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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF DAVIDSON
Return Historic Preserv.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this the 28th day of January, 2009, by and between **LEXINGTON CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION**, a corporate body established under authority of the public school laws of North Carolina, (AKA Board of Education of the Lexington Administrative Unit) of Davidson County, North Carolina (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantor"), and **THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FOUNDATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.**, a non-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of North Carolina with its principal office being in Raleigh, North Carolina (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation");

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real property (hereinafter referred to as the "Subject Property"), a description of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference; and

WHEREAS, the Subject Property currently has certain permanent improvements consisting of a brick modernist structure hereinafter referred to as the **Historic Dunbar School**; and

WHEREAS, **Historic Dunbar School**, located at 301 Smith Avenue, Davidson County, North Carolina, is a property of recognized historical and architectural significance; and

WHEREAS, the Foundation and Grantor both desire that the Subject Property shall retain its historically and architecturally significant features, while being sympathetically adapted and altered, where necessary, to provide for contemporary uses; and

WHEREAS, the Foundation and Grantor both desire that the Subject Property shall not be subdivided in order to preserve its integrity of site; and

WHEREAS, the Foundation is a charitable organization which accepts preservation easements on buildings having historical or architectural importance, said easement subjecting such buildings to restrictions that will insure that they are preserved and maintained for the benefit of future generations; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina General Assembly has enacted the Historic Preservation and Conservation Agreements Act validating restrictions, easements, covenants, conditions, or otherwise, appropriate to the preservation of a structure or site significant for its architecture, archaeology or historical associations.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the Grantor's interest in historic preservation and their support for the Foundation and its purposes, and for and in consideration of the sum of **ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00)**, the Grantor, for himself, his successors and assigns, hereby covenant and agree to abide by the following restrictions (hereinafter referred to as "covenants"), said covenants to be restrictions of record to attach to the land described in Exhibit A:

1. These covenants shall be administered solely by the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc., its successors in interest or assigns; and in all subsequent conveyances of Subject Property, the Foundation, its successors in interest or assigns shall be the sole party entitled to administer these covenants. In the event that the Foundation, or its successors in interest by corporate merger cease to exist, then in such event the Foundation shall assign all of its rights and interests in these easements, covenants, and conditions subject to such duties and obligations which it assumes hereby to a non-profit corporation of responsibility which exists for substantially the same reasons as the Foundation itself (as described hereinabove); if no such corporation be available for such assignment then, under such circumstances such assignment shall be made to the State of North Carolina which shall be the sole party entitled to administer those covenants.

Maintenance

2. Each owner of the **Historic Dunbar School**, during the period of ownership shall continuously maintain, repair, and administer the **Historic Dunbar School** herein described in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1992) so as to preserve the historical integrity of features, materials, appearances, workmanship and environment of the Subject Property. Maintenance shall be continuously provided. Said standards are attached hereto and incorporated in these covenants by reference.

Prior Approval Required For Modifications

3. Unless prior written approval by the President or Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation is obtained, no alteration, physical or structural change, or changes in the color, material or surfacing to the exterior of the **Historic Dunbar School** shall be made.

4. Unless the plans and exterior designs for such structure or addition have been approved in advance in writing by the President or Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation, no addition or additional structure shall be constructed or permitted to be built upon the Subject Property. The Foundation in reviewing the plans and designs for any addition or additional structure shall consider the following criteria: exterior building materials; height; fenestration; roof shapes, forms, and materials; surface textures; expression of architectural detailing; scale; relationship of any additions to the main structure; general form and proportion of structures; orientation to street; setback; spacing of buildings, defined as the distance between adjacent buildings; lot coverage; use of local or regional architectural traditions; and effect on archeological resources. Contemporary designs for additions or additional structures shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural, or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, color, material and character of the property and its environment.

5. The Grantor and the Foundation hereby agree that the interior architectural features listed below are elements which contribute to the architectural significance of the **Historic Dunbar School**:

Interior hallways of the original 1951 building as well as the 1957 and 1962 additions need to maintain the original look of a school to include maintaining the lockers.

Unless prior written approval by the President or Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation is obtained, no removal, relocation, or alteration of the above mentioned architectural features shall be made.

6. Neither the **Historic Dunbar School** nor any part thereof may be removed or demolished without the prior written approval of the President or Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation.

7. No portion of the Subject Property may be subdivided.

8. Express written approval of the Foundation is required for removal of living trees greater than 12 inches in diameter at a point 4 feet above the ground from the Subject Property unless immediate removal is necessary for the protection of any persons coming onto the Subject Property or of the general public; for the prevention or treatment of disease; or for the protection and safety of the **Historic Dunbar School** or other permanent improvements on the Subject Property. Any tree of the aforementioned size which must be removed shall be replaced within a reasonable time by a new tree of a substantially similar species. If so requested, the Foundation may approve the use of an alternate species.

Covenant to Obey Public Laws

9. The Grantor shall abide by all federal, state, and local laws and ordinances regulating the rehabilitation, maintenance and use of the Subject Property.

Right of First Refusal

10. In case of any contemplated sale of the Subject Property or any portion thereof by the Grantor or any successor in title thereto, first refusal as to any bona fide offer of purchase must be given to the Foundation, its successors or assigns. If the Foundation so decides to purchase, it shall notify the then owner of its willingness to buy upon the same terms within thirty (30) days of receipt of written notice of such bona fide offer. Failure of the Foundation to notify the then owner of its intention to exercise this right of first refusal within such thirty (30) day period shall free the owner to sell pursuant to the bona fide offer. The Foundation may, in its discretion, waive its right of first refusal in writing, upon written receipt of such bona fide offer. Provided, however, that if there are any outstanding deeds of trust or other encumbrances against the property, any right to repurchase shall be subject to said deeds of trust or encumbrances, and they shall either be satisfied or assumed as part of the purchase price.

Inspection

11. Representatives of the Foundation shall have the right to enter the Subject Property at reasonable times, after giving reasonable notice, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings and grounds to determine if there is compliance by the Grantor with the terms of these covenants.

Public Access

12. Researchers, scholars, and groups especially interested in historic preservation shall have access to view the interior of the rehabilitated property by special appointment at various times and intervals during each year. The general public shall have access to the Subject Property to view the exterior and interior features herein protected at the Grantor's discretion at various times and intervals during each year at times both desirable to the public and convenient with the Grantor. Nothing shall be erected or allowed to grow on the Subject Property which would impair the visibility of the property and the buildings from the street level or other public rights of way.

Hazardous Materials

13. The properties the Foundation seeks to protect may contain certain hazards as a result of outdated building practices or use of certain materials that may contain lead paint, asbestos, or some other hazards that may need to be removed or encapsulated before the buildings are habitable. Addressing these problems is one of the challenges of owning and restoring a historic property. The Foundation does not have the resources to correct these problems and cannot take responsibility for the condition of the properties being sold. The Foundation is not liable in any way for any hazards, defects, or other problems with the properties under covenants.

Extinguishment

14. The Grantor and the Foundation recognize that an unexpected change in the conditions surrounding the Subject property may make impossible or impractical the continued use of the Subject Property for conservation purposes and necessitate the extinguishment of this Historic Preservation Agreement. Such an extinguishment must comply with the following requirements:

- (a) The extinguishment must be the result of a final judicial proceeding.
- (b) The Foundation shall be entitled to share in the net proceeds resulting from the extinguishment in an amount in accordance with the then applicable regulations of the Internal Revenue Service of the U. S. Department of the Treasury.
- (c) The Foundation agrees to apply all of the portion of the net proceeds it receives to the preservation and conservation of other property or buildings having historical or architectural significance to the people of the State of North Carolina.
- (d) Net proceeds shall include, without limitation, insurance proceeds, condemnation proceeds or awards, proceeds from a sale in lieu of condemnation, and proceeds from the sale or exchange by Grantor of any portion of the Subject Property after the extinguishment.

Remedies

15. In the event of a violation of covenants contained in Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 hereof, the Foundation then shall have an option to purchase the Subject Property, provided that it shall give the Grantor written notice of the nature of the violation and the Grantor shall not have corrected same within the ninety (90) days next following the giving of said notice. The purchase of the Subject Property, pursuant to the exercise of the option retained hereby, shall be at a price equal to the then market value of the Subject Property, subject to restrictive covenants, as determined by agreement of the then owner and the Foundation, or, in the absence of such agreement, by a committee of three appraisers, one to be selected by the Foundation, one to be selected by the then owner, and the other to be designated by the two appraisers selected by the Foundation and the owner respectively. Provided, however, that if there are outstanding deeds of trust or other encumbrances against the property, any right to purchase shall be

subject to said deeds of trust or encumbrances, and they shall either be satisfied or assumed as part of the purchase price.

16. In the event of a violation of these covenants and restrictions, all legal and equitable remedies, including injunctive relief, specific performance, and damages, shall be available to the Foundation. No failure on the part of the Foundation to enforce any covenant or restriction herein nor the waiver of any right hereunder by the Foundation shall discharge or invalidate such covenant or restriction or any other covenant, condition or restriction hereof, or affect the right of the Foundation to enforce the same in event of a subsequent breach or default. In any case where a court finds that a violation has occurred, the court may require the Grantee to reimburse the Foundation for all expenses incurred in stopping, preventing and correcting the violation, including but not limited to reasonable attorney's fees.

Transfer Fee

17. Except as otherwise provided herein, there shall be assessed by the Foundation and collected from the purchasers of the Subject Property, or any portion thereof subject to these covenants and restrictions, a transfer fee equal to twenty-five one-hundredths of one percent (0.25%) of the sales price of such property, or any portion thereof, which transfer fee shall be paid to the Foundation and used by the Foundation for the purpose of preserving the historical, architectural, archeological or cultural aspects of real property. Such fee shall not apply to inter-spousal transfers, transfers by gift, transfers between parents and children, transfers between grandparents and grandchildren, transfers between siblings, transfers between a corporation and any shareholders in the same corporation who owns 10 percent (10%) or more of the stock in such corporation and transfers between a limited liability corporation and any member who owns more than ten percent (10%) of such limited liability corporation, transfers by Will, bequest, intestate succession or transfers to the Foundation (each of the foregoing hereinafter referred to as an "Exempt Transfer"); *provided, however*, that such fee shall not apply to the first non-exempt transfer of the Subject Property, but shall apply to each non-exempt transfer thereafter. In the event of non-payment of such a transfer fee, the amount due shall bear interest at the rate of 12% (twelve percent) per annum from the date of such transfer, shall, together with accrued interest, constitute a lien on the real property, or any portion thereof, subject to these covenants and restrictions and shall be subject to foreclosure by the Foundation. In the event that the Foundation is required to foreclose on its lien for the collection of the transfer fee, and/or interest thereon, provided for herein, the Foundation shall be entitled to recover all litigation costs and attorney's fees incurred at such foreclosure, which litigation costs and attorney's fees shall be included as part of the lien and recoverable out of proceeds of the foreclosure sale. The Foundation may require the purchaser and/or seller to provide reasonable written proof of the applicable sales price, such as executed closing statements, contracts of sale, copies of deeds, affidavits or such other evidence, and purchaser shall be obligated to provide such information within forty-eight (48) hours after receipt of written request for such information from the Foundation.

Insurance

18. Grantor shall insure the Subject Property against damage by fire or other catastrophe. If the original structure is damaged by fire or other catastrophe to an extent not exceeding fifty percent (50%) of the insurable value of those portions of the building, then insurance proceeds shall be used to rebuild those portions of the Subject Property in accordance with the standards in Exhibit B. The Grantor shall keep the Subject Property insured under a comprehensive general liability policy that names the Foundation as an additional insured and that protects the Grantor and the Foundation against claims for personal injury, death and property damage.

Mortgage Subordination

19. All mortgages and rights in the property of all mortgagees are subject and subordinate at all times to the rights of the Foundation to enforce the purposes of these covenants and restrictions. Grantor will provide a copy of these covenants and restrictions to all mortgagees of the Subject Property and has caused all mortgagees as of the date of this deed to subordinate the priority of their liens to these covenants and restrictions. The subordination provisions as described above relates only to the purposes of these covenants and restrictions, namely the preservation of the historic architecture and landscape of the Subject Property.

Duration of Covenants

20. The Grantor does hereby covenant to carry out the duties specified herein, and these restrictions shall be covenants and restrictions running with the land, which the Grantor, their heirs, successors, and assigns, covenant and agree, in the event the Subject Property is sold or otherwise disposed of, will be inserted in the deed or other instrument conveying or disposing of the Subject Property.

21. Unless otherwise provided, the covenants and restrictions set forth above shall run in perpetuity.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has hereunto set their hands and seals, and the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc., has caused this instrument to be signed in its corporate name by its duly authorized officer and its seal to be hereunto affixed by the authority of its Board of Directors, the day and year first above written.

LEXINGTON CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, a
Corporate body existing under authority of the public
School laws of North Carolina (AKA: BOARD OF
EDUCATION OF THE LEXINGTON
ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT)

By: [Signature] (Seal)
Chairman

THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FOUNDATION
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.

BY [Signature] (Seal)
J. Myrick Howard, President



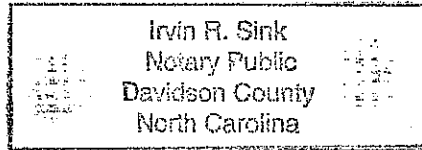
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF Davidson

I, Irvin R Sink, a Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that Lee Davis, Chairman personally came before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing instrument.

Witness my hand and official stamp or seal, this 28 day of Jan, 2009

My Commission Expires: 3.26.09

Irvin R Sink
Notary Public



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF WAKE

I, DAWN C. WILLIAMS, a Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that J. Myrick Howard personally came before me this day and acknowledged that he is President of THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FOUNDATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC., a North Carolina corporation, and that by authority duly given and as the act of the corporation, the foregoing instrument was signed in its name by its President, sealed with its corporate seal.

Witness my hand and official stamp or seal, this 26th day of JANUARY, 2009

My Commission Expires: Feb. 8, 2011

Dawn C. Williams
Notary Public

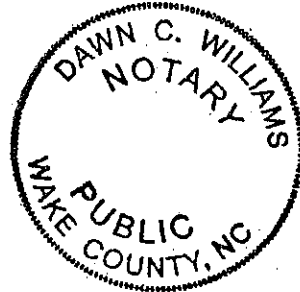


EXHIBIT A

Legal Property Description

BEGINNING at an iron on the southern right of way of Smith Avenue, said point being the northeastern corner of Lot 125 on the map of Parkertown Addition, as shown in Plat Book 3, Page 4, Davidson County Registry; thence with the right of way of Smith Avenue South $85^{\circ} 30' 00''$ East 652.26 feet to an iron; thence with Hoover Drive (previously Wellington Street) South $3^{\circ} 30' 40''$ West 569.79 feet to an iron, said iron being located in the line of Wall & Lohr Lumber Company, Inc. as shown in Deed Book 557, Page 125; thence with the thread of a branch the following twenty (20) courses and distances: North $73^{\circ} 36' 10''$ West 37.15 feet to a point; thence North $89^{\circ} 01' 25''$ West 53.86 feet to a point; thence North $59^{\circ} 04' 40''$ West 19.36 feet to a point; thence South $78^{\circ} 29' 30''$ West 24.87 feet to a point; thence North $76^{\circ} 02' 20''$ West 103.90 feet to a point; thence North $81^{\circ} 18' 40''$ West 63.27 feet to a point; thence North $89^{\circ} 27' 30''$ West 20.40 feet to a point; thence North $73^{\circ} 37' 40''$ West 59.72 feet to a point; thence North $78^{\circ} 27' 25''$ West 48.25 feet to a point; thence North $78^{\circ} 06' 55''$ West 60.85 feet to a point; thence with said branch and the line of Lot 10 of King Village, Block A as shown on Plat Book 15, Page 70 North $89^{\circ} 43' 35''$ West 59.49 feet to a point; thence North $85^{\circ} 22' 25''$ West 75.76 feet to a point; thence North $66^{\circ} 08' 40''$ West 43.70 feet to a point; thence North $85^{\circ} 47' 10''$ West 49.99 feet to a point; thence with the line of Lot 9 of King Village, Block A (Plat Book 15, Page 70) North $83^{\circ} 00' 15''$ West 48.05 feet to a point; thence South $68^{\circ} 41' 35''$ West 46.27 feet to a point; thence South $63^{\circ} 29' 15''$ West 43.81 feet to a point; thence South $77^{\circ} 05' 05''$ West 52.07 feet to a point; thence with the line of Lot 8 of King Village, Block A (Plat Book 15, Page 70) South $67^{\circ} 03' 35''$ West 27.66 feet to a point; thence South $89^{\circ} 19' 55''$ West 40.61 feet to a point, said point being the common corner to Lots 7 and 8 of King Village, Block A (Plat Book 15, Page 70) and Lot 108 of Parkertown Addition (Plat Book 3, Page 4), said point also being located South $42^{\circ} 40' 05''$ West 97.86 (Tie Line) from a Witness Iron; thence with the lines of Lots 109 through 120 (inclusive) and Lot 125 of Parkertown Addition (Plat Book 3, Page 4) the following nine (9) courses and distances: North $14^{\circ} 16' 00''$ East 73.25 feet to a point; thence North $7^{\circ} 16' 25''$ East 80.34; thence North $35^{\circ} 34' 50''$ East 48.79; thence North $33^{\circ} 28' 10''$ West 25.46 feet to a point; thence North $44^{\circ} 24' 00''$ East 43.53 feet to a point; thence North $78^{\circ} 05' 35''$ East 48.77 feet to a point; thence North $59^{\circ} 32' 10''$ East 45.29 feet to a point; thence with the thread of branch North $34^{\circ} 11' 40''$ East 137.18 feet to a point; thence North $30^{\circ} 28' 20''$ East 192.78 feet to the point and place of the BEGINNING and containing 10.032 acres, more or less, as per a survey by David A. Craver (L-2857) dated January 16, 2009.

EXHIBIT B

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (1992)

TREATMENTS

There are Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties -- Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. **Preservation** focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. (Protection and Stabilization have now been consolidated under this treatment.)

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character. **Restoration** is undertaken to depict a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.

Reconstruction re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

In summary, the simplification and sharpened focus of these revised sets of treatment standards is intended to assist users in making sound historic preservation decisions. Choosing appropriate treatment for a historic property, whether preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction, is critical. This choice always depends on a variety of factors, including the property's historical significance, physical condition, proposed use, and intended interpretation.

PRESERVATION is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

STANDARDS FOR PRESERVATION

1. A property shall be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property shall be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of the property shall be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historical materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features shall be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. The existing condition of historic features shall be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material shall match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
8. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

PRESERVATION AS A TREATMENT

When the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, Preservation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan should be developed.

REHABILITATION is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

1. A property shall be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, shall not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
8. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historical materials, features, size, scale, and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

REHABILITATION AS A TREATMENT

When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Rehabilitation should be developed.

RESTORATION is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

STANDARDS FOR RESTORATION

1. A property shall be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period shall be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period shall not be undertaken.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve materials and features from the restoration period shall be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods shall be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history shall not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.

9. Archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

10. Designs that were never executed historically shall not be constructed.

RESTORATION AS A TREATMENT

When the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned, Restoration may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time, i.e., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for Restoration developed.

RECONSTRUCTION is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

STANDARDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

1. Reconstruction shall be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location shall be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
3. Reconstruction shall include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
4. Reconstruction shall be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property shall re-create the appearance of a non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.
5. A reconstruction shall be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
6. Designs that were never executed historically shall not be constructed.

RECONSTRUCTION AS A TREATMENT

When a contemporary depiction is required to understand and interpret a property's historic value (including the re-creation of missing components in a historic district or site); when no other property with the same associative value has survived; and when sufficient historical documentation exists to ensure an accurate reproduction, Reconstruction may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Reconstruction should be developed.