



Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Baron Winds Project

Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland, Steuben County, New York

Prepared for:

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November 2017

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: 15PR02834

Involved State and Federal Agencies: NYS DPS (Article 10 of the Public Service Law)
NYSOPRHP (Section 14.09 of the NYS Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law)

Phase of Survey: Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location Information: Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland, Steuben County

Survey Area:

- Project Description: Up to 76 wind turbines and associated infrastructure
- Project Area: Approximately 26 square miles (Archaeological APE is 470.2 acres)

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps: *Wayland, Haskinville, Avoca, and Canisteo, NY*

Archaeological Survey Overview:

- Number/interval of shovel tests: 2,184 at 1- to 5-meter (3- to 16-foot) intervals
- Number/size of excavation units: N/A (Phase 1B only)
- Pedestrian surface survey: 192.6 acres
- Surface survey transect interval: Approximately 3-5 meters (approximately 10-16 feet)

Results of Archaeological Survey:

- Pre-contact sites identified: 9
- Historic sites identified: 13

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Date of Report: November 2017

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

On behalf of Baron Winds LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of EverPower Wind Holdings, Inc. (Everpower or the Applicant), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) conducted a Phase 1B archaeological survey for the proposed Baron Winds Facility (the Facility), located in the Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland, Steuben County, New York. The purpose of the Phase 1B survey is to determine whether archaeological sites are located in the areas that may be affected by the proposed Facility. The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist the New York State Department of Public Service (NYS DPS), the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), 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. Please note that this report addresses only archaeological resources; information concerning the **Facility's** potential effect on historic-architectural resources has been (and will continue to be) provided to NYSOPRHP under a separate cover. This Phase 1B survey was conducted under the supervision of a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) 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 NYSOPRHP in 2006 (NYSOPRHP, 2006). In addition, the Phase 1B survey was conducted in accordance with a *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Phase 1B Fieldwork Plan* (EDR, 2016), which was reviewed and approved by NYSOPRHP prior to conducting the survey (see Section 2.1 of this report, below). This Phase 1B report was prepared in accordance with NYSOPRHP's Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements (NYSOPRHP, 2005).

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

- The Facility: the Baron Winds Facility, which includes up to 76 wind turbines and associated infrastructure in the Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland, Steuben County, New York (Figures 1 and 2).
- Facility Site: the Facility Site is defined as all the property parcels containing proposed Facility components of the current Facility layout.
- Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Direct Effects: The **APE for Direct Effects (or "Archaeological APE")** for the Facility is the area containing all proposed soil disturbance associated with the Facility. The current Facility layout has an APE for Direct Effects of 470.2 acres (see Figure 2).
- The Archaeological Study Area: A 26-square-mile polygon around the APE for Direct Effects which served as the limits for all analysis associated with the archaeological landscape model (see Section 2.0).

1.2 Project Location and Description

The Applicant, is proposing to construct a wind energy generation facility (and associated necessary Facility infrastructure) in the Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland in Steuben County, New York (Figure 1). The current APE includes approximately 470.2 acres of leased private lands that are roughly bound by the Arkport and Hornell town lines to the west, **U.S. Interstate 86** (“the Southern Tier Expressway”) to the south, U.S. Interstate 390 (“the Genesee Expressway”) to the east, and the Livingston County border to the north (Figures 1 and 2). The Facility Site consists of open agricultural fields (including hay, corn, and soy fields as well as livestock pastures), mature forests, areas of successional shrubland and wetlands, with elevations ranging between approximately 1,560 feet (476 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL) along the southern boundary of the Archaeological Study Area and approximately 2,140 feet (652 meters) AMSL on a hilltop in the eastern portion of the Archaeological Study Area (Figure 3). Land use within the Facility Site is dominated by agriculture with much of the land in second growth forest as well as active and reverting agricultural land. The area surrounding the Facility Site contains similar patterns of land use, with the Villages of Fremont and Haskinville representing the nearest population centers.

The Facility will consist of up to 76 wind turbines, with a maximum generating capacity of 300 Megawatts (MW). Wind turbines will be located in the Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland. Other proposed components will include: approximately 21.4 miles (34.4 km) of access roads; approximately 36 miles (58 km) of buried and overhead collection lines; four permanent meteorological towers; a collection substation adjacent to an existing point of interconnection (POI) substation; two temporary staging/laydown yards; and one Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building (see Figure 2).

2.0 BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 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 historical resources.

The Applicant initiated consultation with NYSOPRHP via the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website in May 2015. The consultation submission included the following:

- A copy of the Public Involvement Program Plan (PIP) prepared as part of the Article 10 process, and released in May 2015¹. 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.
- A *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Work Plan* (EDR, 2016) was submitted to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website on July 5, 2016 in anticipation of a request by NYSOPRHP for such a document. On July 25, 2016, NYSOPRHP provided a response to the *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Work Plan*, which concurred with the Phase 1B archaeological survey work plan and APE for Direct Effects proposed by EDR (Perazio, 2016). NYSOPRHP correspondence is included as Appendix A of this report.

In 2016 *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Work Plan*, EDR (2016) summarized previous archaeological projects and sites within the Archaeological Study Area **and described EDR's intended approach for the archaeological survey.**

¹ The Facility's Public Involvement Program Plan (PIP) is available on DPS' website here: <http://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId={41CF7D13-276E-4874-B3AF-19336810D736}>

At the time the *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Work Plan* was submitted the Facility layout included up to 120 wind turbines and associated infrastructure; however, following the submission of the report and work plan, the Facility layout was revised to only include up to 76 turbines. As part of telephone consultation on January 12, 2017 regarding this layout change, NYSOPRHP requested an additional work plan be provided summarizing the changes in layout and APE. However, engineering revisions to proposed access roads and collection lines continued to occur throughout the winter and spring of 2017. Therefore, it was considered impractical to submit an addendum work plan which would have rapidly become out of date due to additional layout changes. Therefore, the Phase 1B archaeological survey summarized herein followed the **principles and commitments outlined in EDR's 2016 Phase 1B** work plan, as adapted to the revised 76-turbine Facility layout addressed in the remainder of this report.

2.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Studies and Results

As summarized in EDR (2016:19-21), two previous Phase 1A/1B archaeological surveys have been undertaken within the Archaeological Study Area. In 2006, the Public Archaeology Facility at the State University of New York at Binghamton (PAF) conducted a Phase 1 archaeological survey for a bridge replacement on New York State Route 21 in the Town of Fremont (06SR56489) (PAF, 2006a). In 2010, David Perry conducted a Phase 1 archaeological survey for the Babcock Road Cell Tower in the Town of Fremont (10SR60219) (Perry, 2010) (Figure 4). However, neither of these surveys overlap with the APE for Direct Effects for the Facility.

There are two previously reported archaeological sites located within approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Archaeological Study Area for the Facility:

- The Malter Site (USN 10113.000008) consists of a historical debris scatter and foundation which represent the remains of a pre-1918 farmstead. The site was recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by PAF (2006a). The site occurs within the Archaeological Study Area for the Facility; however, based on current Facility design, it does not occur within the APE for Direct Effects. A collection line is currently proposed in the vicinity of the Malter Site but it is on the opposite side of Derevees Road from the archaeological site so there will be no impacts.
- The Indian Burial site (USN 10109.000024) consists of a possible Native American burial site located outside the Archaeological Study Area (but within 1 mile [1.6 km] of the Archaeological Study Area) noted on an 1889 map of the James Cleland Farm in the Town of Cohocton. According to documentation on file in the CRIS database, the notation indicating the potential location of the Native American burial site was made in the late 1980s or early 1990s and appears to have been made in error (Folts, 1999). Folts (1999) notes that there was a 19th century Euro-American **grave in the field near the location of the alleged "Indian Burial" and that** the notation on the 1889 map may erroneously refer to the historic-period Euro-American grave as the Native American burial. He goes on to note that the grave site was plowed over at some point in the 1990s and the

grave is no longer visible on the ground surface (Folts, 1999), although its subsurface components presumably remain intact. The site occurs outside the Archaeological Study Area and the Facility Site and, therefore, there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site.

One New York State Museum (NYSM) site (NYSM 2489) occurs within 1 mile of the Archaeological Study Area, although not actually within it. The site is located on a slope overlooking the Cohocton River Valley to the east. This **site is described in the CRIS database as “Bart’s gravel pit – paleofauna”** indicating it is a paleontological site, potentially containing the remains of Pleistocene megafauna, with no human associations.

Additionally, six NYSM sites (NYSM Nos. 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, and 4852) are present in the vicinity of the Village of Avoca along the Cohocton River approximately 1.8 miles (2.9 km) east of the Archaeological Study Area. These are summarized in more detail in the *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Work Plan* (EDR, 2016), but are not discussed further here.

Based on the history and prehistory of the area, as well as the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites within and near the Archaeological Study Area, EDR (2016:22-23) determined areas in close proximity to drainages and/or wetlands to be of moderate to high sensitivity for pre-contact Native American archaeological sites, and areas in close proximity to historically map-documented structures (MDS) (see Figure 4) to be of high sensitivity for historic-period archaeological sites.

2.3 **Project’s Area of Potential Effect for** Archaeological Resources

A **project’s APE** for Direct Effects is defined as those areas where soil disturbance is proposed to occur during construction. The descriptions below characterize the anticipated limits of soil disturbance for each proposed Facility component (see Figure 2), which cumulatively make up the Baron Winds **Facility’s APE** for Direct Effects. For the purposes of describing the APE, the areas of disturbance listed below represent the temporary extent of soil disturbance anticipated to occur during Facility construction and do not represent permanent soil disturbance associated with the Facility.

Note that following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, Facility component locations (e.g., turbine locations, portions of interconnection or access road routes) were revised in several instances based on the results of other environmental studies or other practical considerations (e.g., to avoid wetlands or due to property owner concerns). These changes typically involved the removal of turbines and associated Facility components from the proposed layout. Therefore, the APE for Direct Effects has been significantly reduced since EDR submitted the *Phase 1A Archaeological Resources Survey and Phase 1B Work Plan* (EDR, 2016) in June 2016. The overall number of proposed wind turbines

has been reduced from 120 to 76, and entire portions of the Facility Site have been removed from consideration (see Figure 2).

Therefore, some areas which were subject to the Phase 1B archaeological survey are no longer included in the Project APE, although they were within the APE at the time of the survey.

- **Wind Turbines:** A 215-foot (66-meter) radius around each of the 76 proposed wind turbine generator (WTG) sites will be temporarily stripped of topsoil and graded to create a workspace for WTG assembly and erection. This will result in soil disturbance of approximately 3.3 acres per WTG.
- **Access Roads:** The proposed length of all Facility access roads is approximately 21.4 miles (34.4 km), some of which will be upgrades to existing farm lanes/logging roads. The maximum width of temporary soil disturbance for access road construction will be 60 feet (18.3 meters). Existing farm lanes and woods roads will be used wherever practical to minimize new ground disturbance and vegetation clearing. The APE for Direct Effects for the proposed access roads consists of the maximum extent of soil disturbance
- **Collection Lines:** The proposed length of combined overhead and underground collection lines that will collect power from the turbines to deliver to the collection substation is approximately 36 miles (58 km), consisting of approximately 33 miles (53 km) of buried collection line and approximately 3 miles (5 km) of overhead collection line. Although underground cabling is the primary option for the electrical collector system, overhead cables will also be used where requested by landowners or where underground installation is prohibitive or infeasible due to constraints such as steep slopes, rivers, streams or creek crossings, bedrock etc. The maximum width of temporary soil disturbance will be 40 feet (12 meters) for buried collection line construction. The maximum width of temporary soil disturbance for overhead collection line construction is 15 feet (4.6 meters).
- **Meteorological Tower:** Four permanent wind measurement tower (meteorological tower) will be installed to collect wind data and support performance testing of the Facility. During construction, it is anticipated that up to 1 acre of vegetation clearing and temporary soil disturbance may be necessary for each meteorological tower. Following construction, each tower will occupy approximately 0.1 acre.
- **Temporary Staging/Laydown Areas:** Construction of the Facility will require the development two temporary construction staging/laydown areas, which will accommodate construction trailers, storage containers, large project components, and parking for construction workers. Construction of the staging areas/laydown yards will include stripping/stockpiling topsoil, grading and compacting the subsoil, and installation of geotextile fabric and gravel. The two staging/laydown areas are anticipated to disturb approximately 5.3 acres and 9.4 acres, respectively.

- **Collection Substation:** The Facility will require one collector substation, which will be constructed adjacent to an existing point of interconnect (POI) substation to allow connection to the existing power grid. Construction of the collection substation is anticipated to disturb up to 1.6 acres. Since the Facility will use an existing POI substation, there will be no new earth disturbance associated with the POI substation.
- **Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Building:** An O&M building will house the permanent O&M staff offices. The land adjacent to the O&M building will also be used to store equipment as necessary. The Facility's O&M facility will be housed in a 4,000-6,000 square-foot building. Construction of the proposed O&M building is anticipated to require up to 2.5 acres of soil disturbance.

Based on these impact assumptions, the Project's APE for Direct Effects is 470.2 acres in size. Note that this represents the total areas that will be temporarily disturbed by construction. Following construction, the operating Facility is anticipated to have a permanent footprint that is significantly smaller.

2.4 Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Research Design

The archaeological survey work for the Facility was conducted in accordance with the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*, which specify an archaeological testing methodology that intensively samples selected areas within the larger project area (NYSOPRHP, 2006). The amount of archaeological survey work conducted (i.e., the number of shovel tests pits [STPs] excavated) was determined based on the total area of anticipated ground disturbance (i.e., the APE for Direct Effects). The *SHPO Wind Guidelines* are based on the assumption that additional archaeological survey work is not necessary if Facility components move around during the Facility development process, as long as the total area of ground disturbance for the Facility does not increase.

As described in the Phase 1B Archaeological Work Plan (EDR, 2016; see Appendix B), the *SHPO Wind Guidelines* suggest following the approach detailed in *Archeological Investigations in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, New York State* (Funk, 1993a; 1993b) in the design of archaeological surveys for wind projects. The approach involves identification of broad environmental zones with local habitat (or landscape class) subdivisions and design of the archaeological survey to include intensive sampling of selected areas within each of the identified landscape classes, rather than undertaking an even distribution of sampling throughout the APE. Following this approach, EDR used Geographic Information System (GIS) software to identify landscape classes within the Baron Wind Facility Site and used this information to design the proposed archaeological sampling strategy (Figure 5). EDR (2016) performed a GIS-based landscape classification analysis for the Facility Site in accordance with the *SHPO Wind Guidelines* which is included in its entirety in the *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Fieldwork Plan* (EDR, 2016) (and see Figure 5). The *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Fieldwork Plan* is attached to this

report as Appendix B. The current Phase 1B archaeological survey is presented in terms of the landscape classification model in Table 1 of this report.

The locations of areas selected for intensive archaeological sampling within the archaeological APE were made on a judgmental basis in the field under the direction of an RPA. Selection of areas for shovel testing, in accordance with the research design presented in Table 1, prioritized areas of high sensitivity for historic-period or pre-contact Native American archaeological sites within or adjacent to proposed Facility components.

Table 1. Summary of Archaeological Survey Level of Effort by Landscape Class

Landscape Classification	Proposed Number of Shovel Tests	Actual Number of Shovel Tests	Proposed Surface Survey Acreage (Cultivated Areas)	Actual Surface Survey Acreage (Cultivated Areas)	Total Acreage Surveyed (Includes Shovel Tests at 16 Shovel Tests/Acre)	Total % Complete Relative to Research Design ²
Steep Slopes (>12%)	n/a	101	0	8.0	8.0	N/A
Upland Ridges						
No Associated Water	684 ¹	1388	138.2	154.9	241.7	141%
Near Wetland/Hydric Soil	158	249	4.3	10.4	26.0	171%
Near Stream	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	--
Upland Saddles						
No Associated Water	82 ¹	230	17.0	18.2	32.6	158%
Near Wetland/Hydric Soil	137	125	4.8	1.1	8.9	68%
Near Stream	9	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0%
Valley Wall						
No Associated Water	1 ¹	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Near Wetland/Hydric Soil	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Near Stream	3	91	0.1	5.7	5.7	2,421%
Total	1,075	2,184	164.7	192.6	322.9³	146%

¹ The proposed number of shovel tests in areas with “No Associated Water” (i.e., those areas located more than 100 meters or 328 feet from a mapped stream, wetland, or areas with greater than 66% hydric soils) was reduced by 50% to reflect that Native American archaeological sites are not typically located in these areas.

² This column contains the extent of Phase 1B archaeological survey completed for each landscape class, presented as a percentage of the amount of survey recommended for each landscape class by EDR’s research design. Therefore, a value of over 100%, means that EDR completed more Phase 1B survey for that landscape class than was recommended in the research design.

³ Note: this total acreage includes the 50% reduction in survey intensity in areas with no associated water discussed above. Therefore, it appears smaller than the APE for Direct Effects of 470.2 acres, but actually represents a 146% survey coverage of the APE. If the 50% reduction in survey intensity in areas with no associated water and the fact that no survey is required in steeply sloped areas are considered, the APE for Direct Effects requiring survey is 221.4 acres.

3.0 PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3.1 Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Fieldwork Organization and Methods

EDR conducted Phase 1B archaeological survey fieldwork at the Facility Site between October 10 and November 17, 2016 as well as on January 19, April 26 through 28, May 24 through 26, and June 1, 2017. Kyle Somerville, RPA, and Jordon Loucks, RPA, supervised fieldwork undertaken by Matthew Bognaski, Barbara Gengenbach, Sam Holmes, Rachel Manning, Katrina Ollesch, Katelyn Pelusio, Clara Summa, and Jessica Watson.

EDR conducted Phase 1B archaeological survey fieldwork, within the limits of proposed disturbance for the Facility (i.e., the archaeological APE), which included:

- Pedestrian surface survey in actively cultivated areas where ground surface visibility exceeded 70% (per the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC's) *Cultural Resource Standards Handbook* [the *NYAC Standards*] [NYAC, 1994]), and
- The excavation of STPs in areas where ground surface visibility was less than 70% (i.e., forests, idle/successional areas, and hay fields) also in accordance with the NYAC Standards (NYAC, 1994).

The SHPO *Wind Guidelines* (NYSOPRHP, 2006) call for intensive archaeological testing within limited sample areas distributed throughout the project's APE based on a landscape classification model. The underlying assumption to this approach is that upland areas suitable to wind power development are most likely to include small and ephemeral pre-contact Native American archaeological sites (such as lithic scatters and camp sites) that are unlikely to be identified according to the NYSOPRHP standard 15-meter shovel testing interval. In accordance with these guidelines, EDR personnel completed shovel testing of individual archaeological survey areas by close-interval patterns (5-meter spacing) within wooded, idle, and hayfield areas to adequately test landscape types intersected by the Facility APE.

The locations of areas selected for intensive archaeological sampling within the archaeological APE were made on a judgmental basis in the field under the direction of an RPA, based on the landscape classification model. Selection of locations for shovel testing prioritized areas of high sensitivity for historic-period or pre-contact archaeological sites within or adjacent to proposed Facility components. As previously discussed, high pre-contact archaeological sensitivity was assigned to areas with little to no slope, moderate- to well-drained soils, and close proximity to water sources. High historical archaeological sensitivity was assigned to areas of the APE in close proximity (i.e., 200 feet or less) to MDS locations that were digitized by EDR from the 1873 Beers *Atlas of Steuben County* (Beers, 1873), the 1903 United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Naples, New York* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, the 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map (USGS, 1918), the 1942 USGS *Naples, New York*

7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, the 1943 *Wayland, New York* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map (USGS, 1943), and the 1954 *Canisteo, New York* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map (USGS, 1954), the 1954 USGS *Canisteo, New York* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, and the 1978 USGS *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. These MDS locations are depicted in Figure 4. EDR noted a total of 39 MDS within or immediately adjacent to the Facility Site, during the initial MDS analysis in 2016. Of these, 13 occur within or immediately adjacent to (i.e., closer than 200 feet [61 meters]) proposed Project components (i.e., the archaeological APE) (see Figure 4).

The Phase 1B archaeological survey included the following:

- At select wind turbine locations, EDR personnel established a shovel testing grid of three to 10 transects with five to 10 shovel tests each, with shovel tests and transects spaced at 5-meter intervals, for a total of between 18 and 100 shovel tests completed at each selected turbine site. EDR personnel typically aligned the grid according to magnetic north, with the grid centered on the proposed turbine site; however, EDR personnel occasionally offset the center of the grid or shifted or altered its alignment to accommodate local terrain or adjust for the presence of wetlands or other factors (see survey area B1 on Figure 6, Sheet 2 for example). Per project design specifications, EDR assumed a 215-foot (66-meter) radius of potential disturbance for each WTG site tested.
- At select generating site components (i.e., access roads, and collection lines) EDR personnel excavated shovel tests at 5-meter intervals along two to four transects, with transects spaced 5 meters apart for project components or co-located components (i.e., access roads and buried collection lines running parallel to each other). EDR personnel completed between six and 100 shovel tests in surveyed areas at generating site component locations in accordance with the research design (EDR, 2016). Per Facility design specifications, EDR assumed temporary soil disturbance from access roads to attain 60 feet (18 meters) in width, temporary disturbance from buried collection lines to attain 40 feet (12 meters) in width, and temporary disturbance from overhead collection lines to attain 15 feet (4.6 meters). Additional project components (i.e., laydown yards) were shovel tested relative to their proposed dimensions.

In total, EDR personnel conducted Phase 1B archaeological survey, in the form of shovel testing and/or pedestrian surface survey at 52 separate locations within the Baron Winds Facility Site (see Figure 6, Sheets 1-32; Table 2).

EDR relied on shovel testing and pedestrian surface survey as the principal archaeological survey methods for its Phase 1B investigation of the Facility Site. EDR personnel excavated shovel tests to a diameter of 12-20 inches (30-50 cm) and to a depth of at least 4 inches (10 cm) into the “B” horizon subsoil stratum or to the limits of practical hand

excavation. EDR personnel recorded the locations of shovel tests with professional-grade GPS equipment (with all field data post-processed), while also noting shovel test locations on field maps. EDR field personnel passed excavated soils through one-quarter inch hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural material and recorded shovel test stratigraphic profile data on standardized field record sheets that included strata depth, Munsell soil colors, soil texture and inclusions, and any cultural materials (see Appendix D). As discussed in the *Phase 1A Archaeological Survey Report and Phase 1B Fieldwork Plan*, soils within the Facility Site consist primarily of silty loams (EDR, 2016).

All recovered artifacts were placed in temporary field bags marked with standard provenience information and returned **to EDR's Syracuse office for processing** and placement in archival-grade polyethylene artifact bags. A complete listing of all recovered artifacts is included in Appendix E of this report. In addition to shovel testing data collection, supervising EDR personnel also recorded field notes on the methods and results of testing and photographed field activities, paying close attention to representative views that clearly documented environmental setting, context, and existing conditions of a given archaeological survey area (Appendix C: Photographs 1-46). The locations of all archaeological survey areas subject to shovel testing or pedestrian survey are depicted in Figure 6. In the event that EDR personnel discovered modern cultural material (less than approximately 50 years in age since manufacture) in a shovel test, such as plastic materials, modern bottle glass fragments, or mid- to late twentieth-century architectural materials, personnel noted the material on field forms but did not collect it for subsequent analysis and curation.

The archaeological APE for the Project includes active agricultural lands (including pastures, corn, and hay fields), open meadows, forested/shrubland areas, and steeply sloped areas (i.e., areas in excess of 12% slopes per the NYAC Standards; NYAC, 1994). **Following previously used fieldwork methods, EDR's archaeological survey work in these areas consisted of the following:**

- Corn fields: In existing corn fields and/or previously cultivated areas with greater than 70% ground-surface visibility, EDR personnel conducted a pedestrian surface survey to determine whether archaeological sites were present in accordance with the NYAC Standards (NYAC, 1994). In these areas, EDR personnel traversed the archaeological APE along transects spaced at 3- to 5-meter (10- to 16-foot) intervals while inspecting the ground surface for artifacts and/or archaeological features. If any artifacts or other indication of an archaeological site was observed on the ground surface, then the locations of all finds were recorded using professional-grade Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. After recording the locations of all artifacts and/or features in a given area, EDR personnel collected observed artifacts (or a sample thereof) for subsequent laboratory identification and analysis, in accordance with standard archaeological methods. In most corn fields containing Facility components, EDR personnel conducted pedestrian surface survey across the entire field, not just the area containing the Facility component. Entire fields were surveyed in this fashion

due to the flexible nature of the Facility design which is anticipated to change further based on the results of the current Phase 1B archaeological survey as well as other ongoing and recently completed natural resource surveys. The locations of all 15 archaeological survey areas subject to pedestrian survey are depicted in Figure 6.

- Hay fields, forests, and shrubland: In selected areas not suitable for pedestrian surface survey, EDR personnel excavated STPs to determine whether archaeological sites were present. STPs were excavated along transects or in grid patterns at 5-meter (16-foot) intervals within selected areas. If pre-contact Native American artifacts were recovered from an isolated STP, then up to eight additional STPs were excavated at 1-meter and 3-meter (3- and 10-foot) intervals around the original STP to determine whether the artifacts represented an isolated find or indicated the presence of a more substantial archaeological site.
- Steeply sloped areas: No systematic archaeological survey work was conducted in steeply sloped areas per the NYAC Standards (NYAC, 1994). In these areas, archaeological survey work was restricted to pedestrian walkover supplemented by judgmental shovel testing if indications of a potential archaeological site were observed (e.g., foundations, structural remains, or rock overhangs suitable for use as shelters).

Tabulated shovel test records for all shovel tests excavated during the Phase 1B archaeological survey for the Baron Winds Facility are included in Appendix D of this report.

3.2 Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Fieldwork Results

EDR personnel excavated a total of 2,184 STPs and conducted pedestrian survey of approximately 192.6 acres during the Phase 1B fieldwork for the Baron Winds Facility. Table 2 (below) summarizes **EDR's** investigation of the 52 total archaeological survey areas and the results of fieldwork, while the locations of survey areas are depicted in Figure 6. Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, Facility component locations (e.g., turbine locations, portions of interconnection or access road routes) were revised in several instances based on the results of other environmental studies or other practical considerations (e.g., to avoid wetlands or due to property owner concerns). However, these changes primarily involved the removal of turbines and associated Facility components from the proposed layout. As previously discussed, these changes resulted in an overall reduction in the extent of the proposed Facility (from 120 to 76 proposed wind turbines). Therefore, certain areas subjected to Phase 1B archaeological survey by EDR are no longer within the Facility Site; however, the results of survey in these areas is presented below nonetheless. Following the conclusion of Phase 1B archaeological survey fieldwork, additional Facility layout revisions were made to avoid impacts to archaeological sites identified by EDR during the archaeological survey, as discussed in Section 3.3, below.

Table 2. Summary of Archaeological Survey Results by EDR Survey Areas

EDR Survey Area ²	Associated Project Component(s)	Pedestrian Survey (acres)	Shovel Tests Completed	Sites Adjacent or Investigated	Figure 6: Map Sheet(s)	Photographs (Appendix C)
A1	Turbine 5	N/A	30	N/A	1	No Photo
A2	Turbine 2	N/A	60	N/A	2	1
B1	Turbine 7 (and former location of Turbine 6)	N/A	72	N/A	2	2
B2	Former collection line location north of Turbine 19	N/A	20	N/A	9	No Photo
B3	Turbine 19	N/A	18	N/A	9	3
C2	Former location of Turbine 30	N/A	20	N/A	25	No Photo
C3	Turbine 81	N/A	100	N/A	13, 15	4-6
C4	Former location of Turbine 116	N/A	100	N/A	30	7
C5	Turbine 14	N/A	85	C5.09 Pre-contact Isolate	7	8
C6	Collection line between Turbine 83 and Turbine 86	N/A	9	MDS 20 Historic Site	15	9-10
E1	Construction laydown yard north of Canfield Road	N/A	120	N/A	22	11
E2	Former location of Turbine 26	N/A	36	N/A	4	12
E3	Former location of Turbine 83	N/A	36	N/A	4	13
E4	Turbine 79	N/A	60	N/A	21	14
E5	Construction laydown yard and collection line corridor north of Loon Lake Road	N/A	100	N/A	3	15
E6	Collection Line between T79 and T87	73.1	NA	D1 Pre-contact Isolate	1, 21, 22, 23, 28	16
E7	Collection line and access road north of T87	8.1	NA	N/A	21	14
F1	Collection line between Turbines 1 and 19	N/A	101	F1 Historic Scatter; MDS Pusharound Site, Walters Road Site	9	17
F2	Collection line between Turbines 1 and 19	N/A	35	F1 Historic Scatter; MDS Pusharound Site, Walters Road Site	9	17

² Note: Survey Area C1 was subsumed within Survey Area E6 and therefore there is no Survey Area C1 included in this table or discussed in this report.

EDR Survey Area ²	Associated Project Component(s)	Pedestrian Survey (acres)	Shovel Tests Completed	Sites Adjacent or Investigated	Figure 6: Map Sheet(s)	Photographs (Appendix C)
F3	Collection line between Turbines 1 and 19	N/A	10	F1 Historic Scatter; MDS Pusharound Site, Walters Road Site	9	17
F4	Collection line between Turbines 1 and 19	N/A	6	F1 Historic Scatter; MDS Pusharound Site, Walters Road Site	9	17
G1	Turbine 66	N/A	50	N/A	18	18
G2	Collection line south of Turbine 46	N/A	50	N/A	10	19-20
G3	Turbine 46	N/A	80	N/A	10	21-22
G4	Turbine 55	N/A	60	N/A	16	23
G5	Turbine 53	N/A	60	N/A	16	24
G6	Collection line north of T53	N/A	60	N/A	14, 16	25
G7	Former location of Turbine 115	N/A	60	N/A	18	26
G8	Collection line south of Turbine 91	N/A	20	N/A	18	27
G9	Former location of Turbine 109	N/A	80	N/A	19	28
H1	Immediately south of Turbine 69	N/A	100	N/A	24	29
H2	Turbine 93	N/A	100	H2.56 Isolate	26	30
H3	Collection line south of Turbine 93	9.8	16	Dutch Street Foundation, H3 Historic Site, and H3 Pre-contact Site 1	26	31-32
H4	Collection line immediately north of Brown Road and east of New Galen Road	N/A	60	N/A	14	33
H5	Turbine 90	N/A	60	N/A	27	34-35
H6	Collection line between T65 and T77	N/A	3	R & V Evaporator Historic Site	24	36
H7	Collection line between T65 and T77	N/A	1	Canfield Road Historic Site	24	37
I1	Former laydown area	N/A	100	N/A	12	38
I2	Former collection line south of Mack School Road	N/A	100	N/A	17	39

EDR Survey Area ²	Associated Project Component(s)	Pedestrian Survey (acres)	Shovel Tests Completed	Sites Adjacent or Investigated	Figure 6: Map Sheet(s)	Photographs (Appendix C)
I3	Turbine 40	N/A	100	N/A	20	40
I4	Collection line between Turbine 66 and Turbine 78	32.1	N/A	I4 Pre-contact Site	19	41
J1	Turbine 24 and associated collection line and access road	13.9	N/A	N/A	5	No Photo
J2	Turbine 44 and associated collection line and access road	17.1	N/A	N/A	11	No Photo
J3	Turbine 21 and associated collection line and access road	2.4	N/A	N/A	6	42
J4	Collection line and access road between Turbines 14 and 28	0.8	N/A	N/A	6, 7	43
K1	Collection line between Turbine 80 and 84	16.2	N/A	N/A	31	No Photo
K2	Turbine 51	3.9	1	Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2	32	47
K3	Turbine 50	4.0	5	Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 1	32	48
K4	Collection line between T32 and T42	2.6	N/A	N/A	29	49
K5	Collection line between T32 and T42	2.9	N/A	N/A	29	No Photos
K6	Collection Line between T26 and T34	5.0	N/A	MDS 7 Historic Site and MDS 8 Historic Site	8	No Photos
K7	Vicinity of Turbines 37 and 49 (no specific component)	0.8	N/A	N/A	7	No Photos
	Total	192.4 Total Acres Pedestrian Survey	2,184 Shovel Tests			

EDR collected a total of 79 historic-period artifacts during the Phase 1B archaeological survey. Seventy-eight were collected from shovel tests and one was collected from the ground surface. In some cases, isolated non-diagnostic artifacts in shovel tests or on the surface were observed and noted but not collected. At sites with a surface component, all clearly diagnostic artifacts, and a representative sample of other artifacts were collected but the entire surface assemblage was not collected. All the historic-period artifacts collected from STPs occurred at or near MDS locations.

Additionally, EDR collected a total of 65 pre-contact (Native American) artifacts during the Phase 1B archaeological survey. Twenty-three of the pre-contact artifacts were collected from shovel tests and 42 were collected from the ground surface. All pre-contact artifacts encountered during the Phase 1B survey were collected.

All the artifacts collected by EDR over the course of the supplemental Phase 1B archaeological survey are listed in Appendix E.

The majority of artifacts were collected from archaeological sites and these are presented below under the relevant site description; however, a small number of artifacts were collected from non-archaeological site contexts:

- One fragment of light red brick (possibly firebrick) was collected from shovel test F2.25 between 0 and 45 cm below ground surface (bgs) in an area not considered to be an archaeological site; and,
- One fragment of refined white earthenware was collected from shovel test F3.05 between 0 and 27 cm bgs in an area not considered to be an archaeological site. **This artifact's manufacture dates to 1830 or later (Florida Museum of Natural History [FMNH], 2016).**
- One fragment of refined white earthenware with gold luster was collected from shovel test G9.46 between 0 and 31 cm bgs. **This artifact's manufacture dates to between the 1810s and the early twentieth century (FMNH, 2016).**

3.3 Identified Archaeological Sites

EDR identified 13 historic-period archaeological sites and nine pre-contact Native American archaeological sites within the Facility Site during the Phase 1B archaeological survey. Table 3 describes the site and location, identifies the appropriate Map Sheet, whether the site will be potentially impacted by the Facility, and presents proposed avoidance measures, if any. In addition, each site is discussed in further detail in Subsections 3.3.1 through 3.3.22 below. In addition to the descriptions of these sites provided herein, the information for each site will be entered into **NYSOPRHP's online CRIS database upon final submission of this report** via CRIS.

Table 3. Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified During the Phase 1 Survey

Site Name	Description	Location	Map Sheet (Figure 7)	Potential Impacts	Avoidance Measures
Burns Site 1	Two historic-period foundations and agricultural equipment	Approximately 2,400 feet west of the west end of Van Keuren Road and approximately 2,100 feet north of U.S. Interstate 86	14	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
C5.09 Pre-contact Isolate	Pre-contact projectile point	Approximately 650 feet west of Campbell Road; approximately 10 feet southwest of Turbine 14.	1	Intersected by Project APE (Turbine 14)	N/A (does not meet S/NRHP criteria)
Canfield Road Historic Site	Historic-period foundation and debris scatter	Approximately 2,250 feet south of Canfield Road and approximately 3,000 feet west of Jones Road.	9	Not impacted by current layout.	Avoided by Facility design.
Conderman Pre-contact Site	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Approximately 50 feet east of Conderman Road and approximately 1,200 feet north of intersection between Conderman and Huginor Roads.	8	Not impacted by current layout.	Avoided by Facility design.
D1 Pre-contact Isolate	Isolated pre-contact Flake	Approximately 500 ft north of Avery Road.	15	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design.
Dutch Street Foundation	Historic-period farmstead	Immediately south of Dutch Street and approximately 1,200 feet east of intersection between Dutch Street and Jones Road.	12	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design.
F1 Historic Scatter	Historic-period debris scatter	Approximately 730 feet northeast of terminus of Walters Road	4	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design.
H2.56 Isolate	Pre-contact bifacial core	Approximately 600 feet north of Dutch Street/County Road 54.	12	Intersected by Project APE (Turbine 93)	N/A (does not meet S/NRHP criteria)
H3 Historic Site	Historical debris scatter	Immediately northeast of intersection between Dutch Street and Jones Road.	11	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
H3 Pre-contact Site 1	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Approximately 50 feet north of Dutch Street/County Road 54 and approximately 550 feet east of Jones Road.	11, 12	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
I4 Pre-contact Site	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Approximately 500 feet east of Babcock Road. Approximately 2,900 feet southwest of State Route 21	7	Not impacted by current layout.	Avoided by Facility design.
Mack School Pre-Contact Site	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Approximately 250 feet east of Mack Road and approximately 1,300 feet north of intersection between Mack Road and State Highway 21.	6	Not impacted by current layout.	Avoided by Facility design.
MDS 6 Historic Site	Historic-period trash dump	Approximately 750 feet southwest of the intersection between Potter Hill Road and Rex Road	3	Not impacted by current layout.	Avoided by Facility design.
MDS 7 Historic Site	Historic-period farmstead (demolished)	Immediately north of Lake Hollow Road and approximately 1,700 feet north of the intersection between Potter Hill Road and Rex Road	2	Not impacted by current layout	N/A (does not meet S/NRHP criteria)
MDS 8 Historic Site	Historic-period farmstead	Approximately 70 feet north of Loveland Road and approximately 2,100 feet north-northeast of the intersection between Loveland Road and Potter Hill Road	8	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
MDS 20 Historic Site	Historic-period farmstead	Immediately north of Holmes Road and approximately 2,500 feet west of intersection between Holmes Road and Babcock Road	5	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design (Horizontal Direction Bore under site)

Site Name	Description	Location	Map Sheet (Figure 7)	Potential Impacts	Avoidance Measures
MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site	Historic-period barn foundation	Immediately south of Avery Road and approximately 2,000 feet southwest of intersection between Avery Road and Basted District Road	16	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
MDS Pusharound Site	Historic-period farmstead (demolished)	Immediately north of the eastern terminus of Walters Road	4	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
R & V Evaporator Site	Historic-period sugaring locus	Approximately 2,950 feet northwest of intersection between Dutch Street and Jones Road	10	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 1	Isolated pre-contact flake	Approximately 2,800 feet northwest of intersection between Van Keuren Road and Rose Road	13	Currently impacted by Turbine 50	N/A (does not meet S/NRHP criteria)
MDS Pusharound Site	Historic-period farmstead (demolished)	Immediately north of the eastern terminus of Walters Road	4	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design
Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Approximately 1,200 feet northwest of intersection between Van Keuren Road and Rose Road	13	Potentially impacted by Turbine 51	N/A (does not meet S/NRHP criteria)
Walters Road Site	Historic-period multi-family farmstead	Between approximately 600 and 1,000 feet north of the eastern terminus of Walters Road	4	Not impacted by current layout	Avoided by Facility design

3.3.1 Burns Site 1

Site Type: Historic-period Farmstead

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (identified based on historical map research)

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: Burns Site 1 consists of a historic-period farmstead site located approximately 2,400 feet (732 meters) west of the west end of Van Keuren Road and approximately 2,100 feet (640 meters) north of U.S. Interstate 86 (Figure 7, Sheet 14). The site is situated on level to gradually south-sloping terrain on the top and upper slopes of a southwest-trending finger ridge at the head of a south-trending drainage (Appendix C, Photos 47-52). Sediment is Arnot channery silt loam, which consists of well drained mixed loamy skeletal material and Arnot-Lordstown Association, which consists of well drained mixed loamy material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the site consists of scattered deciduous and coniferous trees and relatively thick growth of deciduous shrubs, including raspberry, with an understory of mixed weedy grasses and forbs. Immediately north of the site is an active agricultural field. Modern impacts include the adjacent agricultural activity, dumping of stones from the agricultural fields within the site, and erosion. Overall, the site is lightly disturbed.

Burns Site 1 is the remains of a historic-period farmstead which currently consists of two foundations and a scatter of historical debris. Both foundations are made of mortared cut tabular stone and both were heavily overgrown with successional vegetation at the time of the survey (Appendix C, Photos 47-52). Both foundations stand above the ground surface and neither contained a noticeable cellar hole. However, it is believed that the eastern foundation **represents a house because it is closer to the farm lane that likely served as the property's driveway. The western foundation, then, likely represents a barn.**

The site is depicted on the 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1918) and the 1954 USGS *Canisteo, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1954), but not on the earlier maps reviewed for this project. A single structure is shown on each map. On the 1918 map, the structure is symbolized as solid, but it is hollow on the 1954 map. Given the scale of the 1918 map (1:62,500) it is likely that the single solid structure stood for an entire farmstead complex containing a house as well as one or more outbuildings. The 1954 map however, is 1:24,000 scale. Typically, these maps show individual structures. Therefore, it is hypothesized that the house at the site had been destroyed prior to 1954, but there was still an outbuilding standing at that time.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate Burns Site 1 for the State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP). It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead whose initial period of use likely dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Although the surface component of the site has been documented, the nature and extent of intact subsurface remains at the site is currently unknown. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

Burns Site 1 has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.2 C5.09 Isolate

Site Type: Pre-contact projectile point

Archaeology Survey Area: C5

Associated Project Component: Turbine 14

Site Description: C5.09 Isolate consists of a single pre-contact projectile point located in a wooded area approximately 650 feet (198 meters) west of Campbell Road; approximately 10 feet (3.1 meters) southwest of Turbine 14 (Figure 7, Sheet 1). The site is situated on a moderate south-facing slope immediately south of a flat hilltop on a prominent north/south-trending ridge named Potter Hill (Appendix C, Photo 53). Sediment is Bath channery silt loam which consists of well drained, coarse-loamy mixed material (ESRI and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the site consists of mixed second-growth deciduous forest with open hayfields containing mixed grasses and forbs to the south and east. The location was likely plowed during the historic period but, aside from that, there are no obvious modern impacts. Overall, the location is lightly disturbed.

The site consists of a single straight-stemmed projectile point made from dark gray chert (Appendix C, Photograph 54). The point is approximately 90% complete, missing only its tip and a small portion near the stem. The point measures 5.5 cm long, 3.0 cm at the base, and 0.5 cm thick at the thickest portion, and is completely bifacially flaked. The point is tentatively identified as a Lamoka Type Point. Lamoka Points are commonly found in Central and Western New York, described by Ritchie (1971:29) as **“small, narrow, thick points, with weak to moderately pronounced side notches, or straight stemmed with slight, usually sloping shoulders.”** The Lamoka complex has been dated to the Late Archaic, approximately 6,000-3,000 calendar years before present (Cal. BP). The artifact was identified at a depth of between 0 and 21 cm below ground surface (BGS) in shovel test C5.09. Five radial shovel tests were excavated around the find, all of which were negative. Additionally, the other 79 shovel tests excavated within EDR Survey Area C5 did not contain cultural material.

The gray chert from which this projectile point was made is at least superficially similar to Onondaga Chert known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, EDR archaeologists noted widespread gray, black, and tan chert pebbles contained within glacial gravels throughout the Project site, and it seems likely that the artifact originates from this local source. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, C5.09 Isolate does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. It consists of an isolated pre-contact lithic projectile point and therefore lacks a significant density or diversity of artifacts. Additional shovel testing at the site did not reveal additional artifacts, and it is believed that the projectile point represents an isolated artifact not indicative of a significant archaeological site. **The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural development in the area. Integrity of design and workmanship remain somewhat intact in the sense that the craftsmanship of the projectile point can be analyzed, but as an isolated artifact it does not exhibit intrasite patterning or spatial organization of any sort.** The site

maintains fair integrity of association because the Lamoka projectile point can be associated with the Late Archaic Period. However, because it consists of only a single artifact, it is not possible to associate the site with pre-contact trends or patterns. The integrity of materials and location remain strong; however, these do not make up for the overall lack of integrity and significance. The isolated projectile point cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals, and it does not embody significant engineering or design attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the S/NRHP under criteria A, B, or C. Isolated artifacts of this sort are relatively common in the Allegheny Plateau and Escarpment, and since the point was collected further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding local or regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

C5.09 Isolate is located within the APE for the proposed Facility and it may be impacted by Facility-related activity. However, in the opinion of EDR, the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted

3.3.3 *Canfield Road Historic Site*

Site Type: Historic-period foundation and debris scatter

Archaeology Survey Area: H7

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The Canfield Road Historic Site consists of the remains of a foundation and debris scatter located approximately 2,250 feet (686 meters) south of Canfield Road and approximately 3,000 feet (914 meters) west of Jones Road (Figure 7, Sheet 9). The site is located on a steep south-southeast-facing slope to the southeast of the summit of a prominent hill (Appendix C, Photo 37). Sediment at the site is Lordstown-Arnot Association, steep, which consists of well-drained coarse loamy material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). The site is located within an area of second-growth deciduous forest dominated by beech with an understory of various forbs and beech saplings. Erosion, due to the steep slope, is the only visible modern impact to the site. Overall, the site is lightly disturbed.

The site consists of a small dry-laid fieldstone foundation (Appendix C, Photo 37), one cast iron wood stove door with **“Ontario” embossed on it** (Appendix C, photo 55), **a large (“two-man”) cross-cut saw blade** (Appendix C, Photo 56), one cast iron leg-hold type animal trap (Appendix C, Photo 57), and one clear glass straight brandy or wine finish, and a small number of metal barrel hoops. Additionally, several saw-cut stumps were also noted in the vicinity of the site. The foundation consists of dry-laid tabular field stone and measures approximately 10 feet northeast/southwest and 8 feet northwest/southeast. It is set into the hill and the downhill side of the foundation consists of approximately six courses of stone whereas the uphill side consists of two courses.

Based on the size of the stove door, it likely came from a potbellied or cylinder type wood stove or possibly from a wood-fired range. **EDR was unable to identify a woodstove brand named “Ontario”, but several brands of woodstove** were manufactured in Ontario, Canada during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The cross-cut saw likely dates to the first half of the twentieth century, or possibly later. Motorized chainsaws did not come into widespread use until the 1950s (Thöny, 2007). Straight brandy or wine finishes were in use between circa 1890 and the mid-1930s (Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology [BLM & SHA], 2016).

Based on the location and artifact assemblage, the Canfield Road Historic Site is interpreted as a logging and/or hunting camp which was utilized during the cold months of the year (late fall through early spring), and possibly the warm months as well. Based on the diagnostic artifacts encountered, the camp was utilized during the late nineteenth century and/or early to mid-twentieth century (i.e., between ca. 1890 and 1935). The Canfield Road Historic Site does not correspond to any map-documented structures depicted on the historical maps reviewed for this project.

One shovel test (H7.01) was excavated at the site but did not recover any subsurface cultural material.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the Canfield Road Historic Site for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period logging and/or trapping camp whose period of use likely dates to between approximately 1890 and 1935. The archaeological material present on the surface is limited but subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

The Canfield Road Historic Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.4 Conderman Pre-contact Site

Site Type: Pre-contact lithic scatter

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The Conderman Pre-contact Site is a small lithic scatter located approximately 50 feet (15 meters) east of Conderman Road and approximately 1,200 feet (366 meters) north of the intersection between Conderman and Huginor Roads (Figure 7, Sheet 8). The site is situated on a gradual west-facing slope near the top of a prominent hill (Appendix C, photo 58). Sediment at the site is Mardin Channery Silt Loam, which consists of moderately well drained coarse loamy mixed material. The site occurs within an active agricultural field which had recently been plowed at the time of recording. Therefore, vegetation consisted of widely scattered weedy grasses and forbs and ground surface visibility was approximately 98%. Modern impacts to the area include extensive plowing and disking, a farm lane that trends east/west through the site, the nearby Conderman Road right-of-way, and erosion. Overall, the site moderately disturbed.

The Conderman Pre-contact site consists of modified chert flake and nine pieces of unmodified gray chert debitage identified on the ground surface in an active agricultural field (Appendix C, Photo 59). The modified flake consists of a chert flakes with approximately 5% cortex on the dorsal side which measures approximately 3.0 cm long. A portion of the flake edge has been unifacially retouched to form a steep scraper-like edge. The unmodified debitage consists of one flake with approximately 5% cortex on its dorsal side that measures approximately 2.0 cm long, one fragment of shatter with approximately 50% cortex on one side, and seven fragments of shatter with no cortex.

No Facility-related impacts are proposed in the vicinity of the site and, therefore, no shovel tests were excavated at the site during the Phase 1B survey.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the Conderman Pre-contact Site for the S/NRHP. It consists of a small lithic scatter; however, the extent and nature of subsurface archaeological material at the site is currently unknown because the site was not shovel tested. Subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, B, C, and D.

The Conderman Pre-contact Site has been avoided by Facility design such that there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.5 D1 Pre-contact Site

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact flake

Archaeology Survey Area: D1

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The D1 Pre-contact Site consists of an isolated chert flake located approximately 500 feet (152 meters) north of Avery Road (Figure 7, Sheet 15). The site is situated on a flat to gently east-sloping hill top which extends east from a prominent north/south-trending ridge (Appendix C, Photograph 60). Sediment is Volusia channery silt loam which consists of somewhat poorly drained, fine-loamy material (ESRI and NRCS, 2016). At the time of recording, the site occurred in a plowed and disked potato field which consisted of bare ground. The only ground cover present within the field was fallen leaves from the surrounding trees. Ground surface visibility at the time of recording was approximately 90%. Modern impacts to the area include plowing and other related agricultural activities, as well as erosion. Overall, the area is lightly disturbed.

The site consists of a single unmodified flake of gray chert that measures approximately 2.5 cm long. Its dorsal side contains one flake scar and no cortex (Appendix C, Photograph 61). The artifact was identified during a pedestrian survey of Area D1. No other lithic material was visible on the surface in the vicinity of the artifact. No Facility-related impacts are proposed in the vicinity of the isolated find and, therefore, no shovel tests were excavated at the location, so the extent and nature of subsurface remains is currently unknown.

As with the other pre-contact artifacts discussed in this report, it should be noted that the gray chert from which this flake was made is at least superficially similar to Onondaga Chert known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, EDR archaeologists noted widespread gray, black, and tan chert pebbles contained within glacial gravels throughout the Project site, and it seems likely that the artifact originates from this local source. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the D1 Pre-contact for the S/NRHP. It consists of a single collected pre-contact Native American chert flake; however, the extent and nature of subsurface archaeological material at the site is currently unknown because the site was not shovel tested. Subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, B, C, and D.

The D1 Pre-contact has been avoided by Facility design such that there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.6 Dutch Street Foundation

Site Type: Historic Farmstead

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (identified based on historical map research)

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The Dutch Street Foundation Site consists of the remains of a historic-period farmstead located immediately south of Dutch Street and approximately 1,200 feet (366 meters) east of the intersection of Dutch Street and Jones Road (Figure 7, Sheet 12). The site is located on a moderate east-facing slope east of a prominent hill top (Appendix C, Photo 62 and 63). Sediment at the site is Fremont Silt Loam, 2 to 8% slopes, which consists of somewhat poorly drained fine loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2017). Vegetation at the time of recording consisted of successional weedy forbs and some small sumac trees surrounded by active agricultural fields containing harvested corn stalks. Modern impacts to the site include the nearby Dutch Street right-of-way, agricultural use of the area, and most significantly, the apparent demolition of the structures formerly located at the site. Overall the site is highly disturbed.

The Dutch Street Foundation Site consists of a large concrete slab foundation and a small pile of pushed/disturbed historical debris and structural remains (Appendix C, Photo 63). The foundation measures approximately 160 feet north/south and approximately 26 feet east/west. The southern half (80 feet) is concrete and the northern half is mortared stone. The structural remains consist of milled lumber nailed together into what appear to be wall fragments which have been pushed off the foundation and now lie within an area of overgrown successional vegetation. The historical debris consist of highly fragmented iron pipes and fittings, iron strapping, and colorless bottle glass. Given the large size of the foundation, it appears to represent the remains of a barn.

At the time it was recorded, there were no Facility related impacted proposed within the Dutch Street Foundation historic-period site. Therefore, no shovel tests were excavated at the site.

The site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York*, Fremont Township **sheet (Beers, 1873)**. **The property is labeled as “J. Donihee” on the 1873 map** and it is not depicted on the later maps reviewed for this project. The property depicted on the 1873 map appears to represent an entire farmstead (i.e., a house and, presumably, outbuildings), however, the foundation encountered contained no cellar hole and likely represents the remains of a barn. Additionally, the concrete slab identified at the site, although degraded, appears significantly more recent than the mid nineteenth century. It is possible that a house stood at the site during the nineteenth century but was demolished and replaced with a barn during the early twentieth century. Alternatively, the stone portion of the foundation may represent the original nineteenth century barn, and the

concrete portion could represent a later addition. More documentary research and additional fieldwork at this location would be necessary to elucidate the complete history of this site.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the Dutch Street Foundation for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period barn foundation and there may be additional nineteenth century cultural material at the site which was not identified during the Phase 1B survey. Subsurface testing and additional documentary research would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the nineteenth century farmstead and/or later barn played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

The Dutch Street Foundation Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.7 F1 Historic Scatter

Site Type: Historic-period Farmstead

Archaeology Survey Area: F1 and F2

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The F1 Historic Scatter represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead approximately 730 feet (223 meters) northeast of the terminus of Walters Road (Figure 7, Sheet 4). It is situated on gently north-sloping terrain on a saddle between two hilltops on an east/west-trending ridgeline (Appendix C, Photo 64). Sediment is Lordstown channery silt loam which consists of well drained, coarse-loamy material (ESRI and NRCS, 2016). The site is located along a farm lane immediately north of an agricultural field and south of an area containing scattered patches of apple trees. Vegetation in the vicinity consists of mixed weedy grasses and forbs, and scattered patches of apple and pine trees. Modern impacts to the area are not readily apparent, but likely include past plowing and other agricultural activities and natural erosion. Overall, the area is considered lightly to moderately disturbed.

The site consists of a historical debris scatter associated with an MDS location. No features were identified at the site during the Phase 1B survey. However, EDR personnel collected a total of 25 artifacts from the F1 Historic Scatter site consisting of 18 pieces of ceramic, three pieces of glass, three pieces of brick, and one cut nail from 14 shovel tests (Table 4). EDR personnel also excavated shovel tests throughout the site (designated Survey Areas F1 and F2) and

surrounding area (designated Survey Areas F3 and F4) to determine the boundaries of the site. The artifacts are summarized in Table 4 and a representative sample is depicted in Appendix C, Photograph 65.

Table 4. Artifacts Collected at F1 Historic Scatter.

Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
F1.41	1	0-36	1	White Refined Earthenware Transferprint	Light Blue	1830-Present	Florida Museum of Natural History (FMNH), 2016
F1.43	1	0-33	1	Red Brick	Fragment	--	--
F1.43	1	0-33	1	Refined Earthenware	Raised Molded "Bump" Design in Body; Missing Glaze	1810s-Early 20th Century	University of Vermont (UVM), 2016
F1.44	1	0-22	1	Refined Earthenware	Possible Black Transfer	1830-1864	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MACL), 2016
F1.45	1	0-33	1	White Refined Earthenware Transferprint	Light Blue	1830-Present	FMNH, 2016
F1.50	1	0-25	1	Glazed Red Earthenware	Possible Drainage Tile/Firebrick	--	--
F1.53	1	0-18	1	Glazed Red Earthenware	Possible Drainage Tile/Firebrick	--	--
F1.54	1	0-38	1	Refined Earthenware	Unglazed Body Fragment	1830-Present	FMNH, 2016
F1.55	2	36-48	1	Refined Earthenware	Unglazed Body Fragment	1830-Present	FMNH, 2016
F1.55	2	36-48	1	Refined Earthenware	Dark Blue; Possible Flow	Mid 19TH-Early 20th Century	MACL, 2016
F1.56	1	0-31	3	Red Brick	Fragment	--	--
F1.56	1	0-31	3	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1830-Present	FMNH, 2016
F1.56	1	0-31	1	Green Bottle Glass	Body Fragment	--	--
F1.56	1	0-31	1	White Refined Earthenware Transferprint	Light Blue	1830-Present	FMNH, 2016
F1.56	1	0-31	1	Clear Glass	--	--	--
F1.56	1	0-31	1	Glazed Red Earthenware	Possible Drainage Tile	--	--
F1.57	1	0-29	2	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1830-Present	FMNH, 2016
F1.57	1	0-29	1	Refined Earthenware	Dark Blue; Possible Flow	Mid 19 th /early 20 th century	MACL, 2016
F1.58	1	0-26	1	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1830-Present	FMNH, 2016
F1.60	1	0-18	1	Clear Flat Glass	Possible Window	--	--
F1.60	1	0-18	1	Cut Nail	--	1810s-EARLY 20TH C	UVM, 2016
F1.62	1	0-36	1	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1830-PRESENT	FMNH, 2016

Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
F2.03	1	0-40	6	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1830-PRESENT	FMNH, 2016
F2.03	1	0-40	1	Nail	--	1810s-EARLY 20TH C	UVM, 2016

The site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York*, Cohocton Township sheet (Beers, 1873). There are several structures depicted on the 1873 map in the vicinity of the F1 Historic Scatter Site, but based on their locations relative to each other and to other archaeological sites documented in the vicinity (**namely the Walter's Road Site discussed below under Subsection 3.3.22**), it appears that this site corresponds to **the "F. Henry" property**. No structures are depicted at the site location on later historical maps reviewed for the project: the USGS 1903 *Naples, New York* 15-minute topographic quadrangle and 1942 *Naples, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS, 1903; 1942). The artifacts recovered are consistent with a nineteenth century occupation of the site.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the F1 Historic Scatter for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead whose construction dates to 1873 or earlier, and which had been abandoned and demolished by 1903; however, additional subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

F1 Historic Scatter has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.8 H2.56 Isolate

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact chert biface

Archaeology Survey Area: H2

Associated Project Component: Turbine 93

Site Description: H2.56 Isolate consists of a single isolated pre-contact bifacial core located in a fallow agricultural field at the edge of a wooded area approximately 600 feet (213 meters) north of Dutch Street/County Road 54 and approximately 160 feet (49 meters) southeast of Turbine 93 (Figure 7, Sheet 12). The site is located on a moderately

northeast-facing slope at the northeast end of a roughly northeast/southwest-trending ridge complex. (Appendix C, Photograph 30). Sediment is Mardin channery silt loam which consists of moderately well drained, coarse-loamy mixed material (ESRI and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation at the site consists of various grasses and forbs in the border between an active agricultural field and a patch of second growth forest. Modern impacts to the area include extensive historic-period and modern plowing. Overall, the area is moderately disturbed.

The site consists of one small, dark gray chert bifacial core approximately 3.0 cm in length (Appendix C, Photograph 66). The biface bears flake scars on its dorsal and ventral surfaces, but the edges have not been pressure-flaked or retouched in any way. This gives it the appearance of having been created from a relatively small cobble. Alternatively, this artifact may represent an exhausted core which was formed from a larger cobble. The core was recovered from shovel test H2.56 between 0 and 30 cm below ground surface (bgs). Six radial shovel tests were excavated around shovel test H2.56, but no additional artifacts were recovered. The additional 99 shovel tests excavated within EDR Survey Area H2 did not contain cultural material.

As with the other pre-contact lithic artifacts recovered during this Phase 1B survey, it should be noted that the chert from which this core was made is at least superficially similar to Onondaga Chert known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, this artifact appears to come from glacial pebbles and/or cobbles local to the area. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, H2.56 Isolate does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. It consists of an isolated pre-contact chert core and therefore lacks a significant density or diversity of artifacts. Additional shovel testing at the site did not reveal additional artifacts, and it is believed that the core represents an isolated artifact not indicative of a significant archaeological site. **The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been** moderately compromised by modern agricultural development in the area. It lacks integrity of design and workmanship as the site consists of a single casually discarded core. **The site's integrity of association** is severely compromised because it cannot be dated or specifically associated with a period of significance. The integrity of materials and location remain strong; however, these do not make up for the overall lack of integrity and significance. The site cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals, and it does not embody significant engineering or design attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the S/NRHP under criteria A, B, or C. Isolated pre-contact artifacts of this sort are relatively common in the Allegheny Plateau and Escarpment, and further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding local or regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

H2.56 Isolate is located within the APE for the proposed Facility and it may be impacted by Facility-related activity. However, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.

3.3.9 H3 Historic Site

Site Type: Historical debris in the vicinity of an MDS

Archaeology Survey Area: H3

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: H3 Historic Site consists of a historical debris scatter located in a plowed cornfield immediately northeast of intersection between Dutch Street and Jones Road (Figure 7, Sheet 11). The site is located on gentle north-facing slope below a hilltop that forms part of a roughly northeast/southwest-trending ridge complex (Appendix C, Photograph 67). Sediment is Fremont silt loam which consists of somewhat poorly drained, fine-loamy material (ESRI and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the vicinity consists of plowed cornstalks and scattered grass along the Dutch Road right-of-way. Modern impacts to the area include the nearby Dutch Street right-of-way, extensive plowing and agricultural activities, and erosion. Overall, the area is moderately disturbed.

The site consists of a moderate to large surface scatter of highly fragmented historical debris with a subsurface component. The site was initially identified based on the surface component, after which four shovel tests (H3.01 through H3.04) were excavated within the mapped site boundaries (Table 5). All four shovel tests contained historic-period cultural material (Appendix C, Photo 68). As discussed below, the site location corresponds to a mid- to late nineteenth century farmstead and the artifacts encountered both on the surface and in shovel tests are consistent with this. No features were visible on the ground surface and none were encountered through shovel testing. However, only four shovel tests were excavated at the site and it is possible that buried features are present but remain undiscovered.

The site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York, Cohocton Township sheet (Beers, 1873)*. It is labeled as “J. Conderman” on the 1873 map. This structure is not depicted on the later USGS 1918 *Hornell, New York 15-minute topographic quadrangle map* or the 1978 *Haskinville, New York 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map* (USGS, 1918; 1978).

Table 5. Artifacts Collected from Shovel Tests at H3 Historic Site.

Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
H3.01	1	0-32	2	Cut Nail		1810s- Early 20th Century	UVM, 2016
H3.01	1	0-32	1	Wire Nail		Post-1890	UVM, 2016
H3.01	1	0-32	1	Porcelain Teacup Handle	Undecorated	--	--
H3.01	1	0-32	6	Brick Fragment	Red	--	--
H3.01	1	0-32	3	Window Glass Fragment	Colorless	--	--
H3.01	1	0-32	1	Coal		--	--
H3.01	1	0-32	1	Plastic Fragment		--	--
H3.01	1	0-32	2	White Refined Earthenware	Blue Flow Body Sherd	1830+	FMNH, 2016
H3.01	1	0-32	2	Cut Nail		1810s- Early 20th Century	UVM, 2016
H3.02	1	0-33	4	Brick Fragment	Red	--	--
H3.02	1	0-33	1	Window Glass Fragment	Colorless	--	--
H3.03	1	0-23	2	Window Glass Fragment	Colorless	--	--
H3.03	1	0-23	1	Brick Fragment	Red	--	--
H3.04	1	0-30	1	White Refined Earthenware	Undecorated	1830+	FMNH, 2016
H3.04	1	0-30	1	Kaolin Pipe Stem	Line and dot embossing	--	--
H3.04	1	0-30	1	Brick Fragment	Red	--	--

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the H3 Historic Site for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead which was constructed sometime prior to 1873 and was abandoned and demolished by 1918; however, additional subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

H3 Historic Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.10 H3 Pre-contact Site 1

Site Name: H3 Pre-contact Site 1

Site Type: Pre-contact Native American lithic scatter

Archaeology Survey Area: H3

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: H3 Pre-contact Site 1 consists of a pre-contact Native American lithic scatter located in a plowed cornfield approximately 50 feet (15 meters) north of Dutch Street/County Road 54 and approximately 550 feet (168 meters) east of Jones Road (Figure 7, Sheets 11 & 12). The site is located on gentle north-facing slope below a hilltop that forms part of a roughly northeast/southwest-trending ridge complex (Appendix C, Photograph 69). Sediment is Fremont silt loam which consists of somewhat poorly drained, fine-loamy material (ESRI and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the vicinity consists of plowed cornstalks within the agricultural field and scattered grass along the Dutch Road right-of-way. Modern impacts to the area include the nearby Dutch Street right-of-way, extensive plowing and agricultural activities, as well as erosion. Overall, the area is moderately disturbed.

The site consists of a surface/subsurface lithic scatter containing at least 22 pieces of chert debitage. No features were identified at the site. EDR initially identified the site during pedestrian surface survey and recovered one chert flake from the ground surface. Following the surface survey, 12 shovel tests were excavated at the site. Three of these shovel tests contained a total of 21 additional pre-contact Native American lithic artifacts and the remaining eight shovel tests did not contain any cultural material (see Figure 7, Sheet 11 & 12; Table 6, and Appendix C, Photos 70).

Table 6. Artifacts Collected at H3 Pre-contact Site 1 Historic Scatter.

Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface	N/A	--	1	Chert flakes	Noncortical gray chert.	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	--
H3.05	1	0-34	1	Unmodified Chert Microflake	Noncortical; Gray Chert (<0.5 cm)	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	--
H3.05.R1	1	0-40	3	Unmodified Chert Microflake	Noncortical; Gray Chert (<0.5 cm)	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	--
H3.05.R8	1	0-20	4	Lithic Shatter	Noncortical; Gray Chert	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	--
H3.05.R8	1	0-20	7	Unmodified Chert Microflake	Noncortical; Gray Chert (<0.5 cm)	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	--
H3.05.R9	1	0-30	5	Unmodified Chert Microflake	Noncortical; Gray Chert (<0.5 cm)	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	--
H3.05.R9	1	0-30	1	Lithic Shatter	Noncortical; Gray Chert	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	--

As with the other pre-contact lithic artifacts recovered during the Phase 1B survey, it should be noted that the chert from which this flake is made is at least superficially similar to cherts known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central

and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, this artifact appears to come from glacial pebbles and/or cobbles local to the area. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the H3 Pre-contact Site for the S/NRHP. It consists of a lithic scatter containing at least 22 pieces of lithic debitage in a limited surface component and more extensive subsurface component. EDR excavated 12 shovel tests at the site during the current Phase 1B survey and established a site boundary based on negative shovel tests. However, additional subsurface testing investigations would be necessary to fully assess the nature of subsurface deposits at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, B, C, and D.

H3 Pre-contact Site 1 has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources and no further work is warranted.

3.3.11 I4 Pre-contact Site

Site Type: Pre-contact Lithic Scatter

Archaeology Survey Area: I4

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The I4 Pre-contact Site consists of a small pre-contact Native American lithic scatter located in an active agricultural field approximately 500 feet (152 meters) east of Babcock Road and approximately 2,900 feet (884 meters) southwest of State Route 21 (Figure 7, Sheet 7). The site is located on southeast-sloping terrain on Maple Hill that overlooks the head of a south-trending unnamed tributary of Neils Creek. There is a small pond approximately 50 feet (15 meters) east of the site and a larger pond approximately 230 feet (70 meters) south-southwest of the site. It is not currently known if these water features are natural or artificial. Sediment is Mardin channery silt loam which consists of moderately well drained, coarse-loamy mixed material (ESRI and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the vicinity consists of plowed potato fields at the site itself, with wetland grasses and scattered shrubby deciduous trees surrounding the nearby ponds. Modern impacts to the area include plowing and disking, as well as erosion. Overall, the area is moderately disturbed.

The site consists of one biface and 15 pieces of dark gray chert debitage recovered during a pedestrian survey of Survey Area I4 (Appendix C, Photograph 71). No features were identified at the site during the current Phase 1B survey. The biface consists of gray chert and is missing its tip. It measures approximately 4.0 cm long, 2.5 cm wide

at its base, and 0.4 cm wide at its widest point. The debitage consists of nine gray chert flakes that are approximately 1.5 cm long, four gray chert flakes that are approximately 2.0 cm long, and two fragments of gray chert shatter. Approximately 20% of the debitage recovered from the site contained dorsal cortex (see Appendix E). At the time the site was recorded, not Facility-related impacts were proposed in the immediate vicinity, so the site was not shovel tested.

As with the other pre-contact lithic artifacts recovered during this Phase 1B survey, it should be noted that the chert from which these artifacts were made is at least superficially similar to Onondaga Chert known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, these artifacts appear to come from glacial pebbles and/or cobbles local to the area. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the I4 Pre-contact Site for the S/NRHP. It consists of a small pre-contact Native American lithic scatter; however, the extent and nature of subsurface archaeological material at the site is currently unknown because the site was not shovel tested. Subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, B, C, and D.

The I4 Pre-contact Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.12 Mack School Pre-Contact Site

Site Type: Pre-contact lithic scatter

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (initially identified by ecological survey team)

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The Mack School Pre-Contact Site consists of a pre-contact Native American lithic scatter located approximately 250 feet east of Mack Road and approximately 1,300 feet north of the intersection between Mack Road and State Route 21 (Figure 7, Sheet 6). The site is located within a moderately east-sloping agricultural field on the west side of a south-trending drainage between Maple Hill to the east and Stone Hill to the west (Appendix C, Photo 72). Sediment at the site is Howard-Madrid Complex which consists of well-drained mixed loamy skeletal material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation at the time of recording consisted of mixed deciduous second-growth forest in the tree line adjacent to the site and bare freshly plowed ground within the site itself. Ground surface visibility at the time of

recording was 100%. Modern impacts to the area include plowing and disking, as well as erosion. Overall, the area is moderately disturbed.

The Mack School Pre-Contact Site consists of five fragments of gray chert shatter (Appendix C, Photo 73). None of the fragments contain cortex. No features were identified at the site. All five artifacts identified on the ground surface were collected by EDR. The site was identified on the basis of its surface component and, due to the lack of Facility-related impacts, no shovel tests were excavated at the site. It is worth noting that the site was originally identified by **EDR's ecological survey team, but was revisited by archaeologists who confirmed the location, identified additional artifacts, and established the site boundary.**

As with the other pre-contact lithic artifacts recovered during this Phase 1B survey, it should be noted that the chert from which these artifacts were made is at least superficially similar to Onondaga Chert known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, these artifacts appear to come from glacial pebbles and/or cobbles local to the area. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the Mack School Pre-Contact Site for the S/NRHP. It consists of a small pre-contact Native American lithic scatter; however, the extent and nature of subsurface archaeological material at the site is currently unknown because the site was not shovel tested. Subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, B, C, and D.

The Mack School Pre-Contact Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.13 MDS 6 Historic Site

Site Type: Historical debris scatter

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (identified based on historical map research)

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The MDS 6 Historic Site consists of a historical debris scatter located approximately 750 feet (229 meters) southwest of the intersection between Potter Hill Road and Rex Road (Figure 7, Sheet 3). The site is located on flat to gently west sloping terrain on the upper western slopes of Potter Hill (Appendix C, Photos 74 and 75).

Sediment at the site is Bath Channery Silt Loam which consists of well drained coarse loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the vicinity of the site is mixed deciduous second growth forest. Modern impacts to the area include plowing and disking in a nearby agricultural field, disposal of cobbles from the field within the site, and erosion. Overall, the site is lightly disturbed.

The MDS 6 Historic Site is a historical debris scatter associated with a nineteenth century farmstead. No structural or **foundation remains were observed during EDR's site visit but artifacts observed on the ground surface included:** two complete clear glass jars with screw tops, one complete green glass bottle with a crown finish and **"QUEEN" and "CONTENTS 1 PINT" embossed on it**, approximately five fragments of a metal windmill, one blue enameled tin pail, one steel pail, one fragment of galvanized tin sheet metal, one metal barrel hoop, one fragment of sheep metal strapping, two red bricks, and one iron rod with an approximately 1-inch hole in one end. The rod was stuck vertically into the ground with approximately 3 feet 6 inches sticking out above the ground. None of the artifacts observed at the site were collected. At the time EDR visited the site, no impacts were proposed in the immediate vicinity and, therefore, no shovel tests were excavated at the site.

The location of the site is approximately 400 feet (122 meters) south of a structure documented on the 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York* (Beers, 1873). No structures are depicted in this location on the later USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map (USGS, 1918;1978). **The structure is labeled as "W.H. Rex" on the 1873 map** and is depicted adjacent to Dye Road, approximately 400 feet (122 meters) north of the MDS 6 Historic Site. This plotted location, coupled with the relative paucity of artifacts on the surface of the site, and the total lack of features, suggests that the site identified is a historic-period trash dump that may have been associated with the historic-period farmstead. Additionally, many of the jars and bottles noted at the site appear to date to the twentieth century. Therefore, the location may have been used as a trash dump by a local farmer following the abandonment of the W.H. Rex farmstead.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the MDS 6 Historic Site for the S/NRHP. Although it appears to represent only the remains of an informal twentieth century trash dump, it was not shovel tested and may contained buried features or stratified subsurface deposits. Additional investigation and subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm this. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

The MDS 6 Historic Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.14 MDS 7 Site

Site Type: Historic farmstead (demolished)

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (identified based on historical map research)

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The MDS 7 Site consists of a severely demolished historic-period farmstead located immediately north of Lake Hollow Road and approximately 1,700 feet (518 meters) north of the intersection between Potter Hill Road and Rex Road (Figure 7, Sheet 2). The site is situated on flat terrain on the top of Potter Hill, a prominent roughly north/south-trending ridge complex. Sediment at the site is Bath Channery Silt Loam which consists of and well drained coarse loamy mixed material and Mardin Channery Silt Loam which consists of moderately well drained coarse loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). The sediment at the site has recently been pushed around by a bulldozer or tractor with a blade (Appendix C, Photos 76). The site occurs primarily in a low hedgerow between two agricultural fields. Vegetation consists of various weedy grasses and forbs. The site has been heavily disturbed by recent grading and the excavation/installation of a new well. Overall the site is severely disturbed.

The site appears to have once been a historic-period farmstead; however, it has been severely impacted by grading and only a small scattering of historic-period artifacts, including one white porcelain button, was observed by EDR archaeologists. No intact features or *in situ* historic-period artifacts were observed at the site. Due to the disturbed nature of the site, it was not shovel tested during the Phase 1B survey and no artifacts were collected from the site.

The MDS 7 Site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1918) on the north side of Lake Hollow road which, at the time, continued to the west through the vicinity of the site to connect to the north/south-trending Dye Road to the west. The structure is not depicted on the earlier 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York*, Cohocton Township sheet (Beers, 1873) or the later 1978 USGS *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1978). Therefore, it appears the structure was constructed sometime between 1873 and 1918 and demolished sometime between 1918 and 1978.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, the MDS 7 Site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. It consists of the heavily disturbed remains of a late nineteenth to early/mid-twentieth century farmstead.

The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised by being pushed and graded by a bulldozer or similar machinery. **The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised** because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by the grading. **The site's integrity of association is severely compromised** because the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historical trends and no intact features remain at the site. Due to all these impacts to site integrity, the site cannot be associated with significant historical trends or individuals and it does not embody significant engineering or design attributes. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the S/NRHP under criteria A, B, or C. Furthermore, given the severe impacts to the physical integrity of the site, additional research is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

MDS Site 7 has been avoided by Facility design and will not be impacted by Facility-related activities. Regardless of potential impacts, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.

3.3.15 MDS 8 Site

Site Type: Historic-period farmstead

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (identified based on historical map research)

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The MDS 8 Site is a historic-period farmstead located approximately 70 feet (21 meters) north of Loveland Road and approximately 2,100 feet (640 meters) north-northeast of the intersection between Loveland Road and Potter Hill Road (Figure 7, Sheet 8). The site is situated on flat to gently south-sloping terrain on the upper southeastern slopes of Potter Hill, a prominent ridge that runs roughly north/south through the area (Appendix C, Photo 77). Sediment at the site is Bath Channery Silt Loam which consists of well drained coarse loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). The site occurs in a hedgerow between active agricultural fields and vegetation is various weedy grasses and forbs, including goldenrod. Modern impacts to the site include apparently recent blading and pushing which has impacted the site, as well as potential impacts associated with equipment traffic and plowing and disking from the adjacent agricultural fields. Overall, the site is moderately disturbed.

The site consists of a single concrete foundation and a disturbed (by pushing) concentration of concrete fragments. The foundation measures approximately 50 feet east/west and approximately 40 feet north/south. The concentration of concrete fragments appears to result from the demolition of the structure, and perhaps a portion of the foundation.

No other structural remains or historical debris were evident on the ground surface. The site was not shovel tested during the Phase 1B survey.

The site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute topographic quadrangle map and the 1978 USGS *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1918; 1978). The structure is not depicted on the earlier 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York*, Cohocton Sheet (Beers, 1873). The area contains a single filled rectangle on the 1918 map and two rectangles, one filled and one hollow, on the 1978 map. Typically, smaller scale maps such as the 1918 *Hornell, New York* 15-minute topographic quadrangle map show only a single filled rectangle to symbolize farmsteads which may include a house and multiple outbuildings. Larger scale maps like the 1978 *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map typically symbolize houses with filled rectangles and outbuildings with hollow rectangles. Therefore, it is likely that this site consisted of at least a house and a barn, as well as possibly additional outbuildings, and was initially constructed at some point prior to 1918. EDR identified only a single extant foundation at the site and it is therefore hypothesized that the second foundation has been demolished by the blading/pushing which was evident in parts of the site.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the MDS 8 Historic Site for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead which was constructed sometime prior to between 1873 and 1918 and abandoned and demolished sometime after 1978. Based on historical map research, the site originally contained at least two structures but EDR archaeologists only identified one extant foundation during the Phase 1B survey. Portions of the site have been bladed and pushed by a bulldozer or similar machinery and it is hypothesized that the second foundation was destroyed by this activity. The site was not shovel tested during the Phase 1B survey and additional research, including subsurface testing, would be necessary to assess the nature and extent of subsurface artifacts and features present. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

The MDS 8 Historic Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.16 MDS 20 Historic Site

Site Type: Historic-period farmstead

Archaeology Survey Area: C6

Associated Project Component: Collection line between Turbines 83 and 86 (via horizontal direction bore under site)

Site Description: The MDS 20 Historic Site is a historic-period farmstead site located immediately north of Holmes Road and approximately 2,500 feet (762 meters) west of the intersection between Holmes Road and Babcock Road (Map 7, Sheet 5). The site is situated on a flat to gradually northeast-sloping terrain on the upper northern slopes of Maple Hill. (Appendix C, Photo 9 and 10). Sediment at the site is Mardin Channery Silt Loam which consists of moderately well drained coarse loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation consists of young second-growth deciduous forest, including maple, with an understory of mixed deciduous saplings. Modern impacts to the site include the grading associated with the nearby Holmes Road right-of-way immediately to the south, as well as plowing and disking associated with the nearby agricultural fields to the north, east, and west. Overall the site is lightly to moderately disturbed.

The site consists of a small historical debris scatter and depression in a patch of second-growth forest surrounded by active agricultural fields to the north, east, and west, and bordered by Holmes Road to the south. The depression measures approximately 20 x 20 feet. No structural or foundation remains were observed but the depression likely represents the former location of a house cellar hole, the foundation of which has either been demolished and buried or removed. Artifacts observed on the ground surface included a porcelain sink, approximately 20 fragments of milled lumber, and an assortment of modern trash. Following the initial identification of the site, EDR excavated nine shovel tests (C6.01 through C6.09), four of which (C6.01, C6.03, C6.08, and C6.09) contained artifacts and five of which (C6.02, and C6.04 through C6.07) were negative for cultural material. The artifacts recovered from the positive shovel tests consisted of four sherds of white refined earthenware, three colorless bottle glass fragments, and one colorless window glass fragment (see Appendix C, Photo 78 and Appendix E).

The MDS 20 Site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York, Dansville Township Sheet* (Beers, 1873), the 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York 15-minute topographic quadrangle map* (USGS, 1918), and the 1978 USGS *Haskinville, New York 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle map* (USGS, 1978). On the 1873 Beers map, the property is labeled as belonging to “A.J. Harter” and no property owner is indicated on the later USGS maps. Based on the historical map review, it appears the structure was demolished sometime after 1978. This is consistent with the relatively young age of many of the trees currently growing at the site.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the MDS 20 Historic Site for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead

which was constructed sometime prior to 1873 and demolished sometime after 1978. The foundation appears to have been either removed or filled in. Additional subsurface testing and historic documentary research at the site would be necessary to assess the nature and extent of subsurface artifacts and features at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

The MDS 20 Historic Site occurs within the path of a proposed buried collection line; however, the line will pass underneath the site via a horizontal direction drill bore at a depth of at least 3 feet (0.9 meters) below the ground surface (i.e., well below all cultural material associated with the site). Therefore, there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site and no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.17 MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site

Site Type: MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (Identified based on historical map research)

Associated Project Component: N/A (Avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site is a historic-period barn foundation located immediately south of Avery Road and approximately 2,000 feet (610 meters) southwest of the intersection between Avery Road and Basted District Road (Figure 7, Sheet 16). The site is situated on a moderate south-facing slope mid-way down the slope between a small knoll top to the north (Appendix C, Photo 79). Sediment at the site is Mardin Channery Silt Loam which consists of moderately well drained coarse loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation consists of scattered apple trees, other deciduous shrubs, and weedy grasses and forbs including goldenrod. Modern impacts to the site include the nearby Avery Road right-of-way and potentially disking and plowing during historic-period agricultural use. Overall, the site is lightly disturbed.

The MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site consists of a single large cut stone foundation oriented roughly north/south. The foundation measures approximately 30 feet north/south and approximately 20 feet east/west. No artifacts were identified associated with the foundation; however, the area was heavily overgrown at the time of recording. At the time the site was recorded, there were no Facility-related impacts proposed so the location was not shovel tested.

The site corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1978 USGS *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1978). It is depicted as a hollow rectangle which indicates an outbuilding (houses are depicted

as filled rectangles on these maps). The structure is not depicted on the earlier 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York*, Howard Township sheet (Beers, 1873) or 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1918). However, this may be due to the format of these early smaller scale maps which typically do not depict outbuildings. Both earlier maps depict a structure on the north side of Avery Road in the vicinity of the barn foundation. This likely represents the house with which the MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site was affiliated. Based on this historical map research, it appears the barn was constructed sometime prior to 1873 and demolished sometime after 1978.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period barn which was most likely constructed sometime prior to 1873 and demolished sometime after 1978. Although overgrown with vegetation, the foundation remains in good condition. No artifacts were observed on the ground surface, but the site was shovel tested. Additional research at the site, including subsurface testing, would be necessary to assess the nature and extent of subsurface artifacts and features at the site. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

The MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.18 MDS Pusharound Site

Site Type: Historic farmstead (demolished)

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A (Identified based on historical map research)

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The MDS Pusharound Site consists of a demolished historical structure located immediately north of the eastern terminus of Walters Road (Figure 7, Sheet 4; Appendix C, Photo 80)). The site is situated on flat to gently south sloping terrain on a saddle between two hill tops east of Potter Hill. Sediment at the site is Mardin Channery Silt Loam which consists of moderately well drained coarse loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the vicinity is a mix of successional old field vegetation, including various weedy grasses and forbs, and active agricultural fields. Modern impacts to the area include the demolition of the historical structure and the recent installation/excavation of a drilled well within the site boundary. Overall, the site is severely disturbed.

The site consists of a pushed pile of large foundation stones, milled lumber, and wire nails in the southwest corner of an area which has been graded level and contains a drilled well in its center. The site is moderately overgrown by successional vegetation. As discussed below, the historical structure at the site was demolished between 2011 and 2013. The well appears to have been installed more recently. Given the highly disturbed nature of the site at the time of the Phase 1B survey, it was not shovel tested.

The site roughly corresponds to a structure depicted on the 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York*, Cohocton Township sheet and labeled as “T.S. Crosby” (Beers, 1873). A structure is also depicted at the site on the 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute topographic quadrangle map and the 1978 USGS *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 1918; 1978). Furthermore, a structure is depicted at the site in Google Earth aerial imagery as late as 2011 but is shown as an open foundation in aerial imagery dating to 2013 (Google Earth, 2011; 2013). Therefore, the structure at the site was originally constructed prior to 1873 and was demolished between 2011 and 2013. Following the 2013 aerial imagery which depicted an intact foundation at the site, the foundation was demolished as well, and no intact archaeological features were observed at the site during the Phase 1B survey.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, the MDS Pusharound Site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. It consists of the heavily disturbed remains of a farmstead which was constructed sometime prior to 1873 and demolished between 2011 and 2013. **The site’s integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised** by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised by the demolition of the historical structure and foundation at the site. **The site’s integrity of location is somewhat compromised** because the few remaining artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by the demolition and subsequent grading. **The site’s integrity of association is severely compromised** because the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historical trends and no intact features remain at the site. Due to these physical impacts, material at the site cannot be associated with significant historical trends or individuals and it does not embody significant engineering or design attributes. Therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the S/NRHP under criteria A, B, or C. Furthermore, given the severe impacts to the physical integrity of the site, additional research is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

The MDS Pusharound Site has been avoided by Facility design and will not be impacted by Facility-related activities. Regardless of potential impacts, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.

3.3.19 R and V Evaporator Site

Site Type: Historic maple sugaring locus

Archaeology Survey Area: H6

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The R and V Evaporator Site consists of a historical maple sugar production locus located approximately 2,950 feet (899 meters) northwest of the intersection between Dutch Street and Jones Road (Figure 7, Sheet 10). The site is situated on a low elevated ridge (possibly a glacial esker) surrounded by forested wetland on all sides (Appendix C, Photo 36). More broadly, the area comprises the head of a west-trending drainage located immediately below a saddle to the east between two prominent hill tops. Sediment at the site is Volusia Channery Silt Loam which consists of somewhat poorly drained mixed loamy material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation at the site is mixed hemlock and deciduous trees, including birch, with a sparse understory of deciduous saplings and various forbs including wild leeks. Modern impacts to the site are restricted to some erosion and the natural degradation of the artifacts. The site is minimally disturbed.

The site is a historic-period maple sugaring locus which now contains the remains of a steel or iron evaporator, a metal funnel, one metal milk can, two tin stove pipe fragments, and approximately 5 bricks (Appendix C, Photos 36 and 81-83). **The front of the evaporator is embossed with “THE G.H GRIMM COMPANY HUDSON OHIO” and “RUTLAND VERMONT”.** G.H. Grimm originally manufactured maple sugaring evaporators and wood-fired stoves in a factory in Hudson Ohio **beginning in the 1880s. Grimm opened a factory in Rutland, Vermont in 1890, and Grimm’s cousins** opened a third factory in Montreal, Quebec, Canada by 1909. The Hudson, Ohio factory was closed around 1920 (Moore, 1987). Therefore, because the evaporator at the R and V Evaporator Site lists only the Hudson and Rutland locations, it seems likely that it was manufactured between approximately 1890 and 1909, although it was likely used for years after this.

The bricks identified at the site appear to be associated with the evaporator and may have served as a foundation for it. No clearly identifiable structural remains were noted at the site, but it is likely some type of shed or lean-to-like structure was present at the site to protect the evaporator and those using it from the elements. Frequently, structures associated with small scale sugaring operations, such as this one, were relatively ephemeral and did not contain substantial foundations. It is possible that some of the bricks noted at the site once served as a foundation for a small structure. No structures are depicted at this location on any of the historical maps reviewed for the project.

Three shovel tests were excavated at the site (H6.01 through H6.03). None of the shovel tests contained cultural material.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the R and V Evaporator Site for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a small-scale maple sugaring operation, including an evaporator which was likely manufactured between approximately 1890 and 1909. The site remains relatively undisturbed and provides a good example of an early twentieth century small-scale sugaring operation. Based on the results of shovel testing the site does not appear to contain a significant subsurface component but additional study of the equipment, site integrity, and historical background would be necessary to appropriately assess its association with historical trends or individuals, its architectural or engineering attributes, and its research potential. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, B, C, and D.

The R and V Evaporator Site occurs within the path of a proposed buried collection line; however, the line will pass underneath the site via a horizontal direction drill (HDD) at a depth of at least 3 feet (0.9 meters) below the ground surface (i.e., well below all cultural material associated with the site). Therefore, there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site and no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

3.3.20 *Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 1*

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact flake

Archaeology Survey Area: K3

Associated Project Component: Turbine 50

Site Description: Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 1 consists of an isolated pre-contact flake located approximately 2,800 feet (853 meters) northwest of the intersection between Van Keuren Road and Rose Road (Figure 7, Sheet 13). The site is situated on flat to very gently west-sloping terrain on the top of a roughly southwest-trending ridge that overlooks the head of a southwest-trending drainage to the north (Appendix C, Photo 45). Sediment at the site is Fremont Silt Loam which consists of somewhat poorly drained fine loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). The site is located in an active agricultural field which was freshly plowed at the time of the Phase 1B survey. Vegetation consisted of widely scattered grasses and forbs as well as crop seedlings planted in rows and ground surface visibility was approximately 90%. Modern impacts to the site include extensive plowing and disking associated with the agricultural use of the location, as well as erosion. Overall, the site is moderately disturbed.

The site consists of a single unmodified gray chert flake that measures approximately 2.5 cm long and does not contain dorsal cortex (Appendix C, Photo 84). EDR archaeologists excavated five shovel tests (K3.01 and K3.01R1 through

K3.01R4) and extensively examined the ground surface in the vicinity of the isolated flake but did not identify any additional surface or subsurface cultural material at the site.

As with the other pre-contact lithic artifacts identified during the Phase 1B survey, it should be noted that the chert from which these artifacts were made is at least superficially similar to Onondaga Chert known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, these artifacts appear to come from glacial pebbles and/or cobbles local to the area. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, the Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 1 does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. It consists of an isolated pre-contact flake and, therefore, lacks a density and diversity of artifacts. Additional shovel testing at the site did not identify additional artifacts. It is believed that the single flake **recovered represents an isolated component not indicative of a significant archaeological site. The site's** integrity of location remains largely intact, but the integrity of setting and feeling has been impacted by modern agricultural and residential development in the vicinity. The integrity of materials remains intact, but the isolate lacks integrity of design **and workmanship because it consists of only one casually discarded piece of chipped stone debitage. The site's** integrity of association is severely compromised because it cannot be dated or specifically associated with a period of significance. The site cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals, and it does not embody significant engineering or design attributes; therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the S/NRHP under criteria A, B, or C. Small isolated flakes of this sort are relatively common in the Allegheny Plateau and Escarpment, and further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding local or regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

The Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 1 is within the APE for Turbine 50 and will likely be impacted by Facility-related activities. Regardless of potential impacts, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.

3.3.21 *Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2*

Site Type: Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2

Archaeology Survey Area: K2

Associated Project Component: Turbine 51

Site Description: The Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2 consists of a small pre-contact Native American lithic scatter located approximately 1,200 feet (366 meters) northwest of the intersection between Van Keuren Road and Rose Road

(Figure 7, Sheet 13). The site is situated on flat to gently southeast-sloping terrain on a southwest-trending ridge top overlooking the Tuttle Creek Valley to the east (Appendix C, Photo 44). Sediment at the site is Fremont Silt Loam which consists of somewhat poorly drained fine loamy mixed material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). The site is located in an agricultural field which had recently been plowed and planted at the time of the Phase 1B survey. Vegetation consisted of very low crop seedlings planted in rows and ground surface visibility was approximately 95%. Modern impacts to the site include extensive plowing and disking associated with the agricultural use of the location, as well as erosion. Overall, the site is moderately disturbed.

The site is a small surface lithic scatter consisting of eight pieces of gray chert debitage with no apparent subsurface component and no associated features. EDR identified five chert flakes measuring approximately 0.5 cm long and three fragments of chert shatter from the site. All of the artifacts were gray chert and none contained cortex (Appendix C, Photo 85). All identified artifacts were collected.

Additionally, EDR archaeologists excavated a single shovel test (K2.01) at the center of the site which did not contain any subsurface artifacts or identify any indications of buried features at the site. Therefore, the site appears to consist of a very limited surface component.

As with the other pre-contact artifacts identified during this Phase 1B survey, it should be noted that the chert from which these artifacts were made is at least superficially similar to Onondaga Chert known from the Onondaga Escarpment in Central and Western New York and southern Ontario, Canada. However, these artifacts appear to come from glacial pebbles and/or cobbles local to the area. It is possible that the glacial gravels in this area contain Onondaga Chert pebbles that were pushed south and west from the Onondaga Escarpment by glacial movement.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, the Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2 does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. It consists of small surface lithic scatter which lacks a density and diversity of artifacts. Shovel testing at the site did not identify a subsurface component and it appears that the small amount of lithic debitage recovered **represents an isolated component not indicative of a significant archaeological site. The site's integrity of** location remains largely intact, but the integrity of setting and feeling have been impacted by modern agricultural and residential development in the vicinity. The integrity of materials remains intact, but the site lacks integrity of design and workmanship because it consists of only eight casually discarded pieces of chipped stone debitage. The **site's** integrity of association is severely compromised because it cannot be dated or specifically associated with a period of significance. The site cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals, and it does not embody significant engineering or design attributes; therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the S/NRHP under criteria A, B, or C. Small isolated lithic scatters of this sort are relatively common in the Allegheny Plateau and Escarpment, and further

research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding local or regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

The Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2 is located approximately 190 feet (58 meters) southeast of proposed Turbine 51 and may be impacted by Facility-related activities. Regardless of potential impacts, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.

3.3.22 *Walters Road Site*

Site Type: Multi-family farmstead or farmsteads

Archaeology Survey Area: N/A

Associated Project Component: N/A (avoided by Facility design)

Site Description: The Walters Road Site consists of a historic-period multi-family farmstead or farmsteads located between approximately 600 and 1,000 feet (between approximately 183 and 305 meters) north of the eastern terminus of Walters Road (Figure 7, Sheet 4). The site is situated on gently east-sloping terrain below a prominent hill top to the west. Sediment at the site consists of Lordstown Channery Silt Loam which consists of well drained coarse loamy material, and Mardin Channery Silt Loam, which consists of moderately well drained mixed coarse loamy material (Esri and NRCS, 2016). Vegetation in the vicinity is young second-growth mixed deciduous forest, with trees including maple as well as several non-native apple trees (Appendix C, Photo 86). The understory consists of various forbs and deciduous shrubs and saplings. Modern impacts to the area consist the demolition and/or neglect of the former structures at the site, as well as erosion. Overall, the site is lightly disturbed.

The site consists of five dry-laid cut stone foundations scattered along an approximately 300-foot (91-meter) long section of a woods road (see Figure 7, Sheet 4; Appendix C, Photos 86-90). Building 1 measures approximately 45 x 75 feet, Building 2 measures approximately 60 x 30 feet, Building 3 measures approximately 45 x 45 feet, Building 4 measures approximately 50 x 50 feet, and Building 5 measures approximately 75 x 50 feet. Building 2 contains a partially collapsed structure consisting of milled lumber and wire nails (Appendix C, Photo 84). No other standing structural remains were noted. In addition to the larger foundations, the site also contained several ancillary features: a hand-dug stone-lined well and privy foundation associated with Building 1, a hand-dug stone-lined well associated with Building 4, and a silo foundation associated with Building 5. Based on the locations of the two wells identified at the site, Buildings 1 and 4 were likely houses whereas the other structures/foundations represent outbuildings.

Few artifacts were noted on the ground surface, although one intact half-gallon sized wine bottle was identified. The bottle is embossed with "ATIMPEX WINES/Since 1876" on the shoulder, "HALF GALLON" on the heel, and "ATLAS

IMPORT &/EXPORT CORP” on the base. Although it was obviously manufactured after 1876, more specific dates could not be obtained for this bottle. Since no Facility components are proposed in the vicinity of the site, no shovel tests were excavated.

The site corresponds to two structures depicted on the 1873 F.W. Beers and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Steuben, New York*, Cohotcon Township sheet, **and labeled as “T.S. Crosby”³ and “F. Henry”** (Beers, 1873). There are several other structures depicted in the vicinity of the site and it is possible that the structures labeled as **“T.J. Jones” and a second structure labeled as “F. Henry” also comprise part of the Walters Road Site; however, these two structures appear further south than the site.**

The 1918 USGS *Hornell, New York* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle map depicts a single structure, symbolized as a filled rectangle, at the location of the Walters Road Site (USGS, 1918). It is shown on the west side of a driveway that trends north/south from the end of Walters Road. The 1978 *Haskinville, New York* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle map depicts two structures at the location of the Walters Road Site (USGS, 1978). Both are shown at the end of the same north-trending driveway depicted on the 1918 map. Both structures are shown as hollow rectangles on the 1978 map which typically indicates outbuildings. In addition to the historical maps reviewed above, EDR also reviewed historical aerial imagery from Google Earth dating back to 1994 which does not depict any visible standing structures at this location (Google Earth, 1994).

Based on the historical map research, it appears that two houses, and likely three outbuildings, were present at the site by 1873, then one of the houses was abandoned/demolished between 1873 and 1918, leaving a single house and an unknown number of outbuildings. Between 1918 and 1978, it appears the remaining house was abandoned and possibly demolished, and two barns/outbuildings were left standing at the site. One of these last two structures was demolished sometime between 1978 and 1994 and the final outbuilding (Building 2) has remained standing, albeit in a state of disrepair and partial collapse, into the present.

Therefore, based on the nature of the site, distribution of foundations, and historical map analysis, it is hypothesized the Walters Road Site represents a multi-family farmstead with (most likely) two houses and three barns/outbuildings. It is also possible that this site represents two independent farmsteads located on opposite sides of a shared driveway.

S/NRHP Eligibility and Project Effect: In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the Walters Road Site for the S/NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead

³ Note that the MDS Pusharound Site was also associated with T.S. Crosby. The 1873 Beers map shows two different structures labeled as “T.S. Crosby.” **It is possible they were owned by the same individual or that they represent relatives with the same initials.**

or farmsteads constructed prior to 1873 and gradually abandoned and demolished over the course of the twentieth century. The site contains several extant features and a limited scatter of historical debris visible on the ground surface; however, subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials. Therefore, the site is currently recommended as unevaluated under criteria A, C, and D. Furthermore, additional research into local or regional history would be necessary to determine if the owner or owners of the farmstead(s) played a significant role in local or regional history and, if so, if this site is associated with the activities and/or events that made them significant. Therefore, the site is also recommended as unevaluated under Criterion B.

The Walters Road Site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Summary of Archaeological Survey Methods and Results

This Phase 1B archaeological survey was completed in accordance with the Fieldwork Plan and research design previously reviewed and approved by NYSOPRHP (EDR, 2016; Perazio, 2016; see Appendices A and B). At the time that the Fieldwork Plan was prepared, the layout and assumptions regarding temporary disturbance resulted in an archaeological APE of 808.6 acres. EDR actually surveyed 322.8 acres at the Phase 1B level. Subsequent to the preparation of the Fieldwork Plan, the Facility layout was revised and assumptions regarding the limits of temporary disturbance during construction were refined for some Facility components (see Sections 1.2 and 2.3 of this report). Based on the revised Facility layout and impact assumptions, the archaeological APE for the Project is now 470.2 acres in size based on the reduction in the maximum number of turbines from 120 to 76. However, approximately 57.2 acres of this APE is steeply sloped and does not require archaeological survey. Therefore, steeply sloped areas and a 50% reduction in survey intensity in areas with no associated water are considered, the APE for archaeological survey, per the research design presented by EDR (2016) and approved by NYSOPRHP, the acreage of proposed archaeological survey was approximately 221.4 acres. Therefore, the amount of archaeological survey fieldwork actually conducted for the Facility (322.8 acres) significantly exceeded the required level of effort (per the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*) that would have been necessary to survey the APE for the revised Facility layout (221.4 acres).

The archaeological survey involved the excavation of 2,184 shovel tests and the pedestrian surface survey of 192.6 acres, from which 79 historic-period artifacts and 65 pre-contact-period artifacts were collected. The Phase 1B survey resulted in the identification of thirteen historic-period archaeological sites and nine pre-contact Native American archaeological sites: 11 (50%) historic-period farmsteads (or components thereof), five (22%) pre-contact lithic scatters, two (9%) pre-contact isolated flakes, one (5%) historic-period maple sugar processing site, one (5%) historical debris scatter, one (5%) pre-contact isolated projectile point, and one (5%) pre-contact bifacial core. All archaeological sites that meet or potentially meet the criteria for listing on the S/NHRP or for which additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be required for evaluation are currently being avoided by the Facility design.

Although unevaluated sites have not been formally investigated and evaluated with regard to the S/NRHP, they are being treated as potentially eligible for listing for avoidance purposes. Summary descriptions of these sites are provided as follows:

- Burns Site 1 consists of the remains of a historic-period farmstead which currently includes two foundations and a scatter of historical debris. It is currently unevaluated with regard to the S/NRHP. The site has been

avoided by Facility design such that there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is recommended.

- C5.09 Pre-contact Isolate consists of a single pre-contact Lamoka-type projectile point. It is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the S/NRHP under any criteria. The site is located within the APE for the proposed Facility and may be impacted by Facility-related activity. However, in the opinion of EDR, the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.
- Canfield Road Historic Site consists of the remains of a historic-period foundation and a historical debris scatter. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design so there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- Conderman Pre-contact Site is a small pre-contact lithic scatter. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- D1 Pre-contact Isolate consists of an isolated chert flake recovered from the ground surface. The site was not shovel tested during the current Phase 1B survey. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary in order to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- Dutch Street Foundation is a historic-period farmstead site consisting of a large concrete slab foundation and a small pile of pushed/disturbed structural remains. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- F1 Historic Scatter F1 Historic Scatter is a historical debris scatter at the site of a historically map-documented farmstead. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- H2.56 Isolate H2.56 Isolate consists of a single isolated pre-contact bifacial core. In the opinion of EDR, it does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. The site is located within the APE for the proposed Facility and it may be impacted by Facility-related activity. However, because it does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP **in EDR's opinion, no further investigation or consideration is warranted.**

- H3 Historic Site consists of a moderate to large surface scatter of highly fragmented historical debris with a subsurface component at the site of a historically map-documented farmstead. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- H3 Pre-contact Site 1 consists of a pre-contact Native American lithic scatter with surface and subsurface components and no associated features. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources and no further work is warranted.
- I4 Pre-contact Site consists of a small pre-contact Native American lithic scatter documented based on surface observations. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- Mack School Pre-Contact Site consists of a pre-contact Native American lithic scatter documented based on surface observations. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- MDS 6 Historic Site is a historical debris scatter associated with a nineteenth century farmstead. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- MDS 7 Historic Site consists of the remains of a severely demolished historic-period farmstead. In the opinion of EDR, it does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. Moreover, the site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Regardless of potential impacts, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.
- MDS 8 Historic Site is the remains of a historic-period farmstead. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary in order to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- MDS 20 Historic Site is the remains of a historic-period farmstead. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site occurs within the path of a proposed buried collection line; however, the line will pass underneath the site via a horizontal

direction drill (HDD) at a depth of at least 3 feet (0.9 meters) below the ground surface (i.e., well below all cultural material associated with the site). Therefore, there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site and no effect to significant resources. No further work is recommended.

- MDS 27 Barn Foundation Site is a historic-period barn foundation. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.
- MDS Pusharound Historic Site consists of a demolished historical structure. In the opinion of EDR, the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP. Moreover, the site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is recommended.
- R & V Evaporator Site consists of a historic-period maple sugar production locus. It is currently recommended as unevaluated with regard to the S/NRHP. The site occurs within the path of a proposed buried collection line; however, the line will pass underneath the site via a horizontal direction drill (HDD) at a depth of at least 3 feet (0.9 meters) below the ground surface (i.e., well below all cultural material associated with the site). Therefore, there will be no Facility-related impacts to the site and no effect to significant resources. No further work is recommended.
- Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 1 consists of an isolated pre-contact flake with identified on the ground surface. Shovel testing at the site did not recover additional cultural material. The site is within the APE for Turbine 50 and will likely be impacted by Facility-related activities. Regardless of potential impacts, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.
- Van Keuren Pre-contact Site 2 consists of a small pre-contact lithic scatter. The site is located approximately 190 feet (58 meters) southeast of proposed Turbine 51 and may be impacted by Facility-related activities. Regardless of potential impacts, in the opinion of EDR the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the S/NRHP and no further investigation or consideration is warranted.
- Walters Road Site consists of a historic-period multi-family farmstead or farmsteads dating to the nineteenth century. In the opinion of EDR, additional (i.e., Phase 2) investigations would be necessary to evaluate the site for the S/NRHP. The site has been avoided by Facility design and there will be no Facility-related impacts. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources. No further work is warranted.

In EDR's opinion, the archaeological testing, pedestrian surface survey, and surface reconnaissance conducted at the 22 sites identified during the current survey were sufficient to determine the spatial boundaries of each site for the purpose of avoiding impacts to the sites recommended eligible and unevaluated with regard to the S/NRHP.

4.2 Recommendations

As described in Section 3.3 and Table 3 of this report, all potentially S/NRHP-eligible (i.e., unevaluated) archaeological sites identified within the Facility Site will be avoided during Facility construction and operation. In the event that a potentially significant archaeological resource is located within the APE, and Facility components cannot be relocated to avoid impacts to the resource, then a Phase 2 archaeological site investigation (in consultation with NYSOPRHP) will be conducted. However, the Facility layout has been intentionally sited to avoid archaeological resources, so no Phase 2 site investigations are anticipated to be necessary. It is worth noting that although unevaluated sites have not been formally investigated and evaluated with regard to the S/NRHP, they are being treated as potentially eligible for the purposes of site avoidance.

The mapped locations of all potentially significant (i.e., S/NRHP-eligible or unevaluated) archaeological sites within approximately 100 feet (31 meters) of proposed Facility-related impacts will be **identified as “Environmentally Sensitive Areas” or similar** on Facility construction maps, and marked in the field by construction fencing with signs that restrict access. These measures should be adequate to ensure that impacts to archaeological resources are avoided.

In the event that unanticipated archaeological resources are encountered during construction, the **Facility’s** unanticipated discovery plan will include provisions to stop all work in the vicinity of the archaeological finds until those resources can be evaluated and documented by an RPA.

With the adoption of these measures, the proposed Baron Winds Facility is not anticipated to affect any significant archaeological resources.

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