

**DOI Work Activity 08 - Plan For Protection Of Cultural Landscapes**

<b>Program Area:</b>	Cultural/Heritage – Special Areas
<b>End Outcome Goal:</b>	PEO.3 - Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources
<b>Intermediate Outcome:</b>	This activity does not align to an intermediate outcome
<b>DOI Sub process:</b>	2a - Plan (prepare resource use & mgmt plans)

**Examples/Notes:**

**Work Activity Description:** Includes all research and planning intended to protect historic landscapes by slowing the rate at which historic material is lost, and maintaining historic character. Such planning typically produces Cultural Landscape Reports (CLR) that refine the broad program objectives stated in a land use plan (GMP, RMP, MFP, etc.), outline an implementation strategy for decisions made in the land use plan, and apply best management practices to meet land use objectives.

A cultural landscape is defined as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Nearly all designed and vernacular landscapes evolve from, or are often dependent on, natural resources. It is these interconnected systems of land, air and water, vegetation and wildlife which have dynamic qualities that differentiate cultural landscapes from other cultural resources, such as historic structures. Thus, their documentation, treatment, and ongoing management require a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach.

Preservation planning generally involves the following steps: historical research; inventory and documentation of existing conditions; site analysis and evaluation of integrity and significance; development of a cultural landscape preservation approach and treatment plan; development of a cultural landscape management plan and management philosophy; the development of a strategy for ongoing maintenance; and preparation of a record of treatment and future research recommendations. May also include: staff time for preparation of activity plans, collaboration (outreach, meetings, public meetings, etc.) with other entities and the public, consultation with tribes, Section 106 analysis, NEPA analysis (including T&E consultation and review), coordination and cross-walking with other existing implementation plans (management plans, interpretive plans, exhibit design, historic structures reports, etc.), third party contracting, etc. It also includes costs associated with document preparation such as printing, collating, and distribution; training associated with preparing staff to complete these plans; research and data searches; and GIS associated activities.

<p><b>Output:</b> New or revised Cultural Landscape Report</p>	<p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number(s) of new or revised Cultural Landscape Reports (activity plans) completed during the fiscal year.</p> <p>Report new or revised activity plans when the decision document for the plan is signed. Revisions include a modification of a significant portion of the decisions in the activity plan. Do not report minor amendments or changes in these plans, even though these costs may be charged to this work activity.</p>
<p><b>Inputs:</b></p>	<p><b>Cost Drivers:</b></p>

**System Interfaces:**

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