baxter consultants, inc.
42917 Spyder Place
South Riding, Virginia 20152-2089
(703) 403-1655

August 23, 2009 (resubmittal)

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1 2009
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Attn: Mr. Chris Novelli

Re: State Historic Preservation Office (Section 106 Coordination)
Community Wireless Structures- Broadlands Tower Site-Exit 5
DHR File No. 2009-1006
Loudoun County, Virginia

Mr. Novelli:

In accordance with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Report and Order, FCC 04-222, adopting the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (NPA) regarding the Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Review Process, signed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and amending Section 1.1307(a)(4) of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. §1.1307(a)(4), please review the attached documentation for the collocation project outlined below.

BCI understands that Community Wireless Structures (CWS) Community Wireless Structures (CWS) proposes to construct an approximate 150-foot tall monopole-type telecommunications tower enclosed within an approximate 6,000-square foot gravel-covered fenced compound located at the eastbound ramp of Exit 5 onto the Dulles Greenway (Route 267) in the Broadlands area of Virginia. This proposed expansion is configured to accommodate the collocation of up to six wireless carriers (both cellular and internet).

A Cultural Resource Survey, dated July 2009, was prepared by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I, Inc. to evaluate potential impacts to historic resources, both architectural and archaeological. This survey is attached to this form as Appendix D.

I would like to thank you in advance for your review and response. Should you require additional information or clarification, please contact me as necessary.

Sincerely,
baxter consultants, inc.

Amanda J. Baxter
President

Attachment

cc: Thomas A. Murray, Community Wireless Structures
Ginger Beaudoin, Community Wireless Structures

0904_Section 106 Coordination (SHPO)- FORM 620-BroadlandsExit5

COMMUNITY WIRELESS STRUCTURES
PROPOSED BROADLANDS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE 5
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

SECTION 106 DOCUMENATION
FCC FORM 620

Prepared for:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Attn: Chris Novelli
Re: DHR File #2009-1006

Prepared on behalf of:

Community Wireless Structures, Inc.
2800 Shirlington Road, Suite 960
Arlington, Virginia 22206
Attn: Ms. Ginger Beaudoin

Prepared by:

baxter consultants, inc.
42917 Spyder Place
South Riding, Virginia 20152
703-403-1655
F: 209-343-0602

REPORT DATE: August 2009
BCI Project #: 0904

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY i

FFC FORM 620 ii

ATTACHMENTS
1. Resumes/Vitae 1
2. Additional Site Information 1
3. Tribal and NHO Involvement 2
4. Local Government 2
5. Public Involvement 3
6. Additional Consulting Parties 3
7. Area of Potential Effect (APE) 3
8. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Visual Effects 3
9. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Direct Effects 4
10. Effects on Identified Properties 4
11. Photographs 5
12. Maps 6

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – OVERALL SITE LAYOUT 6
Figure 2 – SITE LOCATION/TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 7

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A RÉSUMÉS/CURRICULUM VITAE
APPENDIX B TCNS SUBMISSION
APPENDIX C PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
APPENDIX D DOVETAIL CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following documentation has been prepared for the Community Wireless Structures (CWS) Leesburg tower project in accordance with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Report and Order, FCC 04-222, adopting the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (NPA) regarding the Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Review Process, signed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and amending Section 1.1307(a)(4) of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. §1.1307(a)(4).

Community Wireless Structures (CWS) proposes to construct an approximate 150-foot tall monopole-type telecommunications tower enclosed within an approximate 6,000-square foot gravel-covered fenced compound located at the eastbound ramp of Exit 5 onto the Dulles Greenway (Route 267) in the Broadlands area of Virginia. This proposed expansion is configured to accommodate the collocation of up to six wireless carriers (both cellular and internet). According to the NPA, as this is a newly proposed tower site, it is required to coordinate Section 106 of the NHPA with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) using FCC Form 620 "New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet".

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet
FCC FORM 620

Introduction

The **NT Submission Packet** is to be completed by or on behalf of Applicants to construct new antenna support structures by or for the use of licensees of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"). **The Packet (including Form 620 and attachments) is to be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") or to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office ("THPO"), as appropriate, before any construction or other installation activities on the site begin. Failure to provide the Submission Packet and complete the review process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA")[1] prior to beginning construction may violate Section 110(k) of the NHPA and the Commission's rules.**

The instructions below should be read in conjunction with, and not as a substitute for, the "Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission," dated September 2004, ("Nationwide Agreement") and the relevant rules of the FCC (47 C.F.R. §§ 1.1301-1.1319) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("ACHP") (36 C.F.R. Part 800).[2]

Exclusions and Scope of Use

The NT Submission Packet should not be submitted for undertakings that are excluded from Section 106 Review. The categories of new tower construction that are excluded from historic preservation review under Section 106 of the NHPA are described in Section III of the Nationwide Agreement.

Where an undertaking is to be completed but no submission will be made to a SHPO or THPO due to the applicability of one or more exclusions, the Applicant should retain in its files documentation of the basis for each exclusion should a question arise as to the Applicant's compliance with Section 106.

[1] 16 U.S.C. § 470f.
[2] Section II.A.9. of the Nationwide Agreement defines a "historic property" as: "Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization that meet the National Register criteria."

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

The NT Submission Packet is to be used only for the construction of new antenna support structures. Antenna collocations that are subject to Section 106 review should be submitted using the Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet (FCC Form 621).

General Instructions: NT Submission Packet

Fill out the answers to Questions 1-5 on Form 620 and provide the requested attachments. Attachments should be numbered and provided in the order described below.

For ease of processing, provide the Applicant's Name, Applicant's Project Name, and Applicant's Project Number in the lower right hand corner of each page of Form 620 and attachments.[3]

1. Applicant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant: Community Wireless Structures, Inc.

Name and Title of Contact Person: Thomas A. Murray, Managing Member

Address of Contact Person (including Zip Code):

2800 Shirlington Road, Suite 960, Arlington, Virginia 22206

Phone: 703-845-1971 Fax: 703-843-1953

E-mail address: tam.murray@sharedsites.com

2. Applicant's Consultant Information

Full Legal Name of Applicant's Section 106 Consulting Firm:

Baxter Consultants AND

Dovetail Cultural Resources Group I, Inc

Name of Principal Investigator: Kerri Barile, PhD

Title of Principal Investigator: Principal Investigator

Investigator's Address: 300 Central Road, Suite 200

[3] Some attachments may contain photos or maps on which this information can not be provided.

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

City: Fredericksburg State: Virginia Zip Code 22401

Phone: 540-899-9170 Fax: 540-899-9137

E-mail Address: kbarile@dovetailcrg.com

Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards?[4] **YES** / ~~NO~~.

Areas in which the Principal Investigator meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards: Architectural History and Archaeology

Other "Secretary of the Interior qualified" staff who worked on the Submission Packet (provide name(s) as well as well as the area(s) in which they are qualified):

_____

_____

3. Site Information

a. Street Address of Site: Claiborne Parkway-Exit 5 onto Rt 267 eastbound

City or Township: Broadlands

County / Parish: Loudoun County State: Virginia Zip Code: 20148

b. Nearest Cross Roads: Route 267 (Dulles Greenway)

c. NAD 82 Latitude/Longitude coordinates (to tenth of a second):

N 39° 01' 39.701"; W 77° 30' 26.34"

[4] The Professional Qualification Standards are available on the cultural resources webpage of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm>. The Nationwide Agreement requires use of Secretary-qualified professionals for identification and evaluation of historic properties within the APE for direct effects, and for assessment of effects. The Nationwide Agreement encourages, but does not require, use of Secretary-qualified professionals to identify historic properties within the APE for indirect effects. *See* Nationwide Agreement, §§ VI.D.1.d, VI.D.1.e, VI.D.2.b, VI.E.5.

Applicant's Name: Community Wireless Structures
Project Name: Broadlands
Project Number: Site #5
FCC Form 620
January 2005

d. Proposed tower height above ground level:[5] 150 feet; 45.7 meters

e. Tower type:

☐ guyed lattice ☐ tower self-supporting lattice ☒ monopole
other (briefly describe tower) _____

4. Project Status:[6]

a. [X] Construction not yet commenced;

b. [ ] Construction commenced on [date] _____; or,

c. [ ] Construction commenced on [date] _____ and was completed on [date].

5. Applicant's Determination of Effect:

a. Direct Effects (check one):

i. [X] No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for direct effects;

ii. [ ] "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;

iii. [ ] "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for direct effects;

iv. [ ] "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for direct effects.

b. Visual Effects (check one):

i. [ ] No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for visual effects;

ii. [X] "No effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;

iii. [ ] "No adverse effect" on Historic Properties in APE for visual effects;

iv. [ ] "Adverse effect" on one or more Historic Properties in APE for visual effects.

---

[5] Include top-mounted attachments such as lightning rods.

[6] Failure to provide the Submission Packet and complete the review process under Section 106 of the NHPA prior to beginning construction may violate Section 110(k) of the NHPA and the Commission's rules. *See* Section X of the Nationwide Agreement.

NT SUBMISSION PACKET – FCC FORM 620

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Certification and Signature

I certify that all representations on this FCC Form 620 and the accompanying attachments are true, correct, and complete.

_____ August 23, 2009
Signature Date

Amanda J. Baxter, President, Baxter Consultants
Printed Name Title

WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM OR ANY ATTACHMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND/OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001) AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION LICENSE OR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1) AND/ OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).

Applicant's Name: Community Wireless Structures
Project Name: Broadlands
Project Number: Site #5
FCC Form 620
January 2005

Page 5 of 10

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Attachments

Provide the following attachments in this order and numbered as follows:

Attachment 1. Résumés / Vitae.

Provide a current copy of the résumé or curriculum vitae for the Principal Investigator and any researcher or other person who contributed to, reviewed, or provided significant input into the research, analysis, writing or conclusions presented in the Submission Packet for this proposed facility.

Attachment 2. Additional Site Information

Describe any additional structures, access roads, utility lines, fences, easements, or other construction planned for the site in conjunction with the proposed facility.

Attachment 3. Tribal and NHO Involvement

At an early stage in the planning process, the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to gather information from appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations ("NHOs") to assist in the identification of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them. Describe measures taken to identify Indian tribes and NHOs that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking within the Areas of Potential Effects ("APE") **for direct and visual effects**. If such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, list them and provide a summary of contacts by either the FCC, the Applicant, or the Applicant's representative. Provide copies of relevant documents, including correspondence. If no such Indian tribes or NHOs were identified, please explain.

Attachment 4. Local Government

a. Has any local government agency been contacted and invited to become a consulting party pursuant to Section V.A. of the Nationwide Agreement? If so, list the local government agencies contacted. Provide a summary of contacts and copies of any relevant documents (*e.g.*, correspondence or notices).

b. If a local government agency will be contacted but has not been to date, explain why and when such contact will take place.

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 5. Public Involvement

Describe measures taken to obtain public involvement in this project (*e.g.*, notices, letters, or public meetings). Provide copies of relevant documentation.

Attachment 6. Additional Consulting Parties

List additional consulting parties that were invited to participate by the Applicant, or independently requested to participate. Provide any relevant correspondence or other documents.

Attachment 7. Areas of Potential Effects

a. Describe the APE for direct effects and explain how this APE was determined.

b. Describe the APE for visual effects and explain how this APE was determined.

Attachment 8. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Visual Effects

a. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for visual effects that is listed in the National Register, has been formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register, or is identified as considered eligible for listing in the records of the SHPO/THPO, pursuant to Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement.[7]

b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each Historic Property in the APE for visual effects, not listed in Attachment 8a, identified through the comments of Indian Tribes, NHOs, local governments, or members of the public. Identify each individual or group whose comments led to the inclusion of a Historic Property in this attachment. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63).

c. For any properties listed on Attachment 8a that the Applicant considers no longer eligible for inclusion in the National Register, explain the basis for this recommendation.

[7] Section VI.D.1.a. of the Nationwide Agreement requires the Applicant to review publicly available records to identify within the APE for visual effects: i) properties listed in the National Register; ii) properties formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register; iii) properties that the SHPO/THPO certifies are in the process of being nominated to the National Register; iv) properties previously determined eligible as part of a consensus determination of eligibility between the SHPO/THPO and a Federal Agency or local government representing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and, v) properties listed in the SHPO/THPO Inventory that the SHPO/THPO has previously evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria, and that are identified accordingly in the SHPO/THPO Inventory.

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 9. Historic Properties Identified in the APE for Direct Effects

a. List all properties identified in Attachment 8a or 8b that are within the APE for direct effects.

b. Provide the name and address (including U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code) of each property in the APE for direct effects, not listed in Attachment 9a, that the Applicant considers to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a result of the Applicant's research. For each such property, describe how it satisfies the criteria of eligibility (36 C.F.R. Part 63). For each property that was specifically considered and determined not to be eligible, describe why it does not satisfy the criteria of eligibility.

c. Describe the techniques and the methodology, including any field survey, used to identify historic properties within the APE for direct effects.[8] If no archeological field survey was performed, provide a report substantiating that: i) the depth of previous disturbance exceeds the proposed construction depth (excluding footings and other anchoring mechanisms) by at least 2 feet; or, ii) geomorphological evidence indicates that cultural resource-bearing soils do not occur within the project area or may occur but at depths that exceed 2 feet below the proposed construction depth.[9]

Attachment 10. Effects on Identified Properties

For each property identified as a Historic Property in Attachments 8 and 9:
a. Indicate whether the Applicant believes the proposed undertaking would have a) no effect; b) no adverse effect; or, c) an adverse effect. Explain how each such assessment was made. Provide supporting documentation where necessary.
b. Provide copies of any correspondence and summaries of any oral communications with the SHPO/THPO.
c. Describe any alternatives that have been considered that might avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects. Explain the Applicant's conclusion regarding the feasibility of each alternative.

---

[8] Pursuant to Section VI.D.2.a. of the Nationwide Agreement, Applicants shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify above ground and archeological historic properties, including buildings, structures, and historic districts, that lie within the APE for direct effects. Such reasonable and good faith efforts may include a field survey where appropriate.

[9] Under Section VI.D.2.d. of the Nationwide Agreement, an archeological field survey is required even if one of these conditions applies, if an Indian tribe or NHO provides evidence that supports a high probability of the presence of intact archeological Historic Properties within the APE for direct effects.

Approved by OMB
3060-1039
Estimated Time Per Response:
.5 to 10 hours

Attachment 11. Photographs

Except in cases where no Historic Properties were identified within the Areas of Potential Effects, submit photographs as described below. Photographs should be in color, marked so as to identify the project, keyed to the relevant map (*see* Item 12 below) or text, and dated; the focal length of the lens should be noted. The source of any photograph included but not taken by the Applicant or its consultant (including copies of historic images) should be identified on the photograph.

a. Photographs taken from the tower site showing views from the proposed location in all directions. The direction (*e.g.*, north, south, etc.) should be indicated on each photograph, and, as a group, the photographs should present a complete (360 degree) view of the area around the proposed tower.

b. Photographs of all listed and eligible properties within the Areas of Potential Effects.

c. If any listed or eligible properties are visible from the proposed tower site, photographs looking at the tower site from each historic property. The approximate distance in feet (meters) between the site and the historic property should be included.

d. Aerial photos of the APE for visual effects, if available.

Attachment 12. Maps

Include one or more 7.5-minute quad USGS topographical maps that:

a. Identify the Areas of Potential Effects for both direct and visual effects. If a map is copied from the original, include a key with name of quad and date.

b. Show the location of the proposed tower site and any new access roads or other easements including excavations.

c. Show the locations of each property listed in Attachments 8 and 9.

d. Include keys for any symbols, colors, or other identifiers.

Attribution and Bibliographic Standards. All reports included in the Submission Packet should be footnoted and contain a bibliography of the sources consulted.

a. Footnotes may be in a form generally accepted in the preparer's profession so long as they identify the author, title, publisher, date of publication, and pages referenced for published materials. For archival materials/documents/letters, the citation should

include author, date, title or description and the name of the archive or other agency holding the document.

b. A bibliography should be appended to each report listing the sources of information consulted in the preparation of the report. The bibliography may be in a form generally accepted in the preparer's profession.

FCC NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The FCC is authorized under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to collect the personal information we request in this form. We will use the information provided in the application to determine whether approving this application is in the public interest. If we believe there may be a violation or potential violation of a FCC statute, regulation, rule or order, your application may be referred to the Federal, state or local agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing or implementing the statute, rule, regulation or order. In certain cases, the information in your application may be disclosed to the Department of Justice or a court or adjudicative body when (a) the FCC; (b) any employee of the FCC; or (c) the United States Government is a party to a proceeding before the body or has an interest in the proceeding. In addition, all information provided in this form will be available for public inspection.
If you owe a past due debt to the federal government, any information you provide may also be disclosed to the Department of Treasury Financial Management Service, other federal agencies and/or your employer to offset your salary, IRS tax refund or other payments to collect that debt. The FCC may also provide this information to these agencies through the matching of computer records when authorized.
If you do not provide the information requested on this form, the application may be returned without action having been taken upon it or its processing may be delayed while a request is made to provide the missing information. Your response is required to obtain the requested authorization.
We have estimated that each response to this collection of information will take an average of .50 to 10 hours. Our estimate includes the time to read the instructions, look through existing records, gather and maintain the required data, and actually complete and review the form or response. If you have any comments on this estimate, or on how we can improve the collection and reduce the burden it causes you, please write the Federal Communications Commission, AMD-PERM, Paperwork Reduction Project (3060-1039), Washington, DC 20554. We will also accept your comments via the Internet if your send them to Judith-B.Herman@fcc.gov. Please DO NOT SEND COMPLETED APPLICATIONS TO THIS ADDRESS. Remember - you are not required to respond to a collection of information sponsored by the Federal government, and the government may not conduct or sponsor this collection, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number of if we fail to provide you with this notice. This collection has been assigned an OMB control number of 3060-1039.

ATTACHMENT 1- Résumés/Vitae

Résumés and Curriculum Vitae for the following individuals that provided significant input into the research, analysis, writing or conclusions presented in the Submission Packet for the proposed telecommunication collocation are included in Appendix A:

Amanda J. Baxter, President
baxter consultants, inc.
42917 Spyder Place
South Riding, Virginia 20152
703-403-1655
F: 209-343-0602
baxterconsultantsinc@gmail.com

Section 106 Consulting Firm and Principal Investigators:

Kerri Barile, PhD, Principal Investigator
Dovetail Cultural Resources Group I, Inc.
300 Central Road, Wuite 200
Fredericksburg, VA 22401
www.dovetailcrg.org
540-899-9170

ATTACHMENT 2- Additional Site Information

BCI understands that Community Wireless Structures (CWS) proposes to construct an approximate 150-foot tall monopole-type telecommunications tower enclosed within an approximate 6,000-square foot gravel-covered fenced compound located at the eastbound ramp of Exit 5 onto the Dulles Greenway (Route 267) in the Broadlands area of Virginia. This proposed expansion is configured to accommodate the collocation of up to six wireless carriers (both cellular and internet).

At the time of the Baxter Consultants, Inc. (BCI) site reconnaissance, the tower site consisted of open undeveloped wooded land adjacently south of Route 267 (Dulles Greenway), north of Exit 5-eastbound on the Dulles Greenway and east of Claiborne Parkway. Properties in the surrounding vicinity consist of mixed-use of residential and commercial properties. Please refer to the *Compound Plan* and *Site Location/Topographic Map*, which are included in Attachment 12 of this report as *Figures 1* and *2*, respectively.

ATTACHMENT 3- Tribal and NHO Involvement

On July 30, 2009, BCI submitted notification of the proposed site improvements to the Tribes and SHPO via the Tower Construction Notification System (reference #54219). BCI is currently in the consultation process with tribes that have indicated the Commonwealth of Virginia to be of a geographical interest. Furthermore, several tribes require to be consulted after review from the SHPO has been completed. According to the Federal Communications Commission (FFC) news release dated, November 6, 2005, "*...once a wireless provider or other tower applicant (applicant) has made two good faith efforts over 40 days to obtain a response from an Indian tribe or NHO about a proposed communications tower or antenna, as specified in the NPA, the FCC will, upon notice from an applicant, send a letter and/or e-mail to the Indian tribe's or NHO's designated cultural resources representative seeking an indication of whether the Indian tribe or NHO has an interest in participating in the review of the proposed facility. If the Indian tribe or NHO does not respond within 20 days of the FCC's letter and/or e-mail, which will be followed up by an attempted FCC telephone contact during the same 20-day period, it will be deemed to have no interest in the review of the proposed facility. At that point, the applicant will have fulfilled its obligations under the NPA to notify an Indian tribe or NHO of its intentions to construct a communications tower or antenna. This process is effective immediately.*"

On-going correspondence with these tribes will continue as part of the site improvements. A copy of BCI's TCNS confirmation is attached to this form in Appendix B.

ATTACHMENT 4- Local Government

CWS filed a request for a formal pre-application meeting with the Loudoun County Department of Planning. CWS is currently awaiting confirmation of the meeting. At this time, no additional comments have been received from the Loudoun County Department of Planning. A copy of this application is included in Appendix C.

ATTACHMENT 5- Public Involvement

A Public Notice regarding construction of the proposed tower construction was posted in The Leesburg Today on Friday, July 31, 2009. As required, BCI has provided the public thirty (30) days from the publication date to provide their comments on the proposed project. Confirmation of the newspaper listing is included in Appendix C.

ATTACHMENT 6- Additional Consulting Parties

Other than the tribes identified in the TCNS database and the Loudoun County Department of Planning and Zoning, no additional consulting parties were identified.

ATTACHMENT 7- Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The archeological survey included surface observation and subsurface testing to determine any archeological sites on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in the 2004 NPA, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archeology consisted of the entire subsurface impact area (compound and access road). For architecture, the APE consisted of a one-half mile search radius for NRHP-eligible buildings and districts.

ATTACHMENT 8- Historic Properties identified in the APE for Visual Effects

(a) Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I, Inc. (Dovetail) conducted an architectural evaluation, included in the Cultural Resource Survey (Appendix D), and identified the following three architectural resources within the ½-mile APE:

- 053-0019, House, Route 643, ca. 1880, Not yet evaluated for listing in NRHP, Dovetail recommends that this site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP
- 053-0020, House, Route 643, ca. 1900, Not yet evaluated for listing in NRHP, Dovetail recommends that this site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- 053-0671, Ashburn Farm/William Stewart House, Not yet evaluated for listing in NRHP, Dovetail recommends that this site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP

Dovetail conducted an evaluation of these properties and also evaluated the properties for Visual Effects due to the proposed tower using a 6-foot diameter red weather balloon flown at the proposed tower height.

(b) Dovetail did not identify architectural or archeological resources within the defined APE that have been identified through comments of Indian Tribes, National Historic Officers, local governments, or members of the public.

(c) Not applicable

ATTACHMENT 9- Historic Properties identified in the APE for Direct Effects

(a) Dovetail did not identify the properties listed in Attachment 8a or 8b within the APE as directly affected by the proposed project.

(b) Not applicable

(c) Dovetail's excavated five shovel test pits (STPs) within the perimeter of the proposed tower pad site and one STP near the center of the proposed gravel-covered access road as part of the archaeological survey, which did not result in the discovery of artifacts and no archaeological sites were recorded. Therefore, no archaeological sites will be directly affected by the proposed undertaking. Survey Methodology for the Archeological Survey is included in Dovetail's Cultural Resource Survey (Appendix D, Page 15).

ATTACHMENT 10- Effects on Identified Properties

(a) Dovetail's survey concluded that the proposed cell tower constructed at a height of 150-feet (45.7m) or less will have no effect on historic properties within a ½-mile radius of the tower site.

(a) No additional correspondence and/or communication with SHPOs and/or THPOs are available for this project. On-going correspondence with THPOs will continue as required.

(b) Based on the results of the cultural resource survey prepared by Dovetail, site alternatives have not been considered.

ATTACHMENT 11- Photographs

Photo 1: Photo facing southeast along Exit 5 from the tower site.

Photo 2: Tower site facing north.

Photo 3: Photo facing west along Exit 5 from the tower site.

In response to FCC Form 620, Attachment 11 (b) and (c), maps depicting APE and historic properties can be reviewed in the Dovetail Cultural Resource Survey included in Appendix D.

ATTACHMENT 12- Maps

FIGURE 1 – COMPOUND PLAN

Based on Site Plan sheet prepared by Entrex dated 7-7-09
BCI does not maintain the accuracy of the provided plans.

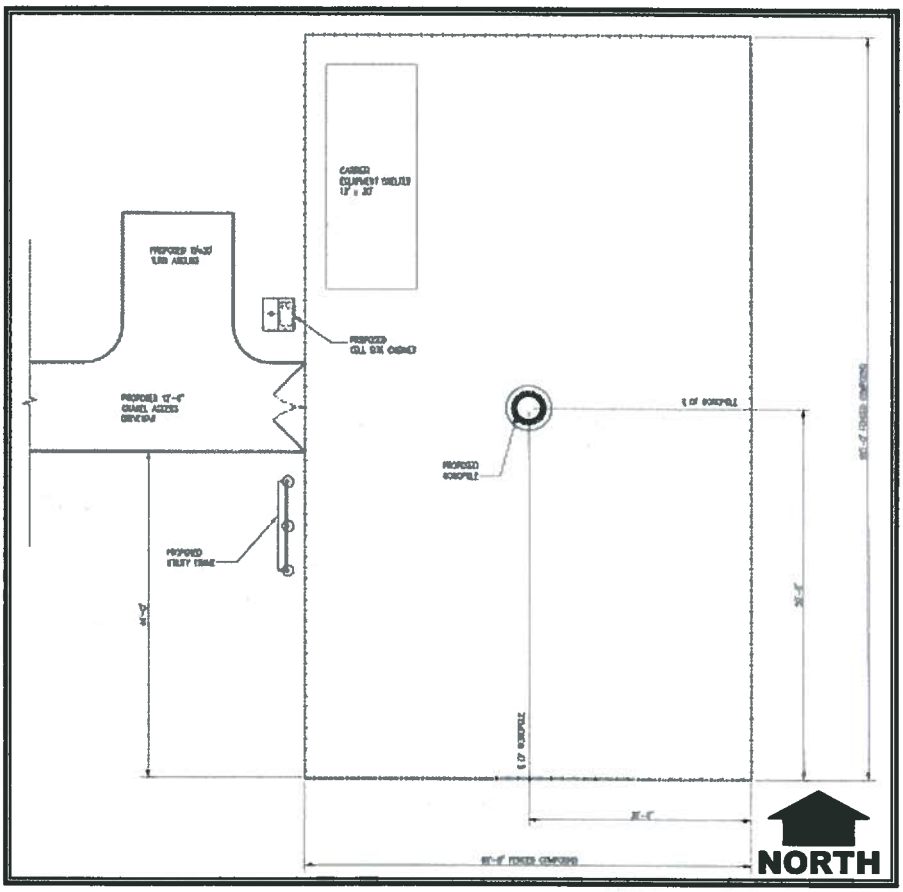
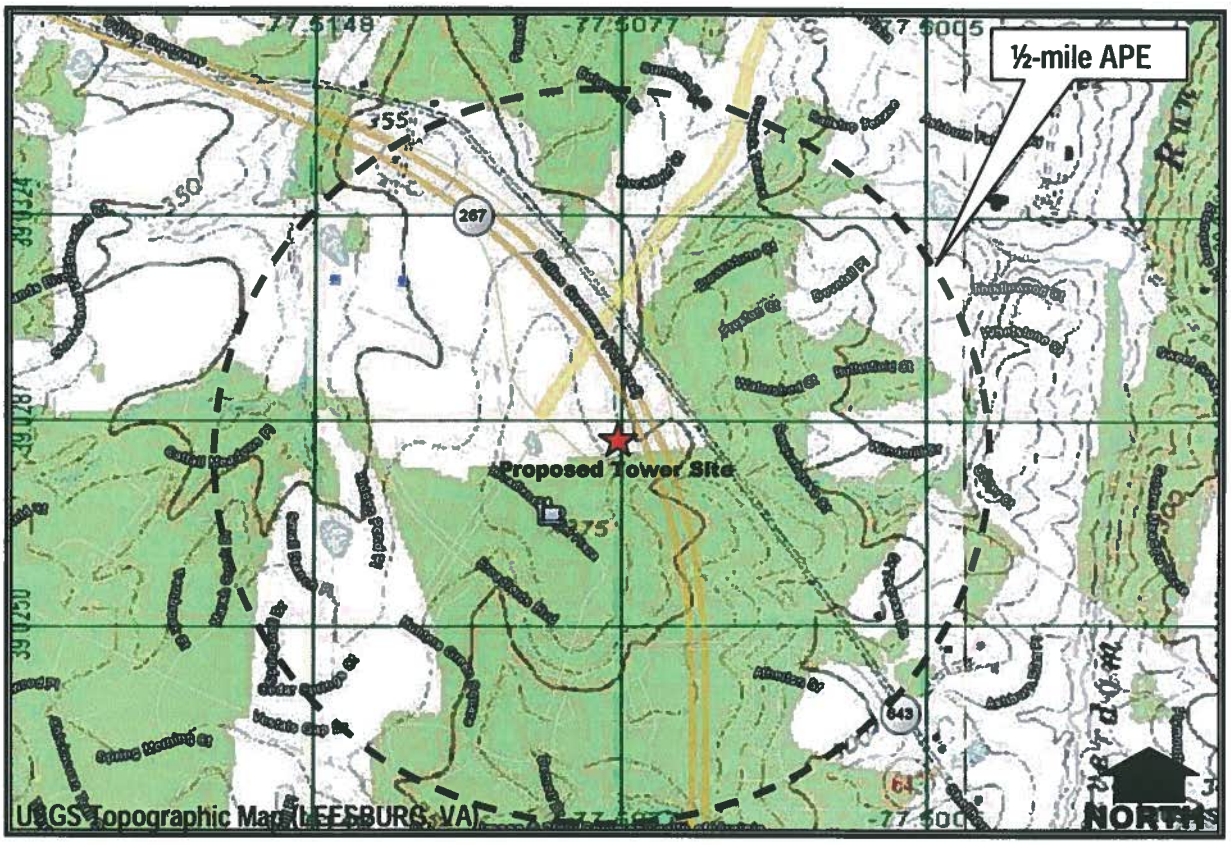


FIGURE 2 – SITE LOCATION/TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



In response to FCC Form 620, Attachment 12 (a) through (d), **maps depicting the locations of historic properties** can be reviewed in the Dovetail Cultural Resource Survey included in Appendix D.

APPENDIX A

RÉSUMÉS/CURRICULUM VITAE

AMANDA J. BAXTER, PRESIDENT
baxter consultants
42917 Spyder Place
SOUTH RIDING, VIRGINIA 20152

RELATED PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President
Baxter Consultants
South Riding, Virginia
May 2004 – Present

Founder and owner of Baxter Consultants, Inc. Responsible for all company decisions including budgeting, project coordination, and marketing. Professional services consist of program management for the regulatory compliance of telecommunications facilities as they pertain to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as, compliance with local regulations. This position also includes program management for environmental due diligence for telecommunication clients.

NEPA Specialist
Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)
14685 Avion Parkway, St. 105
Chantilly, Virginia 20151
March 2004 – May 2005

NEPA Specialist responsible for:

- Preparation of technical environmental reports, which requires considerable knowledge of environmental laws, regulations, programs, policies, and procedures;
- leading a program level operation by staffing, planning, evaluating, implementing, and ensuring the delivery of that program;
- researching and preparation of NEPA documents involving highway projects and programs;
- preparing Section 4(f) Evaluations;
- leading inter-disciplinary teams with sound planning, engineering, and organizational skills;
- reading and utilizing highway transportation construction plans and making design recommendations to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental resources;
- providing Engineer Estimate reports for costs associated with environmental phases through construction;
- knowledge of public involvement requirements and procedures as it applies to highway design and NEPA.

Environmental Scientist
Geo-Technology Associates, Inc.
45064 Underwood Lane, Suite A
Sterling, Virginia 20166
June 2001 – March 2004

Environmental Scientist responsible for:

- Preparing environmental documentation (EA) in accordance with NEPA and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) specific requirements/programmatic agreements relating to the development of wireless facilities;
- preparing Historic Site Evaluations in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for submission to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]);

- facilitating in negotiations between the private and state sectors to develop Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) between sectors in order to avoid, mitigate, and/or reduce project related environmental impacts;
- identify mitigation alternatives for telecommunications clients;
- attend county zoning hearings as environmental expert for telecommunications projects;
- coordinate public notices for project development;
- conducting Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) for private clients in compliance with ASTM standards;
- reading and interpreting site plans for coordination of testing locations;
- other responsibilities include project management, billing, client correspondence, mentoring of staff level scientists, field assignments for Phase II ESAs (i.e. well development, sampling), reviewing reports, and preparing plans/figures using AutoCAD.

ADDITIONAL PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Project Manager/Geologist
Swift Creek Environmental, Inc.
8201 County Drive
Disputanta, Virginia 23842

Geologist
Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)
11251 Roger Bacon Drive
Reston, Virginia 20190

Staff Geologist
Professional Services Industries, Inc.
22446 Davis Drive, Suite 127
Sterling, Virginia 20164

EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND CERTIFICATION

Bachelor of Science – Earth Systems Science-*Geology Track* (August 1999)
George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia

Extended Studies Student – Environmental Science and Policy (Spring 2003)
George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia

- *Participated in Natural Resource Law class, which emphasized NEPA, Transportation Act Section 4(f), Recreational Use of Federal and State lands*

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP I, INC.
510 Kenmore Avenue Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
www.dovetailcrg.com (540) 899-9170

KERRI S. BARILE, PH.D.
President
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I, Inc.
510 Kenmore Avenue
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
(540)899-9170 (phone)
(540)899-9137 (fax)

EDUCATION

Ph.D.	The University of Texas at Austin	Anthropology/Architectural History	2004
M.A.	University of South Carolina	Anthropology	1999
M.Cert.	University of South Carolina	Museum Management	1999
B.A.	Mary Washington College	Historic Preservation	1994

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Dr. Barile has over fifteen years of professional experience in the field of archaeology, architectural history, historic research, and cultural resource management (CRM). She has directed a wide array of cultural resource projects in Virginia, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, and Washington D.C., among others, and has recorded and researched an abundance of historic buildings, structures, districts, and objects in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern United States. Her current responsibilities at Dovetail include managerial and technical tasks associated with reconnaissance and intensive architectural assessments, primary source research, archaeological assessments and Phase I, II, and III excavations, consultation with and representation of clients before state and national review agencies, writing and editing technical reports, and preparing and managing project budgets.

Prior to founding Dovetail, Dr. Barile served as the Preservation Program Coordinator for the Fredericksburg, Northern Virginia, and Culpeper Districts at the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). In this capacity she was responsible for the development of project scopes, budget review, project management, and conducting cultural resource surveys. She also coordinated project effect on a variety of transportation projects with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, including both architectural properties and archaeological sites. Before coming to VDOT Dr. Barile served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for SWCA Environmental Consultants, a project archaeologist and architectural historian at the Chicora Foundation, a non-profit CRM firm in South Carolina, and an archaeologist and historian at the Center for Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In addition to CRM experience, Dr. Barile has taught university courses in historic preservation and preservation law, architectural history, and archaeology. She has also published numerous professional articles and papers on her studies, including articles in Historical Archaeology and several National Register of Historic Places nominations. Her dissertation involved an architectural and archaeological analysis of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood's mansion at Germanna in Orange County within the context of early eighteenth century Virginia architecture.

KEY PROJECTS

2007 National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Thornton's Tavern, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2007 Fredericksburg Hardware Store Archival Research, Intensive Architectural Analysis, and Archaeological Testing, Fredericksburg, Virginia

2007 Bloomington Plantation Architectural Evaluation and Archaeological Testing, Stafford County, Virginia

2006 Indian Queen Tavern/Future Marriott Hotel Site Phase I, II, and III, Fredericksburg, Virginia

2006 Counting House Intensive Architectural Evaluation and Archival Research, Falmouth, Virginia

2006 Robertson-Towson House Archaeology and Architectural Evaluation, Stafford County, Virginia

2005 Herring Creek Architectural Analysis, King William County, Virginia

2005 Norman's Ford Quarter Site Archaeology and Archival Research, Culpeper County, Virginia

2005 Carmel Church/Route 207 Expansion Architectural Evaluation, Caroline County, Virginia

2005 Clackamas County Lumber Industry Archival Research, Clackamas County, Oregon

2005 Route 208 Historical Markers, Spotsylvania County, Virginia

2004 Route 3–Warsaw to Lyell Architectural Survey, Richmond County, Virginia

2003-4 Matthews and Nichols Cemeteries Archival Research and Excavations, Travis County, Texas.

2003 Cedar Choppers Camp Archaeological Survey and Historical Context, SWCA, Williamson County, Texas

2002 Darwin Coal Mining Community Archaeological Survey and Architectural Analysis, Webb County, Texas

2001 San Angelo Visitors Center and Fort Concho Investigations Tom Green County, Texas.

2000 Line 2000 Pipeline Archaeological Project, Five Counties, West Texas.

1999 Palace Lands Slave Quarter Site Excavations, Williamsburg, Virginia.

1999 Middleburg Plantation Preservation Plan, Charleston, South Carolina.

1999 African-American Moravian Church Archaeological Site, Old Salem, North Carolina.

1998 Settlers Cemetery Restoration and Recordation, Charlotte, North Carolina

1998 Broad Street Data Recovery, Charleston, South Carolina

1998 Petersburg Five African-American Cemeteries Project, Petersburg, Virginia

1999 Lord Albert Hotel and Commerce Complex NRHP Nomination, South Carolina

1996 Catharpin Road School Survey Project, Spotsylvania County, Virginia

1996 Glen Burnie Architectural NRHP Nomination, Glen Burnie, Maryland

1995 Germanna/Enchanted Castle Excavations and Landscape Analysis, Orange Co, Virginia.

1995-6 Hunting Run Prehistoric Site Archaeological Testing, Spotsylvania, County, Virginia

1995-7 Dahlgren Military Base Survey, Testing, and NRHP Nomination King George, Virginia

1993-8 Stratford Hall Plantation Archaeological Excavations, Westmoreland County, Virginia

1992 Blanton Store NRHP Nomination, Caroline County, Virginia

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS/PAPERS

2007 Manifest Destiny? Fifty Years of Archaeological Studies on the Virginia Frontier. Paper presented at the 2007 Society of Historical Archaeologists conference, Williamsburg, Virginia.

2006 Where "Drink was Deep and Play was High": The History of the Indian Queen Tavern and 616–622 Caroline Street, Fredericksburg, Virginia. *Fredericksburg Journal of History and Biography.*

2006 Tectonics in the Piedmont; Environmental Archaeology on the Colonial Virginia Frontier. *Historical Archaeology*. In press.

2005 "Below the Old Graveyard": Archaeology, Descendent Communities, and Rewriting History at the Guinea Road Cemetery in Fairfax, Virginia. Paper presented at the 2005 American Anthropological Association Meeting, Washington D.C.

2004 *Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*. Editor. [Peer –Reviewed] University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

2004 Hegemony Within the Household; the Perspective from a South Carolina Plantation. In *Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*, edited by K. Barile and J. Brandon, pp. 121-137. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

2004 Introduction: Household Chores; Or, the Chore of Defining the Household. In *Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*, edited by K. Barile and J. Brandon, pp. 1-14. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

2004 Race, the National Register, and Cultural Resource Management: Creating a Historic Context for Post-Bellum Sites. [Peer-Reviewed] *Historical Archaeology*. 38(1):90–100.

2004 *Archaeology, Architecture, and Alexander Spotswood: Redefining the Georgian Worldview at the Enchanted Castle, Germanna, Orange County, Virginia*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin.

2002 Landscapes of Race and Resistance: Archaeology and Architecture of a South Carolina Slave Revolt. Paper presented at the 2002 Society for Historical Archaeology conference, Mobile, Alabama.

1999 Causes and Creations: Exploring the Relationship between Nineteenth Century Slave Insurrections, Landscape and Architecture at Middleburg Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1999 Testing the Oral History at Middleburg Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina. *African-American Archaeology* 26:7-9.

1998 The Lord Albert Hotel and Commerce Complex, Walterboro, South Carolina. National Register Nomination.

1994 Blanton Country Store, Caroline County, Virginia. National Register Nomination.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Dr. Barile is author or co-author of over one-hundred and fifty (150) cultural resource management reports on archaeology, architectural history, and history, numerous scholarly articles and over twenty presentations at professional meetings. She has taught in the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas. Currently, she is on the Fredericksburg Historic Preservation Task Force and the Board of the Moncure Conway Foundation in Falmouth, Virginia as well as Vice President of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc.

APPENDIX B

TCNS SUBMISSION

Amanda J Baxter - Baxter Consultants, Inc.

From: towernotifyinfo@fcc.gov
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2009 3:01 AM
To: baxterconsultantsinc@gmail.com
Cc: kim.pristello@fcc.gov; diane.dupert@fcc.gov
Subject: NOTICE OF ORGANIZATION(S) WHICH WERE SENT PROPOSED TOWER CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION INFORMATION - Email ID #2254371

Dear Sir or Madam:

Thank you for using the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS). The purpose of this electronic mail message is to inform you that the following authorized persons were sent the information you provided through TCNS, which relates to your proposed antenna structure. The information was forwarded by the FCC to authorized TCNS users by electronic mail and/or regular mail (letter).

Persons who have received the information that you provided include leaders or their designees of federally-recognized American Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native Villages (collectively "Tribes"), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), and State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). For your convenience in identifying the referenced Tribes and in making further contacts, the City and State of the Seat of Government for each Tribe and NHO, as well as the designated contact person, is included in the listing below. We note that Tribes may have Section 106 cultural interests in ancestral homelands or other locations that are far removed from their current Seat of Government. Pursuant to the Commission's rules as set forth in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission (NPA), all Tribes and NHOs listed below must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to respond to this notification, consistent with the procedures set forth below, unless the proposed construction falls within an exclusion designated by the Tribe or NHO. (NPA, Section IV.F.4).

The information you provided was forwarded to the following Tribes and NHOs who have set their geographic preferences on TCNS. If the information you provided relates to a proposed antenna structure in the State of Alaska, the following list also includes Tribes located in the State of Alaska that have not specified their geographic preferences. For these Tribes and NHOs, if the Tribe or NHO does not respond within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort at follow-up contact, unless the Tribe or NHO has agreed to different procedures (NPA, Section IV.F.5). In the event such a Tribe or NHO does not respond to a follow-up inquiry, or if a substantive or procedural disagreement arises between you and a Tribe or NHO, you must seek guidance from the Commission (NPA, Section IV.G). These procedures are further set forth in the FCC's Declaratory Ruling released on October 6, 2005 (FCC 05-176).

1. Chief Leo R Henry - Tuscarora Nation - Via: Lewiston, NY - regular mail
Exclusions: If the Applicant/tower builder receives no response from the Tuscarora Nation within 30 days after notification through TCNS, the Tuscarora Nation has no interest in participating in pre-construction review for the site. The Applicant/tower builder, however, must IMMEDIATLY notify the Tuscarora Nation in the event archaeological properties or human remains are discovered during construction.

2. Policy Analyst Richard L Allen - Cherokee Nation - Tahlequah, OK - electronic mail
Exclusions: The TCNS Details do not provide me enough information to conduct a proper assessment of the projects on behalf of the Cherokee Nation. Therefore, I request that I be sent a brief summary of the Phase I findings [please try to limit the summary to between1--10 pages], a topo of the area, and relevant photos. Please send these by email to rallen@cherokee.org. Please treat this request for additional material as a routine supplement to the TCNS Details Notification for each of your projects that fall within our Tribe's areas of geographic interest. Consequently, if you do not receive a response from

me within 30 days from the date on which you e-mailed the supplemental items to me, you may move forward with the 20-Day Letter procedures pursuant to the FCC's guidelines. Thank you. -- Dr. Richard L. Allen

3. Administrative Assistant Jo Ann Beckham - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma - Seneca, MO - electronic mail
Exclusions: If you, the Applicant and/or tower constructor, do not receive a response from us, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, within 30 days from the date of the TCNS notification, then you may conclude that we do not have an interest in the site. However, if archeological resources or remains are found during construction, you must immediately stop construction and notify us of your findings in accordance with the FCC's rules. (See 47 C.F.R. § 1.1312(d))

4. THPO Kim Jumper - Shawnee Tribe - Miami, OK - regular mail
Exclusions: THIS IS YOUR OFFICIAL NOTICE THAT THE SHAWNEE TRIBE IS INTERESTED IN CONSULTING ON ALL PROJECTS BUILT IN OUR AREAS OF GEOGRAPHIC INTEREST.

ATTENTION, NEW INFORMATION: Our procedures were updated on 14 January 2008. Please call Kim Jumper, THPO, at 918-542-2441, so that she can send you a copy.

If your tower is a co-location, please fax us this information to let us know. We cannot always tell from the TCNS web site that a tower is a co-location. We require a written response from you to let us know that it is a co-location. If a co-location project includes some new ground disturbance (such as from an expanded compound or access road, or construction of an ancillary structure), the Shawnee Tribe treats such a project the same as any other non co-location project.

Our correct mailing/physical address is: 29 South Highway 69A. Our correct phone number is (918-542-2441) and our historic preservation fax line is (918-542-9915). THPO Kim Jumper manages all cell tower consultation.

As of 26 June2006, all of the faxed responses of our final comments on a tower site will contain an original Shawnee Tribe signature. Each final comment fax is signed individually. Copies may be compared, for authentication, against the original in our files.If afinal comment fax does not contain a signature, it is not valid. ALL FINAL COMMENTS FROM THE SHAWNEE TRIBE ARE WRITTEN; FINAL COMMENTS ARE NEVER PROVIDED VERBALLY. IF THE SHAWNEE TRIBE IS CREDITED WITH HAVING GIVEN A VERBAL RESPONSE, THAT RESPONSE IS NOT VALID.

If you receive notification through the TCNS listing the Shawnee Tribe, that is an indication that the Shawnee Tribe is interested in consulting on the tower for which that notification was received. Please consider that our official indication of interest to you. The Shawnee Tribe considers the Tower Construction Notification System's weekly e-mail to be the first notification that we receive that a tower will be constructed in an area of our concern. We do not view the TCNS notificationas completion of 106 consultation obligations.

The Shawnee Tribe has developed streamlined consultation procedures for cell tower developers and their subcontractors. If you do not have a copy of the procedures - most recently updated on 14 January2008 - please contact us, as you must follow these procedures to consult with us on cell tower projects. Call us at 918-542-2441 or fax us at 918-542-9915. It is the tower builder's responsibility to make sure that you have our most recent consultation procedures.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND US INFORMATION, QUERIES, OR COMMENTS ELECTRONICALLY. SINCE 1 DECEMBER 2005, WE HAVE NOT HANDLED ANY CELL TOWER CONSULTATION, INQUIRIES, OR CORRESPONDENCE VIA E-MAIL.

5. THPO and Director Dr. Wenonah G Haire - Catawba Indian Nation Cultural Preservation Project - Rock Hill, SC - electronic mail and regular mail

Exclusions: The Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office requests that you send us by regular mail the following information needed to complete our research for the your proposed project:

Project Name_____

Project Number_____

_____1. The name, complete address, phone number, fax number and e-mail address of the project manager.

_____2. The project location plotted on a topo map.

_____3. The project name, address and location; street or highway, city, county, state.

_____4. A brief description of the proposed project. Please include the size of the proposed project site and the size of the area where ground-disturbing activities will be taking place and the type of disturbance anticipated.

_____5. A brief description of current and former land use. We are primarily interested in ground disturbance and do not need detailed information or photographs of historic structures in the projectarea.

_____6. A list of all recorded archaeological sites within one half (1/2) mile of the project area.

_____7. A list of all eligible and potentially eligible National Register of Historic Places sites within one half (1/2) mile of the proposed project area.

_____8. If there has been an archaeological survey done in the area, a copy of that report.

_____9. It is not necessary to send original color photos if you can provide high-resolution color copies.

_____10. A letter of concurrencefrom the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office.

If you use the FCC Form 620, please do not send Attachments 1 through 6. They are not necessary for our determination. We do not have an interest in projects that require no ground disturbance.

Please send these requested materials in hard copy format. Send to:

CIN-THPO
1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, S.C. 29730

The information you provided was also forwarded to the additional Tribes and NHOs listed below. These Tribes and NHOs have NOT set their geographic preferences on TCNS, and therefore they are currently receiving tower notifications for the entire United States. For these Tribes and NHOs, you are required to use reasonable and good faith efforts to determine if the Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by its proposed undertaking. Such efforts may include, but are not limited to, seeking information from the relevant SHPO or THPO, Indian Tribes, state agencies, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, or, where applicable, any federal agency with land holdings within the state (NPA, Section IV.B). If after such reasonable and good faith efforts, you determine that a Tribe or NHO may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area and the Tribe or NHO does not respond to TCNS notification within a reasonable time, you should make a reasonable effort to follow up, and must seek guidance from the Commission in the event of continued non-response or in the event of a procedural or substantive disagreement. If you determine that the Tribe or NHO is unlikely to attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties within the area, you do not need to take further action unless the Tribe or NHO indicates an interest in the proposed construction or other evidence of

potential interest comes to your attention.

None

The information you provided was also forwarded to the following SHPOs in the State in which you propose to construct and neighboring States. The information was provided to these SHPOs as a courtesy for their information and planning. You need make no effort at this time to follow up with any SHPO that does not respond to this notification. Prior to construction, you must provide the SHPO of the State in which you propose to construct (or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, if the project will be located on certain Tribal lands), with a Submission Packet pursuant to Section VII.A of the NPA.

6. Environmental Review Coordinator Renee GledhillEarley - NC State Historic Preservation Office - Raleigh, NC - electronic mail

7. Deputy SHPO David Brook - Historic Preservation Office - Raleigh, NC - electronic mail

8. Manager - Office of Review & Compliance Ethel R Eaton PhD - Department of Historic Resources - Richmond, VA - electronic mail

9. Deputy SHPO Susan M Pierce - West Virginia Division of Culture & History, Historic Preservation Office - Charleston, WV - electronic mail and regular mail

10. Deputy SHPO Susan Pierce - West Virginia Division of Culture & History, Historic Preservation Office - Charleston, WV - electronic mail

11. SHPO Kathleen Kilpatrick - Virginia Department of Historic Resources - Richmond, VA - electronic mail

"Exclusions" above set forth language provided by the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. These exclusions may indicate types of tower notifications that the Tribe, NHO, or SHPO does not wish to review. TCNS automatically forwards all notifications to all Tribes, NHOs, and SHPOs that have an expressed interest in the geographic area of a proposal, as well as Tribes and NHOs that have not limited their geographic areas of interest. However, if a proposal falls within a designated exclusion, you need not expect any response and need not pursue any additional process with that Tribe, NHO, or SHPO. Exclusions may also set forth policies or procedures of a particular Tribe, NHO, or SHPO (for example, types of information that a Tribe routinely requests, or a policy that no response within 30 days indicates no interest in participating in pre-construction review).

If you are proposing to construct a facility in the State of Alaska, you should contact Commission staff for guidance regarding your obligations in the event that Tribes do not respond to this notification within a reasonable time.

Please be advised that the FCC cannot guarantee that the contact(s) listed above opened and reviewed an electronic or regular mail notification. The following information relating to the proposed tower was forwarded to the person(s) listed above:

Notification Received: 07/27/2009
Notification ID: 54219
Tower Owner Individual or Entity Name: Community Wireless Structures
Consultant Name: Amanda J Baxter
Street Address: 2800 Shirlington Road, Suite 960

City: Arlington
State: VIRGINIA
Zip Code: 22206
Phone: 703-403-1655
Email: baxterconsultantsinc@gmail.com

Structure Type: POLE - Any type of Pole
Latitude: 39 deg 1 min 39.2 sec N
Longitude: 77 deg 30 min 26.3 sec W
Location Description: exit 5 eastbound onto Dulles Greenway
City: Broadlands
State: VIRGINIA
County: LOUDOUN
Ground Elevation: 108.8 meters
Support Structure: 45.7 meters above ground level
Overall Structure: 47.2 meters above ground level
Overall Height AMSL: 156.0 meters above mean sea level

If you have any questions or comments regarding this notice, please contact the FCC using the electronic mail form located on the FCC's website at:

http://wireless.fcc.gov/outreach/notification/contact-fcc.html.

You may also call the FCC Support Center at (877) 480-3201 (TTY 717-338-2824). Hours are from 8 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays). To provide quality service and ensure security, all telephone calls are recorded.

Thank you,
Federal Communications Commission

No virus found in this incoming message.
Checked by AVG - www.avg.com
Version: 8.5.392 / Virus Database: 270.13.64/2321 - Release Date: 08/23/09 06:18:00

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Leesburg Today | Loudoun Magazine | Middleburg Life | Loudoun Living | Ashburn Today | Loudoun Business | Sun Gazette Newspapers

From: Kym Harrison Ph. 703-771-8831 Fax: 571-333-1546

Baxter Consultants

Ad size: 2x3.25 / Public Notice

Publications: **Leesburg Today**

Publication Date: **7/31/09**

Total Cost: **$97.50/week** (Includes your ad in Empl on Web)

(Upgrade means your ad is posted on all job boards on our site)

Signature/Authorization: _____

Date: _____

PUBLIC NOTICE

Community Wireless Structures proposes to construct a 150-foot monopole-type tower along the Dulles Greenway at Exit 5 going eastbound in the Broadlands area of Ashburn, Virginia. The tower will be enclosed in a 6,000 sq ft gravel-covered fenced compound and will facilitate the collocation of up to six wireless carriers (cellular and inter-net). Should you have comments on this proposal, please contact Ginger Beaudoin @ 703-728-1356 within 30-days of this listing.

7/31/09

APPENDIX D

DOVETAIL CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE BROADLANDS CELLULAR TOWER SITE, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DHR FILE NO. 2009-1006

by

Marco González
and
Heather Dollins

Prepared for

Baxter Consultants Inc.

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

July 2009

Cultural Resource Survey of the Broadlands Cellular Tower Site, Loudoun County, Virginia

DHR File # 2009-1006

Dovetail Job #09-014

By

Marco González
and
Heather Dollins

Prepared for

Baxter Consultants Inc.
42917 Spyder Place
South Riding, Virginia 20152

Prepared by

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
510 Kenmore Avenue
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

July 2009

ABSTRACT

On behalf of Baxter Consultants (Baxter), Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a cultural resource survey for the proposed 150-foot (45.7 m) tall Broadlands cellular tower in Loudoun County, Virginia in June 2009. The tower site is located within a small wooded area just north of the Exit 5 eastbound access ramp to the Dulles Greenway (Route 267). The goals of the survey were to identify any archaeological or architectural resources over 50 years in age and to make recommendations on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for all identified resources.

The archaeological survey included an examination of approximately 0.15 acres (0.06 hectares) using a combination of surface observation and subsurface testing. The survey included a surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total of 5 shovel test pits (STPs) across the tower compound area. During the archaeological survey, it was found that the proposed compound area was heavily disturbed during the construction of the Dulles Greenway. No artifacts were recovered and as such, no archaeological sites were recorded.

Dovetail architectural historians identified three previously recorded architectural resources within one-half mile (0.8 km) of the project area: House, Route 643 (053-0019); House, Route 643 (053-0020); and Ashburn Farm (053-0671). Half of the farm associated with 053-0019 is no longer extant. The primary resource (a farmhouse) and several outbuildings were demolished with the creation of the Dulles Greenway. The house known as 053-0020 is still standing, but has been completely surrounded by a modern housing development and is located at the tip of a caul-de-sac. The farmhouse and surrounding outbuildings originally known as William Stewart Farm (053-0671)was demolished sometime between 1960 and 1988. The resource is currently within a large mixed-use development called Ashburn Farm. These three properties do not retain sufficient significance and integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association to render them Potentially Eligible for listing on the NRHP. As such, no NRHP-eligible properties are located in the project APE, and a viewshed analysis on these resources was not completed.

Based on the results of the field survey, Dovetail recommends that a cellular tower constructed at a height of 150-feet (45.7 m) or less will have no effect on historic properties within a one-half mile (0.8 km) radius of the project area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT i
INTRODUCTION 1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION 1
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 5
Geology 5
Soils 6
HISTORIC CONTEXT 7
Prehistoric Periods 7
Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.) 7
Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.) 7
Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.) 9
Contact Period (400–250 B.P.) 10
Historic Period 10
Settlement to Society 10
Colony to Nation 11
Early National Period 11
Antebellum Period 12
Civil War 12
Reconstruction through the Twentieth Century 13
SURVEY METHODOLOGY 15
Archaeological Survey 15
Architectural Survey 15
BACKGROUND RESEARCH 17
RESULTS OF FIELDWORK 21
Archaeological Survey 21
Architectural Survey 24
House, Route 643 (053-0019) 24
House, Route 643 (053-0020) 26
William Stewart House/Ashburn Farm (053-0671) 27
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS 29
REFERENCES 31
APPENDIX A: DSS FORMS 37
APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST CATALOG 49

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of Virginia and Loudoun County. 2
Figure 2: General Location of Cellular Tower Site shown on the 1994 Leesburg (VA) 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1994). 2
Figure 3: Proposed Site Plan for the Broadlands Cellular Tower 3
Figure 4: Location of Project Area and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources as Shown on the 1984 Leesburg and Sterling (VA) 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1994). 19
Figure 5: Location of Project Area (USGS 2003). 22
Figure 6: Representative Shovel Test Profile Within the Survey Area. 23
Figure 7: Shovel Test Locations on the Broadlands Cell Tower Compound Plan Map... 23

List of Tables

Table 1: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile (1.6 km) Radius of the Project Area. 17
Table 2: Previously Identified Architectural Sites within a One-Half Mile (0.8 km) Radius of the Project Area. 18
Table 3: Summary of Architectural Resource Eligibility Recommendations. 29

List of Photos

Photo 1: General Overview of Tower Compound Site, Facing South. 21
Photo 2: Looking Northeast Toward Where the Primary Resource Once Stood. 24
Photo 3: Northeast Oblique of the Dairy. 25
Photo 4: South Elevation of the Barn and Silos, Looking North. 25
Photo 5: North Elevation of 43104 Belgreen Drive 27
Photo 6: South Elevation of the Ashburn Farm Visitor's Center. 28
Photo 7: Tennis Courts Located Just West of the Visitor's Center, Looking West 28

INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey for the proposed Broadlands cellular tower (CWS #5) in Loudoun County, Virginia at the request of Baxter Consultants (Baxter). This survey, completed on June 24, 2009 included an archaeological and architectural survey. The work was conducted by Marco González, Heather Dollins, and Kerri Barile with Dr. Barile serving as Principal Investigator for architecture and archaeology. Dr. Barile meets or exceeds the standards established for architectural historian, archaeologist and historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

Dovetail's initial review of the cell tower location determined that the Broadlands project should involve an archaeological survey due to the potential for intact soils within the project area. A review of site file maps at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) revealed three previously-recorded architectural resources within the project's established one-half mile (0.8 km) Area of Potential Effect (APE). Prior to Dovetail's onsite reconnaissance effort, the resources had not been formally assessed for potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligibility.

The current report is submitted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended in 1999) as well as the programmatic agreement entitled the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission* (2004).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Broadlands cellular tower site is located on the south side of the east bound lane of the Dulles Greenway (Route 267) in eastern Loudoun County (Figure 1 and Figure 2, p. 2). It will be situated in the area between the eastbound entrance ramp at exit 5 and the Dulles Greenway approximately 700 feet (213.4 m) southwest of Claiborne Parkway. The tower location is at 315 feet (96 m) above sea level (AMSL) in a small wooded area. Topography of the tower site is relatively flat although the general landscape of the area has been drastically impacted from construction activities. Most of the ground coverage has been previously cleared to make way for the Dulles Greenway and was heavily impacted during construction. Rip-rap drainages were observed just beyond the tower compound to the east and south. The proposed antenna elevation is 150 feet (45.7 m) and will be located within a 6,000 square foot (557.4 sq m) fenced compound with a proposed gravel driveway accessed from the eastbound ramp (Figure 3, p. 3).

Based on the 2005 programmatic agreement between the Federal Communication Commission and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, the APE for archaeology is the entire subsurface impact area to include the new fenced compound and access road. The architectural APE is one-half mile (0.8 km) radius around the tower site.

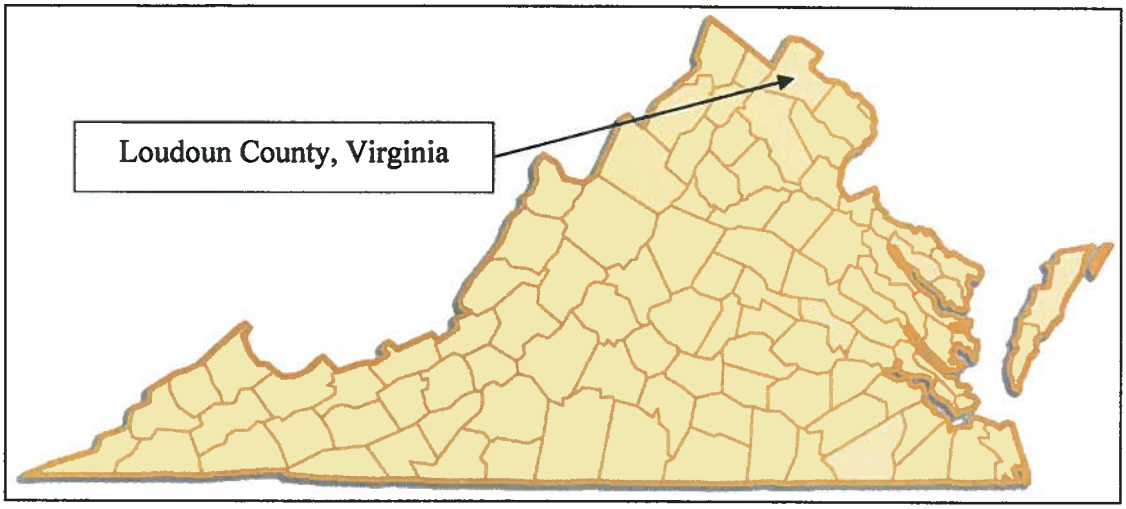


Figure 1: Map of Virginia and Loudoun County.

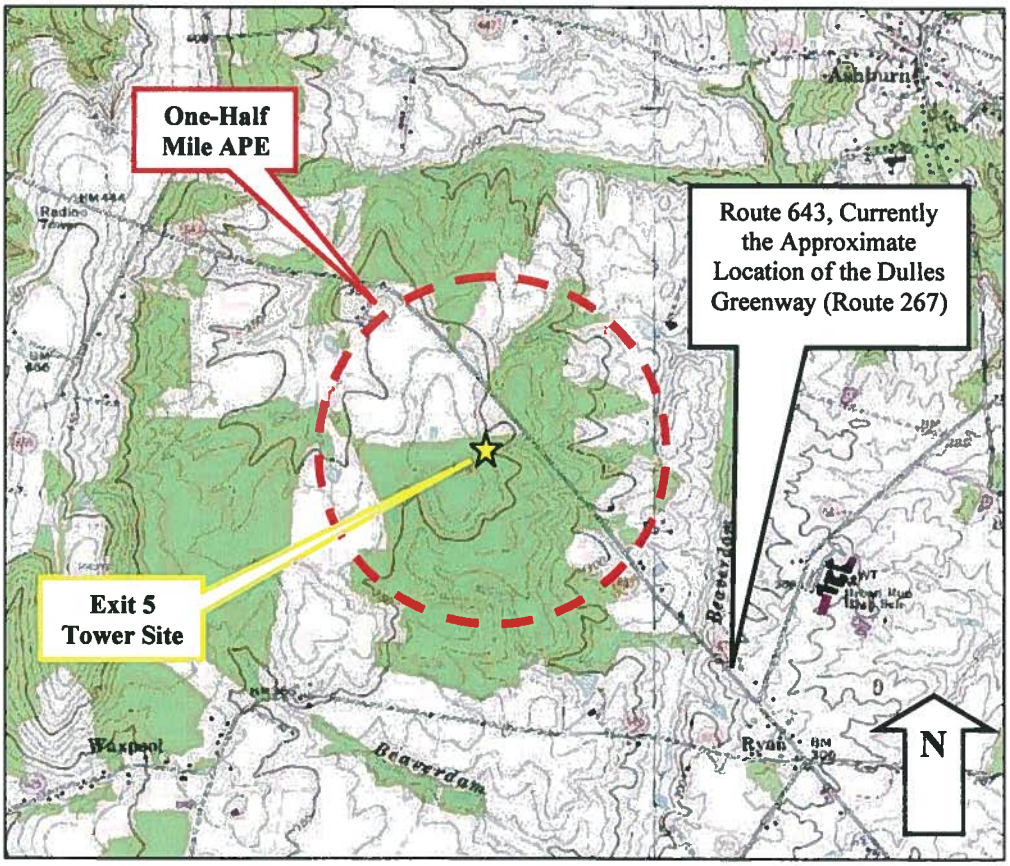


Figure 2: General Location of Cellular Tower Site shown on the 1994 Leesburg (VA) 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1994).

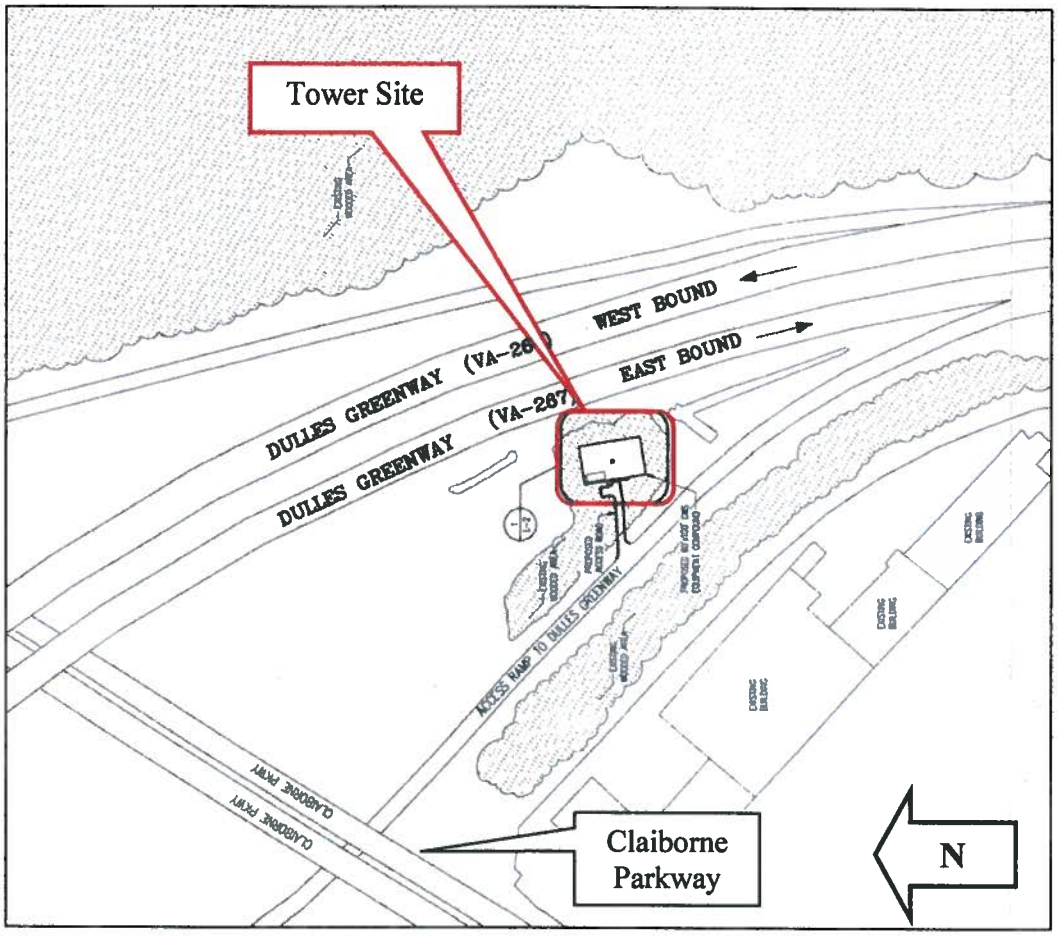


Figure 3: Proposed Site Plan for the Broadlands Cellular Tower.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in Loudoun County, which is situated in the Piedmont geographical region. Loudoun County is an area that historically has been rural, but in the last several decades the county has felt development pressure due to its proximity to the Washington D.C. metro area. The western portion of Loudoun County has managed to limit its growth, but eastern Loudoun County and the general project area have experienced considerable suburban growth.

The tower pad site is located adjacent to the Dulles Greenway. Completed in 1995, this project changed the face of the area; it took it from a rural setting to modern residential area with some commercial facilities mixed in. (Virginia Department of Transportation [VDOT] 2006). Vegetation is limited to manicured grass and small evergreen saplings due to the large-scale disturbances required by the roadway construction and subsequent state maintenance of the facility.

Geology

Loudoun County is located along the Potomac River in northern Virginia. Encompassing 517 square miles (1,339 sq km), the county is bordered by the State of Maryland to the north and the counties of Fairfax and Prince William to the southeast, Fauquier to the south, and Clark to the west. Loudoun County is divided by two physiographic regions—the Piedmont and the Blue Ridge province. The Piedmont comprises the largest physiographic region in Virginia and is characterized by gently rolling topography, deeply weathered bedrock, and a relative paucity of solid outcroppings (College of William and Mary 2009). Located to the west of the Fall Line and extending to the Blue Ridge Mountains, this region is divided into three sub-provinces (the Foothills, Mesozoic lowlands, and Outer Piedmont), all of which can be found within the county. The Blue Ridge province is located along the western edge of the county and is characterized by steep slopes, narrow ridges, broad mountains, and high relief (College of William and Mary 2009).

The Outer Piedmont (also known as the Western Piedmont) is a broad upland area with low to moderate slopes. It can be found in a small portion of the easternmost section of the county in the vicinity of the Potomac River. The Foothills are found at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge province and comprise a region of broad rolling hills and moderate slopes composed of Proterozoic to Early Paleozoic rocks that formed in and on the margin of ancient North America. The Mesozoic lowlands, or basins, are a region of modest relief and low slopes formed from sedimentary rocks deposited in rift valleys during fault shifts.

The project area is located within the Piedmont physiographic province and the Mesozoic lowlands sup-province. The topography of the area consists of broad, rolling ridge tops and gently sloping ridges into drainages (Commonwealth of Virginia 1993).

Soils

Soils within the project area are identified as Kelly silt loam defined as somewhat poorly drained soils formed in residuum that weathered from gray to brown hornfel and granulite on upland flats and sideslopes of 0 to 2 percent slope in the Culpeper Basin (USDA National Resource Conservation 2009). Depth to solum ranges from 24 to 48 inches (61 and 121.9 cm) and depth to hard bedrock ranges from 40 to 60 inches (101.6 and 152.4 cm).

Because of the construction of the Dulles Greenway most of the soils within the project area have been disturbed. Soils in the general area comprise mixed soils brought in to level the landscape.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prehistoric Periods

The prehistoric cultural sequence of Virginia's eastern Upper Coastal Plain parallels that of the other areas of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic Region. It is generally broken into three periods, Paleoindian (13,000–10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000–3200 B.P.) and Woodland (3200–400 B.P.). These periods are often divided into Early, Middle and Late periods. While this sequence represents a cultural continuum, archaeologists have noted that periods of adaptational stability are punctuated by periods of rapid change that do not necessarily correlate with the traditional cultural periods (Custer 1984; Smith 1986).

Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Native American occupation of the eastern portion of North America dates to approximately 13,000 to 10,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and now extinct mega-fauna (Goodyear et al. 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986). Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. Almost 1,000 known fluted projectile points have been discovered in Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Paleoindian stone tools are usually made from high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Paleoindian tool kit included scrapers, gravers, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989).

To the south of the project area in Culpeper County, archaeologists recently excavated the Brook Run site. A hearth feature from the site revealed a radiocarbon date of 11,670 B.P. suggesting a Paleoindian occupation. Additional dates at the site provide evidence for a later Early Archaic occupation as well. This site sits on a jasper seam that would have provided good quality lithic material for tool production (Voigt 2004).

Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.)

The Archaic Period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 B.P.), Middle (8800–5500 B.P.), and Late (5500–3200 B.P.). There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Actually, their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic Period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic Period include the Kirk

Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes and grinding stones. At the close of this period, we see a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic Periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period are more numerous suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic Period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the Middle Archaic as "small–group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction." Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic Period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is "a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection." The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and utilized flakes are characteristic of these assemblages. Groundstone tools, including adzes, celts, gourges and axes are seen during this period, with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Diagnostic projectile points of the narrow blade tradition, often viewed as the early portion of the Late Archaic Period, include the Vernon, Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Clagett, and Holmes (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

The period of time from approximately 4500 B.P. to 3200 B.P. is referred to as the Transitional Period by some (Mouer 1991), while others argue that due to the lack of pottery, it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:180). By the early portion of this time period, glacial retreat had led to higher sea levels on the Atlantic seaboard. This allowed for the development of large estuaries and tidal wetlands that were conducive to the development of coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Sites dating to this time period are often located in areas where populations can exploit these types of resources, such as river valleys, the lower portion of the coastal plain tributaries of major rivers, and near swamps. This has lead archaeologists to postulate that fish began to play a larger role in the subsistence system. Platform hearths seen during this period are interpreted as being associated with fish processing (Dent 1995:185). The first definitive evidence of shellfish exploitation is seen during this period on the lower reaches of the Potomac (Potter 1982).

Transitional Period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic Periods, likely reflecting an increase in population; however, there is still no evidence for year-round occupation. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting

longer term occupation and may simply be sites that were revisited for short period on many occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional Period includes steatite or soapstone vessels as well as the groundstone tools discussed above. Broad-blade points associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic or Transitional Period include the Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail projectile points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.)

The Woodland Period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 B.P.–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1100 B.P.), and Late (1100–400 B.P.). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland Period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however, few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek pottery, dating to the Early Woodland Period, are thought to be the earliest ceramic wares in Virginia's Piedmont. Marcey Creek wares, considered experimental, are typically shallow, slab built forms (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Another steatite-tempered ware, Selden Island, followed Marcey Creek and soon other temper types appear in the archaeological record (McLearen 1991). Approximately 1100 B.P., there is a shift from the earlier slab construction techniques to coil and conoidal or globular vessels. This shift is accompanied by the introduction of surface treatments such as cord marking and net impression (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Projectile points associated with the Early Woodland Period include Rossville Stemmed and possibly Piscataway Stemmed (Dent 1995).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of certain sociocultural characteristics that include "interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear in locally transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprung up independently alongside interregional styles increased sedentism and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies" (McLearen 1992:55). While there is a degree of commonality among Middle Woodland peoples, one of the striking characteristics of this period is the rise of regional trends, particularly in pottery. Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as well as north–south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increase after 1500 B.P. and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and Upper Dan were slightly different cultural subareas in the physiographic province of the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland Period also sees the introduction of the triangular or Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland Period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Ceramic types of the Late Woodland Period in the Piedmont include the quartz-tempered

Gaston Simple Stamped and sand/crushed rock-tempered Dan River pottery (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland Period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 B.P., larger villages are observed. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland Period.

Contact Period (400–250 B.P.)

The Contact and early historic period refer to the time period during which the native groups had their first contact with Europeans and European goods. Native adaptations to the changing social and political environment of the Piedmont are poorly understood. The Piedmont was occupied by several Siouan–speaking groups during the late prehistoric and Contact Periods (Mouer 1983). The material culture of the period is characterized by sand- and grit-tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, often similar and likely derived from Late Woodland styles (Potter 1993). The introduction of European goods is a distinguishing characteristic of this period. Depopulation related to European born disease and changed trade dynamics are the two primary factors often cited in cultural changes during this period.

Historic Period

Settlement to Society

Although Loudoun County was formally created in 1757 (Netherton et al. 2004:87), exploration and settlement by anglo populations occurred decades earlier. The land was part of a 5.2 million acre plat of land given by King Charles II to John and Thomas Culpeper, investors in the Virginia Company, in 1649 (Poland 1978:7). The Culpepers deeded the majority of this land to Thomas Fairfax, Sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron at the end of the seventeenth century. In 1702, Robert "King" Carter was employed as land agent and proprietor for Lord Fairfax to manage his property in the colony, called the Northern Neck (Brown 2001:56). Successive agents included Thomas Lee and Edmund Jennings. For their service, Lord Fairfax gave parcels of land in the Loudoun area to these families. These parcels stayed within family ownership for centuries, and notable late-eighteenth and nineteenth century Lee and Carter homes still exist including Oatlands and Belmont (Hendrick 1935:399; Netherton et al. 2004:90–91).

The first recorded excursion into the Virginia mountain region was Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood's Knights of the Golden Horseshoe expedition of 1716 (e.g., Caruthers 1970; Fontaine 1972; Havighurst 1967). Although it is believed that the route of this trip did not cross into what is now Loudoun County, the expedition ushered in a period of westward expansion and helped to push the boundary of white settlement into previously uninhabited regions. Settlement of Loudoun County was also fostered by the Treaty of Albany, a peace agreement between the colonists and the Iroquois nation, negotiated by Spotswood in 1722 (Dowdey 1969:308–9; Williams 1938:31). This treaty

greatly eased native/european relations, especially within the western territory of the east coast colonies (Poland 1978:6).

Colony to Nation

Prior to 1649, the entire Northern Neck had been designated by the Assembly as one large county called Northumberland. As the population grew and spread north and west, new counties were created. In 1653, Westmoreland County was founded, comprising the majority of the northern portion of Northumberland. Stafford County was then created from the northern portion of Westmoreland in 1664. In each case, the new county encompassed the area between its southern border and the Potomac River. Modern Fairfax County was first in Northumberland, then Westmoreland, and from 1664 to 1730, Stafford (Netherton and Sweig 1978).

Loudoun County was formed from the northwest part of Fairfax County in 1757 (Loudoun County Civil War Centennial Commission [LCCWCC] 1998:11). The county was named for John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun, who commanded the British forces in the colonies from 1756 until 1759. Like many royal dignitaries, Campbell held several positions within colonial government, including Governor of Virginia, but he never set foot within the commonwealth. His lieutenant, Robert Dinwiddie, ruled in his absence. Loudoun County originally encompassed a much larger area than the current boundaries. The western portions were annexed in 1798, when the county attained its present configuration (Netherton et al. 2004:87).

Early National Period

Because of the diversity of immigrants who moved into Loudoun County in the eighteenth century, the county has been referred to by historians as a great "melting pot" (Williams 1938). The first land grant within the county was given to Captain Daniel McCarty of Westmoreland County in 1709. Although McCarty received a grant for 2,993 acres above the falls of the Potomac River, it is believed that he did not live on the land (Williams 1938:37). The first permanent settlers within the county boundaries were Quakers who moved into the region from Pennsylvania. They settled between the Catoctin Hills and the Blue Ridge and founded the communities of Goose Creek (now Lincoln) and Waterford (Netherton et al. 2004:87–89). In the mid-eighteenth century, groups of Germans from Pennsylvania and New York moved into the region because of the good soils and religious tolerance. The Germans mostly settled in the northwest corner of the county to the west of the Catoctin Mountains (Netherton et al. 2004:87; Williams 1938:46). These groups were joined by Scotch-Irish moving from the Stafford area and settlers of English origin from the Chesapeake in the mid-eighteenth century.

Settlers in the eastern region of the county successfully replicated the tobacco-export agricultural system of the Tidewater home region while the western portion of the county harvested wheat, oats, rye, and corn. Small industries began to emerge in Loudoun during the period as a result of the agricultural commodities. By the late eighteenth century Loudoun's tobacco planters had participated in the shift of emphasis from

tobacco to wheat as an export crop, which occurred throughout the northeastern Virginia plantation region (Poland 1978:27-28).

The first courthouse was built in George Town, later renamed Leesburg, in 1758 on land acquired from Nicholas Minor. The first land granted to the Methodist Church in America was in Leesburg, given to the church in 1790 (Netherton et al. 2004:90). Other notable early buildings in the county were Oak Hill, James Monroe's retirement home, and Dodona Manor, twentieth century home of General George C. Marshall (Reid 1986:34–35). The first comprehensive map of the county showing important transportation routes, such as the Old Carolina Road, and notable towns and plantations was created by Yardley Taylor in 1853. This map also illustrated the location of several mills within the county, an important part of the mid-nineteenth century Loudoun County economy (Poland 1978). The Agricultural Society of Loudoun was founded in 1842 to support milling and other agricultural endeavors. The Loudoun County Agricultural Academy and Chemical Institute, located on land owned by Benjamin Hyde Benton near Aldie, followed in 1854. However, the Institute was short-lived, as it shut its doors at the outbreak of the Civil War (Poland 1978:92–93).

Antebellum Period

Prior to the Civil War, Loudoun was one of Virginia's most prosperous counties. An unprecedented prosperity in Loudoun seemed apparent with the increasing production of the county's rich farm lands and the mobility stimulated by the improvements made in transportation through canals, turnpikes, and railroads. Turnpikes linked the western of the county and settlements beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains to the economic centers of Alexandria and Georgetown (Poland 1978). In 1802, work was completed on the Pawtomack Canal, the first element of a greater network to the west centered around canal and river movement along the Potomac. Although hailed as the foremost engineering achievement in North America at the time (Netherton and Netherton 1992:9), the project did not ensure financial success for its backers. The arrival of the Loudoun Branch Railroad extending from Harper's Ferry to Fairfax, would signal the end of canal building in 1852.

Civil War

In 1860, the population of Loudoun County was 21,774: 15,021 white, 1,252 free black, and 5,501 slave (LCCWCC 1998:11). Like many counties in northern Virginia, the county population was divided over secession. While many of English and Irish descent living in eastern and southern Loudoun County wanted to vote for secession, the Quaker and German settlers living in the central and northwestern portions of the state voted to stay with the Union (LCCWCC 1998:13). Regardless of personal opinion, Loudoun County was in the midst of the fighting and troop travel during the entire war. Crops were ruined, and homes and barns were burned. Although only one official battle was fought within the county (Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861), numerous skirmishes were fought throughout the region, including fighting at Lovettsville, Edward's Ferry,

Loudoun Heights, Waterford, Leesburg, Aldie, Snickersville, and Middleburg, among others (Poland 1978: Table 11, page 191).

Reconstruction through the Twentieth Century

After the war, the county population grew steadily, including a 12.9 percent jump in 1880, a large portion of which were African-Americans (from 5,691 to 7,243) (Poland 1978:65). Agriculture continued to be the backbone of area economy. Crops were shipped by rail to Washington D.C., Baltimore, and Richmond, and numerous farm clubs pushed renewal of soils through fertilization (Netherton et al. 2004:87). Into the twentieth century, population centered around Leesburg as the county seat, with many families still residing on small farms. Of the 19,852 residents of the county in 1930, 10,223 resided on small farms (Poland 1978:364). Transportation greatly improved with the introduction of the automobile and improvements to road technology in the 1930s and 1940s. Small family-owned gas stations and stores were established along the main roadways through the county, such as the James Monroe Highway (Old Carolina Road; Route 15).

The most substantial changes to the county, however, were ushered in with the establishment of Dulles International Airport in the 1960s. Built partially within Fairfax County and partially within Loudoun, the airport involved not only the development of thousands of acres of land for airport purposes, but also brought with it large-scale residential and commercial development along its periphery. Farm population went from over one-half of the county residents in 1930 to less than one-quarter of the population in the 1960s (5,784 of the 24,549 residents lived on farms in 1960) (Poland 1978:364). Today, this trend continues, as numerous residential developments and associated commercial enterprises are being built in the eastern half of the county. A large portion of the population commutes to Washington D.C. on the new Dulles Toll Road, and this development has completely changed the fabric of the county.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Survey

The goal of the archaeological survey was to identify any archaeological sites on or eligible for the NRHP within the project's APE. The survey methodology employed to meet this goal was chosen with regard to the project's scope, the potential of the APE to contain significant archaeological resources, and local field conditions. Based on the topographic and environmental setting, the project area was judged to have low potential for prehistoric resources and moderate potential for historic resources.

The archaeological survey consisted of both pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. The pedestrian survey was performed to identify disturbed portions of the project area and any cultural features with surface visibility. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) within the proposed access road area and the tower footprint.

Architectural Survey

The architectural survey consists of three distinct components. First, a background review was conducted. The area within the one-half mile (0.8 km) APE received an architectural and historical background literature and records search. This search determined the locations and descriptions of all NRHP-eligible or potentially eligible architectural properties within the APE. The review of each property included an examination of records retrieved from the DHR's Data Sharing System (DSS) online database and hard file records in Richmond. Historic maps available online at the Library of Congress American Memory webpage were also studied.

The data obtained from the background review was applied during an architectural field survey. During a vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance, the potentially eligible or previously-listed historic properties within the APE were documented through written notes, digital photographs, and black & white photography. These materials were used to make eligibility recommendations for potentially eligible properties or to reevaluate previously listed resources within the APE. These resources were then subject to a viewshed analysis. A red weather balloon was flown from the proposed cellular tower location to its proposed height. Digital photographs of the balloon were captured from each property. The purpose of this process was to evaluate the visual impact, if any, of cell tower construction on the significance and integrity of NRHP-eligible buildings and districts within the project's APE.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting fieldwork, the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological resources and NRHP-eligible architectural properties was assessed by searching the DHR site file maps and records, as well as examining the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee (CWSAC) maps for the area. The CWSAC maps revealed that the project is not located within any recorded Civil War battlefields.

There are eight previously recorded archaeological sites mapped within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area and three identified architectural resources within the project's prescribed one-half mile (0.8 km) APE.

Of the eight previously identified archaeological sites within one-mile (1.6 km) of the project area, four are historic, two are prehistoric, and two are multi-component (Table 1). Most of the historic sites are nineteenth to twentieth century domestic sites. The oldest historic site is 44LD0513, a farmstead and cemetery dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Prehistoric sites within the project vicinity have been identified as possible temporary camp sites although no temporal affiliation has been assigned to these sites. Most of the prehistoric sites are composed of only a handful of flakes and flake fragments.

Table 1: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile (1.6 km) Radius of the Project Area.

Site No.	Site Type	Temporal Period	Artifacts/Context
44LD0512	Historic	Twentieth Century	Single Dwelling
44LD0513	Historic	Eighteenth Century; Nineteenth Century	Farmstead; Cemetery
44LD0514	Multi-component	Unknown; Unknown	Temporary Camp
44LD0515	Prehistoric	Unknown	Temporary Camp; Projectile point (temporarily non-diagnostic), flake.
44LD0518	Prehistoric	Unknown	Flakes, core, cobbles.
44LD0519	Multi-component	Nineteenth Century; Twentieth Century	Single Dwelling
44LD0410	Historic	4th Quarter of the Eighteenth Century; 1st Quarter of the Nineteenth Century	Farmstead
44LD0759	Historic	1st Half of the Twentieth Century	Trash Scatter

Three previously recorded architectural resources are located within one-half mile (0.8 km) of the project area: a house (053-0019) on Broadlands Boulevard approximately 0.4 miles (0.64 km) from the project area and Ashburn Farm (053-0671), 0.48 miles (0.77 km) northeast of the proposed tower site. A third resource was recorded due to its close proximity to the one-half mile APE; a house located off Route 643 (053-0020) is 0.52 miles (0.84 km) from the project area. At the time of the current survey, none of these resources had been formally evaluated for NRHP potential but they have the potential to be eligible for the NRHP according to DHR property files (Table 2; Figure 4, p. 19).

Two of the three properties, 053-0019 and 053-0020, were recorded in a 1988 reconnaissance survey by J. Haynes. The resources were not formally assessed for potential NRHP eligibility at that time. The house located on Route 643 (053-0019) is a late-nineteenth century farm building located 0.4 miles (0.64 km) from the proposed tower. This two-story, wood frame, single-family dwelling is clad in weatherboard and covered by a side gable roof, which is sheathed in standing-seam metal. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof. Surrounding the house are several secondary resources including a windmill, silo, barn, and dairy. The house off of Route 643 (053-0020) is located only 0.02 (0.03 km) outside of the APE; due to its proximity to the boundary of the generally prescribed one-half mile (0.8 km) APE it was included in the survey. This turn of the century resource is a two-story, wood frame dwelling that is clad in vinyl siding. The third resource within the APE is the William Stewart House (053-0671), also known as the Ashburn Farm, which is a two-story, wood frame farmhouse that is clad in weatherboard. DHR records do not suggest that an actual survey of this property was completed and it has not been formally evaluated.

Table 2: Previously Identified Architectural Sites within a One-Half Mile (0.8 km) Radius of the Project Area.

DSS #	Date	Name of Property	Previous NRHP Determination
053-0019	ca. 1880	House, Route 643	Not Yet Evaluated
053-0020	ca. 1900	House, Route 643	Not Yet Evaluated
053-0671	no date	Ashburn Farm/William Stewart House	Not Yet Evaluated

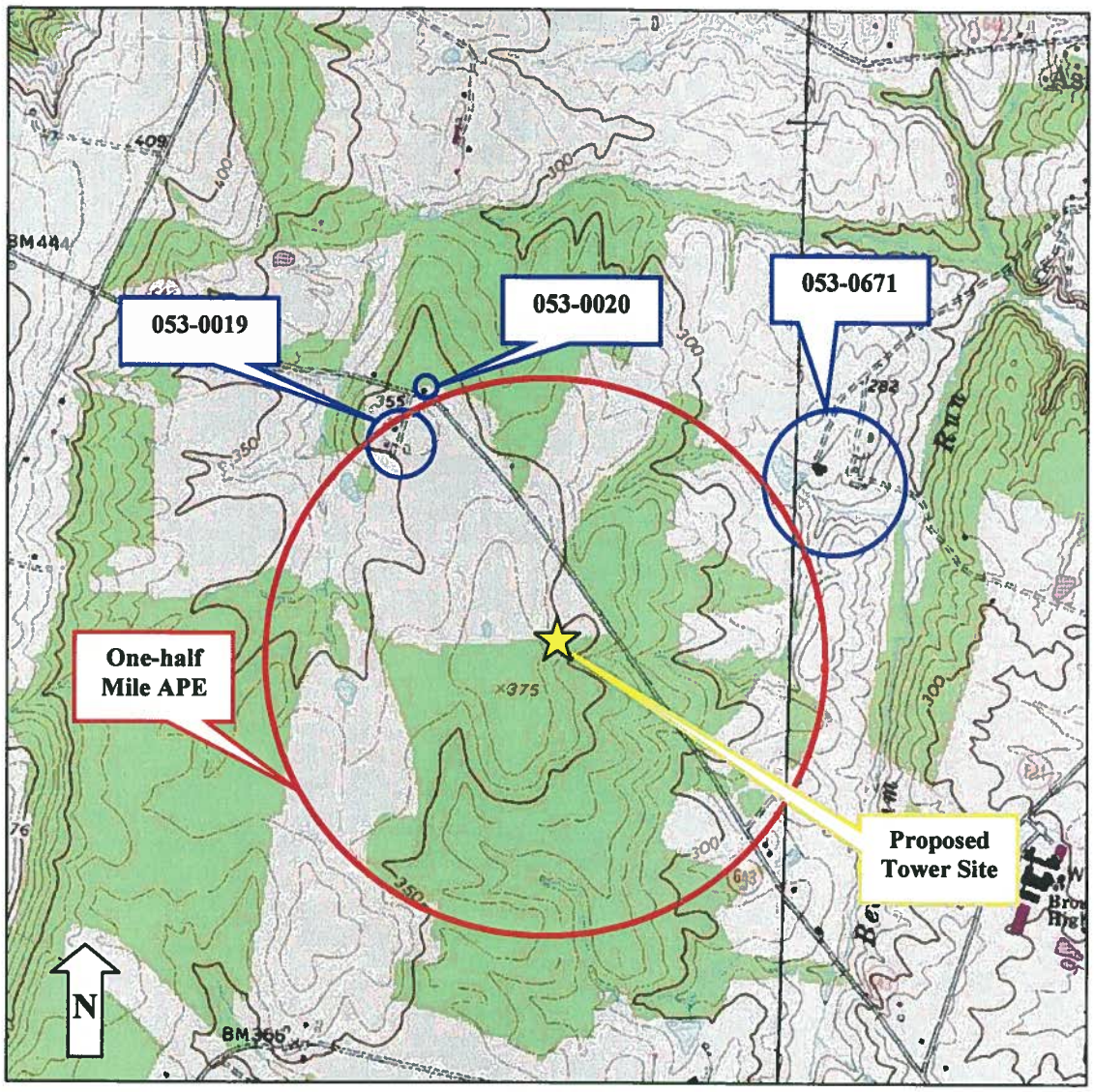


Figure 4: Location of Project Area and Previously Recorded Architectural Resources as Shown on the 1984 Leesburg and Sterling (VA) 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 1994).

RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

Archaeological Survey

The Dovetail survey of the cellular tower compound and access road determined that the project area is located within a small wooded area with a generally level topography (Photo 1). The proposed cellular tower site is located between the Dulles Greenway (Route 267) and the eastbound access ramp at exit 5 (Figure 5, p. 22). The subsurface archaeological survey of the entire impact area consisted of the excavation of 5 STPs, placed at 50 foot (15.2 m) intervals (Figure 7, p. 23). Four STPs were placed within the perimeter of the proposed tower pad site and one shovel test was excavated near the center of the proposed gravel access road. The shovel test survey conducted revealed that the area has been heavily impacted from construction of the Dulles Greenway and the entrance ramp. No cultural materials or features were observed on the surface within the project area during the survey, and no cultural material was recovered from subsurface testing.

Photo 1: General Overview of Tower Compound Site, Facing South.

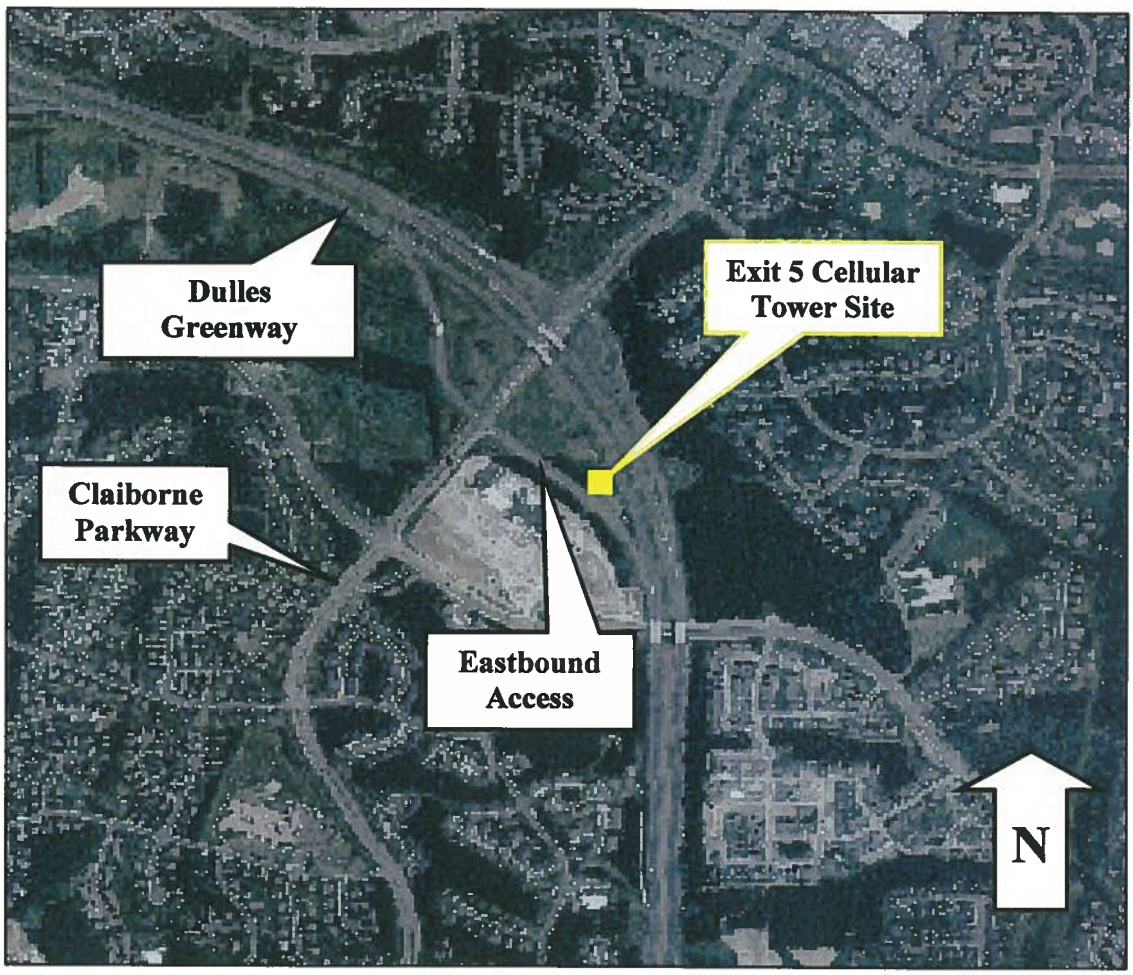


Figure 5: Location of Project Area (USGS 2003).

The stratigraphy observed within shovel tests generally displayed one soil profile within the survey area. Construction activities associated with the Dulles Greenway appears to have removed and/or distributed much of the upper level horizons across this swath of land. Throughout the survey area the upper level A-horizon ranges from 4–8 inches (10.2–20.3 cm). In general STPs revealed an A-horizon of brown silt loam containing shale fragments with an average depth of 5.8 inches (14.7 cm) overlying a dark yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil with an average depth of 12.4 inches (31.5 cm) (Figure 6, p. 23).

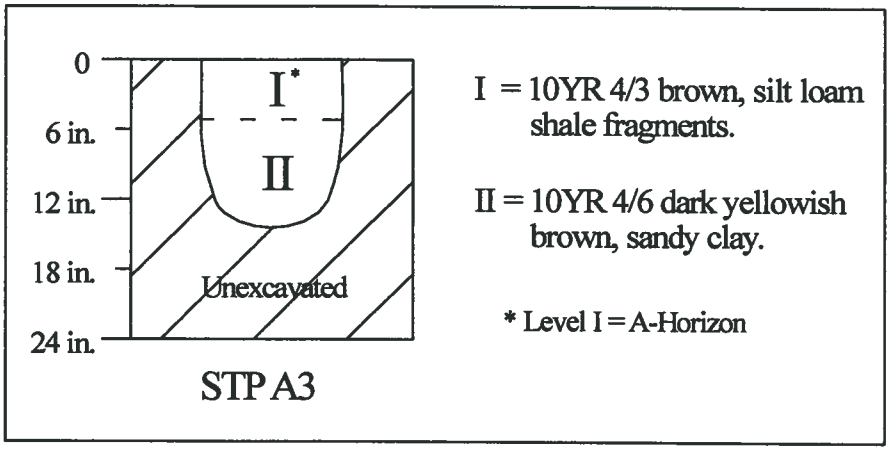


Figure 6: Representative Shovel Test Profile Within the Survey Area.

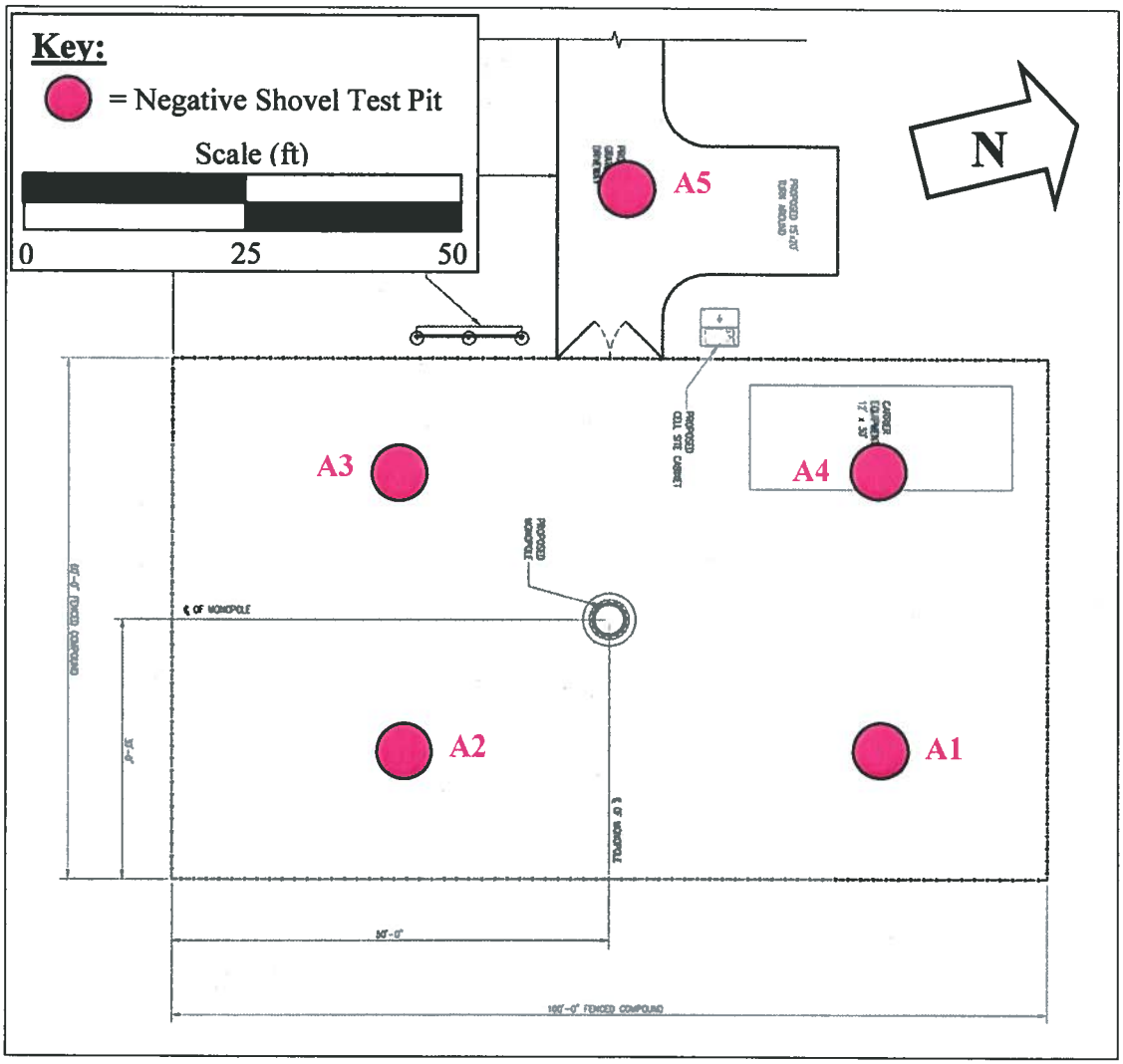


Figure 7: Shovel Test Locations on the Broadlands Cell Tower Compound Plan Map.

Architectural Survey

Dovetail conducted an architectural survey and associated viewshed analysis to assess the potential impact a proposed 150-foot (45.7 m) tall self-supporting cellular tower might have on NRHP-eligible architectural resources within the one-half mile (0.8 km) APE. Building upon the background review, reconnaissance-level fieldwork was conducted on the three potentially eligible properties identified within or directly adjacent to the project's APE.

House, Route 643 (053-0019)

This resource (053-0019) is located on the south side of the Dulles Greenway in Loudoun County, Virginia. It is accessed by a long, paved walkway that extends from a parking lot just north of Broadlands Boulevard. The primary resource, a two-story wood frame farm building, is no longer extant (Photo 2). It was demolished when the Dulles Greenway was constructed. Five of the outbuildings are still standing, including a two-story barn, one-story dairy and three concrete silos (Photo 3 and Photo 4, p. 25). The northernmost silo has "Sept 1926" inscribed on its north elevation.

Photo 2: Looking Northeast Toward Where the Primary Resource Once Stood.

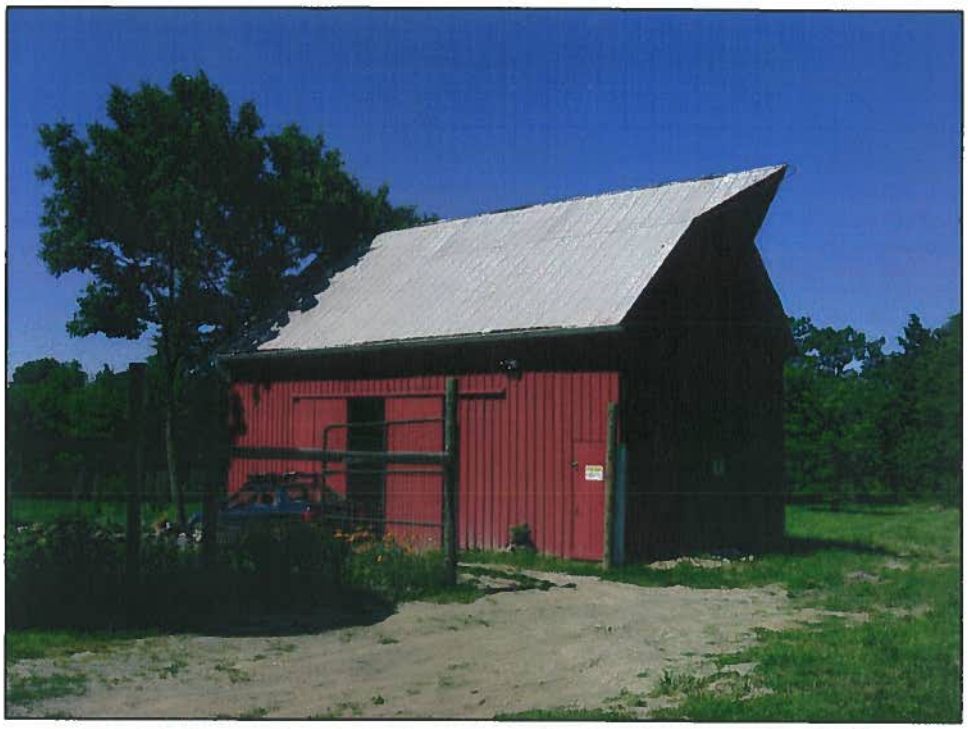


Photo 3: Northeast Oblique of the Dairy.

Photo 4: South Elevation of the Barn and Silos, Looking North.

The primary resource, in addition to secondary buildings, are no longer extant. They were demolished when the Dulles Greenway was constructed. Because over half of the buildings associated with this property were demolished, it is recommended that the resource is Not Eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an individual resource. In addition, the property has no known association with an important event or individual. As such, it is recommended that this resource is Not Eligible for the NRHP as an individual property under Criteria A or B. It was not evaluated under Criterion D.

House, Route 643 (053-0020)

The house is located at 43104 Belgreen Drive (053-0020) is situated on the north side of the Dulles Greenway in Loudoun County, Virginia. It is currently at the southern tip of a caul-de-sac on Belgreen Drive within a modern subdivision. When the house was built around 1900, it stood alone on the north side of Route 643. Originally the house was oriented toward the south and accessed by a small driveway that extended south to Route 643. This small road was replaced by the Dulles Greenway. After the Dulles Greenway was constructed, the orientation of the building changed; the primary façade is currently the north elevation. Access to the property was denied so a detailed survey could not be completed. The foundation of the two-story building is not visible but its structural system is clad in horizontal vinyl siding (Photo 5, p. 27). It is covered by a side gable roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. When the building was oriented to the south, a rear ell addition was constructed; it still stands and projects off the current primary (north) façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the ell, which is covered by a front gable roof and features a return eave on the north elevation. The primary entrance is located on the one-story hyphen that connects the original house and the garage; the door is made of wood panels and is flanked by two three-light sidelights. Other fenestrations include two-over-two (2/2) and four-over-four (4/4) double-hung sash windows. A one-story, three-bay porch is located on the hyphen. It is lined with a simple, wood balustrade, and the shed roof and central gable peak is supported by wood posts. A one-story garage is located on the east side of the hyphen.

This resource is a typical example of early-twentieth century architecture in Virginia. The orientation of the building changed with the construction of the Dulles Greenway and its setting was dramatically altered due to the large modern subdivision that now surrounds it. It originally faced south toward Route 643; however, it now it faces north toward a caul-de-sac at the end of Belgreen Drive. The building has no outstanding architectural merit or significance; it also has a loss of integrity due to the change in orientation and loss of feeling, location, and setting. In addition, the building has no known association with an important event or individual. As such, it is recommended that this resource is Not Eligible for the NRHP as an individual property under Criteria A–C. It was not evaluated under Criterion D.

Photo 5: North Elevation of 43104 Belgreen Drive.

William Stewart House/Ashburn Farm (053-0671)

The William Stewart House (053-0671) was demolished in the third quarter of the twentieth century. The land on which the farmhouse and many outbuildings once stood is now known as Ashburn Farm, a large mixed-use development that started in 1988. Currently within the DHR-defined boundaries of 053-0671 is a two-story visitor's center flanked by two one-and-a-half story wings (Photo 6, p. 28). This modern building is clad in a stretcher bond veneer and covered by a hipped roof, which is sheathed in wood shingles. The primary entrance, a modern plate glass door, is located on the center section on the south elevation. The visitor's center is surrounded by a large pool, baseball field, tennis courts, parking lots, and roads (Photo 7, p. 28). Because the primary resource and its many outbuildings are no longer extant, the resource is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an individual resource. In addition, the building has no known association with an important event or individual. As such, it is recommended that this resource is Not Eligible for the NRHP as an individual property under Criteria A or B. It was not evaluated under Criterion D.

Photo 6: South Elevation of the Ashburn Farm Visitor's Center.

Photo 7: Tennis Courts Located Just West of the Visitor's Center, Looking West.

Based on the results of the architectural survey, there are no NRHP-eligible, above-ground properties in the project APE. As such, a formal viewshed analysis with a red balloon was not warranted, and no viewshed study was completed in association with this tower.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of Baxter, Dovetail conducted a cultural resource survey for the proposed 150-foot (45.7 m) tall Broadlands cellular tower (CWS #5) at Exit 5 of the Dulles Greenway in Loudoun County, Virginia in June 2009. It will be situated in the area between the entrance ramp at exit 5 and Dulles Greenway, approximately 0.1 miles (0.16 km) east of the Claiborne Parkway. During the field survey, it was found that the entire new compound area had been disturbed during construction of the Dulles Greenway. No archaeological sites were recorded during the project area.

Dovetail architectural historians identified three previously recorded architectural resources within or adjacent to a one-half mile (0.8 km) radius around the project area: House, Route 643 (053-0019); House, Route 643 (053-0020); and William Stewart House/Ashburn Farm (053-0671) (Table 1). During the background review, it was found that a formal evaluation of the resources had not been conducted; therefore, each property received a reconnaissance evaluation.

Dovetail's reconnaissance survey determined that two resources (053-0019 and 053-0671) had either been partially or completely demolished. Because the primary buildings associated with both properties are no longer extant, it is recommended that these resources are Not Eligible for the NRHP. The House at Route 643 (053-0020) has been greatly altered since it was constructed; the building's feeling, setting and location has been negatively effected due to a modern subdivision that now surrounds property. Due to loss of integrity and lack of architectural significance and merit, 053-0020 is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. As such, no NRHP-eligible properties are located in the project APE, and a viewshed analysis was not completed.

Based on the results of the field survey, Dovetail recommends that a cellular tower constructed at a height of 150-feet (45.7 m) or less will have no effect on historic properties within a one-half mile (0.8 km) radius of the project area.

Table 3: Summary of Architectural Resource Eligibility Recommendations.

Number	Name/Description	NRHP Recommendations
053-0019	House, Route 643	Recommended Not Eligible
053-0020	House, Route 643	Recommended Not Eligible
053-0671	William Stewart House/ Ashburn Farm	Recommended Not Eligible

REFERENCES

Anderson, Dave G., and M.K. Faught
1998 The Distribution of Fluted Paleoindian Projectile Points: Update 1998. *Archaeology of Eastern North America.* 26:163–187.

Anderson, Dave G., L.D. O'Steen, and Ken E. Sassaman
1996 Environmental and Chronological Considerations. In *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast,* edited by D.G. Anderson and K.E. Sassaman, pp. 3–15. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Barber, Mike, and E.B. Barfield
1989 Paleoindian Chronology for Virginia. In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis,* edited by J.M. Wittkofski and T.R. Reinhart, pp. 53–70. Special Publication No. 19 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Brown, Katherine L.
2001 *Robert "King" Carter, Builder of Christ Church.* Historic Christ Church Heritage Books, Staunton, Virginia.

Cable, J.S.
1996 Haw River Revisited: Implications for Modeling Terminal Late Glacial and Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems in the Southeast. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*, edited by D.G. Anderson and K.E. Sassaman, pp. 107–148. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Caruthers, William Alexander
1970 *The Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, A Traditionary Tale of the Cocked Hat Gentry in the Old Dominion.* Originally published in 1846. Southern Literary Classics Series. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Coe, Joffre S.
1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 54, No. 5 Philadelphia.

College of William & Mary,
2009 The Geology of Virginia. Department of Geology. http://www.wm.edu/ geology/ virginia/. Accessed 30 June 2009.

Commonwealth of Virginia
1993 *Geologic Map of Virginia.* Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy. Charlottesville, Virginia.

Custer, J.F.

1984 *Delaware Prehistoric Archaeology: An Ecological Approach.* University of Delaware Press, Newark

1990 Chronology of Virginia's Early and Middle Archaic Periods. In *Early and Middle Archaic Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by T.R. Reinhart and M.E.N. Hodges, pp. 1–60. Special Publication No. 22 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Delcourt, Paul A., and Hazel R. Delcourt

1987 *Long Term Forest Dynamics of Temperate Zone: A Case Study of Late-Quaternary Forests in Eastern North America.* Springer-Verlag, New York.

Dent, I.R. Jr.

1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory.* Plenum Press, New York.

Dowdey, Clifford

1969 *The Virginia Dynasties : The Emergence Of "King" Carter And The Golden Age.* Little and Brown Publishers, Boston.

Egloff, Keith T.

1991 Development and Impact of Ceramics in Virginia. In *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis,* edited by T.R. Reinhart and M.E.N. Hodges, pp. 243–252. Special Publication No. 23 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Egloff, Keith, and J. M. McAvoy

1990 Chronology of Virginia's Early and Middle Archaic Periods. In Early and Middle Archaic Research in Virginia: A Synthesis, edited by T.R. Reinhart and M.E.N. Hodges, pp. 61–80. Special Publication No. 22 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Fontaine, John

1972 *The Journal of John Fontaine: An Irish Huguenot Son in Spain and Virginia, 1710–1719*, edited by E. Alexander. Printed for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Gardner, W.M.

1989 An Examination of Cultural Change in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia* edited by J.M. Wittkofski and T.R. Reinhart, pp. 5–52. Special Publication No. 19 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Goodyear, Albert C. III, John H. House and Neal W. Ackerly

1979 *Laurens-Anderson: An Archaeological Study of the Inter-Riverine Piedomont.* Anthropological Studies No. 4, Occasional Papers of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Hantman, Jeff, and Michael Klein

1992 Middle and Late Woodland Archaeology in Piedmont Virginia. In *Middle and Late Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by T.R. Reinhart and M.E.N. Hodges, pp. 137–164. Special Publication No. 29 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Hendrick, Burton J.

1935 *The Lees of Virginia: Biography of a Family*. Halcyon House, New York.

Havighurst, Walter

1967 *Alexander Spotswood: Portrait of a Governor*. Colonial Williamsburg Publications, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Loudoun County Civil War Centennial Commission [LCCWCC]

1998 *Loudoun County and the Civil War : a history and guide*. Willow Bend Books for the Loudoun Museum, Leesburg, Virginia.

McLearen, D.C.

1991 Late Archaic and Early Woodland Material Culture in Virginia. In *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by T.R. Reinhart and M.E.N. Hodges, pp. 89–138. Special Publication No. 23 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

1992 Virginia's Middle Woodland Period: A Regional Perspective. In *Middle and Late Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis,* edited by T.R. Reinhart and M.E.N. Hodges, pp. 39–64. Special Publication No. 29 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Meltzer, David J.

1988 Late Pleistocene Human Adaptations in Eastern North America. *Journal of World Prehistory* 2:1–52.

Mouer, Daniel L.

1983 A Review of the Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Monacans. In *Piedmont Archaeology: Recent Research and Results*, edited by J. M. Wittofski and L. E. Browning, pp. 21–39. Special Publications No. 10 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

1991 The Formative Transition in Virginia. In *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by T.R. Reinhart and M.E.N. Hodges, pp. 89–138. Special Publication No. 23 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

Netherton, Nan, Ruth Preston Rose, and Ross Netherton

2004 *In the Path of History : Virginia between the Rappahannock and the Potomac: an historical portrait*. Higher Education Publications, Falls Church, Virginia.

Netherton, Nan, and D. Sweig
1978 *Fairfax County, Virginia: a History.* Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax, Virginia.

Netherton, Nan, and Ross Netherton
1992 *Fairfax County: a contemporary portrait.* Donning Co., Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Poland, Charles Preston
1978 *From Frontier to Suburbia.* Virginia Book Company, Berryville, Virginia.

Potter, Stephen R.
1982 *An Analysis of Chicacoan Settlement Patterns.* Doctoral Dissertation, University of North Carolina. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

1993 Commoners, Tribute, and Chiefs: The Development of Algonquian Culture in the Potomac Valley. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville.

Reid, Frances H.
1986 *Inside Loudoun: The way it was.* Loudoun Times-Mirror, Leesburg.

Smith, Bruce D.
1986 The Archaeology of Southeastern United States: From Dalton to de Soto, 10,500–500 B.P. In *Advances in World Archaeology,* edited by F. Wendorf and A. Close, pp. 1–91. Academic Press, New York.

Stoltman, James B., and David A. Baerreis
1983 The Evolution of Human Ecosystems in the Eastern United States. In *Late Quaternary Environments of the United States*; Vol. 2, The Holocene, edited by H.E. Wright, Jr. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

Turner, E. Randolph
1992 The Coastal Plain During the Late Woodland Period. In *Middle and Late Woodland Research in Virginia,* edited by T.R. Reinhart and M. N. Hodges, pp. 71-93, Special Publication No. 19 of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dietz Press, Richmond.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
2009 United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service http:// www2.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/N/NASON.html, Accessed 30 June 2009.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1994 Leesburg Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series. www.topozone.com. Accessed October 1, 2007.

Virginia Department of Transportation [VDOT]
2006 *VDOT History Highlights.* http://www.virginiadot.org/about/vdot_history.asp, accessed 9 October 2007.

Voigt, Eric
2004 *Archaeological Data Recovery At the Brook Run Jasper Quarry (Site 44CU122) Associated with the Proposed Route 3 Improvements, Culpeper County Virginia.* The Louis Berger Group Inc., Richmond, Virginia.

Williams, Harrison
1938 *Legends of Loudoun : an account of the history and homes of a border county of Virginia's Northern Neck.* Garrett and Massie Publishers, Richmond.

APPENDIX A: DSS FORMS

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#:* 053-0019** ***Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): House, Route 643 {Historic}
Farm, Broadlands Boulevard
Date of Construction: ca 1880

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Loudoun

Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet:
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Broadlands Boulevard {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: LEESBURG

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?.

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area: Suburban
Open to Public: No
Site Description:

June 2009: The resource is located on the south side of the Dulles Greenway in Loudoun County, Virginia. It is accessed by a long, paved walkway that extends from a parking lot just north of Broadlands Boulevard. The south side of the parcel, which has been converted into a garden, is enclosed by a large, metal fence. Mature trees dot the lot, which is covered by a lawn and field.

Secondary Resource Summary:

June 2009: Associated with this resource are three silos, a dairy and a barn.

Resource Information

Count	Resource Types	Resource Status
1	Barn	Contributing
1	Single Dwelling	Demolished
3	Silo	Contributing
1	Windmill	Demolished
1	Dairy	Contributing

Individual Resource Information

Resource Type.	Dairy	*Primary Resource?*	No
Date of Construction:	post 1880 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	No Not accessible
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style	*Number of Stories:*	1.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Good
Interior Plan Type:			
		Threats to Resource:	None Known

Architecture Summary: Creamery.

June 2009: A one-story wood frame dairy is located southwest of where the primary resource once stood. It stands on a concrete foundation and is clad in board and batten siding. The building is covered by a front gable roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation.

Resource Type.	Single Dwelling	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	ca 1880 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	No
Architectural Style:		*Number of Stories:*	2.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Demolished
Interior Plan Type:	Central Passage, Single Pile		
		Threats to Resource:	Demolition

Architecture Summary: Decorative weatherboard, painted white; no trim other than porch. End Architecture Summary Additions and
alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

Resource Type.	Windmill	*Primary Resource?*	No
Date of Construction:	9999	*Accessed?*	
Architectural Style:		*Number of Stories:*	0.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Demolished
Interior Plan Type:			
		Threats to Resource:	Demolition

Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

June 2009: This resource was demolished with the construction of the Dulles Greenway.

Resource Type.	Silo	*Primary Resource?*	No
Date of Construction:	post 1880 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	No Not accessible
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style	*Number of Stories:*	1.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Good
Interior Plan Type:			
		Threats to Resource:	None Known

Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

June 2009: Three silos are still extant. The silos vary in height and are made of locally-made concrete. The northernmost silo has "Sept 1926" inscribed on its north elevation. Each silo is covered by a conical roof that is sheathed in composition shingles. They are attached to the barn by a small hyphen that is clad in aluminum siding.

Resource Type.	Barn	*Primary Resource?*	No
Date of Construction:	post 1880 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	No Not accessible
Architectural Style:	No Discernable Style	*Number of Stories:*	2.0

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#:* 053-0019** ***Other DHR ID#:

Form: *Condition:* Good
Interior Plan Type:
Threats to Resource: None Known

Architecture Summary: Large gambrel-roofed barn. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

June 2009: A two-story barn is located south of where the primary resource one stood. It stands on a concrete foundation and the wood frame structural system is clad in board and batten. It is covered by a front gambrel roof, which is sheathed in metal. The entrance, a set of wood double sliding doors, is located on the south elevation. Other fenestrations include new one-over-one (1/1) double-hung sash windows.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Roof	Roof - Gable	Metal	Roof - Standing Seam
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Weatherboard
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 2/2
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 6/6
Porch	Porch - 1-story, 3-bay	Wood	other
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior	Brick	

Historic Time Period(s): P- Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916)

Historic Context(s): Domestic
Subsistence/Agriculture

Significance Statement

June 2009: The primary resource, as well as several secondary buildings, is no longer extant. It was demolished when the Dulles Greenway
was constructed. Because over half of the buildings associated with this property were demolished, it is recommended Not Eligible for the
NRHP under Criterion C. In addition, the office has no known association with an important event or individual. As such, it is

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:
Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

DHR Negative #	Photographic Media	Negative Repository	Photo Date	Photographer
	B&W 35mm Photos		1988	
	B&W 35mm	DovetailCRG	June 2009	HDollins

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#:* 053-0019** ***Other DHR ID#:

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: TAA, Inc.
DHR CRM Report Number: 2008-0174
Notes:
LD-229: Results of a Phase I Archaeological Investigation Conducted of the Alexanders Chase Property, Loudoun County, Virginia
June 2004

Reference #: 2
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: TAA, Inc.
DHR CRM Report Number: 2008-0214
Notes:
LD-228: Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Parcels A and B of the Circa 155 Acre Goose Creek Village Property, Louduon County, Virginia
March 2003

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: 1988
CRM Person: J. Haynes
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: June 2009
CRM Person: Heather Dollins
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2009-1006
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Dollins, Heather and Marco Gonzalez. Cultural Resource Survey of the Broadlands Cellular Tower Site, Loudoun County Virginia. 2009. Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#:* 053-0020** ***Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): House, Route 643 {Function/Location}
Date of Construction: ca 1900

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Loudoun

Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet:
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Route 643 {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: LEESBURG

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?.

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area: Suburban
Open to Public: No
Site Description:

June 2009: The resource is located on the north side of the Dulles Greenway in Loudoun County, Virginia. It is currently at the
southern tip of a cal-de-sac on Belgreen Drive within a modern subdivision. A paved driveway extends from the primary (north)

Secondary Resource Summary:

June 2009: None.

Resource Information

Count	Resource Types	Resource Status
1	Shed	Demolished
1	Single Dwelling	Contributing

Individual Resource Information

Resource Type.	Single Dwelling	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	ca 1900 {Site Visit}	*Accessed?*	No Not accessible
Architectural Style:	Vernacular	*Number of Stories:*	2.0

Form: *Condition:* Remodeled
Interior Plan Type:
Threats to Resource: None Known

Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

June 2009: The primary resource is a turn of the century dwelling located in Loudoun County, Virginia. When the house was built,
around 1900, it stood alone on the north side of Route 643. Originally the house was oriented toward the south and accessed by a small driveway that extended south to Route 643. This small road was replaced by the Dulles Greenway. After the Dulles Greenway
was constructed, the orientation of the building changed; the primary elevation is currently the north elevation. Access to the property was denied so a detailed survey could not be completed. The building's foundation is not visible but its structural system is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. It is covered by a side gable roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. When the building was oriented to the south, a rear ell addition was constructed; it still stands and projects off the current primary (north) façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the ell, which is covered by a front gable roof and features a return eave on the north elevation. The primary entrance is located on the one-story hyphen that connects the original house and they garage; the door is made of wood panels and is flanked by two three-light sidelights. Other fenestrations include two-over-two (2/2) double-hung sash windows on the hyphen and four-over-four (4/4) double-hung sash windows on the original building. A one-story, three-bay porch is located on the hyphen. It is lined with a simple, wood balustrade and the shed roof and central gable peak is supported by wood posts. The garage is located on the east side of the hyphen; it is a one-story, one-bay garage clad in vinyl siding and covered by a side gable roof. An interior end brick chimney is located near the west elevation. A wide, metal garage door is centered on the

Resource Type. Shed *Primary Resource?* No
Date of Construction: 9999 *Accessed?*
Architectural Style: *Number of Stories:* 0.0
Form: *Condition:* Demolished
Interior Plan Type:
Threats to Resource: Demolition

Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

June 2009: This resoource is not longer extant

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior	Brick	Chimneys - Cap, Plain
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Unknown	Foundation - Not Visible
Roof	Roof - Gable	Metal	Roof - Standing Seam
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Siding, Vinyl
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 2/2, Horizontal
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 8/8
Porch	Porch - 1-story	Wood	Porch - Posts

Historic Time Period(s): P- Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916)

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Significance Statement

typical of turn of the century.

June 2009: This resource is a typical example of early-twentieth century architecture in Virginia. The orientation of the building changed with the construction of the Dulles Greenway within a large modern subdivision. It originally faced south toward Route 643; however, now it faces north toward a caul-de-sac at the end of Belgreen Drive. The building has no architectural merit or significance; it also has a

loss of integrity due to the change in orientation and loss feeling. In addition, the office has no known association with an important event or individual. As such, it is recommended that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP as an individual property under Criteria A–C. It was not evaluated under Criterion D.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:
Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

DHR Negative #	*Photographic Media*	*Negative Repository*	*Photo Date*	*Photographer*
	B&W 35mm Photos		8, 1988	
	B&W 35mm	DovetailCRG	June 2009	HDollins

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: TAA, Inc.
DHR CRM Report Number: 2008-0174
Notes:
LD-229: Results of a Phase I Archaeological Investigation Conducted of the Alexanders Chase Property, Loudoun County, Virginia
June 2004

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: /8, 1988
CRM Person: J. Haynes
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: June 2009
CRM Person: Heather Dollins
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2009-1006
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Heather and Marco Gonzalez. Cultural Resource Survey of the Broadlands Cellular Tower Site, Loudoun County Virginia. 2009.

DHR ID#: **053-0020** ***Other DHR ID#:***

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#:* 053-0671** ***Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Ashburn Farm {Current}
William Stewart House {Historic}
Date of Construction: 9999

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Loudoun

Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Ashburn
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Waxpool Road {Alternate}
Ashburn Farm Parkway {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: STERLING

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing

UTM Center coordinates :
UTM Data Restricted?.

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area: Suburban
Open to Public: No
Site Description:
June 2009: The William Stewart House is no longer extant.
Secondary Resource Summary:

June 2009: The secondary resources associated with this farm are no longer extant.

Resource Information

Count	Resource Types	Resource Status
1	Single Dwelling	Demolished

Individual Resource Information

Resource Type.	Single Dwelling	*Primary Resource?*	Yes
Date of Construction:	9999	*Accessed?*	No
Architectural Style:		*Number of Stories:*	2.0
Form:		*Condition:*	Demolished
Interior Plan Type:			

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#:* 053-0671** ***Other DHR ID#:

Threats to Resource: Development

Architecture Summary: 3-bay central section with flanking 2-story/3-bay wings End Architecture Summary

June 2009: The William Stewart House was demolished in the third quarter of the twentieth century. The land on which the farmhouse and many outbuildings once stood is now known as Ashburn Farm, a large mixed-use development that started in 1988. Currently within the DHR-defined boundaries of 053-0671 is a two-story visitor's center flanked by two one-and-a-half story wings.

This modern building is clad in a stretcher bond veneer and covered by a hipped roof, which is sheathed in wood shingles. The primary entrance, a modern plate glass door, is located on the center section on the south elevation. The visitor's center is

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

Component	Comp Type/Form	Material	Material Treatment
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior end	Unknown	other
Roof	Roof - Gable, Side	Metal	Roof - Standing Seam
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 6/6
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	other
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Weatherboard

Historic Time Period(s): P- Reconstruction and Growth (1866 to 1916)

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Significance Statement

June 2009: Because the primary resource and its many outbuildings are no longer extant, the resource is recommended Not Eligible for the

NRHP under Criterion C as an individual resource. In addition, the building has no known association with an important event or individual. As such, it is recommended that this resource is Not Eligible for the NRHP as an individual property under Criteria A or B. It

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:
Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

DHR Negative #	*Photographic Media*	*Negative Repository*	*Photo Date*	*Photographer*
	B&W 35mm	DovetailCRG	June 2009	HDollins

Bibliographic Documentation

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#:* 053-0671** ***Other DHR ID#:

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: June 2009
CRM Person: Heather Dollins
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2009-1006
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Dollins, Heather and Marco Gonzalez. Cultural Resource Survey of the Broadlands Cellular Tower Site, Loudoun County Virginia. 2009. Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Miscellaneous Survey Notes: No survey provided.

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST CATALOG

STP	Level	Start Depth	End Depth	Soil Description	Comments	Date	Excavator
A1	I	0	5	10YR 4/3 brown silty loam		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A1	II	5	10	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A2	I	0	8	10YR 4/3 brown silty loam		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A2	II	8	13	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A3	I	0	6	10YR 4/3 brown silty loam		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A3	II	6	14	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A4	I	0	4	10YR 4/3 brown silty loam		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A4	II	4	12	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A5	I	0	6	10YR 4/3 brown silty loam		6/24/2009	MAG/DH
A5	II	6	13	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay	located in access road	6/24/2009	MAG/DH