

are developed for the plans annotated with a series of codes on line drawings and colors on presentation plans to depict the vocabulary. Field research determined, for example, that there are some twelve variations of walkway surface and edge materials within the Academical Village today.

In terms of vegetation assessment, the fieldwork effort verified and augmented the vegetation inventory performed by the University of Virginia interns and by GeoSpatial Resource Center at Facilities Management. During fieldwork, informal site discussions were conducted with horticultural staff to augment visual information on vegetation and garden features. The inventory focused on individual trees and layout of paths, turf and planting beds. Shrubs, perennial and herbaceous plants were noted within beds to the degree possible given seasonal conditions at the time of inventory. Extant trees, missing tree depressions, and stumps were recorded for the 2013 landscape plan. This tree data also informed the period plans when combined with documentary sources showing the presence or absence of a tree at a given point in time, and the ability to understand tree growth rates for this site.

The 2013 plan set consists of one overall base plan depicting the Project Area and the immediate context at a scale of 1" = 300', detail plans at scales of 1" = 150' cover the Academical Village, and close-up plans at 1" = 60' for the complex landscapes of the East Gardens and West Gardens. Plans with coded hardscape materials and trees are provided on separate named sheets for clarity. This existing landscape plan digital files were constructed in coordination with the University of Virginia GeoSpatial Resource Center at Facilities Management. The plan set shows this cultural landscape, shaped by nature and humanity over time, portraying CDFs in the Academical Village.

Using the existing landscape plans, photographs, and the data gathered from the field review, Heritage Landscapes prepared a narrative describing the current character of the landscape. The narrative is presented in a parallel format to the period plan narrative. It describes LCAs and CDFs within the landscape as organized in each historical era narrative.

B7. Landscape & Archaeological Analysis

The detailed understanding of the Academical Village landscape that was developed in Chapters 2 to 9 serves as the basis for the landscape and archaeology analysis. This assessment identifies continuity and change in the landscape, synthesizes archaeological disturbance and sensitivity, determines significance and integrity, and lists contributing and non-contributing landscape features. Landscape analysis involves the analytical correlation between data obtained from historical research and existing landscape field surveys and mapping in terms of CDFs.

Landscape significance and integrity are important components of the analytic process. Integrity is the degree to which the historic character and qualities of the cultural landscape are evident today. Significance is the historic importance of a property, the criteria under which it is eligible for National Register, National Historic Landmark and World Heritage listing. The significance of the existing landscape and the archaeological resources, known and potential, are discussed according to NR criteria used for listing. With focus on the landscape as a contributing resource of the World Heritage property inscription, a narrative addresses the statement of World Heritage Outstanding Universal Value, the criteria for which the property was inscribed and landscape authenticity and integrity in relation to the criteria under which it was inscribed.

One question posed in the analysis about landscape integrity addresses what historical period each landscape character area (LCA) represents today. Fieldwork addressing the existing landscape, combined