

Langley Fork Historic Overlay District Design Guidelines

Fairfax County, Virginia

*Draft
April 2024*





PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

FAIRFAX COUNTY

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Produced by EHT Traceries for:

Fairfax County Planning & Development
12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 730
Fairfax, VA 22035
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-development/>

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01

Introduction to the District-Specific Design Guidelines

INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT-SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

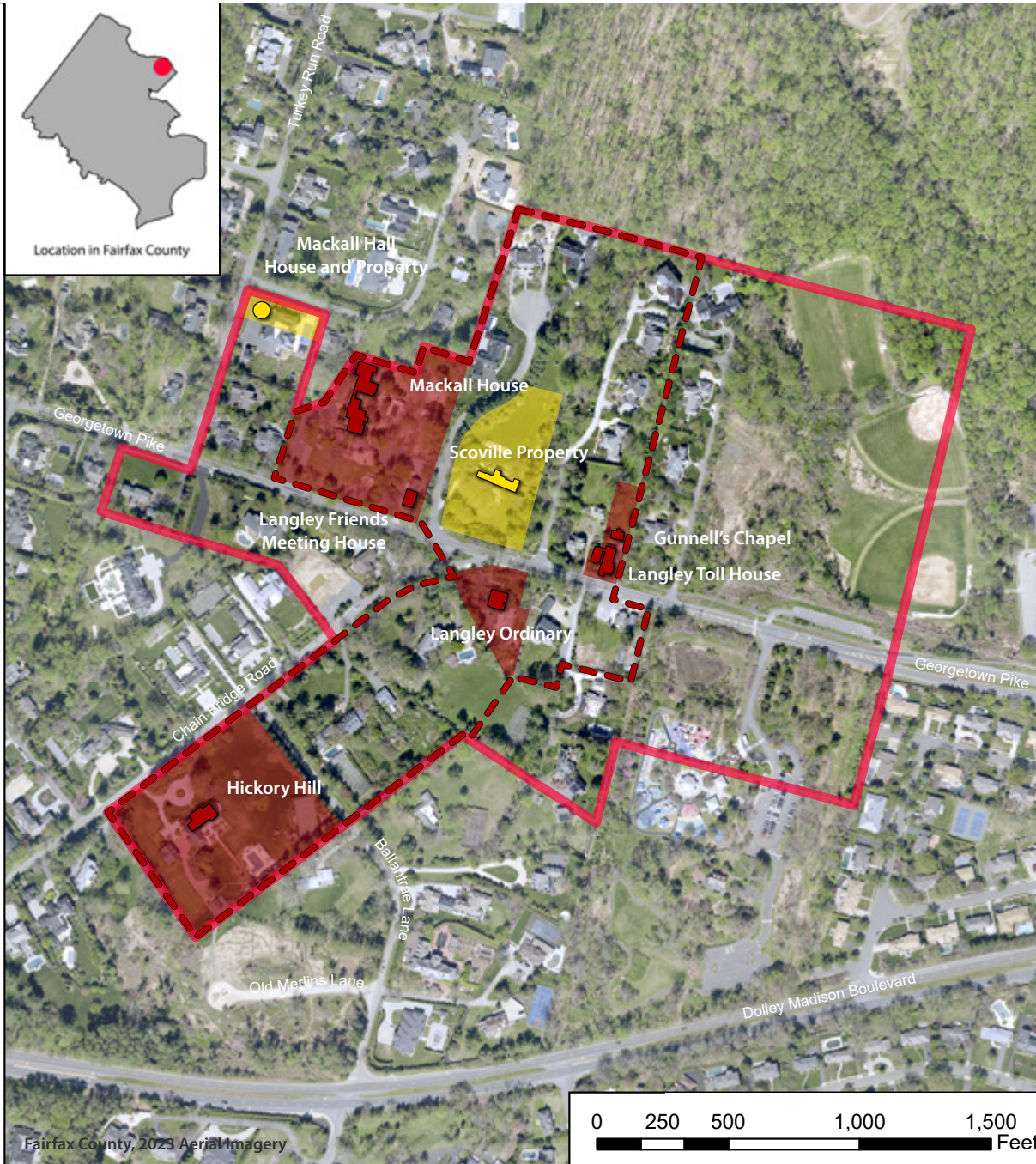
The village of Langley developed in the early 1800s at the juncture of two roads dating to the colonial era: the Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike and Chain Bridge Road. In 1980, Langley Fork was established as a Fairfax County Historic Overlay District (HOD), because of its historic significance as the most intact and recognizable rural crossroads village remaining in Fairfax County. The HOD was created to preserve the historical and visual character and integrity of the area while accommodating change in keeping with the area's historic character.

As described in Article 3, Section 3101.1 of the Fairfax County Zoning Ordinance, a HOD is a comprehensive planning and zoning tool that helps promote the identification, preservation, and enhancement of buildings, structures, neighborhoods, landscapes, places, and areas that have historical, cultural, architectural, or archaeological significance. The creation of HODs was authorized by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors to protect and enhance the County's historic and architectural landmarks – sites deemed both valuable and vulnerable.

The content within this document is intended to help project applicants and the broader community understand the history of Langley Fork, identify its character-defining features, and foster design solutions that protect and enhance the historic character of the HOD. The intent



Langley Friends Meeting House, erected 1853. *Virginia Landmarks Register* (1997).



Langley Fork

Historic Overlay District

Fairfax County, VA

Prepared by EHT Tracerics for the Fairfax County
Department of Planning and Development
April 2024

Legend

- District Boundary
- - - District Core Boundary
- Historic Property
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property



Aerial Map, Langley Fork HOD.

of the Design Guidelines is to guide sensitive new development and compatible additions and to limit demolition and inappropriate exterior alterations. The Design Guidelines offer practical and flexible guidance for property owners, architects, contractors, and other professionals undertaking work within the HOD, and are meant to be referenced early in the planning phase of a proposed project.

This document incorporates findings and information included in the Fairfax County Staff Proposal for the Langley Fork Historic District (1980), the Langley Fork National Register nomination (1980), and the Langley Fork Park Master Plan (2013). These Design Guidelines incorporate and replace the original Langley Fork Design Guidelines, approved by the Architectural Review Board (ARB). The Design Guidelines will be utilized by Fairfax County staff and the ARB as an aid during the project review and permitting process.

For more information on the project review process, applicants should also reference the Historic Overlay District General Design Guidelines, which outlines the ARB review process, standards of review, as well as design principles and general guidance applied to all HODs.



Chain Bridge Road, view towards intersection with Georgetown Pike (VA-193).

HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT REGULATIONS AND PROJECT REVIEW SUMMARY

Proposed projects within the Historic Overlay District will be reviewed by the Fairfax County ARB. As described in the Zoning Ordinance Article 3, Section 3101.6: “Administration of Historic Overlay Districts,” the term “project” applies primarily to exterior renovations, construction, demolition, or any uses that require a building permit, site plan, or rezoning application in accordance with the Zoning Ordinance. Fairfax County staff and the ARB will use the HOD Design Guidelines in their review and approval of county permit, site plan, and rezoning determinations and recommendations. Consistent with current practice, ARB review is only required for work that requires a permit.

Additional information on what work requires a building permit, reference the Fairfax County Land Development Services website [here](#).

Projects That Require Review and Permit Approval by the ARB:

- Demolition of buildings and structures
- New buildings, additions, and structures
- Decks and screened-in porches (including alterations to existing)
- Sheds and playhouses over 256 square feet
- Swimming pools
- Retaining walls over three feet
- New exterior stairs or stoops

Projects That Require Review and Recommendation by the ARB:

- Rezonings
- Special exceptions
- Special permits, including encroachment into minimum yard requirements/setbacks and ground disturbance over 2500 square feet, such as septic fields
- Variances and site plans, including subdivision plats and grading plans

Projects That Do Not Require Review and Permit Approval by the ARB:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • Fences | • On-grade patios |
| • Residential window and door replacements | • Driveways |
| • Gutters | • Interior alterations |
| • Playground equipment | |

USING THE DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Langley Fork HOD Design Guidelines were developed as a resource to give contextual historical background and detailed guidance to project applicants, property owners, the building industry, and the community, and to facilitate ARB consideration of project applications. The Design Guidelines are not an amendment to, or part of, the County's Zoning Ordinance, which continues to regulate land use types and the intensity of development within Historic Overlay Districts and throughout the County. The Zoning Ordinance regulates measurable items such as heights, setbacks, siting, and sizes of structures.

This document includes information about the district's history and significance in **Chapter 2. History and Significance**. The boundaries of the HOD are outlined in **Chapter 3. Historic Overlay District Overview**, which also includes the HOD's Resource Inventory, or list of historic, contributing, and non-contributing properties. Chapter 3 also includes a description of the physical character and character-defining features of the HOD. **Chapter 4. District-Specific Design Guidelines** includes guidance based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* that are in keeping with the provisions of Article 3, Section 3101 of the Fairfax County Zoning Ordinance. The guidelines within Chapter 4 are organized by:

1. Guidelines for Preserving Setting: Topography, Landscape, and Archaeological Resources;
2. Guidelines for Preserving Architectural Character: Preservation and Rehabilitation of Existing Historic and Contributing Resources; and
3. Guidelines for Architectural Compatibility: New Construction and Additions.

The guidelines emphasize flexibility and encourage site-specific solutions rather than a one-size-fits-all approach. They are guidelines, not requirements. The guidelines are not meant to discourage change or growth; rather, they have been developed with the specific intent to:

- Preserve, complement, and reinforce the historic character of the HOD;
- Reinforce the existing scale; and,
- Encourage the consistent use of materials compatible with the character of the historic district.

The **Appendix** includes a glossary of terms and acronyms, a list of additional resources, and an inventory of properties located within the HOD.



Historical marker in Langley Fork Park, north of Georgetown Pike, erected by the Department of Historic Resources in 1996. The Langley Fork HOD includes 13.5 acres of the park's southwest corner.



Clemijontri Park, a two-acre park south of Langley Park and Georgetown Pike that is partially included in the HOD boundaries.



02

History and Significance

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Langley Fork junction dates to the eighteenth century, when the Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike and Chain Bridge Road were known as Sugarlands Rolling Road and Little Falls Road, respectively. The junction grew to become one of northern Virginia's most important turnpikes, facilitating the transport of goods from rural farmlands to the merchants of Georgetown. While a cluster of buildings first developed around the junction in the early 1800s, these early buildings were replaced with extant buildings dating to the mid-1800s. These six buildings are clustered around the intersection to form the nucleus of the Langley Fork HOD: the Langley Ordinary (c.1850); Langley Toll House (mid-1800s); Mackall House (1858); Gunnell's Chapel (after 1865); Hickory Hill (c.1870); and Langley Friends Meeting House (1893). The Ordinary (a tavern) and the Toll House illustrate the area's importance as a stopping point for travelers, and the other historic buildings reflect the growth of Langley Fork as a turnpike village. While the Langley area sympathized with the Confederate side during the Civil War, the Langley Ordinary jointly served as headquarters for Union General McCall and as a Union hospital for the wounded. In addition to the six historic buildings in the HOD, remaining buildings within the 71-acre district reinforce the character of the older buildings through their similar scale, setback, and materiality. Today, Langley Fork continues to reflect its identity as a significant nineteenth-century turnpike village.



Langley Ordinary, constructed c.1850. *Virginia Room* (1966).

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Sugarlands Rolling Road and Little Falls Road (now Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike and Chain Bridge Road) were colonial-era roads developed to facilitate the transfer of goods from inland farmers to port merchants. Sugarlands Rolling Road was established in 1728; Little Falls Road, a former tribal path that led to Little Falls Bridge (now Chain Bridge), was built by the Falls Bridge Turnpike Company between 1813 and 1827. As wheat supplanted tobacco as Fairfax County's major cash crop in the late-eighteenth century, overland transportation routes became increasingly necessary to move products from the county interior to Georgetown and various ports along the Potomac. Roads were improved and paved in the early 1800s (c.1813 and 1820s for the Langley roads), and toll houses were constructed at junction points. Fairfax County experienced an economic slump between 1800 and 1840 due to soil depletion, low market prices for wheat and tobacco, and competition from Baltimore and Richmond. As a result, many large plantations were divided into smaller landholdings and land cultivation decreased.

The land now comprising Langley Fork, Virginia, was given to Thomas Lee of Stratford Hall on August 4, 1719, via a land grant. Lee named the 2,862-acre property after the ancestral Lee family estate, "Langley," in Shropshire, England. When Thomas Lee acquired the land, he was serving as the resident manager of the Northern Neck Proprietary for Lady Catherine Fairfax,



Langley Toll House, constructed in the mid-1800's. *Virginia Room* (1901).

a position he had held since 1710. Langley was just one of several large Fairfax County tracts owned and managed by the Lee estate during the eighteenth century. In 1839, during the County's economic slump, the Lee family sold 700 acres of the Langley property to Benjamin Mackall, who retained the Langley name.

The first buildings at the Langley junction were constructed in the early nineteenth century, under the Lee period of ownership. The area appears to have developed slowly over the next several decades, with new buildings constructed in the mid-1800s under Mackall's ownership. Fairfax County made a strong economic recovery just prior to the Civil War, in part due to improved agricultural practices, economic diversification, and improved transportation. New communities developed along new railroad lines, and existing small communities (including Langley Fork) continued to grow.

During the Civil War, Langley was close to the front-line separating Union from Confederate forces. The Union Army of the Potomac, the Union Army of Virginia, and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia marched through the county and engaged in skirmishes and battles. Residents of the Langley area were largely of Confederate sympathies, but Langley itself was primarily under Union control. A map from 1861 drafted by Robert Sneed placed a Union "cavalry outpost" at Langley Crossroads. In the fall of 1861 and winter of 1862, the Langley



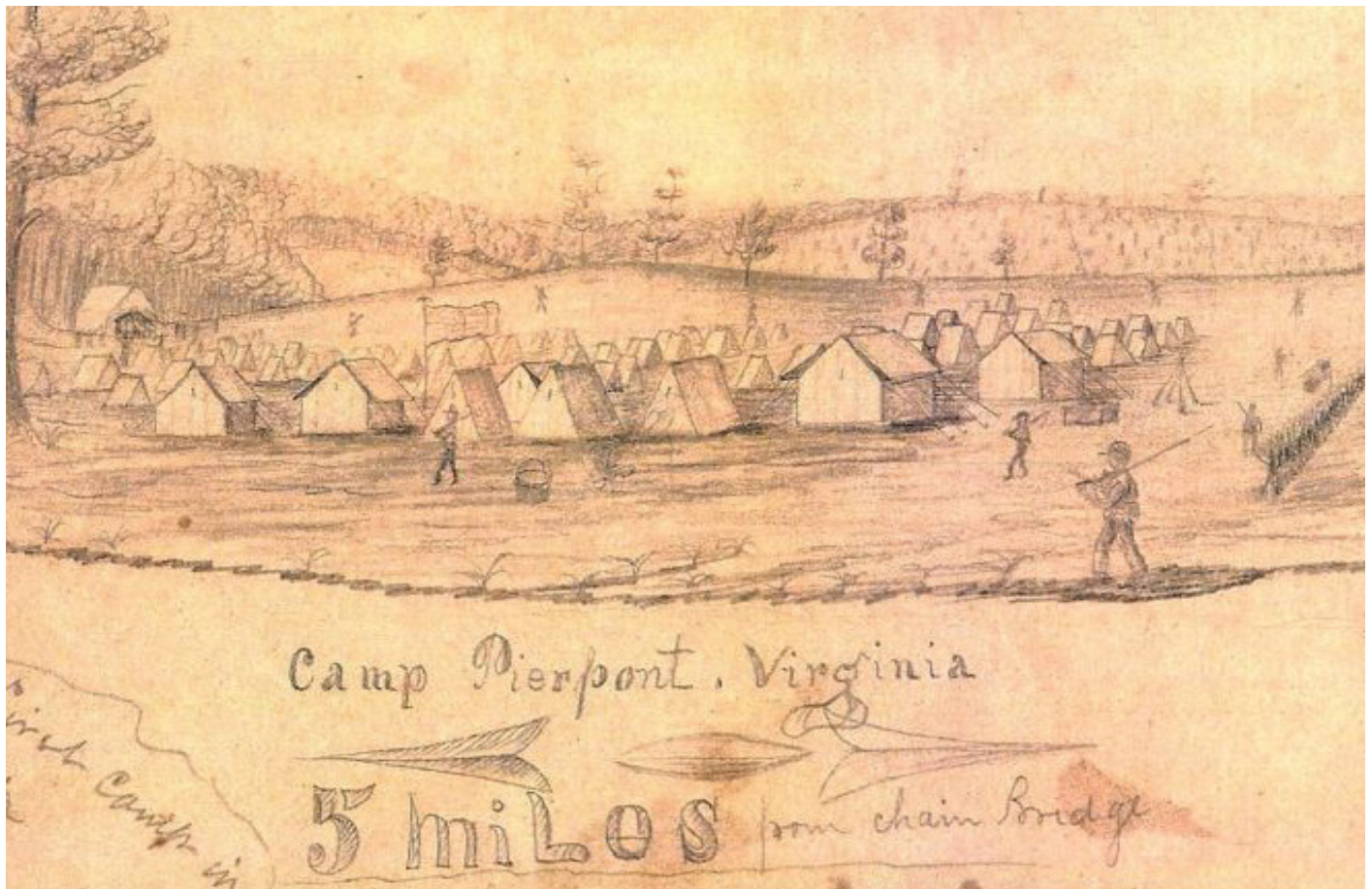
Detail of map by Robert Sneed showing positions of Union and Rebel forces, with Langley Fork "cavalry outpost" at image top/center. *Library of Congress (September 1861).*

area was the location of Camp Pierpont, the winter quarters for Union Major General George A. McCall and the 10,000 men of the Pennsylvania Reserves. General McCall made his headquarters at the Langley Ordinary. The exact locations of the Pierpont tent camps are unknown, but they appear to have been just west and southwest of the Langley crossroads.

By 1870, the Fairfax County economy had largely recovered from the effects of war, and the economic backbone of the county included dairy, livestock, poultry, flour milling, and the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. An influx of settlers arrived in the County, primarily from the north, but also considerable numbers of African American refugees from further south. The 1878 G.M. Hopkins map, *Atlas of Fifteen Mills Around Washington, D.C.*, depicts the Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike and Chain Bridge Road and Langley's extant buildings in an enlarged marginal insert, indicating the area's relative importance. The road configuration and the cluster of buildings around the junction remain relatively unaltered today.



Langley insert from 1878 G.M. Hopkins map, *Atlas of Fifteen Mills Around Washington, D.C.* Library of Congress.



Drawing of Camp Pierpont by an anonymous Union soldier. *Langley Fork Master Plan* (c.1861-1862).

The six historic structures in the immediate vicinity of the Langley Fork junction include Hickory Hill, located along Chain Bridge Road, and five buildings along Georgetown Pike: the Langley Ordinary, Langley Toll House, Mackall House, Gunnell's Chapel, and Langley Friends Meeting House.

The Langley Ordinary was built about 1850, likely by George Franklin Means Walters, as the second ordinary (tavern) to serve the area. Walters's father-in-law, Billy Means, ran the tavern in its early years. During the Civil War, the ordinary served as the headquarters of Union General McCall of the Pennsylvania Reserves and was additionally used as a hospital for the wounded; dated signatures of Union soldiers still can be found on the interior ceiling. During the war, the Langley area was a haven for Confederate sympathizers (local General William Mackall was away serving with the Confederate army), but Union troops also occupied the area. Today, the building is a private residence.

The Langley Toll House is located just across Georgetown Pike from the Ordinary. In 1820, the Falls Bridge Turnpike Company authorized the erection of a toll house on the road. Confederate veteran Braden Hummer acquired the (unimproved) toll house lot in 1889 under a lease agreement, and purchased the lot in 1909. Hummer constructed a grocery store and dwelling on the lot in 1909. Hummer operated the grocery store until his death in 1924. The building is referred to as the toll house despite never having operated as a toll house.

The Mackall House was constructed in 1858 as the first meeting place of the Trinity Methodist Church. The large, Greek Revival masonry building sits atop a high hill looking over Georgetown Pike. The Douglas S. Mackall family converted the building to a residence in the late nineteenth century, and subsequent generations of the Mackall family occupied the building until the 1940s. The building has housed the Country Day School since 1972 and has been expanded with wings and a large porch which extends across the façade and south elevation.

Gunnell's Chapel is a small frame building located directly west of the toll house and constructed as a "colored chapel" for an African-American Methodist congregation sometime after 1865. The chapel was built on land belonging to Robert Gunnell, a black farmer in Langley.

The Hickory Hill property (88.5 acres of the former Lee land grant, only a portion of which remains intact today) was purchased in 1846 by George Franklin Means Walters. Walters, a master builder, constructed the extant residence c.1870 atop a knoll. The original three-story building was built using bricks of red clay from the back of the property. Walters named the house Hickory Hill after the stately old hickory trees that lined his semicircular driveway. In 1924, George Lyon purchased the property and in 1931, with his architect Ashmead Fuller, altered the building from a mansard-roofed residence with an encircling columned veranda to a simple, two-and-one-half-story white brick building. Subsequent owners of the building, Associate Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson and Senator (later, President) John F. Kennedy, made interior alterations. In 1964, Senator Robert F. Kennedy added a north wing to the building. The Kennedy family's association with the home has made it the scene of significant political and social activity.

The Langley Friends Meeting House was constructed in 1893 as the second meeting place of the Trinity Methodist Church. The frame, clapboard-clad building features a distinctive asymmetrical

bell tower and wooden buttresses at both side elevations (a design feature common for stone churches but relatively uncommon for frame structures). A scrollwork bargeboard distinguishes the church's front gable, and long, narrow windows are topped with geometric pediments. The building was transferred to the Religious Society of Friends in 1961 and continues to function as the Langley Fork Friends Meeting House today.

In the early 1960s, area residents rallied in response to a plan by the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation to widen and improve the Langley Fork intersection. A committee of local residents (including John F. Kennedy) worked to deter this plan to protect the historic character of the area by encouraging the Department to instead construct a new road alignment, (now Dolley Madison Boulevard) to the east of Chain Bridge Road. In 1974, residents along a 16-mile stretch of Georgetown Pike (including Langley Fork) pushed for the road to be designated by the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation as a "Virginia Byway," due to its scenic and historic nature. It was the first Virginia Byway in the state system. While the crossroads was protected, several nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences and farm outbuildings in the immediate vicinity of Langley Fork were demolished to accommodate the construction of extant late twentieth-century and early twenty-first-century single-family homes.

In 1980, Fairfax County established the Langley Fork Historic Overlay District in recognition of its historic significance as an unusually intact concentration of mid-nineteenth century buildings sited around two colonial-era roadways. The designation was put forth to protect the architectural and environmental character of the area; to ensure that any future development would be compatible with the existing, historic design; and to recognize the special quality of the junction.

Residential suburban development pressures arose during the mid- and late-twentieth century, resulting in numerous new single-family homes within the HOD boundaries and in the immediate vicinity. Much of this development has occurred along Turkey Run Road and Chain Bridge Road and their respective offshoot roads. Lot sizes remain large, and density relatively low when compared to surrounding areas; however, the district's once-rural character has been diminished by new construction activity.



Sketch of historic resources in the Langley Fork HOD.

Fairfax County Staff Proposal for the Langley Fork Historic District (1980).

1700's

Sugarlands Rolling Road and Little Falls Road developed (now Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike and Chain Bridge Road).

c.1850

Langley Ordinary constructed.

mid-1800's

Langley Toll House constructed.

1858

Mackall House constructed.

1861-1862

Langley Ordinary and surrounding area used as winter headquarters for the Union Army during the Civil War.

After 1865

Gunnell's Chapel constructed.

c.1870

Hickory Hill constructed.

1878

Langley Fork depicted in an enlarged marginal insert of G.M. Hopkins' Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C.

1893

Langley Friends Meeting House constructed.

1980

Fairfax County establishes the Langley Fork Historic Overlay District.

1982

Langley Fork Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Langley Ordinary, pictured in 1964.
Virginia Room.



Langley Toll House, pictured in 1918.
Washington Star's "Rambler."



Hickory Hill, pictured in 1870 prior to alteration in the 1930s. *Hickory Hill by Carol L. Herrick.*



Langley Friends Meeting House, pictured c.1901-1906 *Virginia Room.*



Aerial images of the Langley Fork HOD, clockwise: 1937, 1980, and 2023.
Fairfax County Aerial Imagery Collection.



**Langley Hill
Quaker Meeting**
of
The Religious Society
or Friends

Meeting for Worship
10 a.m. each First Day
(Sunday)
All are Welcome

Quaker is not pronounced as it is in the Bible

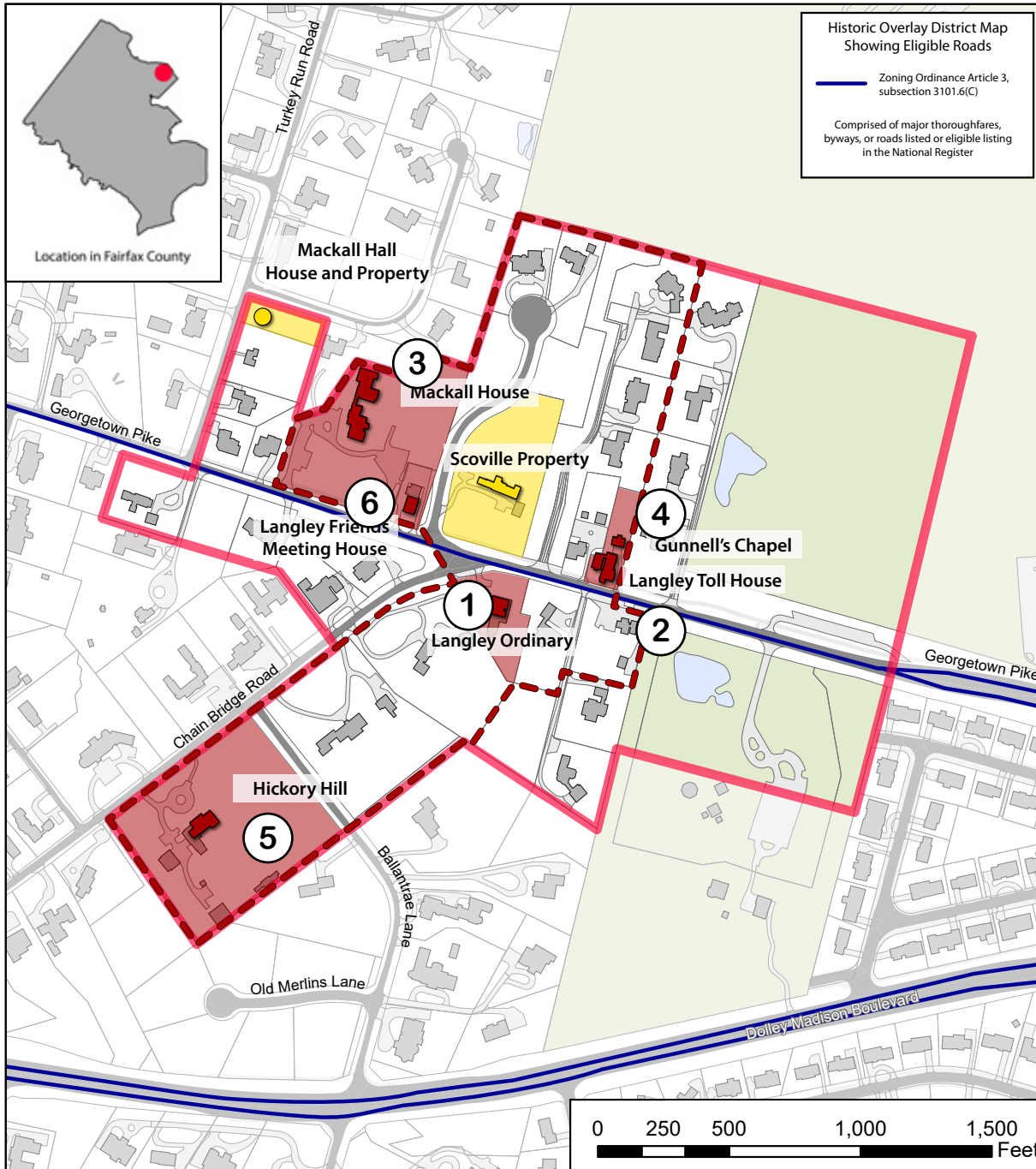
03

Historic Overlay District Overview

OVERVIEW OF LANGLEY FORK HOD

The Langley Fork Historic Overlay District encompasses buildings, distinctive landscape features, and historically significant transportation arteries (Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike and Chain Bridge Road). The buildings within the district are residential, ecclesiastical, institutional, and commercial in use. The district core (indicated with dashed line in the map on page 21) includes six historic resources and one contributing resource, while the district periphery includes one contributing resource. Both the district core and periphery contain several non-contributing resources, primarily residential buildings constructed in the mid- and late-twentieth century. The entire HOD is zoned as Residential District-One Dwelling Unit/Acre. By establishing the HOD in 1980, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors sought to preserve the character of the district by means of ARB oversight and proposed project approval. Langley Fork's inclusion as a HOD was intended to protect against destruction of historic resources; to encourage uses which will lead to their continuance, conservation and improvement; and to assure that new structures and uses within the district will be in keeping with the character to be preserved and enhanced.





Langley Fork

Historic Overlay District
Fairfax County, VA

Prepared by EHT Tracerics for the Fairfax County
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April 2024

Historic Resource Map, Langley Fork HOD.

Legend

- District Boundary
- - - District Core Boundary
- Historic Property
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property



Zoning in the HOD

The County's Zoning Ordinance regulates land use types and the allowable intensity of development within Historic Overlay Districts and throughout the County. The Zoning Ordinance guides measurable items such as heights, setbacks, siting, and sizes of structures. Properties within the Langley Fork HOD are part of Fairfax County's R-1 (Residential District-One Dwelling Unit/Acre) District Zoning. Regulations of the Langley Fork Historic Overlay District Overlay Zone also apply.

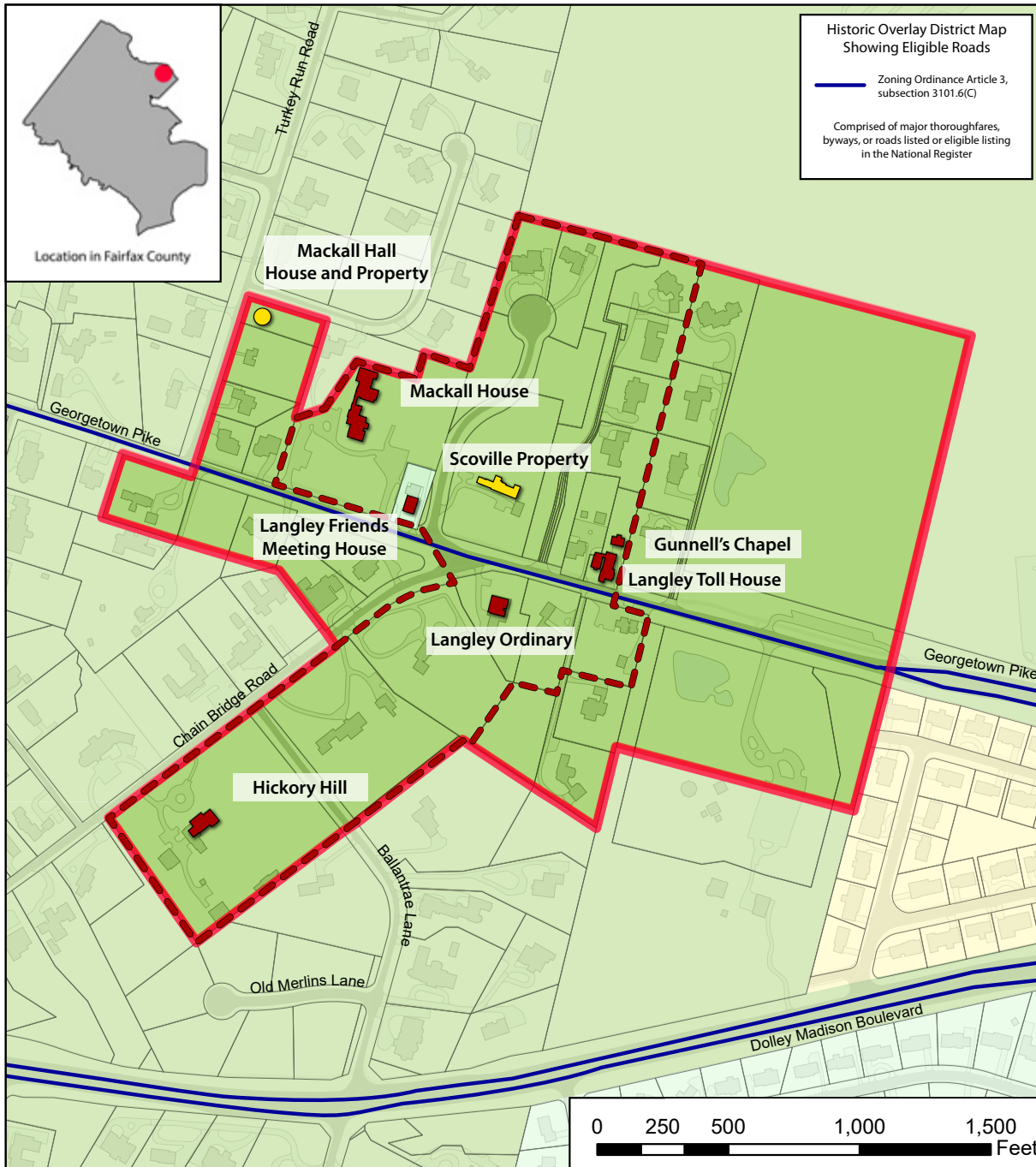
Residential District-One Dwelling Unit/Acre (R-1) District Zoning

The purpose of R-1 zoning is to allow for orderly, planned, and controlled growth of large areas. The R-1 Zone was established to provide for single-family detached dwellings on large lots and allows other uses that are compatible with the low-density residential character of the district." (See Zoning Ordinance subsection 2102.4, R-1 Residential District). While special permit uses and special exemptions are numerous and varied, permitted uses include accessory uses and home occupations as permitted by Article 4; agriculture, as defined in Article 9; dwellings, single family detached; and public uses.

Langley Fork Historic Overlay Zone

The Langley Fork HOD regulations are codified in Article 3, Section 3101.13 of the County Zoning Ordinance. According to the regulations, all R-1 uses permitted by right, special permit and special exception are permissible, except as follows: residential dwellings shall be limited to single family detached units; no additional commercial uses shall be permitted; and no industrial uses shall be permitted. All improvements, including structures, signs, fences, street furniture, outdoor graphics, and public and private utilities, shall be designed and installed to be compatible with the landmark structures, and freestanding signs should not exceed five feet in height.

Langley Fork HOD				
Lot Size Requirements and Bulk Regulations				
Min Lot Area	Max Density	Max Floor Area Ratio	Min Yard Req.	Max Height
Conventional subdivision lot: 36,000 sq. feet. Cluster subdivision lot: 25,000 sq. feet.	Conventional subdivision lot: one dwelling unit/acre. Cluster subdivision lot: see Part 1 3-108.	.15 for uses other than residential or public. .20 for public uses.	Conventional subdivision lot: Front: 40 ft. Side: 20 ft. Rear: 25 ft. Cluster subdivision lot: Front: 30 ft. Side: 12 ft., but a total minimum of 40 ft. Rear: 25 ft.	Single family dwellings: 35 ft. All other structures: 60 ft.



Langley Fork

Historic Overlay District

Fairfax County, VA

Prepared by EHT Tracerics for the Fairfax County
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Legend

- R-1
- R-2
- R-3

- District Boundary
- District Core Boundary
- Historic Property
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property



Zoning Map, Langley Fork HOD.

HOD BOUNDARY

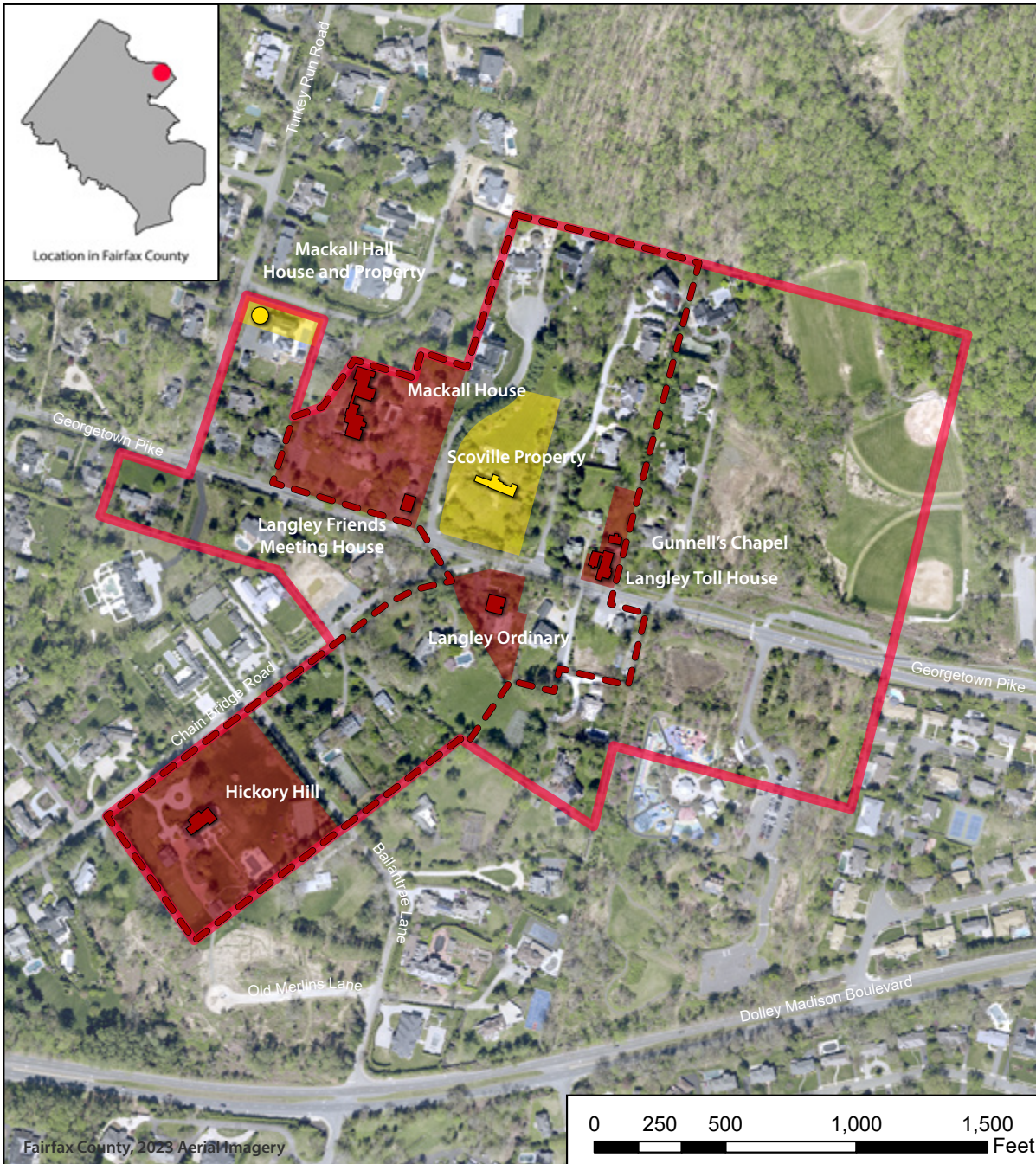
The Langley Fork HOD is located in McLean, in the northeastern portion of Fairfax County, Virginia, approximately eight miles northwest of downtown Washington, D.C. The district encompasses approximately 71 acres of land with buildings, public spaces, and distinctive landscape features, all sited around the junction of Georgetown Pike and Chain Bridge Road. Georgetown Pike extends in a slight northwest/southeast direction, and Chain Bridge Road extends northeast from Dolley Madison Boulevard to meet Georgetown Pike. While the east and north HOD boundaries are rectilinear (bounding Clemyjontri Park to the east and including the far southwest portion of Langley Fork Park and adjacent buildings to the west), the south and west boundaries are irregular. The southern section of the district bisects Clemyjontri Park and extends southwest across Ballantrae Lane to Chain Bridge Road, while the west portion spans various lots on either side of Georgetown Pike. The district core and the district periphery both follow irregular boundary lines, limited to the concentration of historically and architecturally significant resources and contributing resources. To the south and west of the HOD, development is primarily residential (post-1940 construction). The area north of the HOD (south of the Potomac River) is largely owned by the National Park Service. The Central Intelligence Agency headquarters are located east of the district.

RESOURCE INVENTORY - HISTORIC, CONTRIBUTING, AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Properties in the HOD are classified as historic, contributing, or non-contributing. The label “historic” indicates that the resource is a central component of the HOD and is named in the historic district ordinance which created the district. The label “contributing” indicates that the resource is one of several that defines the historic character and significance of the district. Historic resources are also considered contributing resources. They are distinct from “noncontributing” resources, which may be located within a historic district (and subject to certain restrictions as a result) but are not character-defining because they have been altered or were constructed outside the district’s significant period or development.

In the report substantiating the zoning amendment that established the Langley Fork HOD, six properties were identified as historic, and none were identified as contributing. In 1991, the Scoville property was identified in the 1991 memorandum from Deborah Cannan to Bruce Kriviskey as contributing, because it was by then fifty or more years of age. The Scoville property was formally included in the HOD in 1992, when the ARB issued new Langley Fork HOD guidelines. The contributing Mackall-Hall House and Property was identified in 2015 by the property owner of record at that time. In 2016, the ARB recommended expanding the boundaries of the Langley Fork HOD to include tax map parcels 022-3-001 50 and 51, and adding the Mackall-Hall House and Property as a contributing property, which the BOS approved that same year.

The buildings within the Langley Fork HOD are described on the following pages. A full list of the properties located within the HOD and their classification is included within “Appendix C – Inventory of Properties Within The HOD” on page 55.



Langley Fork

Historic Overlay District
Fairfax County, VA

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April 2024

Legend

- District Boundary
- - - District Core Boundary
- Historic Property
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property



Boundary Map, Langley Fork HOD.



Langley Ordinary.

Langley Ordinary

Historic (Contributing)

The Langley Ordinary is located at 1101 Chain Bridge Road, parcel 22-3-001-63. The two-story, clapboard-clad, frame building was constructed c.1850, likely by George F.M. Walters, who also built Hickory Hill. Today, the Langley Ordinary is a private residence. The front door is surmounted by a transom and has sidelights. The roof lines have been altered, but the one-story porch continues to wrap three sides of the house just as pictured in a 1917 photograph (*Washington Star*, January 7 and 28, 1917).



Langley Toll House.

Langley Toll House

Historic (Contributing)

The Langley Toll House is located at 6324 Georgetown Pike, parcel number 22-3-001-43. The parcel additionally includes Gunnell's Chapel. The toll house was constructed in the mid-1800s. The frame, clapboard-clad building was originally one story but was enlarged to two stories in the twentieth century.



Mackall House.

Mackall House

Historic (Contributing)

The Mackall House at 6418 Georgetown Pike, parcel 22-3-001-49, was originally built as the Trinity Methodist Church in 1858. The Mackall family converted the church into a residence in the late-nineteenth century and occupied the house until the 1940s. The building features three bays with a pediment, and there are additions at the east and west elevations. It is now used as a day school.

Gunnell's Chapel

Historic (Contributing)

Gunnell's Chapel is located at 6324 Georgetown Pike, parcel number 22-3-001-43. The parcel additionally includes the Langley Toll House. The chapel was constructed sometime after 1865 as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The frame and clapboard building features decorative bargeboard above a sharp-arched entryway and long, narrow windows.



Gunnell's Chapel.

Hickory Hill

Historic (Contributing)

Hickory Hill is located at 1147 Chain Bridge Road and was constructed shortly after the Civil War, c.1870, probably by the same man who built the Ordinary. The two-and-one-half-story brick building was extensively remodeled in 1931 and enlarged in 1964.



Hickory Hill.

Langley Friends Meeting House

Historic (Contributing)

The Langley Friends Meeting House is located at 6410 Georgetown Pike, parcel 22-3-001-4B. The building was originally constructed in 1893 as the second church of the Trinity Methodist congregation. The one-story, frame building features an asymmetrical bell tower, wooden buttresses, and clapboard cladding, along with scrollwork bargeboard and long, narrow windows surmounted by geometric pediments.



Langley Friends Meeting House.



Scoville Property.

Scoville Property

Contributing

The Scoville Property, formerly at 6400 Georgetown Pike, tax map 22-3-001-47, has been given a new address and tax map number: 1011 Dogue Hill Lane, tax map 0223 08 0001, with a legal description "Lane on Georgetown Pike the Lt 1." It is listed in tax records as a two-story single-family detached residence built in 1934, effective year built 2000, remodeled in 2008, with additions in 2009 and 2011. It was added to the HOD in 1992 based on a 1991 memorandum that identified properties fifty years of age or older in the respective HODs.



Mackall Hall- House and Property.

Mackall Hall- House and Property

Contributing

The Mackall Hall - House and Property is located at 1013 and 1011 Turkey Run Road (parcels 22-3-100-51 and 22-3-100-50). It was not included as a contributing resource when the district was first designated. In 2016, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors voted to include the Mackall Hall House and Property as a contributing property to the Langley Fork HOD.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT CHARACTER

Langley Fork is a turnpike village that developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries at the intersection of Georgetown Pike and Chain Bridge Road. Six historic buildings dating to the mid-1800s are clustered as a nucleus around the fork. Those on Georgetown Pike include the Langley Ordinary, the Langley Toll House, Gunnell's Chapel, the Langley Friends Meeting House, and the Mackall House. The sixth building, Hickory Hill, is south of Georgetown Pike on Chain Bridge Road. The historic intersection and the buildings surrounding it are characterized by their low scale, traditional building materials, and simple massing. Despite their age, the village buildings continue to reflect their historic character. Although there have been some changes in use, replacement of materials, additions, and new construction, the HOD retains historic integrity. The intersection of Georgetown Pike and Chain Bridge Road are also considered key features of the district; Georgetown Pike was named by the Virginia State Highway Commission as a "Virginia Byway," to recognize and preserve the road's scenic and historic nature.

Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features are those features that distinguish the historic district and help identify the properties as part of its unique setting. They include the overall shape, materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, and features of buildings, as well as various aspects of site and environment. Defining characteristics of Langley Fork and its historic and contributing resources include the following:

Architectural Features

Langley Fork's historic resources date to the mid-to-late 1800s. Buildings are clustered in the immediate vicinity of the Langley Fork junction, ranging in height from one to two-and-one-half stories. They are typically rectilinear in form with simple massing, few projections, and generally symmetrical fenestration patterns. They employ a complementary material palette (wood and/or brick) and are nearly universally topped with gable roofs (front, side, or cross-gable). The ecclesiastical building is distinguished with ornamental features.

Landscape and Site Features

Like the architecture, the site design and landscape elements of Langley Fork are essential to the character of the HOD. Mature deciduous trees, planted at irregular intervals, form a canopy over the narrow roads. Dense, natural growth of shrubs and trees creates a verdant corridor along Georgetown Pike, and landscaping along Chain Bridge Road is equally dense. The tree cover in the HOD is more established than in the adjacent areas, which helps to distinguish the district from its surroundings. Natural, informal landscaping and open, horizontal board fences contribute to the rural quality of the area and form soft edges along the roads and between properties. Along the north side of Georgetown Pike is a paved blacktop trail with simple horizontal pipe railing. The eastern end of the district features considerable open space which provides a buffer between the district and denser development further east. Residential lots in the HOD are large.

Archaeological Features

There are no designated archaeological resources within the HOD. However, the HOD has potential for Pre-Contact sites, and as the site of an eighteenth-century crossroads and a nineteenth-century village, the area has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources in the form of subsurface features (foundations, wells, privies, graves, etc.) and artifact scatters. In addition, the HOD likely contains archaeological remnants related to Camp Pierpont and the area's Civil War-era use.



Hickory Hill with generally rectilinear massing and gable roof with interior brick chimneys.



Toll house with symmetrical fenestration with shutters; porch; gable roof with interior brick chimney.



Ecclesiastical ornamentation at the Friends Meeting House.

Additional character-defining features of the historic and contributing buildings include the following:

BUILDING SITING

- Historic buildings either set back from the road or fronting the road
- Buildings surrounded by landscape and natural features

MASSING AND FOOTPRINT

- Generally rectilinear or L-plan massing and footprints

BUILDING HEIGHT

- Primarily one to two-and-one-half stories

WINDOWS

- Rectilinear, standard-size windows
- Wood-frame windows
- Varying window configurations but primarily double-hung windows
- Shutters

DOORS

- Single-leaf wood entry doors

DESIGN FEATURES AND MATERIALS

- Below-grade or minimally visible foundations
- Brick or wood siding
- Multiple chimneys
- Porches
- Ecclesiastical features (Meeting House belltower) and ornamentation, such as bargeboard

ROOF SHAPES AND ROOF ELEMENTS

- Gable or hipped roofs
- Brick chimneys (interior)
- Lack of cornices or parapets

LANDSCAPE AND SITE FEATURES

- Sloped or flat lots
- Brick and concrete steps
- Trees, shrubs, ground cover, and lawn throughout



Mackall House property with open lawn and mature trees.



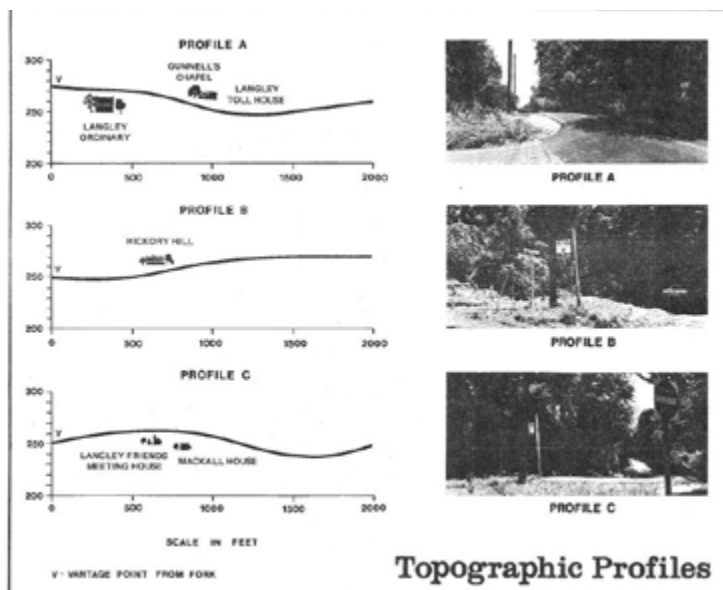
Hipped roof of Langley Ordinary with brick interior chimneys; regular fenestration pattern; porch.



Langley Fork intersection of Chain Bridge Road (left) and Georgetown Pike, with Friends Meeting House in background.



Gravel lane to rear of Gunnell Chapel.



Topographic profile showing sloped lots.

Fairfax County Staff Proposal for Langley Fork Historic District (1980).



04

Design Guidelines

LANGLEY FORK HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT DESIGN GUIDELINES

The intent of the HOD and these guidelines is not to recreate the nineteenth century landscape, but to protect and enhance a significant and important site in Fairfax County. As stated in Article 3, Section 3101.6 of the Fairfax County Zoning Ordinance, these guidelines are designed to preserve the historic integrity of the district. They offer practical guidance for property owners, the design community, County staff, and the ARB when determining the appropriateness of proposed work during the project planning and review process. To limit changes that are out of character with the district, the guidelines are meant to encompass the entire HOD, inclusive of historic, contributing, and non-contributing properties. These guidelines do allow for more non-conformity when applied to non-contributing properties; however, changes made to non-contributing buildings may still affect the character of the district and are thus subject to review.

For more information on what work requires and does not require ARB review, see “Historic Overlay District Regulations and Project Review Summary” on page 5.

Preservation Objectives

The Langley Fork HOD designation report (1980) outlines the following goals and objectives for protecting the district. The design guidelines are intended to provide guidance for meeting these goals and objectives.

Goals

To protect the area from adverse environmental influences including inappropriate improvements to Georgetown Pike and to ensure that any future development within the area will be compatible in use and in scale with the existing historic and architectural character of the HOD.

Objectives

- To protect against the destruction of the landmarks.
- To encourage uses which will lead to their continuance, conservation, and improvement.
- To assure that new structures and uses within the district will be in keeping with the character to be preserved and enhanced.

What Design Guidelines Can and Cannot Do

The HOD Design Guidelines publication is a Fairfax County Department of Planning and Development policy document that expands upon the requirements outlined in the Zoning Ordinance. The intent of the guidelines is not to stunt innovative design nor preserve the HOD as a snapshot in time. The guidelines are not meant to be absolute, give case-specific advice, or address exceptions or unusual conditions. Sometimes a creative, thoughtful design solution—one that does not neatly fit the written guidelines but may result in a better project and remains compliant with zoning law—will be approved by the ARB. Or there may be constraints inherent to a specific property that will preclude the “ideal” solution. They will help in that “delicate balancing act” of preserving the best of the past while building the best of today.

Guidelines Do:

- Aid citizens, property owners, and design professionals in better understanding the ARB’s review process and meet ARB Standards, which are based on the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- Provide objective criteria the ARB can use to better protect and preserve the unique and valuable historic resources of Fairfax County.
- Provide a better understanding of a HOD’s physical and historic character.
- Assist the evolution of HODs in a sensitive manner that meets contemporary needs while retaining characteristic features.
- Outline a degree of adaptability appropriate within HODs that is well-aligned with preservation standards.

Guidelines Don’t:

- Dictate that all historic buildings must remain as they were originally.
- Resolve all design challenges and concerns within a HOD.
- Give case-specific advice or address exceptions or unusual conditions.
- Give absolute direction as to specific standards or requirements, such as square footage.
- Regulate interior design.
- Regulate or increase new construction or rehabilitation activities (that is the role of the private market).
- Improve maintenance of existing properties (locally adopted maintenance codes contain those requirements).
- Require owners to change existing conditions or reverse past alterations to meet the Design Guidelines.
- Become part of, nor an amendment to, the County’s Zoning Ordinance which continues to regulate land use types and the intensity of development within Historic Overlay Districts and throughout the County.

Organization of Guidelines

These District-Specific Guidelines are organized based on three general treatment approaches and project types:

1. Guidelines for Preserving Setting: Topography, Landscape, and Archaeological Resources;
2. Guidelines for Preserving Architectural Character: Preservation and Rehabilitation of Existing Historic and Contributing Resources; and
3. Guidelines for Architectural Compatibility: New Construction and New Additions.

Within each section, guidelines are shown as either “Recommended” or “Not Recommended.” Work treatments and techniques that are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation* are “Recommended” and those that are inconsistent with the Standards are “Not Recommended.” The *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation* (36 CFR 67) are published by the National Park Service and are the benchmark for appropriate preservation practice nationwide. They are used by the Fairfax County ARB and staff during review of proposed projects in the HOD. While the Standards provide a general framework and the key principles that should be considered as part of a proposed project, exceptions to these guidelines may be permitted in consultation with the ARB on a case-by-case basis depending on project- and site-specific considerations.



Non-contributing resource on Chain Bridge Road, within the district core.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* are used by Fairfax County ARB and staff in their review of proposed projects in the HOD. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* (36 CFR Part 67), developed by the National Park Service and used by many local jurisdictions, offer four distinct approaches to the treatment of historic properties—preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction—with accompanying Guidelines for each. They apply to historic buildings of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes.

The *Standards for Rehabilitation* provide the basis for the HOD Design Guidelines and include ten basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic building and its site, while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs. The *Standards for Rehabilitation* are as follows:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces 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 architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic 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 other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. 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 that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic 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.

GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVING SETTING: TOPOGRAPHY, LANDSCAPE, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Topography and Landscape

The topography and landscape of Langley Fork are critical character-defining features of the district that should be preserved and enhanced.

Recommended

- Identifying, retaining, and preserving existing landscape and topography features.
- Maintaining natural land contours and sloped, gently rolling topography.
- Protecting views of historic resources and views between buildings and spaces.
- Retaining dense, informal, and natural landscape, with extensive tree cover and vegetation that partially screens and frames the buildings in the district; where tree removal is necessary due to damage, health, or hazards, replace with like species.
- Maintaining the orientation of buildings towards either Georgetown Pike or Chain Bridge Road; buildings with a historically public function are sited near the road, while other buildings are typically set near the center of large lots.
- Retaining historic alignment and rural character of Georgetown Pike and Chain Bridge Road as two-lane, curving roads without curbs and gutters, intermittently framed by open, horizontal board fences.
- Protecting paved blacktop trail adjacent to Georgetown Pike and open space and park land.
- Visually screening any parking areas with natural landscaping, and limit the size and visual impact of entrance gates and posts.

Not Recommended

- Adding structures or plantings that fully obscure views of historic properties.
- Removing tree cover and vegetation.
- Developing new roadways, new or wider driveways, or other hardscaped areas.



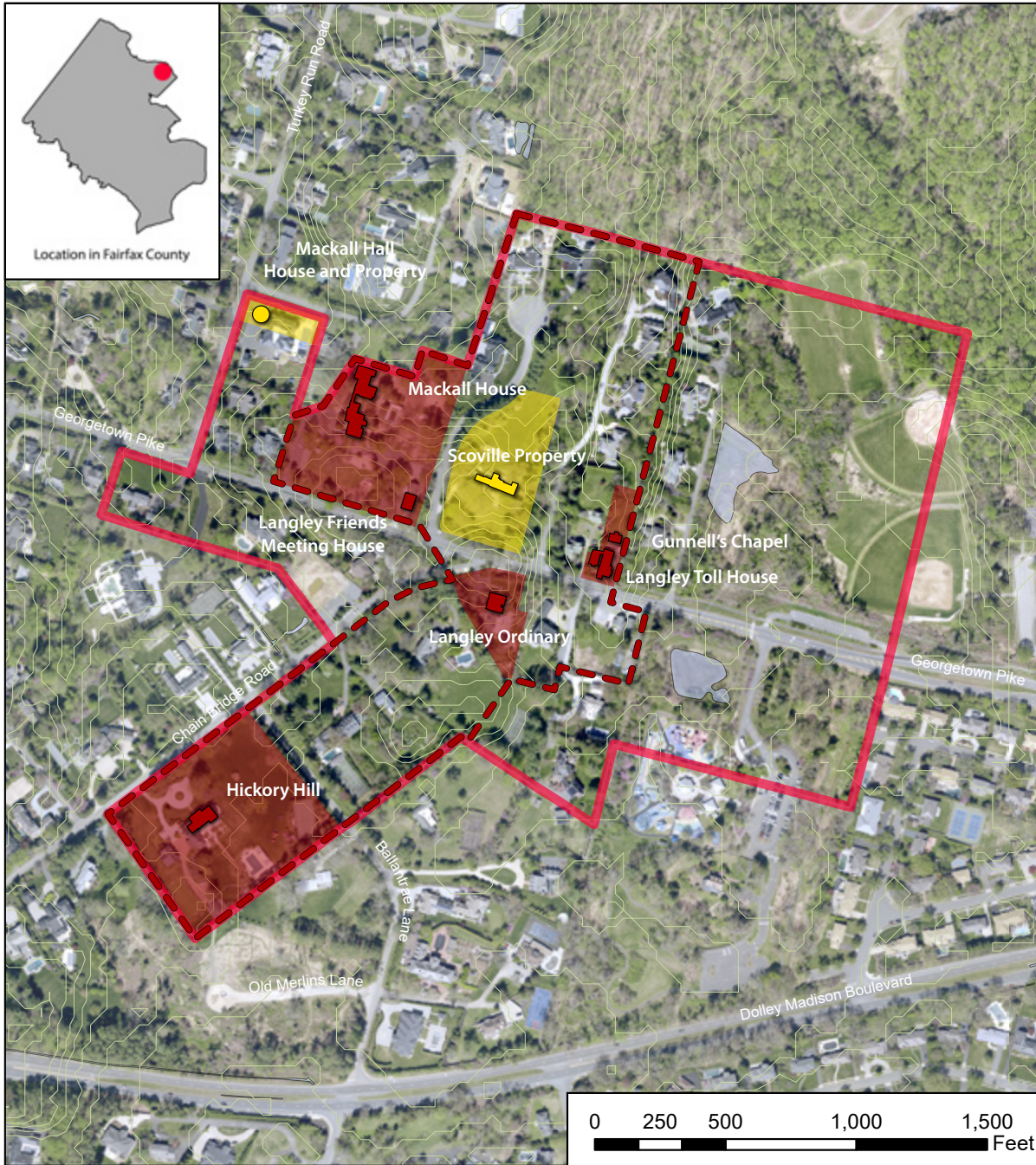
Protect existing trees and siting of buildings (recommended).



Retain historic orientation of Georgetown Pike and Chain Bridge Road (recommended).



Retain informal, natural landscape (recommended).



Topography map of Langley Fork HOD.

Archaeological Resources

There are no designated archaeological resources within the HOD. However, the HOD has potential for Pre-Contact archaeological sites, and as the site of an eighteenth-century crossroads and a nineteenth-century village, the area has the potential to contain archaeological resources in the form of subsurface features.

To aid in the identification and protection of historic or archaeological resources located within or in the vicinity of an HOD, the Fairfax County Park Authority archaeologists must be consulted concerning a rezoning, development plan, special exception, special permit, or variance application on a property that is located wholly, partially within, or contiguous to an HOD and when the application involves 2,500 square feet or more of land disturbing activity. The applicant should submit an Archaeological Survey Data Form when the above criteria are met, or as requested by the ARB. The Fairfax County Park Authority Archaeology and Collections Branch will review applications for the probability of the property to yield no, low, medium, or high levels of archaeological resources and decide whether a Phase I Archaeological Survey is warranted.

If you think you may have archaeological resources or remnants of a previous structure on your property, please consult the Fairfax County Park Authority Archaeology and Collections Branch before you continue with your project. The Archaeology and Collections Branch can be reached at 703-534-3881, TTY 711 or fcpa-archaeology@fairfaxcounty.gov.

Guidelines

Recommended

- Considering the potential for archaeological resources early in planning and development. Submit an Archaeological Survey Data Form as required by the Zoning Ordinance and consult the Fairfax County Park Authority, Archaeology and Collections Branch staff to determine appropriateness for archaeological investigations.
- Minimizing disturbance of terrain, thus reducing the possibility of destroying unknown archaeological features or materials.
- Locating new construction away from any known archaeological resources.
- Informing the Fairfax County Park Authority, Archaeology and Collections Branch if any archaeological resources are discovered.
- Where disturbance of the site is unavoidable, the site should be properly documented by a qualified archaeologist.

Not Recommended

- Siting new landscape, construction, or other work on or near a known archaeological resource.
- Altering, damaging, or destroying character-defining (including archaeological) features, while making modifications to a cultural landscape.

GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVING ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER: PRESERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF EXISTING HISTORIC AND CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Historic and contributing buildings in the district are detached, human-scale buildings of simple, predominantly horizontal designs. Larger buildings are sited on the largest lots in the district and are surrounded by open space. Buildings are typically clapboard-covered or painted brick, with simple massing and few projecting elements. They range from one to two-and-a-half stories in height, and typically feature gabled roofs. Most of the historic buildings sited near the road have front-facing gabled roofs (except for the Ordinary, which has a hipped roof), while buildings sited farther back from the road are side-gabled. Windows are typically regularly spaced, rectangular, with divided wood-sash windows. Entrances are centered at the building façades. Architectural embellishment is restrained and limited to unique features of specific buildings, such as cornice brackets at the Mackall House, or the ecclesiastical features of the Langley Friends Meeting House (lancet windows, modified buttresses, and bell tower). The design and historic materials of historic and contributing resources within the district should be retained and preserved.

Guidelines

Recommended

- Following the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* for all preservation, rehabilitation, and/or restoration of historic and contributing buildings, structures, and objects.
- Retaining the rural character, density, and scale of the buildings, and the historic relationship with the Langley Fork junction.
- Prioritizing unity of design, materials, and finishes, with traditional and vernacular designs executed in wood and brick.
- Maintaining a balanced void-to-solid pattern created by windows, doors, and walls.
- If necessary due to deterioration or damage, replacing features in-kind or in a manner that matches the historic material and appearance.



Retain architectural features including porches and chimneys (recommended).



Retain door and window openings (recommended).

Not Recommended

- Removing or altering historic elements, features, and materials throughout the HOD.
- Installing new replacement windows inconsistent with the nineteenth-century aesthetic of the HOD or that do not match the design, operability, or materiality of the original windows.
- Altering original openings including shapes and sizes of door and window openings.
- Obscuring original materials or forms.
- Pursuing treatments that may harm original materials, including harsh, abrasive, or unproven cleaning methods.



Retain ornamental features where present (recommended).

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHITECTURAL COMPATIBILITY: NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ADDITIONS

New Construction and Additions

The historic and contributing resources in the Langley Fork HOD were designed and built in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. As lots within the HOD are largely already developed, opportunities for new construction are rare. However, where new construction and new additions are implemented within the HOD, they should respect and protect the historic character of Langley Fork and should be designed to be as visually unobtrusive as possible.

Site Design

Guidelines

Recommended

- Minimizing the impact of new construction on natural resources, topographical contours, and distinctive land patterns.
- Siting new construction fronting or set back from the road, oriented towards the road.
- Respecting the building spacing and site lines to and from historic and contributing resources when siting new structures.
- Designing and constructing new developments within the HOD in a manner that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape.
- When necessary, placing new service or subsidiary structures or mechanical equipment in inconspicuous locations with as little visual disruption to the lot and HOD as possible.

Not Recommended

- Designing new façades that extend wider than one-third of the lot.
- Constructing new additions or buildings that require substantial alteration of topography or landscape features.
- Constructing cumulative additions that build upon past additions
- Inserting new roadways, driveways, or parking lots in the HOD in a manner that disrupts existing spatial arrangements.
- Locating new improvements that would be directly visible from the historic resources within the HOD.



Typical site design and streetscape features in the HOD.

Architectural Mass and Scale

Guidelines

Recommended

- Ensuring that new construction is deferential in character and subordinate to the existing resource and broader district character.
- Placing new additions on a side or rear elevation to retain the original orientation of the building.
- Attaching new additions to historic and contributing buildings in such a manner that, if such additions were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original building would be unimpaired.
- Designing new buildings of low scale, rather than monumental scale, with simple rectilinear forms and massing consistent with those throughout the district core; limit new construction to two-and-one-half stories or 35 feet.

Not Recommended

- Constructing unsympathetic new additions or buildings that visually and/or physically dominate views and experiences within the HOD.
- Building structures over three stories in height that are inconsistent with the HOD, either due to complex massing or a strong vertical character.
- Topping additions or new buildings with complex roof forms.



Additions distinguished from the original building volumes via hyphens, with rooflines are lower than those of the original volumes (recommended).

Architectural Design, Style, and Materials

Guidelines

Recommended

- Using rooflines similar to existing buildings in the HOD, such as front or side-gabled roofs.
- Cladding new construction in wood (horizontal, not vertical) or brick.
- Employing features and details similar to existing, such as gable roofs, rectangular windows, and simple entrances.
- Incorporating design elements (shutters, brackets, porches) that are functional in nature.
- Designing new additions and buildings in a compatible (but not imitative) manner, such that they remain sensitive to historic and contributing resources.



Existing contributing resource within the district core to serve as reference for new residential construction (top). Non-contributing, compatible new construction (2016) within the district core that uses simple, rectilinear massing; a regular fenestration pattern; a side-gabled roof; and a deep setback from the roadway (recommended).

Not Recommended

- Attempting to match new additions or buildings in a way that replicates historic designs and results in false historicism (appearing to date to an earlier era)
- Introducing new additions or buildings that are visually incompatible with the surrounding character in terms of in mass, scale, form, features, materials, or texture.
- Using a variety of cladding materials or windows on a single structure.
- Incorporating design themes or motifs unrelated to the local context.
- Installing raised, visually prominent skylights.



Langley Mart, a non-contributing resource within the district core that employs gabled rooflines, wood cladding, and is otherwise compatible with the district character (recommended).



Non-contributing, compatible new construction (1992) within the district periphery that uses traditional building materials and elements such as multi-light wood windows and wrap-around porches (recommended).



Fencing that is low, open, horizontal, and constructed of wood (recommended).

Fencing, Signage, and Lighting

Addition of new signage, fencing, and lighting into the landscape should not detract from or overwhelm the buildings or the natural landscape of the HOD.

Guidelines

Recommended

- Designing fences to be low, open, horizontal, and constructed of wood.
- Designing entry posts that are modestly sized and of stone construction.
- Keeping signs to the minimum number and size necessary for identification of the historic site and highway safety; use natural materials, such as wood.
- Using minimal outdoor lighting that doesn't impinge on the historic character of the HOD. New lighting should minimize skyglow, glare, and light trespass, per the Outdoor Lighting Standards found on the County's Zoning Administration Division website [here](#).

Not Recommended

- Situating new signage or fencing that is visually incompatible with the surrounding character in terms of in mass, scale, form, features, materials, texture, or color.
- Installing multiple signs that detract from the historic site, views and wayfinding, due to bright color, internal lighting, or height that exceeds ten feet.
- Introducing lighting that does not comply with the County's Outdoor Lighting Standards.



Signage that is wood in materiality, slim in profile, and visually subtle (recommended).



Address markers constructed of natural materials (recommended).



Entry posts that are modestly sized and of stone construction (recommended).



05

Appendix

APPENDIX A – GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

Adaptive Reuse: A new use for a building other than its historic use, usually involving some modifications.

Addition: Any occupiable space outside the building's original walls, including porch, wing, or ell, which has at least partial solid walls and requires a continuous foundation.

Alteration: Any change made to a building's original structure or systems.

Architectural Review Board (ARB): The Fairfax County ARB is responsible for public interest(s) as embodied in the Historic Overlay District Ordinance. Its job is to protect and enhance the resources that give a district its historic, architectural, cultural or archaeological significance.

Bay: Any number of principal divisions of a wall, roof, or other parts of a building marked off by vertical or transverse supports. Usually refers to the width or depth of a building.

Column: A vertical support, usually supporting weight from above.

Cornice: Any projecting ornamental molding that finishes or crowns the top of a building, wall, or arch.

Crossroads: An intersection of two of more main roads.

Elevation: A synonym for façade, though used to reference secondary (side and rear) façades.

Façade: The primary elevation of a building often distinguished by its architectural ornament and/or the presence of a primary entrance.

Fenestration: The design, proportioning, and disposition of windows, doors, and other exterior openings of a building.

Fixed Window: A window that does not move or open.

Header: A brick laid in a wall so that only its end appears on the face of the wall. To add a varied appearance to brickwork, headers are alternated with "stretchers," bricks laid full length on their sides.

Historic Character: The physical appearance of a property as it has evolved over time, i.e., the original configuration, together with losses and later changes. The qualities of a property conveyed by its materials, features, spaces, and finishes are referred to as character defining.

Historicist Architecture: Architecture that is heavily influenced by past movements, sometimes freely interpreted.

Historic Overlay Districts: Historic Overlay Districts (HODs) provide regulations over and above the regular zoning protection to better protect those unique areas, sites, and buildings that are of special architectural, historic, cultural, or archaeological value to local residents and visitors.

History Commission: The Fairfax County History Commission, established in 1969, helps identify, document, record, and preserve our county's history.

Infill: A new structure erected within a block or existing row of buildings.

Integrity: Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.

Inventory of Historic Sites: A catalog of historically significant sites within Fairfax County.

Landscape: The physical and aesthetic setting of a place, including natural and man-made features, spatial relationships, views, and circulation routes.

Light: A piece of glass located within a window.

Massing: The distribution of a building's volume through space; the perception of the general shape, form, and size of a building.

Meeting House: A Quaker place of worship.

Non-contributing resource: A building, site or structure that does not add to the historic significance of a property or district, often determined by date of construction or level of integrity.

NPS: National Park Service.

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places. The NRHP is the nation's most comprehensive inventory of historic resources; it is administered by the National Park Service and includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level.

Ordinary: A tavern or inn that served a complete meal at a fixed price, and typically served alcohol.

Phase I Archaeological Survey: An archaeological investigation in which the goal is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources. Phase I archaeological survey may include shovel testing at regular intervals; examination of plowed fields or erosional zones; or the excavation of backhoe trenches in deeply buried contexts to remove fill that overlays the ground surface from the past.

Rehabilitation: The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features which are significant to its historical or cultural values.

Repoint: To remove old mortar from a brick wall and replace it with new mortar.

Resource: Any building, structure, site or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.

Resource Protection Areas (RPAs): Regulated waterbodies and associated corridors of environmentally-sensitive land that lie alongside or near the shorelines of streams, rivers and other waterways which drain into the Potomac River and eventually into the Chesapeake Bay.

Restoration: The act or process of accurately recovering the form, features, and details of a historic property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later

work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

SOI Standards: Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Setback: The distance between a building and the street.

Sidelights: Narrow, vertical windows flanking a door.

Siding: A weatherproof material used as cladding or sheathing the external walls of a wood frame building.

Sill: The lower horizontal part of a window or door frame. Materials vary widely, from wood to marble.

Soffit: The underside of any architectural element (as of an overhang or staircase).

Stucco: A type of plaster used on exterior walls.

Transom: A small, usually rectangular window over a door. Some transoms open to cross-ventilate a building, while others are only decorative.

Trim: The framing or edging of openings and other features on the façade of a building or indoors. Trim is often a different color or material than the adjacent wall.

Vernacular: Local architecture that generally is not designed by an architect and is characteristic of a particular area, often an interpretation of more high-style building traditions.

APPENDIX B – ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Langley Fork Documentation

National Register of Historic Places, Langley Fork, Fairfax County, Virginia. National Register #82001818. 1982. https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR_to_transfer/PDFNoms/029-0214_Langley_Fork_Historic_District_1982_Final_Nomination.pdf

Virginia Landmarks Register. Langley Fork, Fairfax County, Virginia. Virginia Landmarks Register #029-0214. 1980. <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/029-0214/>

Fairfax County Staff. “Langley Fork Historic District.” June, 1980.

Fairfax County Architectural Review Board. “Langley Fork Design Guidelines,” Approved 1992. Accessed June 2021. https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-development/sites/planning-development/files/assets/documents/historic/langley_fork_dg.pdf

Cannan, Deborah. “Contributing Properties within Historic Districts.” Deborah Cannan to Bruce Kriviskey, Fairfax County, Virginia. April 15, 1991.

Fairfax County Park Authority. “Langley Fork Park Master Plan.” 2013. <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/planning-development/langleyfork>

National Park Service

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties. <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/secretary-standards-treatment-historic-properties.htm>

“The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties + Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.” <https://www.nps.gov/crps/tps/landscape-guidelines/index.htm>

“The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, & Reconstructing Historic Buildings” <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1-preservation-rehabilitation.pdf>

National Park Service Technical Preservation Services – Sustainability. <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/sustainability-energy-efficiency-resilience-historic-buildings.htm>

Preservation Briefs

The National Park Service Preservation Briefs and other relevant publications provide additional guidance and technical recommendations to supplement the information provided in these design guidelines. The following Preservation Briefs (found here: <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/preservation-briefs.htm>) should be referenced to inform project planning.

“Preservation Brief 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns.” National Park Service.

“Preservation Brief 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible.” National Park Service.

Fairfax County Links

Fairfax County Land Development Services Webpage. <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/landdevelopment/>

Article 3, Section 3101.1 of the Fairfax County Zoning Ordinance. <https://online.encodeplus.com/regs/fairfaxcounty-va/doc-viewer.aspx?tocid=001.004.002>

APPENDIX C – INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES WITHIN THE HOD

Inventory of Properties Located within the Langley Fork HOD ¹		
Parcel ID	Description	Classification
0223-01-0050	Mackall Hall House and Property	Contributing
0223-08-0001	Scoville Property	Contributing
0223-01-0043	Gunnell's Chapel and Langley Toll House	Historic (Contributing)
0223-01-0049A	Mackall House	Historic (Contributing)
0223-01-0063A	Langley Ordinary	Historic (Contributing)
0311-01-0001	Hickory Hill	Historic (Contributing)
0223-01-0040C		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0045		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0048		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0051		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0052		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0053		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0054		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0056		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0056B		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0057		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0060B		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0061		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0062		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0063B		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0064		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0065		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0065A		Non-Contributing
0223-01-0066		Non-Contributing
0223-08-0002		Non-Contributing
0223-08-0003A		Non-Contributing
0223-08-0004A		Non-Contributing
0223-08-0005		Non-Contributing

0223-09-0001		Non-Contributing
0223-09-0002		Non-Contributing
0223-09-0003		Non-Contributing
0223-09-0004		Non-Contributing
0223-09-A		Non-Contributing
0223-09-B		Non-Contributing
0223-09-C		Non-Contributing
0223-10-0001		Non-Contributing
0223-10-0002		Non-Contributing
0223-10-0003		Non-Contributing
0223-10-0004		Non-Contributing
0311-01-011C		Non-Contributing
0311-02-0036		Non-Contributing

¹ There is potential for significant archaeological resources on all parcels within the HOD, and thus the potential for additional contributing properties.

