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ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS 3605 WARRENSVILLE CENTER ROAD CLEVELAND OHIO 44122 216/283-4000

April 7, 1976

Mr. Franklin Farmer
Building 1250, Room 118
National Aeronautics & Space Administration
Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia 23365

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I appreciated the time you took to talk with me regarding the Chesterville Plantation during my visit to the Langley Research Center April 2, 1976. The information you furnished me was most helpful and much of it is being included in our Environmental Impact report to N.A.S.A.

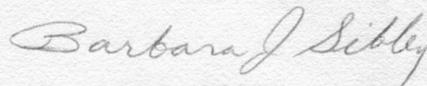
For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter and maps being sent to Mr. Fishburn in Richmond and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C.

You are also invited to respond with any further comments, should you care to supplement our conversation. The existence of Old Kings Road seemed to be news to the planners for the burner location and they may be getting in touch with you for more details.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

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Barbara J. Sibley
Environmental Consultant

BJS:sa
file #760230
enclosure

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April 8, 1976

Mr. Junius R. Fishburn, Jr.
Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Fishburn:

C We are under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Langley Research Center (NASA-LaRC) to prepare a draft environmental impact statement regarding two of their proposed projects, in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order No. 11593. Both facilities would be located on NASA-LaRC property in Hampton, Virginia. The general location of the area is shown in the enclosed Map A.

O Neither project is proposed on property listed as a Virginia Historic Landmark or in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the Chesterville Plantation is nearby, and this locality is listed as a Virginia Historical Landmark (1972), and was assigned to the National Register in October of 1973. The Langley Research Center Historical and Archaeological Society is actively digging in the area, under the supervision of the Virginia Landmarks Commission. The Plantation area is shown in the enclosed Map B, as are the two projects to be described briefly below.

P
Y The first project is a Refuse-fired Steam Generating plant. It would process all refuse of the kind currently carried by garbage trucks from the City of Hampton, NASA-LaRC, Langley Air Force Base, Fort Monroe, and the Veterans Administration Hospital to their respective sanitary landfill sites. The refuse would be dumped within the proposed enclosed building, and burned as fuel which would then generate steam to provide some of NASA's energy requirements. This would reduce the amount of fuel oil currently burned by NASA for generating steam for their use. Since the refuse will be in an enclosed building, odors will remain enclosed and will be burned by circulation through the system. An electrostatic precipitator is included to remove fly ash from the exhaust before being expelled into the air. Trucks will carry the concentrated sterile residue to the existing Hampton landfill. An underground steam/condensate line from the selected burner site would be built to tie in with the closest appropriate existing steam/condensate line.

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Mr. Julius R. Fishburn, Jr.

April 8, 1976

Page Two

Preferred sites for locating the refuse burner are labeled #1 and #2 on Map B, and are in a forested area out of sight of the Chesterville Historic Landmark. The third choice site, labeled #3 on Map B, is much closer and could be seen by visitors to the historic site.

The second project is the National Transonic Facility, a wind tunnel. Its location is shown on Map B. It would replace an existing wind tunnel with a larger one, and would also include the building of a liquid nitrogen storage tank, a control room, and a vent building which is to include a stack 80 feet above ground for the release of nitrogen into the atmosphere. The facility would only operate at night, and would have no impact on daytime visitors or workers in the area, once construction was completed.

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There is an item of more local interest, but not listed as an historic site. This is a portion of a road apparently in use as early as the 1730's, according to a representative from the Langley Research Center Historical and Archaeological Society. The road was originally labeled Old King's Road. The active and re-routed portion of this road is now a section of Armistead Avenue. The old road is shown as the dotted line on Map B. Part of it exists as an earthen berm in the present wooded area, and is fenced off from use by the NASA-LaRC property line fence.

The remainder of the road is currently in sporadic use as an access road into NASA property. If the Refuse-fired Steam Generating Facility were located at either Site 1 or 2, it would probably be necessary to intersect the abandoned portion of the old roadway with a trench for the steam/condensate line. Salvage exploration and perhaps excavation, in compliance with Public Law 93-291, may reveal a variety of historic artifacts discarded or lost by travelers along the road since the 1730's.

We invite your comments regarding the impact of these two projects on the historical and archaeological sites of interest in the area. Because of time limitations for the completion of our report, we would greatly appreciate hearing from you by April 25, 1976. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

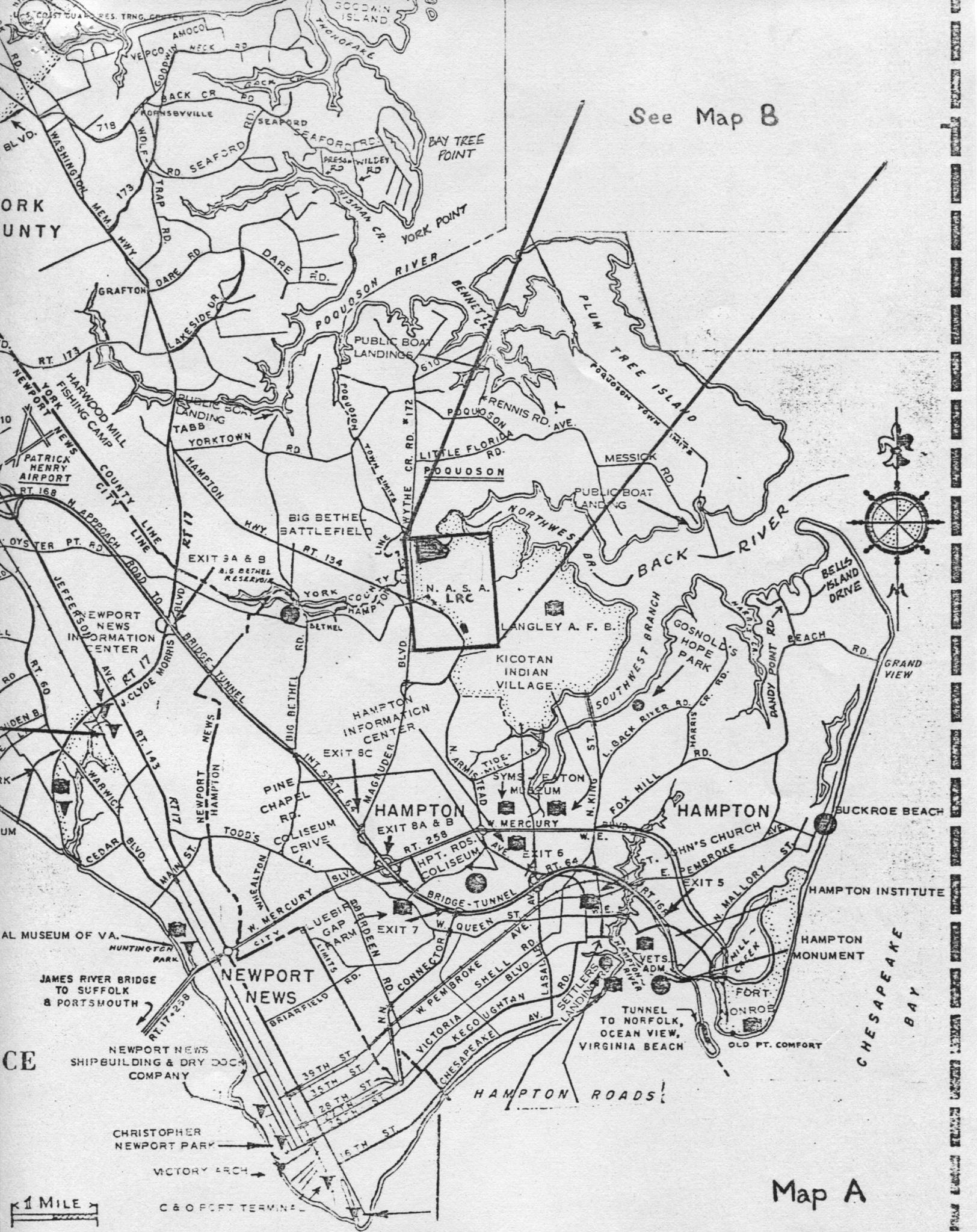
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Barbara J. Sibley
Environmental Consultant

BJS:as

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Cc: Mr. Franklin Farmer, Langley Research Center



See Map B



1 MILE

Map A

