

AC44
ALBEMARLE COUNTY 2044

CULTURAL RESOURCES

DRAFTED: 5.02.25

GOAL: *Albemarle County will recognize, celebrate, and promote awareness of its rich and extensive historic, cultural, and scenic resources, and will actively work to identify, preserve, and protect these valuable resources.*



Historic dairy barn at River View Farm

Objective 1: Develop and maintain an accurate and comprehensive inventory of the historic, cultural, scenic, and rural resources that contribute to Albemarle's unique sense of place.

Objective 2: Increase County-sponsored programs to educate about Albemarle's unique resources and history and support efforts of other individuals/organizations doing the same.

Objective 3: Increase the number of protected historic resources through local regulations.

Objective 4: Increase the availability of incentives and funding streams to preserve and protect historic resources and to support adaptive reuse that maintains character-defining features.

Objective 5: Preserve and protect the county's scenic viewsheds, landscapes, waterways, and the scenic character of the county's roads.

Objective 6: Reduce light pollution to protect and enhance the dark sky while balancing the need for a safe environment.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural resources make Albemarle County the unique place that it is. They contribute significantly to the quality of life of Albemarle's residents and business owners, and they form the basis for the experience of visitors traveling throughout the county, but there is no protection for many of these resources, and some of the protections that are in place are not as effective as they could be. This leaves our community at risk of losing the features that are essential to its character, quality of life, and a strong economy.

Albemarle's rich cultural resources include the broad categories of historic and scenic resources and, more specifically, buildings, structures, streetscapes, landscapes, mountains, waterways, archaeological resources, sites, views, the dark sky, artwork, music, and oral traditions. This combination of resources establishes a strong community identity across the county. Walkable neighborhoods with historic buildings, farm buildings and agricultural land, grand estates in rolling terrain, and roads and trails meandering along rivers and framing distant mountain views all make Albemarle a place unlike any other.

This combination of resources is a primary contributor to the quality of life that Albemarle offers its residents and visitors. Pleasure is found in beautiful things both natural and human-made; people desire to live and work in attractive surroundings. According to Harvard professor A. Heather Eliassen, health and well-being are proven to be enhanced by spending time in green spaces . These environmental conditions can positively impact emotions, mood, and general health, and they help maintain a healthy community.



Historic Birdwood Mansion



Scenic views are a treasured feature of Albemarle's rural character

What are Cultural Resources?

Cultural Resources includes both the tangible and intangible, and the historic, scenic and artistic. They encompass features with significant characteristics including:

- **Buildings**
- **Structures**
- **Streetscapes**
- **Landscapes**
- **Mountains**
- **Waterways**
- **Archaeological resources**
- **Sites**
- **Views**
- **Artwork**
- **Music**
- **The dark sky**
- **Oral Traditions**

"The greenest building is the one that is already built." - Carl Elefante

Local history and culture are at the core of placemaking – the creation of vibrant and inclusive spaces that enhance quality of life and support the local economy. Building on these core features and sharing the stories of the people, places and events that define the County's identity instill a sense of belonging and strengthen community pride. Capitalizing on the capacity of Albemarle's cultural resources with creative placemaking projects support local character and strengthen the local economy.

Tourists are drawn to places with unique character. Tourists visit Albemarle for an array of reasons including historic and unique buildings, attractive communities, distinct architecture, parks and natural areas, rural settings, views, local crafts, and local food. Every year, these visitors contribute a substantial amount of revenue to the county's economy; in 2023, visitors spent over 550 million dollars during visits to Albemarle County (source: VA Tourism Corporation, VATC.org/research). Without the resources that define Albemarle as a unique place, tourism and its economic benefits would likely dwindle.

Cultural resources also support Albemarle's climate action goals. Historic preservation is inherently sustainable. Preserving and reusing historic properties reduces the consumption of building materials and construction waste and consumes less energy than demolition and new construction. Supporting energy efficient upgrades and the use of climate-resilient technologies may increase the frequency of renovation and adaptive reuse of Albemarle's older buildings. Albemarle's older developments are also typically accompanied by mature landscapes, including old-growth trees and other natural features that benefit human health, support healthy ecosystems, and contribute to climate resilience. These landscapes support habitat, air and noise filtration, carbon sequestration, and can help withstand the effects of increased temperatures. Vegetated buffers along waterways also help prevent flood damage, improve water quality, and capture CO2 emissions.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND TRENDS

Many of Albemarle's historic resources are honored with designations in historic registers and memorialized in historical markers.

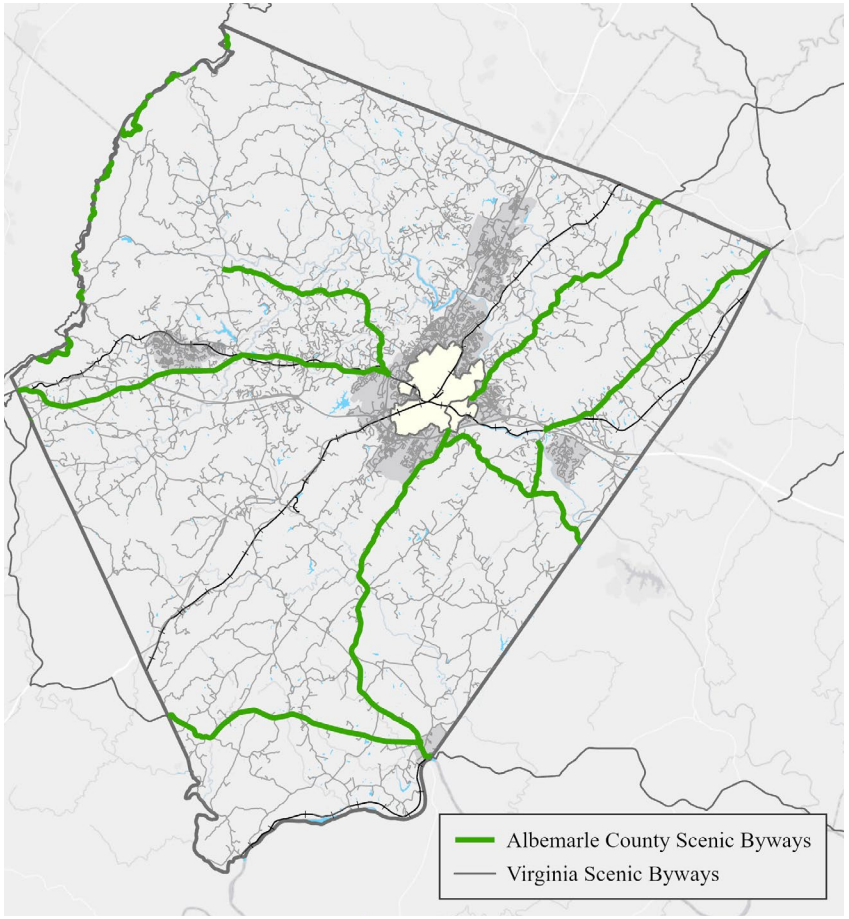
- 22% of the county's land area lies within 13 registered historic districts, primarily in the Rural Area.
- 93 individual properties are listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). (Source: Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). VLR Online & National Register Listings. April, 2025.)
- In 2019, the County's Historic Preservation Committee (HPC) worked with the County's OEI to tell a more inclusive history of the County through the installation of new historical markers representing women and people of color. As a result, 5 new markers were approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). The total number of historic markers in the county in the Spring of 2025 is 44. (Source: VDHR. Online historical marker database. April, 2025.)

The scenic value of several of Albemarle's roads are recognized with local and state designations.

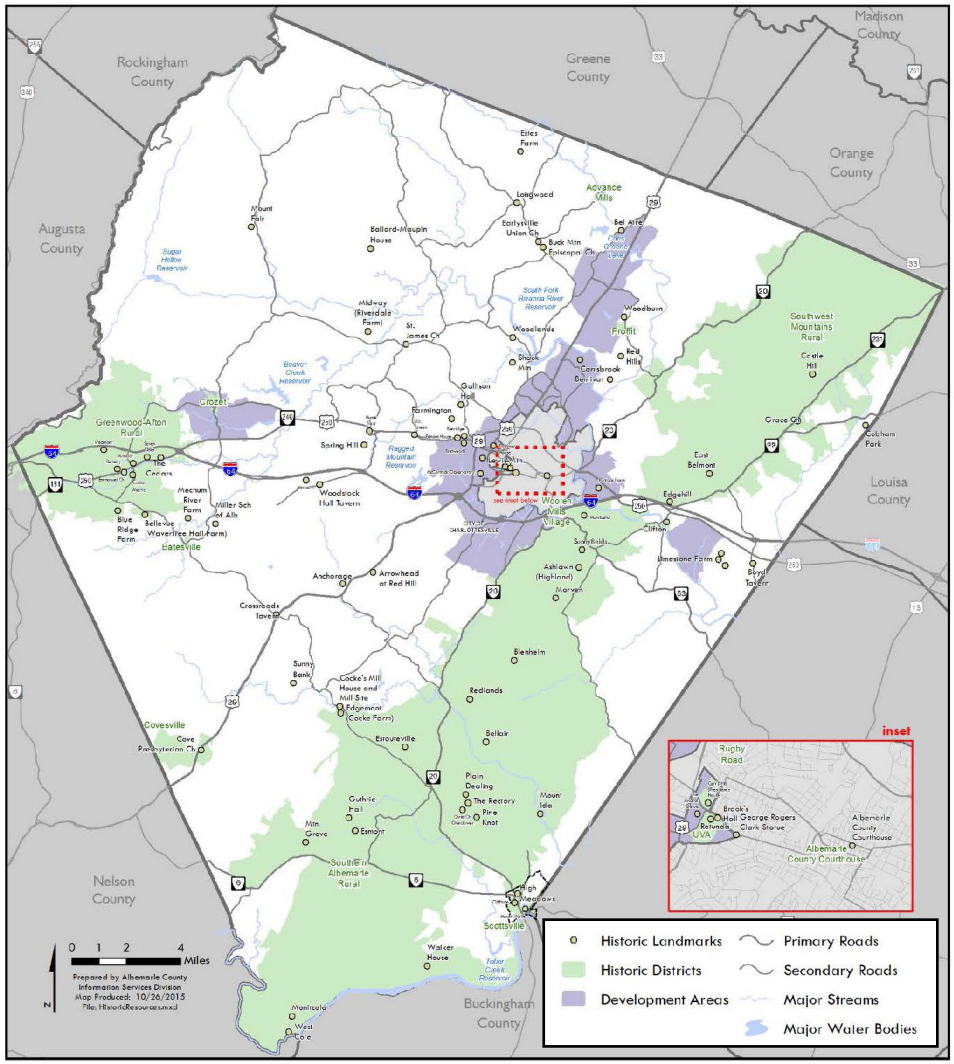
- Albemarle has 4 National Scenic Byways (roads with intrinsic archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational and/or scenic qualities) and 6 Virginia Byways (roads with high aesthetic or cultural value, leading to or lying within an area of historic, natural, or recreational significance). (Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration. National Scenic Byways & All-American Roads, March 2025.)
- Albemarle has designated 17 roads as Entrance Corridors.
- There are 4 designated Virginia Scenic Rivers in Albemarle County, and a possible fifth river for designation, Mechums River, as identified in the 2024 Virginia Outdoors Plan. (Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. Virginia Scenic Rivers Program, March 2025.)

Cultural Resources support Albemarle's Strategic Plan Goals

1. *Strategic Goal # 2 - Resilient, Equitable & Engaged Community*
2. *Strategic Goal #3 - Infrastructure & Placemaking*
3. *Straegic Goal #4 - Quality of Life*
4. *Strategic Goal #5 - Education & Learning*



County and State Scenic Byways



Albemarle County properties listed in the State and National Registers

IDENTIFYING OUR LOCAL RESOURCES

Albemarle has several historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia State Register. Many people mistakenly believe that these federal and state Registers protect historic buildings and prevent demolition of the important historic resources that are listed. However, the registers are honorary listings that carry no regulatory power. The strongest protections for historic resources are typically enacted at the local level, but Albemarle currently has no regulations in place to protect historic resources.

In addition to the individually designated resources and resources located within designated historic districts, thousands of Albemarle's other cultural resources have been surveyed. However, the quality and depth of these surveys vary greatly, and many of the surveys are outdated. Almost 75% of the surveys of Albemarle resources in the Virginia DHR database are at least 15 years old, and about half of those are over 20 years old. Furthermore, the inventory of historic resources has not been inclusive. Many of the early surveys focused on high-style buildings and overlooked the more modest buildings that were associated with most community members. Other surveys failed to acknowledge non-architectural resources and the important connections between buildings, their sites, and surroundings. Adopting broader criteria for assessing the significance of cultural resources could address this inclusivity issue.

Albemarle has no systematic survey or update process in place. Without a reliable catalog of existing resources, responsible management of the county's cultural resources is substantially constrained. A reliable catalog supports proactive – rather than reactive – action. This deficiency could be addressed with the establishment of a program that systematically identifies cultural resources of all types and includes a regular update process. A historic resources survey plan that assesses existing surveys, un-surveyed resources, the need for updates, and considers the phasing of survey work could help manage the work and contribute to prioritization efforts.

With no protection in place and general lack of sufficient incentives, historic resources are being lost to development, redevelopment, demolition, neglect, and limited adaptive reuse. Notable losses include the historic Dunlora and Belvedere residences (resources now memorialized in the names of residential developments that replaced them) and the barn at Enniscorthy. In addition to the loss of the resource itself, this leads to a gradual loss of rural character and degradation of the urban environment. These impacts could be reduced by establishing new programs that are regulatory, and incentive based.



River View Farm historic marker

Historic District Designation Types Compared

	National Register of Historic Resources	Virginia Landmark Register	Local Historic Districts
Essential Character	Honorific/Educational	Honorific/Educational	Regulatory: Local Overlay Zoning
Restrictions	None, provided that no Federal license, permit, or funding is involved.	None	▪ Some; restrictions can vary
Controlling Authority	▪ National Parks Service (NPS)/Keeper of the Register ▪ State Review Board	▪ Virginia Department of Historic Resources ▪ Historic Resources Board	▪ Code of Virginia/ 15.2-2306. Preservation of historical sites and architectural areas ▪ Local elected officials ▪ Local Preservation Commission
Criteria for Designation	Established by federal law and NPS regulations	Established by Code of Virginia and DHR regulations	Established by ordinance of local government
Benefits	▪ Encourages preservation of the district ▪ National recognition; prestige ▪ Eligible for plaque ▪ Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation may apply. ▪ Opportunity to comment on federally-funded projects and their effect on the property	▪ Encourage preservation of the district ▪ Statewide recognition; prestige ▪ Eligible for plaque ▪ Opens doors to state rehab tax credits ▪ Ensures consideration in state planning process	▪ Maintains character of district ▪ Protects investment ▪ Local recognition; prestige ▪ Plaques may be offered ▪ Could be linked to local tax abatements ▪ Ensures consideration in local planning process
Right of Owners	Requires consent of majority of property owners	Requires consent of majority of property owners	▪ Public hearing(s) prior to designation ▪ Owner may appeal Preservation Commission decisions to the BOS
Effect on Property Values	▪ Some evidence that designation maintains property values. ▪ No evidence that designation decreases property values	▪ Some evidence that designation maintains property values. ▪ No evidence that designation decreases property values	▪ Some evidence that designation maintains property values. ▪ No evidence that designation decreases property values

Historic district designation, source: VA Department of Historic Resources

Certified Local Goverments in Virginia

- Abington (Town)
- Alexandria (City)
- Arlington County
- Blacksburg (Town)
- Cape Charles (Town)
- Charlottesville (City)
- Clarke County
- Culpepper (Town)
- Danville (City)
- Fairfax (City)
- Fredericksburg (City)
- Hanover County
- Herndon (Town)
- King William County
- Leesburg (Town)
- Lexington (Town)
- Loudoun County
- Lynchburg (City)
- Manassas (City)
- Martinsville (City)
- Norfolk (City)
- Petersburg (City)
- Prince William County
- Pulaski (Town)
- Richmond (City)
- Roaknoke (City)
- Smithfield (City)
- Spttsylvania County
- Stafford County
- Staunton (City)
- Stephens City (Town)
- Suffolk (City)
- Virginia Beach (City)
- Warrenton (Town)
- Williamsburg (City)
- Winchester (City)

PROTECTING OUR LOCAL RESOURCES

Potential new regulations could include a local historic district overlay ordinance, a demolition ordinance, or a deconstruction ordinance. Other jurisdictions in the region successfully leverage these tools to protect their historic resources. Adoption of a local historic district ordinance is a requirement for a locality to qualify as a Certified Local Government (CLG). The CLG program, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, creates a bridge between local governments, federal historic preservation programs, and State Historic Preservation Offices, locally the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). VDHR lists 38 localities, including nine counties, with the CLG designation. Although most of Albemarle's historic resources are in the Rural Area and most of Virginia's locally regulated historic districts are in jurisdictions with dense patterns of development, regulating an expansive rural district is possible. For example, Loudoun County uses local historic district overlays to successfully protect a 10,000-acre (15.6-square mile) rural historic district, the character-defining roadside features of rural roads, and the distinctive character and charm of villages within the County.



Findowrie, a historic farmhouse in the Southwest Mountains National Register Rural Historic District

The establishment of an Albemarle County historic preservation ordinance has been discussed several times beginning in 1975. Only one of those efforts progressed to the Board of Supervisors. It was tabled and never revisited. The County's Historic Preservation Plan, adopted in 2000, recommends adoption of an ordinance and the HPC's Priority Recommendation List, adopted in the same year, says: "…. evaluate the need for a historic overlay district ordinance." Despite this recommendation, an ordinance has not been pursued. This is likely due to a combination of factors including perceived lack of support from the Board, insufficient staffing, mixed support and concern from the public and the need for more engagement, and hesitation to move forward without incentives to balance the regulations. The Code of Virginia authorizes counties to provide tax incentives for certain properties on which older buildings have undergone substantial rehabilitation, but counties are not enabled to institute revolving funds, and most incentive programs would have fiscal impacts for the County.

Albemarle Historic Preservation Ordinance History

- 1975 (tabled by BOS with no action),
- 1981 (deferred by PC, issues: voluntary vs. involuntary, district boundaries, incentives),
- 1983 (some support for protection tempered by impact on property owners adjacent to district; consider UVA comments),
- 1992 (considered by PC; public interest vs. property rights; how to form study committee; deferred to establishment of committee charter, which was later set aside), and
- 2000 (1995-98 committee prepared HP plan and draft ordinance, only moved forward with plan; controversy over public benefit vs. property rights).



Historic water tower, Birdwood Mansion property



Historic Covesville Presbyterian Church

Benefits of CLG Designation

- Promotes community-wide preservation
- Can apply for matching grants under the CLG grant program
- Automatic consideration for Cost Share Program funding when CLG funding is unavailable
- Receives technical assistance from DHR and the NPS
- Gains full access to DHR's GIS-based database (V-CRIS), an &800 value annually
- Is eligible for stipends to selected preservation conferences and workshops



Historic dairy barn interior, River View Farm

One way to move the ball forward is to foster a better understanding of the role of preservation in the community, the roles and relationships of public/private partners in historic preservation, and the fact that historic districts need not freeze a community in time. This could be accomplished by providing a greater variety of educational programming to better inform residents and visitors about cultural resources and the available honors and protections. A well-informed public would be better able to participate in identification, protection, and prioritization activities. Programs could include dedicated ongoing funding of local historical markers (with which the HPC and the County's Office of Equity and Inclusion have demonstrated recent success), and the creation of an Endangered Places List (which could draw attention to threatened resources and generate support for preservation activities), among others.

Though historic resources have not been the focus of County programming or funding, Albemarle does have an established record of protecting some of its scenic resources. Albemarle's protected scenic resources are largely the result of the County's growth management policy which seeks to preserve the Rural Areas for agriculture, forestry, and natural resource conservation. The preservation of agricultural and forestry lands, described more fully in the Rural Area Land Use chapter, preservation of natural resources, as articulated in the Environmental Stewardship chapter, and preservation of historic resources in their settings are effective types of scenic protection. Preservation of scenic resources can also occur indirectly through natural resource protection or voluntary measures, like conservation easements.

What is Deconstruction?

Deconstruction is the process of systematically dismantling a structure in an environmentally, economically and socially responsible manner, aiming to maximize the recovery of materials for reuse and recycling. (Delta Institute Deconstruction and Salvage Go Guide)

Streams and rivers are additional valuable resources that contribute significantly to the scenic quality of Albemarle and some protection is provided by the State and the County. Four rivers in Albemarle are designated Virginia Scenic Rivers. A fifth river, Mechums River, is identified in the 2024 Virginia Outdoors Plan as having potential for designation. The Scenic Rivers designation prohibits construction of structures that impede the natural flow of the river. Designations like this can bring awareness to these resources and build support for their protection. The County's Scenic Streams overlay helps conserve elements of scenic beauty along waterways by restricting construction, grading, and excessive cutting of trees within 65' of designated streams, though the Moormans River currently is the only waterway with this protection.

Albemarle also has an established record of protecting the visual quality of its roadways. Virginia Byways and State Scenic Highways in the rural areas, together with County-designated Entrance Corridors (EC) in both the urban and rural areas, recognize this visual character. The EC overlay helps elevate visual character and preserve scenic resources by applying design guidelines to the review of development proposals, to ensure that new construction is compatible with the county's important resources. The EC overlay replaced County scenic highway designations on Rt. 250 West, Rt. 20 South, Rt. 6, and Rt. 151 in 1990, but it did not maintain the increased setback requirements of the scenic overlay. Recent work of the Albemarle County Architectural Review Board (ARB) has highlighted the value of the scenic designation. The ARB and staff are completing addenda to the EC Design Guidelines that identify the individual characters of the various corridors. This first step towards a long-needed guidelines update has shown that while architecture is primary in some corridors, landscape and scenic qualities are the primary character-defining features of others. Establishing design standards for scenic corridors could provide for more consistent treatment throughout the county and support the retention of historic landscapes and rural character.



Recreational Paddling on the Rivanna River

Virginia Scenic Rivers in Albemarle County

Designated

- Moormans River (from Charlottesville (Sugar Hollow) Reservoir to junction with Mechums River)
- Rivanna River (from the South Fork Reservoir Dam to the confluence of the James River)
- Rockfish River (from Nelson County line to the James River)
- James River (entire length)

Potential

- Mechums River

Scenic Roads in Albemarle

***National Scenic Byways** = roads with intrinsic archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational and/or scenic qualities.*

- Skyline Drive
- Journey Through Hallowed Ground, portions of:
  - Route 20
  - Route 231/22
  - Route 53

***Virginia Byways** = roads with high aesthetic or cultural value, leading to or lying within an area of historic, natural, or recreational significance; no restrictions; promote tourism and public appreciation of natural and historic resources:*

Portions of

- Route 614
- Route 250
- Route 151
- Route 6
- Route 20
- Route 53
- Route 800
- Route 601

Potential (2014 VA Outdoors Plan)

- Route 626 (James River Byway)
- Route 810 (Crozet to Stanardsville)
- Route 692/712 (Plank Rd)

Potential (2015 Comprehensive Plan)

- Route 614 (Sugar Hollow Rd) west of Whitehall



Rivanna River at Pantops



Designated Byways are often recognized for scenic or historic qualities

Scenic views and dark skies are two additional scenic resources that have been particularly challenging for Albemarle County to protect. Mountains, rolling farmland, forests, streams, winding roads, and historic buildings combine to create and showcase numerous scenic views throughout the county. Views that include the Blue Ridge Mountains situate the viewer in the larger geographic context. Views of historic buildings, forests and agriculture inform about Albemarle's history and economics. Changes in both the natural and built environments can negatively impact these views. Although it is not practical to preserve all scenic views, establishing a policy and related programs to identify and prioritize the most important publicly accessible views would help maintain county character and tourism revenue.

Popular Local Financial Incentives for Historic Preservation

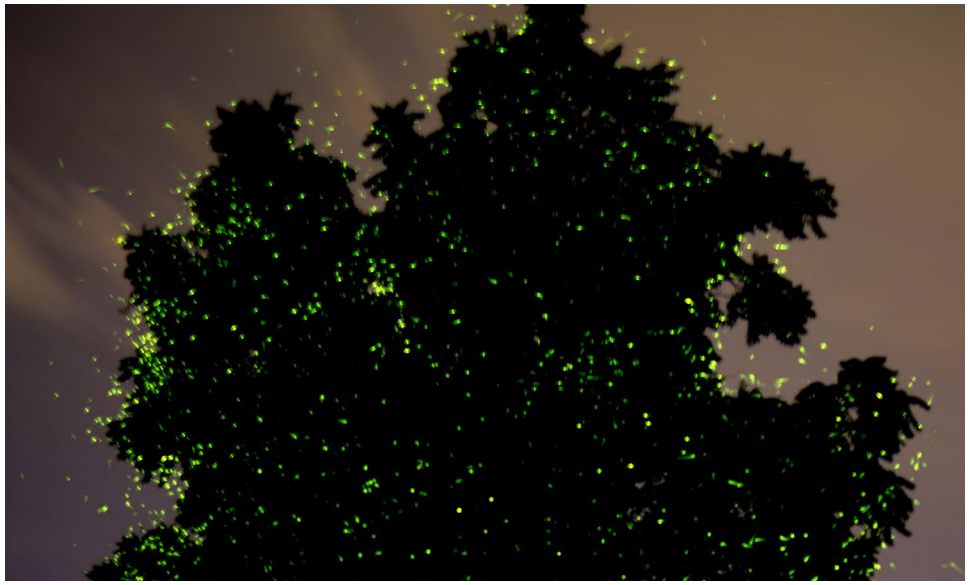
- Revolving funds
- Local tax deductions
- Local tax credits
- Local tax abatements for rehab
- Special assessments for property taxes
- Sales tax relief
- Tax levies
- Property tax exemptions

DARK SKIES

Historically, the night sky has been a source of beauty and value to people and cultures throughout the world. Albemarle adopted a lighting ordinance in 1998 that remedies some problems with outdoor lighting. That ordinance was updated in 2001 (to address waiver provisions) and 2017 (to address LED lamps). An additional phase of review addressing glare, lighting measurement, pole height, overall lighting levels, education, and non-conforming lights was planned, but that work was never completed due to insufficient staffing. That update is still needed and should be expanded to align regulations with technology updates, and to clearly show how safety and protection of the dark sky will be balanced in Albemarle. See the Environmental Stewardship chapter for more information.



Farmhouse at River View Farm



Fireflies at dusk (composite image). Photo credit: Scott Clark

CULTURAL RESOURCES TODAY

There are many local and regional events that celebrate Albemarle's arts and culture, such as the Loop de'Ville Festival, Rivanna Riverfest, VeryAsian VA Celebration, Juneteenth Celebration, the Virginia Festival of the Book, Maupintown Film Festival, the Crozet Arts and Crafts Festival. These events support tourism, encourage local spending, and provide opportunities for people to learn more about the county's historic, scenic, and cultural resources. The Charlottesville Albemarle Convention and Visitors Bureau (CACVB) promotes these events and more on its website. For example, the website features Black Cville, which highlights Black-owned and -operated tourism experiences in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville.

There are many opportunities to take tours and visit local and regional historic sites, museums, and galleries that provide interactive ways to engage with local history, art, and culture. These include attractions such as Monticello, James Monroe's Highland, the Kluge-Ruhe Museum of Indigenous Australian Art, the Jefferson School African American Heritage Center, the Scottsville Museum, and Ivy Creek Natural Area. Along with these more formal destinations, many community members are resources in themselves, documenting and passing down local history and sharing their stories through speaker engagements and other events. Though popular in many communities for their artistic, tourism, and educational benefits, Albemarle has not yet instituted an ongoing art in public places program but could benefit from one.

The wealth of resources within Albemarle's boundaries makes regulating the full slate of resources impractical, but studying how the resources overlap can set the stage for establishing and prioritizing protection zones. New regulations can focus on the zones that contain the densest layers of significant resources, and existing regulations can be updated to sync with those priority zones. This study could be accomplished most efficiently if undertaken in line with the creation of the Rural Area Land Use Plan (see Action 1.1 in the Rural Area Land Use Chapter) and by collaborating with local organizations that have related interests.



Flow River Arts Festival - Darden Towe Park



Monticello property walking trail

IMPLEMENTATION

OBJECTIVE	Cultural 1. *Develop and maintain an accurate and comprehensive inventory of the historic, cultural, scenic, and rural resources that contribute to Albemarle's unique sense of place.*
ACTION	
1.1	Establish and maintain a comprehensive inventory of county resources, including but not limited to those recognized by other registers, such as the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. Establish a system for updating outdated surveys, completing new inventories, and prioritizing the work.
1.2	Develop and maintain an inventory of the county's cemeteries, including but not limited to abandoned, neglected, private and commercial, and historic Black/African American cemeteries, to assist in identifying development impacts and for general education purposes.
1.3	Identify, document and monitor resources that are threatened by potential demolition, neglect, or redevelopment. Expand the County's historic resource GIS layer to include these resources.
1.4	Work with the Monacan Nation to identify and recognize sites of Monacan significance within the County.
OBJECTIVE	Cultural 2. *Increase County-sponsored programs to educate about Albemarle's unique resources and history and support efforts of other individuals/organizations doing the same.*
ACTION	
2.1	Regularly engage community members to understand topics of interest related to Albemarle County's history and resources. Provide education on identified topics through a variety of methods including but not limited to historical markers, endangered places lists, exhibits, etc.
2.2	Broaden access to, and awareness of, the county's resources, emphasizing the benefits of preserving the resources, through digital and social media and traditional methods such as tours, lectures, and exhibits, and recordings of events available online.
2.3	Encourage property owners to apply to new and established programs that bestow honorary designations on important resources in the county.
2.4	Educate the community about historic preservation programs and regulations, and the cultural, financial and environmental benefits of those programs, including but not limited to those related to demolition and cemeteries.
2.5	Partner with community groups, including religious institutions, civic and arts/cultural organizations, schools, and businesses to increase awareness and engagement in education, ownership, management and recognition of the county's significant resources.
2.6	Create tools to help owners of historic and culturally significant places connect with experts that provide rehabilitation and preservation services.

2.7	Investigate establishing a placemaking program, including but not limited to an art in public places program, that acknowledges the unique history and character of the county and its neighborhoods.
OBJECTIVE	**Cultural 3.** ***Increase the number of protected historic resources through local regulations.***
ACTION	
3.1	Establish an historic preservation ordinance with a broad view of eligibility criteria.
3.2	Investigate legal tools for historic preservation including a demolition ordinance, stronger code enforcement tools for demolition of protected historic resources, and scenic overlays.
3.3	Establish requirements to protect significant archaeological resources, including proactive measures to prevent disturbance and potential destruction, and controls to ensure that archaeological sites and subsurface materials are properly identified, evaluated, and mitigated prior to development.
OBJECTIVE	**Cultural 4.** ***Increase the availability of incentives and funding streams to preserve and protect historic resources and to support adaptive reuse that maintains character-defining features.***
ACTION	
4.1	Evaluate and consider adopting real estate and tax incentives to encourage retention of historic resources.
4.2	Promote sustainable design in the renovation and adaptive reuse of historic resources, including energy-efficient upgrades and the salvage/ reuse of building materials.
4.3	Update the Historic Preservation Plan and the Priority Recommendations List to direct future work of the HPC.
4.4	Establish and make available a toolbox for restoration and reuse of existing structures, prioritizing historic structures.
4.5	Create technical assistance programs to increase understanding and give guidance on how to protect resources from various threats, including natural disasters, neglect, and other risks.
4.6	Acquire funding for historic preservation. Actively pursue grants, promote tax credits for historic preservation projects, establish funding streams and financial incentives in collaboration with the Board of Supervisors for maintenance, documentation, restoration, renovation, adaptive reuse, and stabilization of historic resources.
4.7	As part of the budgetary process, establish funding streams and financial incentives to encourage land and scenic conservation.

4.8	Collaborate with local, state, and national agencies on preservation efforts, programs, policies, and opportunities, including matching grants and technical assistance available in the Certified Local Government program through the Virginia DHR.
4.9	Identify partnerships and funding sources for the identification, protection, and preservation of abandoned and neglected cemeteries, especially historic Black/African American cemeteries.
4.10	Periodically survey the community to determine the historic preservation incentive programs that are desired.
4.11	Emphasize greater protection of historic resources in the County's conservation easement programs.
OBJECTIVE	**Cultural 5.** ***Preserve and protect the county's scenic viewsheds, landscapes, waterways, and the scenic character of the county's roads.***
ACTION	
5.1	Establish programs and policies for preserving and prioritizing the county's scenic resources, including viewsheds, and scenic streams.
5.2	Collaborate with local community members and groups on voluntary programs and efforts to preserve and restore scenic resources.
5.3	Evaluate and consider establishing a local scenic highway overlay with design standards and/or other protections to help maintain the rural and scenic character of the county and its roads, both within and outside the Entrance Corridor overlay.
5.4	Enhance the appearance of county roads by establishing programs to reduce litter, to maintain landscaping and other vegetation, to reduce invasive species, and eliminate non-permitted signs
5.5	Monitor changing state and federal road classifications and analyze and consider designating additional roads as Entrance Corridors as appropriate.
5.6	Revise Entrance Corridor Design Guidelines to elevate the quality of design and include corridor specific criteria. Engage local communities to inform guidelines updates.
5.7	Update the Entrance Corridor Design Guidelines to provide direction on coordinating strategies for climate resilience, renewable energy sources, and sustainable building materials while meeting the guidelines.
5.8	Expand opportunities for streamlined review of ARB applications, including more categories of staff-level review.
5.9	Update the Entrance Corridor Design Guidelines to promote native vegetation and integration of vegetation in building design.
5.10	Complete a cultural resource overlay study to prioritize protection zones.

OBJECTIVE	Cultural 6. *Reduce light pollution to protect and enhance the dark sky while balancing the need for a safe environment.*
ACTION	
6.1	Utilize the expertise of community partners to update the outdoor lighting ordinance to address previously planned Phase 2 amendments and to address new technologies, including LED lights.
6.2	Lead the protection of dark skies by designing and implementing lighting for County facilities that is energy efficient and dark sky friendly.