the traditional Federal Lands Transportation Program.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Drainage basin loading analysis (hydrologic study) and geotechnical analysis to support the recently completed Colonial Parkway Reconstruction Pavement Management Study, traffic counters, deer survey, deer management plan, resource stewardship strategy, monitor pollutants at specific locations, shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time, update to shoreline erosion management plan
- **Effects of Climate Change on Resources at Risk.** Climate change has already had a significant impact on many park resources, and this impact will probably become more severe in the future. From 1950 through 2010, the annual average temperature for the park increased at a rate of 1.2 degrees Celsius per century, and precipitation increased at a rate of 19% per century. (Because a rate of change per century is given, the absolute change for the 1950-2010 period is approximately 60% of those figures, approximately 0.7 degrees Celsius and 11% respectively.) By the year 2100, annual average temperature could increase by an additional 2 to 4.5 degrees Celsius, and precipitation could increase by an additional 7% to 11%, based on the modeling of three potential emissions scenarios. Sea levels have risen by an average of 0.18 inch per year between 1927 and 2013, and by 2100 the projected sea level could be between 2.1 and 2.7 feet higher than in 2013.

Under all modeled scenarios, sea levels would continue to rise along the Virginia coast, and precipitation would increase. Erosion and inundation would further damage and destroy archeological resources, especially on Jamestown Island due to its topography and low elevation. Storm surge impacts would intensify with higher sea levels and threaten key park infrastructure, especially the collections storage at Jamestown and the stretches of Colonial Parkway that parallel the riverbanks of the James and York Rivers. In some locations, parkway bridge spans are too short, and sea level rise will exacerbate the scour of the bridge abutments.

Climate change could also have important natural resource impacts by changing the distribution of certain species, making park lands more favorable to the growth of invasive plant species, and increasing saltwater intrusion into groundwater resources.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Colonial National Historical Park Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (underway, final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017), climate change adaptation plan, shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time, update to shoreline erosion management plan, resource stewardship strategy, phase II and/or phase III (data recovery) archeological investigations



- **Historic Leasing.** Several historic structures within the village of Yorktown are vacant. Some buildings on Main Street previously housed concession operations that provided visitors with a retail gift shop, an antique shop, a restaurant, and an art studio. As concession contracts came to an end and economic conditions challenged small businesses, these operations ceased and buildings have remained vacant.

The park management team, with guidance from NPS Northeast Regional Office Historic Leasing Specialists, is looking toward offering these structures for historic leasing. There is interest for occupancy from small business owners, nonprofit organizations, local county staff, and partner groups. An assessment is needed to determine appropriate use of the buildings, and would provide an opportunity for public and partner input. This initiative is to develop a plan that will revitalize Main Street in the village of Yorktown.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Village of Yorktown master plan, accessibility plan, conduct comprehensive condition assessments for all historic structures, especially for those that are candidates for leasing
- **Fee Collection Issues.** There is interest to have a Business Services Review of the fee operation at Colonial National Historical Park. The fee structure has been through several changes in the past 10 years, to include collection of fees by a partner organization in the Historic Jamestowne Visitor Center.

A review is needed to assess the fee collection operation at Historic Jamestowne to determine if it is meeting the expectations of partner Preservation Virginia, and if it is serving the public well. Guidance is needed for the overall fee operation to address questions related to temporary fee suspension, rates and policies for commercial vehicles and tour operators, fee collection and separate rates for Yorktown, NPS fee manager and fee collection staff, expanded amenity and education program fees, criteria for fee waivers, and joint ticketing agreements.

Offerings of new and larger museum facilities at adjacent sites bring to question whether fee rates at Colonial National Historical Park are competitive with other sites, and if they are appropriately valued to what is offered in the park. A review should also address how the cost of collection and management of the fee operation compares to the fee revenue coming into the park.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Fee collection plan



- **Invasive Species.** Nonnative and invasive species threaten the park’s natural and cultural resources. Nonnative invasive plant species adversely impact native plant species and biodiversity. Combined with the impacts of climate change and deer overpopulation, these invasive species outcompete native plants and pose a significant threat to park ecosystems.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Invasive species inventory and monitoring, invasive species management plan, climate change adaptation plan, deer management plan, resource stewardship strategy, insects inventory and monitoring
- **Park Identity.** Colonial National Historical Park faces identity challenges, due in part to protecting and interpreting multiple historic sites with multiple periods of historical significance, and the presence of partner groups that also interpret the same historical period. Park visitors can be confused by the unclear jurisdiction over these historic sites and the overlapping interpretation offered by the park and its partner groups. A duplicative and potentially inconsistent social media presence related to park resources is another challenge.

The park is currently pursuing a “One Park” management focus to unify the park as envisioned when it was first established. A park unigrid brochure that includes all park sites is currently under development with the Harpers Ferry Center. Efforts to standardize signage across the park’s sites will clarify that they are part of the National Park Service, in addition to assisting with visitor wayfinding.

- *Associated planning and data needs:* Comprehensive signage plan (wayfinding, directional, and identification), long-range interpretive plan, park partner action strategy

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 (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Strategic plan	In progress	Currently in development. The plan will provide long-term guidance for park operations which are challenged by budget constraints.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Village of Yorktown, Archeological Resources, Memorials and Monuments, Civil War Resources, Key Issues	Long-range interpretive plan	H	The park needs a long-range interpretive plan as a baseline document to guide the development of an interpretation and education program that integrates all park sites. This plan would build on the interpretive themes identified in this foundation document. It would be the first step toward the development of a comprehensive interpretive plan, which would include an annual work plan and an annual servicewide interpretive report.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Village of Yorktown, Archeological Resources, Memorials and Monuments, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Civil War Resources, Cape Henry, Key Issue	Climate change adaptation plan	H	This effort would identify potential impacts on park resources, critical facilities including the Colonial Parkway, and operations from climate change, as well as mitigation and adaptation measures that can be incorporated into other park planning efforts. Given the immense amount and variety of archeological resources present in the park, many of which have not yet been adequately surveyed, it is critical to address the threat posed to these resources by sea level rise, flooding, and more frequent and severe storm events.
Jamestown Island, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Village of Yorktown, Archeological Resources, Civil War Resources	Archeological resource management plan	H	Archeological resources in the park are impacted by erosion, extreme weather events, invasive plant species, and looting. This plan would provide direction for the management of these issues.
Village of Yorktown, Key Issue	Accessibility plan	H	This plan would identify needed modifications to historic structures for Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards compliance. Consulting with the Virginia state historic preservation office would be a part of this planning effort.
Museum Collections and Archives	Collections management plan	H	This plan is required for museum programs.
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	H	The strategy (undertaken with existing partners) would reach out to additional partnership organizations from the public and private sectors. It would help the park determine if a parkwide friends group would be appropriate or feasible in its achieving goals and objectives.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Colonial Parkway, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Key Issue	Stormwater management plan	H	This plan would be completed collaboratively with other area agencies/partners, and would include a Total Maximum Daily Load plan. The Total Maximum Daily Load component would determine the pollutant reduction targets for runoff into waters that eventually enter Chesapeake Bay and develop load allocations.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Key Issue	Update to shoreline erosion management plan	H	Erosion along the banks of the James and York Rivers is accelerating, threatening known and unknown archeological resources and tens of millions of dollars of Colonial Parkway assets.
Colonial Parkway, Yorktown Battlefield, Civil War Resources, Key Issue	Comprehensive signage plan (wayfinding, directional, and identification)	H	This plan would help to increase the visibility of the NPS presence within the park, especially along the Colonial Parkway, and improve visitor orientation and wayfinding.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Key Issue	Visual resource management plan	H	This plan would use the visual resource inventory and identify goals, objectives and strategies, including vegetation management and addressing the impacts of development, for the protection of the scenic and historic values of important views over time.
Key Issue	Fee collection plan	H	This plan would address a number of fee-related issues, including the joint-ticketing arrangement with Preservation Virginia, commercial vehicles and tour operators, the different rates for Yorktown and Jamestown, fee waivers, and cost of collection.
Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Fire management plan	H	A park unit that uses fire as a resource management tool and has a potential for fire must have a fire management plan, which addresses issues such as firefighter and public safety, protection of resources, cooperation with neighboring land owners, and in wildland-urban interface issues.
Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Herpetology management plan	H	Herpetofauna are a high priority for inventory and monitoring due to the large diversity found in the park. Impacts such as invasive species, park use, and vegetation management need to be analyzed to maintain a stable ecosystem for the population.
Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Key Issue	Invasive species management plan	H	The last and only invasive species management plan was completed in 2000 and is in need of an update.
Yorktown Battlefield	Land acquisition and easement plan	H	This plan would develop strategies for land acquisition and easement development to protect park resources and values from impacts associated with increased development and changing land uses outside the park.
Key Issue	Comprehensive wayside plan	M	This plan would support the long-range interpretive plan.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yorktown Battlefield, Archeological Resources, Civil War Resources	Cemetery and gravesite management plan	M	This plan would include cemeteries and family graveyards under jurisdiction of the park, including the Yorktown National Cemetery.
Yorktown Battlefield, Civil War Resources	Cultural landscape report and treatment plan	M	This report would provide management and stewardship guidance for the battlefield, including site documentation and a treatment plan for long-term preservation of battlefield resources. The Yorktown Battlefield archeological survey will provide good data to the report once it is completed.
Passive Visitor Experience	Recreational use plan	M	The plan would assess how visitors are currently using the park and would identify how to better manage the growing and increasingly diverse range of visitor recreational activities.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Village of Yorktown, Archeological Resources, Museum Collections and Archives, Memorial and Monuments, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy	M	The resource stewardship strategy would document parkwide natural and cultural resource conditions and prioritize related management actions, serving as a planning framework and supporting other high-priority planning needs.
Yorktown Battlefield, Civil War Resources	Trail management plan	M	Reduce social trails, which impact earthworks and other fundamental park resources.
Village of Yorktown, Key Issue	Village of Yorktown master plan	M	This plan would provide an overall strategy for the revitalization of Main Street in the village of Yorktown through a prioritized rehabilitation of historic structures and development of a leasing strategy.
Village of Yorktown	Water abatement plans and designs	M	Required to protect historic structures from water damage.
Village of Yorktown	Historic structure report for Somerwell House	L	There is a restoration plan, but not a historic structure report. The report would provide management guidance and treatment recommendations for the structure.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Key Issue	Deer management plan	L	The park must have a minimum of 10 years of monitoring data before developing a plan, and is in year 3 as of 2016.
Museum Collections and Archives	Updated scope of collection statement	L	A scope of collection statement is required for museum programs.
Cape Henry	Joint management strategy for the Cape Henry site	L	Collaborate with the U.S. Army, the City of Virginia Beach, and partners on a joint management strategy to address multiple issues at the site, including visitor access.



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

Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Village of Yorktown, Archeological Resources, Memorials and Monuments, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Civil War Resources, Cape Henry, Key Issue	Integrated Climate change vulnerability assessment	In progress, final draft pending completion of PEER review, 2017	Provide vulnerability assessments to support climate change adaptation plan.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Passive Visitor Experience, Key Issue	Traffic counters	In progress	Improved visitation data would assist with park management; not as critical for pavement as the Colonial Parkway has no commercial traffic. Tour buses drive the design and engineering, and the park does have data on bus traffic.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Village of Yorktown, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Civil War Resources, Cape Henry, Key Issue	Deer survey	In progress	This effort would produce baseline data to support a potential future deer management plan for the park.
Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Bird monitoring	In progress	This monitoring includes upland birds and wetland birds.
Jamestown Island	Groundwater study for understanding climate change impacts	In progress	Underway. Data from this study would monitor groundwater on Jamestown Island for saltwater intrusion, and improve understanding of how archeological sites are being impacted.
Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Herpetofauna monitoring	In progress	Second year of two-year monitoring effort. The condition of vernal pools would also be monitored.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Jamestown Island, Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Vegetation monitoring and mapping	In progress	Long-term monitoring.
Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Village of Yorktown, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Cape Henry, Key Issue	Boundary survey	H	A boundary survey would clarify old and poorly defined park boundaries, which would greatly assist park staff with monitoring and enforcement against development encroachment, relic hunting, dumping, illegal deer stands, and would assist with development and monitoring of rights-of-way.
Archeological Resources, Key Issue	Phase II and/or phase III (data recovery) archeological investigations	H	Necessary to conduct excavations at sites that are threatened and at sites that have already been disturbed and/or damaged.
Museum Collections and Archives	Conduct comprehensive condition assessments of curatorial structures	H	Condition assessments would identify deficiencies in the structures and systems of buildings used to house park collections, a fundamental park resource, and generate work orders for any needed repairs.
Village of Yorktown, Key Issue	Conduct comprehensive condition assessments for all historic structures, especially for those that are candidates for leasing	H	A program of comprehensive condition assessments is required to correct any deficiencies that threaten these historic structures, most of which were built prior to 1780, and improve conditions in some structures to the point that they are candidates for leasing. Leasing these structures would provide funds for ongoing operations and maintenance and provide additional visitor services in Yorktown. This effort would support the village of Yorktown master plan. Some condition assessment work has already been completed.
Colonial Parkway, Key Issue	Drainage basin loading analysis (hydrologic study)	H	Co-equal next step after pavement management plan.
Colonial Parkway, Key Issue	Geotechnical analysis	H	Co-equal next step after pavement management plan.
Museum Collections and Archives	Feasibility study for long-term collections storage	H	Options could include relocation of the Jamestown collections off the island, joint or otherwise, or consolidation of Yorktown collections.
Passive Visitor Experience	Accurate data on number of visitors per year	H	Accurate visitation data would provide insight into the level and nature of visitor use and guide future management decisions.
Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Macro benthos monitoring	H	One of the inventory and monitoring species for the park, for which the monitoring effort has not been funded.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Key Issue	Invasive species inventory and monitoring	H	Support the updated invasive species management plan; the last comprehensive plan was completed in 1999.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Yorktown Battlefield, Key Issue	Visual resource inventory	H	A visual resource inventory would include the development of priority areas that would assist the park in working with outside entities on development projects outside the park's boundary.
Village of Yorktown	Update the national register nomination for the Village of Yorktown district	H	Currently on hold. The national register nomination would document the historic significance and integrity of the village of Yorktown, and provide important information for the potential adaptive reuse of some of its structures.
Yorktown Battlefield, Archeological Resources, Civil War Resources, Cape Henry, Key Issue	Systematic phase I parkwide archeological surveys	M	Data would support the archeological resources management plan through identifying archeological resources that have not yet been comprehensively surveyed, with special focus on shoreline areas where resources are at risk due to erosion. These resources could then be better protected against climate change, looting, and other impacts, and knowledge and understanding of these sites would be enhanced. A survey is already underway at the Yorktown Battlefield, and is highly desirable for Slabtown, Swanns Point, and Ringfield Plantation sites.
Civil War Resources	Archeological surveys for unknown Confederate burial sites	M	Documentation suggests that the cemetery exists.
Museum Collections and Archives	Develop a searchable catalog for archives	M	A searchable catalog would enhance the management of archives and expedite the handling of research requests.
Yorktown Battlefield, Civil War Resources	Cultural landscape inventory for Slabtown	M	This is a secondary interpretive theme for the park.
Yorktown Battlefield, Civil War Resources	Ethnographic resource inventory for Slabtown	M	This is a secondary interpretive theme for the park.
Colonial Parkway, Key Issue	Monitor pollutants at specific locations	M	These data would support compliance with Chesapeake Bay TMDL load goals. Pollutants monitored would initially focus on nitrogen, phosphorus, and siltation, and could include petrochemicals and other pollutants in the future.
Archeological Resources	LiDAR data of earthwork features	M	Data would be used to assist in landscape feature identification and guide park archeological priorities.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Yorktown Battlefield	National register nomination for Yorktown Battlefield	M	The national register nomination would document the historic significance and integrity of the Yorktown Battlefield, and could incorporate data provided by archeological surveys currently underway at the site. A draft nomination is nearly complete.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Yorktown Battlefield, Key Issue	Shoreline monitoring to track erosion over time	M	Need to monitor the impacts of shoreline management planning.
Green Spring, Key Issue	Study to gauge visitor interest in the Green Spring site	M	The level of interest in access to Green Spring will drive future management decisions related to opening the site to the public.
Museum Collections and Archives	Update the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) database	M	Update the ICMS software, used to accession and catalog U.S. Department of the Interior museum collections, to reflect current inventory. The system also documents the conservation, inventory, and use of collections.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	High resolution elevation data collection (RTK and LiDAR)	M	Data would support modeling of wetland loss and help to develop highly accurate, site-specific sea-level rise models.
Jamestown Island, Colonial Parkway, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Marsh migration modeling	M	Marsh migration modeling would support future park planning as sea level rise causes marsh areas to migrate inland.
Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Long-term monitoring and additional data collection of key ecosystem indicators	M	Long-term monitoring would help to establish trends in the condition of those natural resources for which current trend data are inadequate or not available.
Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Pollution dose-response relationship studies	L	Studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems, and would include surveying for ozone-sensitive plant foliar injury and monitoring for mercury and other toxic contaminants in park biota.
Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Passive Visitor Experience	Ongoing regional air quality monitoring	L	Monitoring would provide updated ozone and deposition conditions at the park, maintaining a long-term record for understanding threats from development.
Key Issue	Landscape change analysis	L	Track changes in park ecosystems driven by environmental changes including climate change, land use change, and storm events.
Key Issue	Aerial photography	L	Support monitoring of surrounding land use patterns.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems, Key Issue	Insects inventory and monitoring	L	NPS-wide need identified.
Archeological Resources	Update the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database	L	Enter data for newly discovered archeological resources, including site location and condition, into the ASMIS database, through which archeological sites are registered and their conditions tracked.
Colonial Parkway	Assess feasibility of user fees	L	User fees could provide revenues for parkway maintenance, as Federal Lands Transportation Program funds only cover approximately 30% of annual parkway needs. These fees could also reduce commuter traffic, thus enhancing the visitor experience.
Green Spring	Ground penetrating radar	L	Ground penetrating radar scans can locate potential archeological resources and guide survey efforts.
Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Mammal monitoring	L	The park has an inventory.
Archeological Resources	3-D interactive interpretive data	L	Data would assist with the interpretation of the archeological resources of the park.
Archeological Resources	Verify location data from Bellfield Cemetery archeological survey	L	The survey was completed many years ago, needs confirmation.
Cape Henry	Visitor map	L	Produce new map for visitors to aid in navigation and wayfinding.
Civil War Resources	Historic resource study for Civil War and Reconstruction	L	This study would include both Jamestown and Yorktown. Civil War history is a secondary interpretive theme for the park.
Yorktown Battlefield, Rolling Coastal Plains and Lowlands Ecosystems	Groundwater monitoring at Yorktown	L	Yorktown groundwater faces potential contamination from sources outside the park boundary.



Part 3: Contributors

Colonial National Historical Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Colonial National Historical Park

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 836, 837. 1930.

855

CHAP. 837.—An Act To provide for the creation of the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes.

July 3, 1930.
[H. R. 12235.]
[Public, No. 510.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon proclamation of the President, as herein provided, sufficient of the areas hereinafter specified for the purposes of this Act shall be established and set apart as the Colonial National Monument for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

Colonial National
Monument, Va
Lands set apart for.
Post, p. 3041.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make an examination of Jamestown Island, parts of the city of Williamsburg, and the Yorktown battle field, all in the State of Virginia, and areas for highways to connect said island, city, and battle field with a view to determining the area or areas thereof desirable for inclusion in the said Colonial National Monument, not to exceed two thousand five hundred acres of the said battle field or five hundred feet in width as to such connecting areas, and upon completion thereof he shall make appropriate recommendations to the President, who shall establish the boundaries of said national monument by proclamation: *Provided*, That the boundaries so established may be enlarged or diminished by subsequent proclamation or proclamations of the President upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, any such enlargement only to include lands donated to the United States or purchased by the United States without resort to condemnation.

Examination of designated areas for inclusion.

Boundaries established by proclamation.
Post, p. 1009.
Proviso.
Area may be increased, etc.

Donations.	SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interest in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said monument as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the evidence of title to such lands to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: <i>Provided</i> , That he may acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase when purchasable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888 (U. S. C., title 40, secs. 257, 258; 25 Stat. 357), such tracts of land within the said monument as may be necessary for the completion thereof: <i>Provided further</i> , That condemnation proceedings herein provided for shall not be had, exercised, or resorted to as to lands belonging to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a corporation chartered under the laws of Virginia, or to the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, or to any other lands in said city except such lands as may be required for a right of way not exceeding two hundred feet in width through the city of Williamsburg to connect with highways or parkways leading from Williamsburg to Jamestown and to Yorktown.
<i>Proviso.</i> Acquisition of land within monument. Vol. 25, p. 357. U. S. C., p. 1302.	
Lands exempt from condemnation proceedings.	
Sum authorized. <i>Post</i> , p. 1490, amended.	SEC. 4. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums not exceeding \$500,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, to be available for all expenses incident to the examination and establishment of the said Colonial National Monument and the protection and maintenance of lands and of buildings as acquired and/or constructed, as well as for the acquisition of lands needed for the completion of the monument, including the securing of options and other incidental expenses.
Purposes.	
Administration, etc.	SEC. 5. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1-4; 39 Stat. 535), and for other purposes," as amended.
Vol. 39, p. 535. U. S. C., p. 389.	
Jurisdiction, etc., of Virginia in monument.	SEC. 6. That nothing in this Act shall be held to deprive the State of Virginia, or any political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over the areas included in said national monument, nor shall this Act in any way impair or affect the rights of citizenship of any resident therein; and save and except as the consent of the State of Virginia may be hereafter given, the legislative authority of said State in and over all areas included within said national monument shall not be diminished or affected by the creation of said national monument, nor by the terms and provisions of this Act: <i>Provided</i> , That any rules and regulations authorized in section 5, and in the Act therein referred to, shall not apply to any property of a public nature in the city of Williamsburg, other than property of the United States.
<i>Proviso.</i> Rules, etc., authorized herein, not applicable to property of Williamsburg.	
Revenues from lands, etc., donated by, to accrue in part to.	SEC. 7. In the event that lands and/or buildings, structures, and so forth, within the city of Williamsburg are donated to the United States and are thereafter revenue producing, the United States shall pay in the treasury of the city of Williamsburg 25 per centum of any rentals included in said revenues, and 25 per centum of the net proceeds of any commercial enterprise there conducted by the United States, such payment into the treasury of the city of Williamsburg not to exceed \$20,000 in any year.
Limit.	

Approved, July 3, 1930.

[CHAPTER 525.]

AN ACT

To provide for the addition or additions of certain lands to the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia.

June 5, 1936.
[H. R. 5722.]
[Public, No. 666.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to acquire by purchase and/or accept by donation, in behalf of the United States, such lands, easements, and buildings comprising the former Governor Berkeley's mansion and homestead in James City County and Carter's Grove mansion and homestead in the same county, and the Rosewell mansion and homestead in Gloucester County as are desirable for the proper rounding out of the boundaries and for the administrative control of the Colonial National Monument, and such lands as are necessary for parkways, not to exceed five hundred feet wide, to connect said mansions to the said Colonial National Monument, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the said acquisition of lands and/or improvements shall be made only from such funds as may be appropriated pursuant to the authorization of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1490).

Colonial National Monument, Va. Lands, etc., added to.

Description.

Parkways.

Proviso. Limitation on expenditures. Vol. 46, p. 1490.

To be known hereafter as "Colonial National Historical Park."

SEC. 2. That the area now within the Colonial National Monument, together with such additions as may hereafter be made thereto, pursuant to section 1 hereof, shall be known as the "Colonial National Historical Park", under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Colonial National Monument.

SEC. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Inconsistent provisions repealed.

Approved, June 5, 1936.

[CHAPTER 404]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the transfer of the Cape Henry Memorial site in Fort Story, Virginia, to the Department of the Interior.

June 15, 1938
[S. J. Res. 243]
[Pub. Res., No. 110]

Whereas the Colonial National Historical Park (formerly the Colonial National Monument) established under the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, includes Jamestown, Yorktown, and Williamsburg; and

Cape Henry Memorial, Fort Story, Va. Preamble. 46 Stat. 855. 16 U. S. C. § 443; Supp. III, § 443.

Whereas the Jamestown colonists who established the first permanent English settlement in America first landed and set up a cross on April 26, 1607, at the First Landing Dune in Fort Story, Cape Henry, Virginia, which is now a shrine marked by a cross memorial: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is authorized in his discretion, subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem essential for the protection of military interests, to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior such part of the Fort Story Military Reservation, Cape Henry, Virginia, as the Secretary of War may select, but not to exceed an area of one hundred feet square, as a proposed site for the Cape Henry Memorial (First Landing Dune), including the site on which the Daughters of the American Colonies have heretofore erected a monument under authority of the War Department. The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, shall exercise jurisdiction over and maintain such site and memorial as a part of the Colonial National Historical Park, under the provisions of the Act establishing the National Park Service, approved August 25, 1916, as amended and supplemented: *Provided*, That the use of any property transferred under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the paramount needs of national defense.

Approved, June 15, 1938.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

- **Public Law 71-510, 46 Stat. 855, HR12235**

The Commonwealth of Virginia will maintain civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over the lands incorporated into Colonial National Historical Park.

For buildings or structures within the city of Williamsburg donated to the United States and are then leased, the United States must pay 25% of any rental revenue and 25% of the net proceeds of any commercial enterprise. This amount is not to exceed \$20,000 per year.

- **Public Law 101-573, 104 Stat. 2812, HR4107**

Rights-of-way for petroleum and natural gas pipelines, including one underground easement to the Virginia Natural Gas Company for construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline “under and across the Colonial National Historical Park,” and underground easements for the existing Colonial Products petroleum pipeline numbered LOA-90-001, Virginia Natural Gas pipeline at the Glass House numbered LOA-90-002B, and Virginia Natural Gas pipeline at Page Street numbered LOA-90-002C.

- **Public Law 104-333, 110 Stat. 4109, HR4236**

Transfer of a sewer line to York County, Virginia and an annual payment for ongoing operations and maintenance.

- **Public Law 80-525, 62 Stat. 232, S1545**

Right-of-way or other easement granted to the Commonwealth of Virginia for the construction of a bridge across the York River at or near Yorktown, and for roads, approaches, and other connected structures for construction, operations, and maintenance, on or across lands that are part of Colonial National Historical Park.

Administrative Commitments

Name	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
General Agreements				
GA 01-002	10/5/2016	James City County	Two bike paths – Neck O’ Land and Treasure Island Roads.	JCC County Administrator
GA 01-004	6/4/2016	Page Landing Association	Narrow strip of land (upkeep) adjacent to both park and association properties. Original not returned.	Jim Bradley Page Landing Homes Association
GA 03-001	5/1/2018	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation	Operate visitor transportation buses and operate and maintain lighted pedestrian path.	
GA 03-002	5/27/2018	U.S. Navy	Posting and maintaining property warning signs on bridges (replaced MU 2-9004).	NOT SIGNED
GA 03-004	5/26/2018	U.S. Navy	Naval Weapons Station boundary fence.	Tracie Johnson
GA 03-010	6/18/2018	James City County	Mutual Aid – Fires, emergency medical services, search and rescue.	NOT SIGNED
GA 03-011	6/27/2018	City of Williamsburg	Mutual Aid – Fires, emergency medical services, search and rescue	Jackson Tuttle City Manager
GA 03-012	6/27/2018	York County	Mutual Aid – Fires, emergency medical services, search and rescue.	James O. McReynolds County Administrator
GA 05-001	5/3/2015	Level 3 Communications	Underground telecommunications lines in the vicinity of Page Street.	Michael Kearson (FLUOR)
GA 06-001	10/5/2016	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation	Operate and maintain pedestrian path from Colonial Williamsburg Foundation employee parking lot.	Mailed 10/5
GA 06-002	10/5/2016	Gloucester County	Operate and maintain Tyndall’s Point Park. Agreement mailed to Gloucester County administrator 10/5/2011. Original not returned.	Gloucester County Administrator
GA 06-003	3/29/2012	York County	Use of building at 307 Main Street.	York County Administrator
GA 06-004	7/28/2017	York County	Split-rail fence and plantings at intersection of Main and Ballard Streets. Mailed 10/5/2011.	York County Administrator
GA 07-001	2/14/2017	James City County	Mutual Aid – Reciprocal police aid and assistance.	JCC Sheriff
GA 07-002	7/2/2017	York County	Mutual Aid – Reciprocal police aid and assistance.	York County Sheriff

Name	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
General Agreements (continued)				
GA 08-001	2/22/2015	York County	Various Yorktown properties maintenance and operation, including the Water St. parking lot and the picnic grounds (including road, parking, and comfort station). Replaced GA 4290-03-003, 03-006, 03-007, 03-008.	York County Administrator
GA 10-001	2/24/2015	City of Williamsburg	Mutual Aid – Reciprocal police aid and assistance.	Jackson Tuttle City Manager
GA Not numbered	1/9/2013	MTTS	Wildfire Management for Mountain to the Sea Parks.	Jeff Koenig FMO
GA Not numbered	Recurring date	APVA	Provide joint administration of Historic Jamestown.	APVA President
Interagency Agreement				
IA 05-001	4/1/2015	U.S. Coast Guard	Swanns Point Shoal Channel Range Rear Light.	Laurette Tully Property Specialist U.S. Coast Guard
Memorandums of Understanding				
MU 05-001		U.S. Coast Guard	Physical fitness.	
MU 06-001	12/4/2011	Yorktown Day Association	Yorktown Day Celebration.	
MU 13-001	6/6/2018	U.S. Army	Automated external defibrillator support with Fort Eustis McDonald Health Center.	Dr. Goodwin
MU 63100-09-RP-032	4/30/2012	USCG Training Center	Use of Range.	Troy L. Hascher, Special Agent Resident Agent
Rights-of-Way				
RW 05-001	2/3/2016	Dominion Power	Underground powerlines in the vicinity of Hubbard Land and Lakeshead Drive.	Cindy Pair, Dominion Power
RW 05-002	12/29/2015	Shiloh Baptist Church	Operate and maintain a sewerline.	Hairston E. Washington, Trustee
RW 07-001	10/23/2017	Newport News Waterworks	Underground vault and waterline for fire suppression to Pate House.	Brian L. Ramaley, Director Newport News Waterworks
RW 07-002	draft	Dominion Power		
RW 08-001	3/1/2018	Newport News Waterworks	Waterline serving Yorktown Visitor Center.	Brian L. Ramaley, Director Newport News Waterworks
RW 09-001	3/10/2019	Newport News Waterworks	8-inch waterline to service Yorktown Maintenance off State Route 17 line.	Brian L. Ramaley, Director Newport News Waterworks

Name	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Rights-of-Way (continued)				
RW 09-002	7/1/2019	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation	Underground telecommunications lines in the vicinity of K20 eastward.	Keith Johnson, Director Property Management
RW 09-003	4/28/2020	York County	8-inch force sewer main near Queen's Lake subdivision.	James O. McReynolds County Administrator
RW 86-001	8/6/2036	York County	Sewerline to Yorkshire Townhouses, 50-year term.	J. M. Richardson, County Administrator, York County
RW 87-001	6/9/2021	U.S. Coast Guard	Underground utilities, power through Wormley Pond area.	Rebecca Murphy
RW 87-004	4/19/2018	Hampton Roads Sanitation District	Operation and maintenance of two existing sewer lines in the vicinity of Colonial Parkway / Virginia State Route 199 / Newport Avenue.	Ted Henifin, P. E., General Manager Hampton Roads Sanitation District
RW 87-005		VEPCO	50-year term. Replaced SUP 4290-84-0007.	
RW 87-006	3/11/2018	Dominion Power	Underground electric powerline – Kingspoint. Billed 2/17/2009.	Julius M. Griles Jr., Manager Electric Delivery Design
RW 87-007	2/26/2018	Cox Communications	Underground TV cable – Yorktown area. Billed 1/27/2009.	George Cozeng, VP Network Operations
RW 87-008	3/11/2018	Dominion Power	Powerlines near Hubbard Lane / Colonial Parkway. Billed 2/17/09.	Julius M. Griles Jr. Manager Electric Delivery Design
RW 88-001	4/1/2018	James City County Service Authority	Operate and maintain two existing water mains in the vicinity of State Route 199 and Colonial Parkway.	Larry M. Foster General Manager
RW 88-002	4/22/2018	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Operate and maintain lines at Goosley and Crawford Road. Billed 4/1/09.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 88-003	2/22/2023	City of Newport News	42-inch/48-inch and 24-inch underground waterlines near Hubbard Lane.	Brian L. Ramaley, Director Dept. of Public Works
RW 88-004	8/11/2018	City of Newport News	12-inch water main alongside State Route 636 serving Edgehill subdivision.	Brian L. Ramaley, Director Dept. of Public Works
RW 88-005	8/11/2018	City of Newport News	12-inch water main alongside State Route 238 in vicinity of Naval Weapons Station and Yorkshire Apts.	Brian L. Ramaley, Director Dept. of Public Works
RW 88-006	9/11/2018	Dominion Power	Underground electric lines serving street lights at traffic circle on Visitor Center Drive, State Route 132Y.	Julius M. Griles Jr. Manager Electric Delivery Design
RW 88-007	9/1/2018	City of Williamsburg	Operate and maintain existing sewer lines, storm drains, and waterlines in city.	Dan Clayton, Director Public Works & Utilities, City of Williamsburg

Name	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Rights-of-Way (continued)				
RW 88-009	4/22/2018	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Lines serving Moore House subdivision and USCG. Billed 9/8/09.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 88-012	12/6/2018	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Fiber optic cables, Goosley and RT 704, Bacon & Ballard, Main & Comte De Grasse. Billed 11/4/09.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 88-013	5/19/2019	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Lines at Mathews and Water Street, RT 238 near Naval Weapons Station. Billed 4/28/09.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 88-014	12/21/2018	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Maintenance and operation of existing underground telephone cables in the area of Newport Avenue. Billed 11/04/09.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 88-015	12/21/2018	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Maintenance and operation of existing underground telephone cables in the area of Hubbard Lane. Billed 11/04/0909.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 88-016	9/12/2019	Dominion Power	Throughout Yorktown.	John D. Smatlak, Director Bulk Power Projects
RW 89-001	6/14/2019	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Operate and maintain existing telephone lines serving NPS facilities at Jamestown.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 89-002	8/17/2019	City of Williamsburg	Operate and maintain existing waterlines in vicinity of Great Neck picnic area.	Jackson C. Tuttle City Manager
RW 89-003	9/6/2019	Dominion Power	Powerlines serving lights in tunnel on parkway.	Julius M. Griles Jr. Manager Electric Delivery Design
RW 89-004	9/6/2019	Dominion Power	Electric lines in the vicinity of RT 143 Williamsburg.	Julius M. Griles Jr. Manager Electric Delivery Design
RW 89-005	8/29/2019	James City County Service Authority	Sewer lines serving the National Park Service at Jamestown.	Larry M. Foster General Manager
RW 89-006	9/27/2019	Dominion Power	Serves the National Park Service at Jamestown.	Julius M. Griles Jr. Manager Electric Delivery Design
RW 90-001	11/28/2015	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Serves the National Park Service at Yorktown; 26-inch fiber optic cable located near State Route 704 and State Route 634.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 90-002	11/27/2015	Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities	Waterline at Jamestown.	Elizabeth Kostelny, Executive Director APVA
RW 90-003	11/27/2015	York County	Two existing underground telephone lines for intrusion and fire alarms for county buildings in Yorktown.	James O. McReynolds County Administrator

Name	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Rights-of-Way (continued)				
RW 90-004	1/23/2016	Hampton Roads Sanitation District	30-inch force main in vicinity of State Route 1001 Yorktown.	Steven A. Richendollar, Real Estate Manager, Hampton Roads Sanitation District
RW 90-008	3/8/2016	Virginia Department of Transportation	Drainage system Seige Lane, State Route 1249.	S. A. Waymack State Director, Right of Way and Utilities
RW 90-009	3/8/2016	Virginia Department of Transportation	Drainage system State Route 17 and Battlefield Tour Road overpass.	S. A. Waymack State Director, Right of Way and Utilities
RW 90-011	3/8/2016	Virginia Department of Transportation	Drainage system for State Route 238 and Goosley Road.	S. A. Waymack State Director, Right of Way and Utilities
RW 90-012	11/29/2015	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Serves Naval Weapons Station. Underground telephone line in the vicinity of Kings Creek.	J. L. Barnes, Manager - Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 90-014	3/14/2016	Virginia Department of Transportation	Drainage system for State Routes 637 and 638.	
RW 90-015	4/12/2016	Virginia Department of Transportation	Drainage complex at Zweybrucken Road (State Route 1001) and Ballard Street (State Routes 1020 and 238).	S. A. Waymack State Director, Right of Way and Utilities
RW 91-001	6/11/2021	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Operate and maintain lines at Centerville Road and State Route 624.	J. L. Barnes, Manager-Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 91-002	6/11/2021	Colonial Pipeline	Operate and maintain existing 14-inch underground refined petroleum pipeline near K23 area. Billed May 2009.	W. D. Scott, Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Officer
RW 91-003	7/1/2021	Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.	Two 4-inch natural gas pipelines (Page Street and west side of State Route 143 bridge). Billed 2007.	Ralph Cleveland Vice President
RW 91-004	7/28/2016	Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.	Gas line to the National Park Service at Glasshouse.	Robert S. Duvall Vice President and General Manager
RW 91-006	9/17/2016	Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.	Operate and maintain existing 16-inch underground pipeline – Hubbard Lane/Parkway.	Les Flora Virginia Natural Gas, Inc.
RW 91-007	1/2/2022	Cox Communications	Underground TV cable – James City County.	Frank Bowers Vice President and General Manager
RW 92-001	3/24/2022	James City County Service Authority	Operate and maintain existing sewer line parallel State Route 5 and perpendicular State Route 614 within the park boundaries.	Larry M. Foster General Manager

Name	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Rights-of-Way (continued)				
RW 92-002	10/23/2022	Dominion Power	Overhead and underground lines – Newport Avenue.	John D. Smatlak Director Bulk Power Projects
RW 92-003	3/21/2022	U.S. Navy	Install, operate and maintain 24-strand telephone fiber optic cable.	Diane D. Mountain Real Estate Contracting Officer
RW 92-004	2/22/2023	Dominion Power	Underground and overhead lines – Hubbard Lane and Colonial Parkway.	John D. Smatlak Director Electric Transmission Projects
RW 92-006	4/2/2023	City of Williamsburg	Operation and maintenance of 12-inch underground storm drain. (Tyler Court area).	Jackson C. Tuttle City Manager
RW 92-007	3/1/2023	York County	Stormwater drainage system – Yorktown Waterfront.	James O. McReynolds County Administrator
RW 93-001	4/7/2023	Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Underground and overhead lines – Along Goosley Road. Serves NPS facilities – Yorktown Maintenance.	J. L. Barnes, Manager- Facilities Management Eastern VA
RW 97-006	6/19/2017	Newport News Waterworks	6-inch sprinkler service and associated waterlines within the row of Church Street. Serves NPS facilities – Hamilton House.	Brian L. Ramaley, Director Newport News Waterworks
RW 98-001	10/13/2017	Cox Communications	Underground TV cable – Merrimac Trail Area.	Clarence Caldwell, VP Network Operations
RW 98-003	3/6/2018	Cox Communications	Underground TV cable near Newport News Avenue.	George Cozeng, VP Network Operations
RW 98-006	2/22/2019	U.S. Navy	To operate and maintain security fence for Cheatham Annex.	Brook Brandon Realty Specialist
RW 98-007	2/22/2019	U.S. Navy	To operate and maintain fence and patrol road for Naval Weapons Station.	Brook Brandon Realty Specialist
RW 99-008	6/14/2019	U.S. Navy	Naval Weapons Station to operate and maintain existing high-security vehicle access. Underpass access and railroad spur access within park boundaries.	Brook Brandon Realty Specialist
RW 99-009	11/5/2019	U.S. Navy	Operation and maintenance of a complex of power, telephone, water, and fuel lines within park boundaries.	Tracie Johnson, Contracting Officer
Other				
UA N40085-09-RP-00154	4/12/2013	U.S. Navy	Bellfield Plantation; Navy providing use of property to National Park Service.	

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

Document	Date Published
Parkwide (including Colonial Parkway)	
<i>A Master Plan for Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Yorktown, VA.	1971
<i>Colonial National Historical Park: Land Acquisition Plan.</i> Yorktown, VA.	1980
<i>Road inventory and Needs Study for Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Arlington, VA.	1983
Machlis, G. E., and D. E. Dolsen. <i>Visitor Services Project Report 10: Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Moscow, ID.	1988
Ludwig, J. C., K. A. Buhlmann, and C. A. Pague. <i>A Natural Heritage Inventory of Mid-Atlantic Region National Parks in Virginia: Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Richmond, VA.	1993
<i>Resource Management Plan: Colonial National Historical Park – Jamestown – Yorktown – Colonial Parkway.</i> Virginia. Yorktown, VA.	1993
<i>General Management Plan w/FONSI 1/94 – Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia.</i> Lakewood, CO.	1994
<i>Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis: Colonial National Historical Park Volumes I & II of II.</i> Fort Collins, CO.	1994
<i>Water Resources Management Plan: Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Gloucester Point, VA.	1994
Belden, A., D. Stevenson, and S. M. Roble. <i>Inventory of Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species at Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown Creek Drainage.</i> Richmond, VA.	1995
Focazio, M. J., PhD. <i>Springs and Seeps of Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Richmond, VA.	1997
O'Donnell, P. et al. <i>Colonial National Historical Park: Colonial Parkway Cultural Landscape Report: History, Existing Landscape and Analysis.</i> Westport, CT.	1997
<i>Bald Eagle / Heron Survey Report for Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Yorktown, VA.	1998
<i>Resource Management Plan: Colonial National Historical Park – Jamestown – Yorktown – Colonial Parkway. Revised.</i> Yorktown, VA.	1999
Åkerson, J., and K. Gounaris. <i>Strategic Plan for Managing Alien Invasive Vegetation: Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Yorktown, VA.	2000
Gounaris, K., and H. Grubbs. <i>Final Report: Inventory of Invasive Exotic Plants of Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Yorktown, VA.	2000
<i>Field Report, Alternative Transit Study: Colonial National Historical Park.</i> Washington, DC.	2001
<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Colonial Parkway.</i> Washington, DC.	2001
Watts, B. D., and M. A. Byrd. <i>Virginia Bald Eagle Nest and Productivity Survey: Year 2002 Report.</i> Williamsburg, VA.	2002

Document	Date Published
Parkwide (including Colonial Parkway)	
Watts, B. D., and M. A. Byrd. <i>Virginia Bald Eagle Nest and Productivity Survey: Year 2003 Report</i> . Williamsburg, VA.	2003
Stynes, D., and Y. Sun. <i>Impacts of Visitor Spending on Local Economy: Colonial National Historical Park, 2001</i> . East Lansing, MI.	2003
Kentworthy, J., and V. L. Santucci. <i>Paleontological Resource Inventory and Monitoring, Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network</i> . Kemmerer, WY.	2003
Monz, C., and Y. Leung. <i>Phase I Project Report: National Park Service Coastal Visitor Impact Monitoring</i> . Craftsbury Common, VT and Raleigh, NC.	2003
Kenworthy, J., and V. L. Santucci. <i>Paleontological Resource Inventory and Monitoring: Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network</i> . Kemmerer, WY.	2003
Monz, C., and Y. Leung. <i>National Park Service Coastal Visitor Impact Monitoring Phase 2 Report</i> . Canton, NY and Raleigh, NC.	2003
<i>Alternative Transportation System Study: Phase Two Final Report – Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, VA</i> . Prepared by URS Corp. and Cambridge Systematics, Inc. Cambridge, MA.	2004
James-Pirri, M. <i>Implementing Long-Term Monitoring of Salt Marsh Communities within the Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network of the National Park Service. Year 1: Monitoring at Colonial National Historic Site, Gateway National Recreation Area, and Fire Island National Seashore</i> . Narragansett, RI.	2004
Watts, B. D., and M. A. Byrd. <i>Virginia Bald Eagle Nest and Productivity Survey: Year 2005 Report</i> . Williamsburg, VA.	2005
<i>Colonial National Historical Park: Colonial Parkway, Paper Mill Creek, Watershed Study</i> . Yorktown, VA.	2005
Mitchell, J. C., PhD. <i>Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles of Colonial National Historical Park</i> . Richmond, VA.	2005
<i>Colonial National Historical Park: Fire and Fuels Management Plans – Environmental Assessment / Assessment of Effect</i> . Yorktown, VA.	2005
Thornberry-Ehrlich, T. L. <i>Colonial National Historical Park Geologic Resource Management Issues Scoping Summary</i> . Fort Collins, CO.	2005
<i>The Road Inventory of Colonial National Historical Park COLO – 4290</i> . Washington, DC.	2006
<i>Wildland Fire Management Plan: Colonial National Historical Park</i> . Yorktown, VA.	2006
<i>Colonial National Historical Park. Shoreline Management Plan: Phase II, York River Shoreline and Swanns Point, James River Shoreline</i> . Williamsburg, VA.	2006
Davey, C. A., K. T. Redmond, and D. B. Simeral. <i>Weather and Climate Inventory National Park Service Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network</i> . Reno, NV.	2006
Chazal, A. C. <i>Lepidoptera and Odonata Surveys of Colonial National Historic Park, James City, Surry, and York Counties, Virginia</i> . Richmond, VA.	2006
Watts, B. D., and M. A. Byrd. <i>Virginia Bald Eagle Nest and Productivity Survey: Year 2007 Report</i> . Williamsburg, VA.	2007

Document	Date Published
Parkwide (including Colonial Parkway)	
Gates, J. E., and J. B. Johnson. <i>Reconnaissance and Assessment of the Need, Importance, and Cost of Conducting Bat Inventories at Thomas Stone National Historic Site, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and Colonial National Historical Park</i> . Frostburg, MD.	2007
Akerson, J. <i>Mid-Atlantic Exotic Plant Management Team: Exotic Vegetation Management, Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2007</i> . Luray, VA.	2007
Watts, B. D., and M. A. Byrd. <i>Virginia Bald Eagle Nest and Productivity Survey: Year 2008 Report</i> . Williamsburg, VA.	2008
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Monroe, E. J. <i>Archaeological Survey of the Colonial Parkway from Neck of Land to Yorktown, Colonial National Historical Park, James City and York Counties and the City of Williamsburg, Virginia</i> . Williamsburg, VA.	2009
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Appendix D: Traditionally Associated Tribes

Catawba Indian Nation
996 Avenue of the Nations
Rock Hill, SC 29730

Pamunkey Tribal Government
191 Lay Landing Road
Pamunkey Indian Reservation
King William, VA 23086

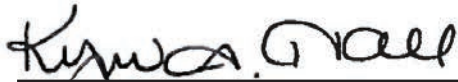
Appendix E: Management Actions

Other Management Actions		
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Management Action	Notes
Colonial Parkway	Development of phasing for pavement rehabilitation	Follow-on to the parkway pavement management study. Critical to protecting the \$500 million parkway system and developing Project Management Information System projects, and would appropriately sequence essential hydrologic, geotechnical, and traffic studies that must be completed before design work can begin.
Parkwide	Communications plan	Improve communications among park staff and between the park and its partner groups to ensure better coordination of efforts.
Colonial Parkway	Mowing plan	Inventory and prioritize the maintained landscapes in the park and develop a mowing schedule that prioritizes key areas, addresses safety concerns, and reduces resource impacts.
Colonial Parkway	Neck of Land management plan	Develop an approach to operate and maintain the picnic grounds and other facilities in this area.
Memorials and Monuments	Preventive maintenance program (develop with Historic Preservation Training Center)	Develop a preventive maintenance program in collaboration with the Historic Preservation Training Center.
Yorktown Battlefield, Passive Visitor Experience	Special park uses plan	Plan would include pre-planned routes, better review process, and rotation of sites to allow recovery.
Colonial Parkway	Culvert maintenance plan and schedule	Critical to protecting multi-million-dollar assets and developing Project Management Information System projects.
Colonial Parkway	Bridge maintenance plan and schedule	Currently underway. Critical to protecting multi-million dollar assets and developing Project Management Information System projects.
Yorktown Battlefield	Compliance for earthworks management plan	Currently underway.
Colonial Parkway	Assessment of bridge span (CC/MC/1)	

Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Colonial National Historical Park

April 2018

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

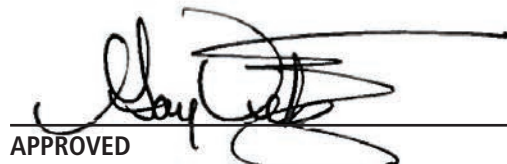


4/10/18

RECOMMENDED

Kym Hall, Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park

Date



5/17/2018

APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Northeast 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.

COLO 333/145343

May 2018

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