

## **Appendix F**

Phase 1A Historic Architectural Survey Work Plan



# Phase 1A Historic Architectural Survey Work Plan

## North Ridge Wind Farm

Towns of Hopkinton and Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York

### Prepared for:

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**April 2017**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number:	----
Involved State and Federal Agencies:	Department of Public Service (DPS), Article 10 Application
Phase of Survey:	Phase 1A Historic Architectural Resources Survey Work Plan
Location Information:	Towns of Hopkinton and Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York
Survey Area:	
Facility Description:	Up to 40 wind turbines and associated infrastructure
Facility Area:	Approximately 24 square miles (APE for Indirect [Visual] Effects = approximately 181 square miles)
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map:	<i>Nicholville, Parishville, Rainbow Falls, and Sylvan Falls, NY</i>
Historic Resources Survey Overview:	<p>One property (Luke Brown House) and two districts (West Stockholm Historic District [21 contributing properties] and Hopkinton Green Historic District [three contributing properties]) listed on the NRHP are located within the APE.</p> <p>There are 11 properties within the APE that were previously recommended or determined to be NRHP-eligible and 16 properties whose NRHP-eligibility is undetermined.</p>
Report Authors:	Grant Johnson; Patrick Heaton, RPA
Date of Report:	April 2017

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

On behalf of Atlantic Wind, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC (the Applicant), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared a Phase 1A historic architectural survey work plan for the proposed North Ridge Wind Farm (or the Facility), located in the Towns of Hopkinton, Lawrence, Parishville, Potsdam, and Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York. The Phase 1A survey was prepared in support of a Preliminary Scoping Statement (PSS) being prepared as part of review of the Facility under Article 10 (Certification of Major Electrical Generating Facilities) of the New York State Public Service Law. The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist the Department of Public Service (DPS) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) in their review of the proposed Facility in accordance Article 10. Please note that this report addresses only historic-architectural resources; information concerning the Facility's potential effect on archaeological resources is being provided to NYSOPRHP under separate cover.

As described in 16 NYCRR § 1001.20 (Exhibit 20: Cultural Resources), an Article 10 application must include:

(b) A study of the impacts of the construction and operation of the facility and the interconnections and related facilities on historic resources, including the results of field inspections and consultation with local historic preservation groups to identify sites or structures listed or eligible for listing on the State or National Register of Historic Places within the viewshed of the facility and within the study area, including an analysis of potential impact on any standing structures which appear to be at least 50 years old and potentially eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places, based on an assessment by a person qualified pursuant to federal regulation (36 C.F.R. 61).

The purpose of the historic resources survey is to identify and document those buildings within the Facility's area of potential effect (APE) that appear to satisfy National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria. The historic resources survey was conducted by a qualified architectural historian who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR Part 61) in a manner consistent with the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*) issued by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) in 2006.

The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist the New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS), the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and other New York state and/or federal agencies in their review of the Facility under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law, Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law, and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as applicable.

All cultural resources studies undertaken by EDR in association with the Facility have been conducted by professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (36 CFR 61). The historic architectural resources survey was prepared in accordance with the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*; NYSOPRHP, 2006) and applicable portions of NYSOPRHP's *Phase 1 Archeological Report Format Requirements* (NYSOPRHP, 2005).

## **1.2 Facility Location and Description**

The Facility is a proposed 100 megawatt (MW) wind powered electric generating project located within the Towns of Hopkinton and Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York (see Figure 1). The Facility Area and a preliminary Facility layout are depicted on Figure 2. The Facility will be located on leased private land that is rural in nature. The actual footprint of the proposed Facility components will be located within the leased land, and will enable farmers and landowners to continue with farming operations or other current land uses such as forestry practices. The locations of Facility components and the parcels that host them (the "Facility Site") will be identified in detail in the Article 10 Application. However, in accordance with 16 NYCRR § 1000.5(l)(1), a preliminary layout is depicted in this report and the PSS to facilitate consideration of potential impacts.

The proposed Facility consists of the construction and operation of a commercial-scale wind power project, including the installation and operation of up to 40 wind turbines, together with a system of associated 34.5 kV collection lines (below grade and overhead), a network of access roads, up to 2 permanent meteorological towers, one operation and maintenance (O&M) building, and temporary construction staging/laydown areas. To deliver electricity to the New York State power grid, the Applicant proposes to construct a collection substation adjacent to a National Grid interconnection switching station which will interconnect with National Grid's Colton to Malone #3 115 kV transmission line. A 34.5 kV collection system will extend from the collection substation to the wind turbines.

The following terms are used throughout this document to describe the proposed action:

Facility: Collectively refers to all components of the proposed project, including wind turbines, access roads, buried and above ground collection lines, substations, meteorological towers, staging areas, operations and maintenance building.

Facility Area: An area of land within which all Facility components will ultimately be located (depicted on Figure 2).

Facility Site: Those parcels currently under, or being pursued, for lease (or other real property interests) with the Applicant for the location of all Facility components (which will be defined in the Article 10 Application).

Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Indirect (Visual) Effects: The Area of Potential Effect (or APE) for Indirect (Visual) Effects for the Facility is the areas within 5 miles of proposed Facility components (including wind turbines, above ground collection lines, substations, and meteorological towers) which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography) of the Facility. The current Facility layout has an APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects of approximately 181 square miles.

### 1.3 NYSOPRHP Consultation

16 NYCRR § 1001.20 indicates that the scope of cultural resources studies for a major electrical generating facility should be determined in consultation with NYSOPRHP. In addition, the *SHPO Wind Guidelines* request that cultural resources surveys for wind energy projects include consultation with NYSOPRHP to determine the scope and methodology to identify and evaluate historic resources.

The submission of this Phase 1A report and historic architectural survey work plan constitutes the formal initiation of consultation with NYSOPRHP via the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website. The Public Involvement Program Plan (PIP) was prepared as part of the Article 10 process, released in May 2016, and revised in July 2016.<sup>1</sup> The PIP is designed to initiate the Article 10 process, and includes consultation with the affected agencies and other stakeholders; pre-application activities to encourage stakeholders to participate at the earliest opportunity; activities designed to educate the public as to the specific proposal and the Article 10 review process, including the availability of funding for municipal and local parties; the establishment of a website to disseminate information to the public and updates regarding the Facility and the Article 10 process; notifications to affected agencies and other stakeholders; and activities designed to encourage participation by stakeholders in the certification and compliance process.

This Phase 1A historic architectural survey work plan proposed methodologies and analyses that are consistent with NYSOPRHP correspondence related to cultural resources surveys prepared by EDR for previous wind energy projects.<sup>2</sup> Following submission and review of this work plan by NYSOPRHP, EDR anticipates that a subsequent historic architectural resources survey will be conducted, as described herein. As stated in Section 1.1, this report addresses only historic architectural resources; information concerning the Facility's potential effect on archaeological resources is being provided to NYSOPRHP under separate cover.

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<sup>1</sup> The Public Involvement Program Plan (PIP) for the Facility is available on DPS' website here: <http://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId={7FBE40A0-131C-4AF3-AD77-68260AD5E6F8}>.

<sup>2</sup> The Cassadaga Wind Project (15PR02730) was reviewed by NYSOPRHP under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law. EDR submitted an historic architectural survey work plan in June 2015, and at the request of NYSOPRHP, an historic architectural resources survey in April 2016.

#### **1.4 Facility's Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Study Area**

The Facility's potential effect on a given historic property would be a change (resulting from the introduction of wind turbines or other Facility components) in the property's visual setting. Therefore, the APE for visual effects on historic resources must include those areas where Facility components (including wind turbines) will be visible and where there is a potential for a significant visual effect. Per the requirements set forth in 16 NYCRR § 1000.2(ar), the study area to be used for analysis of major electric generating facilities is defined as:

(ar) Study Area: an area generally related to the nature of the technology and the setting of the proposed site. For large facilities or wind power facilities with components spread across a rural landscape, the study area shall generally include the area within a radius of at least five miles from all generating facility components, interconnections and related facilities and alternative location sites. For facilities in areas of significant resource concerns, the size of a study area shall be configured to address specific features or resource issues.

Per the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*, the APE for visual impacts on historic properties for wind projects is defined as those areas within 5 miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features) which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography) of a given project (NYSOPRHP, 2006). The five-mile-radius study area for the Facility includes parts of the Towns of Stockholm, Lawrence, Hopkinton, Parishville, and Potsdam in St. Lawrence County, New York (see Figure 2).

It is worth noting that the Facility's APE relative to historic architectural resources may be revised in association with subsequent layout changes during the permitting process, and that changes in the layout of the Facility are likely to result in changes in the size of the APE, which will be documented in the historic architectural resources survey report described herein.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND AND SITE HISTORY**

### **2.1 Previously Identified Historic Resources**

EDR reviewed the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website maintained by NYSOPRHP to identify significant historic buildings, resources and/or districts located within five miles of the Facility (hereafter, the study area).

A total of 52 previously identified resources are located within five miles of the Facility (see Table 1 and Figure 3):

- There is one property (Luke Brown House) and two historic districts (Hopkinton Green Historic District and West Stockholm Historic District) listed on the NRHP. The Hopkinton Green Historic District is comprised of three contributing properties and the West Stockholm Historic District is comprised of 21 contributing properties.
- There are 11 properties determined eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- There are eight properties whose NRHP eligibility is currently undetermined.
- There are eight resources (all cemeteries) whose presence is noted in CRIS, but have not been formally evaluated by NYSOPRHP/SHPO for NRHP eligibility, including being designated as “undetermined.” These resources are identified as “Not Previously Surveyed” in Table 1.

Of the NRHP-eligible properties located within the Facility study area, all were identified using the CRIS database. All of the properties within the Facility study area whose NRHP eligibility is currently undetermined were identified using the CRIS database. Two of the properties included on the CRIS website whose eligibility has not been previously determined appear (based on desktop research) to have been demolished since they were first identified. No properties listed on or determined eligible for the NRHP are located within the Facility area. A review of the CRIS database also indicated that no historic architectural surveys have been conducted within the five-mile study area for the Facility.

The “Previously Identified Historic Architectural Resources” map (see Figure 3) indicates the locations of historic architectural resources identified through review of the APE for the Facility using the CRIS database. A list of all previously identified historic architectural resources is included as Table 1.

**Table 1. Previously Identified Historic Architectural Resources Located within the 5-Mile Study Area**

USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)
13NR06476	Church Street, northwest corner of State Route 11B and Fort Jackson-Hopkinton Road	Hopkinton Green Historic District	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource
90NR02561	Intersection of County Route 57, Hatch Road and Livingston Road	West Stockholm Historic District	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource
99NR01509	831 State Route 72	Luke Brown House	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource
08914.000056	Bounded by Church Street, State Route 11B and Fort Jackson-Hopkinton Road	Hopkinton Green (circa 1808)	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to Hopkinton Green Historic District)
08914.000057	9 Church Street	Congregational Church (circa 1892)	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to Hopkinton Green Historic District)
08914.000058	15 Church Street	Hopkinton Town Hall (circa 1870)	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to Hopkinton Green Historic District)
08931.000009	4A County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Chaffee House - Blacksmith Shop	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000011	881 Hatch Road	Benjamin House (Denuzio House)	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)

USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)
08931.000012	852 Hatch Road	Gibson House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000016	10 Livingston Road	Davis House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000017	704 West Stockholm-Southville Road	Foster House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000018	868 Hatch Road	Turner House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000020	840 Hatch Road	Culver-Campbell House (O'Brien House)	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000021	861 Hatch Road	Bicknell (Everhart) House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000022	711 West Stockholm-Southville Road	Old Post Office (Brown House)	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000023	708 West Stockholm-Southville Road	General Store	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)

USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)
08931.000024	8 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Chanley House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000025	14 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Page House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000026	26 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Russell House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000027	18 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Baxter House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000028	27 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Dygert House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000029	31 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Anderson House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000030	32 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Dorothy House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000031	35 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	West Stockholm School	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)

USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)
08931.000032	36 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	West Stockholm Methodist Church	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000033	13 County Route 57 (Main St. / West Stockholm-Southville Rd.)	Davis/Brown House	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08931.000034	N/A	Foundry & Tub Factory (archaeological site)	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Listed Resource (contributing property to West Stockholm Historic District)
08914.000039	3025 State Route 11B	Two-story brick residence w/one-story rear wood wing	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
08914.000059	7 Church Street	Museum & Library	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource <sup>3</sup>
08914.000055	6 Port Kent Road	Nicholville Post Office (Three-story commercial building)	Town of Lawrence	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
08924.000016	960 State Route 72	Two-story vernacular Greek Revival residence	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
08924.000073	1035a State Route 72	Former Wesleyan Methodist Church	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
08924.000074	1239 State Route 72 (Chapel Hill Cemetery)	Chapel Hill Cemetery	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
08931.000088	1260 State Route 11B	Mid-19th Century Greek Revival farmstead	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
BIN 1029570	State Route 72 over West Branch of St. Regis River (BIN 1029570)	Bridge Plate Thru-Truss bridge circa 1934	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource

<sup>3</sup> The CRIS database identifies this property as NRHP-Listed as part of the Hopkinton Green Historic District; however, the nomination form for the historic district specifically notes that although the building in which the museum and library are located dates to 1838, and it is located immediately adjacent to the Hopkinton Green, it is not a contributing resource to the district (Krattinger, 2013). Therefore, it is listed here as NRHP-eligible.

USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)
BIN 2259250	Mill Street over West Branch of St. Regis River (BIN 2259250)	Pinned Thru-Truss bridge circa 1902	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
BIN 3341150	Jones Road West Branch of St. Regis River (BIN 3341150)	Bridge Plate Thru-Truss bridge circa 1902	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
BIN 3366590	Jones Road over West Branch of St. Regis River (BIN 3366590)	Riveted Thru-Truss bridge circa 1902	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP-Eligible Resource
08914.000001	South side of Military Road	Frame House (circa 1800-1805; possibly demolished)	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
08914.000054	255 County Route 49	Two-story, four-square frame residence w/ rear wing	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
08924.000003	North side of State Route 72 at Fenner Street	Whiskey Storehouse (Demolished)	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
08924.000004	1734 State Route 72	Home of Parish Agents	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
08924.000089	12 Clark Street	Residence with connected garage	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
08931.000062	693 West Stockholm-Southville Road	Mid-19th century heavily altered Greek Revival residence	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
08931.000063	221 Livingston Road	1.5-story red sandstone Greek Revival	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
08931.000065	County Route 57	West Stockholm Road Bridge (circa 1883)	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
N/A	East side of Fort Jackson-Hopkinton Road	Fort Jackson-Hopkinton Cemetery	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed
N/A	West side of Lake Ozonia Street	Holy Cross Cemetery	Town of Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed
N/A	North side of Port Kent Road	Mound Hill Cemetery	Town of Lawrence	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed
N/A	South side of Parishville-Southville Road	Fairview Cemetery	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed

<b>USN</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Name and/or Description</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)</b>
N/A	North side of State Route 72	Hillcrest Cemetery	Town of Parishville	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed
N/A	East side of State Route 11C	Chesterfield Cemetery	Town of Lawrence	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed
N/A	Southeast corner of Fort Jackson Winthrop and Willis Schoolhouse Roads	Willis Cemetery	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed
N/A	East side of East Part Road	Union Cemetery	Town of Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Resource Not Previously Surveyed

The NRHP-Listed resources located within the five-mile study area include one residence and two historic districts:

- The Luke Brown House (99NR01509), located at 831 State Route 72 in the Town of Parishville, is a two-story, side-gabled Federal-style residence constructed of Potsdam red sandstone. The house was constructed circa 1823, and includes a one-and-a-half story gable-front frame wing added circa 1870. The house is significant as an extant example of an early nineteenth century Federal-style residence constructed of Potsdam red sandstone, for its association with the early settlement of the Town of Parishville, as well as its association with Luke Brown, a land agent of David Parish (namesake and settler of Parishville) and was listed in the NRHP in 2002 (Omohundro, 2002).
- The West Stockholm Historic District (90NR02561) is comprised of 21 contributing properties located along County Route 9, Hatch Road and Livingston Road in the hamlet of West Stockholm. Contributing properties within the district comprise the intact residential and commercial core of the hamlet (as well as archaeological remains of factories and mills along the west branch of the St. Regis River), originally established in 1811 as Bicknellville. The district is significant as a relatively intact example of an early nineteenth century crossroads community in St. Lawrence County, and was listed in the NRHP in 1979 (Rowe, 1979).
- The Hopkinton Green Historic District (13NR06476) is comprised of three contributing resources (Congregational Church, Hopkinton Town Hall and the Hopkinton Green) and has served as the municipal and religious center of the town since the early nineteenth century. Hopkinton Town Hall (constructed circa 1870) and the Congregational Church (constructed circa 1892) are the second building of each kind to be located around the Hopkinton Green, which was deeded for use as a village green circa 1808 and has served as a gathering place for the hamlet for over two centuries. The district is significant for serving as an historically significant center of life in the New England tradition of the public square and was listed in the NRHP in 2013 (Krattinger, 2013).

The NRHP-eligible properties within the study area include residences, bridges, cemeteries, and commercial structures. Numerous nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century structures (primarily residences and farmsteads) are located within the study area that have not been previously evaluated by NYSOPRHP to determine if they are NRHP-eligible. These types of resources are typically determined NRHP-eligible under NRHP Criterion C (i.e., they “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” [CFR, 2004a]), and often derive their significance from being representative examples of vernacular nineteenth-century architectural styles that retain their overall integrity of design and materials. Within the study area, many nineteenth-century residences were originally Italianate or Italianate-inspired vernacular houses with modest details, with some pockets of Gothic Revival-inspired

houses. Most of the historic farmhouses are Greek Revival or Greek Revival-inspired vernacular houses. The architectural integrity of historic resources throughout the five-mile radius study area is highly variable, with many showing noticeable alteration, or deterioration due to the elements.

## **2.2 History of the Study Area**

Archives and repositories consulted during EDR's research for the Facility and five-mile study area included EDR's in-house collection of reference materials, and online digital collections of the New York State Library, Ancestry.com, New York Heritage, David Rumsey Map Collection, and United States Geological Survey (USGS). Among the sources reviewed for the historic context of the Facility area and five-mile study area are the *A History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties* (Hough, 1853), the *Our County and Its People: A Memorial Record of St. Lawrence County, New York* (Curtis, 1894), and *Early History of the Town of Hopkinton* (Sanford, 1903). Historic maps reproduced in the report include the 1858 Rogerson *Map of St. Lawrence County, New York* (Figure 4), the 1907 USGS *Massena, NY*, 1908 *Potsdam, NY*, 1917 *Moir, NY*, and 1921 *Nicholville, NY* 1:62500 topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 5), and the 1964 Brasher Falls, NY, Brushton, NY, Colton, NY, Lake Ozonia, NY, Nicholville, NY, Norfolk, NY, North Lawrence, NY, Parishville, NY, Potsdam, NY, Rainbow Falls, NY, St. Regis Falls, NY, and Sylvan Falls, NY 1:24000 topographic quadrangles (Figure 6).

The Facility is located in the Towns of Hopkinton and Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York. Unlike much of New York State, the area comprising modern day St. Lawrence County does not exhibit extensive evidence of significant Native American habitation prior to European settlement in the eighteenth century. French exploration of the St. Lawrence River in the sixteenth century revealed some occupation by St. Lawrence Iroquois, though later French expeditions did not find many traces of Native American occupation, owing perhaps to the poor soils and dense wilderness of the region (Curtis, 1894; Mooers, 2005a).

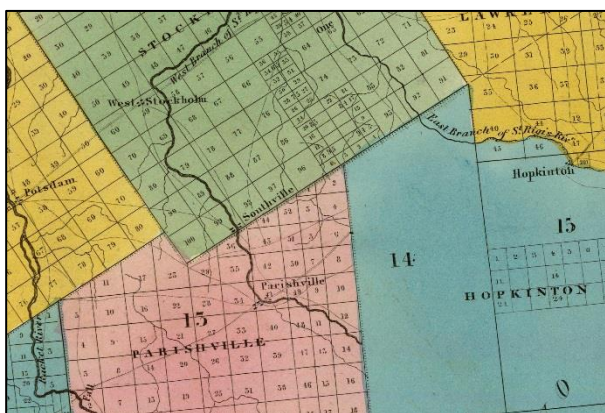
Widespread settlement of northern St. Lawrence County was encouraged by the formation of the St. Lawrence Ten Towns by the State of New York in 1787, which covered approximately 64,000 acres. However, the county did not experience the same late nineteenth century settlement boom as other parts of New York State, due to a lack of easy transportation routes in the areas south of the St. Lawrence River valley (see Inset 1). The county was officially formed in March 1802, and Ogdensburg (originally named Oswegatchie) was originally chosen as the county seat; however, due to vulnerabilities revealed during the War of 1812, Canton replaced Ogdensburg county seat in 1828. Early county settlements continued to grow slowly, and were primarily located along major waterways and at crossroads throughout the northern part of the county (see Inset 2). The southern portions of the county remained largely undeveloped due to the heavy forest and mountains that would later become the Adirondack Park, although these barriers to settlement proved a boon to forestry and extraction industries that took shape throughout the nineteenth century. The southern

portions of the county also grew slowly due to the lack of railroads, which came comparatively later to St. Lawrence County (the first, Northern Railroad, was not established in the county until 1850) and ran through more significant population centers to the north such as Ogdensburg and Massena. However, construction of these railroads allowed the considerable number of dairy products produced in St. Lawrence County in the nineteenth century to be shipped to distant markets throughout the state and northeast region (Hough, 1853; Curtis, 1894; Mooers, 2005a)



**Inset 1. 1812 Lay Map of the State of New York (left)**

St. Lawrence County experienced gradual settlement in the early nineteenth century, with only a handful of village centers established at the junctions of surface roads and waterways. By 1812, the settlements of Potsdam, Parishville and Hopkinton had formed along or directly adjacent to the many rivers that flowed through the various towns of the county (Lay, 1812; collections of David Rumsey).



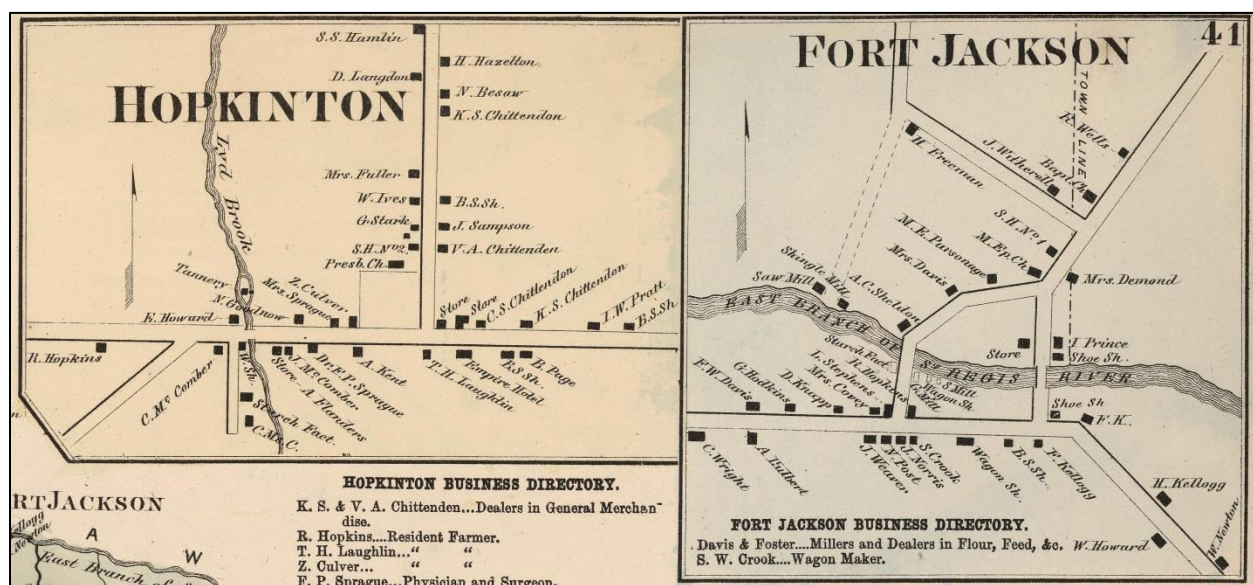
**Inset 2. 1829 Burr Map of the County of St. Lawrence (right)**

By 1829, minimal additional development had occurred with the Towns of Parishville and Hopkinton, aside from the establishment of additional hamlets such as West Stockholm and Southville along branches of the St. Regis River. Much of the Town of Hopkinton was still wilderness, and had yet to be subdivided into smaller parcels as had occurred in neighboring towns (Burr, 1829; collections of David Rumsey).

St. Lawrence County has long been the county with the largest land area and the lowest population density in New York State, with approximately 2,686 miles of land and an average of just 10 people per square mile. The population of St. Lawrence reached its maximum of 114,254 people in 1980, before leveling off to 111,944 by 2010. Major population and employment centers in the twenty-first century include the City of Ogdensburg, and the Villages of Potsdam, Canton, and Massena. The primary industry in the twenty-first century outside of these municipalities is agriculture, with an emphasis on dairy production. Approximately three-fourths of the county is forested, and one-third of the county is located within the Adirondack Park boundary (Mooers, 2005a; USCB, 2017a).

The area comprising the Town of Hopkinton was initially settled in 1802. Roswell Hopkins, namesake of the town, arrived in the vicinity of the present-day Hopkinton from Vermont in 1802, and quickly began to improve the land, building a grist mill along Lyd Brook (west of the current location of Hopkinton Green). The town was officially formed from Massena in 1805, and the first town meeting was held the following year. The first frame house was erected in 1809. The town was the site of a notable event during the War of 1812, where British troops attempted to destroy a approximately 300 barrels of flour stored in barns owned by Roswell Hopkins (Sanford, 1903; Krattinger, 2013).

The majority of land within the town is located within the boundary of the Adirondack Park, and remained wilderness throughout much of the nineteenth century. The northern portion of the town also developed slowly due to a lack of roads, with the only noteworthy settlements in the town (Hopkinton, Fort Jackson and Nicholville) forming around the east branch of the St. Regis River and its tributaries to capitalize on the available waterpower (see Inset 3). Agriculture has remained the major industry of Hopkinton throughout the nineteenth, twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, as the town never developed any significant commercial or industrial operations. The town grew to a maximum population of 1,922 people in 1880, declining considerably to 1,020 in 2005 and rebounding slightly to 1,108 in 2010 (Mooers, 2005b; USCB, 2017b).



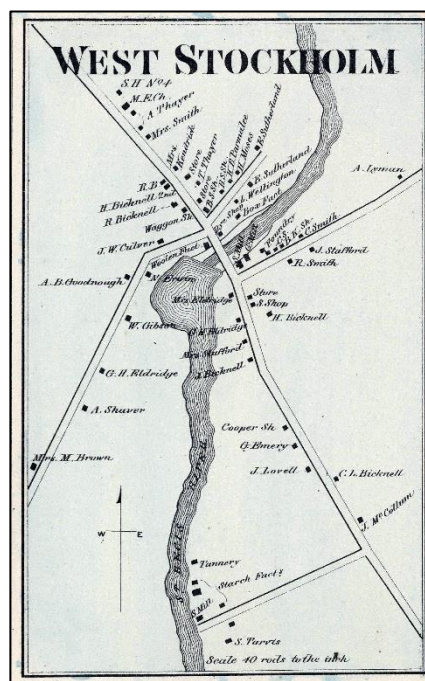
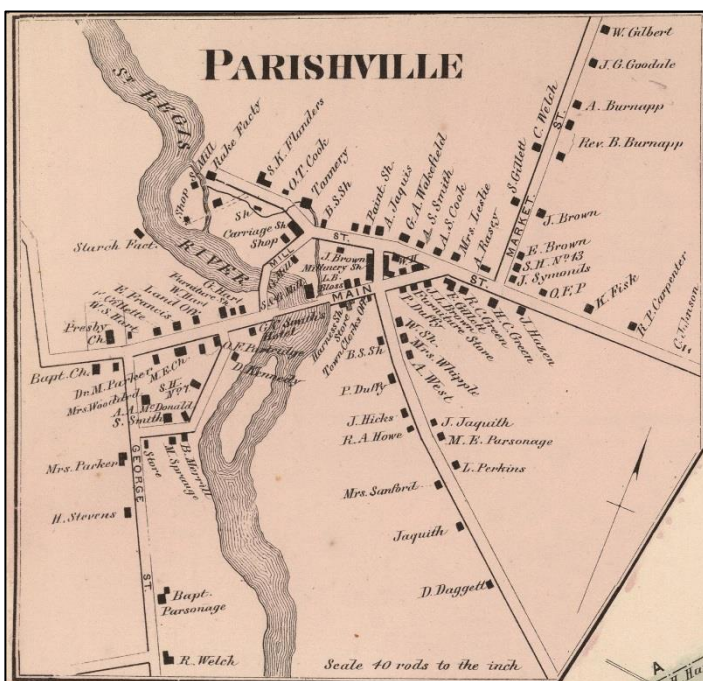
**Inset 3. 1865 Beers & Beers New Topographical Atlas of St. Lawrence Co., New York – detail of Hopkinton and Fort Jackson**

By the time of the Civil War, the hamlet of West Stockholm had grown in just a few decades to include several commercial operations taking advantage of the waterpower of the west branch of the St. Regis River, including starch and grist mills, a woolen factory and a box factory. The hamlet also boasted of two blacksmiths and approximately two dozen residences (Beers & Beers, 1865; collections of David Rumsey).

The area comprising the present-day Town of Parishville was initially surveyed beginning in 1809 by surveyors employed by early settler and land agent David Parish. A road was surveyed and cut from Potsdam to the future site of the hamlet of Parishville by Daniel Hoard in the fall of 1809, leading to significant clearing in the vicinity of the future settlement. In 1812, Parish platted the hamlet of Parishville along the west branch of the St. Regis River, where a grist mill and distillery had been built for him the previous year by Sewall Raymond and D.W. Church. Parish and others soon began the construction of numerous factories and manufacturing concerns that grew rapidly throughout the nineteenth century (see Inset 4). The town was officially formed from the Town of Hopkinton in March 1814, and was the fourteenth town established in St. Lawrence County (Curtis, 1894; Mooers, 2005c).

Similar to Hopkinton, much of the Town of Parishville is located in areas of thick wilderness, and therefore largely undeveloped throughout the nineteenth century. No significant industries developed outside the hamlet of Parishville throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and agriculture and dairy farming remain the largest source of employment in the town. The population of the town reached its peak of 2,384 in 1880, declined to 2,049 in 2005, and rebounded to 2,153 by 2010 (Mooers, 2005c; USCB, 2017c).

The remaining portions of the five-mile study area developed on a similar trajectory to the towns of Hopkinton and Parishville, with the hamlets of West Stockholm and Nicholville being the only other significant settlements established in the early nineteenth century. Despite the development of commercial and industrial operations typical to northern New York towns in the early-to-mid nineteenth century (such as saw and grist mills, tanneries, and blacksmith and carriage shops) the populations of these hamlets did not expand significantly beyond the area in the vicinity of the crossroads or immediately adjacent waterways that initially encouraged settlement and commerce (see Inset 5).



**Inset 4. 1865 Beers & Beers New Topographical Atlas of St. Lawrence Co., New York – detail of Parishville (right)**

The hamlet of Parishville was one of the most significant settlements to develop in mid-nineteenth century St. Lawrence County, benefiting from a particularly wide portion of the west branch of the St. Regis River, as well as the convergence of numerous county roads. By 1865, the hamlet included several churches, hotels, mills, shops, factories, stores, and two schoolhouses (Beers & Beers, 1865; collections of David Rumsey).

**Inset 5. 1865 Beers & Beers New Topographical Atlas of St. Lawrence Co., New York – detail of West Stockholm (left)**

By the time of the Civil War, the hamlet of West Stockholm had grown in just a few decades to include several commercial operations taking advantage of the waterpower of the west branch of the St. Regis River, including starch and grist mills, a woolen factory and a box factory. The hamlet also boasted of two blacksmiths and approximately two dozen residences (Beers & Beers, 1865; collections of David Rumsey).

Historic maps reflect the slow rate nineteenth-century settlement and expansion of the towns within the county and the five-mile study area, and the continued lack of significant growth throughout the twentieth century. The 1858 Rogerson *Map of St. Lawrence County, New York* (Figure 4) shows populations within the Facility study area concentrated around the settlements that had formed at crossroads, or had grown around the major waterways throughout towns of Hopkinton and Parishville. The hamlets of Parishville, Hopkinton, Fort Jackson, Nicholville, and West Stockholm are the most significant population and commercial centers within the five-mile study area, with additional, smaller hamlets such as Southville noted adjacent to clusters of residences without notable commercial operations or schools located nearby. Most residences are spaced regularly along roads that cut across the towns in the northern part of the study area. The southern portion of the study area is sparsely populated, and depicted as comprised of forests amid larger tracts of undeveloped land.

The 1907 USGS *Massena, NY*, 1908 *Potsdam, NY*, 1917 *Moir, NY*, and 1921 *Nicholville, NY* 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 5) shows a similar condition to the 1858 Rogerson map, with a more formalized and defined network of roads located throughout the five-mile study area. Additional growth is noticeable in the hamlets of Parishville and West Stockholm, and additional smaller hamlets such as Beechertown, Converse and Allens Falls. Development is relatively sparse in the remainder of the study area, though several schools are noted throughout the towns located within the five-mile study area. The 1964 *Brasher Falls, NY*, *Brushton, NY*, *Colton, NY*, *Lake Ozonia, NY*, *Nicholville, NY*, *Norfolk, NY*, *North Lawrence, NY*, *Parishville, NY*, *Potsdam, NY*, *Rainbow Falls, NY*, *St. Regis Falls, NY*, and *Sylvan Falls, NY* 1:24000 topographic quadrangles (Figure 6) does not show significant change to the five-mile study area in terms of additional development, though the maps indicate the extent of forest land throughout the study area.

### 2.3 Existing Conditions

Representatives existing conditions within the Facility study area are summarized below, depicted on Figure 7 and in photographs included as Appendix A:

- The Facility Area is generally bordered on the northwest by the town boundary between Parishville and Stockholm, the Adirondack Park boundary on the south and east, and borders of participating parcels on the northeast, southwest, and southeast. Major transportation routes through the Facility area include New York State Routes 11B and 72. The major transportation routes through the five-mile study area surrounding the Facility include New York State Routes 195, 420, 458, and numerous county routes and local roads.
- The proposed Facility Area is characterized by a patchwork of forested woodlots, open agricultural fields (primarily hay), pasture, reverting former agricultural lands in various stages of secondary succession, and

scattered residences and farms (see Appendix A, Photographs 1-4). No areas of concentrated settlement occur within the Facility area.

- Approximately one-third of the five-mile study area is located within the Adirondack Park boundary, though these areas are primarily comprised of heavy forest and few residences, though the northern boundary of the park includes the area surrounding the hamlet of Hopkinton (see Figure 2 and Appendix A, Photographs 5-6). No significant peaks or waterbodies within the Adirondack Park are located within the five-mile study area.
- The area within five miles of the Facility Area is for the most part rural and lightly populated, and most homeowners appear to be long-time residents. Older homes and farms are widely spaced at regular intervals along roadways and include houses in a variety of vernacular traditions (primarily vernacular interpretations of Federal and Greek Revival styles, with some residences constructed of red sandstone present) and traditional agricultural buildings and farm facilities (see Appendix A, Photographs 7-8).
- Housing is concentrated in rural hamlets, with houses usually clustered around a four-way intersection or town square without any notable commercial development (see Appendix A, Photographs 9-10).
- Significant areas of concentrated settlement within the five-mile study area include the hamlets of Hopkinton, Parishville, West Stockholm, and Nicholville (see Figure 2).
- The hamlet of Hopkinton is located approximately 0.5-mile east of the Facility Area, and is comprised of a church, town hall, museum, store, and scattered residences at the intersection of New York State Route 11B and Fort Jackson-Hopkinton Road (see Appendix A, Photographs 11-12).
- The hamlet of Parishville is located along State Route 72 and the west branch of the St. Regis River, approximately 1.5 miles west and southwest of the Facility Area. The hamlet is comprised of numerous residences and a few businesses located primarily along State Route 72, which has served as the main east-west route through the town since the early nineteenth century (see Appendix A, Photographs 13-14).
- The NRHP-listed Luke Brown House (99NR01509) is located along New York State Route 72 in the Town of Parishville, approximately 3.6 miles southwest of the Facility Area, and approximately 4.0 miles west of the hamlet of Parishville (see Appendix A, Photograph 15).
- The NRHP-Listed Hopkinton Green Historic District (13NR06476) is located approximately 0.5-mile east of the Facility Area, is comprised of three contributing resources (Congregational Church, Hopkinton Town Hall and the Hopkinton Green) and has served as the municipal and religious center of the town since the early nineteenth century (see Appendix A, Photographs 16-17).
- The NRHP-Listed West Stockholm Historic District (90NR02561) is located approximately 3.9-miles northwest of the Facility Area, and is comprised of 21 contributing properties located along County Route 9, Hatch Road and Livingston Road in the hamlet of West Stockholm, and is significant as a relatively intact example of an early-nineteenth-century crossroads community in St. Lawrence County (see Appendix A, Photographs 18-20).

- No properties listed on or determined eligible for the NRHP are located within the Facility area. Previously identified NRHP-eligible properties within the five-mile study area include residences, bridges and commercial buildings dating to the nineteenth century (see Appendix A, Photograph 21).
- Additional previously identified historic resources whose NRHP eligibility has yet to be determined include residences, cemeteries, and bridges (see Appendix A, Photographs 22-24).

### **3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY WORK PLAN**

#### **3.1 Criteria for Evaluating the Significance of Historic Resources**

Historically significant properties are defined herein to include buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been listed on the NRHP, as well as those properties that NYSOPRHP has formally determined are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Criteria set forth by the National Park Service for evaluating historic properties (36 CFR 60.4) state that a historic building, district, object, structure or site is significant (i.e., eligible for listing on the NRHP) if the property conveys (per CFR, 2004a; NPS, 1990):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

As noted in Section 1.1 of this report, historic resources surveys undertaken by EDR in association with the Facility will be conducted by professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (36 CFR 61). Our staff are thoroughly familiar with vernacular architectural styles, architectural traditions, historic settlement and land use patterns, and relevant historic contexts for rural western New York State.

#### **3.2 Historic Resources Survey**

The *SHPO Wind Guidelines* suggest the completion of a preliminary historic resources survey of the areas located within one mile of the turbines where viewshed analysis indicates the Facility is potentially visible, and then schedule a meeting with NYSOPRHP staff in Albany to review the results of the preliminary survey. The purpose of this meeting is to allow NYSOPRHP the opportunity to verify the evaluation criteria being used by the consultant to determine NRHP-eligibility. However, EDR's cultural resources staff have successfully undertaken numerous previous historic resources surveys for energy projects in New York State, including wind energy projects, in close consultation with NYSOPRHP staff. In these previous surveys, NYSOPRHP staff have concurred with EDR staff recommendations regarding the

potential NRHP-eligibility of historic resources without the need for additional survey or justification. In recent correspondence related to other wind energy projects in New York, NYSOPRHP staff have confirmed that EDR does not need to conduct this initial one-mile survey and confirmation of methodology. Therefore, a one-mile survey and initial consultation with NYSOPRHP to review the results of the one-mile survey are not proposed herein.

EDR will conduct a historic resources survey of the Facility's APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects (see Figure 2). The Facility's APE is defined in Section 1.4 of this report. The five-mile study area for the Facility includes approximately 181 square miles.<sup>4</sup> The historic resources survey will be conducted by a qualified architectural historian who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR Part 61). The historic resources survey will identify and document those buildings within the APE that, in the opinion of EDR's architectural historian, appear to satisfy National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria. In addition, the survey will also be conducted for the purpose of providing updated photographs and recommendations of eligibility for NRHP-eligible resources, as well as previously surveyed resources within the APE whose NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined (see Section 2.2 and Table 1).

Historic resources survey fieldwork will include systematically driving all public roads within the study area to evaluate the NRHP-eligibility of structures and properties within the APE. When sites that appeared to satisfy NRHP-eligibility criteria are identified, the existing conditions of the property will be documented by EDR's architectural historian. This includes photographs of the building(s) (and property) and field notes describing the style, physical characteristics and materials (e.g., number of stories, plan, external siding, roof, foundation, and sash), condition, physical integrity, and other noteworthy characteristics for each resource.

EDR's evaluation of historic resources within the APE will focus on the physical condition and integrity (with respect to design, materials, feeling, and association) to assess the potential architectural significance of each resource. If deemed appropriate, individual buildings located within villages and hamlets will not be documented as individual properties, but instead will be described collectively as clusters or districts. For previously surveyed historic properties, EDR will make a recommendation of NRHP-eligibility for structures and properties within the study area previously determined NRHP-eligible or whose NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined. An updated photograph (or photographs) of previously surveyed properties will be taken, and an updated recommendation of NRHP-eligibility will occur where applicable.

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<sup>4</sup> Based on the current Facility site boundary, which is likely to change as the Facility layout is refined. The final survey area will reflect a five-mile buffer around the final layout of the Facility, which will be specified in the Historic Resources Survey Report.

If significant changes to materials or form are found to have occurred, or if a property is found to no longer be standing, an updated recommendation of NRHP eligibility will be provided. Previously identified resources whose NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined will be given an updated recommendation of NRHP eligibility.

Note that all properties included in the historic resources survey will be photographed and assessed from public rights of way. The condition and integrity of all resources will be evaluated based solely on the visible exterior of the structures. No inspections or evaluations requiring access to the interior of buildings, or any portion of private property, will be conducted as part of this assessment. In accordance with the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*, and based on previous consultation with NYSOPRHP for previous wind projects,<sup>5</sup> buildings that are not sufficiently old (i.e., are less than 50 years in age), that lack architectural integrity, or otherwise were evaluated by EDR's architectural historian as lacking historical or architectural significance will *not* be included in or documented during the survey.

EDR will provide initial survey results and recommendations of NRHP eligibility for historic architectural properties surveyed, including photographs, brief property descriptions, and location maps, to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website. EDR is requesting that NYSOPRHP review these results and provide determinations of eligibility prior to EDR completing a historic resources visual effects analysis for the Facility, so that only the potential effects of the Facility on historic properties determined eligible by NYSOPRHP are considered.

### **3.3 Historic Resources Survey Report**

The methods and results of the survey will be summarized in an illustrated Historic Resources Survey report, along with an annotated properties table that will include an entry for each identified property. The annotated properties table will include one or more photographs of each property, a brief description of the property (name, address, estimated age, architectural style, materials, etc.), an assessment of its condition, and an evaluation of significance. The initial survey results and recommendations of NRHP eligibility will be provided to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website. The Applicant will request that NYSOPRHP review these results and provide determinations of eligibility prior to completing a historic resources visual effects analysis for the Facility, so that only the potential effects of the Facility on historic properties determined eligible by NYSOPRHP are considered.

Construction of the Facility will not require the demolition or physical alteration of any buildings or other potential historic resources. No direct physical impacts to historic-architectural resources will occur as a result of the Facility.

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<sup>5</sup> See Historic Resources Survey for the Cassadaga Wind Project (15PR02730) (EDR, 2016).

The Facility's potential effect on historic resources would be a change (resulting from the introduction of wind turbines or other above-ground Facility components) in the visual setting associated with a given historic resource. The potential effect of the Facility on the visual setting associated with historic resources is highly variable, and is dependent on a number of factors including the distance to the project, the number of visible turbines/components, the extent to which the Facility is screened or partially screened by buildings, trees, or other objects, and the amount of existing visual clutter and/or modern intrusions in the view. It is also worth noting that visual setting may or may not be an important factor contributing to a given property's historical significance. Scenic views and/or association with the landscape are not specifically identified as contributing to the significance of any of the historic resources in the study area.

Following NYSOPRHP's review of the Historic Resources Survey results (described above) for the Facility, the Applicant will prepare a Historic Architectural Resources Effects Analysis that will evaluate the potential visual effect of the Facility on properties determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible. This will include consideration of distance and the effect of vegetation and other landscape features that may screen or minimize views of the Facility from historic resources, and will include visual simulations where appropriate. The visual effects analysis will specifically address the visual effect of the Facility on the setting associated with NRHP-eligible and listed sites and/or districts within the APE. The visual effects analysis will also include recommendations regarding potential cultural resources mitigation projects, as appropriate. The Historic Resources Effects Analysis will be provided to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website and provide the basis for the evaluation of potential visual effects on historic resources included in Exhibit 24 of the Article 10 Application. The completed Historic Architectural Resources Effects Analysis will be submitted as part of the Article 10 Application.

In addition, 16 NYCRR § 1001.24 (Exhibit 24: Visual Impacts) describes the necessary components of a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) that must be conducted as part of the Article 10 application. The VIA must include "identification of visually sensitive resources, viewshed mapping, confirmatory visual assessment fieldwork, visual simulations (photographic overlays), cumulative visual impact analysis, and proposed visual impact mitigation". 16 NYCRR § 1001.24 also requires that "the applicant shall confer with municipal planning representatives, DPS, DEC, OPRHP, and where appropriate, APA in its selection of important or representative viewpoints" (Article 10, Exhibit 24, Part 1001.24[b][4])<sup>6</sup>. To address this requirement, the Historic Architectural Resources Effects Analysis report will identify those historic resources where visual setting is an important factor in their significance and where viewshed analysis indicates potential visibility of the Facility. The report will recommend those historic resources where preparation of a visual simulation would be appropriate to assess the Facility's potential effect.

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<sup>6</sup> Note: "DPS" is the New York State Department of Public Service, "DEC" is the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, "OPRHP" is the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, and "APA" is the Adirondack Park Agency.

## 4.0 SUMMARY

### 4.1 Summary of Historic Architectural Survey Work Plan

On behalf of Atlantic Wind, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC, EDR has prepared a Phase 1A Historic Architectural Resources Survey Work Plan for the proposed North Ridge Wind Farm, located in the Towns of Hopkinton and Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York. Per the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*, the APE for visual impacts on historic properties for wind projects is defined as those areas within five miles of proposed turbines which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography) of the project (NYSOPRHP, 2006).

A total of 52 previously-identified historic architectural resources are located within the five-mile study area for the North Ridge Wind Farm:

- There is one property and two historic districts listed on the NRHP are located within the APE: the Luke Brown House (99PR01509), West Stockholm Historic District (90NR02561), and Hopkinton Green Historic District (13NR06476). The West Stockholm Historic District is comprised of 21 contributing properties and the Hopkinton Green Historic District is comprised of three contributing properties.
- There are 11 properties located within the APE that have been previously determined eligible by NYSOPRHP, eight properties whose NRHP-eligibility is currently undetermined, and eight properties (all cemeteries) identified within the CRIS database but have not been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility, located within five miles of the Facility.
- No previous architectural surveys have been conducted within the five-mile study area. All of the properties within the Facility study area previously determined NRHP-eligible or whose NRHP eligibility is currently undetermined were identified using the CRIS database.

This Phase 1A Historic Resources Work Plan proposes the following activities to identify historic properties and evaluate the potential effect of the North Ridge Wind Farm:

- EDR will conduct a historic resources survey of the five-mile-radius APE for Indirect Effects for the Facility, and provide photographs and a brief description of all properties determined to be NRHP-eligible
- In addition, EDR will provide updated recommendations of NRHP eligibility for properties within the APE that have been previously determined eligible, as well as properties whose NRHP eligibility has not yet been determined.
- EDR will provide initial survey results and recommendations of NRHP eligibility for historic architectural properties surveyed, including photographs and a brief property description, to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS

website. EDR is requesting that NYSOPRHP review these results and provide determinations of eligibility prior to EDR completing a Historic Resources Effects Analysis for the Facility, so that only the potential effects of the Facility on historic properties determined eligible by NYSOPRHP are considered.

- Following the receipt of determinations of NRHP eligibility from NYSOPRHP, EDR will provide a Historic Resources Effects Analysis report to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website. The report will include an analysis of the potential visual effect of the Facility on identified properties, recommendations for historic resources where the preparation of visual simulations would be useful to help assess potential visual impacts, and recommendations for mitigation efforts, if appropriate.

EDR has provided this work plan to NYSOPRHP in advance of conducting the historic architectural resources survey to confirm the visual APE for the project and to ensure that the proposed scope of the survey is consistent with NYSOPRHP's expectations. Please provide a formal response indicating NYSOPRHP's concurrence with and/or comments on the work plan described herein.

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