

ATTACHMENT 2.F.1: USFWS IPAC REPORT

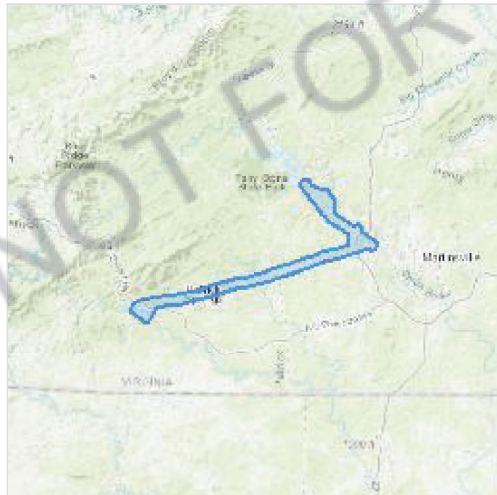
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Franklin , Henry , and Patrick counties, Virginia



Local office

Virginia Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (804) 693-6694

📅 (804) 693-9032

6669 Short Lane

3005 SHORE LANE
Gloucester, VA 23061-4410

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

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1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
<p>Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</p>	Endangered
<p>Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515</p>	Proposed Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
<p>Roanoke Logperch <i>Percina rex</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1134</p>	Endangered

Clams

NAME	STATUS
<p>James Spiny mussel <i>Parvaspina collina</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2212</p>	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
<p>Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</p>	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Small-anthered Bittercress <i>Cardamine micranthera</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3462	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this

location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.</p>	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
<p>Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
<p>Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
<p>Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
<p>Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
<p>Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle [Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#)

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn

more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

ATTACHMENT 2.H.1: VDHR PRE-APPLICATION ANALYSIS

April 18, 2023

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY

**Stuart Area 138-kV Transmission Improvements Project
Component 3: Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Transmission Line
Improvements
Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia
Case No. PUR-2023-00024**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Pre-Application Analysis

PROJECT NUMBER:

0158529

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources Pre-Application Analysis

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the Stuart Area 138-kV Transmission Improvements Project (“Stuart Project” or “Project”), Appalachian Power Company (“Appalachian Power”) is planning to upgrade the local electric transmission grid in four Virginia counties: Carroll, Floyd, Henry, and Patrick. The Stuart Project provides a new electrical source for the area, upgrades the voltage of equipment from 69-kilovolt (“kV”) to 138-kV, improves the local distribution system, and addresses aging infrastructure. The Stuart Project will ensure adequate power delivery to the area to support today’s electrical load and provide continued support during an extended outage.

The Project is organized into three components which are generally the construction sequence. The Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements Component (“Component 3”) is the subject of this report and is depicted on **Appendix A: Maps 1 - 3**. Component 3 consists of rebuilding approximately 25.5 miles of existing 69-kV transmission line to 138-kV from north of the new Mayo River 138-kV Substation to the new Stoneleigh 138-kV Substation, to the existing Fieldale 69/138-kV Substation, to the new Smith River 138-kV Substation, and to existing Structure No. 1365-4 near the existing Philpott 138-kV Switch Station. The majority is in or near existing right-of-way (“ROW”), with the exception of approximately 3.0 miles of transmission line to be built in new ROW to integrate the proposed rebuilt transmission lines into the new substations and system. Approximately 4.5 miles of Component 3 will be double-circuit transmission line and the remainder is single circuit. Component 3 also involves retiring the existing Stanleytown, West Bassett, and Bassett substations. Portions of the existing transmission line will be rebuilt between the proposed Mayo River Substation and the proposed Smith River Substation in Patrick County (approximately 9.5 miles) and Henry County (approximately 16.0 miles). The transmission line will be rebuilt to upgrade the voltage of aging equipment originally constructed in the 1930s through the 1960s. In addition, Appalachian Power’s existing Fieldale Substation will be upgraded, and the Philpott Dam Substation will be expanded to accommodate the future electrical upgrades associated with Component 3. Component 3 will be constructed largely within and adjacent to the existing 50-foot-wide to 100-foot-wide ROW, which will be expanded to 100 feet in locations as necessary; however, there are minor deviations from the existing centerline and new greenfield portions to optimize the design or avoid constraints.

In August 2022, POWER Engineers, Inc. (“POWER”) conducted a Pre-Application Analysis of cultural resources for the Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements Component (“Component 3”) in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. The analysis was performed on behalf of Appalachian Power, an affiliated operating company of American Electric Power Company, Inc. in support of a Virginia State Corporation Commission application. The analysis was conducted in accordance with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources’ (VDHR’s) *Guidelines for Assessing Impacts of Proposed Electric Transmission Lines and Associated Facilities on Historic Resources in the Commonwealth of Virginia* (2008), or simply, *Guidelines*.

The existing 69 and 138-kV lines were constructed as single-circuit transmission lines in the 1930s through the 1960s primarily using a combination of wood H-frame and wood three-pole structures, which are now over 70 years old. The transmission lines will be rebuilt primarily using single-circuit steel H-frame structures and double-circuit monopole structures; however, final structure types will be dependent on engineering and terrain. Based on preliminary engineering, Appalachian Power anticipates primarily using galvanized steel H-frame and monopole structures with a low-reflective finish for the Project. The anticipated heights of the proposed structures on Component 3 range between 55 and 115 feet, with an average proposed structure height of 80 feet for the H-frames, 80 feet for the single-circuit monopole structures, and 100 feet for the double-circuit monopole structures. The proposed structures will typically

be 45 feet taller on average than the existing structures with the largest height difference being 70 feet. See Appendix D for Typical Structures that will be used for the Project.

VDHR resources within the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System were reviewed based on the tiered study areas outlined in the *Guidelines*. Resource documentation and current aerial photography was examined for listed, eligible, or potentially eligible previously recorded historic resources within the different tiered study areas per the *Guidelines*.

Field reconnaissance revealed that the existing transmission line to be rebuilt as part of Component 3 will physically affect archaeological sites 44HR0241 (no effect) and 44PK0049 (minimal effect). Site 44PK0049 was recommended for further study by its original surveyor. Component 3 will be at least partially visible from three National Register of Historic Places-listed properties and one National Register of Historic Places-eligible property. All of the in-view above ground resources are recommended as minimally affected, with the exception of the Basset Historic District (VDHR ID: 044-5180) and the Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery (044-5177 [44HR0220]) which will each be *moderately* impacted by Component 3. A Phase I survey of the substation component that will affect the district was already conducted in 2022, VDHR File No. 2021-0215. VDHR concurred that the Project would present a moderate adverse effect to the resource. POWER is in the process of consulting with the VDHR concerning resource 044-5177. Component 3 is not visible from the remaining 12 historical properties due to terrain and vegetative cover blocking views (Table ES1).

POWER recommends that Component 3 can move forward but notes that a Phase I cultural resources survey will be necessary to confirm the integrity of intersected resources and to determine the existence of previously unrecorded resources within Component 3’s ROW. Additionally, POWER recommends that prior to construction AEP should continue coordination and mitigation efforts with VDHR concerning resources 044-5177 and 044-5180.

ES1. SUMMARY TABLE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

VDHR # / NR	RESOURCE HISTORIC NAME	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	IMPACTS
044-0004	Hordsville / Peter Hairston Plantation	Eligible	None
044-0007	Hillcroft / Rangely House	Eligible	None
044-0087 / NR-82001820	Stoneleigh	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	None
044-5010 / NR-00000495	Virginia Home	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	None
044-5011 / NR-99000960	Eltham Manor	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	Minimal
044-5111	Haley House / Pringle House	Eligible	None
044-5166 / NR-05000523	The Fieldcrest Lodge / The Marshall Field & Company Clubhouse	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	Minimal
044-5168	Fieldale Elementary School / Fieldale High School	Eligible	None
044-5169 / NR-05001587	John D. Bassett High School	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	None
044-5172 / NR-07000231	Edgewood	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	None
044-5173 / NR-08000072	Fieldale Historic District	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	Minimal
044-5174 / NR-06000708	R.L. Stone House	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	None
044-5177 (44HR0220)	Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery	Not evaluated*	Moderate
044-5179	Copeland House / House, 503 Field Avenue	Eligible	None
044-5180	Bassett Historic District	Eligible	Moderate
044-5576 / NR-Unknown	The Highlands / W. Burton Dillon House	NRHP Listed, VLR Listed	None

VDHR # / NR	RESOURCE HISTORIC NAME	ELIGIBILITY STATUS	IMPACTS
070-0005 / NR-71000987	Reynolds Homestead / Rock Spring Plantation	NHL Listed, NRHP Listed**, VLR Listed	None
44HR0241	Unnamed	Unknown	None
44PK0049	Unnamed	Unknown	Minimal

Notes: NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NHL = National Historic Landmark

* The Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery has been recommended by the VDHR regional archaeologist for further study. The cemetery is located 50 feet north of the Stoneleigh Substation and will not be physically impacted by Component 3 or the substation.

** The Reynolds Homestead is a NRHP Listed resource; however since it is located approximately 1.03 mile from the proposed route for Component 3, it is only included in the NHL tier of the study area.

Source: VDHR 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Appalachian Power	Appalachian Power Company
ca.	circa
Component 3	Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
<i>Guidelines</i>	<i>VDHR's Guidelines for Assessing Impacts of Proposed Electric Transmission Lines and Associated Facilities on Historic Resources in the Commonwealth of Virginia</i>
kV	kilovolt
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
POWER	POWER Engineers, Inc.
ROW	right-of-way
SCC	State Corporation Commission
Stuart Project or Project	Stuart Area Transmission Improvements Project
USGS	United States Geological Systems
VCRIS	Virginia Cultural Resources Information System
VDHR	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
VLR	Virginia Landmarks Register

1.0 INTRODUCTION

With the Stuart Area 138-kV Transmission Improvements Project (“Stuart Project” or “Project”), Appalachian Power Company (“Appalachian Power”) is planning to upgrade the local electric transmission grid in four Virginia counties: Carroll, Floyd, Henry, and Patrick. The Stuart Project provides a new electrical source for the area, upgrades the voltage of equipment from 69-kilovolt (“kV”) to 138-kV, improves the local distribution system, and addresses aging infrastructure. The Stuart Project will ensure adequate power delivery to the area to support today’s electrical load and provide continued support during an extended outage.

The Project is organized into three components which are generally the construction sequence. The Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements Component (“Component 3”) is the subject of this report and is depicted in **Appendix A**. Component 3 consists of rebuilding approximately 25.5 miles of existing 69-kV transmission line to 138-kV standards from north of the new Mayo River 138-kV Substation, to the new Stoneleigh 138-kV Substation, to the existing Fieldale 69/138-kV Substation, to the new Smith River 138-kV Substation, and to existing Structure No. 1365-4 near the existing Philpott 138-kV Switch Station. The majority is in or near existing right-of-way (“ROW”), with the exception of approximately 3.0 miles of transmission line to be built in new ROW to integrate the proposed rebuilt transmission lines into the new substations and system. Approximately 4.5 miles will be double-circuit transmission line and the remainder is single circuit. Component 3 also involves retiring the existing Stanleytown, West Bassett, and Bassett substations. Portions of the existing transmission line will be rebuilt between the proposed Mayo River Substation and the proposed Smith River Substation in Patrick County (approximately 9.5 miles) and Henry County (approximately 16.0 miles). The transmission line will be rebuilt to upgrade the voltage of aging equipment originally constructed in the 1930s through the 1960s. In addition, Appalachian Power’s existing Fieldale Substation will be upgraded, and the Philpott Dam Substation will be expanded to accommodate the future electrical upgrades associated with Component 3. Component 3 will be constructed largely within and adjacent to the existing 50-foot-wide to 100-foot-wide ROW, which will be expanded to 100 feet in locations as necessary; however, there are minor deviations from the existing centerline and new greenfield portions to optimize the design or avoid constraints.

In August 2022, POWER Engineers, Inc. (“POWER”) conducted a Pre-Application Analysis of cultural resources for Component 3 in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. Component 3 is a part of the larger Stuart Area 138-kV Transmission Improvements Project, which consists of approximately 72.0 miles of new or rebuilt transmission line in Carroll, Floyd, Patrick, and Henry counties, Virginia. The analysis was performed on behalf of Appalachian Power, an affiliated operating company of American Electric Power Company, Inc. in support of a Virginia State Corporation Commission (“SCC”) application. The analysis was conducted in accordance with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources’ (“VDHR”) *Guidelines for Assessing Impacts of Proposed Electric Transmission Lines and Associated Facilities on Historic Resources in the Commonwealth of Virginia* (2008), or simply, *Guidelines*.

The analysis was conducted to provide technical assistance in accordance with VDHR and the SCC’s guidance. The analysis provides information regarding previously recorded cultural resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places (“NRHP”) or recorded as a National Historic Landmark (“NHL”) within a 0.5-, 1.0- and 1.5-mile study area, and previously recorded archaeological sites located within the proposed ROW for Component 3. The analysis does not include assessment of the potential impacts upon unrecorded and/or historic resources that have not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. If a federal undertaking is identified for Component 3, this analysis will not satisfy Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act cultural resource identification and

evaluation requirements. However, it can serve as a planning tool and assist in determining if further cultural resource identification efforts may be warranted.

This report contains a research design outlining the scope and methodology of the analysis, discussion of previously identified historic properties and an assessment of potential impacts. POWER cultural resources specialist Tanner Haynes, M.A, R.P.A., conducted the analysis and co-authored the report with Travis Corwin who also served as Field Director. The POWER personnel who conducted this analysis meet the professional qualification standards of the United States Department of the Interior (48 Federal Register 44738-9).

2.0 COMPONENT 3 DESCRIPTION

Appalachian Power is planning to rebuild existing transmission lines due, in part, to the deteriorated condition, performance, and risk associated with the asset, which was originally built in the 1930s through 1960s. Component 3 consists of rebuilding approximately 25.5 miles of transmission line, including the construction of approximately 3.0 miles of new transmission line, the construction of the new Stoneleigh and Smith River substations, the conversion of the existing Patrick Henry Substation, and upgrades at the existing Fieldale and Fairystone substations. Component 3 consists of the following:

- Rebuild approximately 25.5 miles of existing 69-kV transmission line to 138-kV standards from north of the new Mayo River 138-kV Substation to the new Stoneleigh 138-kV Substation, to the existing Fieldale 69/138-kV Substation, to the new Smith River 138-kV Substation, and to existing Structure No. 1365-4, located near the existing Philpott 138-kV Switch Station. This includes the rebuild of approximately 0.7 mile of the Claytor-Fieldale 138-kV Transmission Line between the Philpott 138-kV Switch Station and West Bassett 69/138-kV Substation. The majority of the line rebuild is in or near existing ROW, with the exception of approximately 3.0 miles of transmission line to be built in new ROW to integrate the proposed rebuilt transmission lines into the new substations and system.
- Construction of a new Stoneleigh 138-kV Substation (replaces Stanleytown 69-kV Substation).
- Construction of a new Smith River 138-kV Substation (replaces Bassett 69-kV Substation and West Bassett 69/138-kV Substation).
- Conversion of the Patrick Henry 69-kV Substation to 138 kV.
- Upgrades at the existing Fieldale 69/138-kV Substation.
- Minor upgrades at the existing Fairystone 138-kV Substation.

3.0 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archival Research

POWER conducted background research, using data available online through Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (“VCRIS”) in August 2022, with the goal of identifying all previously recorded cultural resources according to the *Guidelines* and within the tiered study areas (Table 1). Archival research also included any additional potential cultural resource locations referred to in historic documents. Details and histories of individual resources were pulled from the information provided by the original surveyors and VDHR within the VCRIS. Background research included review of the following sources:

- VCRIS (VDHR 2022)
 - Architectural Site Forms
 - Archaeological Site Forms
 - NRHP Nomination Forms
- National Park Service’s NRHP Database (2022)

TABLE 1 TIERED STUDY AREA BUFFERS

RADIAL BUFFERS (MILES)	CONSIDERED RESOURCES
1.5	National Historic Landmarks
1.0	Above resources, and: NRHP Properties (listed) Battlefields Historic Landscapes (e.g., Rural Historic Districts)
0.5	Above resources, and: NRHP-eligible (as determined by VDHR)
0.0 (within ROW)	Above resources, and: Archaeological Sites

Source: VDHR 2008

3.2 Field Reconnaissance

Based on the VDHR’s *Guidelines*, a field reconnaissance was conducted for each previously recorded resource that meets the criteria of the tiered study area for Component 3 to assess each resource’s integrity with regard to feeling, setting, and associations. Visual inspection included digital photo documentation of each resource’s existing conditions including its setting and views toward Component 3. All photographs were taken from a point of public access and where feasible, photographs were taken of primary elevations, general setting, and existing viewsheds.

3.3 Simulation Methodology

Per the VDHR’s *Guidelines*, simulations are required for transmission line rebuilds when the proposed transmission structures are substantially taller (greater than 10% or 20 feet) than the existing structures. POWER’s cultural resources specialists produced 20 viewshed simulations of the historic resources to Component 3 (see **Appendix B**). POWER collected photographs from public vantage points to simulate

the proposed viewshed effects, if any, upon historic resources, as defined in the *Guidelines*. In order to estimate the potential viewshed effects of Component 3 the following attributes were taken into account:

- The height of the existing transmission line structures (average of 52 feet tall).
- The current visibility of the existing transmission line from a given resource.
- The height of the proposed transmission line structures which range from 55 to 115 feet tall with an average height of 80 feet for the H-frame structures, 80 feet for the single-circuit monopole structures and 100 feet for double-circuit monopole structures.
- The impact to visibility given intervening topography and distance to Component 3.
- Visibility differences between winter and summer months.

Various Geographic Information System (GIS) software, including ArcGIS Earth and Google Earth Pro, were used in the evaluation of potential viewshed effects of a given resource. The proposed heights of the structures, as determined by the preliminary engineering analysis, were used for the simulations. Analytical tools, including aerial imagery, elevation tools, 3D terrain, and Street View were employed. During analysis, polygons were drawn around wooded areas based on aerial imagery to simulate the effects of tree cover on the visibility of Component 3. An average tree height of 40 feet was assumed during this process given the location of Component 3 and typical tree species (a variety of pine species, maple species, and oak species). The line of sight displayed in the simulations is drawn between the closest tower requiring visual simulation and the resource at ground level. While Component 3 can be seen through tree cover, particularly in the winter, POWER operated under the assumption that 150 feet of continuous tree branch cover, based on typical tree species and vegetation density, is sufficient to block views of Component 3 even if leaves are not present.

3.4 Assessment of Potential Impacts

In accordance with VDHR's *Guidelines*, an assessment of the potential impacts of Component 3 to previously recorded potentially eligible, NRHP-eligible, NRHP-listed historic resources, and NHL's within VDHR's tiered study areas was completed. This entails consideration of those qualities and characteristics that qualify a property for listing on the NRHP and whether Component 3 has the potential to alter or diminish the integrity of the property and its associated significance. Effects upon historic properties can be direct or indirect. Direct effects refer to the causality, and not the physicality, of the effect upon historic properties. Direct effects occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects refer to those caused at a later time or farther removed in the distance but still reasonably foreseeable (National Trust for Historic Preservation v. Todd Semonite 2019). This analysis was performed at a level that meets the purpose and intent of VDHR and the SCC's guidance, and therefore an assessment of potential impacts to unrecorded and/or historic resources that have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility is not included. The following terminology was used in reference to the impacts on a given resource:

- **None:** Component 3 is not visible from the property
- **Minimal:** Occur within viewsheds that have existing, unrelated transmission and distribution lines, locations where there will be a minor change in tower height, and/or views that have been partially obstructed by intervening topography and vegetation.
- **Moderate:** Include viewsheds with expansive views of the transmission line, more dramatic changes in the line and tower height, and/or an overall increase in the visibility of the route from the historic properties.

- **Severe:** Occur within viewsheds that do not have existing transmission lines and where the views are primarily unobstructed, locations where there will be a dramatic increase in tower visibility due to the close proximity of the route to historic properties, and viewsheds where the visual introduction of the transmission line is a significant change in the setting of the historic properties.

4.0 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The archival research indicated there are 19 previously identified resources within the tiered study areas (**Appendix A: Map 2; Table 2**). Of these resources, one (Reynolds Homestead¹ [070-0005 / NR-71000987]) is an NHL and is also individually listed as an NRHP property within the 1.5-mile buffer, nine additional NRHP-listed resources are within 1.0 mile of Component 3, six NRHP-eligible resources are within 0.5 mile of Component 3, and two archaeological sites are within the proposed ROW. These two archaeological sites (44HR0241 and 44PK0049) have not been formally assessed for NRHP eligibility. The Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African Cemetery (044-5177 [44HR0220]) has not been evaluated by the VDHR, however, due to sensitivity of the burials and its association with the enslaved and freed African Americans, its likely affiliation with the NRHP-potentially eligible Hordsville Plantation, proximity to Component 3, and the VDHR regional archaeologist’s recommendation for further study, that although the cemetery is outside of the tiered study area, POWER has chosen to include this resource in the VDHR Pre-Application analysis.

TABLE 2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

RADIAL BUFFER (MILES)	CONSIDERED RESOURCES	RESOURCE NAME (VDHR ID / NR)
0.0 to 1.5	NHL	Reynolds Homestead / Rock Spring Plantation (070-0005 / NR-71000987)
0.0 to 1.0	NRHP-listed Historic landscapes (e.g., Rural Historic District)	Stoneleigh (044-0087 / NR-82001820) Virginia Home (044-5010 / NR-00000495) Eltham Manor (044-5011 / NR-99000960) Fieldcrest Lodge / The Marshall Field & Company Clubhouse (044-5166 / NR-05000523) John D. Bassett High School (044-5169 / NR-05001587) Edgewood (044-5172 / NR-07000231) Fieldale Historic District (044-5173 / NR-08000072) R.L. Stone House (044-5174 / NR-06000708) The Highlands / W. Burton Dillon House (044-5576 / NR-Unknown)
0.0 to 0.5	NRHP-eligible or potentially eligible (determined by VDHR)	Hordsville / Peter Hairston Plantation (044-0004) Hillcroft / Rangely House (044-0007) Haley House / Pringle House (044-5111) Fieldale Elementary School / Fieldale High School (044-5168) Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery (044-5177 [44HR0220])* Copeland House / House, 503 Field Avenue (044-5179) Bassett Historic District (044-5180)
0.00 (within ROW)	Archaeological sites	Unnamed (44HR0241) Unnamed (44PK0049)

¹ The Reynolds Homestead is a NRHP Listed resource; however, it is located approximately 1.03 mile from the proposed route for Component 3 as is therefore listed only NHL tier.

* The Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery has been recommended by the VDHR regional archaeologist for further study. The cemetery is located 50 ft north of the Stoneleigh Substation and will not be physically impacted by Component 3 or the substation.
Source: VDHR 2022

5.0 RESULTS OF FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

In accordance with the VDHR's *Guidelines*, each of the previously recorded historic properties either listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are discussed in this analysis. The results of the field reconnaissance for each resource are summarized below in Table 3 and discussed in the following pages.

TABLE 3 RESOURCE EVALUATION SUMMARY

VDHR # / NR	RESOURCE NAME	NRHP STATUS	VIEW	IMPACTS
044-0004	Hordsville / Peter Hairston Plantation	Eligible	None	None: Existing unrelated powerlines and partial obscuring by landscape render impacts to the viewshed negligible.
044-0007	Hillcroft / Rangely House	Eligible	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by vegetation and terrain.
044-0087 / NR-82001820	Stoneleigh	Listed	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by landscape and vegetation.
044-5010 / NR-00000495	Virginia Home	Listed	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by terrain and vegetation.
044-5011 / NR-99000960	Eltham Manor	Listed	Minimal	Minimal: Resource already has expansive views of existing transmission line.
044-5111	Haley House, / Pringle House	Eligible	None	None: Component 3 is blocked vegetation and terrain.
044-5166 / NR-5000523	The Fieldcrest Lodge /The Marshall Field & Company Clubhouse	Listed	Minimal	Minimal: Existing lines render impacts to the viewshed negligible.
044-5168	Fieldale Elementary School / Fieldale High School	Eligible	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by buildings and terrain.
044-5169	John D. Bassett High School	Listed	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by vegetation and terrain.
044-5172	Edgewood	Listed	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by landscape and vegetation.
044-5173 / NR-8000072	Fieldale Historic District	Listed	Minimal	Minimal: Existing lines render impacts to the viewshed negligible as well as many contributing resources viewsheds to Component 3 are blocked by the landscape.
044-5174 / NR-06000708	R.L. Stone House	Listed	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by vegetation and terrain.
044-5177 [44HR0220]	Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African Cemetery	Not Evaluated	Moderate	Moderate: Existing utility lines and industrial buildings are a part of the viewshed. VDHR regional archaeologist recommend the cemetery for further study. Cemetery is likely affiliated with the Hordsville Plantation and Hairston family.
044-5179	Copeland House / House, 503 Field Avenue	Eligible	None	None: Component 3 is blocked by buildings and terrain.

VDHR # / NR	RESOURCE NAME	NRHP STATUS	VIEW	IMPACTS
044-5180	Bassett Historic District	Eligible	Moderate	Moderate: Existing utility lines and industrial buildings are a part of the viewshed. Integrity of setting is not mentioned in site form as a criteria for eligibility.
044-5576	The Highlands / W. Burton Dillon House	Listed	None	None: Terrain and vegetation block view of Component 3.
070-0005	Reynolds Homestead / Rock Spring Plantation	Listed*	None	None: Distance and vegetation block view of Component 3.
44HR0241	Unnamed	Undetermined	N/A	None: No ground disturbing activities are proposed within the site.
44PK0049	Unnamed	Undetermined	N/A	Minimal: A transmission structure is proposed along the edge of the site along an existing ROW.

* The Reynolds Homestead is a NRHP Listed resource; however since it is located approximately 1.03 mile from the proposed route for Component 3, it is only included in the NHL tier of the study area.
Source: VDHR 2022

044-0004 - Hordsville / Peter Hairston Plantation

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	VDHR Board Det. Eligible
Setting and Location	The main house at Hordsville is located on a knoll overlooking the Smith River adjacent to the relocated State Route 682 in Henry County, southeast of Stanleytown. The walk leading to the front door is lined with English boxwood standing 10 to 11 feet and dating to the antebellum period, as is a similar walk leading to the cemetery behind the house.
Resource Description	The house is basically rectangular with two flanking wings slightly smaller in width than the main house. It is bilaterally symmetrical, each element, front and back, side and side, reflecting its opposite. On the back of the house, there is a porch which is covered and partly enclosed. The main block of the house has a central hallway which connects the front and rear doors on the first floor. This hallway is flanked by one room on each side, each of which is in turn flanked by the wings of the house. Each room of the house has a fireplace centrally located in an end wall. These connect to four chimneys in the endwalls of the house. The brick walls are two feet thick and laid in Flemish Bond with the chimneys and endwalls laid in Common Bond. The front door has an elliptical fan light above and side lights on either side and is framed by a simple one-story porch with four Doric columns. The roof of the house was originally wooden shingle but is now a standing seam sheet metal one.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	This plantation was originally owned by George Hairston II, who represented the county in influence, and was also primarily responsible for the completion of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The main house at Hordsville is notable for some interesting architectural features. The flying staircase in the center of the house is one of the most beautiful of these features, rising three floors to the attic and having a solid hand carved walnut banister. [Criterion C]

Source: VDHR 2022

Resource 044-0004 is 0.30 mile north of the proposed Stoneleigh Substation and adjoining transmission line (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 10; Appendix B: Figures 1a and 1b; Appendix C: P-18a**). The

proposed route of Component 3 will not be visible from the resource due to intervening landscape and vegetation. POWER recommends that there will be *no effect* upon this resource.

044-0007 – Hillcroft House / Rangely House

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	VDHR Staff: Eligible
Setting and Location	Henry County
Resource Description	The residence was constructed in five stages, ca. 1740, 1815, 1841, 1940 and 1967. The earliest portion is built in saltbox style. The 1740 and 1815 sections are of frame all others are of handmade brick. The 1841 section is English bond, the others are Flemish bond. The residence has an outbuilding with a single story and a seam gabled roof built in the Antebellum Period outbuilding
Original Surveyor Evaluation	Hillcroft is believed to be the only extant eighteenth-century example in Southside Virginia. [Criterion C]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line are not visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 3; Appendix B: Figure 2; Appendix C: P-6**). Component 3 is located 0.44 mile from the resource and is not visible. POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have *no impact* on the NRHP-eligible resource.

044-0087 / NR-82001820 - Stoneleigh

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	Stoneleigh is set on a small hill overlooking the hilly countryside that encompasses Stanleytown and Basset Forks, two neighboring communities. The original gardens were planned by E.S. Draper, landscape architect of Charlotte, North Carolina; in 1961, they were extensively redesigned by Charles Gillette, a Richmond landscape architect.
Resource Description	Entrance to the 56-acre estate is provided by a long drive that leads to a stone-and-brick paved circle in front of the Tudor Revival-style residence. The circle echoes the materials used to construct the house, also built of stone and brick and covered with a complementing red and gray slate roof. The facade (north) is divided into a three-bay center section with flanking wings of two bays. The main section contains a projecting entrance pavilion and abutting dining room bay. The main entrance consists of a stone-carved, Georgian-style doorway with a broken pediment. The carved multi-paneled door is framed by a simple molded architrave flanked by fluted pilasters with carved foliated capitals.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	Stoneleigh is significant both as a distinguished example of the Tudor Revival style and as the former residence of Virginia Governor Thomas B. Stanley. The house was built in 1929 to 1931 on a small hill amidst the rolling countryside of Henry County after the plans of Leland McBroom of the firm of Tinsley and McBroom of Des Moines, Iowa. Because of its antiquarian and English flavor, the Tudor style achieved considerable popularity in Virginia during the 1920s and early 1930s, appealing especially to the wealthy classes seeking an established prosperous look for their dwellings. A pioneer furniture manufacturer, Thomas B. Stanley, organized the Vaughan-Bassett Furniture Company before starting his own furniture factory at what is now Stanleytown in 1924. The completion of Stoneleigh signaled the end of Stanley's active business career and his entrance into the state political arena. From his position as a delegate in the General Assembly, Stanley rose through the ranks of the state Democratic party organization to become Speaker of the House of Delegates, a United States Congressman, and finally Governor of Virginia from 1954 to 1958. [Criteria B and C]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line are not visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 11; Appendix B: Figure 3; Appendix C: P-19**). The Project, including the proposed Stoneleigh Substation, is located 0.68 mile from the resource and will not be visible. POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have *no impact* on the NRHP-listed resource.

044-5010 / NR-0000495 - Virginia Home

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	The Virginia Home is located in Fieldale, Virginia in the southern Piedmont region. The Fieldcrest Mills and the Smith River lie directly to the south and east of the Virginia Home and one-story single-family worker's houses extend in either direction along Field Avenue.
Resource Description	The Virginia Home is a two-story, seven-bay vernacular wood-frame boarding house with a hip roof and a full, two-story porch. Asbestos shingles cover the original German siding of the house. The interior features a dining room, kitchen, parlor, and a double-loaded corridor with bedrooms on the second floor. The building is rectangular in plan with a brick foundation.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The Virginia Home is significant for its association with the labor history of a textile mill and company town in the early twentieth century. It is locally significant as a domestic boarding house for female textile workers. The town of Fieldale was created between 1917 and 1919 by the Marshall Field and Company of Chicago to supply domestic textiles to their retail stores as well as a worldwide market. For more information, please see file. [Criteria A]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line are not visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 4; Appendix B: Figure 4; Appendix C: P-11**). Component 3 is located 0.27 mile from the resource and is not visible. The existing Fieldale Substation and related lines are 0.35 mile from the resource and are not visible. POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have *no impact* on the NRHP-listed resource.

044-5011 / NR-9900960 - Eltham Manor

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	Eltham Manor is located near the community of Cassett in the Blue Ridge foothills of northwest Henry County, Virginia. The mansion's park-like setting encompasses approximately 200 acres and features a lake and barn from the 1930s.
Resource Description	The Georgian Revival mansion is a Flemish-bond house with a graduated three-part form featuring a five-bay central section with two-story wings projecting from the gable-ends. The central section has a west-facing main approach front and a porticoed east-facing river front. Arcaded porches on the west elevations of the wings extend into curved hyphens that link to a two-story garage and servant's quarters at the north end and a one-story open-air pavilion at the south end. All sections have gable roofs covered with Buckingham slate, and the central section roof has gabled dormers with beaded flush-board sides. The interior has approximately 12,000 square feet of floor space with mantels, surrounds, and plaster ornament derived largely from the Georgian and Federal styles.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	Eltham Manor is significant as an impressive example of Georgian Revival design. The property is also significant in the area of industry for its associations with W.M. Bassett, an important figure in Virginia's twentieth-century industrial history. The period of significance extends from the date of the home's construction in 1936 through 1949, embracing the middle years of Bassett's career. [Criteria B and C]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line run along the southwest boundary of the resource and can be seen from the southwest portion of the resource. However, the existing and proposed transmission line

cannot be seen from the primary resource, the Manor building, as it is blocked by intervening vegetation and terrain (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 18; Appendix B: Figure 5; Appendix C: P-16**). Because of the existing transmission line’s proximity to the resource boundary and its obscurity from the Manor building, POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have a *minimal* impact on the NRHP-listed resource.

044-5111 - Haley House / Pringle House

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	VDHR Staff: Eligible
Setting and Location	The house sits on top of a hill facing east. The driveway is paved. Landscaping includes mature boxwood and gardens in the rear.
Resource Description	This two-and-a-half story Georgian Revival-style dwelling is composed of a five-bay central block with a protruding pedimented central bay, a two-story side wing to the north, and a one-story three-bay porch on the south end. This high style house has many architectural details including a wooden modillioned cornice with dentils, 12/15 and 9/6 windows, paneled and louvered wooden shutters with iron shutter dogs shaped like a grape cluster, etc. Although the house was built in 1952, it is in keeping with earlier high-style Colonial Revival dwellings in the same neighborhood that were constructed by members of the Bassett family and other prominent citizens.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The industrialization of Henry County and Martinsville, in which Bassett Furniture Company played an important part, began in the early twentieth century. The 1952 Pringle House was built by the granddaughter of C.C. Bassett on a portion of his original 480 tract of land along the Smith River. The architecturally sophisticated Pringle House was designed in 1952 by the architect William Roy Wallace for Ralph and Avis W. Helms (later Pringle). The landscape architect was Robert G. Campbell of Philadelphia. The grand Georgian Revival-style dwelling demonstrates a continuity of high style architecture in the Bassett community that dates back to the early twentieth century. [Criteria A and C]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line are not visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 14; Appendix B: Figure 6; Appendix C: P-22**). Component 3 is located 0.38 mile from the resource and is not visible. Since the existing transmission is currently not in view of the resource POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have *no impact* on the VDHR NRHP-eligible resource.

044-5166 / NR-05000523 - The Fieldcrest Lodge / The Marshall Field & Company Clubhouse

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	On a mountain top in 488 acres of woods, near pastures and the Smith River.
Resource Description	The lodge has two-stories and a partial basement. Using local fieldstones, box beams, pebble dash stucco, and terra cotta tile the resource is in a Tudor Revival style. Built in 1917, the lodge was built in conjunction with the town and mill by the Marshall Field Company as a recreational facility.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The Fieldcrest Lodge was designed and built by W. C. Northrup for the Marshall Field Co. of Chicago and used by company executives. Collectively, the buildings and grounds appear to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture, and possibly Criterion A for recreation.

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line is visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 7; Appendix B: Figure 7; Appendix C: P-7**). At its nearest point, the existing Fielddale Substation is located 0.75 mile north of the resource, where several high voltage transmission lines enter and exit the substation and is visible. However, as shown in the photo-simulation there is no considerable difference in the viewshed from the existing and proposed conditions. POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have a *minimal* impact on the NRHP-listed resource.

044-5168 - Fieldale Elementary School / Fieldale High School

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	VDHR Board Determined Eligible
Setting and Location	Next to the Community Center on the main thoroughfare at the center of Fieldale.
Resource Description	The Georgian Revival-styled was built in 1941 as a high school. Once a replacement was constructed in 1964 it became the elementary school.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The Fieldale High School, later the Fieldale Elementary School, is significant for its striking Georgian Revival-styled architecture as well as for its role in the education of generations of children in a small, rural, mill company town [...] This building is recommended as a contributing resource in the Fieldale National Register Historic District. [Criteria A and C]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line is not visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 5; Appendix B: Figure 8; Appendix C: P-9**). Component 3 is located 0.55 mile from the resource and is not visible. While the Fieldale Elementary School is 0.55 mile from Component 3, it is a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Fieldale Historic District which is 0.08 mile from Component 3. POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have *no impact* on the VDHR NRHP-eligible resource.

044-5169 / NR-05001587 - John D. Bassett High School

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	The school is set on flat ground that is a floodplain to the south of Smith River, roughly between the towns of Bassett and North Bassett, which are contiguous, and is backed by a tall, wooded hill.
Resource Description	Built in 1964, the Georgian Revival-styled school features circular drive, with flagpoles in the center, leads to the school building, which is flanked by tennis courts (a non-contributing site) to the south and a ball field to the north.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The John D. Bassett High School is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Social History for of its central role to the Bassett community throughout the second half of the twentieth century. The John D. Bassett High School is also eligible under Criterion C for its high quality of design and construction as it exemplifies the Georgian-Revival style and progressive school-building design in Virginia in the period just after World War II. The building and its grounds retain a high level of integrity and are significant on the local level for the period 1947-1955.

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line is not visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 17; Appendix B: Figure 9; Appendix C: P-25a**). Component 3 is located 0.18 mile from the resource and is not visible. The existing transmission line is currently not visible from the resource and POWER recommends that the rebuilt Component 3 will have *no impact* on the VDHR NRHP-listed resource.

044-5172 / NR-07000231 - Edgewood

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	1937: 2.8 miles north of Martinsville on Route 220. 1.0 mile northwest on Rt 57. 500 yards north on a private road. In the yard, there was once a boxwood and a flower garden was in the rear. 2006: The house is facing a narrow public roadway, situated on a knoll with a large magnolia tree and six large maples in front.
Resource Description	A manor house built in the 1830s, Edgewood is a Palladian three-part form with a projecting two-story, three bay, pedimented, Greek-temple-form central mass and two-story flanking wings, all of Flemish bond brick, with three semi-integral end chimneys, and a one-story front porch.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	Edgewood is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its rarity of form and quality of design and construction. Its period of significance begins ca. 1830 and extends through the period of renovations undertaken by architect William Roy Wallace, ending in 1953. [The resource has maintained an integrity of Location and Setting.]

Source: VDHR 2022

The proposed transmission line will not be visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 12; Appendix B: Figure 10; Appendix C: P-21**). Component 3 is located 0.77 mile from the resource and will not be visible due to intervening terrain and vegetation. POWER recommends that Component 3 will have *no impact* on the VDHR NRHP-listed resource.

044-5173 / NR-0800072 - Fieldale Historic District

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	The Fieldale Historic District is located within the unincorporated town of Fieldale and is situated in central Henry County, approximately 4.0 miles west of Martinsville and 5.0 miles southwest of the county seat of Collinsville. [...] The general topography is hilly and the street pattern consists of long roads that generally follow natural contours and shorter, straight side roads that run east-west.
Resource Description	Fieldale functioned throughout much of the twentieth century as an important company-owned textile mill town in the Piedmont region of the American Southeast. The town is located southwest of the Smith River four miles northwest of Martinsville, the seat of government for Henry County, Virginia. Marshall Field & Company began acquisition of the 1,800-acre Fieldale tract of land in 1916, and cotton mill production began in 1919. By 1930 Fieldale attained most of its historic stock of company-owned housing and a relatively constant population of 1,250. Throughout the town's period of significance from 1917 to 1958 (due to mill closing in 2003), Fieldale residents lived together in a close-knit community sustained by ties of friendship and by mill-owner provided benefits.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The Fieldale Historic District is significant on the regional level of significance as a company town developed by the Marshall Field Company beginning in 1917 for the manufacture of cotton towels and, later, hosiery. Fieldale still contains most of the components of the town laid out and developed by the Marshall Field Company, including the fabric and hosiery mills, schools, a community center, a commercial district, and approximately 220 residences built by the company for its workers. It is NRHP listed under Criteria A for association with the forming of Fieldale and C for its architectural style.

Source: VDHR 2022

The proposed and existing transmission line will only be visible from certain areas of the district as shown in the photo-simulations and elevation models (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 8; Appendix B: Figures 8, 11, and 13; Appendix C: P-8, P-10c, P-10d, P-12, and P-13a**). At its nearest point Component 3 is located 0.08 mile north of the district. Multiple existing buildings, transmission and distribution lines, and a substation are within the district's view. Trees and other vegetation seasonally obstruct the view of Component 3 as shown in the photo-simulations (**Appendix B: Figure 11**). Therefore, POWER recommends Component 3 will have a *minimal* impact on the NRHP-listed Fieldale Historic District.

044-5174 / NR-06000708 – R. L. Stone House

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	The R.L. Stone house is located at 3136 Fairystone Park Highway in Bassett, Virginia and sits on a 2.88-acre site in the town of Bassett, Virginia, just outside of downtown and near several Bassett furniture facilities. [...] The site is densely planted and only partially visible from the main road below. The house lies on a steep hill above Fairystone Park Highway and overlooking the Smith River which borders it from the south.
Resource Description	The two-story brick Classical Revival style house was constructed ca. 1930 to 1938 as the primary home for Reed Lewis Stone and his wife Nancy Susan “Dink” Stone. R.L. Stone purchased the land for the home in 1930, the same year that Bassett Furniture and its subsidiaries transformed into the large furniture conglomerate of Bassett Furniture Industries, Inc., the height of Reed Stone’s career. [...] R.L. Stone was the most prominent builder in Bassett, Virginia at that time and likely served as builder for his own home as well as influencing its design. The house sits on a full raised basement with a symmetrical front half, but small variations in the rear. The R.L. Stone house has a prominent full height entry porch with a pediment leading into a large entry hall.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The resource is recommended locally significant under Criteria B (for Reed Lewis Stone) and C for Architecture, with a period of significance of 1930 to 1956 [...] [A Phase II investigation recommended that it had maintained integrity of Association, Design, Feeling, Location, Setting, and Workmanship]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line are not visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 16; Appendix B: Figure 12; Appendix C: P-23**). Component 3 is located 0.45 mile from the resource and will not be visible due to the terrain and vegetation. POWER recommends that Component 3 will have *no impact* on the NRHP-listed resource.

044-5177 (44HR0220) – Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	Not Evaluated – Recommended for further study by the VDHR regional archaeologist.
Setting and Location	The cemetery is located on a ridgetop and side slope that dips gently to the south by southeast. It is bordered on the north, west and south by parcels owned and developed by Appalachian Power. A narrow sliver of land lies between the east side of the cemetery and River Road. This privately owned parcel appears to be on the market.
Resource Description	<p>Local knowledge indicates this cemetery was established as a cemetery for enslaved people and their free descendants and is likely one of the cemeteries that served the Hordsville Plantation established in 1830. Site boundaries were documented by using the horizontal distribution of graves and existing surface evidence of a fence that once enclosed the cemetery. Ground surface evidence of grave markers and rectangular depressions with the correct west-east orientation indicates there are at least 58 graves in the cemetery. It is likely that other unmarked graves and graves with fallen and covered grave markers exist. The observed graves include twenty with uninscribed fieldstones at the head and foot of the graves, six with uninscribed fieldstones at the head of graves, and four with uninscribed fieldstones at the foot of graves. All of these graves are also visible as ground surface depressions. There are at least ten unmarked graves visible as depression, and there are also three separate uninscribed fieldstones not associated with depressions. These may present graves of infants. Fifteen other graves have more formal marble, cement, and soapstone markers. Death dates on inscribed markers range from 1908 through 1953; however, some graves without markers or with uninscribed markers may date as early as the third quarter of the nineteenth century (VDHR 2022).</p> <p>Based on Geophysical Survey conducted by Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. in April 2021 and survey conducted by the VDHR region archaeologist in May 2021 the cemetery potentially extends 251.4 north-south by 214.8 east-west, encompassing 1.15 acres. The incomplete remains of the fence that once surrounded the cemetery indicate a size of 137 feet north to south by 100 feet east to west, as estimated by pacing. On the east side, the wire mesh fence affixed to wood posts still stands (VDHR 2022). The fence is present on the south side, but the post has deteriorated, and the fence is smashed to ground surface and nearly covered by leaf litter. On the west side, the boundary is marked by sporadically placed iron stakes about four feet high. Land has been developed beyond the stakes, and within twelve feet is the fence that encloses Appalachian Power equipment storage lot. The north side of the cemetery abuts the AEP property and there is no fence. The AEP parcel to the north was graded down about four feet and a building was constructed in 1990-1991. While it is possible the grading disturbed part of the cemetery, local surveys of the cemetery prior to 1990 are not recorded (VDHR 2022).</p> <p>There are also two stone markers for members of the Hord family that are interpreted as cenotaphs. Both markers are located about 30 feet outside of the fence that marks the east boundary of the cemetery. These markers appear to be on a privately owned parcel. The cemetery is covered with a stand of mixed deciduous and pine trees. The high canopy of the trees and the lush carpet of periwinkle on the ground surface combine to impede the growth of other plants. Other than some windthrow, the cemetery surface is open and easy accessed. It appears unused and unmaintained (VDHR 2022).</p>
Original Surveyor Evaluation	Recommended for Further Study

Source: VDHR 2022

There are currently no existing transmission lines in view of the Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery (VDHR IDs 044-5177 [44HR0220]) (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 9; Appendix C: P-52**). Component 3 is located 50 feet from the resource and will be visible. Based on the current design

plan the Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African American Cemetery (VDHR IDs 044-5177 [44HR0220]) will not be physically impacted by Component 3. POWER recommends that Component 3 will have *moderate impact* on the resource due to the dramatic change to the viewshed caused by the proposed Stoneleigh Substation; however, the overall impact is diminished due to the existing AEP facility parking lot within the viewshed.

044-5179 - Copeland House / House, 503 Field Avenue

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	VDHR Board Det. Eligible
Setting and Location	The house is located just south of the Fieldale commercial district, and across a hedge line to the west of the former Fieldale Elementary School. It is set back from Field Ave., on a wooded lot of 1.44 acres.
Resource Description	In 1916, Marshall Field & Co. bought a significant tract of land in Henry County to establish a textile mill town. The company laid out the entire town with a system of streets and utilities and constructed a towel mill and a retail center consisting of stores, post office, bank, movie theatre and hotel [...] The only unique residence was the log home built for the mill manager who was the only CEO in the village [...] There was an ancillary structure on the site that served as a dry cleaner, scout hut, and other similar functions. (This structure later served as a rental house until deterioration left it unsuitable for habitation and it was burned as a training exercise by the volunteer fire department).
Original Surveyor Evaluation	This house is within the boundaries of the Fieldale Historic District [...] The survey documented 100 buildings of about 250 within the historic district boundary [...] [It is recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A for association with the founding of Fieldale and C for its architectural style. In 2006, a Phase II survey recommended that the resource had maintained integrity of Association, Design, Feeling, Location, Materials, Setting, and Workmanship.]

Source: VDHR 2022.

The proposed transmission line will not be visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 6; Appendix B: Figure 13; Appendix C: P-54**).

Component 3 is located 0.69 mile from the resource and will not be visible due to the intervening terrain and buildings. While the Copeland House is 0.69 mile from Component 3, it is a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Fieldale Historic District which is 0.08 mile from Component 3. POWER recommends that Component 3 will have *no impact* on the NRHP-eligible resource.

044-5180 - Bassett Historic District

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	VDHR Staff: Eligible
Setting and Location	The proposed district occupies level floodplain on the Smith River, and on both sides of Fairystone Park Highway /State Route 57; in the town of Bassett in central Henry County, Virginia. The primarily residential area occupies the west side of the river, while the (North) Bassett Manufacturing Plant is located just across the river to the north. [113 acres]
Resource Description	Bassett began in 1902 as the Bassett family's locally owned center for furniture manufacturing [...] Bassett's population was about 1,400 in 1930 [...]. Into the 1950s Bassett's mill and town population were integrated with about 15% black workers and residents [...] Mills ceased operations around 2000. The proposed Bassett Historic District is comprised mainly of single-family dwellings situated along Fairystone Park Highway /State Route 57, and the Bassett Manufacturing plant just across the Smith River, in North Bassett. The dwellings are primarily workers' houses associated with the Bassett Furniture Company plant located just across the Smith River, to the northeast.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	[The district is NRHP listed under Criteria A for its association with the founding of Bassett and C for architectural style.]

Source: VDHR 2022

The existing and proposed transmission line run through portions of the resource and the proposed Smith River Substation is located within the resource. According to the State Historic Preservation Office's definitions listed in Section 3.4, the proposed Component 3 will have a *moderate* impact on the historic district. A Phase I survey has already been conducted at the location of the proposed Smith River Substation, and the VDHR has concurred with the assessment of moderate impacts. (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 17; Appendix B: Figures 14 and 15; Appendix C: P-26 to 27**).

044-5576 / NR-Unknown - The Highlands / W. Burton Dillon House

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	The W. Burton Dillon House stands at the high point of a 13.01-acre parcel amid extensive plantings including a garden area with boxwood rows, brick walkways, a parterre, and a Tudor Revival gazebo [...] The property has distant views of hills on the other side of Smith River and closer views of neighboring houses including the National Register-listed house Stoneleigh, which stands across Edgewood Drive.
Resource Description	The house [is] an opulent brick English Tudor-style building with prominent clustered chimneys on the south-facing (front) and west (side) elevations. With approximately 4,075 square feet of floor area, it was an exceedingly large house for its time and place. The house, garden, and landscaping were designed in 1936 by Roanoke architectural firm Eubank and Caldwell for Hooker Furniture executive W. Burton Dillon and his wife Alma, who lived there until her death at the age of 101. Dillon was a descendant of the Vaughn family (of Vaughn-Bassett Furniture fame) on his mother's side.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The Highlands is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance for the quality and sophistication of its Tudor Revival architecture and landscaped grounds, both the work of professional designers. The period of significance extends from 1936, the year work began on the house, through ca. 1950, representative of the mid-twentieth century construction of the property's several outbuildings and structures and the design of the garden in the late 1940s. The Highlands is eligible at the local level of significance.

Source: VDHR 2022

The proposed transmission line will not be visible from the resource as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 13 ; Appendix B: Figure 16; Appendix C: P-20a, Pb-20b**). Component 3 is located 0.78 mile from the resource and will not be visible due to the intervening terrain and vegetation. POWER recommends that Component 3 will have *no impact* on the NRHP-listed resource.

070-0005 / NR-71000987 - Reynolds Homestead / Rock Spring Plantation

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	NHL Listing, NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
Setting and Location	1958: Turn north on Route 626 from Route 58, 7.0 miles east of Stuart. Four miles north on the left, marked by stone pillars, is the house. 1968: 0.2 mile east of Mill Creek, east side of Route 798, 0.5 mi. north of intersection of Route 798 and Route 626.
Resource Description	The Reynolds Homestead, more formally called Rock Spring Plantation, was built in 1843 by Hardin Williams Reynolds on land inherited from his father, Abraham Reynolds, an early settler in the area. It was in the brick plantation house that Hardin Reynolds' wife, Nancy Jane Cox, gave birth to their 16 children, the second son of whom was Richard Joshua Reynolds (1850-1918), founder of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	Richard Joshua Reynolds, according to Joseph C. Robert, a leading expert on the history of the American tobacco industry, introduced "the first modern cigarette. . . . No less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States, U.S. 791, has affirmed that the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company with its Camels 'revolutionized the cigarette industry [...]' [The resource is NRHP-listed under Criteria B and C for its association with R. J. Reynolds and architectural style.]

Source: VDHR 2022

The proposed and existing transmission line is not visible from the resource, as shown in the photo-simulation and elevation model (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 1; Appendix B: Figure 17; Appendix C: P-3a - d**). Component 3 is located 1.03 miles from the resource and will not be visible due to its distance and intervening vegetation. POWER recommends that Component 3 will have *no impact* on the NRHP-listed resource.

44HR0241

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	Unevaluated
Setting and Location	Site located in a pasture in Henry County
Resource Description	Site consists of 14 lithic debitage and two bifaces recovered from the plow zone (0 to 22 centimeters below surface). No diagnostic materials were recovered. There was no evidence of intact subsurface deposits. The low density and non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts suggest this is a temporary use site.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The low density and nature of identified artifacts suggests a temporary campsite approximately a third of an acre in size. There are no indications that the site was reused. Based on the lack of diagnostic artifacts, low artifact density and lack of intact subsurface deposits, this site does not appear to meet eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP.

Source: VDHR 2022

A proposed transmission pole is located 56 feet southwest of resource 44HR0241. The resource was recommended as ineligible by its original surveyor. The photo used for this resource’s simulation was taken from a survey of the parcel performed by POWER in 2021 since the site was not visible from public ROW (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 9; Appendix B: Figure 18; Appendix C: P-17a, P-17b**). POWER recommends that Component 3 will have *no impact* on the resource since no ground disturbing activities are planned within the site.

44PK0049

RESOURCE BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Status	Unevaluated
Setting and Location	Site located on sharp ridge in Patrick County
Resource Description	Pre-contact rock walls and stone cairns: four to five concentric walls which wind the slope on the ridge for 400 to 500 meters. Walls extend 400 to 500 meters around the west and south edge of this ridge. Cairns on the western edge of such. Soil very shallow and rocky with rock appearing to be nodules of underlying granite. Western north lip and wall now 2.0- to 3.0-foot tree fallen over. Nothing taken. Cairns are 6.0 to 8.0 feet in diameter around one 30 foot, 15 to 20 on southwestern lip 10 to 15 on NW lip. Archaeological documentation of Fort Mayo has never been made. Many locals suggest the topography of the wall and rock walls as Fort Mayo but surveys on top have not yet shown artifacts of historic foundation [It is unclear if the walls are of prehistoric or historic origin.] Reporter feels the site at present represents a pioneer fanatic attempt to congruent and cultivate all land and if so then this is an important historic demonstration of this.
Original Surveyor Evaluation	The original surveyor recommended additional survey in order to determine eligibility

Source: VDHR 2022

The Component 3 Proposed Route spans resource 44PK0049 and no poles are proposed to be placed within its bounds. A single existing transmission pole will be removed from the resource. The resource was not visible from public ROW so the simulation is of the change as seen from public ROW (**Appendix A: Map 3, Page 2; Appendix B: Figure 19; Appendix C: P-5a, P-5b**). As the effect from this pole has already occurred POWER recommends that Component 3 presents only a *minimal effect* to the resource.

6.0 SUMMARY

There are 19 resources located within the three tiered-study areas, and the subject of this analysis. Of these 19 resources, one (Reynolds Homestead [070-0005 / NR-71000987]) is an NHL and also individually listed as an NRHP property within the 1.5-mile buffer, nine additional NRHP-listed resources are within 1.0 mile of Component 3, six NRHP-eligible resources are within 0.5 mile of Component 3, and two archaeological sites are within the proposed ROW. These two archaeological sites (44HR0241 and 44PK0049) have not been formally assessed for NRHP eligibility. The Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African Cemetery (044-5177 [44HR0220]) has not been evaluated by the VDHR, however, due to sensitivity of the burials and its association with the enslaved and freed African American groups, its likely affiliation with the NRHP-potentially eligible Hordsville Plantation, its proximity to Component 3, and the VDHR regional archaeologist’s recommendation for further study, POWER has chosen to include this resource in the VDHR Pre-Application analysis even though the cemetery is outside of the tiered study area.

Field reconnaissance reveals that the existing transmission line to be rebuilt as part of Component 3 will physically affect archaeological sites 44HR0241 (no effect) and 44PK0049 (minimal effect). Site 44HR0241 is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. Site 44PK0049 will only have an existing pole removed from it. Component 3 will be at least partially visible from three NRHP-listed properties and one NRHP-eligible property. All of the above ground resources will be minimally affected, with the exception of the Basset Historic District (VDHR ID 044-5180) and the Hordsville Enslaved / Freed African Cemetery (044-5177 [44HR0220]) which will each be *moderately* impacted by Component 3. A Phase I survey of the substation component that will affect the Basset Historic District was already conducted in 2022 (VDHR File No. 2021-0215). VDHR concurred that Component 3 would present a moderate adverse effect to the resource. Component 3 is not visible from the remaining 12 historical properties due to intervening terrain and vegetative cover blocking views.

POWER recommends that Component 3 can move forward but notes that a Phase I cultural resources survey will be necessary to confirm the integrity of intersected resources and to determine the existence of previously unrecorded resources within Component 3's ROW. Additionally, POWER recommends that prior to construction AEP continue coordination and mitigation efforts with VDHR concerning resources 044-5177 and 044-5180.

7.0 REFERENCES

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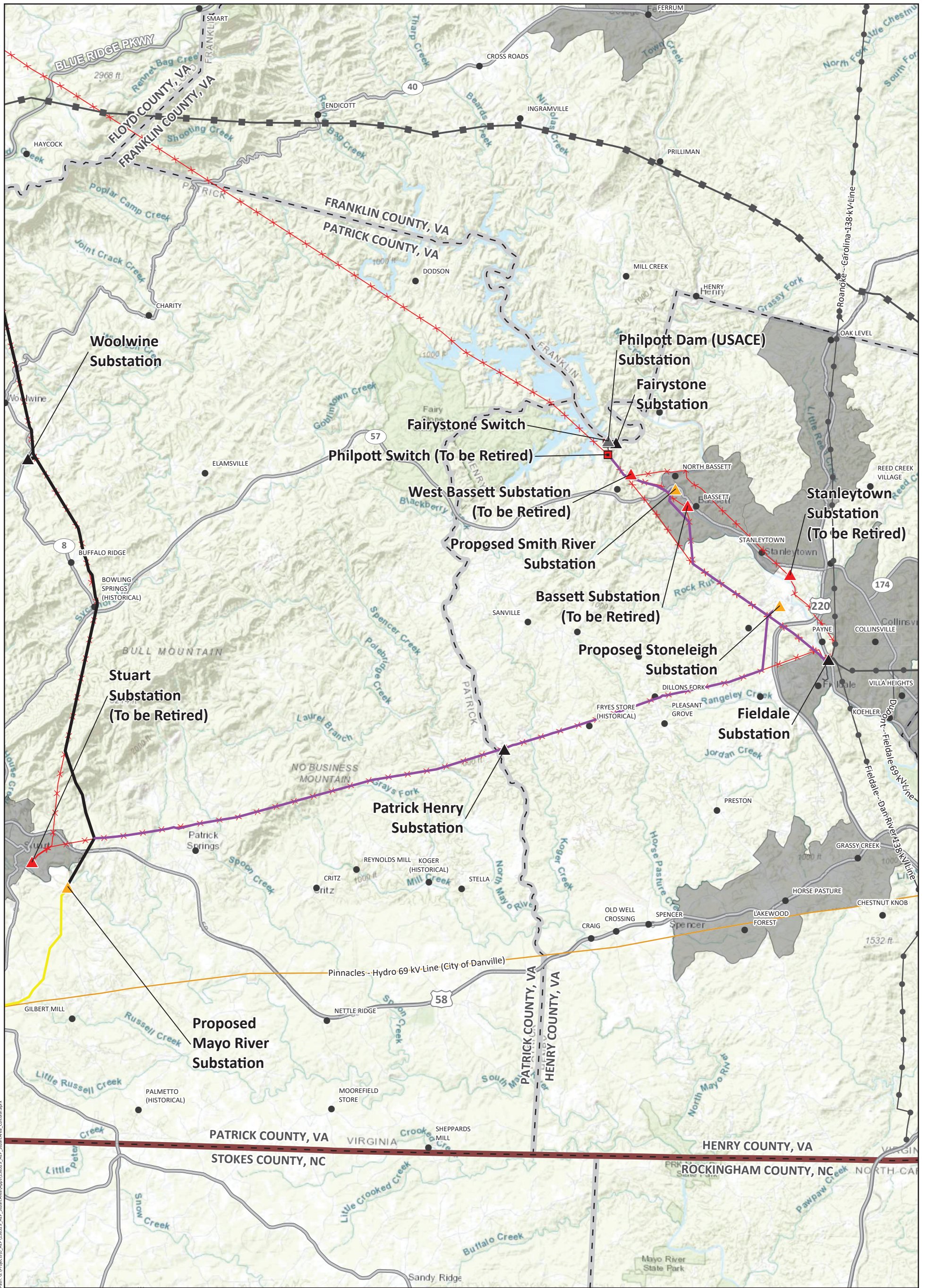
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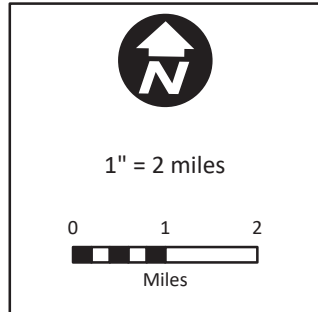
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APPENDIX A MAPS



Path: G:\Project\10_AEP\158529_AEP_StuartArea\Map1\158529_AEP_StuartArea_Cultural.aprx

- | | |
|--|---|
| Proposed APCo Substation | Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kV - 230 kV) |
| Proposed Route | Existing APCo Transmission Line (345 kV +) |
| Component 1 Proposed Route | Existing Non-APCo Transmission Line |
| Component 2 Proposed Route | Existing Transmission Line to be Retired |
| Non-APCo Generation Facility | Populated Place |
| Existing APCo Substation | Highway |
| Existing APCo Substation to be Retired | Town Boundary |
| Existing Switch Station to be Retired | State Boundary |
| Existing APCo Transmission Line (69 kv or lower) | County Boundary |



Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

Date: 5/1/2023
 Author: ckunde
 Project: 158529

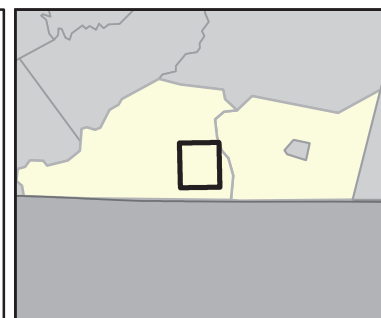
Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvement Project
 Map 1: DHR Pre-Application Review



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	NRHP Listed		Populated Place
	Archaeological Resource		Highway
	Resource Photograph Location		Road
	Proposed Route		Stream (NHD)
	Existing Non-APCo Transmission Line		County Boundary
	Existing Transmission Line to be Retired		Waterbody (NHD)

1" = 3,000'



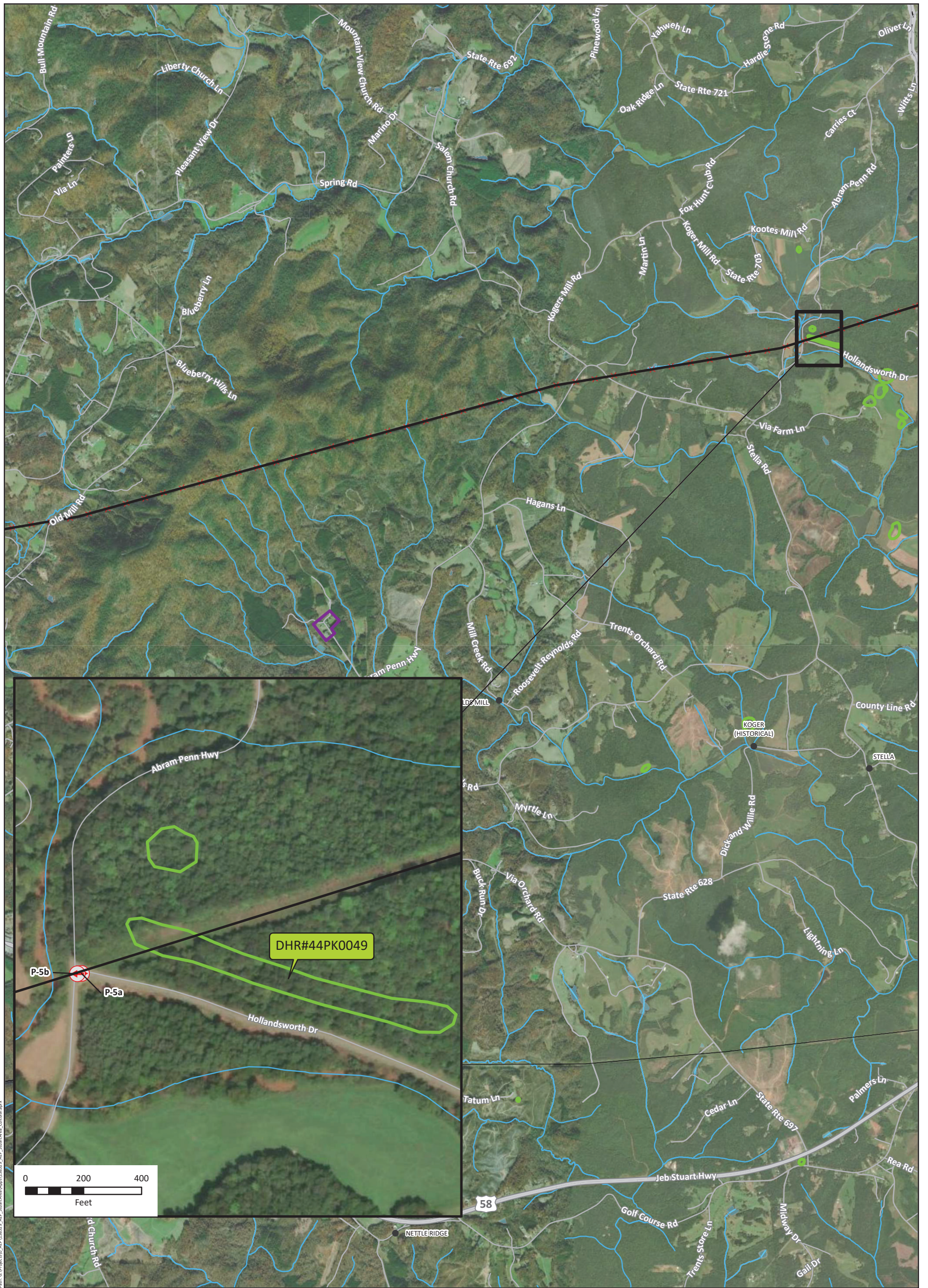
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

Date: 4/5/2023
 Author: ckunde
 Project: 158529

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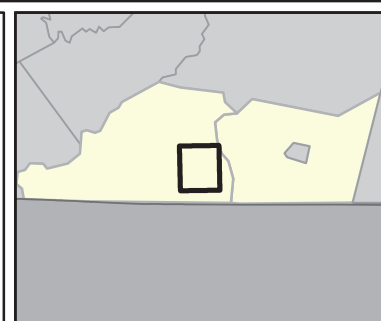
Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



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	NRHP Listed		Populated Place
	Archaeological Resource		Highway
	Resource Photograph Location		Road
	Proposed Route		Stream (NHD)
	Existing Non-APCo Transmission Line		County Boundary
	Existing Transmission Line to be Retired		Waterbody (NHD)

1" = 3,000'



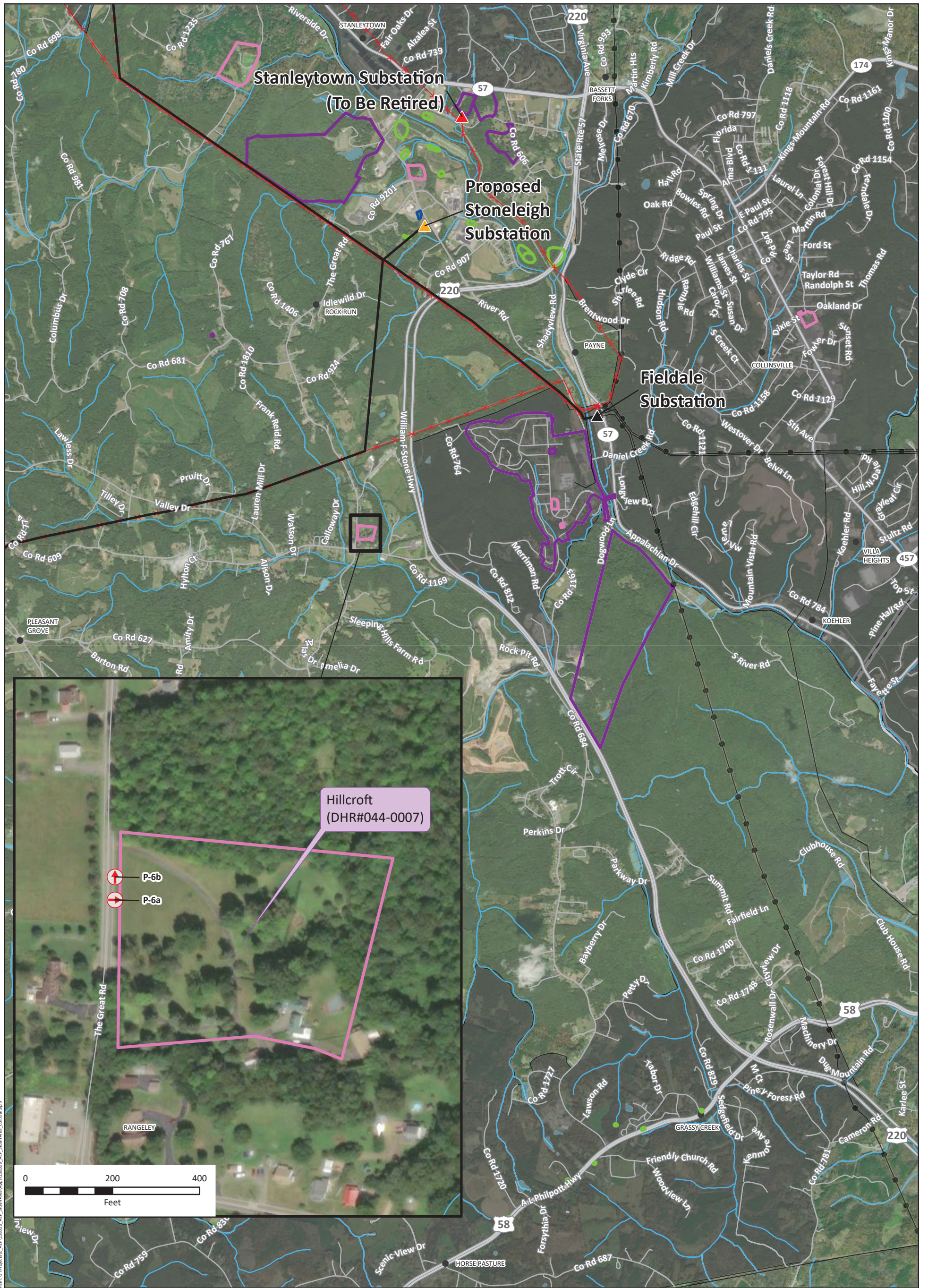
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

Date: 4/5/2023
 Author: ckunde
 Project: 158529

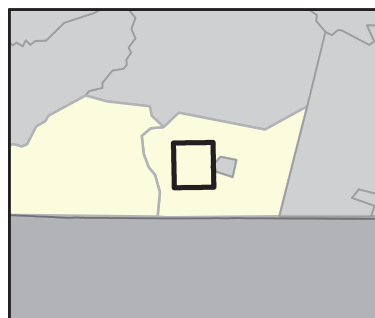
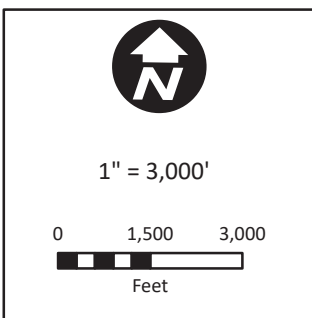
Page 2 of 18

Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



Path: G:\Project\10_APN\158529_AEP_StuartArea\Map\158529_AEP_StuartArea_Cultural.aprx

	NRHP Eligible		Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kv - 230 kv)
	NRHP Listed		Existing Non-APCo Transmission Line
	Archaeological Resource		Existing Transmission Line to be Retired
	Cemetery Boundary		Populated Place
	Resource Photograph Location		Highway
	Proposed APCo Substation		Road
	Proposed Route		Stream (NHD)
	Existing APCo Substation		County Boundary
	Existing APCo Substation to be Retired		Waterbody (NHD)
	Existing APCo Transmission Line (69 kv or lower)		Town Boundary



Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

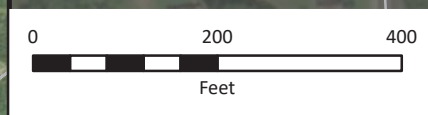
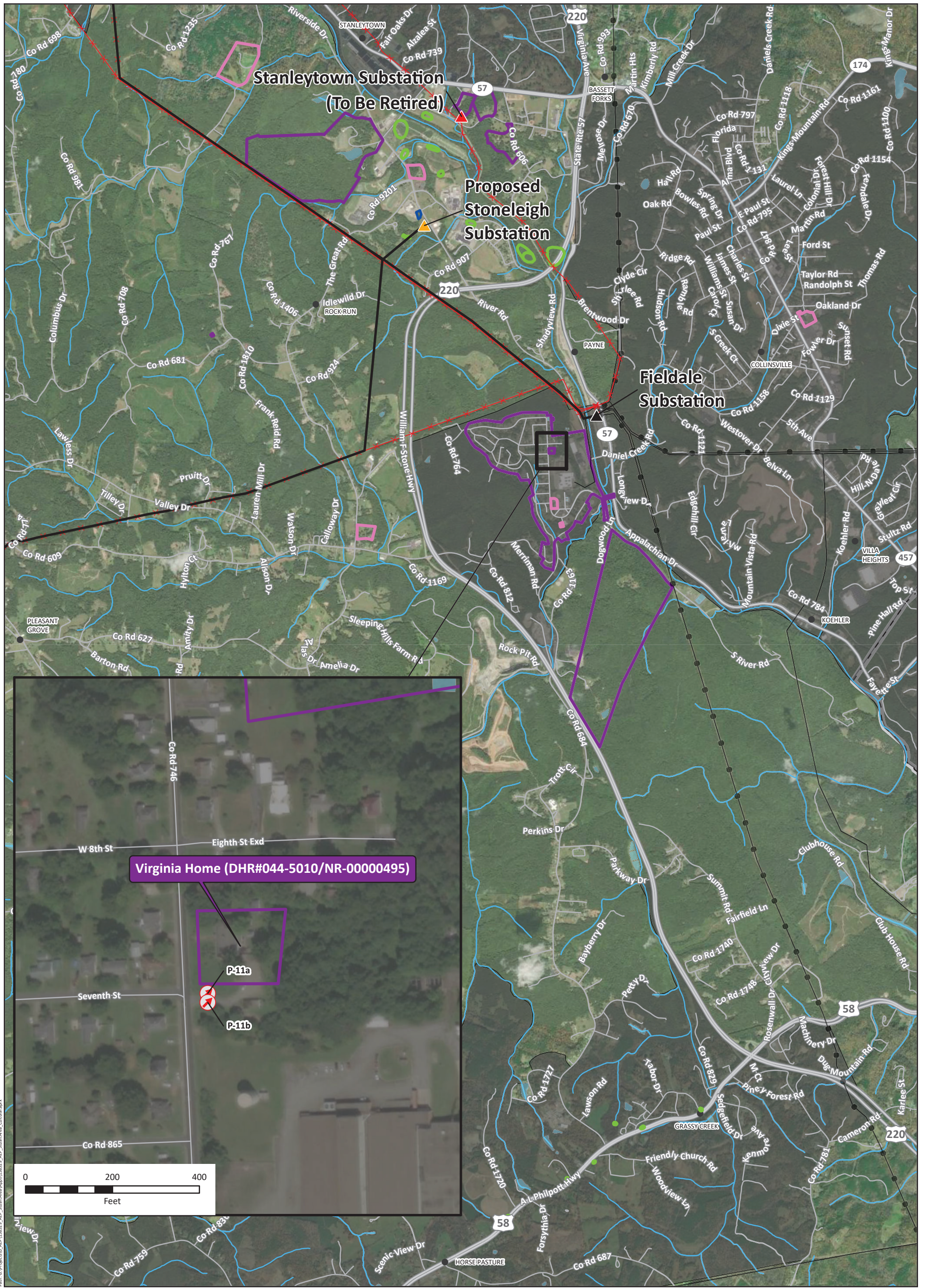
Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

Date: 4/5/2023
 Author: ckunde
 Project: 158529

Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location

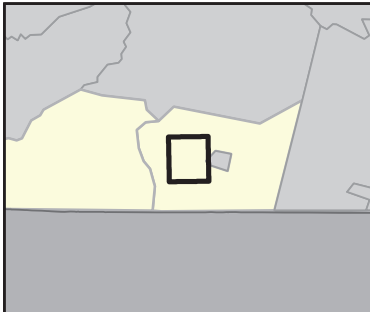
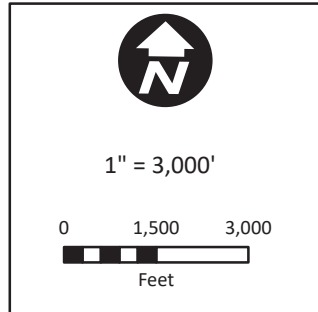
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- NRHP Eligible
- NRHP Listed
- Archaeological Resource
- Cemetery Boundary
- ➔ Resource Photograph Location
- ▲ Proposed APCo Substation
- Proposed Route
- ▲ Existing APCo Substation
- ▲ Existing APCo Substation to be Retired
- Existing APCo Transmission Line (69 kv or lower)
- Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kv - 230 kv)
- Existing Non-APCo Transmission Line
- ✂ Existing Transmission Line to be Retired
- Populated Place
- Highway
- Road
- Stream (NHD)
- Waterbody (NHD)
- County Boundary
- Town Boundary



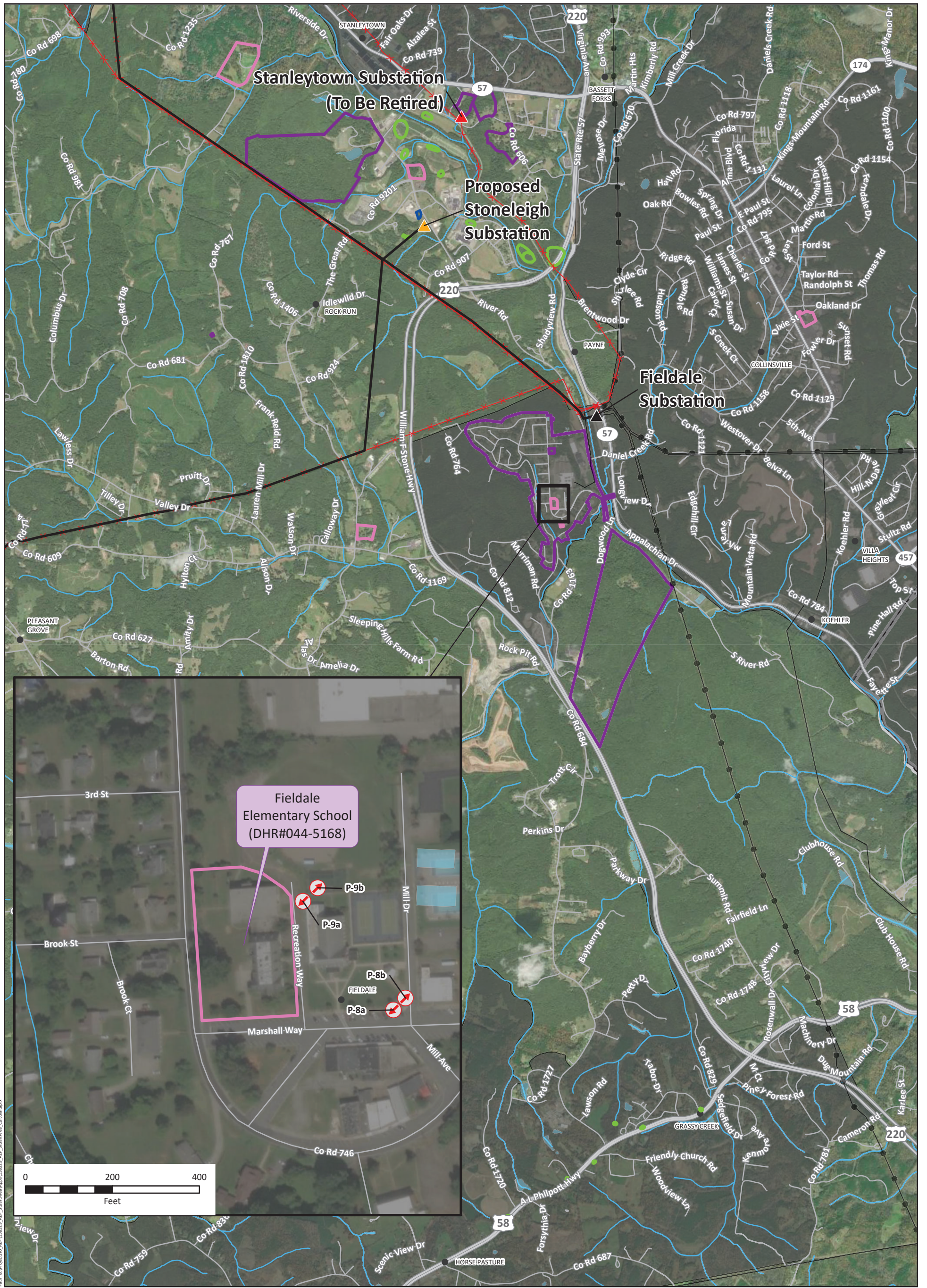
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

Date: 4/5/2023
Author: ckunde
Project: 158529

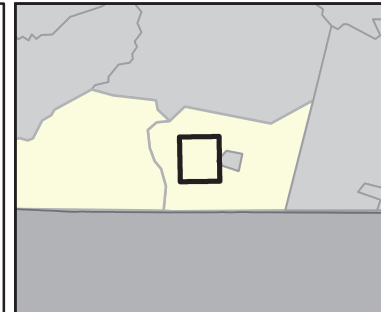
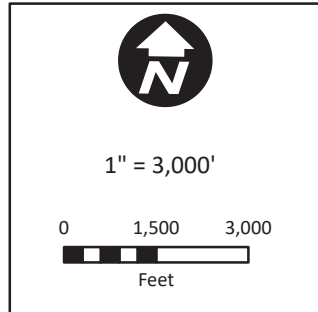
Component 3:
Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
Transmission Improvements Project
Map 3: Resource Location

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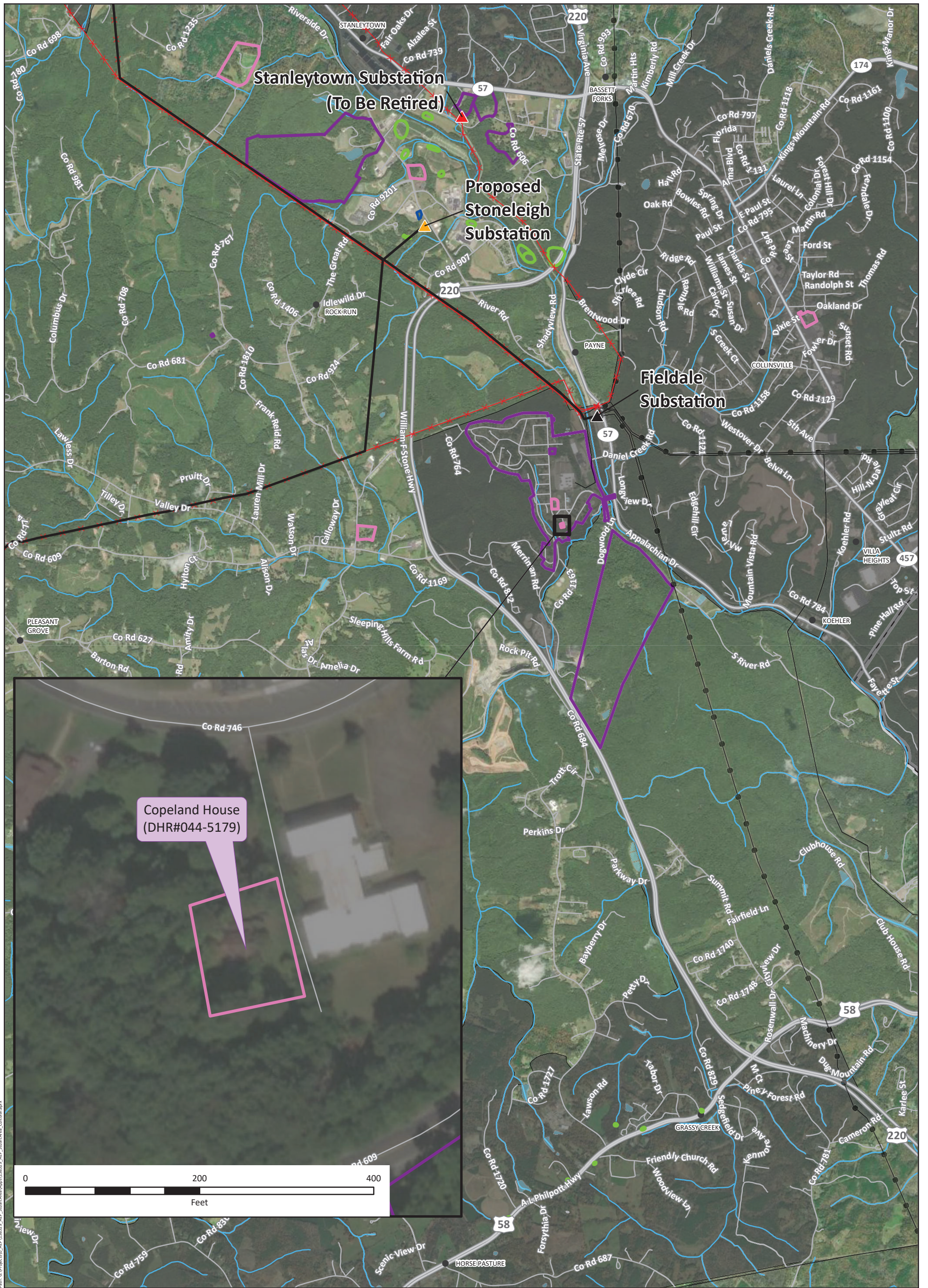
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| | NRHP Listed | | Existing Non-APCo Transmission Line |
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Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project
 Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia
 Date: 4/5/2023
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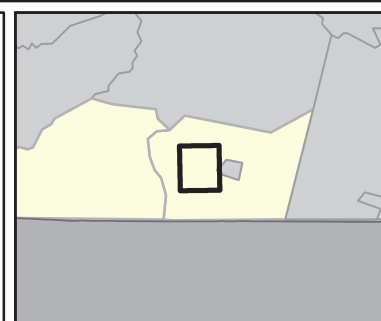
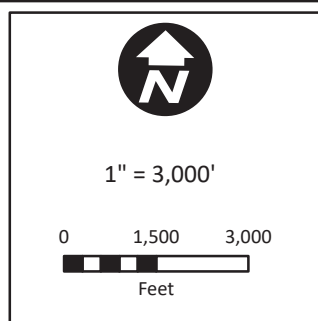
Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location

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	NRHP Eligible		Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kv - 230 kv)
	NRHP Listed		Existing Non-APCo Transmission Line
	Archaeological Resource		Existing Transmission Line to be Retired
	Cemetery Boundary		Populated Place
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	Existing APCo Transmission Line (69 kv or lower)		Town Boundary



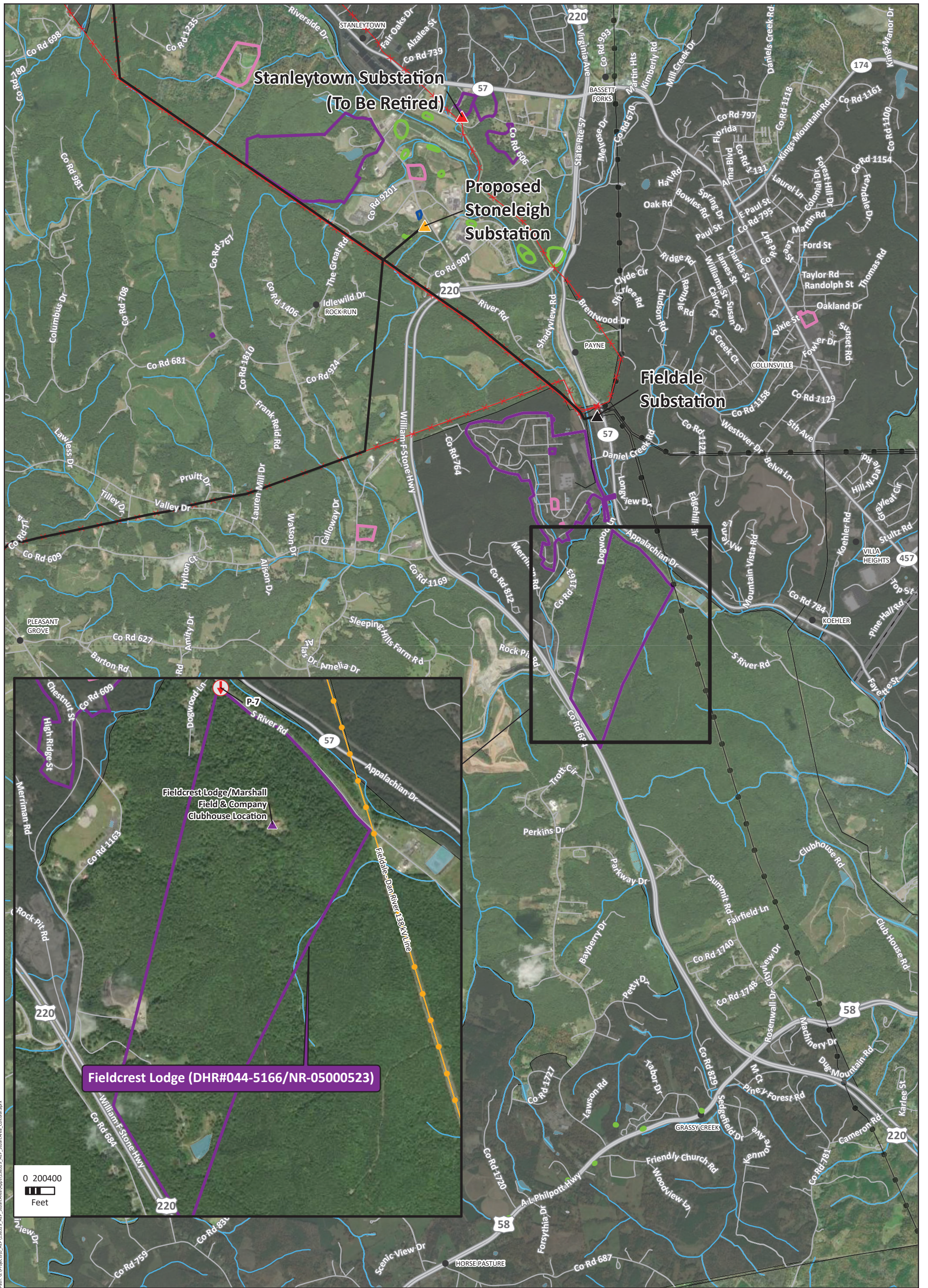
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

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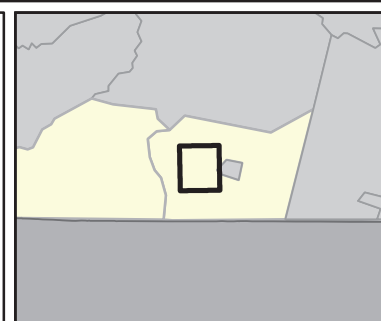
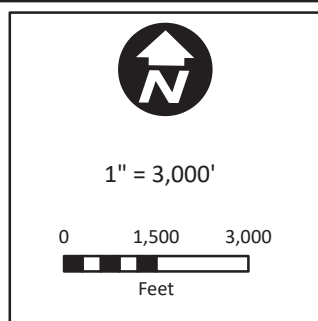
Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location

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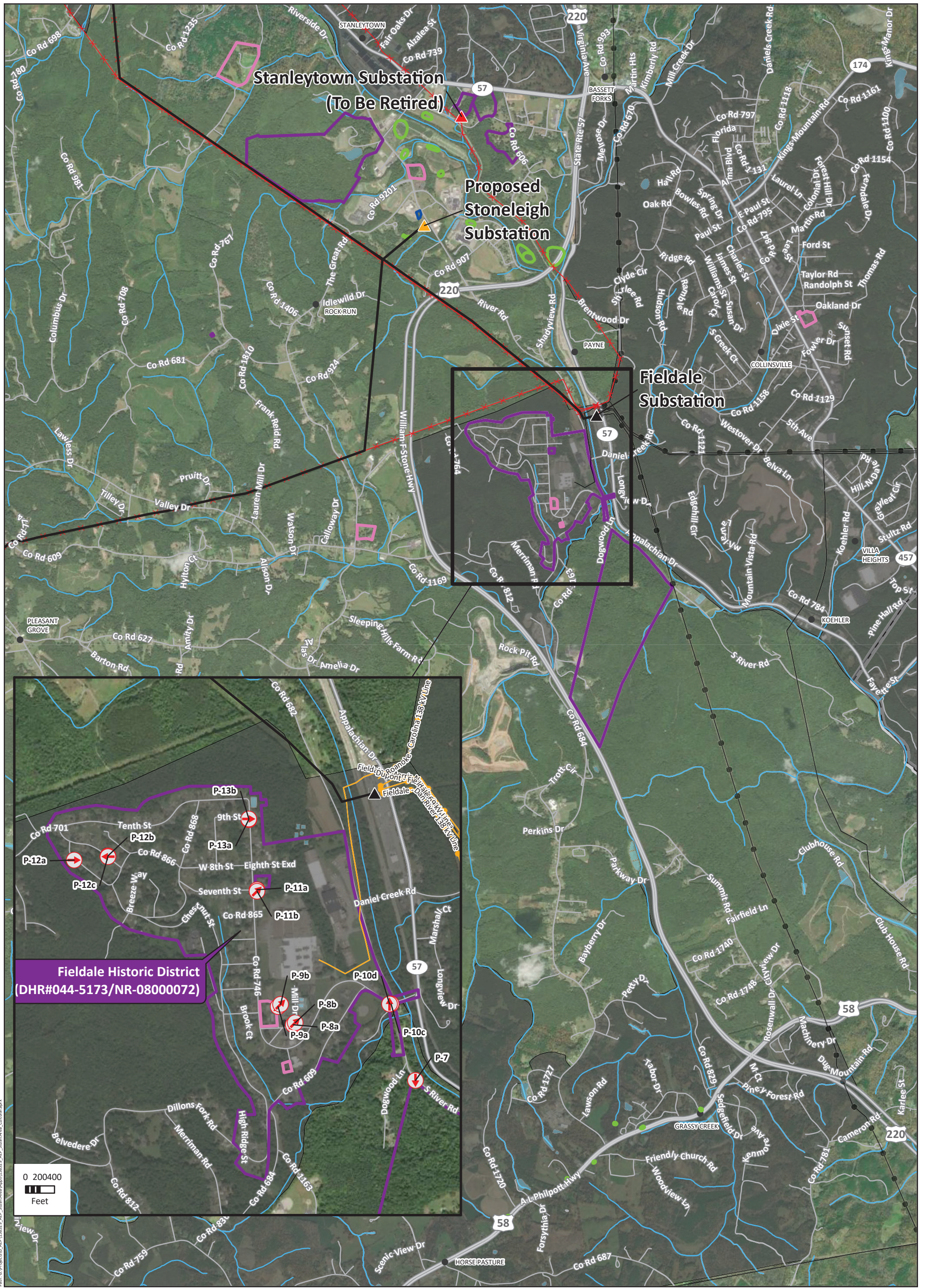
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| | NRHP Eligible | | Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kv - 230 kv) |
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| | Archaeological Resource | | Existing Transmission Line to be Retired |
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| | Existing APCo Substation to be Retired | | Waterbody (NHD) |
| | Existing APCo Transmission Line (69 kv or lower) | | Town Boundary |



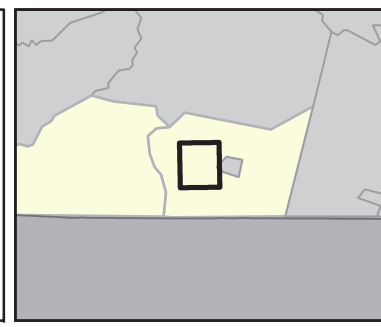
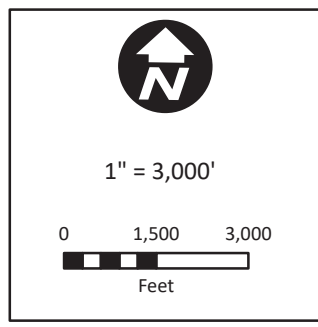
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project
 Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia
 Date: 4/5/2023
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Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



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| NRHP Eligible | Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kv - 230 kv) |
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| Existing APCo Substation | County Boundary |
| Existing APCo Substation to be Retired | Waterbody (NHD) |
| Existing APCo Transmission Line (69 kv or lower) | Town Boundary |

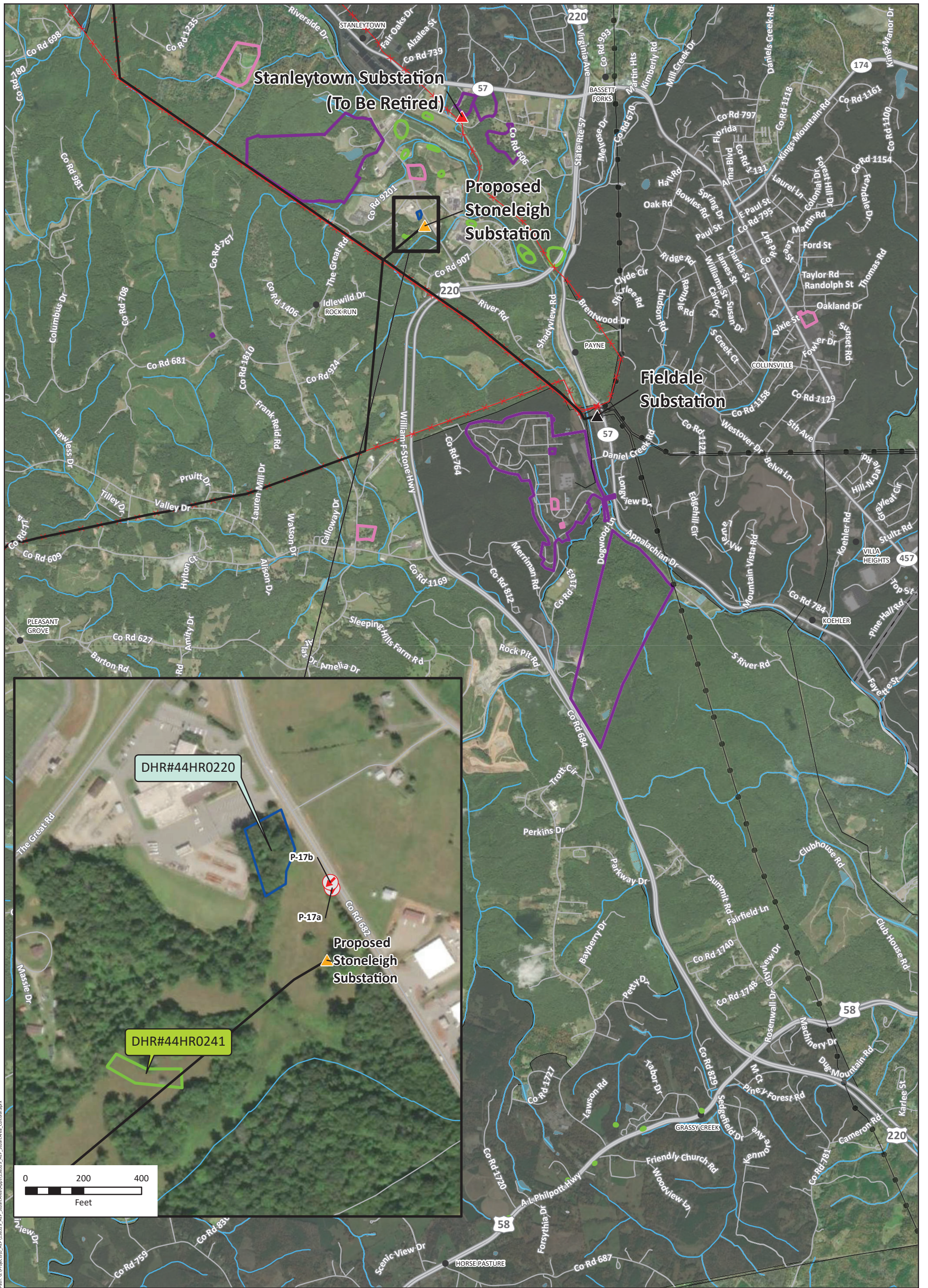


Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

 Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

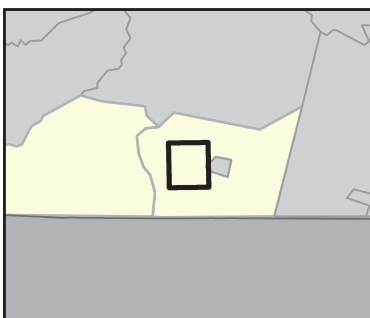
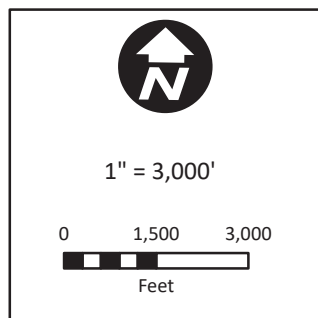
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Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



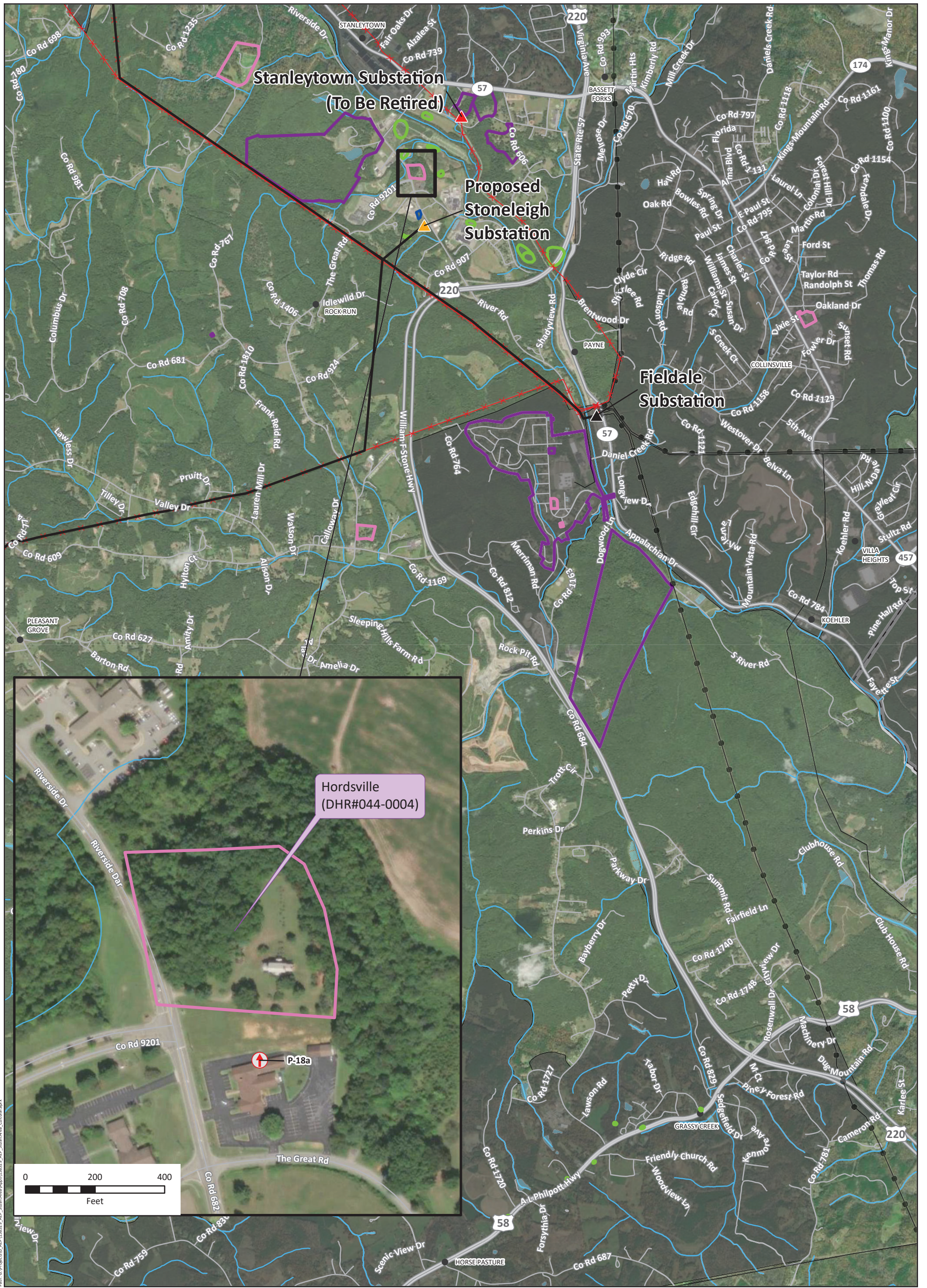
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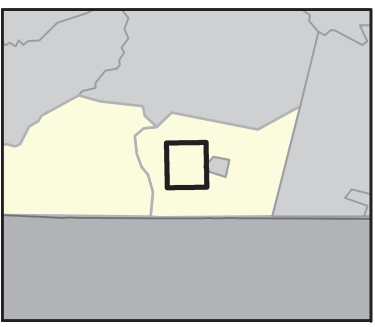
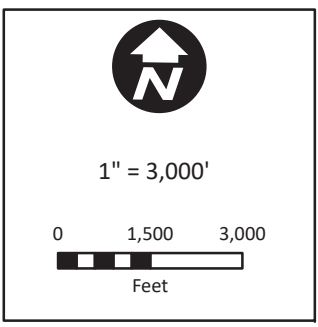
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project
 Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia
 Date: 4/5/2023
 Author: ckunde
 Project: 158529

Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



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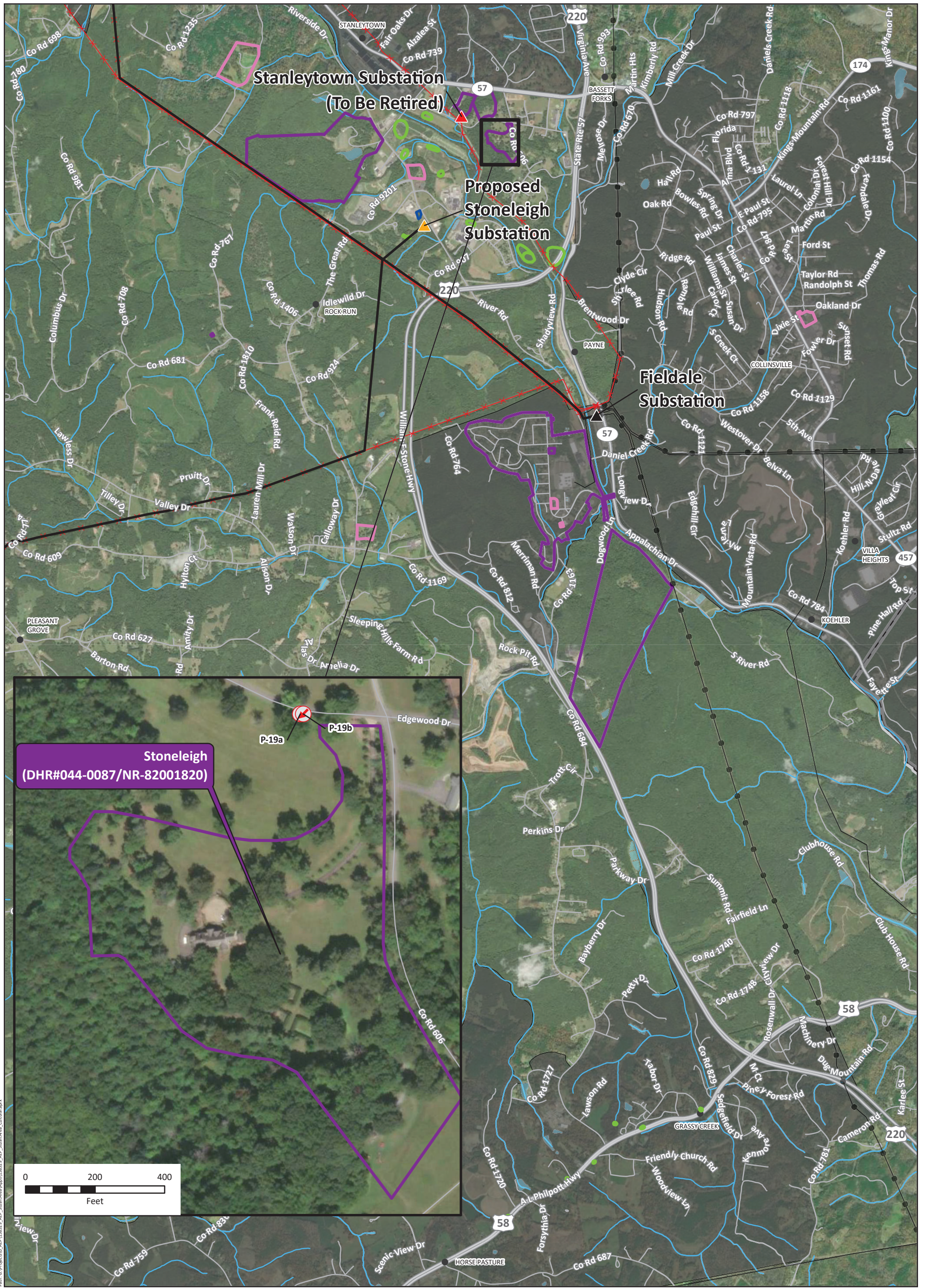
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Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project
 Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia
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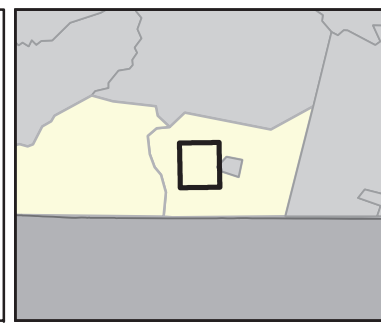
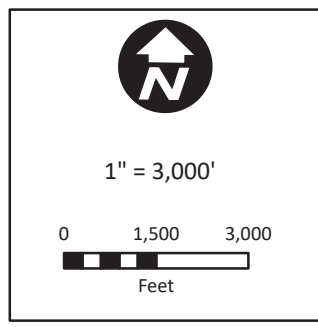
Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location

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	NRHP Eligible		Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kv - 230 kv)
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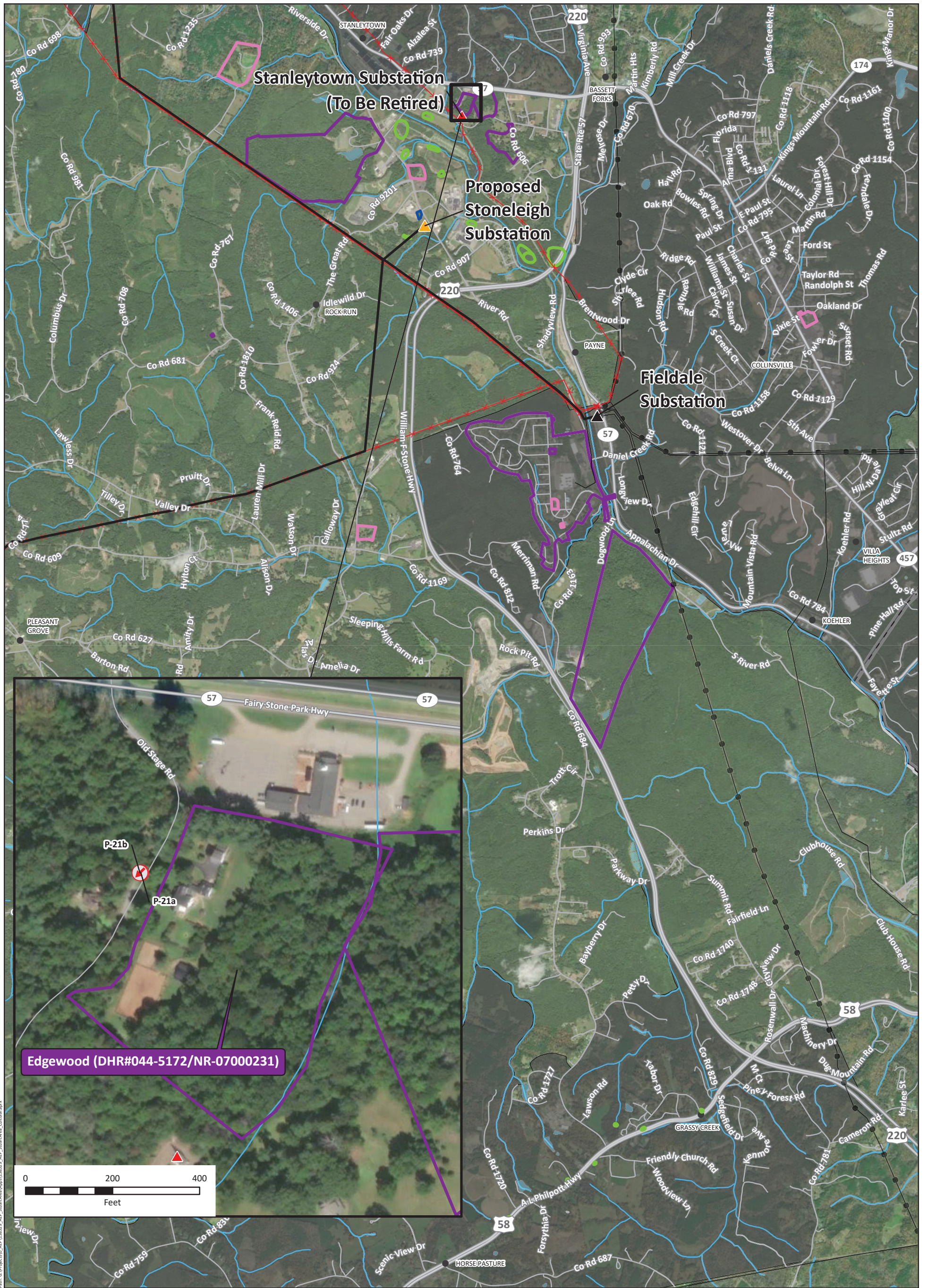
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

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 Project: 158529

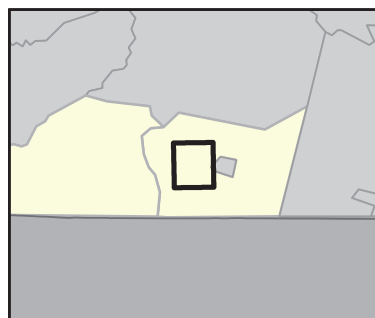
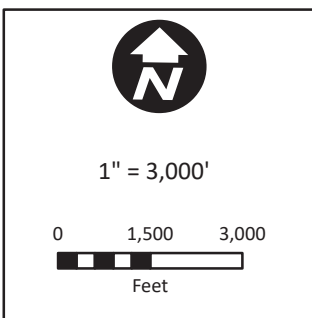
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Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



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Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

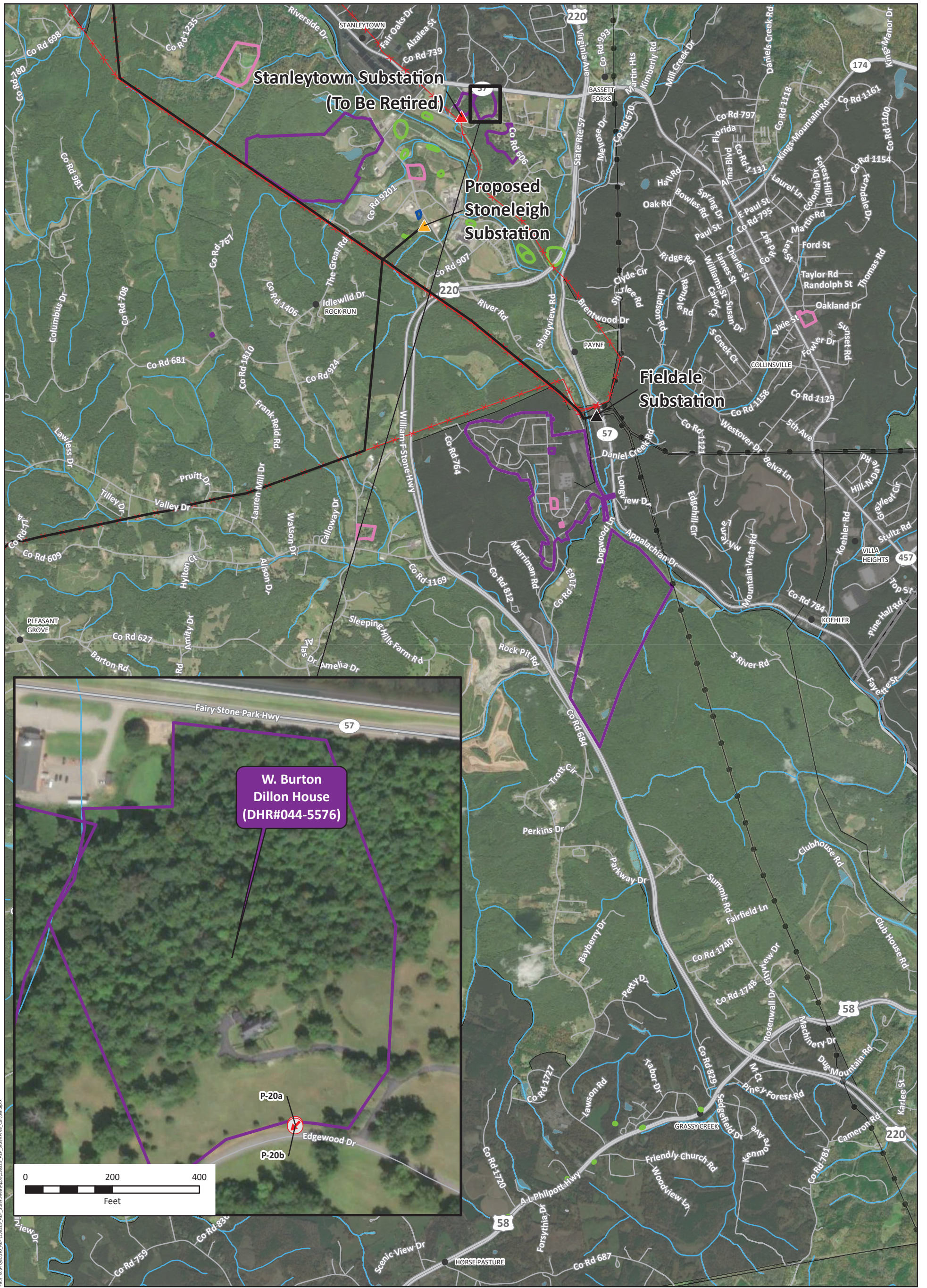
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Project: 158529

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Component 3:
Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
Transmission Improvements Project
Map 3: Resource Location

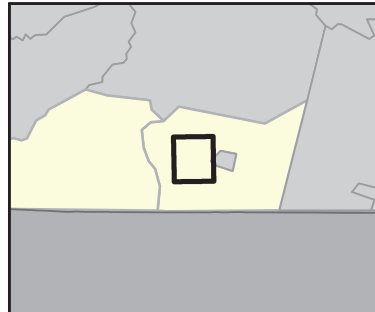
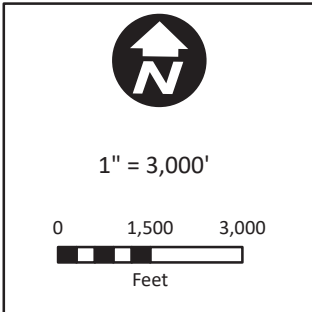
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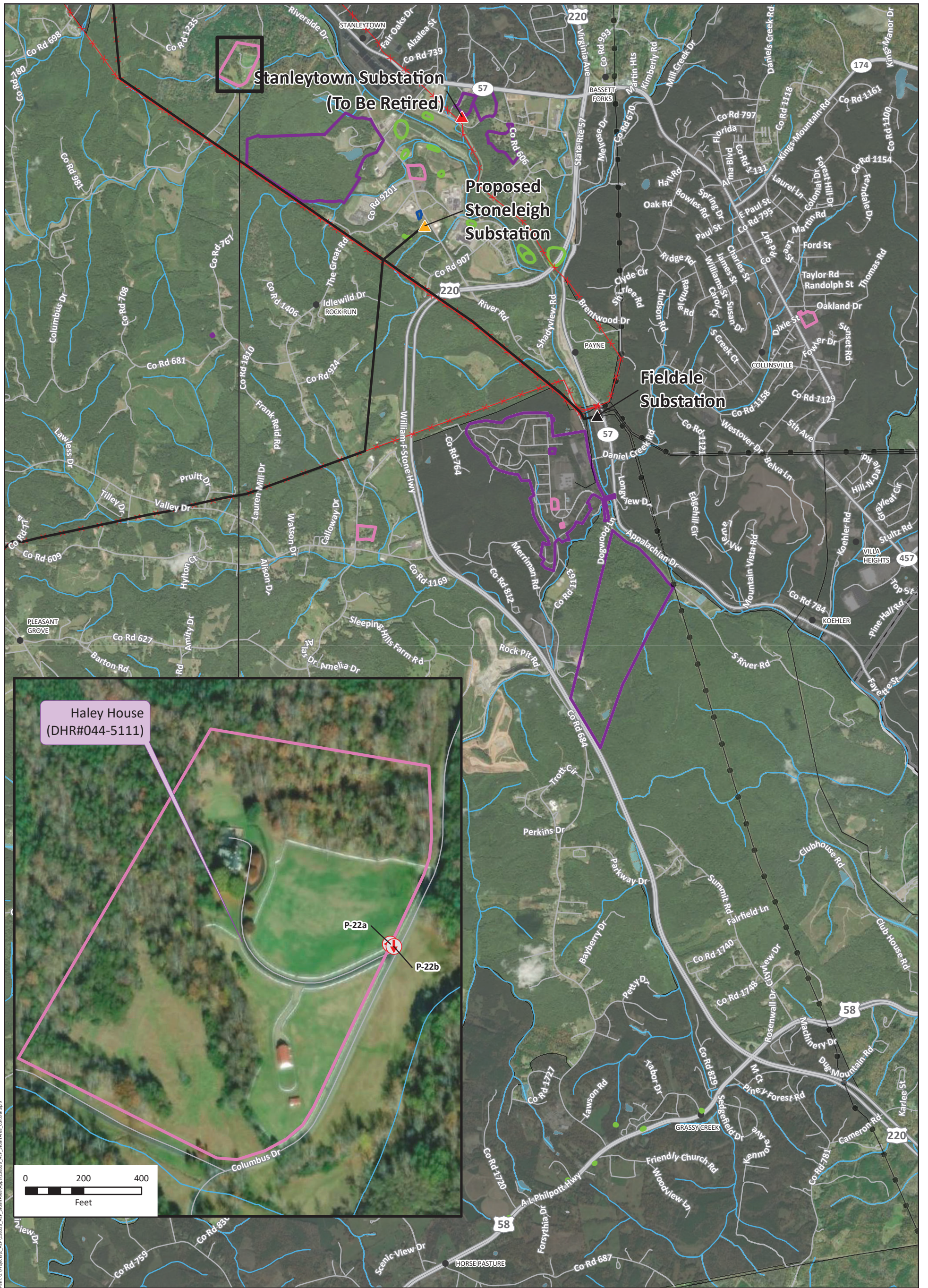


Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

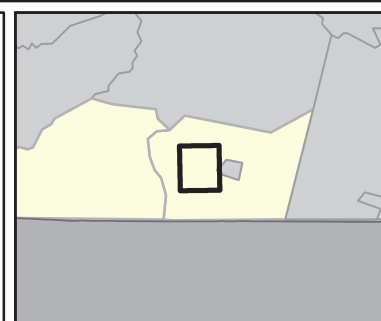
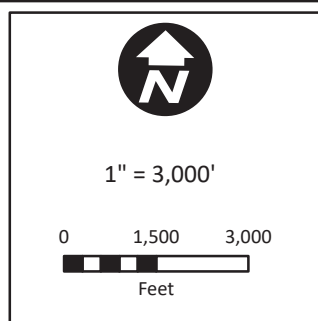
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Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



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| Existing APCo Substation to be Retired | Waterbody (NHD) |
| Existing APCo Transmission Line (69 kv or lower) | Town Boundary |



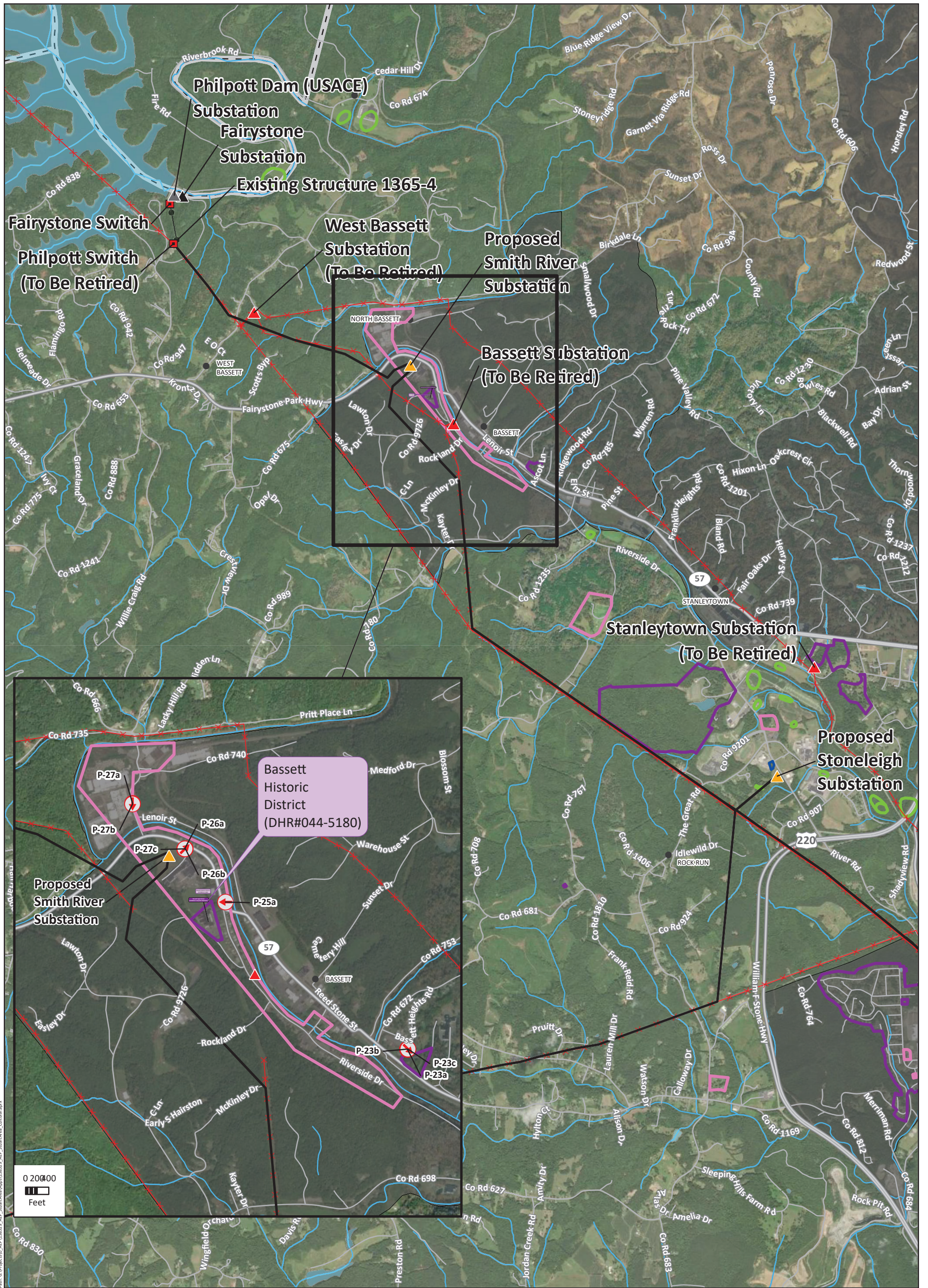
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia


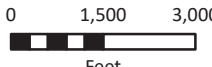
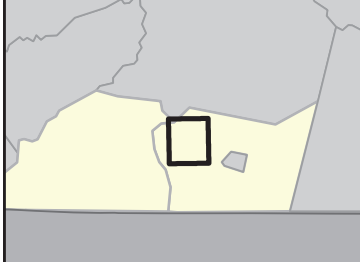


Date: 4/5/2023
 Author: ckunde
 Project: 158529

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Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



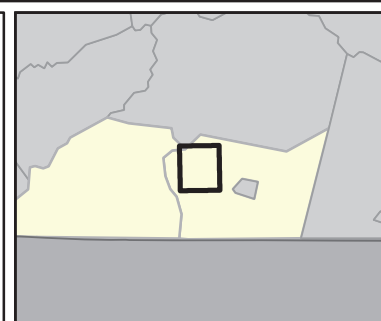
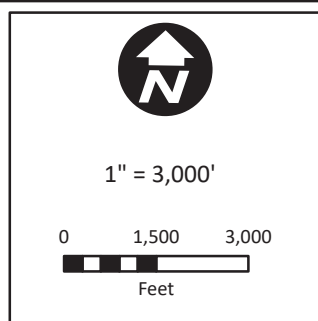
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	NRHP Eligible		Existing Switch Station
	NRHP Listed		Existing Switch Station to be Retired
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	Proposed Route		Road
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	Existing APCo Substation to be Retired		County Boundary
	Non-APCo Generation Facility		Waterbody (NHD)
			Town Boundary



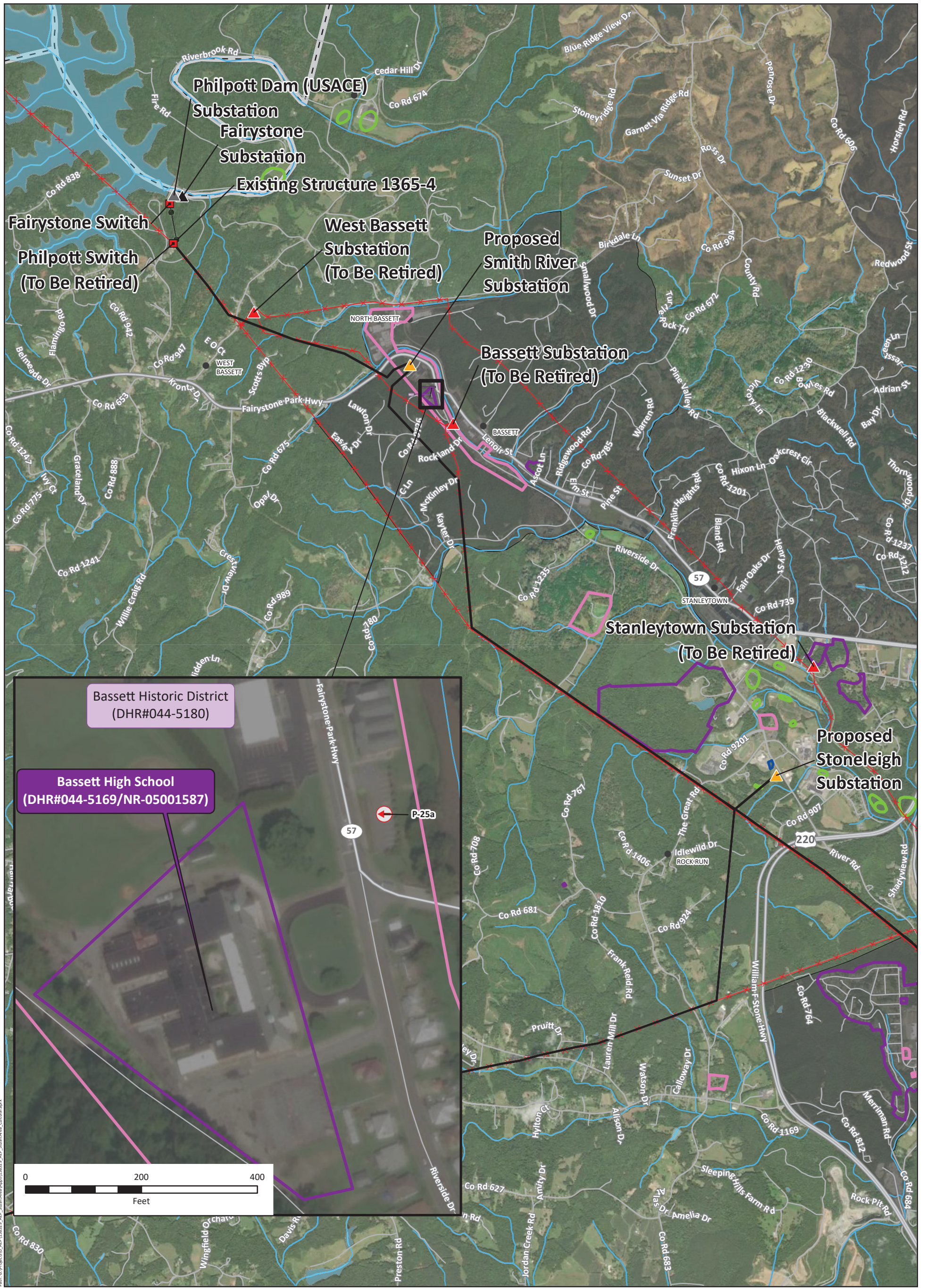
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia

Date: 4/5/2023
 Author: ckunde
 Project: 158529

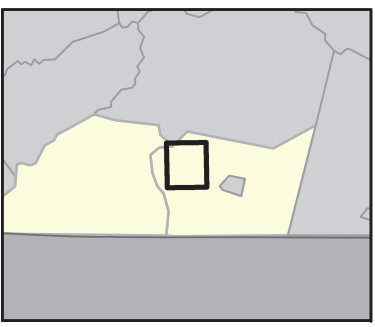
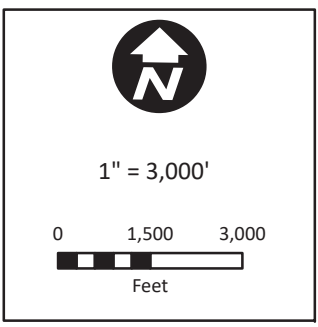
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Component 3:
 Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
 Transmission Improvements Project
 Map 3: Resource Location



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	NRHP Eligible		Existing Switch Station
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	Non-APCo Generation Facility		Waterbody (NHD)
			Town Boundary



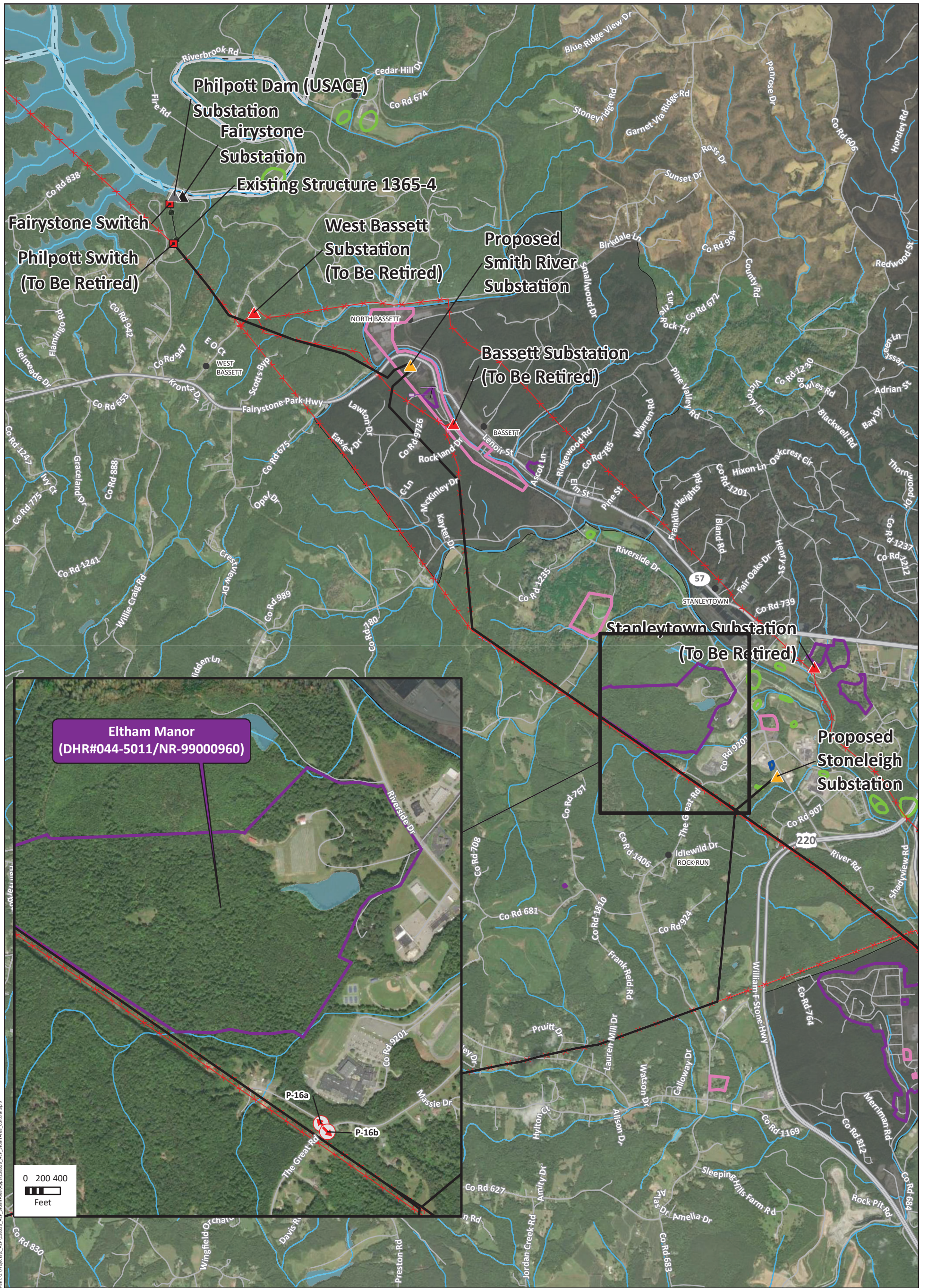
Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project

Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia


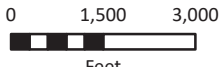
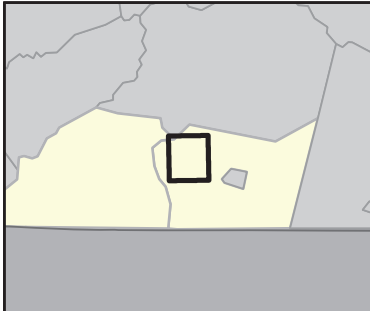


Date: 4/5/2023
Author: ckunde
Project: 158529

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Component 3:
Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area
Transmission Improvements Project
Map 3: Resource Location



Path: G:\Project\10_AEP\158529_AEP_StuartArea\Map3\158529_AEP_StuartArea_Cultural.aprx

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ NRHP Eligible ▭ NRHP Listed ▭ Archaeological Resource ▭ Cemetery Boundary ⊕ Resource Photograph Location ▲ Proposed APCo Substation ▲ Existing APCo Substation ▲ Existing APCo Substation to be Retired ▲ Non-APCo Generation Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existing Switch Station ■ Existing Switch Station to be Retired — Existing APCo Transmission Line (115 kV - 230 kV) — Existing Transmission Line to be Retired ● Populated Place — Highway — Road — Stream (NHD) — County Boundary — Waterbody (NHD) — Town Boundary 	<div style="text-align: center;">  1" = 3,000'  </div>		<p>Stuart Area Transmission Improvement Project</p> <p>Henry and Patrick Counties, Virginia</p> <p>Date: 4/5/2023 Author: ckunde Project: 158529</p>	<p>Component 3: Mayo River (Stuart) to Bassett Area Transmission Improvements Project Map 3: Resource Location</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;">   </div>
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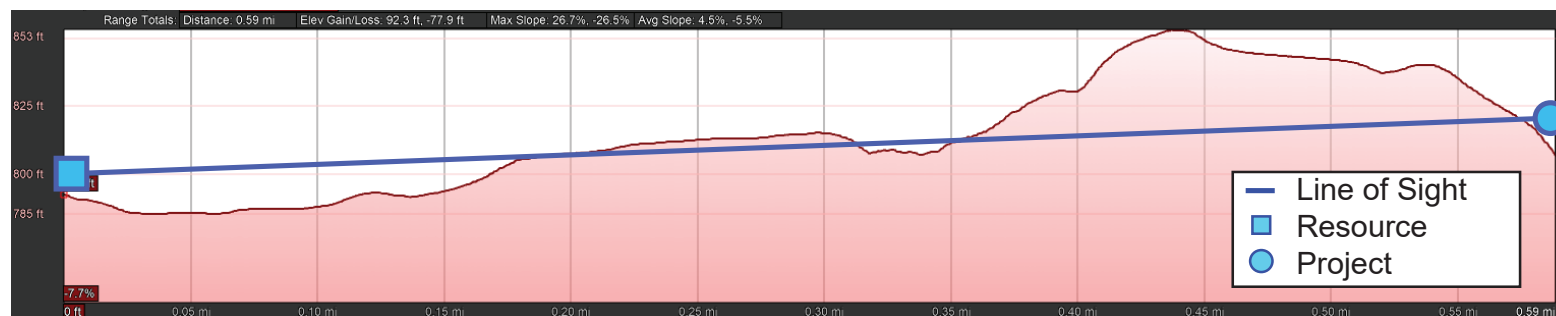
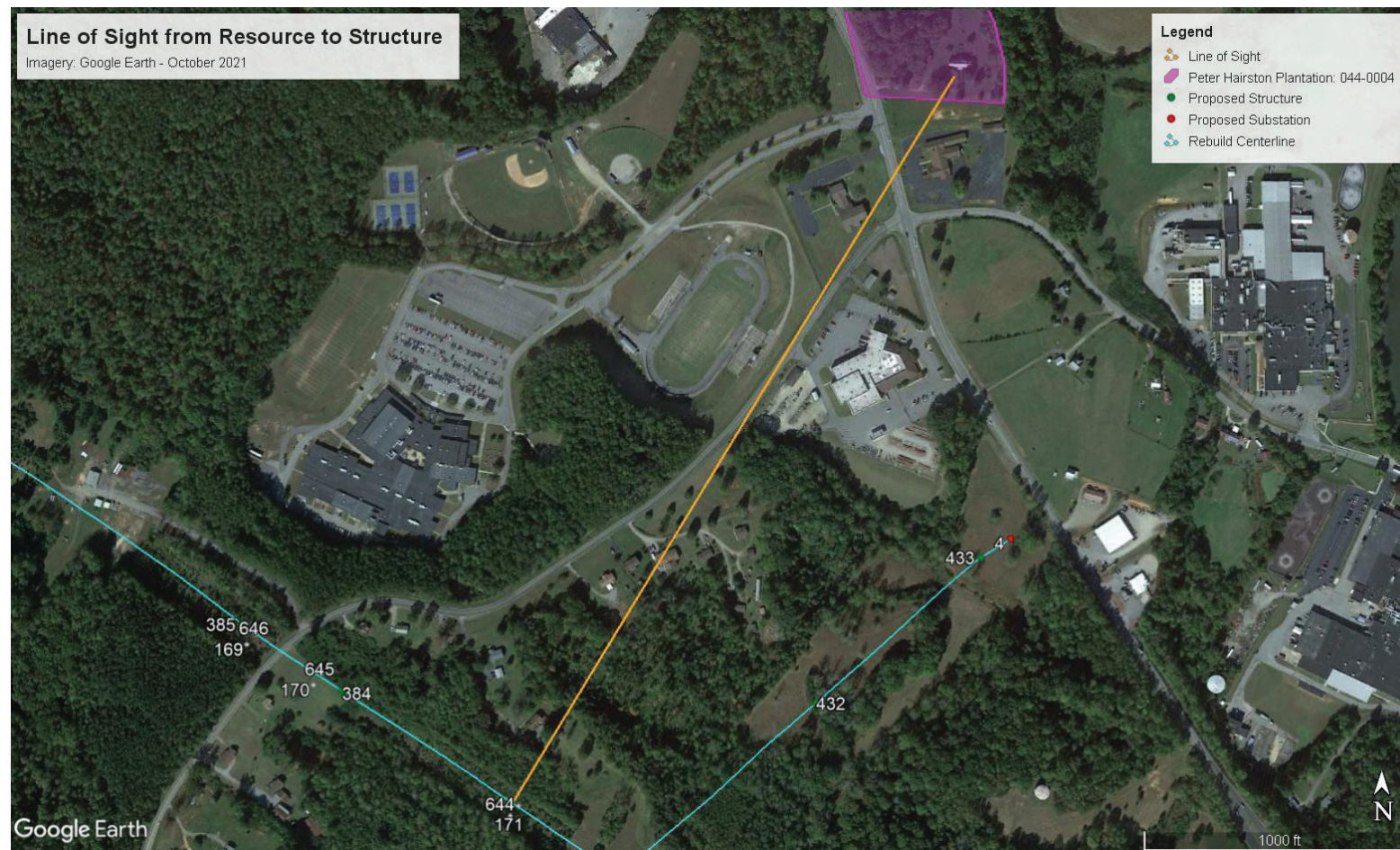
APPENDIX B VISUAL SIMULATION AND LINE OF SIGHT ANALYSIS

Figure 1A

Peter Hairston Plantation: 044-0004

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



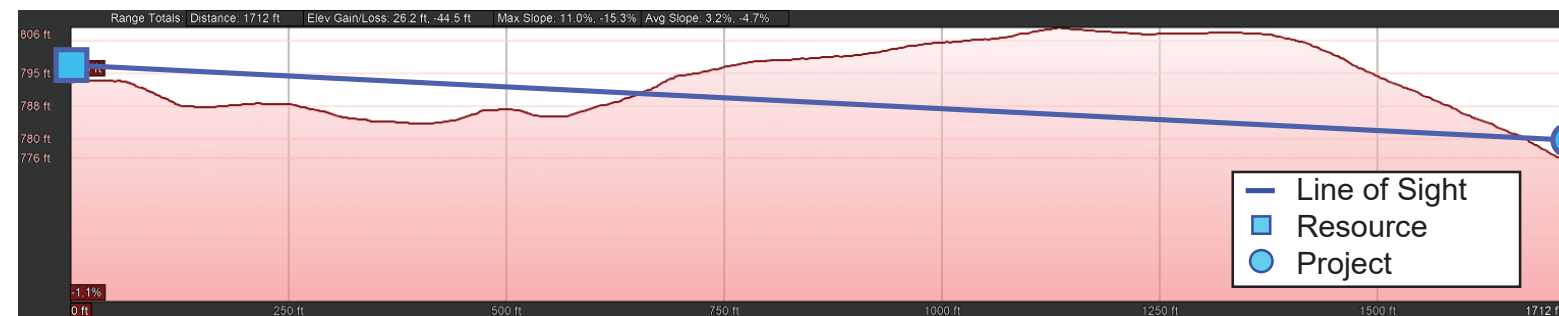
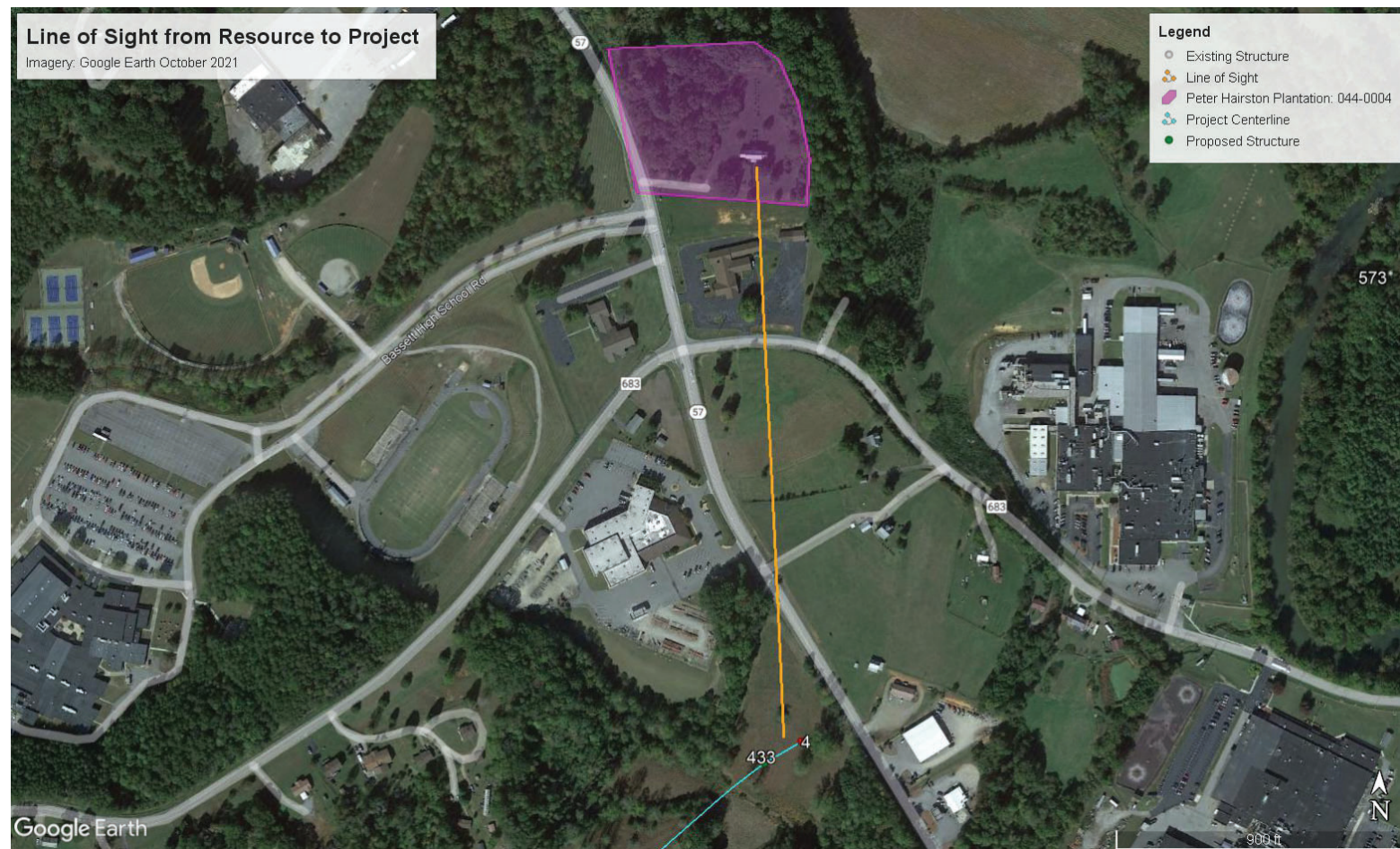
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 1B

Peter Hairston Plantation: 044-0004

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department

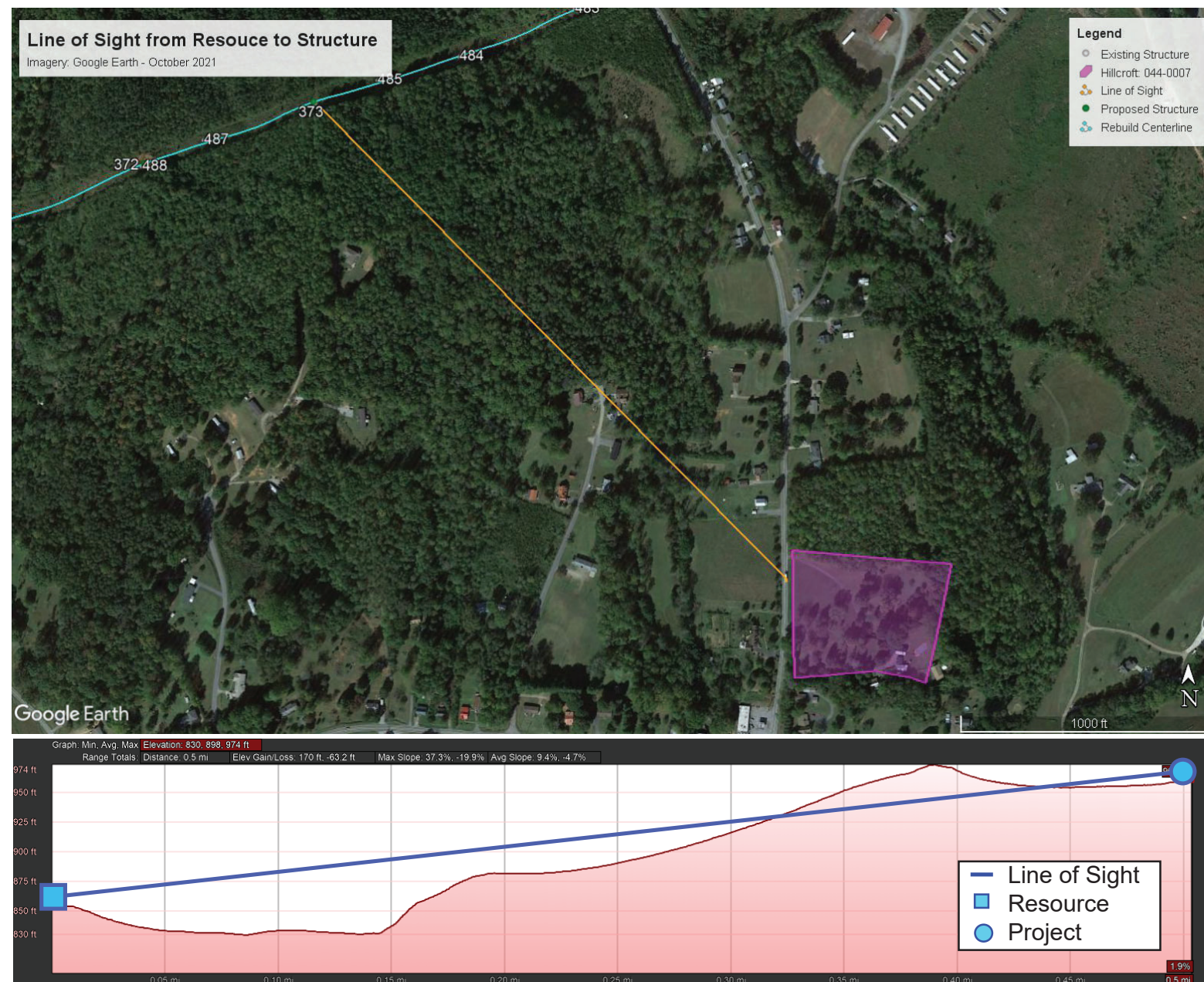


The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 2 Hillcroft: 044-0007

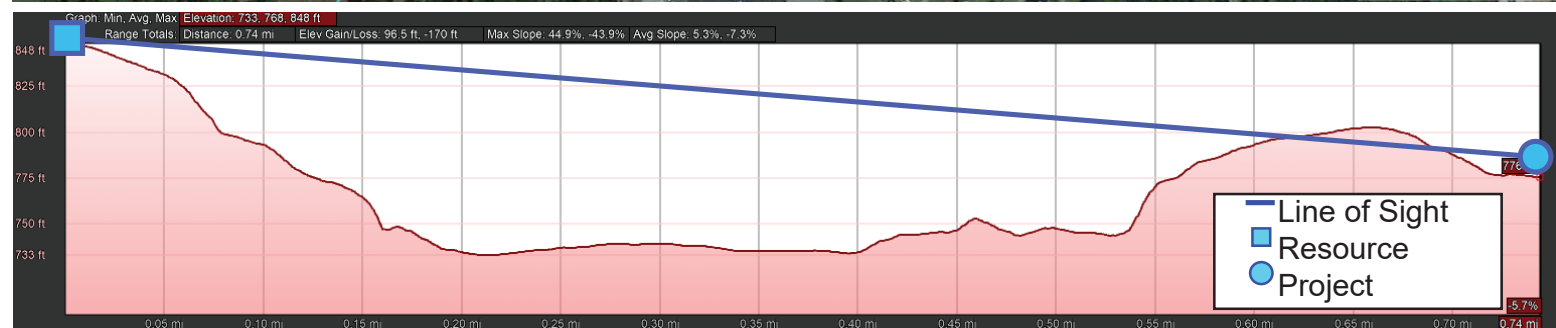
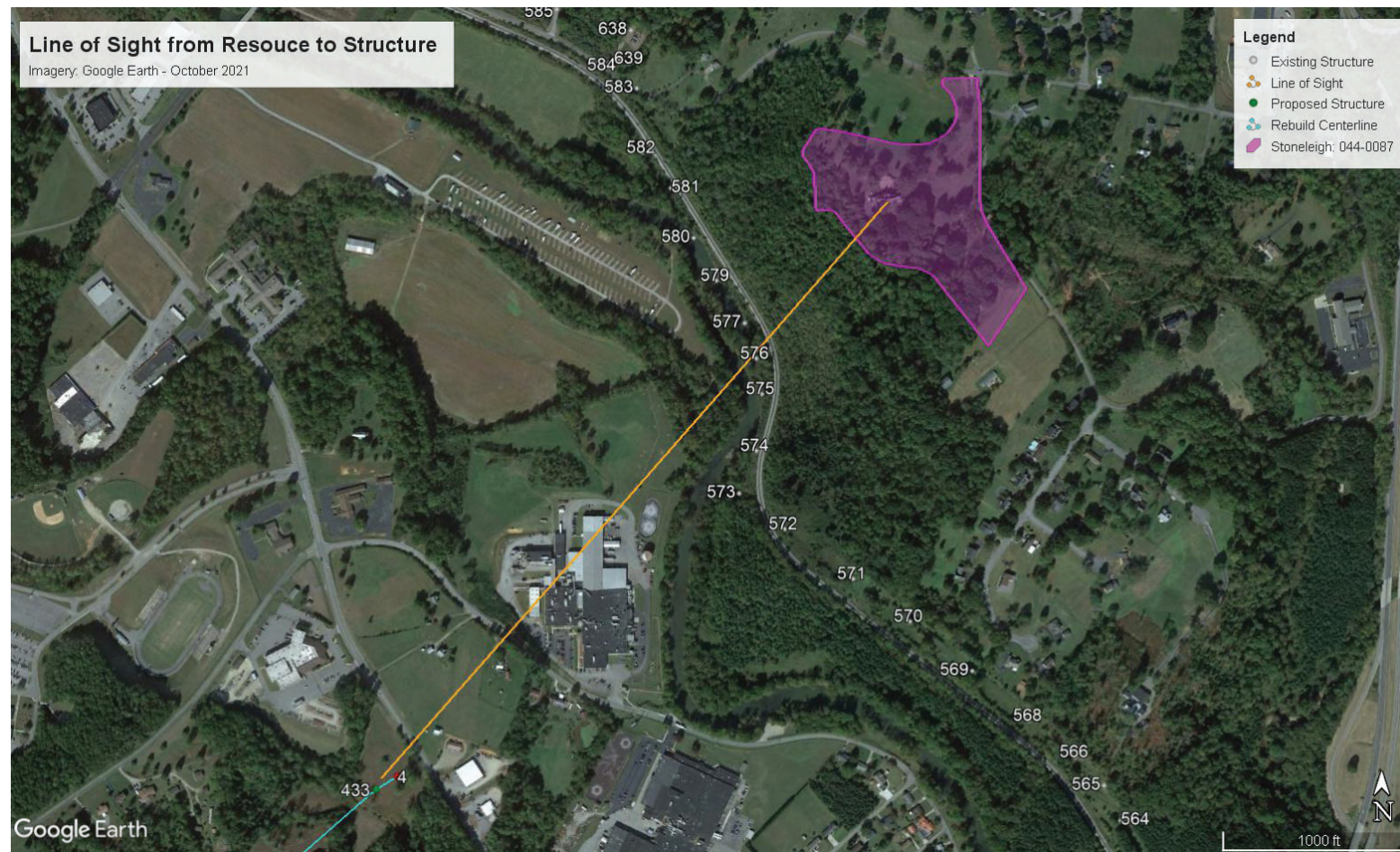
Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 3
Stoneleigh: 044-0087/
NR-82001820
Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis
 Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department

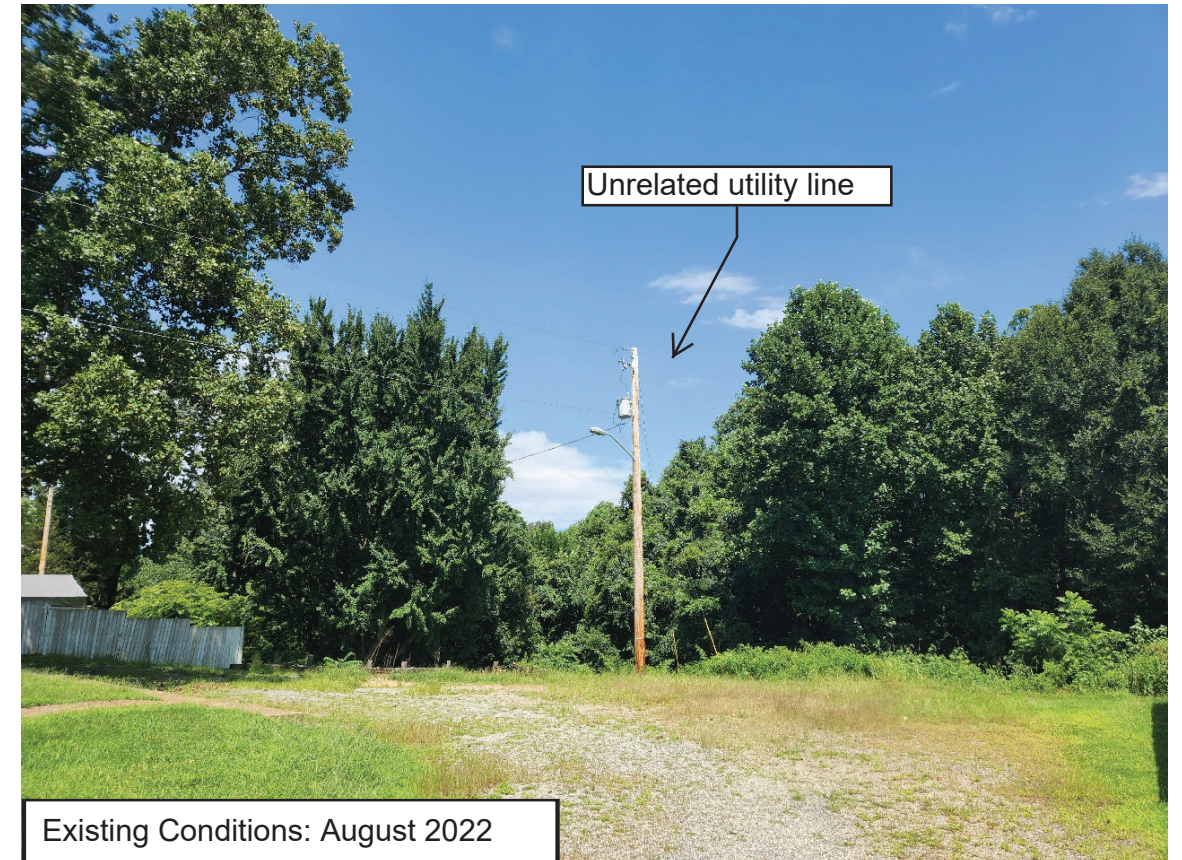
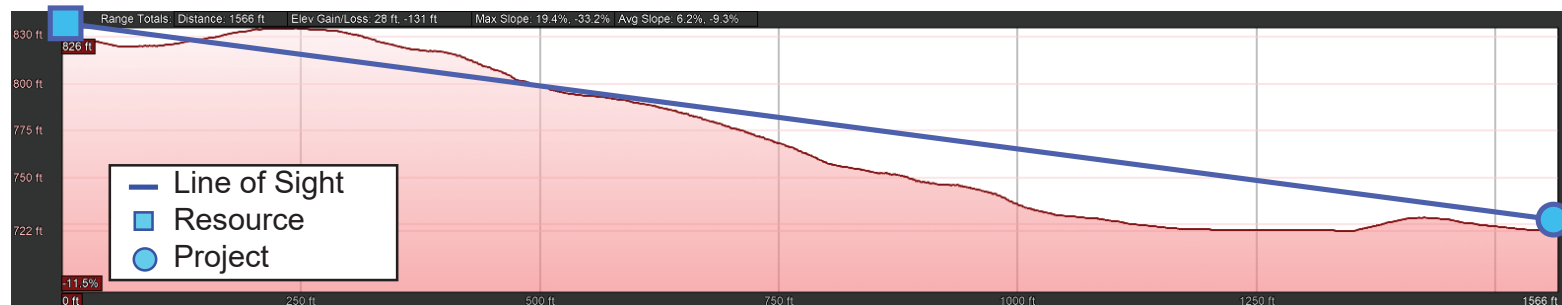


The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 4

Virginia Home: 044-5010 / NR-00000495
 Fieldale Historic District: 044-5173 / NR-08000072
Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



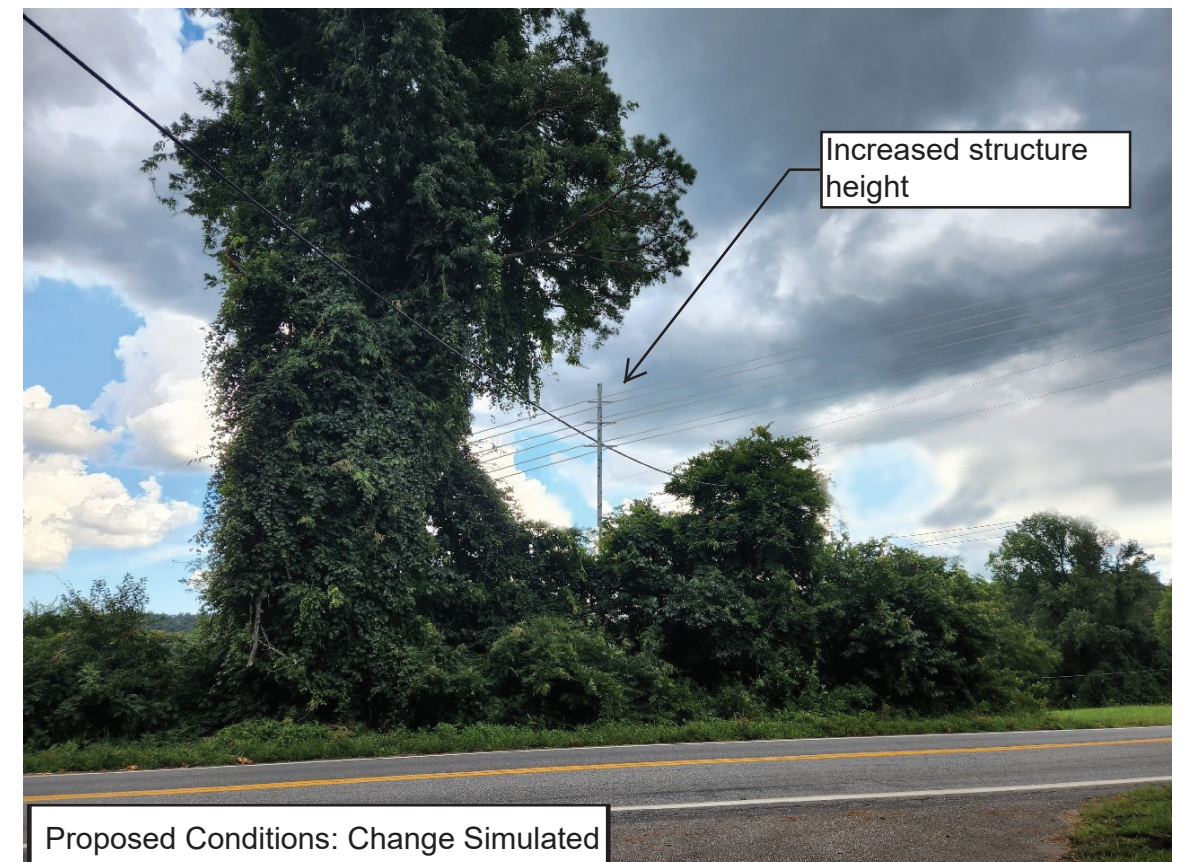
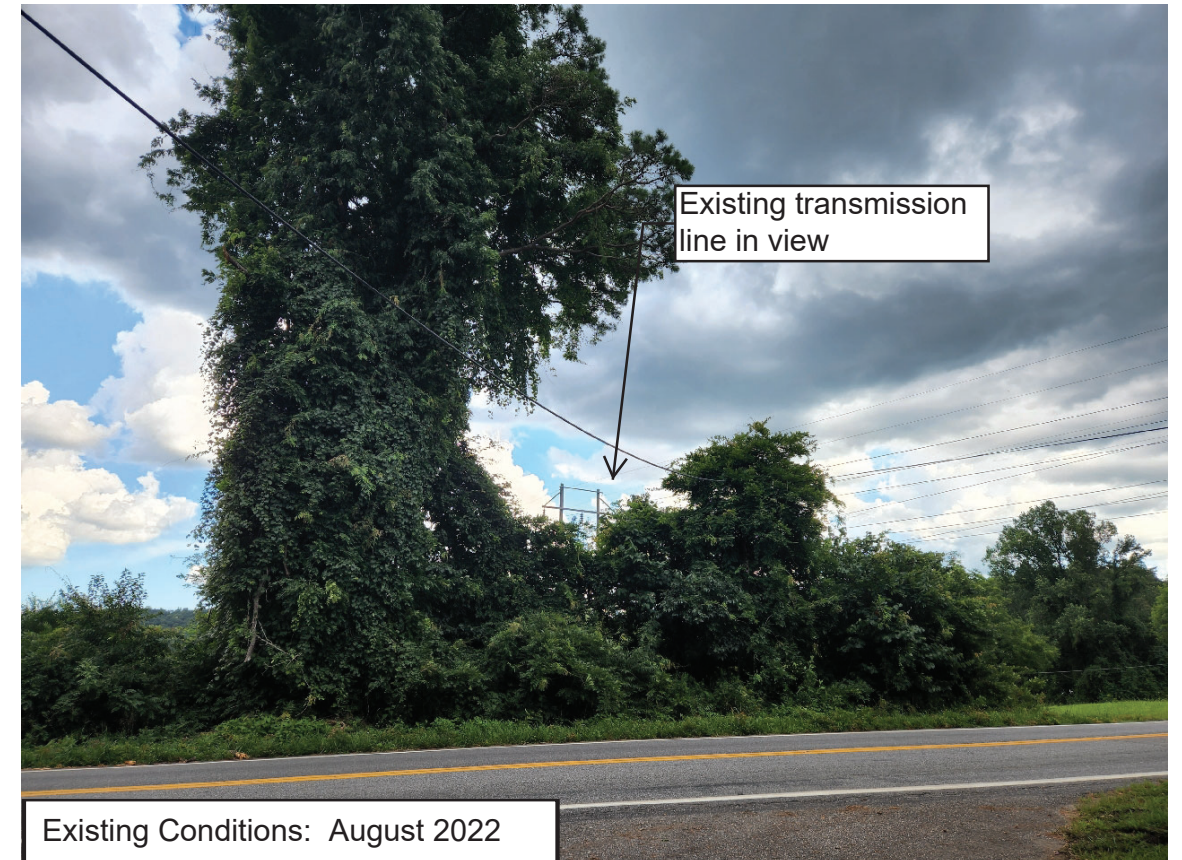
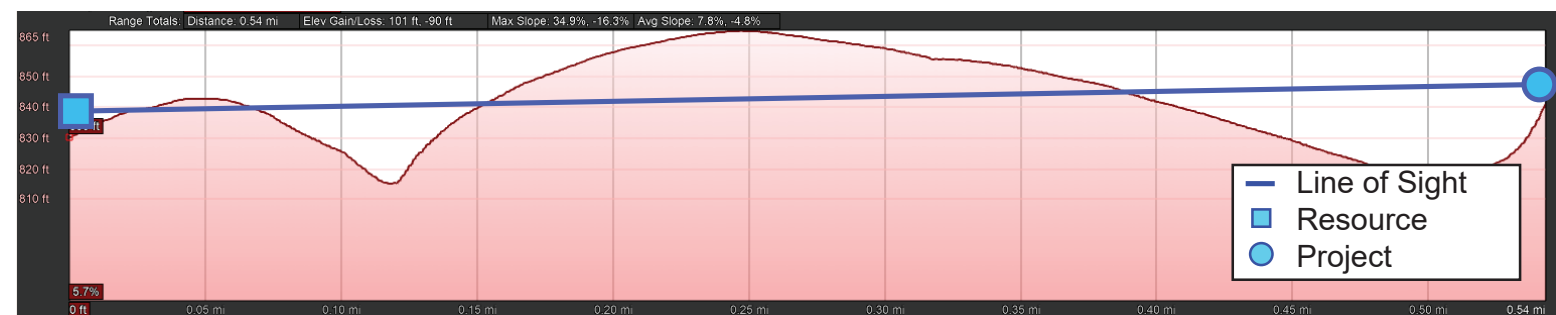
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 5

Eltham Manor: 044-5011 / NR-99000960

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



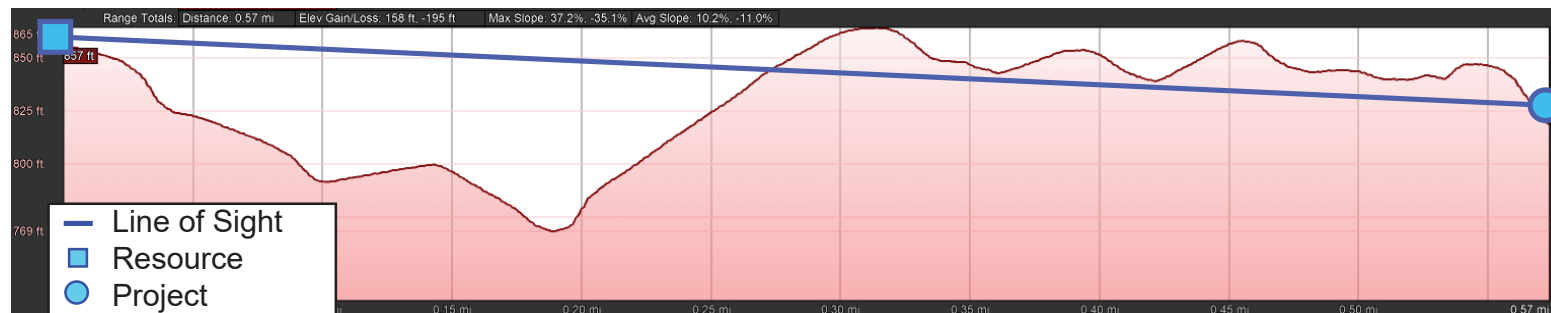
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 6

Haley House: 044-5111

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



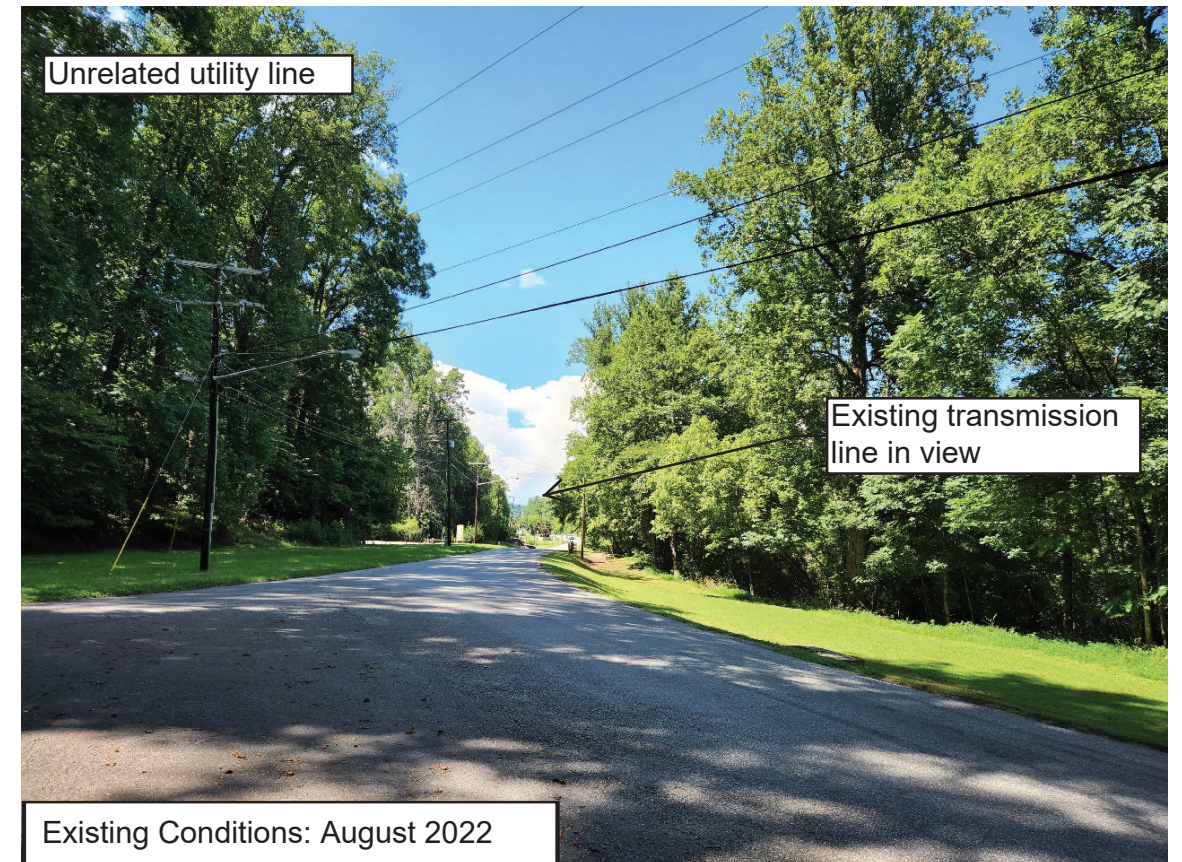
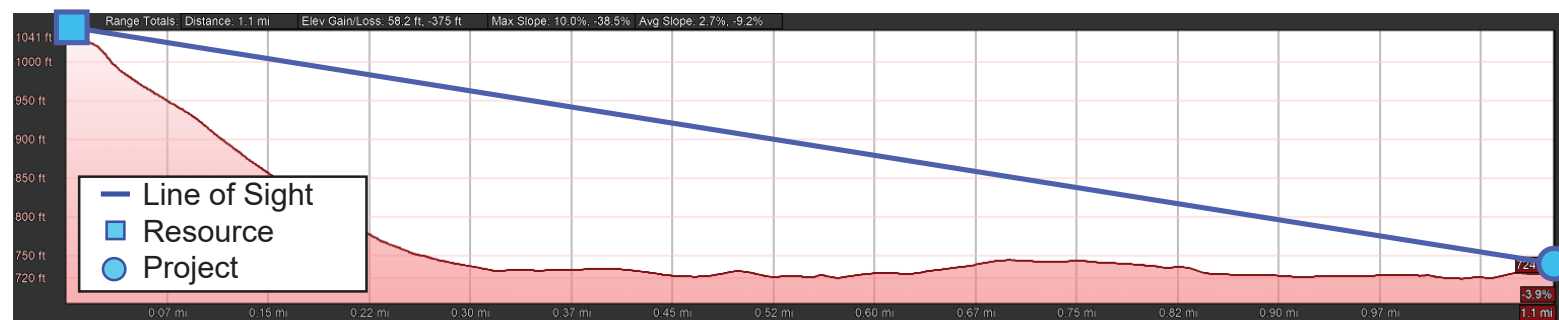
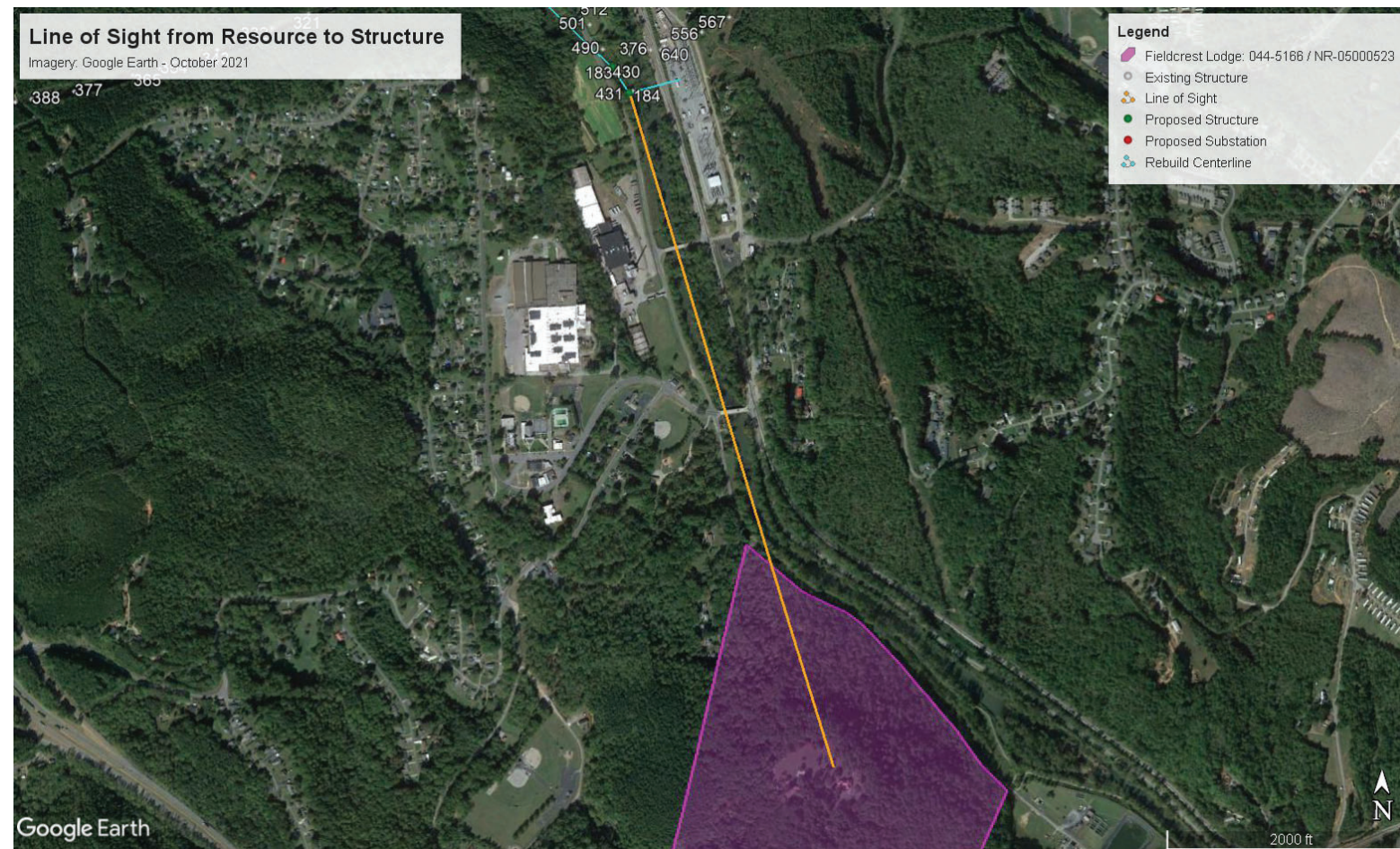
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 7

Fieldcrest Lodge: 044-5166 / NR-05000523

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department

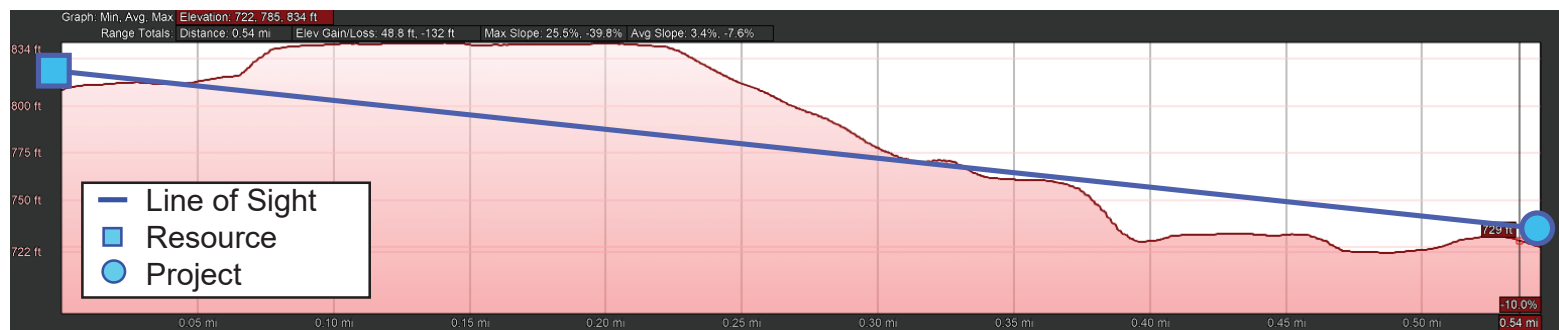
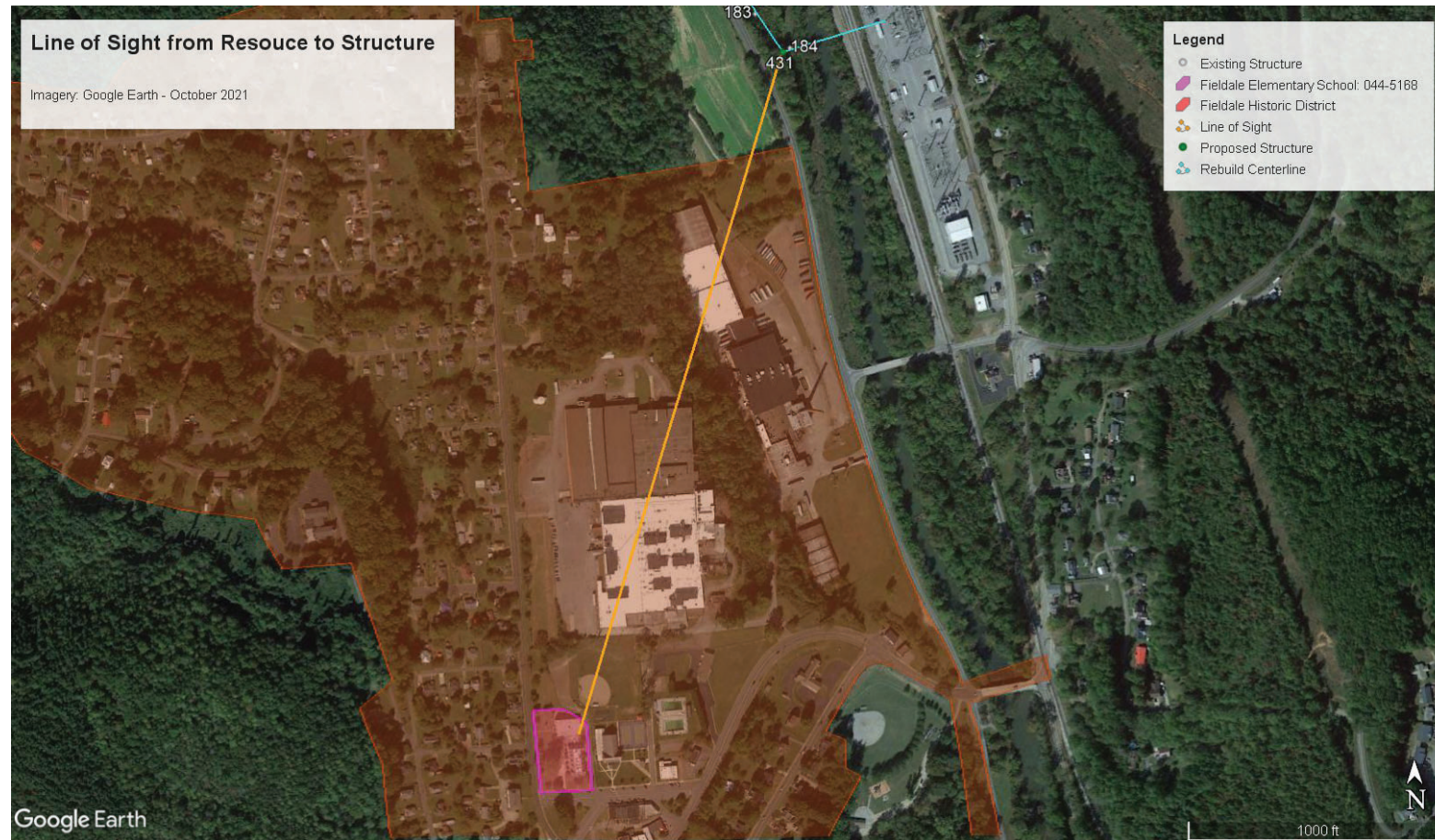


The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 8

Fieldale Elementary School: 044-5168
 Fieldale Historic District: 044-5173 / NR-08000072
Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



Existing Conditions: August 2022



Proposed Conditions: Change not visible due to landscape

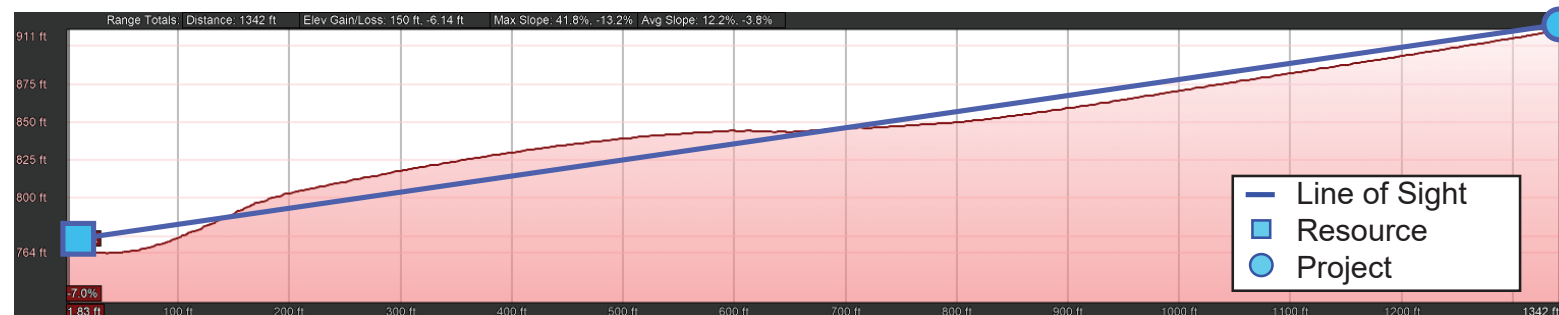
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 9

Bassett High School: 044-5169 / NR-05001587

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



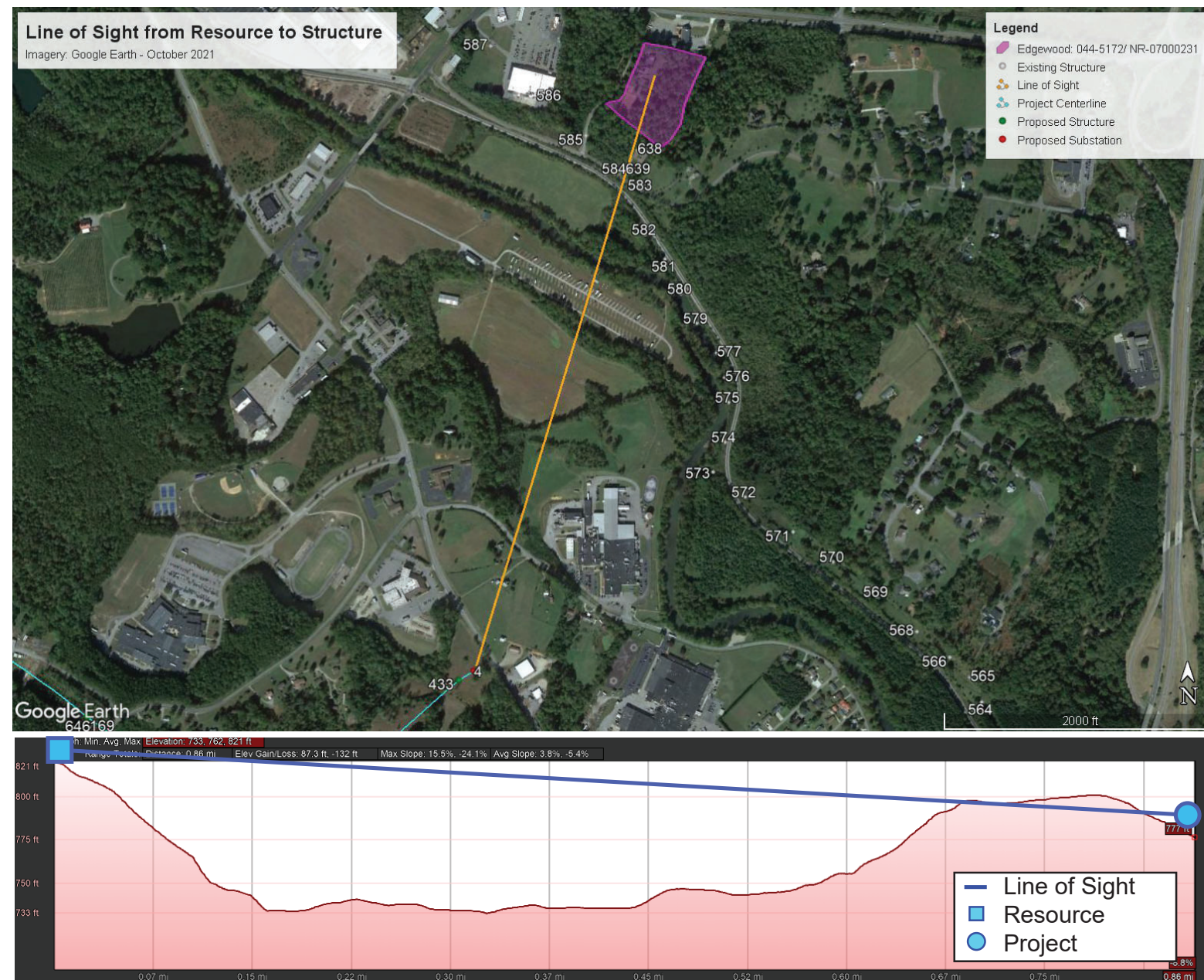
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 10

Edgewood: 044-5172/ NR-07000231

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department

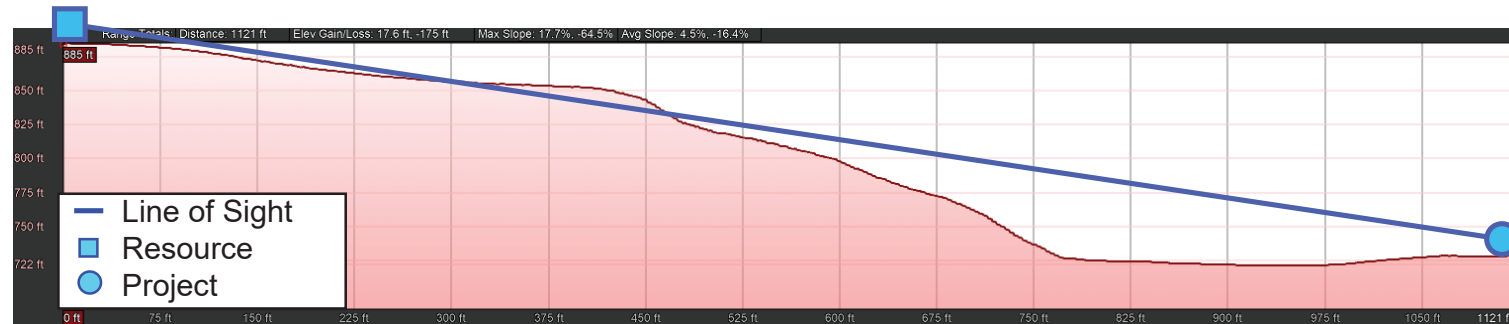


The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 11

Fieldale Historic District:044-5173 / NR-08000072 Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



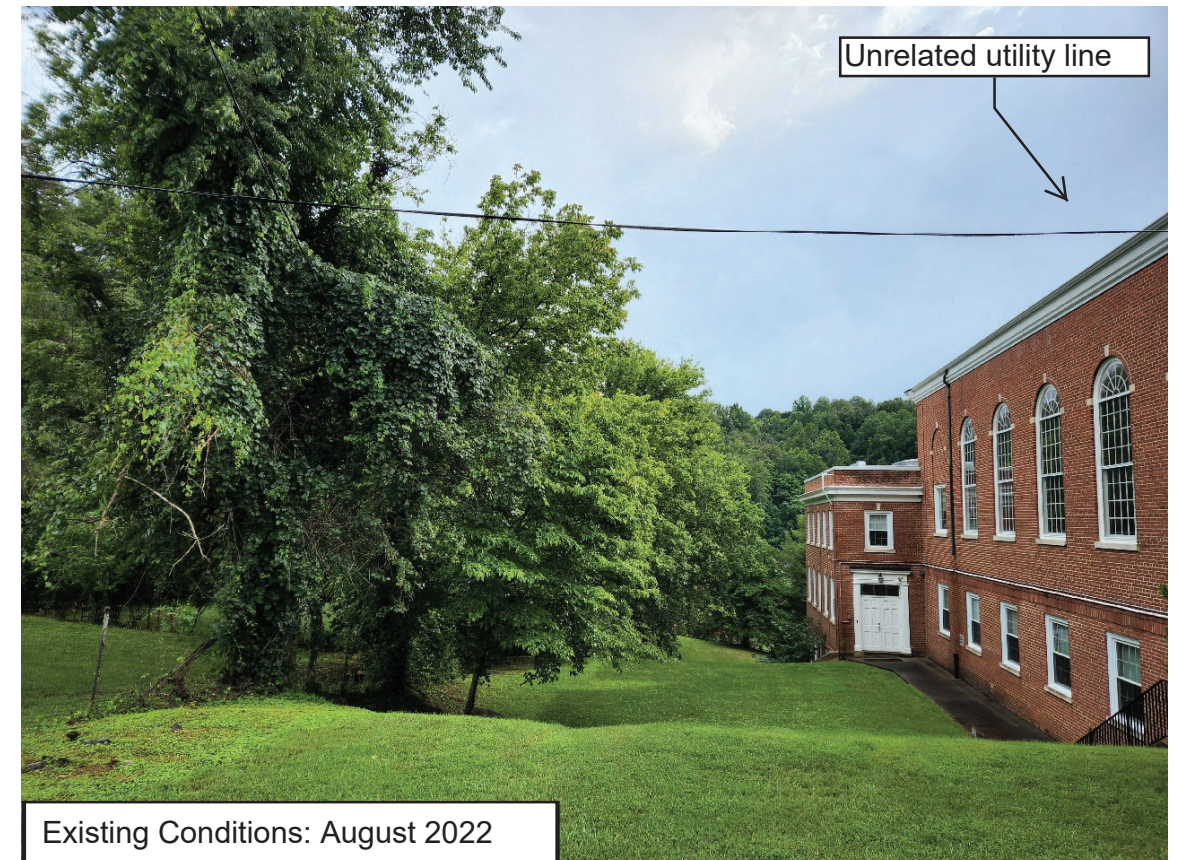
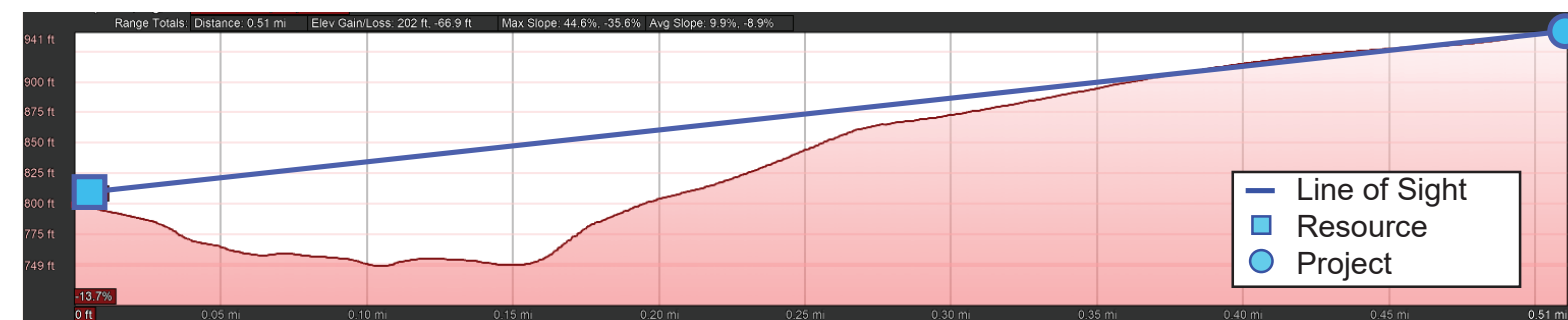
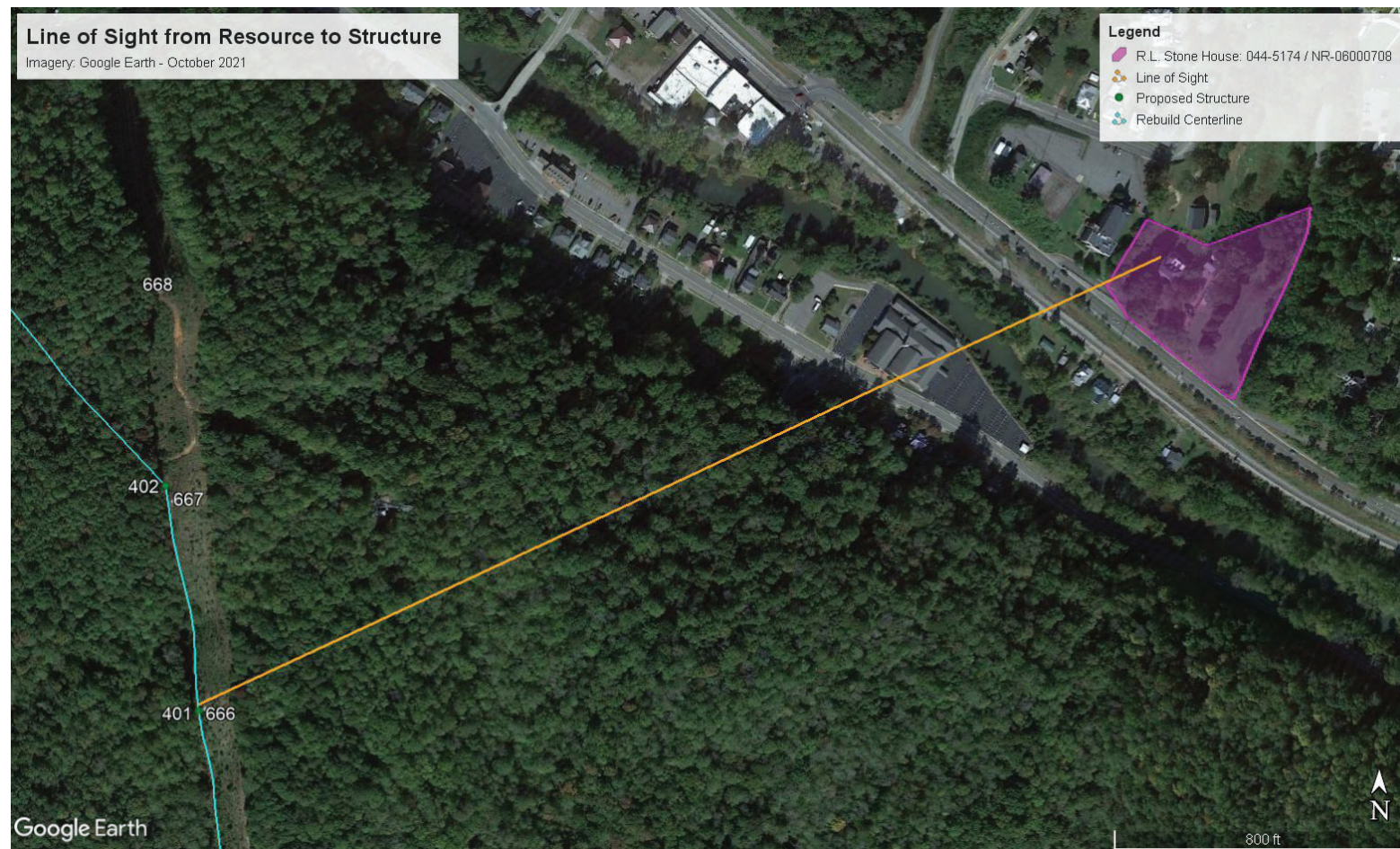
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 12

R.L. Stone House: 044-5174 / NR-06000708

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



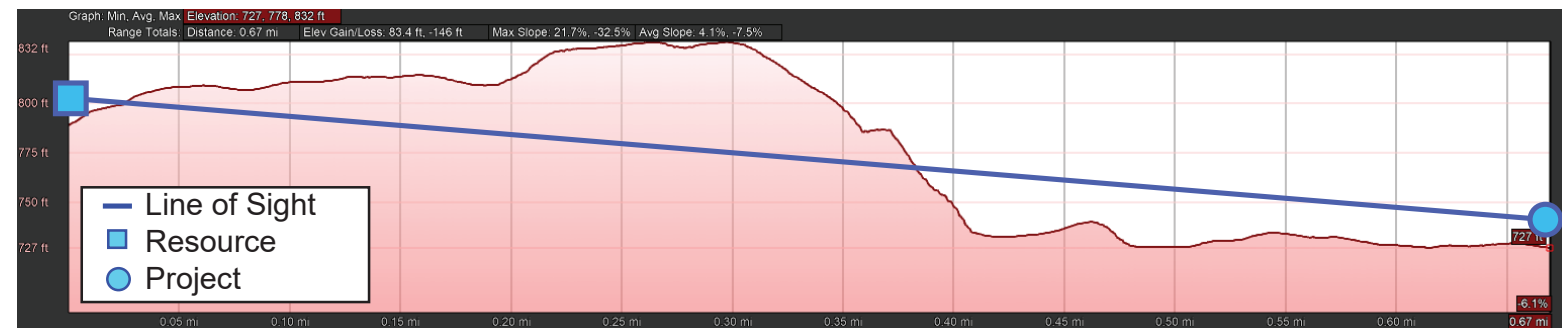
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 13

Fieldale Historic District: 044-5173 & Copeland House 044-5179

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 14

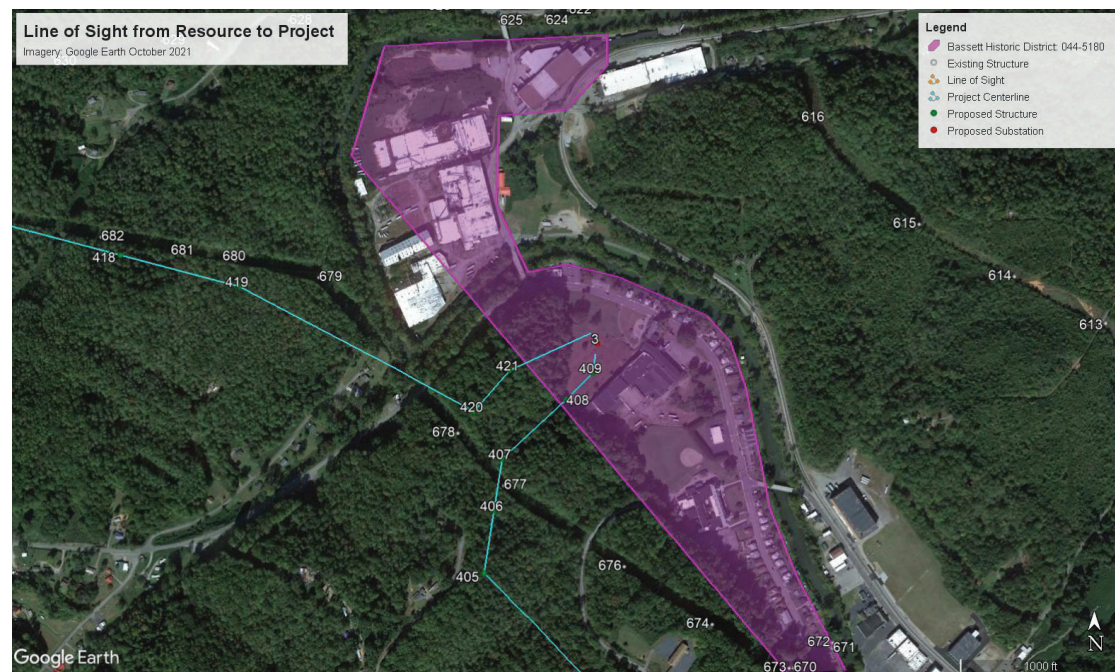
Bassett Historic District: 044-5180

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc.
Cultural Resources Department



Existing Conditions: August 2022



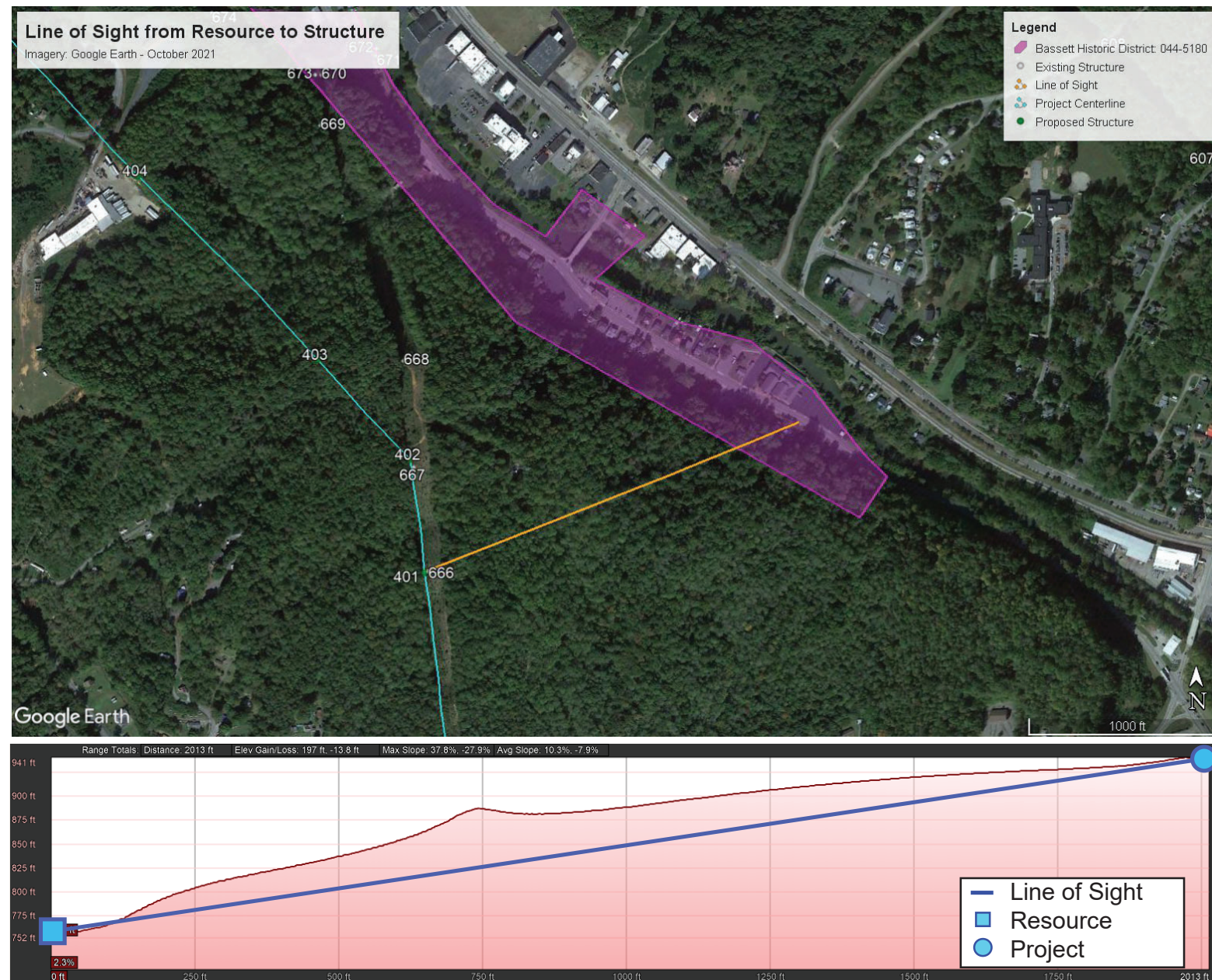
Proposed Conditions: Change Simulated

Figure 15

Bassett Historic District: 044-5180

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



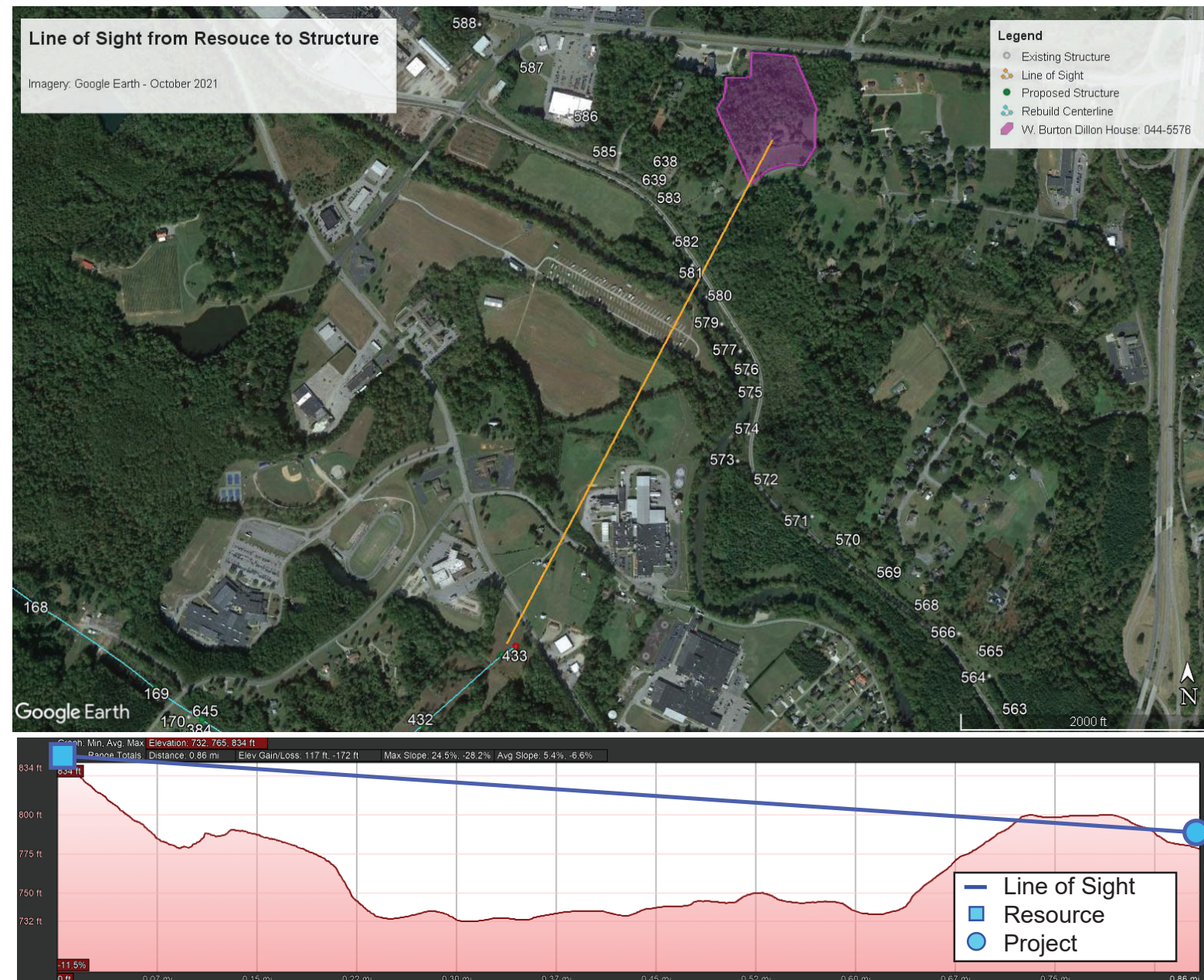
The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 16

The Highlands / W. Burton Dillon House: 044-5576

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 17

Reynolds Homestead: 070-0005

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



Existing Conditions: August 2022



Proposed Conditions: Change not visible due to distance and vegetation

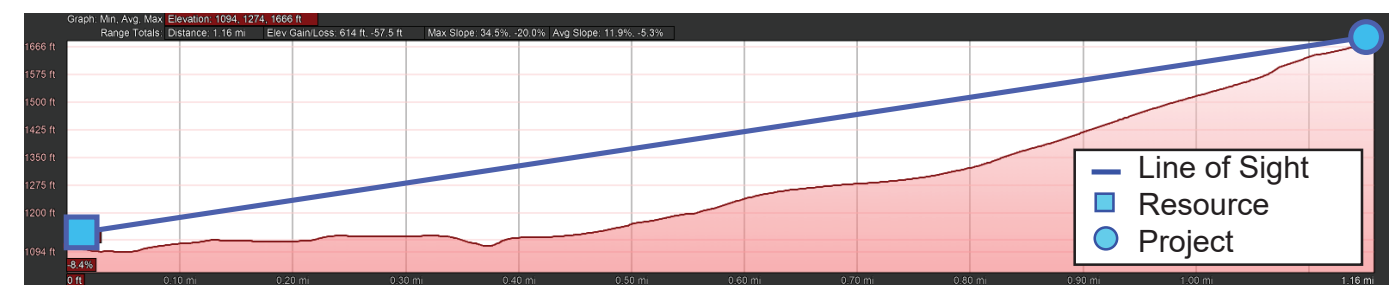


Figure 18

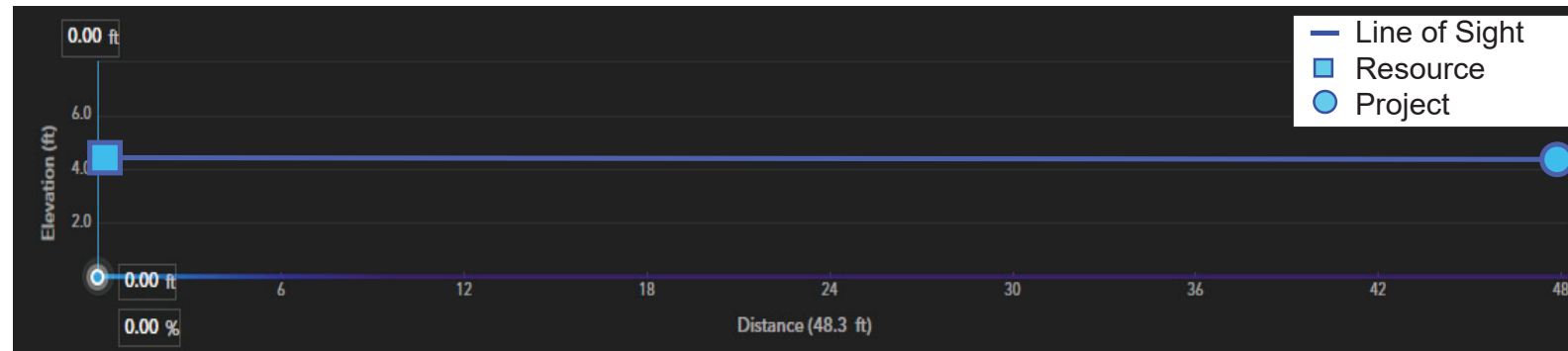
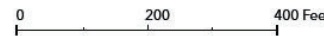
Archaeological Site: 44HR0241

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department



Line of Sight from Resource to Project



Existing Conditions: August 2022



Proposed Conditions: Change Simulated

The visual simulation is an approximation. Final engineering and construction details are not complete.

Figure 19 44PK0049

Visual Simulation and Line of Sight Analysis

Produced by POWER Engineers Inc. Cultural Resources Department

