

In addition to the collaborative project team, University committees facilitated stakeholder participation enabling the dissemination of CLR updates and the obtaining of valued input. Periodic reporting and presentations were made to the University of Virginia CLR Peer Review Committee, University of Virginia Historic Preservation Advisory Committee, and the University's Arboretum & Landscape Committee. The diverse members of the Peer Review Committee included representatives of the following entities: Office of the Vice President for Diversity and Equity, Student Guides, School of Architecture, Facilities Management, Arboretum & Landscape Committee, Development, Office of the Architect, and Garden Club of Virginia.

B2. Archival Research

The intent of the CLR process is to deepen knowledge and enhance understanding of this significant landscape through a thorough to exhaustive level of study of landscape origins and evolution, documentation of the current landscape, and analysis of continuity and change, gaining an understanding of integrity and significance. The detailed research process and study of historic materials conformed to federal guidance and employed best professional practices.¹⁰ The National Park Service defines a thorough investigation as "research in selected published and documentary sources of known or presumed relevance that are readily accessible..., interviewing all knowledgeable persons who are readily available, and presenting findings in no greater detail than required by the task directive."¹¹ Exhaustive investigation means "employing all published and documentary sources of known or presumed relevance, interviewing all knowledgeable persons regardless of location, and thoroughly analyzing and presenting findings from all data of direct and indirect relevance."¹² This CLR is at the thorough to exhaustive level drawing on extensive research at the University and beyond consulting a wide range of documentary resources and expertise.

The archival research effort's primary goal was to gain an understanding of the character, features, and details of the Academical Village landscape as it evolved over time. This process revealed several historical periods of development that transformed the landscape. Research began with an initial review of sources known to hold information related to the evolution of the Academical Village landscape, gathered by the 1997 to 2003 and 2012 interns of the Office of the Architect. These findings in hard copy binders were studied, organized and verified by checking original sources, and augmented through the efforts of HL, RAS, and the Office of the Architect. A full range of document types, land plots, maps, surveys, photographs, records, correspondence, published and unpublished sources, were captured in the research process focusing on University, regional and national archives.

Archival materials studied in this process came from repositories of information considered of primary importance to the CLR, including the University of Virginia Libraries, Library of Congress, and previous research conducted by HL, RAS, and the Office of the Architect. After initial collection of archival materials, the project team evaluated the breadth and depth of coverage to identify apparent gaps in documentation by area, thematic topic, or chronological period. Additional research was directed to supplement underrepresented areas.

Archival sources consulted for the CLR included individual documents, record groups and collections within these repositories. The University holdings within The Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections was a treasure trove of relevant documents with researchers consulting some 45 collections and sources. At Alderman Library an additional 65 named collections and specific sources were studied. The holdings of the Office of the Architect, University of Virginia, included a host of relevant reports as well