



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 28, 2018

Richard Gangle
Dominion Energy Group
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Re: Unanticipated Find (CD1481), Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Multi County, ER 14-1475

Dear Mr. Gangle:

Thank you for your letter of May 17, 2018, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the resource, a circa 1929 Craftsman bungalow and four associated outbuildings (CD1481) in Cumberland County, is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Staci Rogge, Dominion Energy, staci.l.rogge@dominionenergy.com

Received: 06/04/2018

State Historic Preservation Office

Dominion Energy Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, VA 23060
DominionEnergy.com



May 17, 2018

ER 14-1475

Ms. Renee Glendhill-Earley
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street, Room 258
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Due -- 6/19/18

**Subject: Submittal Addressing Updated NRHP Finding (Resource CD1481)
Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project
File No. Multi-County ER 14-1475**

s- letter KBT
6/19/18

Dear Ms. Glendhill-Earley:

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) is providing the following information for your review related to the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. ("DETI") will build and operate the pipeline on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy, Inc., Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead federal agency, and work was conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (including the issuance of Certificates) on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). DETI, as a non-federal party, is assisting FERC in meeting its obligations under Section 106 by preparing the necessary information, analyses, and recommendations as authorized by 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(a)(3). Environmental Resources Management (ERM) is continuing to conduct Phase I cultural resource investigations to gather information on historic properties that could be affected by the Project under the terms of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the parties resulting from the Section 106 consultation process.

This submittal documents a historic architectural resource (CD1481) that was discovered subsequent to the original Phase I survey for this segment of the Project. The survey and assessment was prompted when a partially collapsed outbuilding was identified within the Limit of Disturbance (LOD) by the Environmental Inspector after tree clearing had occurred. The ruinous outbuilding had not been noted during the archaeological survey due to its recent appearance (although it appears to date to the 1950s), and the historic architectural survey, did not identify the other structures that comprise the resource due to mistaken understanding of what had been covered during the initial field survey effort. The resource consists of a ca. 1929 Craftsman influenced vernacular bungalow with associated outbuildings—including the one partially in ruins within the Project corridor—on a 96.8-acre tract (22-044) in the community of Godwin. On May 7, 2018, ERM conducted the field survey to document CD1481. The resource is recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).



Atlantic would appreciate your comments on CD1481 (description and recommendations attached), and we look forward to continuing to work with you on this Project. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed information, please contact Spencer Trichell at (804) 273-3472 or Spencer.Trichell@dominionenergy.com, or by letter at:

Spencer Trichell
Dominion Energy Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Gangle for".

Richard Gangle
Director Environmental Services

Enclosures: survey findings and resource description, photos, historic property field data form, and CD with shape files

cc Spencer Trichell (Dominion Energy)
John Eddins (ACHP)
Archie Lynch (Tribal Administrator, Haliwa-Saponi)



- NC SHPO concurs that resource CD1481 is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.
- NC SHPO does not concur with the findings pertaining to CD1481 for the following reasons:

Signed:

Title

Date

Survey Findings

Introduction

This report presents the results that were achieved during Phase 1 cultural resources surveys conducted in association with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project (Project). Dominion Energy Transmission, Inc. will build and operate approximately 603.8 miles of natural gas transmission pipeline and associated laterals on behalf of Atlantic, which is a company consisting of subsidiaries of Dominion Energy Inc., Duke Energy, Piedmont Natural Gas, and Southern Company Gas. The pipeline system extends from West Virginia to southern North Carolina, and the Project also will include access roads, meter stations, compressor stations, and other above-ground facilities. This document presents findings related to the segment of the pipeline corridor in North Carolina, which is approximately 198 miles long. It traverses Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson counties and includes the trunk line (approximately 186 miles) and a portion of one lateral (approximately 12 miles). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project overall includes the 300-foot-wide survey corridor that will encompass the construction zone and the permanent pipeline right-of-way for the proposed pipeline, the footprints for access roads and other facilities associated with the Project, and areas of potential indirect (visual) effects that lie within line of sight of proposed aboveground facilities and landscape changes due to clearing of vegetation or other impacts associated with construction. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is the lead federal agency, and work is being conducted pursuant to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

On May 7, 2018, a supplemental historic architectural survey was conducted to record CD1481, which came to light through the unanticipated discovery during tree clearing of a ruinous outbuilding in the Project corridor. The resource, located in the community of Godwin in Cumberland County, North Carolina, includes a ca. 1929 dwelling and associated outbuildings (Figure 1). Information about the resource is presented below. ERM recommends that CD1481 is ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and recommends no further consideration of the resource in advance of the proposed undertaking.

CD1481

The resource that is the subject of the current submittal was not recorded in the original Phase I historic architectural investigations for the Project (Sandbeck et al. 2016). The original historic architectural reconnaissance survey was conducted from the public roadways, and the Project alignment at that time proceeded southwest-northeast through the northern portion of the property, rather than dipping to the southeast as it currently does (see Figure 1). The dwelling and its associated outbuildings occupy a large tax parcel, intersected by the Project, and which defines the boundary of the resource. An outbuilding in the Project

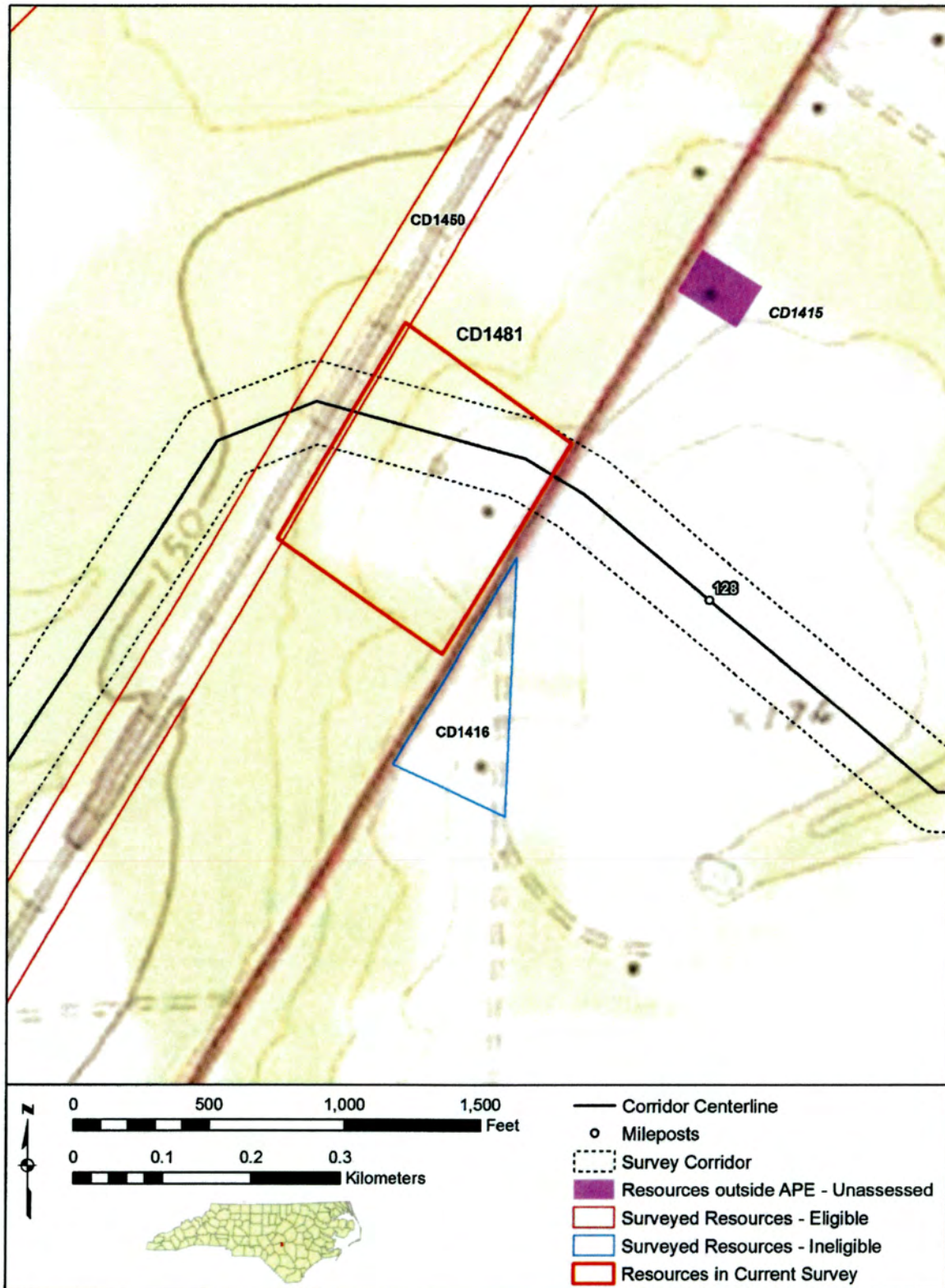


Figure 1. Location of survey corridor and CD1481.

corridor was discovered during recent tree clearing, prompting a recognition that the resource had been overlooked in previous survey coverage. To remedy the situation, ERM conducted an investigation to document and evaluate the resource on May 7, 2018, resulting in the survey of CD1481 at 8913 Dunn Road in Godwin, Cumberland County, North Carolina. The resource occupies a 96.8-acre parcel located on the northwest side of Dunn Road.

The property encompasses a main dwelling and four outbuildings set back from Dunn Road and surrounded by dense forest to the north and west while large shade trees are located to the east and south (Figure 2). The Project traverses the northern portion of the property, running from roughly the northeast corner, north of the buildings, and exiting the northwest property boundary to cross the rail line that borders on that side of the property. Full survey access was not available, so observations were made from the road and Project right-of-way. The dwelling and three outbuildings were visible, but according to aerial photographs and topographic maps, there appears to be one additional outbuilding that appears to be modern behind the dwelling along with a pool, which were not visible during the survey (NETRonline).

The dwelling is located approximately 171 feet northwest of Dunn Road and 207 feet southeast of the archaeological survey corridor for the Project. It is accessible via a dirt, two-track driveway. This one-and-a-half story, cross gable, Craftsman style dwelling is dated 1929 according to the Cumberland County Tax Assessor (Cumberland County Tax Assessor 2018). The roof is asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and decorative knee braces under the gable peaks and lowest point of roofing, which meets the dwelling's corners. The dwelling is clad in running bond brick, except the gable and dormers, which are clad in horizontal-oriented wood (Figure 3). The dwelling has three chimneys of coordinating running bond brick. One exterior chimney is located off-center on the southwest elevation, and two interior chimneys are located towards the rear northwest elevation and the northeast elevation, respectively. The windows are wood 8-over-1 units with smaller upper panes and elongated lower panes on the upper sash with a single pane on the lower sash. The gable dormer on the front (southeast) elevation has paired windows, and a single 10-over-1 unit with coordinating smaller upper and elongated lower panes on the upper sash and a single pane on the lower sash is centered in the gable end above the main section of the front porch. Paired 8-over-1 windows are found in the half story gable end of the southwest elevation. The lower level windows are similar in pane layout but are larger in height; much of the first-story fenestration is obscured by vegetation. The front entrance is located on the southeast elevation, and features a modern 12-light wood door, accessible through the front porch (Figure 4). Another access is located on the southwest elevation toward the southern end. Brick pedestals with concrete caps support tapered running bond brick columns lining the front porch roof on the southeast elevation and the carport, which extends to the northeast under a gable roof, bordered by a brick knee wall connecting the brick columns along the northeast side. Although the brick columns in the carport match those of the front porch, the knee wall is evocative of Ranch-influenced design in the 1960s. The full-width front porch is asymmetrical, projecting further from the façade under the front gable. Very little of the

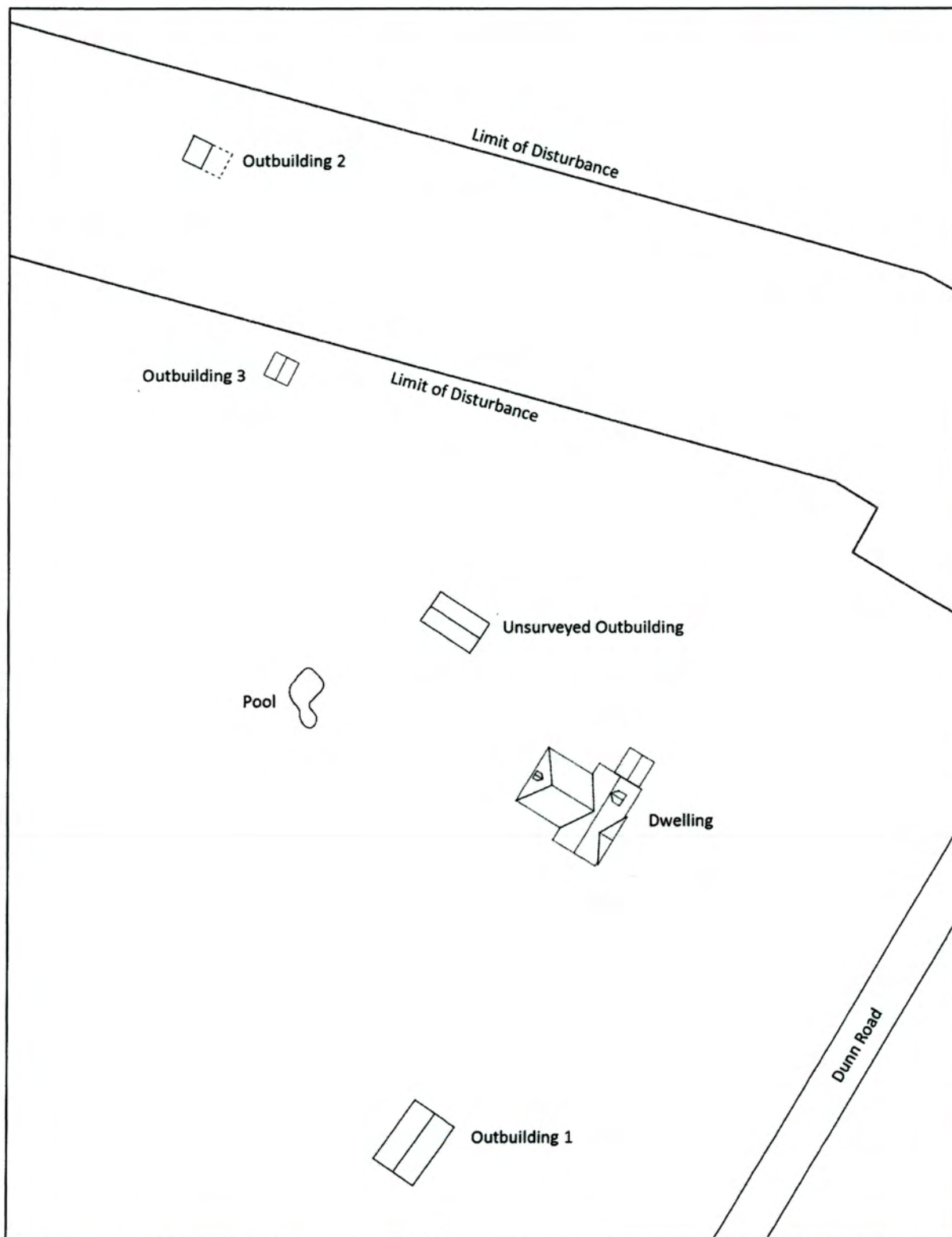


Figure 2. CD1481 sketch map.



Figure 3. CD1481, dwelling south elevation, facing north.



Figure 4. CD1481, dwelling south elevation, facing northwest.

dwelling's rear blocks are visible from the public right-of-way, but there is a small side-gable block that appears to be original on the southwest elevation. A large hipped-roof block extends to the rear, and what appears to be a shed-roof addition is attached to its northeast side. The date of construction for the rear additions is not known. The dwelling is in good condition.

The first outbuilding, Outbuilding 1, is located approximately 167 feet southwest of the dwelling. Outbuilding 1 does not appear on a historic aerial photograph from 1972, but by 1998 it has been constructed (NETRonline). Based on materials and style and aerial imagery, the outbuilding dates circa 1980. The building features a rectangular footprint, a standing seam metal gable roof with a center roof vent, and T1-11 siding (Figure 5). It is open-air on the northwest elevation with a 1-over-1 double-hung windows, one on the southeast elevations northern end, and the other on the northeastern elevation. Outbuilding 1 is in good condition. Outbuilding 2 is a ca. 1950s structure located 40 feet to the north of the proposed Project's centerline (Figure 6). It has a square footprint with a side-gable, corrugated metal roof, drop siding, and sits on pier foundation comprised of a mixture of brick and concrete blocks (Figure 7). The east elevation has collapsed exposing the wood frame construction. Outbuilding 2 is in poor condition. South of Outbuilding 2, outside of the proposed Limit of Disturbance, is Outbuilding 3, a ca. 1980 gable-roof shed with a collapsing shed-roof addition and T1-11 siding. One other outbuilding behind the north side of the dwelling (south of Outbuilding 3) was not accessible for survey. It has a gable, asphalt roof; a fence enclosing the backyard abuts the building on its southeast and northwest elevations. Like Outbuilding 3, it does not appear to be historic.

NRHP Assessment: Historic research conducted of the Project did not uncover any significant events or persons associated with the house and outbuildings. Therefore, it does not meet the requirements for Criterion A or Criterion B NRHP eligibility. The house is in good condition, and while its style is not uncommon to the area or state, the original block retains a high degree of integrity in terms of materials and design. Additions to the rear have affected the dwelling's architectural integrity, and since the interior was inaccessible for survey, it is not possible to evaluate the integrity of the interior fabric. For these reasons, CD1481 does not appear to meet Criterion C qualifications on its own merits. Furthermore, the absence of contemporary outbuildings dating to the period of the dwelling's construction, and the presence of later buildings has impacted the resource's integrity of setting and feeling. For these reasons, ERM recommends CD1481 not eligible for NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 5. CD1481, Outbuilding 1 southeast elevation, facing northwest.



Figure 6. CD1481, Outbuilding 2 south elevation, facing north.



Figure 7. CD1481, Outbuilding 2 oblique of the south and west elevations, facing northeast.

References

Cumberland County Tax Assessor

2018 Cumberland County, North Carolina Public Tax Records. <http://www.http://mainfr.co.cumberland.nc.us> . Accessed May 10, 2018.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETRonline)

1999–2018 Historic Aerials by NETRonline. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>. Accessed March 28, 2018.

Sandbeck, Penne S., Emily K. Anderson, Adriana T. Lesiuk, Michelle Salvato, and Heather D. Staton

2016 *Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project Corridor, Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Sampson, Cumberland, and Robeson Counties, North Carolina*. Report prepared by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Report prepared for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Richmond, Virginia.