



# Foundation Document

## Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

North Carolina

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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, 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 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site 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, 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.

### Brief Description of the Park

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is located on the northern end of Roanoke Island, an island sitting in the Roanoke Sound west of the chain of barrier islands of North Carolina known as the Outer Banks. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is just a few miles north of the town of Manteo, North Carolina. The park manages 355 acres within an authorized boundary of 513 acres.

The State of North Carolina deeded Fort Raleigh State Park to the United States on July 14, 1939, contingent upon its approval by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman. The secretarial order of April 5, 1941, established Fort Raleigh National Historic Site to preserve land declared to be of national significance as a portion of the colonial settlement or settlements established in America by Sir Walter Raleigh between 1585 and 1591 (today understood to be 1585–1587). The order also recognized the agreement made between the Roanoke Island Historical Association and the United States for the annual presentation of Paul Green's symphonic drama, *The Lost Colony*, in the open-air amphitheater at the national historic site. *The Lost Colony* is a dramatic commemoration of the stories of England's first attempted settlement in America. The National Park Service owns and maintains the amphitheater and support facilities associated with the production. The drama is entirely managed and produced by the Roanoke Island Historical Association, the National Park Service's principal partner in this continuing endeavor since the establishment of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in 1941.

The secretarial order of January 3, 1952, added two parcels to Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. On August 17, 1961, Public Law 87-148 added 125 acres and expanded the interpretive and archeological research missions of the park. On November 16, 1990, congressional legislation (Public Law 101-603) further expanded the authorized park boundary to include an additional 335 acres, of which approximately 202 acres have been acquired by the park. The 1990 act also broadened the purpose of the national historic site to include preservation and interpretation of the first English colony in the New World and the history of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

In addition to visitor areas and park administrative facilities for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, the park also includes the headquarters for the NPS Outer Banks Group, which manages Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, and Wright Brothers National Memorial; two "Significant Natural Heritage Areas," and the Elizabethan Gardens. The Elizabethan Gardens, an internationally known botanical garden, is on private land surrounded on three sides by Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.

Approximately 300,000 visitors come to Fort Raleigh National Historic Site each year. Visitors can engage with the park's history and resources through interpretive programs, walking trails with interpretive wayside exhibits, view and learn about the reconstructed earthen fort, and visit the park visitor center and its exhibits displaying historical and archeological artifacts.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reasons for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by secretarial order on April 5, 1941 (see appendix A for secretarial order and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE preserves and interprets the site of the first English Colony in the New World, is the site of the theatrical production, The Lost Colony, and interprets the historical events of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina.*



NPS Archeologist Jean Carl Harrington examines soil stratigraphy during excavations at Fort Raleigh, circa 1948.

## 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 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, 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 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- The park preserves the site on Roanoke Island where English explorers attempted to create England's first colonial settlement in the New World in 1585–1587.
- Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is the birthplace of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the New World.
- Fort Raleigh National Historic Site preserves archeological evidence of the first English colonization efforts, and supports research on the history and archeology of the historic site and the associated peoples and events to reveal information on the Roanoke voyages and resolve the mystery of the lost colony of 1587.
- The park is the site of the first sustained interaction between Native Americans and the English, which resulted in the first written cultural/ethnographic information of the Algonquian people of the North Carolina coastal region.
- The park is home to the theatrical production, *The Lost Colony*, the nation's first and longest running outdoor symphonic drama, produced and performed by Roanoke Island Historical Association since 1937, on the very site of the first English colony in the New World.
- Fort Raleigh National Historic Site interprets the Civil War Battle of Roanoke Island and the Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony, a refuge established for and built by 3,500 former slaves during and after the U.S. Civil War until 1867.
- The park interprets early wireless radio experiments performed by Reginald Fessenden on the north end of Roanoke Island between 1901 and 1902, including the first clear, usable wireless transmission and reception.



Archeological survey conducted to assist with cataloging and telling the story of the site's history and its peoples. Credit: First Colony Foundation.

## 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 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site:

- **Earthen Fort.** The reconstructed earthwork informs visitors how this structure probably served as a protective outpost for the initial European explorers on Roanoke Island in approximately 1585–1587. Archeological investigation by Jean C. Harrington (considered by many to be the “Father of Historical Archeology”) from 1947 to 1950, and again in 1953, provided the first archeological survey completed in the national historic site, and the discovery, confirmation, and reconstruction of the earthwork, which was believed at the time, but never confirmed, to be “Lane’s Fort.” It was built to duplicate the specifications of a late 16th century earthwork similar to what the original explorers erected in 1585 to 1586. The earthwork is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a contributing feature of the Fort Raleigh cultural landscape.
- **Waterside Theatre and *The Lost Colony* Production.** Productions of *The Lost Colony* have been performed in the Waterside Theatre every summer season since 1937. This symphonic play was created to memorialize the 1587 colony on Roanoke Island. The Waterside Theatre and associated support buildings are owned and maintained by the National Park Service, while the theatrical production is operated by the Roanoke Island Historical Association, a private, not-for-profit organization.
- **Virginia Dare Monument.** The granite Virginia Dare monument memorializes the first English child born in the New World, born in August 1587. When the monument was erected in 1896, it was the first phase of preservation and commemoration of the first English settlement in North America. The plaque describes the settlement and the baptisms of the infant named Virginia Dare and a Native American, named Manteo. The establishment of the monument was funded by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association and received by the national historic site as part of the transfer of lands to the U.S. government.



- **History and Archeological Resources.** The park's historical documentation and archeological resources provide information important to understanding the national historic site's prehistory and history. Known and recovered archeological resources include implements from Ganz metallurgical workshop, crucibles, weights, glassware, and other artifacts associated with the first English exploration and colony at Roanoke Island. The park's undiscovered archeological resources have the capacity to reveal further insights about the history of African Americans, Native Americans, and European Americans from the Roanoke voyages period, Civil War period—including the Underground Railroad and Freedmen's Colony on Roanoke Island—and later, Reginald Fessenden's wireless radio experimentation. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is, in essence, a significant archeological site with an incomplete survey; consequently, the extent of the archeology is unknown, yet important to protect.
- **Museum Collections and Archival Materials.** The park's museum collection consists of 54,000 items including prehistoric and historic objects, artifacts, works of art, archival material, and natural history specimens that convey the historical importance of the site. Preeminent artifacts include Algonquian elongated clay pots, worked copper, lead cloth seals, casting counters, bricks, a wrought iron sickle, broadaxe, olive jar sherds, and a copper necklace associated with the Roanoke voyages; and munitions and other objects including records and accounts from the Civil War period and the Freedman's Colony on Roanoke Island.



## 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 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 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site:

- The 16th-century voyages to Roanoke Island, and the associated human losses, were among England’s first steps, and failures, in the European race to increase power and wealth by capitalizing on the unknown resources of the New World in hopes of determining the course of Europe’s political and economic power.
- The Carolina Algonquian, a unique and viable culture that had existed for nearly 1,000 years, fell victim to both intended and unintended impacts of the European race to capitalize on the New World, to the point that the culture and its people were eventually extirpated except for archeological evidence and Roanoke voyages-related narrative, ethnography, and art.
- *The Lost Colony*, nurtured and treasured by the people of Roanoke Island since its inception, has endured as a dramatic commemoration of the Roanoke voyages and as the nation’s longest-running outdoor symphonic drama.
- The Roanoke Island Freedmen’s Colony was a living classroom designed to prepare former slaves for a new life of freedom, independence, self-governance, and integration into European-style community living.
- As Civil War battles and activities associated with command of eastern North Carolina encroached upon the Outer Banks, the physical and philosophical isolation initially provided by the remoteness of Roanoke Island was broken, and the lives and livelihood of the people of Roanoke Island were impacted by military presence and control.
- The large low-lying expanse of water and land and the childhood dream of voice over the air brought Reginald Fessenden to Roanoke Island, where, with perseverance and original experimentation, this inventive pioneer achieved his goal of clear, usable wireless transmission and reception; what he did here changed the world forever.
- The natural systems and processes of Roanoke Island, as the “mother vine” from which the island’s culture and stories grew, greatly impacted human success or failure here.
- Tangible evidence unearthed through archeology serves as connections to the stories of past cultures and peoples of Roanoke Island, helps us more accurately place pieces in the park’s multiple puzzles, and provides hope in the resolution of long-standing mysteries.
- Preservation and stewardship of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site’s natural and cultural resources is critical so that future generations can access, enjoy, value, and learn from these valued resources.

## 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 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 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.

#### Special Mandates

- **1941 Secretarial Order.** The 1941 secretarial order that established Fort Raleigh National Historic Site recognized an agreement between the Roanoke Island Historical Association and the United States to continue the annual presentation of Paul Green's symphonic drama, *The Lost Colony*, in the open-air amphitheater at the national historic site. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site continues to work with Roanoke Island Historical Association under their cooperative agreement (H5191100020; United States Department of Interior 2010) to allow for the production of *The Lost Colony*.
- **1990 Public Law 101-603, Section 3.** This law authorizes Fort Raleigh National Historic Site's boundary expansion and directs the Secretary of the Interior (through the National Park Service) to undertake research on the history and archeology of the historic site and its associated peoples and events, in consultation with scholarly and other historical organizations.

#### Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, 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 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 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 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	Earthen Fort
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park preserves the site on Roanoke Island where English explorers attempted to create England's first colonial settlement in the New World in 1585–1587.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site preserves archeological evidence of the first English colonization efforts, and supports research on the history and archeology of the historic site and the associated peoples and events to reveal information on the Roanoke voyages and resolve the mystery of the lost colony of 1587.</li> <li>• The park is home to the theatrical production, <i>The Lost Colony</i>, the nation's first and longest running outdoor symphonic drama, produced and performed by Roanoke Island Historical Association since 1937, on the very site of the first English colony in the New World.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall condition of the earthwork is fair according to the 2015 List of Classified Structures database.</li> <li>• Part of the earthwork is original fabric, and part is reconstruction. Archeological research is needed to understand the accuracy of the earthwork.</li> <li>• Ranger-led talks about the earthwork take place at an open air amphitheater between the visitor center and the earthwork.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall the condition of the earthwork is stable.</li> <li>• Interpretation of the resource has improved due to two new interpretive waysides.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of definitive understanding of the earthwork prevents the park from managing or interpreting it accurately.</li> <li>• Sea level rise may cause a rise in water table, salt water inundation, and an increase in severe storms, storm surge, and/or flooding, which could impact the earthwork.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand education and interpretation to staff and visitors to increase understanding of the value of the earthwork—a tangible resource in the park related to significance.</li> <li>• Consider research to better understand the original form and function of the earthwork.</li> <li>• Complete and implement a cyclic maintenance plan.</li> <li>• Educate park staff on archeological management.</li> <li>• Expand interpretation of the earthwork by making connections related to the settlement history.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i> (2010).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory (2010).</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places Inventory – nomination form (1978).</li> <li>• General management plan (2013).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological evaluation study.</li> <li>• Cultural resources stewardship assessment.</li> <li>• Natural resources condition assessment.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural landscape report.</li> <li>• Archeological science and research plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Planning for adaptation to climate change.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Earthen Fort
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"</li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"</li> </ul>



Archeological excavation at the earthwork fort (1950).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Waterside Theatre and <i>The Lost Colony</i> Production
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park preserves the site on Roanoke Island where English explorers attempted to create England's first colonial settlement in the New World in 1585–1587.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site preserves archeological evidence of the first English colonization efforts, and supports research on the history and archeology of the historic site and the associated peoples and events to reveal information on the Roanoke voyages and resolve the mystery of the lost colony of 1587.</li> <li>• The park is home to the theatrical production, <i>The Lost Colony</i>, the nation's first and longest running outdoor symphonic drama, produced and performed by Roanoke Island Historical Association since 1937, on the very site of the first English colony in the New World.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The theatre facilities are exposed to outdoor elements and require significant repair and replacement. Relevant structures are in fair condition outdoors. They are within feet of the shoreline and are exposed to harsh weather events.</li> <li>• All of the seating is in need of replacement, roofs are in poor condition, and stage areas are in need of repair.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The theatre structure is deteriorating.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoreline erosion threatens the stability of the structures, which are located directly against the shoreline.</li> <li>• Structural fires are a typical threat for wooden structures such as the Waterside Theatre.</li> <li>• Climate change is likely to increase sea level rise, storm surge, severe storm events, flooding, salt water intrusion, and shoreline erosion, all of which could exacerbate deterioration of the theatre and all associated structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Park Service and Roanoke Island Historical Association should continue to align operations to further support each other and improve communications and collaboration. This would include strengthening their focus on programs of mutual benefit.</li> <li>• Continue NPS and Roanoke Island Historical Association joint operational and visitor service efforts that began in 2016 as part of celebrating the NPS Centennial.</li> <li>• Development of wayside exhibits to interpret history of <i>The Lost Colony</i> within the Waterside Theatre.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i> (2010).</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory (2010).</li> <li>• National Register of Historic Places Inventory – nomination form (1978).</li> <li>• General management plan (2013).</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use survey.</li> <li>• Cultural resources stewardship assessment.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Planning for adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>• Asset management plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Waterside Theatre and <i>The Lost Colony</i> Production
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"</li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Virginia Dare Monument
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is the birthplace of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the New World.</li> </ul>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The integrity of the granite in the monument is good, no major cracking, no visible conservation problems. The monument is weathered and has been moved several times in the history of the park. Portions of the monument are held together with internal iron or steel pins.</li> <li>According to the 2003 List of Classified Structures database, the monument was in good condition, but was leaning; this has since been corrected.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall the monument is relatively stable, but could use annual cleaning.</li> <li>Weathering has caused the inscriptions to become illegible.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typical effects of weather, for example rain and wind, may slowly degrade the condition of the monument.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop interpretive opportunities to increase visitor understanding of what the monument is and its relevance today.</li> </ul>
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Interpretive Wayside Proposal</i> (2014).</li> <li>Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated pollutant deposition at the historic site.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural landscape report.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>"Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> <li>Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li><i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"</li> <li>Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"</li> <li>Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	History and Archeological Resources
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park preserves the site on Roanoke Island where English explorers attempted to create England’s first colonial settlement in the New World in 1585–1587.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is the birthplace of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the New World.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site preserves archeological evidence of the first English colonization efforts, and supports research on the history and archeology of the historic site and the associated peoples and events to reveal information on the Roanoke voyages and resolve the mystery of the lost colony of 1587.</li> <li>• The park is the site of the first sustained interaction between Native Americans and the English, which resulted in the first written cultural/ethnographic information of the Algonquian people of the North Carolina coastal region.</li> <li>• The park is home to the theatrical production, The Lost Colony, the nation’s first and longest running outdoor symphonic drama, produced and performed by Roanoke Island Historical Association since 1937, on the very site of the first English Colony in the New World.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site interprets the Civil War Battle of Roanoke Island and the Roanoke Island Freedmen’s Colony, a refuge established for and built by 3,500 former slaves during and after the U.S. Civil War until 1867.</li> <li>• The park interprets early wireless radio experiments performed by Reginald Fessenden on the north end of Roanoke Island between 1901 and 1902, including the first clear, usable wireless transmission and reception.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological resources are in fair condition according to the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database. The ASMIS inventory is up to date and artifacts are documented.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is a multicomponent archeological site, including many components sites that are not well understood. To date, most of the work has focused on areas near the earthwork and on the history of the first colony. There is a lack of investigation and understanding of other historical and archeological periods at the park.</li> <li>• There is a backlog of uncatalogued artifacts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological resources and their context are being lost due to shoreline erosion.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoreline erosion is a major threat to in-ground archeological resources. Sea level rise poses risks to in situ resources by exacerbating erosion along the shoreline and other areas throughout the park that could be damaged by saltwater intrusion. More severe storms and storm surge due to climate change further threaten these resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance partner relationships to work collaboratively to investigate archeology.</li> <li>• Work with universities and other partners to investigate resources from periods other than that of the first colony.</li> <li>• Gather visitor use information to understand visitor interest in archeology.</li> <li>• Undocumented or partially documented resources have never been assessed and need to be evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Understanding these resources would help the overall understanding of the archeological record. These include resources vulnerable to erosion.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment (2010).</li> <li>• Historic resource study (1999).</li> <li>• General management plan (2013).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	History and Archeological Resources
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> <li>• Identify park archeological resources at risk.</li> <li>• Archeological research plan.</li> <li>• Archeological identification study.</li> <li>• Archeological evaluation study.</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Cultural resources stewardship assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoreline management plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> <li>• Archeological science and research plan.</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report.</li> <li>• Planning for adaptation to climate change.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"</li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"</li> <li>• Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archival Materials
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park preserves the site on Roanoke Island where English explorers attempted to create England’s first colonial settlement in the New World in 1585–1587.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is the birthplace of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the New World.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site preserves archeological evidence of the first English colonization efforts, and supports research on the history and archeology of the historic site and the associated peoples and events to reveal information on the Roanoke voyages and resolve the mystery of the lost colony of 1587.</li> <li>• The park is the site of the first sustained interaction between Native Americans and the English, which resulted in the first written cultural/ethnographic information of the Algonquian people of the North Carolina coastal region.</li> <li>• The park is home to the theatrical production, <i>The Lost Colony</i>, the nation’s first and longest running outdoor symphonic drama, produced and performed by Roanoke Island Historical Association since 1937, on the very site of the first English Colony in the New World.</li> <li>• Fort Raleigh National Historic Site interprets the Civil War Battle of Roanoke Island and the Roanoke Island Freedmen’s Colony, a refuge established for and built by 3,500 former slaves during and after the U.S. Civil War until 1867.</li> <li>• The park interprets early wireless radio experiments performed by Reginald Fessenden on the north end of Roanoke Island between 1901 and 1902, including the first good-quality wireless transmission and reception.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections storage is good. Inventories were recently completed as of 2015.</li> <li>• Approximately 20% of collections are uncatalogued.</li> <li>• A new heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system was installed to improve environmental conditions for museum collections. Humidity and temperatures in collection storage facility are good.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection condition surveys and inventories are improving.</li> <li>• Recent exhibit redesign allows for the significant objects to be displayed in the visitor center.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of storage space at the NPS Museum Resource Center. Collection storage at the NPS Museum Resource Center is shared with Wright Brothers National Memorial, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, and Cape Lookout National Seashore. As more archeological investigation is pursued, more artifacts would be obtained and need storage.</li> <li>• There is currently a backlog of cataloging the museum collections and archival materials and this is in part due to the lack of trained staff to conduct the cataloging.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop better online access for visitors to view collections.</li> <li>• Loan exhibits to local partners to allow more collections to be viewed.</li> <li>• Continue to use volunteers to help manage archives; find a year-round volunteer for more consistent help.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Museum Archival Collections and Resource Management Records Action Plan</i> (2001).</li> <li>• Collection management plan (2006).</li> <li>• <i>Outer Banks Group Artifact Survey Report</i> (2008).</li> <li>• General management plan (2013).</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archival Materials
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope of collections statement.</li> <li>• Cultural resources stewardship assessment.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections storage plan.</li> <li>• Museum operation plan.</li> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>



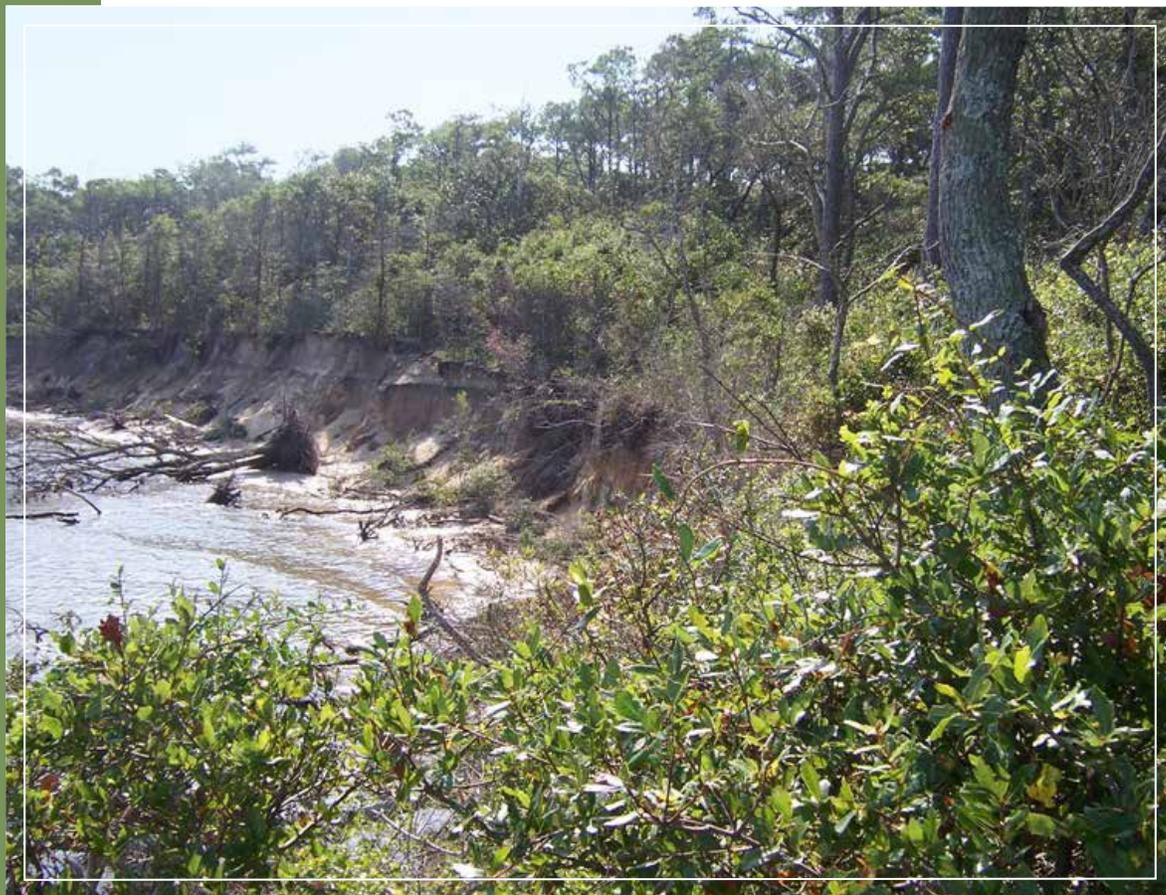
Fort Raleigh's Civil War artifacts include this cannon ball, minnie bullet, and musket balls.

## 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 resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental 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 Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Shoreline Erosion.** Erosion along the park’s shoreline has been occurring since the attempted first colony. It is estimated that the shoreline has eroded a quarter mile or more since the late 16th century resulting in loss of resources and park land. Erosion is continually threatening the loss of more land and resources, as well as historic structures, such as the Waterside Theatre, and facilities, such as the theatre parking lot. Some shoreline studies are underway at the park. Part of the shoreline is hardened with rip rap, but this causes other areas not protected to erode more quickly as the force of the water is redirected. The area south of the Dough cemetery area is not hardened and is experiencing extreme shoreline loss. Shoreline erosion is causing exposure of archeological resources, which will eventually become submerged resources. This transition will cause a loss of context for those resources. The park identified a shoreline management plan as a high-priority planning need and a climate change vulnerability assessment as a high-priority data need to address this pressing issue.





- **Science Planning for Cultural Resources.** The focus of the park's historical and archeological research to date has been on the Roanoke voyages on Roanoke Island. Because there are other important histories at the park, including the Civil War Battle of Roanoke Island and the Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony until 1867, and early wireless radio experiments by Reginald Fessenden in 1901 and 1902, park resource management seeks a plan to better understand, protect, and preserve park resources and histories associated with the broader importance of the park. This need to address these questions is elevated by the urgency of shoreline erosion. An archeological science and research plan would outline a formal process for prioritizing the most important research to answer questions and help clarify the history at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. An archeological identification study would provide information and management direction for stewardship of the park's cultural resources.
- **Opportunity to Enhance Visitor Experience.** Within the park boundary are three organizations that are active at the site: the NPS Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, the Roanoke Island Historical Association, and The Elizabethan Gardens (which is not on NPS land but is surrounded on three sides by the park). With multiple opportunities for visitor experiences at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, the park has identified a visitor use survey as a method to learn about how visitors currently experience the park and how the National Park Service, along with park partners, can enhance wayfinding and opportunities for education and interpretation.

## 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 or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Archeological science and research plan	H	A formal process for furthering prioritizing archeological research that would provide management specific information to the park. This might be a 5–10 page strategy on gap analysis.
FRV, Key Issue	Shoreline management plan	H	A shoreline erosion management plan and appropriate analysis would evaluate effects of shoreline erosion on national historic site resources. This plan would develop alternatives for protecting the shoreline of the national historic site, including lands and facilities, from shoreline erosion and provide opportunities for public involvement. The plan could incorporate results from the climate change vulnerability assessment.
FRV	Cultural landscape report	H	This plan would include a treatment plan for all of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. This would help the park better understand the earthwork in the landscape context from an archeological perspective and will guide the treatment and restoration of the eroding earthwork.
FRV	Asset management plan	H	Many of the Lost Colony facilities, including the Waterside Theatre, are in poor or fair condition. This plan would identify and prioritize facility needs and would assist with project creation and long-term management of these assets.
FRV	Collections storage plan	M	This plan would address additional space needed for the Outer Banks Group Museum Collections. This would follow the rehabilitation of the Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center.
FRV	Resource stewardship strategy	L	A parkwide resource stewardship strategy would address these issues and other scientific requirements to promote understanding and management of national historic site resources. This document would provide details on the strategies and actions necessary to address the historic site's most important resource management problems and research needs. The resource stewardship strategy would integrate the best available science and would prescribe activities, including inventories, research, monitoring, restoration, rehabilitation, mitigation, protection, education, and management of resource uses. The resource stewardship strategy would integrate climate change considerations and be integrated with the shoreline erosion management plan.
FRV	Museum and collections management plan	L	This plan would comprise planning for housekeeping, collections management, collection storage, and emergency operations.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV or Key Issue?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To</b>
FRV, Key Issue	Climate change vulnerability assessment	H	There is a need to understand the rate of shoreline erosion. Currently the park is reacting to this issue but there is no formal plan. Erosion is threatening the cemetery and structures at the shoreline and archeological resources, including the Waterside Theatre. The study would include gathering and analyzing GIS and LiDAR information on shoreline. It would feed the shoreline management plan and archeological science and research plan.
FRV	Identify park archeological resources at risk	H	This would identify vulnerable resources related to the park's early history and would entail a multiphased approach to survey archeological resources. The findings would support the archeological science and research plan.
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor use survey	H	This survey would provide information about how visitors currently experience the park to support park actions to enhance wayfinding and pursue opportunities for education and recreation.
FRV, Key Issue	Archeological identification study	H	An archeological identification study locates archeological resources and describes their characteristics, potential scientific value, and threats to their integrity and condition. These investigations would focus on all periods of history—other than the First Colony—that are protected at the park. The findings would support the archeological science and research plan.
FRV	Archeological evaluation study	M	Tailored to meet a park's specific needs, an archeological evaluation study assesses and documents the scientific value, integrity, condition, and national register-eligibility of archeological resources and threats to them. These investigations would help ensure that in situ resources are preserved for future study in certain areas that are threatened, from The Elizabethan Gardens to the Dough cemetery. The findings would support the archeological science and research plan.
FRV	Natural resources condition assessment	L	This study would assess the current condition and information (research, inventory, documentation) of park natural resources and related management practices. This is a prerequisite to the resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Cultural resources stewardship assessment	L	This would assess the current condition and information (research, inventory, documentation) of park cultural resources and related management practices. It is also a prerequisite to the resource stewardship strategy.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	L	An ethnographic overview and assessment would be completed to formally identify and document the ethnographic resources associated with the national historic site.
FRV	Scope of collections statement (update)	L	This update would address all collections management in all three Outer Banks Group parks (Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Wright Brothers National Memorial, and Cape Hatteras National Seashore).

## Part 3: Contributors

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# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Secretarial Order and Legislative Acts for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

### Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Designation

FEDERAL REGISTER, Thursday, March 2, 1944

2441

## TITLE 36—PARKS AND FORESTS

## Chapter I—National Park Service

PART 1—AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE<sup>1</sup>

## DESIGNATION OF FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, N. C.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

Whereas certain lands and historical remains on the northern end of Roanoke Island, Dare County, North Carolina, have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments to be of national significance as a portion of the colonial settlement or settlements established in America by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585-1587; and

Whereas title to the above-mentioned lands and historical remains is vested in the United States, having been donated by the State of North Carolina; and

Whereas an agreement has been made between the Roanoke Island Historical Association and the United States for the annual presentation of Paul Green's celebrated pageant-drama, "The Lost Colony," in the open-air amphitheater on the above-mentioned property:

Now, therefore, I, Alvin J. Wirtz, Acting Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by section 2 of the act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate the following-described lands, with the historical remains thereon, to be a national historic site having the name "Fort Raleigh National Historic Site":

All of that certain tract or parcel of land located on the northern end of Roanoke Island, Dare County, North Carolina, and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at a concrete monument in the Southwest Corner of the A. P. Meakin tract of land and in the North edge of the right of way of N. C. State Highway 34 on the North end of Roanoke Island; running thence North 69 deg. 30 min. West along said Highway 564.0 feet to a concrete monument in the Southeast line of the Dough heirs' tract; thence along the line of said Dough heirs' tract North 7 deg. 15 min. West 786.0 feet to a stake in the edge of Roanoke Sound; thence following the various courses of said Sound in an Easterly direction approximately 1090.0 feet plus or minus to a stake in the Northwest corner of the A. P. Meakin tract of land, said stake being 40.5 feet North of an iron pipe in the A. P. Meakin line; thence along said A. P. Meakin line South 29 deg. 00 min. West 951.0 feet to point of beginning. The above described tract being known as the Fort Tract.

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935, *supra*.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate,

<sup>1</sup> Affects tabulation in § 1.13g.

injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the city of Washington, this 5th day of April, 1941.

[SEAL] A. J. Wirtz,  
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 44-2987; Filed, March 1, 1944; 11:13 a. m.]

## TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—General Land Office  
(Appendix)

## [Public Land Order 203]

## WYOMING

## REVOCATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS

By virtue of the authority contained in sec. 1 of the act of June 25, 1910, c. 421, 36 Stat. 847 (U.S.C., title 43, sec. 141), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Executive Order No. 6795 of July 26, 1934, withdrawing public lands in Wyoming, pending a resurvey, and heretofore partially revoked, is hereby revoked as to the remainder of the lands affected thereby.

This order shall become effective upon the date of the official filing of the plats of resurvey of the lands involved.

ABE FONTAS,  
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 23, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 44-2984; Filed, March 1, 1944; 11:13 a. m.]

## TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

## Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

## [S. O. 115-C]

## PART 95—CAR SERVICE

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANS NOT HELD FOR DIVERSION, RECONSIGNMENT OR ORDERS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1944.

Upon further consideration of the provisions of Corrected Service Order No. 115 (8 F.R. 4266) of April 1, 1943, as amended (8 F.R. 6480; 8 F.R. 13262; 8 F.R. 14224), and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, That: Corrected Service Order No. 115 (8 F.R. 4266) of April 1, 1943, as amended (8 F.R. 6480; 8 F.R. 13262; 8 F.R. 14224) be, and it is hereby, vacated and set aside. (40 Stat. 101, Sec. 402, 41 Stat. 476, Sec. 4, 54 Stat. 901; 49 U.S.C. 1 (10)-(17)).

It is further ordered, That this order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., March 5, 1944; that a copy of this order

and direction shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register. By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-2978; Filed, March 1, 1944; 10:23 a. m.]

## [S. O. 162-A]

## PART 95—CAR SERVICE

## MOVEMENT OF POTATOES FROM FLORIDA

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1944.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 182 (9 F.R. 1729) of February 9, 1944, and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, That:

Service Order No. 182 (9 F.R. 1729) of February 9, 1944, 49 CFR § 95.332, prohibiting the movement of potatoes, other than sweet, from points in the State of Florida to points west of the Mississippi River, north of the Illinois-Wisconsin State line or west or north of Lake Michigan, be, and it is hereby, vacated and set aside. (40 Stat. 101, Sec. 402, 41 Stat. 476, Sec. 4, 54 Stat. 901; 49 U.S.C. 1 (10)-(17)).

It is further ordered, That this order shall become effective immediately; that copies of this order and direction shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 44-2976; Filed, March 1, 1944; 10:23 a. m.]

## [S. O. 163, Amdt. 1]

## PART 95—CAR SERVICE

## REDUCTION IN FREE TIME BEFORE ASSESSMENT OF CHARGES

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1944.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 163 (9 F.R. 2035) of February 16, 1944, and good cause appearing therefor:

## Boundary Revision

Public Law 87-148

August 17, 1961  
[H. R. 5518]

AN ACT

To revise the boundaries of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, N. C. Boundaries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to preserve, as a part of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, lands historically associated with the attempt to establish an English colony on Roanoke Island, the boundaries of such site are hereby revised to include the following described lands:

75 STAT.]

PUBLIC LAW 87-148—AUG. 17, 1961

### EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EXTENSION

Beginning at the southwest corner of the present Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, which is on the northerly right-of-way line of North Carolina State Highway Numbered 345, said point bearing south 7 degrees 45 minutes east, 35 feet, more or less, from a concrete monument on the existing west boundary of the said national historic site;

Thence south 72 degrees 00 minutes east, 537 feet, more or less, following everywhere the said northerly right-of-way line of North Carolina State Highway Numbered 345, which line is also the south boundary of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, to a corner on the said south boundary of the national historic site;

Thence south 68 degrees 30 minutes east, 70 feet, more or less, following everywhere the said northerly right-of-way line of North Carolina State Highway Numbered 345, which line is also the south boundary of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, to the southwest corner of land now or formerly owned by the W. O. Dough estate;

Thence north 29 degrees 30 minutes east, 992 feet, more or less, along the westerly property line of lands now or formerly owned by the said W. O. Dough estate and of the W. J. Griffin subdivision which line is also the east boundary of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, to a point on the high water line of Roanoke Sound, said point being the northwest corner of the said W. J. Griffin subdivision;

Thence south 83 degrees 00 minutes east, 729 feet, more or less, along the high water line of Roanoke Sound to the point of intersection with the westerly line of Dare Avenue, or the extension thereof, in the W. J. Griffin subdivision;

Thence south 29 degrees 30 minutes west, 1,230 feet, more or less, along the said westerly line of any northerly extension of Dare Avenue and/or the westerly line of Dare Avenue, and crossing on a prolongation of said line the 60-foot right-of-way of North Carolina State Highway Numbered 345 to a point on the southerly right-of-way line of said highway;

Thence south 69 degrees 00 minutes east, 115 feet, more or less, following everywhere the said southerly right-of-way line of North Carolina State Highway Numbered 345 to the point of intersection with the easterly property line of land now or formerly owned by Essie Payne; thence south 27 degrees 00 minutes west, 910 feet along the said easterly property line of land now or formerly owned by Essie Payne to a point;

Thence south 7 degrees 45 minutes east, 790 feet, crossing the 100-foot right-of-way of the United States highway bearing numbers 64 and 264, to a point located on land now or formerly owned by Ralph Umphlett; thence south 73 degrees 30 minutes west, 640 feet, more or less, to a point on the easterly property line of land now or formerly owned by Essie Payne;

Thence south 27 degrees 00 minutes west, 175 feet, more or less, along the said easterly property line of land now or formerly owned by Essie Payne to a point on the easterly property line of land now or formerly owned by Willis Pearce;

Thence north 7 degrees 45 minutes west, 1,430 feet, more or less, along the said easterly property line of land now or formerly owned by Willis Pearce, crossing the said 100-foot right-of-way of the United

States highway bearing numbers 64 and 264, to a point on the southerly property line of land now or formerly owned by Alma Reich and Alton Aydlett;

Thence south 67 degrees 00 minutes west, 1,100 feet, more or less, along the said southerly property line of land now or formerly owned by Alma Reich and Alton Aydlett to a point on the easterly right-of-way line of the Old Ferry Road; thence north 32 degrees 00 minutes east, 1,530 feet, more or less, following everywhere the said easterly right-of-way line of Old Ferry Road, to the point of intersection with the southerly right-of-way line of North Carolina Highway Numbered 345;

Thence northwesterly 60 feet, more or less, crossing the right-of-way of said North Carolina State Highway Numbered 345, to the point of beginning, but excluding therefrom the right-of-way of the United States highway bearing numbers 64 and 264. The tract as described contains approximately 73 acres.

#### WESTERN ADDITION

Beginning at a point on the high water line of Roanoke Sound which marks the northwest corner of land now or formerly owned by the Roanoke Island Historical Association, said point being located about 450 feet westerly from the northwest corner of the existing Fort Raleigh National Historic Site;

Thence south 35 degrees 15 minutes west, 1,356 feet, more or less, along the west property line of said land now or formerly owned by the Roanoke Island Historical Association crossing the 60-foot right-of-way of North Carolina State Highway Numbered 345, and along the west property line of a second tract of land now or formerly owned by the Roanoke Island Historical Association, to the most westerly corner of the said second-named tract of land now or formerly owned by the Roanoke Island Historical Association;

Thence south 69 degrees 00 minutes west, 100 feet, more or less, to a corner on the easterly property line of land now or formerly owned by Jerome Griffin; thence north 76 degrees 00 minutes west, 2,500 feet, more or less, across land now or formerly owned by Jerome Griffin, to a point of the high water line of Roanoke Sound; thence easterly 3,450 feet, more or less, along the high water line of Roanoke Sound to the point of beginning, the tract as described containing approximately 52 acres.

#### Additional lands.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, is authorized to procure, in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, lands and interests in lands described in section 1 hereof. In acquiring such additional lands and interests therein for the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, the Secretary is authorized to use any funds now or hereafter made available for the acquisition of lands in the national park system. When so acquired, they shall be administered as a part of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

16 USC 1-4.

Approved August 17, 1961.

## Boundary Revision

### Public Law 101-603 101st Congress

#### An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands to be added to the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina.

Nov. 16, 1990  
[H.R. 5497]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. PURPOSE OF FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

16 USC 461 note.

The purpose of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "historic site") shall be the preservation and interpretation of—

- (1) the first English colony in the New World; and
- (2) the history of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

#### SEC. 2. ADDITION OF LANDS TO FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

16 USC 461 note.

(a) **AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION.**—The Secretary of the Interior may acquire through purchase, donation, or exchange all right, title, and interest in and to the lands described in subsection (b). Upon acquisition, the lands shall be added to and administered as part of the historic site.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.**—The lands referred to in subsection (a) are the approximately 335 acres depicted on the map entitled "Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Expansion", numbered 383/80,001A, dated October 1990, and on file with the Director of the National Park Service.

#### SEC. 3. RESEARCH.

16 USC 461 note.

The Secretary, in consultation with scholarly and other historic organizations, shall undertake research on the history and archaeology of the historic site, and the associated peoples and events.

#### SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 461 note.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved November 16, 1990.

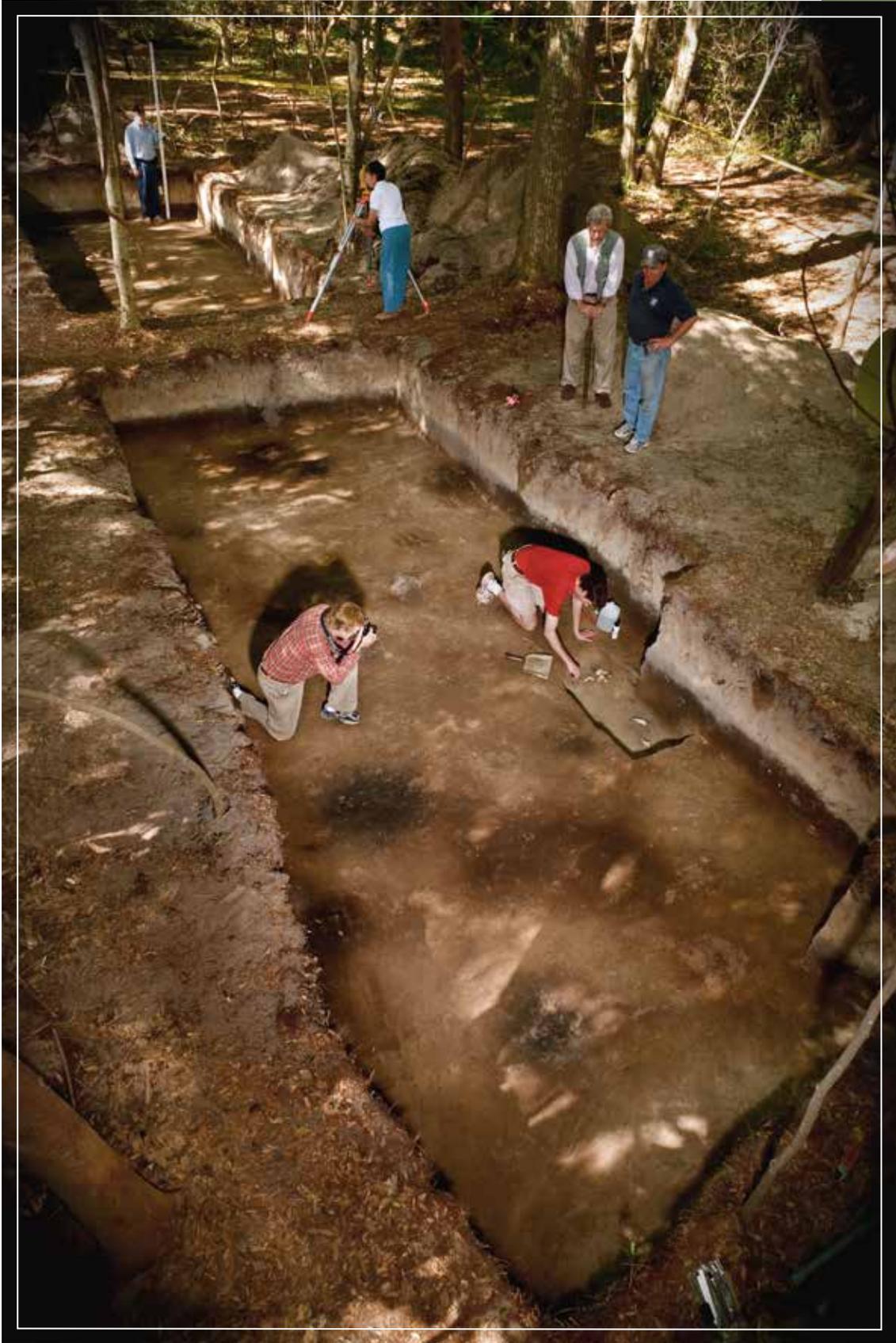
#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 5497:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 101-840, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):

Oct. 10, considered and passed House.

Oct. 27, considered and passed Senate.



## Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
First Colony Foundation memorandum of agreement	Memorandum of agreement	July 10, 2015	September 30, 2020	NPS, First Colony Foundation, Roanoke Island Historical Association, Elizabethan Gardens	Establish terms and conditions for collaborating on archeological fieldwork.	All archeological fieldwork requires an Archeological Resources Protection Act permit.
Roanoke Island Historical Association cooperative agreement	Cooperative agreement	December 28, 2009	December 27, 2019	NPS, Roanoke Island Historical Association, Elizabethan Gardens	Cooperate in a program of interpretation and visitor services, including presentation of <i>The Lost Colony</i> .	
Roanoke Island Volunteer Fire Department cooperative agreement P12AC30833	Cooperative agreement	August 14, 2012	September 30, 2016	NPS, Roanoke Island Volunteer Fire Department, Roanoke Island Historical Association	Provide mutual assistance in preventing, detecting and suppressing structural and wildland fires.	
Sheriff of Dare County general agreement	General agreement	February 21, 2017	February 20, 2022	NPS, Dare County Sheriff's Office	Provide mutual aid and assistance in emergency situations, investigations, public safety, and law enforcement.	



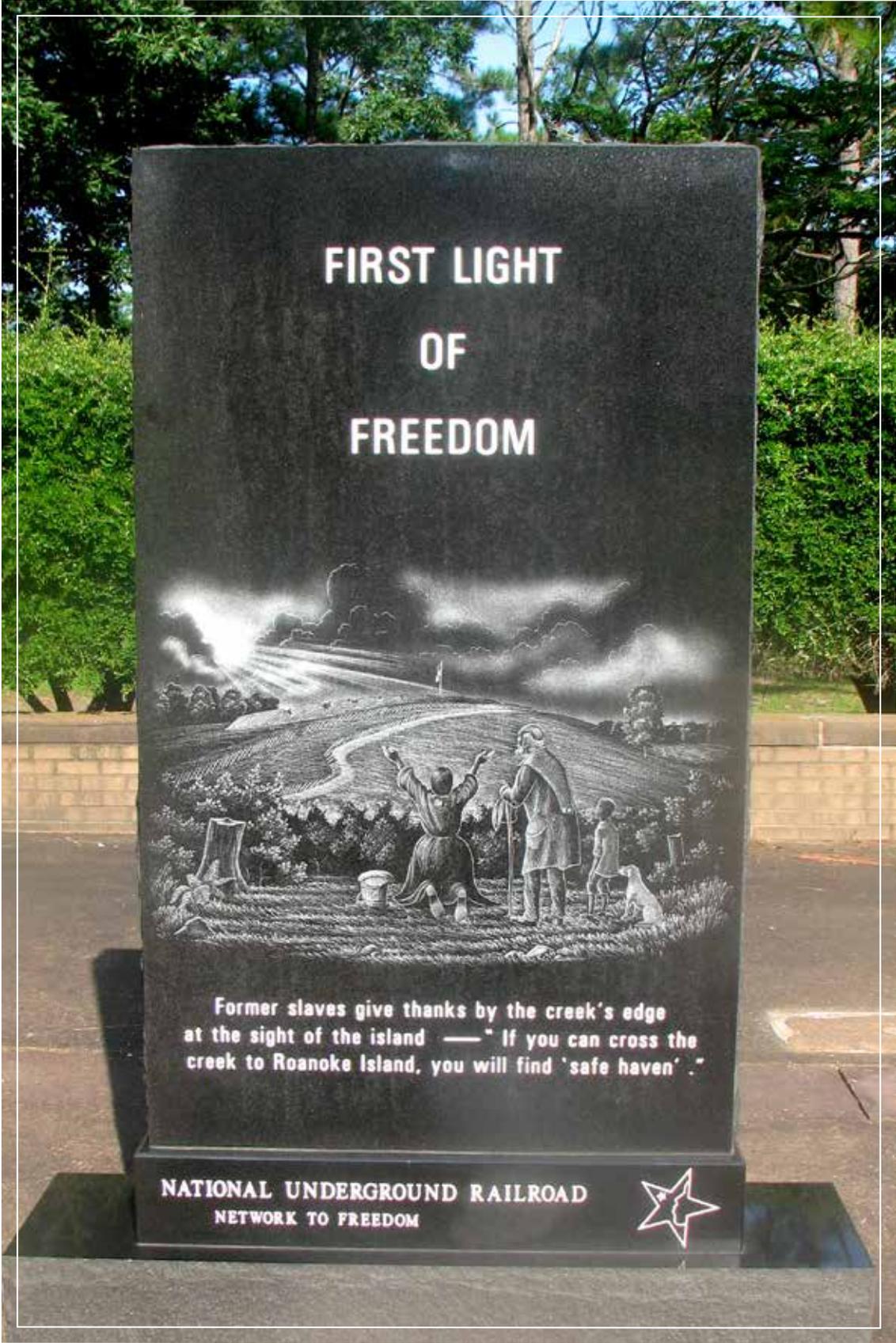
## Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name	Type	Published
<i>Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Mission 66 Edition</i>	Planning	1961
<i>Land Protection Plan Fort Raleigh National Historic Site</i>	Planning	1985
<i>Statement for Management – Basic Operations Statement</i>	Planning	1987
<i>Statement for Management – Basic Operations Statement</i>	Planning	1991
<i>Revised Statement for Management</i>	Planning	1992
<i>Resource Management Plan</i>	Planning	1994
<i>Land Protection Plan Fort Raleigh National Historic Site</i>	Planning	1994
<i>Revised Statement for Management. Basic Operations Statement</i>	Planning	1994
Van Beck, S. L. <i>Museum Archival Collections and Resource Management Records Action Plan</i>	Planning	2001
<i>Fire Management Plan, Finding of No Significant Impact</i>	Planning	2002
Crumley, B. T. <i>Roanoke Island Special Resource Study</i>	Planning	2005
<i>Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i>	Planning	2010
<i>Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement</i>	Planning	2013
<i>Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement</i>	Planning	2013
<i>General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision</i>	Planning	2014
<b>Air Quality</b>		
Sullivan, T. J., et al. <i>Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition – Southeast Coast Network (SECN)</i>	Data	2011
Evaluation of the sensitivity of inventory and monitoring national parks to acidification effects from atmospheric sulfur and nitrogen deposition: Southeast Coast Network (SECN) (Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/ARD/NRR—2011/375)	Data	2011
Evaluation of the sensitivity of inventory and monitoring national parks to nutrient enrichment effects from atmospheric nitrogen deposition: Southeast Coast Network (SECN) (Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/ARD/NRR—2011/329)	Data	2011
National Park Service, Air Resources Division. "Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: For Fort Raleigh NHS." National Park Service. Denver, CO	Data	2013

Name	Type	Published
<b>Archeological Resources</b>		
Harrington, J. C. <i>Search for the Cittie of Raleigh Archeological Excavations at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site</i>	Data	1962
Ehrenhard, J. E. and G. L. Komara. <i>Archeological Investigations at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Season 2, 1983</i>	Data	1984
<i>Archeological Overview and Assessment</i>	Data	2010
<b>Biota</b>		
Special Status Insect Survey – Fort Raleigh National Historic Site	Data	1997
Fussell, J. <i>Survey for Special Status Birds Within Fort Raleigh National Historic Site – Final Report</i>	Data	1997
Fussell, J. <i>Survey for Special Status Plants Within Fort Raleigh National Historic Site – Final Report</i>	Data	1997
Braswell, A. L. <i>Survey for Listed and Candidate Reptiles and Amphibians – Final Report</i>	Data	1997
<i>Plant and Animal List for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site</i>	Data	2014
<i>Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (FORA): Species List with Details</i>	Data	2015
<b>Climate and Weather</b>		
Caffrey, M. <i>Sea Level and Storm Surge Trends for the State of the Park Report Cape Hatteras National Seashore / Fort Raleigh National Historic Site / Wright Brothers National Memorial</i>	Data	2013
Fisichelli, N. <i>Climate Change Trends for the State of the Park Report, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina</i>	Data	2013
<i>Recent Climate Change Exposure of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Resource Brief</i>	Data	2013
<i>Fort Raleigh National Historic Site: How Might Future Warming Alter Visitation? Resource Brief</i>	Data	2015
<b>Cultural Resources</b>		
<i>National Register of Historic Places – Lane’s New Fort in Virginia / Cittie of Raleigh</i>	Data	1978
<i>Historic Resource Management Plan</i>	Planning	1979
Trebellas, C. and W. Chapman. <i>Historic Resource Study</i>	Data	1999
<i>Cultural Landscapes Inventory</i>	Data	2010
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Manucy, A., J. F. Roush and V. C. Gilbert. <i>Interpretive Prospectus for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site</i>	Data	1963
Binkley, C. and S. Davis. <i>Preserving the Mystery: An Administrative History of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site</i>	Administrative History Report	2003
Proposed Registry Agreement for Fort Raleigh Maritime Forest Significant Natural Heritage Area	Agreement	2012

Name	Type	Published
<b>Sediment and Water</b>		
Dallas, K., M. Berry and P. Ruggiero. <i>Inventory of Coastal Engineering Projects in Fort Raleigh National Historic Site</i>	Data	2013
<b>Transportation</b>		
<i>Road Inventory and Needs Study</i>	Data	1984
<i>The Road Inventory of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site FORA – 5185</i>	Data	2005
<i>The Road Inventory of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site FORA – 5185 Cycle 4</i>	Data	2007
<i>The Road Inventory of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site FORA – 5185 Cycle 5</i>	Data	2014
<b>Visitor Use</b>		
Reed, J. R., Y. Le and M. Littlejohn. <i>Outer Banks Group Parks Visitor Study – Summer 2002. Visitor Services Project Report 136, Volume 1</i>	Data	2003
Reed, J. R., Y. Le and M. Littlejohn. <i>Outer Banks Group Parks: Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Study – Summer 2002. Report 136b</i>	Data	2003
Reed, J. R., Y. Le and M. Littlejohn. <i>Outer Banks Group Parks: Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Study – Appendix Summer 2002. Report 136</i>	Data	2003
<i>Fort Raleigh National Historic Site: How Might Future Warming Alter Visitation? Resource Brief</i>	Data – also listed under climate and weather	2015





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**Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation  
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site**

July 2017

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



7/13/17

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**RECOMMENDED**

David Hallac, Superintendent, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

Date



7/13/17

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**APPROVED**

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast 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.

FORA 383/135759  
July 2017

# Foundation Document • Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

