



Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis

Baron Winds Project

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

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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. (the Applicant), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared an historic resources visual effects analysis for the proposed Baron Winds Project (or the Facility), located in the Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland, Steuben County, New York (see attached Figure 1). The purpose of the visual effects analysis is to evaluate the Facility's potential visual effect on historic resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The information included in this visual effects analysis is intended to assist the Department of Public Service (DPS), the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), and other interested agencies and parties in their review of the proposed Facility in accordance with Article 10 (Certification of Major Electrical Generating Facilities) of the New York State Public Service Law, as well as 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.

1.2 Facility Location and Description

Baron Winds, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of EverPower Wind Holdings, Inc. is proposing to construct an up to 300 (MW) wind powered electric generating Facility located within the Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland, Steuben County, New York (see Figure 1). The Facility will be located on leased private land that is rural in nature. The actual footprint of the proposed Facility components will be located within the leased land, and will enable farmers and landowners to continue with farming operations or other current land uses such as recreational use and forestry practices.

The proposed Project consists of the following components:

- Up to 76 wind turbines, with a maximum combined generating capacity of 300 Megawatts (MW).
- Approximately 22 miles of access roads.
- Approximately 3 miles of overhead and 33 miles of underground 34.5 kilovolt (kV) collection lines.
- A collection substation.
- A point of interconnection (POI) substation.
- Up to four permanent meteorological (met) towers.
- Laydown areas (including possible location of temporary concrete batch plant, if needed).
- An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building.

The proposed Facility layout is depicted on Figure 2.

Various models of wind turbines being considered for the Facility. The analyses conducted in this Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis assume a 76-turbine layout consisting of Vestas V126-3.6MW wind turbines having an 87-meter hub height, 126-meter rotor diameter, and 150-meter total height. This is the tallest turbine height presently under consideration for the Facility and thereby represents the greatest potential visual impact. In addition, the proposed overhead collection line will be carried on wood poles up to 60 feet in height.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND METHODS

2.1 Summary of Previous NYSOPRHP Correspondence

Previous NYSOPRHP correspondence associated with the Facility has included the following:

- A *Phase 1A Historic Architectural Survey Report and Work Plan* (EDR, 2016) was submitted to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website on July 5, 2016 in response to NYSOPRHP correspondence related to cultural resources surveys prepared by EDR for a previous wind energy project.
- On July 18, 2016, NYSOPRHP provided a response to the *Phase 1A Historic Architectural Survey Report and Work Plan*, which concurred with the historic architectural survey methodology and APE proposed by EDR.
- Following the submission of the *Phase 1A Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Work Plan*, the Facility layout was revised to only include up to 93 turbines. An *Addendum Phase 1A Historic Architectural Survey Work Plan* included a revised map summarizing changes in the layout of the Facility, along with a revised APE for indirect visual effects was submitted to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website on February 22, 2017. As part of the addendum work plan, EDR proposed to conduct a historic resources survey of only areas not previously surveyed within the revised APE, where the topographic viewshed indicated areas of visibility.
- On March 7th, 2017, NYSOPRHP provided a response which concurred with the addendum historic architectural survey methodology and APE proposed by EDR.
- An historic resources survey for the Facility was conducted (per the SHPO Wind Guidelines) in accordance with a *Phase 1A Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Work Plan* (EDR, 2016) and the *Phase 1A Addendum Historic Architectural Resources Survey Work Plan* (EDR, 2017a), developed in consultation with and approved by NYSOPRHP staff. Following the submission of the *Phase 1A Addendum Historic Architectural Resources Survey Work Plan*, the Facility layout was further revised to only include up to 76 turbines. Therefore, the historic architectural resources survey was conducted within the revised APE for the Facility that represented the 76-turbine layout.
- An *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report* (EDR, 2017b) summarizing the findings of this survey was submitted to NYSOPRHP via the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website on April 15, 2017.
- On May 12th, 2017, NYSOPRHP responded requesting additional information regarding potential commercial historic districts in the Villages of Cohocton and Wayland.
- On June 12th, 2017, EDR provided a response to the May 12th SHPO information request indicating that in the opinion of EDR, the commercial districts of the Villages of Cohocton and Wayland do not qualify as potential historic commercial districts.
- On July 28th, 2017, NYSOPRHP provided a response to the results and recommendations of the *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report*, which included final determinations of eligibility for the NRHP. Of the

265 resources identified by EDR as part of the historic architectural resources survey, NYSOPRHP determined the following regarding historic properties located within the five-mile APE for indirect (visual) effects:

- Eight extant properties listed on the NRHP are located within the APE for indirect effects, and one property previously listed on the NRHP was found to be no longer extant.
- A total of 105 historic properties were determined to be NRHP-eligible, and 143 properties were found to be not eligible for the NRHP.
- Six additional previously identified historic properties were also found to be no longer extant, and the NRHP eligibility of two previously identified historic properties is undetermined due to lack of public access.

In addition, NYSOPRHP identified “key loci where visual impacts should be assessed,” which are the Village of Cohocton (specifically the NRHP-listed Larrowe House), the Village of Wayland, and the Hornell Historic District (Bonafide, 2017). It was also noted that “several of the individual rural agrarian properties will be in the viewshed of a significant number of the proposed towers,” and that potential impacts to the viewshed and setting of these properties should be assessed through visual analysis (Bonafide, 2017).

A copy of the July 28th NYSOPRHP correspondence is included as Appendix A.

2.2 Facility’s Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Study Area

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

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

Per the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*, the APE for indirect visual impacts on historic properties for wind projects is defined as those areas within 5 miles of proposed turbines which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography) of a

given project (NYSOPRHP, 2006). The five-mile-radius study area for the Facility includes parts of Avoca, Bath, Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, Howard and Wayland in Steuben County, New York (see Figure 2). The APE for indirect (visual) effects for the Facility is depicted on Figure 3.

2.3 Summary of Previous Historic Architectural Resources Survey

EDR conducted an historic architectural resources survey for the Facility, the results of which were compiled in an *Historic Architectural Resources Survey* report (EDR, 2017b). A total of 265 resources were inventoried as part of the historic resources survey. The results of the survey are as follows:

- Eight extant properties listed on the NRHP are located within the APE: the Cohocton Town and Village Municipal Building (90PR02998), Rowe House (07NR05717), Presbyterian Church of Atlanta (09NR06057), Hornell Armory (90NR02021), Hornell Public Library (90NR02020), Adsit House (02NR04939), St. Ann's Federation Building (01NR01767), Temple Beth-El (15NR00119), and the Old Post Office (97PR03311).
- One NRHP-listed property (the Adsit House [02NR04939] in the Village of Hornell) was found to be no longer extant.
- There are 118 properties within the APE that were previously recommended NRHP-eligible by NYSOPRHP and 92 properties previously identified properties whose NRHP-eligibility was undetermined. In addition, EDR identified 46 properties within the APE that were not previously surveyed.
- Of the 118 previously identified properties determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible, 71 were recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible, 41 are recommended to be not NRHP-eligible, and 6 properties previously determined NRHP-eligible are no longer extant.
- Of the 93 previously identified properties whose NRHP-eligibility was undetermined, 4 properties are recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible and the remaining 89 properties are recommended to be not NRHP-eligible. The potential NRHP eligibility of one historic cemetery could not be determined due to location on private property without obvious public access.
- Of the 45 newly identified properties, 44 are recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible. The potential NRHP eligibility of one historic cemetery could not be determined due to location on private property without obvious public access.
- One previously determined NRHP-eligible historic district (the Hornell Downtown Historic District) is located within five miles of the Facility, and is recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible.
- No new potentially NRHP-eligible historic districts were identified by EDR.
- EDR recommended that two historic cemeteries that were not visible from the public-right-of-way, Harding Hill Cemetery in the Town of Fremont, and Temple Beth-El in the City of Hornell, be further examined for NRHP-eligibility.

On July 28th, 2017, NYSOPRHP provided a response to the results and recommendations of the *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report*, which included final determinations of eligibility for the NRHP. Of the 265 resources identified by EDR as part of the historic architectural resources survey, NYSOPRHP determined the following regarding historic properties located within the five-mile APE for indirect (visual) effects:

- Eight extant properties listed on the NRHP are located within the APE for indirect effects, and one property previously listed on the NRHP was found to be no longer extant.
- A total of 102 properties recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible were determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible.
- In addition, three properties recommended by EDR to be not NRHP-eligible were determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible (and all of which were determined by NYSOPRHP to be contributing properties to the NRHP-eligible Hornell Historic District).
- A total of 127 properties recommended by EDR to be not NRHP-eligible were determined by NYSOPRHP to be not NRHP-eligible.
- In addition, 16 properties recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible were determined by NYSOPRHP to be not NRHP-eligible.
- Six previously identified historic properties were also found to be no longer extant (and therefore not NRHP-eligible).
- The NRHP eligibility of two newly identified historic properties is undetermined due to lack of public access.

A table summarizing these updated eligibility determinations is included as part of Appendix A.

2.4 Summary of Visual Impact Assessment

Existing visual and aesthetic resources within the visual study area were identified as part of a *Visual Impact Assessment* (VIA) report for the Baron Winds Project conducted by EDR (EDR, 2017c). The visual study area for the Facility was defined in the VIA as the area within a 10-mile radius of each of the proposed turbines. The VIA was prepared with oversight provided by a registered landscape architect licensed in the State of New York and experienced in the preparation of visual impact assessments, and in a manner consistent with the policies, procedures, and guidelines contained in established visual impact assessment methodologies.

The Facility's 10-mile visual study area includes 157 sites that the NYSDEC Program Policy DEP-00-2 *Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts* (NYSDEC, 2000) considers aesthetic resources of statewide significance. These include 20 sites and three districts listed on the NRHP; one state park; one state recreation area; two wildlife management areas; two eligible wild, scenic or recreational rivers; two scenic overlooks, one federally-designated trail; one state-designated

trail; and four additional resources identified as statewide significance. Additionally, the area within and near the 5-mile study area boundary includes 118 sites and one district that are eligible for NRHP-listing.

The VIA (EDR, 2017c) includes an evaluation of the potential visibility of the Facility based on viewshed analysis, field verification, and preparation of representative visual simulations. The visual simulations (included in the VIA report and as Appendix B of this report) provide representative views of the potential visual effect of the Facility from a variety of distances and settings within the study area (see Figure 4 for results of viewshed analyses and locations of simulated viewpoints; see Section 3.3 for a discussion of these simulations that address potential impacts to historic resources).

Topographic viewshed maps for the proposed turbines were prepared using 10-meter resolution USGS digital elevation model (DEM) data (7.5-minute series) for the visual study area, the location and height of all proposed turbines (see Figure 2), an assumed viewer height of 1.7 meters, and ESRI ArcGIS® software with the Spatial Analyst extension. Two 10-mile radius topographic viewsheds were mapped, one to illustrate “worst case” daytime visibility (based on a maximum blade tip height of 492 feet, or 152.1 meters, above existing grade) and the other to illustrate potential visibility of FAA obstruction warning lights at night. The nighttime viewshed was based on the FAA warning light height of 302 feet, or 92.1 meters, above existing grade, and the conservative assumption that all turbines would be equipped with the lights¹.

The ArcGIS program defines the viewshed by reading every cell of the DEM data and assigning a value based upon the existence of a direct, unobstructed line of sight to proposed facility location/elevation coordinates from observation points throughout the 10-mile study area. The resulting viewshed maps define the maximum area from which any portion of any turbine in the completed Project could potentially be seen within the study area during both daytime and nighttime hours based on a direct line of sight, and ignoring the screening effects of existing vegetation and structures. A turbine count analysis was also performed to determine how many wind turbines would be potentially visible from any given point within the viewshed. The results of this analysis were then grouped by number of turbines potentially visible and presented on a viewshed map.

Because the screening provided by vegetation and structures is not considered in this analysis, the topographic viewshed represents a true “worst case” assessment of potential Project visibility. Topographic viewshed maps assume that no trees exist, and therefore are very accurate in predicting where visibility will not occur due to topographic interference. However, they are less accurate in identifying areas from which the Project could actually be visible.

¹ The FAA warning light viewshed is intentionally conservative and overstates the potential visibility of the FAA warning lights. Typically, fewer than half of the proposed turbines in a wind project are lit by FAA warning lights. However, the Applicant and FAA have not yet determined which turbines will need to be lit.

Trees and buildings can limit or eliminate visibility in areas indicated as having potential Facility visibility in the topographic viewshed analysis.

To supplement the topographic viewshed analysis, a vegetation viewshed was also prepared to illustrate the potential screening provided by forest vegetation. A base vegetation layer was created using the 2011 USGS NLCD to identify the mapped location of forest land (including the Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest and Mixed Forest NLCD classifications) within the visual study area. Based on standard visual assessment practice, the mapped locations of the forest land were assigned an assumed height of 40 feet and added to the DEM. The turbine viewshed analysis was then re-run, as described above. As with the topographic viewshed analysis, two vegetation viewsheds were mapped, one to illustrate “worst case” daytime visibility (based on a maximum blade tip height of 492 feet above existing grade) and the other to illustrate potential visibility of FAA warning lights (based on a nacelle height of 302 feet above existing grade and the conservative assumption that all turbines could be equipped with lights). Once the initial vegetation viewshed analysis was completed, a Spatial Analyst conditional statement was used to assign zero visibility to all areas of mapped forest, resulting in the final vegetation viewshed. The vegetation viewshed is based on the assumption that in most forested areas, outward views will be well screened by the overhead tree canopy. During the growing season the forest canopy will fully block views of the proposed turbines, and such views will typically be almost completely obscured, or at least significantly screened by tree trunks and branches, even under “leaf-off” conditions. Although there are certainly areas of mapped forest within natural or man-made clearings that could provide open outward views, these openings are rare, and the available views would typically be narrow/enclosed and include little of the proposed Facility.

Because it accounts for the screening provided by mapped forest stands, the vegetation viewshed is a much more accurate representation of potential Facility visibility. However, it is important to note that because screening provided by buildings and street/yard trees, as well as characteristics of the proposed turbines that influence visibility (color, narrow profile, distance from viewer, etc.), are not taken consideration in the viewshed analyses, being within the viewshed does not necessarily equate to actual Facility visibility.

Field review confirmed that the area with greatest potential Facility visibility occurs on open hilltops, plateaus and slopes within and adjacent to the Facility Site, and from open agricultural areas within the adjacent valleys. Forested areas, including state forests and several designated trails, offer the least opportunity for open views of the Facility. Field review also indicated the Facility will generally be at least partially screened from most locations in city, village, and hamlet settings by structures and trees. However, partial views of turbines or turbine blades may be available from some open areas, and the outskirts of some villages and hamlets, as well as elevated areas within the City of Hornell.

3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES VISUAL EFFECTS ANALYSIS

3.1 Potential Effect on Historic Resources

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

The Federal Regulations entitled “Protection of Historic Resources” (36 CFR 800) include in Section 800.5(2) a discussion of potential adverse effects on historic resources. The following types of effects apply to wind energy projects include:

“Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to: [items i-iii do not apply]; (iv) Change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance; (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features; [items vi-vii do not apply]” (CFR, 2004b).

The implementing regulations for New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, Section 14.09 (9NYCRR §428.7) state:

- a. In determining whether an undertaking will have an adverse impact on eligible or register property, the commissioner shall consider whether the undertaking is likely to cause:
 1. destruction or alteration of all or part of the property;
 2. isolation or alteration of the property’s environment;
 3. introduction of visual, audible or atmospheric elements which are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
 4. neglect of the property resulting in its deterioration or destruction.

The Facility’s potential effect on a given historic property would be a change (resulting from the introduction of wind turbines) in the property’s visual setting. As it pertains to historic properties, *setting* is defined as “the physical environment of a historic property” and is one of seven aspects of a property’s *integrity*, which refers to the “ability of a property to convey its significance” (NPS, 1990:44-45). The other aspects of integrity include location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS, 1990). The potential effect resulting from the introduction of wind turbines into the visual setting for any historic or architecturally significant property is dependent on a number of factors including distance, visual dominance, orientation of views, viewer context and activity, and the types and density

of modern features in the existing view (such as buildings/residences, overhead electrical transmission lines, cellular towers, billboards, highways, and silos).

3.2 Visual Effects Analysis

3.2.1 Wind Turbines (Five-Mile Study Area)

As described in Section 2.4, the potential visibility and visual impact of the proposed Facility is evaluated in the VIA prepared for the Facility (EDR, 2017c).

The potential visibility of the Facility from historic resources (including those that are no longer standing) within the study area is listed in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 4. The visibility analysis includes consideration of two viewshed analyses: one based solely on topography and the other based on the combined potential screening effect of topography and mapped forest vegetation. The viewshed analyses are based on the maximum height of the proposed wind turbines (i.e., with a rotor blade oriented straight up in the "12 o'clock" position). The topographic viewshed defines the maximum area from which any portion of the proposed turbines could potentially be seen (ignoring the screening effects of existing vegetation and structures), and therefore represents a "worst case" assessment of potential Facility visibility. As described in Section 2.2 of this report, the topographic viewshed provide the basis for defining the APE for indirect effects and study area for the historic-architectural resources survey.

The potential visual screening provided by mapped forest vegetation within the study area, which provides a conservative prediction of areas from which the Facility is anticipated to be visible, is depicted on Figure 4. The number of turbines potentially visible from each historic property within the study area (considering screening provided by topography and mapped forest vegetation) and distance from each historic resource to the nearest turbine is listed in Table 1. It is important to note that because screening provided by buildings and street/yard trees, as well as characteristics of the proposed turbines that influence visibility (color, narrow profile, distance from viewer, etc.), are not taken consideration in the viewshed analyses, being within the viewshed does not necessarily equate to actual Facility visibility. Field review of potential Facility visibility conducted as part of the historic resources survey for the Facility verified that visual screening provided by existing buildings, yard trees, and other objects limit views of the Facility from many areas where viewshed mapping suggests the Facility is potentially visible, especially within village and hamlet settings.

Table 1. Visual Effects Analysis for NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources

Survey ID	NYSOPRHP Unique Site Number (USN)	Name, Address and/or Description	Municipality	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation (EDR)	NRHP Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Number of Turbines Potentially Visible
155	90NR03084	Larowe House, an Italianate high-style residence circa 1856 (Cohocton Town and Village Hall).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	1.4	30-31
114	09NR06057	Queen Anne-style brick church with bell tower (Presbyterian Church of Atlanta).	Hamlet of Atlanta	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	4.1	3
192	90NR02021	Three-story Romanesque Revival-style masonry arsenal with tower circa 1893 (Hornell Armory).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	4.4	0
193	90NR02020	One-and-a-half-story Beaux Arts-style brick building circa 1911 (Hornell Public Library).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	4.5	0
205	97NR01248	Single-story brick postal building in the Neo-Georgian style circa 1916 (Old Post Office).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	4.6	0
197	15NR00119	Single-story yellow brick synagogue circa 1946 (Temple Beth El).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	4.6	0
196	01NR01767	Four-story Neoclassical-style brick commercial block circa 1910 (St. Ann's Federation Building).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	4.7	0
112	07NR05717	Two-story Tudor Revival-style residence circa 1926 (Rowe House).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Listed Resource	NRHP-Listed Resource	4.7	0-2
168	10113.000015	One-acre-cemetery with an estimated 95 headstones ca. 1821 (Old Dutch Street [Conderman] Cemetery).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.1	11-57
169	10113.000016	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 30 headstones circa 1817 (Baldwin Cemetery).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.2	37-39

Survey ID	NYSOPRHP Unique Site Number (USN)	Name, Address and/or Description	Municipality	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation (EDR)	NRHP Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Number of Turbines Potentially Visible
167	10113.000016	One-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 295 headstones circa 1821 (Haskinsville Cemetery).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.4	45-53
134	10109.000057	One-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 125 headstones circa 1884 (St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.7	2-14
137	10149.000025	One-and-a-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 530 headstones circa 1868 (Zion Lutheran Cemetery).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.7	13-26
136	10149.000024	Gothic Revival-style brick church with lancets and tower circa 1923 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.7	20-31
007	10128.000035	Three-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 170 headstones circa 1853 (North Loon Lake Cemetery) .	Town of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.8	37-44
171	10113.000023	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 40 headstones circa 1808 (Big Creek Cemetery).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.8	6-9
133	10109.000058	One-quarter-acre cemetery with 5 headstones circa 1812 (Haight Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.8	3-6
172	10113.000022	Gable front church with pressed stone, wood shingles and tower (Sovereign Grace Baptist Church).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.8	7-11
135	10109.000056	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 30 headstones circa 1862 (Gauss Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	0.9	2-33
162	10149.000026	Vacant industrial mill complex circa 1948 (former Birkett Mills).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.0	18-27
140	10149.000011	One-story board-and-batten railroad depot (former Cohocton Station).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.1	29

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147	10149.000014	Two-story Art Deco-style brick school building circa 1934 (Wayland Cohocton Central School).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.1	29-30
006	10128.000036	Two-and-a-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 700 headstones circa 1813 (Loon Lake Union Cemetery).	Town of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.1	28-30
145	10149.000030	Two-story Queen Anne-style residence with hipped roof, lower cross-gables and wraparound porch.	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.2	29-30
163	10149.000027	One-acre cemetery with an estimated 30 headstones circa 1859 (Larowe Cemetery).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.2	28-29
164	10109.000055	Two-story, five-bay Pre-Railroad era clapboard residence with wing addition circa 1811 (Davis House)	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.2	28-32
148	10149.000032	Mission-style church with tile roof and bell towers circa 1918 (Holy Family Catholic Church).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.2	31-33
170	10113.000017	Two-acre cemetery with an estimated 750 headstones circa 1839 (Fremont Center Cemetery) .	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.2	28-34
154	10149.000013	Two-story Greek Revival-style clapboard residence with gable-front-and-wing massing.	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.3	31
158	10149.000036	Six-acre cemetery with an estimated 2400 headstones circa 1802 (Mapleview Cemetery).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.4	30-32
157	10149.000037	Two-story Greek Revival- and Italianate-style residence with hipped block, cupola and single-story wing.	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.4	26-32

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156	10149.000038	Two-story Queen Anne high-style residence with cupola and Eastlake-style porch details.	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.4	30-31
159	10149.000039	Two-story Queen Anne-style residence with square tower and gable end shingles and vergeboards.	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.4	33
177	10113.000020	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 50 headstones circa 1844 (Amos White Cemetery).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.6	2-4
161	10149.000023	One-acre cemetery with an estimated 615 headstones circa 1838 (Old St. Pius Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.7	30-35
239	10109.000059	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 30 headstones circa 1844 (Merrill [Parkhill] Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.7	0-32
005	10111.000056	One-acre cemetery with an estimated 85 headstones circa 1822 (Beachville Cemetery).	Town of Dansville	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.7	5-27
008	10128.000032	One-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 240 headstones circa 1813 (East Wayland Cemetery).	Town of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.8	0-2
009	10128.000034	Two-story Greek Revival-style residence with gable-front-and-wing massing and farm buildings.	Town of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	1.9	2-35
004	10111.000057	One-half-acre cemetery with 11 stones standing circa 1818 (Cream Hill Cemetery).	Town of Dansville	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.0	31-37
240	10118.000019	One-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 150 headstones circa 1826 (Allen Cemetery) .	Town of Howard	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.4	11-19

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010	10128.000033	Two-story Queen Anne-style brick and clapboard residence with round tower and porte cochere.	Town of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.4	0-36
264	10102.000048	Two-story Stick-style clapboard church with tower and attached lodgings (United Methodist Church).	Town of Avoca	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.6	25-27
258	10102.000042	Two-story Greek Revival-style clapboard residence with side-gable-and-wing massing and porch.	Town of Avoca	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.6	19-22
260	10102.000044	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 115 headstones circa 1835 (Wallace Cemetery).	Town of Avoca	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.7	27-29
259	10102.000043	Two-story, four-bay, Italianate-style brick residence with shallow hipped roof and full length porch.	Town of Avoca	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.7	23-25
166	10113.000013	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 18 headstones circa 1811 (Windom Hill Cemetery).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	2.7	0-66
180	10113.000019	Four-acre cemetery with an estimated 2200 headstones circa 1919 (St. Mary's Cemetery).	Town of Fremont	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.1	0-49
245	10118.000024	One-story former brick school with arched entrance and decorative cast stone panels.	Town of Howard	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.2	11-13
244	10118.000023	Wood clapboard and shingle church with cross-gable massing and central tower (Howard Union Church).	Town of Howard	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.3	12-14
247	10118.000026	Two-story Italianate-style clapboard residence with cupola and porches (Baldwin House).	Town of Howard	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.3	12-16

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238	10117.000033	One-acre cemetery with an estimated 85 headstones circa 1845 (Nicholson Cemetery).	Town of Hornellsville	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.4	66-68
003	10111.000055	Two-story, Stick-style, "L"-shaped clapboard residence with center gables and decorative trusses.	Town of Dansville	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.5	0-2
250	10118.000027	Four-and-a-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 2200 headstones circa 1827 (Howard Cemetery).	Town of Howard	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.5	17-20
254	10118.000018	Two-story Victorian-style residence with gable-front-and-wing-massing and porch within the "L".	Town of Howard	Not NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.6	0-13
256	10102.000041	One-acre cemetery with an estimated 350 headstones circa 1838 (Vale of Rest Cemetery).	Town of Avoca	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	3.9	23-27
002	10111.000054	Three-acre cemetery with an estimated 1150 headstones circa 1830 (Rogersville Forest Lawn Cemetery).	Town of Dansville	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.0	5-6
126	10109.000043	Two-story, five-bay Georgian-style clapboard saltbox residence with cornice dentils and 6/6 windows.	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.1	4-71
110	10109.000050	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 30 headstones circa 1861 (Bowles Corners Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.1	0-26
115	10109.000063	Two-story Colonial Revival-style stone and clapboard residence with hipped roof and Neoclassical porch.	Hamlet of Atlanta	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.2	3
182	10117.000034	Two-story vernacular farmhouse with two sheds and three barns circa 1920 (Jones Farm).	Town of Hornellsville	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.2	4-17

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116	10109.000064	Two-and-a-half-story Stick-style clapboard residence with decorative gable trusses and tower.	Hamlet of Atlanta	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.3	3
111	10109.000051	Two-story vernacular fieldstone residence with gable-front-and-wing massing and porch with shed roof.	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.3	2
012	10128.000031	Two-and-a-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 350 headstones circa 1878 (Old St Joseph Cemetery).	Town of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.4	28-31
119	10109.000069	Eight-acre cemetery with an estimated 3300 headstones circa 1891 (Clearview Cemetery).	Hamlet of North Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.5	0-3
023	10156.000094	Two-story Queen Anne-style clapboard residence with spindle work detailing and shingled gables.	Village of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	31-34
035	10156.000009	Two-and-a-half story Shingle-style residence with tower and bracketed, flared eaves.	Village of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	32-33
118	10109.000070	Three-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 150 headstones circa 1819-84 (Old Clearview Cemetery).	Hamlet of North Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0-2
019	10156.000181	Two-story Italianate-style clapboard residence with full length porch and decorative brackets.	Village of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	35-37
187	10117.000032	Two-acre pet cemetery circa 1907 (Hornell Area Humane Society Pet Cemetery)	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.7	26-31
184	10141.000950	Twenty-acre cemetery with an estimated 7950 headstones circa 1846 (Rural Cemetery).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.7	0-33

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185	10141.000951	Nineteen-acre cemetery with an estimated 6043 headstones circa 1801 (Hope Cemetery).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.7	0-31
030	10156.000186	Seven-acre cemetery with an estimated 2000 headstones circa 1838 (Wayland Village Cemetery).	Village of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.7	31-41
123	10109.000065	Two-story Victorian-style brick residence with decorative gable woodwork and jigsaw trim porch railing.	Hamlet of North Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.7	6-7
189	10141.000954	Eight-acre cemetery with an estimated 3456 headstones circa 1855 (St. Ann's Cemetery).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.7	0-16
181	10147.000013	Two-story, five-bay, Georgian and Federal-style clapboard residence circa 1805 (Hurlbut House).	Village of Arkport	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.8	1
015	10156.000178	Two-story Mansard-style asymmetrical residence with flared roof, dormers, and recessed door.	Village of Wayland	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.8	38-40
132	10109.000061	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 25 headstones circa 1818 (Lent Hill Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.8	20-43
120	10109.000068	Two-story Italianate-style residence with hooded gable window and decorative porch supports.	Hamlet of North Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.8	6
183	10117.000035	Six-acre cemetery with an estimated 444 headstones circa 1883 (Robertson Cemetery).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.8	34-39
001	10111.000053	Three-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 90 headstones circa 1821 (North Oak Hill Cemetery).	Town of Dansville	NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.9	66-71

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227	10141.000027	Two-story commercial block with cream colored brick and second story rectangular windows.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.5	0
226	10141.000533	Two-story commercial block with cream colored brick and flat arched openings on first floor.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
223	10141.000023	Stone church with two square towers flanking a stained glass window (United Presbyterian Church).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
229	10141.000040	Two-story, eight-bay square commercial block with cream colored brick and square windows.	City of Hornell	Not NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
230	10141.000415	Three-and-half story, Second Empire-style brick commercial block with mansard roof and dormers.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
231	10141.000816	Three-story brick commercial block with window shutters and decorative cornice.	City of Hornell	Not NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
228	10141.000030	Three-story Victorian-style brick commercial block with double-height bay window.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
206	10141.000891	Three-story, two-part brick commercial block with arched windows and single-story addition.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
204	10141.000826	Three-story, two-part brick commercial block with storefront and paired rectangular windows above.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
203	10141.000825	Three-story, seven-bay, Italianate-style brick commercial block with storefront and stone quoins.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0

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222	10141.000042	Three-story, five-bay, square brick commercial block with flattened arch window hoods.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
207	10141.000822	Two-story, two-part Beaux Arts-style brick commercial block with chamfered corner circa 1921.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
220	10141.000032	Two-story, four-bay brick commercial block with two storefronts and corbelled cornice.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
221	10141.000041	Three-story, three-bay brick commercial block with storefront, corbelled cornice and arched windows.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
202	10141.000824	Three-story, 11-bay brick commercial block with four storefronts (Seneca Street Station).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
219	10141.000031	Two-story Italianate-style brick commercial block with arched windows and bracketed cornice.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
201	10141.000823	Three-story, two-part brick commercial block with glazed storefront and rectangular windows above.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
209	10141.000819	Two-story Victorian-style brick commercial block with upper-story double-height bay windows.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
216	10141.000026	Three-story, nine-bay brick commercial block with corbelled cornice and pilasters.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
215	10141.000025	Two-story, three-bay brick commercial block with corbelled cornice and square upper story windows.	City of Hornell	Not NRHP-Eligible Resource (EDR Recommended)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0

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200	10141.000421	Three-story, two-part brick commercial block with glazed storefront and arched windows above.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
213	10141.000022	Three-story, three-bay brick commercial block with storefront, corbelled cornice, and window hoods.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
214	10141.000024	Two-story, seven-bay brick commercial block with storefronts, corbelled cornice and window hoods.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
199	10141.000820	Two-story, two-part brick commercial block with glazed storefront and arched windows above.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
212	10141.000021	Three-story, four-bay brick commercial block with storefront, corbelled cornice, and window hoods.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
211	10141.000020	Three-story Beaux Arts- and Neoclassical-style commercial block circa 1895 (Hollands Bldg/City Hall).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
198	10141.000818	Single-story one-part commercial block with two plate glass storefronts and bracketed cornice.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
210	10141.000017	Two-story masonry temple-front bank with recessed entrance circa 1920 (Steuben Trust Co/City Hall).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
237	10141.000046	Three-story Chateausque-style commercial block with elaborate brickwork and roof pinnacles.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0

Survey ID	NYSOPRHP Unique Site Number (USN)	Name, Address and/or Description	Municipality	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation (EDR)	NRHP Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles)	Number of Turbines Potentially Visible
235	10141.000035	Three-story, Italianate-style brick commercial building with quoins and bracketed tower.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
234	10141.000036	Three-story, Victorian-style brick commercial block with two double-height bay windows.	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.6	0
233	10141.000037	Two-story, Art Deco-style, yellow brick commercial block with triangular plan (Landman Building).	City of Hornell	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)	4.7	0

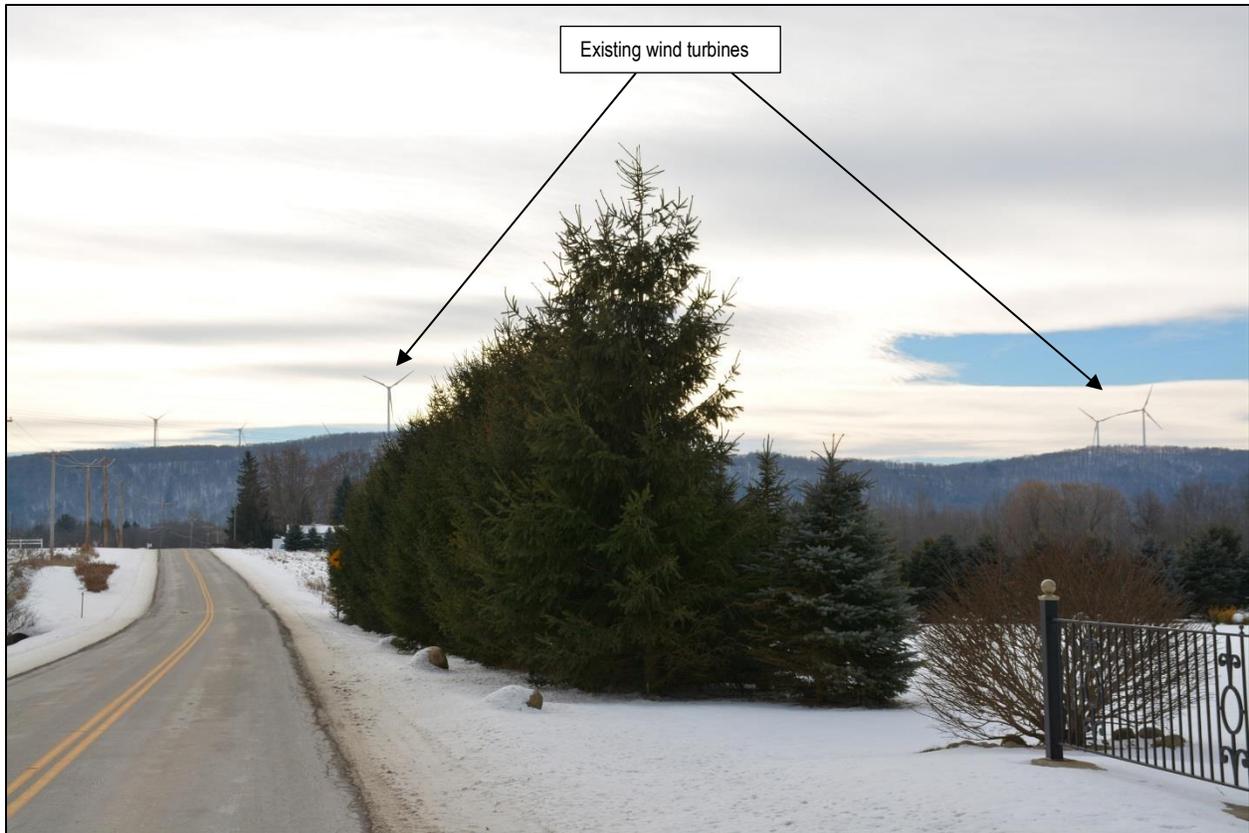
Based on the viewshed analysis, one of the eight NRHP-listed properties within the APE for indirect effects (Larrowe House) are anticipated to have views of up to 31 new wind turbines. The Larrowe House is located approximately 1.4 miles from the nearest turbine in the Village of Cohocton, and will experience some intervening screening from topography and vegetation.² One NRHP-listed resource, the Presbyterian Church of Atlanta (located approximately 4.1 miles from the nearest turbine) will experience views of up to three wind turbines, and the NRHP-listed Rowe House (located approximately 4.7 miles from the nearest turbine) will have views of up to two turbines. Field review indicated these latter two resources currently experience views of existing wind turbines, though these views are somewhat screened by topography, vegetation and/or distance (see Insets 1 and 2). The remaining five of the NRHP-listed properties, all of which are in the City of Hornell, will not experience views of any wind turbines. These resources are located between 4.4 and 4.7 miles from the nearest turbine, and all will have intervening screening provided by vegetation, topography and buildings.



Inset 1. View of NRHP-listed Presbyterian Church of Atlanta with existing wind turbines in background.

The view toward the NRHP-listed Presbyterian Church of Atlanta (09NR06057) in the Hamlet of Atlanta, includes foreground views of multiple wind turbines along a ridgeline to the west-southwest.

² A more in-depth analysis of potential views of the Facility from the Larrowe House is provided in Section 3.3 below.



Inset 2. View from Rowe Road adjacent to NRHP-listed Rowe House with existing wind turbines in background.

The elevated view from the NRHP-listed Rowe House (07NR05717) in the Town of Wayland, includes distant views of multiple wind turbines along a ridgeline to the west.

Based on the viewshed analysis, of the 105 properties within the APE determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible:

- A total of 18 properties will have views of between 1 and 15 turbines.³ These properties are located between 0.8 and 4.7 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of 20 properties will have views of between 16 and 30 turbines. These properties are located between 0.7 and 4.2 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of 28 properties will have views of between 31 and 45 turbines. These properties are located between 0.2 and 4.8 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of three properties will have views of between 46 and 60 turbines. These properties are located between 0.1 and 3.1 miles from the nearest turbine.

³ The use of “turbines” in this list and the accompanying viewshed analysis refers to turbines proposed as part of the Facility, and does not refer to existing views of wind turbines constructed as part of previous wind projects.

- A total of four properties will have views of between 61 and 71 turbines. These properties are located between 2.7 and 4.9 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of 32 properties will have no views of the Facility. It is worth noting that all of these properties are located within the NRHP-eligible Hornell Historic District.
- No properties will have views of all 76 turbines.

Based only on the screening provided by topography, the blade tip viewshed analysis indicates some portion of the proposed turbine array of the Facility could potentially be visible from approximately 74 percent of the visual study area (see Figure 4). This "worst case" assessment of potential visibility indicates the area where any portion of any turbine could potentially be seen, without considering the screening effect of existing vegetation and structures. Review of the turbine count analysis indicates that in most locations where Facility visibility is indicated, greater than 15 turbines would be visible.

The field review conducted as part of the historic resources survey indicated that existing buildings, street trees, yard vegetation, utility poles, and other objects obstruct distant views out of the Villages of Cohocton, Howard, and South Dayton as well as the many hamlets located within the study area, and screen views of the Project site, particularly within the residential core of these settlements where most of the historic resources are located. Potential views of the Facility from within the village were limited to the edges of the developed areas, where gaps between buildings allow for more partial and/or distant views toward the Facility site. From areas where partial views of the Facility are available, the Facility will be a minor component in the background of the view and is not expected to have a significant effect on the visual setting associated with historic resources in the villages and hamlets located within the study area.

Additionally, actual Facility visibility is likely to be more limited than suggested by viewshed mapping (Figure 4). This is due to the fact that trees within the study area provide more extensive and effective screening than assumed in these analyses (e.g., vegetation is more extensive than indicated on the USGS NLCD, and often taller than 40 feet in height), and screening provided by buildings is significant within more developed areas (e.g., the villages, hamlets, and lakefront residential areas).

Because it accounts for the screening provided by mapped forest stands, the vegetation viewshed is a much more accurate representation of potential Facility visibility. However, it is important to note that because screening provided by buildings and street/yard trees, as well as characteristics of the proposed turbines that influence visibility (color, narrow profile, distance from viewer, etc.), are not taken consideration in the viewshed analyses, being within the viewshed does not necessarily equate to actual Facility visibility.

According to the NYSDEC Visual Policy, simple visibility of the Facility from any of the viewing locations does not imply detrimental effect to the beauty or structure. The policy specifically states “Aesthetic impact occurs when there is a detrimental effect on the perceived beauty of a place or structure. Significant aesthetic impacts are those that may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of an inventoried resource, or one that impairs the character or quality of such a place. Proposed large facilities by themselves should not be a trigger for declaration of significance. Instead, a project by virtue of its siting in a visual proximity to an inventoried resource may lead staff to conclude that there may be a significant impact” (NYSDEC, 2000).

It is also worth noting these areas also feature views of existing wind energy projects (namely Cohocton Wind and Howard Wind) that diminish the integrity of the setting of nearby historic resources (see Insets 1 and 2, above). Therefore, while the introduction of additional turbines from the Facility into the view may somewhat compound the visual effects on historic resources, the Facility will not have a significant cumulative impact on historic architectural resources that already experience views of existing wind projects. The VIA for the Facility (EDR, 2017c) concluded the following regarding the potential for cumulative visual impacts:

Consequently, although there may be locations where the cumulative effect of the existing and proposed wind projects is substantial, these instances will be relatively rare, will affect a limited number of viewers, and/or will not affect sites or receptors that are particularly sensitive to visual change. Thus, the addition of a limited number of new turbines to a working agricultural landscape where these features already exist is not expected to have a significant cumulative visual impact (EDR, 2017c: 163).

3.2.2 Overhead Collection Line (One-Mile Study Area)

The potential visual effect of the Facility’s proposed overhead collection line was not explicitly addressed in the *Historic Architectural Resources Survey* report. However, the *Visual Impact Assessment* (EDR, 2017c) prepared for the Facility, which was included as Appendix XX of the Article 10 Application and Summarized in Exhibit 24, does address the visibility and visual impact of the overhead collection line. The historic properties identified in *Historic-Architectural Resources Survey* are included as a category of visually sensitive sites that are considered in the VIA (see Section 3.6 and Figure 6 in the VIA report). In addition, the VIA report includes a discussion (included below), viewshed maps (VIA Figure 9: Sheet 2) and visual rendering (VIA Figure 13) that address the potential visibility and visual effect of the overhead collection line:

Overhead Collection Lines

The topographic viewshed analysis indicates that approximately 77.6% of the area within one mile of the overhead collection line may potentially have views of the proposed structures. The remaining 22.4% of the area includes topographic depressions such as Hinkle Hollow and Oil Well Hollow, which will largely be screened from view. Factoring vegetation into the analysis greatly reduces potential visibility to 32.1% of the 1-mile study area, however, most elevated open areas within one mile of the overhead collection line will potentially have views of the proposed structures (EDR, 2017c: 76).

To further supplement this discussion, there are four properties that NYSOPRHP/SHPO determined to be NRHP-eligible located within one-mile of the proposed overhead collection line, which are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. NRHP-Eligible Resources Within One Mile of Overhead Collection Line

Survey ID	NYSOPRHP #	Address	Description	Municipality	Determination of NRHP Eligibility (NYSOPRHP)	Distance to overhead collection line (miles)	Potential Overhead Generation Line Visibility ¹
137	10149.000025	West side of South Dansville Road	One-and-a-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 530 headstones circa 1868 (Zion Lutheran Cemetery).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible	0.7	No
134	10109.000057	West side of Davis Hollow Road	One-half-acre cemetery with an estimated 125 headstones circa 1884 (St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible	0.8	Yes
136	10149.000024	97 Maple Avenue	Gothic Revival-style brick church with lancets and tower circa 1923 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church).	Village of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible	0.8	Yes
135	10109.000056	East side of Davis Hollow Road	One-quarter-acre cemetery with an estimated 30 headstones circa 1862 (Gaiss Cemetery).	Town of Cohocton	NRHP-Eligible	0.9	Yes

¹ All four NRHP-eligible properties in Table 2 are located within areas of wind turbine visibility (see Figure 4, Sheet 2).

Three of the four properties determined NRHP-eligible by NYSOPRHP are located in areas with potential visibility of the proposed overhead collection line, based on the viewshed analysis that was prepared for the VIA report (see attached map: Figure 5: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Overhead Collection Line).

Representative photographs of the NRHP-eligible properties located within one-mile of the overhead collection line, as well as a discussion of the existing visual environment and potential visual impacts of the proposed overhead collection line are included below.

3.2.2.1 *Zion Lutheran Cemetery*

Zion Lutheran Cemetery (USN 10149.000025) is an approximately one-and-a-half-acre cemetery located on the west side of South Dansville Road, immediately adjacent to Interstate 390 in the Village of Cohocton. Viewshed analysis prepared for the Facility indicates that the cemetery will experience views of wind turbines proposed as part of the Facility (see Figure 4, Sheet 2), but not experience views of the overhead collection line, likely due to foreground screening from the manmade berm upon which Interstate 390 is built (see Figure 5). It is worth noting that open views toward the Cohocton Wind Farm are available from the entrance to the Zion Lutheran Cemetery along South Dansville Road (see Inset 3). Therefore, its setting has already been adversely impacted by the introduction of wind turbines.



Inset 3. View from NRHP-eligible Zion Lutheran Cemetery looking toward Cohocton Wind Farm, view to the northeast.

The existing views from the NRHP-eligible Zion Lutheran Cemetery (USN 10149.000025) include views of wind turbines from the Cohocton Wind Farm, as well as foreground views of existing transmission infrastructure along South Dansville Road.

3.2.2.2 *St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery*

St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery (USN 10109.000057) is an approximately one-half-acre cemetery circa 1884 located in an elevated clearing on the west side of Davis Hollow Road in the Town of Cohocton.



Inset 4. View of NRHP-eligible St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery looking toward Facility, view to the south-south-southwest.

The view toward the Facility from NRHP-eligible St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery (USN 10109.000057) is largely screened by vegetation, although in leaf-off conditions, some partially screened views of the Facility (including the overhead collection line) may be available.

Although viewshed analysis prepared for the Facility indicates potential visibility of wind turbines and the overhead collection line (see Figure 4, Sheet 2 and Figure 5), the cemetery is surrounded on all sides by trees and other vegetation (see Inset 4), and therefore is likely to experience only partially screened views of the Facility, particularly during leaf-off conditions, and more densely screened views during the growing season. The overhead collection line in particular is likely to not be visible due to the intervening screening provided by vegetation as well as distance (approximately 0.8 miles).

3.2.2.3 *St. Paul's Lutheran Church*

St. Paul's Lutheran Church (USN 10149.000024) is a Gothic Revival-style brick church constructed circa 1923, and located on the north side Maple Avenue in the Village of Cohocton. Although viewshed analysis prepared for the Facility indicates potential visibility of wind turbines and the overhead collection line (see Figure 4, Sheet 2 and Figure 5), the view from the church in the direction of the Facility (see Inset 5) includes existing transmission infrastructure as well as vegetation that will provide intervening screening during the growing season, thereby lessening the potential visual impact. In addition, the dominant view of the church is looking away from the proposed Facility (to the northeast).



Inset 5. View from NRHP-eligible St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Village of Cohocton, view to the southwest.

The view from the NRHP-eligible St. Paul's Lutheran Church (USN 10149.000024) in the Village of Cohocton looking toward the proposed Facility (including the overhead collection line) demonstrates the existing screening provided by vegetation, as well as existing aboveground utilities located in the foreground of the view.

3.2.2.4 Gaiss Cemetery

Gaiss Cemetery (USN 10109.000056) is an approximately one-quarter-acre cemetery circa 1862 located in a small clearing surrounded by deciduous and evergreen vegetation along the east side of Davis Hollow Road in the Town of Cohocton. Although viewshed analysis prepared for the Facility indicates potential visibility of wind turbines and the overhead collection line (see Figure 4, Sheet 2 and Figure 5), the view looking toward the cemetery is to the east, away from the Facility, and once inside the cemetery, there is considerable screening in three directions due to heavy vegetation (see Inset 6) In addition, the view toward the cemetery includes a foreground view of a wind turbine from the Cohocton Wind Farm (see Inset 6); therefore, its setting has already been adversely impacted by the introduction of wind infrastructure.



Inset 6. View toward NRHP-eligible Gaiss Cemetery with existing wind turbine in background, view to the east.

The view toward the NRHP-eligible Gaiss Cemetery (USN 10109.000056) along Davis Hollow Road includes a prominent foreground view of an existing wind turbine along a ridgeline to east.

The factors that resulted in these properties being determined NRHP-eligible, and the potential visual effect of the Facility on these properties, are consistent with the language from the *Historic Architectural Resources Survey* that is included in the excerpt above, a portion of which is repeated here:

These properties are typically determined NRHP-eligible because they are representative examples of vernacular nineteenth-century architectural styles that retain their overall integrity of design and materials. These properties would retain the characteristics that caused them to be recommended eligible after the introduction of **wind turbines and/or a transmission line** into their visual settings [emphasis added]. (EDR, 2017b).

It is worth noting that all four of these NRHP-eligible properties also fall within areas of potential wind turbine visibility (see attached map: Figure 4: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis – Wind Turbines [Sheet 2]). Including the overhead collection line in the consideration of visual impacts does not change the overall determination that the Facility will result in an Adverse Effect on historic properties due to the introduction of modern elements into the rural landscape that serves as the setting for these properties, as indicated by NYSOPRHP/SHPO in correspondence dated July 28, 2017 (Bonafide, 2017).

In addition, it is not anticipated that the overhead collection line alone will have a significant visual effect on the setting historic properties located greater than one mile from the overhead collection line, due to the effect of distance, intervening topography and vegetative screening, and the presence of existing transmission lines and other aboveground utilities.

For reasons of cost, land access and site suitability, it is not practical for the Applicant to move the overhead collection line to a location that will eliminate visibility to the listed locations. In addition, a buried cable would result in other potential adverse effects, such as soil impacts, vegetation disturbance, interference with agricultural activities, wetland and stream impacts, and impacts to archaeological resources. These potential adverse effects outweigh the potential minimum reduction in visual impacts (relative to the overall Facility) that would be achieved by burying the overhead collection line and will be off-set by the mitigation off-sets proposed by the Applicant.

3.3 Visual Simulations

16 NYCRR § 1001.24 (Exhibit 24: Visual Impacts) describes the necessary components of a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) that must be conducted as part of the Article 10 application. The VIA must include “identification of visually sensitive resources, viewshed mapping, confirmatory visual assessment fieldwork, visual simulations (photographic overlays), cumulative visual impact analysis, and proposed visual impact mitigation”. In addition, 16 NYCRR § 1001.24 requires that “the applicant shall confer with municipal planning representatives, DPS, DEC, OPRHP, and where appropriate, APA in its selection of important or representative viewpoints” (Article 10, Exhibit 24, Part 1001.24[b][4])⁴.

Building on the consultation with municipal representatives and stakeholders to identify visually sensitive sites (as described in the VIA for the Facility [EDR, 2017c]), EDR conducted additional outreach to agency staff and stakeholder groups to determine an appropriate set of viewpoints for the development of visual simulations. This outreach included:

- On January 1, 2017, in accordance with Article 10, Exhibit 24, Part 1001.24(b)(4), EDR distributed a letter entitled “Baron Winds Farm - Recommendations for Visual Simulations”, to appropriate municipal planning representatives and State of New York interested parties. This memo included 1) a summary of research and consultation undertaken as part of the VIA to date, 2) a description of the field review/photography conducted for the Project, 3) a rationale for viewpoint selection, and 4) recommendations that 14 specified viewpoints be selected for the preparation of visual simulations. The rationale provided for selection of the recommended viewpoints included the following factors:

⁴ Note: “DPS” is the New York State Department of Public Service, “DEC” is the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, “OPRHP” is the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, and “APA” is the Adirondack Park Agency.

- They provide representative views of the Project from the various LSZs and Distance Zones within the study area.
 - They include visually sensitive resources/sites within the study area, including sites recommended by the DPS and other stakeholders during review of the Project's Preliminary Scoping Statement (PSS).
 - A significant portion of the Project would be visible based on viewshed analysis and field review.
- On April 19, 2017, EDR distributed a letter entitled "Baron Winds Farm – Invitation to Consult Regarding Viewpoint Selection for Photo Simulations" via email and regular mail to appropriate municipal planning representatives. The purpose of this communication was to invite these municipal and state agencies to take part in one of two webinars, were scheduled for Wednesday, April 26, 2017 at 10:00am and 3:00pm.
 - On April 26, 2017, EDR hosted two on-line webinars at 10:00am and 3:00pm (to accommodate participants' schedules and maximize participation); however, the format and content of each webinar were identical. Each included, 1) a review of the visual studies conducted to date, 2) discussion of proposed and alternate viewpoints for as the development of simulations, and 3) a request that stakeholders provide any additional suggestions or comments regarding viewpoint selection via email (none were received).
 - Comments received during the April 26th webinars included the suggestion that the soccer fields located in Cohocton Village at the Elementary school
 - As a follow-up to the on-line webinars, EDR provided a proposed list of viewpoints for visual simulations to DPS staff and other stakeholders via email on May 8, 2017.
 - On June 13, 2017, EDR received an email from John A. Bonafide from the New York State Division of Historic Preservation in regard to the recommended viewpoints for development of visual simulations. The letter stated that based on the DHP's review of the information provided in EDR's letter (email) on May 9, 2017 the DHP agrees with the 18 primary and additional viewpoints chosen.
 - Three viewpoints were added following a field visit on May 10, 2017 to capture spring and summer leaf-on conditions.
 - One simulation was added to Viewpoint 3 for comparing leaf-on and leaf-off conditions.

Based on the outcome of stakeholder and agency consultation, 21 viewpoints were selected for the development of visual simulations. These viewpoints were selected based upon the following criteria:

1. They provide open views of proposed turbines (as indicated by field verification), or provide representative views of the screening effects of vegetation and/or buildings from selected areas.

2. They illustrate Project visibility from sensitive resources within the visual study area identified by local stakeholders and state agencies.
3. They illustrate typical views from LSZs where views of the Project will be available.
4. They illustrate typical views of the proposed Project that will be available to representative viewer/user groups within the visual study area.
5. They illustrate typical views of different numbers of turbines, from a variety of viewer distances, and under different lighting/sky conditions, to illustrate the range of visual change that will occur with the Project in place.
6. The photos obtained from the viewpoints display good composition, lighting, and exposure.

A set of 21 visual simulations were prepared for the Facility's VIA report (also prepared as part of the Article 10 process). These simulations provide representative views of the proposed Facility from a variety of landscape settings, directions, and viewing distances from within the Facility's visual study area. Although most of these simulations do not necessarily represent the views of or from specific historic properties, the simulations do provide representative depictions of the Facility's potential effect on the visual settings associated with historic properties within the study area. Full size images of all of the simulations are included in the VIA report (EDR, 2017c) and included here as Appendix B.

The simulations that best represent the potential visual effect on two of the "key loci" identified by NYSOPRHP as part of consultation for the Facility (Bonafide, 2017) include the simulations from Viewpoint 37 (Larrowe House), and Viewpoints 43 and 66 (rural agrarian properties), which are included as insets in the discussion below. The evaluation of the Facility's potential visual effect at each of these locations, as presented in the VIA (EDR, 2017c), is summarized below. In addition, an assessment of the potential visual effects from the remaining key loci identified by NYSOPRHP (the Village of Wayland and the Hornell Downtown Historic District) is provided through use of wireframe simulations.

3.3.1 Village of Cohocton/Larrowe House

The Larrowe House (90NR03084) and the contributing Larrowe Garage and Cohocton Public Library (USN 10149.000017) are located in the Village of Cohocton, in the southeastern portion of the 5-mile study area. The Larrowe House was constructed in 1856 by Albertus Larrowe, one of the founders of Cohocton. It was the main structure of a larger farm complex of which it is the sole surviving building. The building exterior and interiors retain a high level of integrity. The contributing Larrowe Garage building was constructed in the 1920s as a one-story automobile garage with an attic loft for the chauffeur to reside. The property remained in the Larrowe family until 1950, when the lot was deeded to the Town of Cohocton (Ardito, 1989). The building was listed in the NRHP in 1990. The nomination form for the house notes that the property was historically part of a much larger Larrowe farm, which "has been divided and contains vacant lots, private residences and overgrown fields," and "this extensive modern infill has destroyed the

historical integrity and setting of the larger Larrowe farm” (Ardito, 1989). Therefore, historic setting is not a contributing factor to the significance of the Larrowe House, or the qualities that made it eligible for listing in the NRHP. A discussion of the existing view from the Larrowe House in the direction of the proposed Facility (see Inset 3) as well as corresponding visual simulations (see Insets 4-5 and Appendix B, Sheets 49-53) prepared as part of the VIA for the Facility (EDR, 2017c) is provided below.

Viewpoint 37 is centrally located within the Village of Cohocton, adjacent to State Route 415/South Main Street, at the site of the NRHP-listed Larrowe House (90NR0308), the Village offices, and Memorial Park. It is approximately 1.5 miles from the nearest proposed turbine that would be visible in a view to the south-southwest (toward the proposed Facility). The foreground of the existing view consists of elements that make up Memorial Park, including a wooden gazebo, flag pole, bell memorial, and open lawn area (see Inset 7).



Inset 7. View from NRHP-listed Larrowe House in the Village of Cohocton, view to the south-southwest.

Due to the open nature of the adjacent Memorial Park located to the south, potential views of the proposed Facility from the Larrowe House will be only partially screened by vegetation, topography and intervening buildings.

The colors are muted due to the time of year and the largely overcast/snow-covered conditions. Located just behind these features is Park Avenue and a line of adjacent homes intermixed with scattered mature yard trees. Typical of the rural villages and hamlets in the study area, the homes are a mix of traditional architectural styles with additions and accessory structures added over the years. Although partially screened by foreground trees, rising hills create the backdrop to this view. Scenic quality at this public gathering place in the village is considered moderate to high.

With the proposed Facility in place (see Inset 8), several turbines are now clearly visible on the wooded ridgeline that forms a backdrop to this view. In this winter time view, some of the turbines are partially screened by foreground features, but the majority are clearly visible against the bright sky. Due to their elevated position and proximity to the viewer, the turbines appear large and present moderate to appreciable contrast with the vegetation and landform of the background ridge. The turbines add a utilitarian element to the village setting which could alter perceived land use and viewer activity. However, this effect is mitigated somewhat by foreground utility poles and overhead lines that bisect the view. Mature tall trees in the foreground and mid-ground extend into the skyline and also serve to help limit the Facility's line and scale contrast.



Inset 8. Visual simulation (leaf-off) from NRHP-listed Larowe House, view to the south-southwest.
Note that the wind turbines are generally visible above the tree line, which mostly screens view of the turbine bases.



Inset 9. Visual simulation (leaf-on) from NRHP-listed Larrowe House, view to the south-southwest.
With intervening trees in full foliage, the view toward the Facility is somewhat screened, though views of turbines are still available.

During the growing season, color and texture of the landscape in the view is more visually diverse, but overall scenic quality is as described previously, although somewhat more well screened under the leaf-on conditions, the majority of the proposed turbines are still clearly visible on the background ridge (see Inset 9). The visual effects are largely the same as those described in the winter view, with the turbines appearing large, and introducing utilitarian elements and land use into a traditional residential village setting. However, increased concealment behind mature trees with foliage that extends above the ridgeline and the attention-grabbing colors of the vegetation somewhat reduce the visual prominence of the Facility.

Although the viewshed analysis in Figure 4 (Sheets 10-11) indicates considerable Facility visibility within the village core, it was concluded from field review that views of the Facility will be screened from many of the other historic resources located in the Village of Cohocton due to intervening buildings and vegetation. However, views to the north of the existing Dutch Hill Wind Project are available from some of the resources located in the Village of Cohocton determined to be NRHP-eligible (see Inset 10).



Inset 10. View of existing Cohocton-Dutch Hill Wind project from NRHP-eligible Cohocton Railroad Depot, view to the northwest.

Although views of wind turbines are already available, views of the Facility would not compromise the qualities that make many of the historic resources in the Village of Cohocton eligible for the NRHP.

Therefore, although some NRHP-eligible resources in the Village of Cohocton would experience potential visual impacts from views of the Facility, these are not new impacts due to available views of existing wind turbines. In addition, these properties have generally not been determined eligible NRHP because of historic setting or importance of views from these resources toward the surrounding landscape.

3.3.2 Village of Wayland

The Village of Wayland is located approximately 3.9 miles (at its southern boundary) from the nearest turbine. The village is characterized by fairly dense residential and commercial development radiating from the intersection of New York State Routes 15 and 21. The primary commercial district of the village is located along North Main Street, and includes multiple blocks of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. Although the viewshed analysis in Figure 4 (Sheets 5-7) indicates considerable Facility visibility within the village core, field review (as well as wireframe simulations of the wind turbine layout) indicate potential views from the core of the Village of Wayland toward the Facility would be screened by intervening vegetation, buildings and topography (see Insets 11 and 12).



Inset 11. View toward Facility looking southeast along New York State Route 21 in the Village of Wayland.

Views of the Facility from the main intersection in the Village of Wayland will be completely screened by topography, vegetation and distance.

The historic architectural resources survey conducted by EDR included 95 previously identified resources in the Village of Wayland; however, as part of their review of the survey report, NYSOPRHP determined only five (i.e. approximately 5 percent) of these resources were NRHP-eligible (see Table 2 and Figure 4, Sheets 5-7). These NRHP-eligible resources are located between approximately 4.6 and 4.8 miles from the nearest turbine in densely developed residential areas with considerable street vegetation, away from the village core and are anticipated to also experience completely screened views of the Facility. Therefore, the Facility is not expected to diminish the qualities that have made any of the resources in the Village of Wayland eligible for the NRHP.



Inset 12. View toward Facility from North Main Street commercial district, Village of Wayland, view to the southeast.
Views of the Facility from the commercial district of the Village of Wayland will be completely screened by topography, vegetation and distance.

3.3.3 *Hornell Downtown Historic District*

The City of Hornell is located approximately 3.9 miles (at its northern boundary) from the nearest turbine. The NRHP-eligible Hornell Downtown Historic District is located within the southern portion of the city, and is comprised of 32 contributing properties along Main and Seneca Streets, located between 4.6 and 4.7 miles from the nearest turbine. The 2016 evaluation of NRHP eligibility prepared for the district by NYSOPRHP described the qualities that made it historically significant:

Hornell's extant central commercial district is the remainder of a larger district that suffered significant losses when the Maple City Drive/State Route 36 arterial was constructed in the 1970s. A number of the city's historic commercial buildings to the west of the arterial were demolished to provide parking or allow suburban style development of low-rise buildings. The surviving buildings located to the east along Main and Seneca Streets consist of a number of historic buildings that retain the feeling of a cohesive, traditionally commercial downtown. The buildings also reflect the period when Hornell transformed from a village to a city as a result of increased population responding to new opportunities for employment with the railroad and other local industries (ca. 1875-1950) (Finelli, 2016).

The resource eligibility evaluation does not mention setting as a factor contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the historic district.



Inset 13. Representative view of density of commercial blocks within Hornell Downtown Historic District.

The density of the commercial blocks within the Hornell Downtown Historic District screens any potential outward views in the direction of the Facility.

Field review of the Hornell Downtown Historic District indicated that there are minimal opportunities for views of the Facility. The buildings are constructed in solid commercial blocks with no gaps in between, with minimal potential outward views in the direction of the Facility (see Inset 13). The viewshed analysis in Figure 4 (Sheet 14) does not indicate Facility visibility within the Hornell Downtown Historic District, or much of the portions of the City of Hornell located within the five-mile study area.

Wireframe simulations of the wind turbine layout indicate potential views from the core of the Hornell Downtown Historic District in the direction of the Facility would only be available from intersecting streets allowing breaks in the built environment, and would be screened by intervening topography, vegetation, buildings and distance (see Inset 14). Based on field review, viewshed analysis and a review of wireframe simulations, the Facility is not expected to diminish the qualities that have made any of the contributing resources in the Hornell Downtown Historic District eligible for the NRHP.



Inset 14. View toward Facility from NRHP-eligible Hornell Historic District, view to the northeast.

The wireframe simulation reveals that views toward the Facility will be only be available along intersecting streets, but are most likely to be completely screened from the NRHP-eligible Hornell Historic District.

3.3.4 Rural Agrarian Properties

Several resources determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible include residences, cemeteries and other historic properties located in an historically rural, agrarian landscape. As part of their review of the *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report* (EDR, 2017b), NYSOPRHP requested these types of properties be more closely evaluated for visual impacts:

In addition, several of the individual rural agrarian properties will be in the viewshed of a significant number of the proposed towers. Given the dramatic topography of this area the potential view shed/setting impacts associated with these resources should be carefully assessed (Bonafide, 2017).

A discussion of existing, representative views from two simulation viewpoints in the direction of the proposed Facility as well as corresponding visual simulations prepared as part of the VIA for the Facility (EDR, 2017c) are provided below.



Inset 15. Existing view: Viewpoint 66, view to the east from County Route 46 in the Town of Fremont.

This view of an open agricultural field is representative of the view from many of the NRHP-eligible rural agrarian properties located within the five-mile study area for the Facility.

Viewpoint 66 is located along County Route 46 in the Town of Fremont. It is approximately 2.2 miles from the nearest proposed turbine that would be visible within this view, and approximately 0.7-mile northeast of the nearest NRHP-eligible resource (Windom Hill Cemetery, USN 10113.000013). The existing view toward the proposed Facility Site is in an easterly direction, 90 degrees opposed to the direction of travel for the typical viewer traveling to and from their daily destinations along the roadway.

This long-distance view features a large open agricultural field in the foreground, with a wooded mid-ground valley that slopes down out of view before rising gently into a mix of agricultural and forest land in the background (see Inset 15). Although an aesthetically pleasing working landscape, the winter conditions, lack of topographic variability, and lack of a strong focal point result in moderate scenic quality.



Inset 16. Visual simulation: Viewpoint 66, view to the east from County Route 46 in the Town of Fremont.

Although the view toward the Facility is largely unobstructed, it is likely that views toward NRHP-eligible rural properties looking in the direction of the Facility would likely screen views of turbines, while views from NRHP-eligible rural properties may have more unobstructed views of the Facility.

With the proposed Facility in place, multiple turbines are visible across the horizon within the mid-ground and background of the view (see Inset 16 and Appendix B, Sheets 4-6). The turbines present appreciable contrast with the existing vegetation, landform, and sky. Due to the large number of turbines populating this view they will become the dominant focal point, and attract viewer attention. Although a new element in this view, the turbines appear compatible with the existing working agricultural landscape.



Inset 17. Existing view: Viewpoint 43, view west-northwest from State Route 415.

This view of an open agricultural field is representative of the view from many of the NRHP-eligible rural agrarian properties located within the five-mile study area for the Facility.

Viewpoint 43 is from State Route 415, approximately 0.5-mile south from the Village of Cohocton. It is approximately 1.9 miles from the nearest proposed turbine, and approximately 0.3-mile northwest from the nearest NRHP-eligible resource (the Davis House, USN 10109.000055). The existing view toward the proposed Facility is in a west-northwest direction. It features a paved rural highway and a broad, flat agricultural field in the immediate foreground, backed by farm structures in the mid-ground (see Inset 17). The barn and silos appear well organized against the rolling topography. An existing sand and gravel extraction operation is located on the lower half of the mid-ground hill outside the field of view to the south. The overall scenic quality of this working landscape is moderate.

Although construction of the Facility will result in a change to the predominantly rural, agrarian landscape and setting of much of the Facility Area and five-mile study area, it is likely that the qualities that contributed to the historic significance of properties determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible will not be adversely impacted by the Facility.



Inset 18. Visual simulation: Viewpoint 43, view west-northwest from State Route 415.

Although the view toward the Facility is largely unobstructed, it is likely that views toward NRHP-eligible rural properties looking in the direction of the Facility would likely screen views of turbines, while views from NRHP-eligible rural may have more unobstructed views of the Facility.

Additional visual simulations that depict views toward the Facility from a range of selected representative vantage points at varying distances are included as Appendix B, and fully evaluated in the VIA for the Facility (EDR, 2017c). Although these simulations do not necessarily represent the views of or from specific historic properties, the simulations do provide representative depictions of the Facility's potential effect on the visual settings associated with historic properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE for indirect (visual) effects.

3.3.5 Overhead Collection Line

As part of the VIA for the Facility, visual simulations were prepared for the proposed overhead collection line from two locations within the one-mile study area. A discussion of existing, representative views from two simulation viewpoints in the direction of the proposed overhead collection line as well as corresponding visual simulations prepared as part of the VIA for the Facility (EDR, 2017c) is provided below. Although simulations do not necessarily represent the views of or from specific historic properties, the simulations do provide representative depictions of the overhead collection line's potential effect on the visual settings associated with historic properties within the study area. Full size images of the simulations are included in the VIA report (EDR, 2017c) and included here as Appendix C.



Inset 19. Existing view: New York State Route 21 South, South of Derevees Road, view to the north.

The existing view along State Route 21 demonstrates the presence of abundant existing transmission lines, which are present along many of the rural roads located within the APE for Indirect Effects.

The simulation viewpoint along New York State Route 21 South is located approximately 4.2 miles southwest of the Village of Cohocton, approximately 180 feet south of the proposed overhead collection. The nearest NRHP-eligible resource (Loon Lake Union Cemetery, USN 10128.000036) is located approximately 2.5 miles to the north. The existing view toward the proposed Facility is in a northerly direction. It features a paved rural highway with guardrails located on either side of the road, which curves to the east in the background of the view. Existing deciduous and evergreen trees and vegetation, as well as several wood transmission poles and lines frame the view (see Inset 19 and Appendix C, Sheet 1). No structures are located in the view, although a modern rural residence is located immediately southwest of the viewpoint location. The overall scenic quality of this rural transportation corridor is moderate.



Inset 20. Visual Simulation of Proposed Overhead Collection Line: New York State Route 21 South, South of Derevees Road, view to the north.

The simulation of the proposed overhead collection line across State Route 21 South demonstrates clearing of vegetation from the eastern side of the road, revealing a proposed wind turbine.

With the proposed overhead collection line in place, the vegetation along the eastern side of the road in the foreground of the road has been removed, and replaced by three tall poles and associated overhead wires running east and west. One proposed wind turbine is visible across the horizon within the background of the view (see Inset 20 and Appendix C, Sheet 2). Due to its location along the horizon in the background, the wind turbine presents minimal contrast with the existing vegetation, landform, and sky. Due to the clearing of vegetation revealing more sky and providing appreciable contrast, the new poles and lines populating this view will become the dominant focal point, and attract viewer attention. Although a new element in this view, the overhead collection line and wind turbine appear compatible with the existing rural transportation corridor and associated landscape.



Inset 21. Existing view: Cohocton Loon Lake Road, Route 121, view to the northwest.

This view of an open agricultural field is representative of the view from many of the NRHP-eligible rural agrarian properties located within the five-mile study area for the Facility.

The simulation viewpoint along Cohocton Loon Lake Road is located approximately 0.7-mile west of the Village of Cohocton, approximately 0.1-mile south of the proposed overhead collection line. The nearest NRHP-eligible resource (Zion Lutheran Cemetery, USN 10149.000025) is located approximately 0.8-mile to the east. The existing view toward the proposed overhead collection line and Facility is in a northerly direction. It features existing deciduous and evergreen trees and vegetation located along the horizon of a rural landscape that slopes gently to the north (see Inset 21 and Appendix C, Sheet 3). No structures are located in the view, although a (non-historic) rural residence is located approximately 500 feet east of the viewpoint location. Due to a lack of focal point, the overall scenic quality of this rural landscape is moderate.



Inset 22. Visual Simulation of Proposed Overhead Collection Line: Cohocton Loon Lake Road, Route 121, view to the northwest.

With the overhead collection line in place, the rural setting and character of the view is somewhat compromised, although the introduction of wind turbines above the horizon provide a more significant visual element that potentially detracts from the rural setting of the view.

With the proposed overhead collection line in place, several poles cross the center of the view, rising from west to east, with a few poles visible along the horizon in the eastern portion of the view. One proposed wind turbine is visible across the horizon within the foreground of the view, and the blade of another is visible to the east (see Inset 22 and Appendix C, Sheet 4). The proposed wind turbines are located between 0.6 and 0.7 mile away from the simulation viewpoint.

Although a new element in this view, the overhead collection line appears compatible with the existing rural landscape due to the color and spacing of the poles and relative unobtrusiveness of the lines. The turbines present appreciable contrast with the existing vegetation, landform, and sky. Due to the prominence of turbines populating this view they will become the dominant focal point, and attract viewer attention.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Summary of Facility's Potential Effect on Historic Resources

Per Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law, the “introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements which are out of character with [a historic property] or alter its setting” needs to be considered when determining whether an undertaking will have an adverse impact on historic resources (9NYCRR §428.7). The Facility's potential effect on historic resources would be a change (resulting from the introduction of wind turbines) in the visual setting associated with a given historic resource. The potential effect of the Facility on the visual setting associated with historic resources is highly variable, and is dependent on a number of factors including the distance to the project, the number of visible turbines, the extent to which the Facility is screened or partially screened by buildings, trees, or other objects, and the amount of existing visual clutter and/or modern intrusions in the view. It is also worth noting that visual setting may or may not be an important factor contributing to a given property's historical significance.

Based on their review of the historic architectural survey report prepared by EDR (EDR, 2017b), NYSOPRHP determined a total of 113 resources were listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP:

- Eight extant properties listed on the NRHP are located within the APE for indirect effects;
- A total of 102 properties recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible were determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible.
- In addition, three properties recommended by EDR to be not NRHP-eligible were determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible (and all of which were determined by NYSOPRHP to be contributing properties to the NRHP-eligible Hornell Downtown Historic District).

Based on the viewshed analysis, of the eight NRHP-listed properties within the APE for indirect effects:

- One property (the Larowe House, 90NR03084) is anticipated to have views of up to 31 wind turbines;
- One property (the Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, 09NR06057) will experience views of up to three wind turbines;
- One property (the Rowe House, 07NR05717) will experience views of up to two turbines; and,
- The remaining five of the NRHP-listed properties, all of which are in the City of Hornell, will not experience views of any wind turbines.

Based on the viewshed analysis, of the 105 properties within the APE determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible:

- A total of 18 properties will have views of between 1 and 15 turbines. These properties are located between 0.8 and 4.7 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of 20 properties will have views of between 16 and 30 turbines. These properties are located between 0.7 and 4.2 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of 28 properties will have views of between 31 and 45 turbines. These properties are located between 0.2 and 4.8 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of three properties will have views of between 46 and 60 turbines. These properties are located between 0.1 and 3.1 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of four properties will have views of between 61 and 71 turbines. These properties are located between 2.7 and 4.9 miles from the nearest turbine.
- A total of 32 properties will have no views of the Facility. It is worth noting that all of these properties are located within the NRHP-eligible Hornell Historic District.
- No properties will have views of all 76 turbines.
- A total of four properties previously determined NRHP-eligible are located within one mile of the overhead collection line. However, only three of these properties will potentially have views of the overhead collection line (although all of the properties are located within areas of potential wind turbine visibility).

Construction of the Facility will not require the demolition or physical alteration of any buildings or other potential historic resources. No direct physical impacts to historic architectural resources listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP will occur as a result of construction of the Facility. The potential indirect (visual) effect of the Facility on historic architectural resources listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP located within the APE is variable based on several factors, including distance to the nearest turbine, intervening screening provided by vegetation, topography and buildings, and the degree to which location, or views of the surrounding rural landscape contribute to the historic setting and significance of a given property.

4.2 Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on field review and visual simulations prepared as part of the VIA for the Facility, it is anticipated that the Baron Winds Project will not have a significant adverse visual impact on historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although the viewshed analysis in Figure 4 indicates considerable Facility visibility within approximately 75 percent of the five-mile study area, field review and visual simulations revealed that views from the Villages of Wayland and Cohocton, and City of Hornell (which were identified by NYSOPRHP as locations where visual impacts should be carefully assessed) toward the Facility would be largely screened by intervening vegetation, buildings and topography. With regard to the concerns expressed by NYSOPRHP regarding rural, agrarian properties, although construction of the Facility will result in a change to the predominantly rural, agrarian landscape and setting of much of the Facility

Area and five-mile study area, it is likely that the qualities that contributed to the historic significance of properties determined by NYSOPRHP to be NRHP-eligible will not be adversely impacted by the Facility.

4.3 Avoidance and Mitigation

Correspondence from NYSOPRHP dated July 28, 2017 included the following recommendations regarding the assessment of potential avoidance options and mitigation of visual impacts posed by the Facility:

The assessment of potential impact avoidance options may include previous efforts to reduce the number of turbines, the relocation of turbine units, and/or various screening options. We would recommend that only after an assessment of avoidance options has been established should potential mitigation options be discussed. All consultation regarding avoidance options and potential later mitigation options should involve those state/federal agencies directly associated with the permitting/approval process for this project (Bonafide, 2017).

Mitigation options are limited, given the nature of the Facility and its siting criteria (very tall structures some of which are located in open fields at the highest locally available elevations). However, in accordance with NYSDEC Program Policy (NYSDEC, 2000), and as described in the VIA report for the Facility (EDR, 2017c: 167-169) various mitigation measures were considered. These included the following:

- A. Professional Design. All turbines will have uniform design, speed, color, height and rotor diameter. Turbines will be mounted on conical steel towers that minimize visual clutter. The placement of any advertising devices (including commercial advertising, conspicuous lettering, or logos identifying the Project owner or turbine manufacturer) on the turbines will be prohibited.
- B. Screening. Due to the height of individual turbines and the geographic extent of the proposed Facility, screening of individual turbines with earthen berms, fences, or planted vegetation will not be effective in reducing Project visibility or visual impact. Additionally, based on site-specific field investigation both the POI and Collection Substation are not anticipated to have significant visual effect on nearby sensitive receptors. Therefore, visual screening of these Facility components is not anticipated to be necessary.
- C. Relocation. Because of the limited number of suitable locations for turbines within the Facility Site, and the variety of viewpoints from which the Facility can be seen, turbine relocation will generally not significantly alter visual impact. Moving individual turbines to less windy sites would not necessarily reduce impacts but could affect the productivity and viability of the Facility. Where visible from sensitive resources within the study area, views of the Facility are highly variable and include different turbines at different vantage points. Therefore, turbine relocation would generally not be effective in mitigating visual impacts on sensitive resources. Additionally, the Facility layout has been designed to accommodate various set-backs from roads

and residences. Options for relocation of individual Facility components are constrained by compliance with these setbacks.

- D. Camouflage. The white/off white color of wind turbines (as mandated by the FAA to avoid daytime lighting) generally minimizes contrast with the sky under most conditions. This is demonstrated by simulations prepared under a variety of sky conditions. Consequently it is recommended that this color be utilized on the Baron Winds Project. The size and movement of the turbines prevents more extensive camouflage from being a viable mitigation alternative (i.e., the turbines cannot be made to look like anything else). Nielsen (1996) notes that efforts to camouflage or hide wind farms generally fail, while Stanton (1996) feels that such efforts are inappropriate. She believes that wind turbine siting "*is about honestly portraying a form in direct relation to its function and our culture; by compromising this relationship, a negative image of attempted camouflage can occur.*" Other components of the Facility will be designed to minimize contrast with the existing agricultural character in the Facility area. For instance, new road construction will be minimized by utilizing existing farm lanes wherever possible and in most instances electrical collection lines will be buried.
- E. Low Profile. A significant reduction in turbine height is not possible without significantly decreasing power generation. Less generating capacity (resulting from smaller turbines) could threaten the Project's economic feasibility. To avoid generation losses, use of smaller turbines would require that additional turbines be constructed. Several studies have concluded that people tend to prefer fewer larger turbines to a greater number of smaller ones (Thayer and Freeman, 1987; van de Wardt and Staats, 1988). There will be minimal visual impact from the electrical collection system because the majority of the collection system will be installed underground, and where overhead sections are necessary, the poles will generally not exceed the height of the surrounding trees.
- F. Downsizing. Reducing the number of turbines could reduce visual impact from certain viewpoints, but from most locations within the study area where more than one turbine is visible, the visual impact of the Project would change only marginally. All illustrated in the visual simulations, even where existing wind farms are visible, the number of visible turbines rarely feels overwhelming. Additionally, the elimination of turbines could significantly reduce the socioeconomic benefits of the Facility and reduce the Facility's ability to assist the State in meeting its energy policy objectives and goals.
- G. Alternate Technologies. Alternate technologies for comparable power generation, such as gas-fired or solar-powered facilities, would have different, and perhaps more significant, visual impacts than wind power. Viable

alternative wind power technologies (e.g., vertical axis turbines), that could reduce visual impacts, do not currently exist in a form that could be used on a commercial/utility-scale Project.

- H. Non-specular Materials. Non-specular conductors will be considered for use on the overhead portions of the electrical collection lines but are not preferred generally due to their higher cost. Non-reflective paints and finishes will be used on the wind turbines to minimize reflected glare.
- I. Lighting. The analyses presented herein are based on the conservative assumption that all turbines will be lit with FAA warning lights. However, turbine lighting will be kept to the minimum allowable by the FAA. Medium intensity red strobes will be used at night, rather than white strobes or steady burning red lights. Fixtures with a narrow beam path will be utilized as a means of minimizing the visibility/intensity of FAA warning lights at ground-level vantage points. Lighting at the substations will be kept to a minimum, and turned on only as needed, either by switch or motion detector.
- J. Maintenance. The turbines and turbine sites will be maintained to ensure that they are clean, attractive, and operating efficiently. Research and anecdotal reports indicate that viewers find wind turbines more appealing when the rotors are turning (Pasqualetti et al., 2002; Stanton, 1996).
- K. Offsets. Correction of an existing aesthetic problem within the viewshed is a viable mitigation strategy for wind power projects that result in significant adverse visual impact. Historic structure restoration/maintenance activities could be undertaken to off-set potential visual impacts on cultural resources.

Mitigation for impacts to historic properties therefore typically consist of projects that benefit historic properties and/or the public's appreciation of historic resources to offset potential impacts to historic properties resulting from the introduction of wind turbines into their visual setting. Mitigation projects that have been proposed for other wind energy projects in New York State have included activities such as additional historic resources surveys, NRHP nominations, monetary contributions to historic property restoration causes, development of heritage tourism promotional materials, development of educational materials and lesson plans, and development of public history materials, such as roadside markers.

As part of the Article 10 review process for the Facility, the Applicant will continue to consult with local stakeholders, the NYSOPRHP and the DPS to determine the need for and details of potential cultural resources mitigation projects.

5.0 REFERENCES

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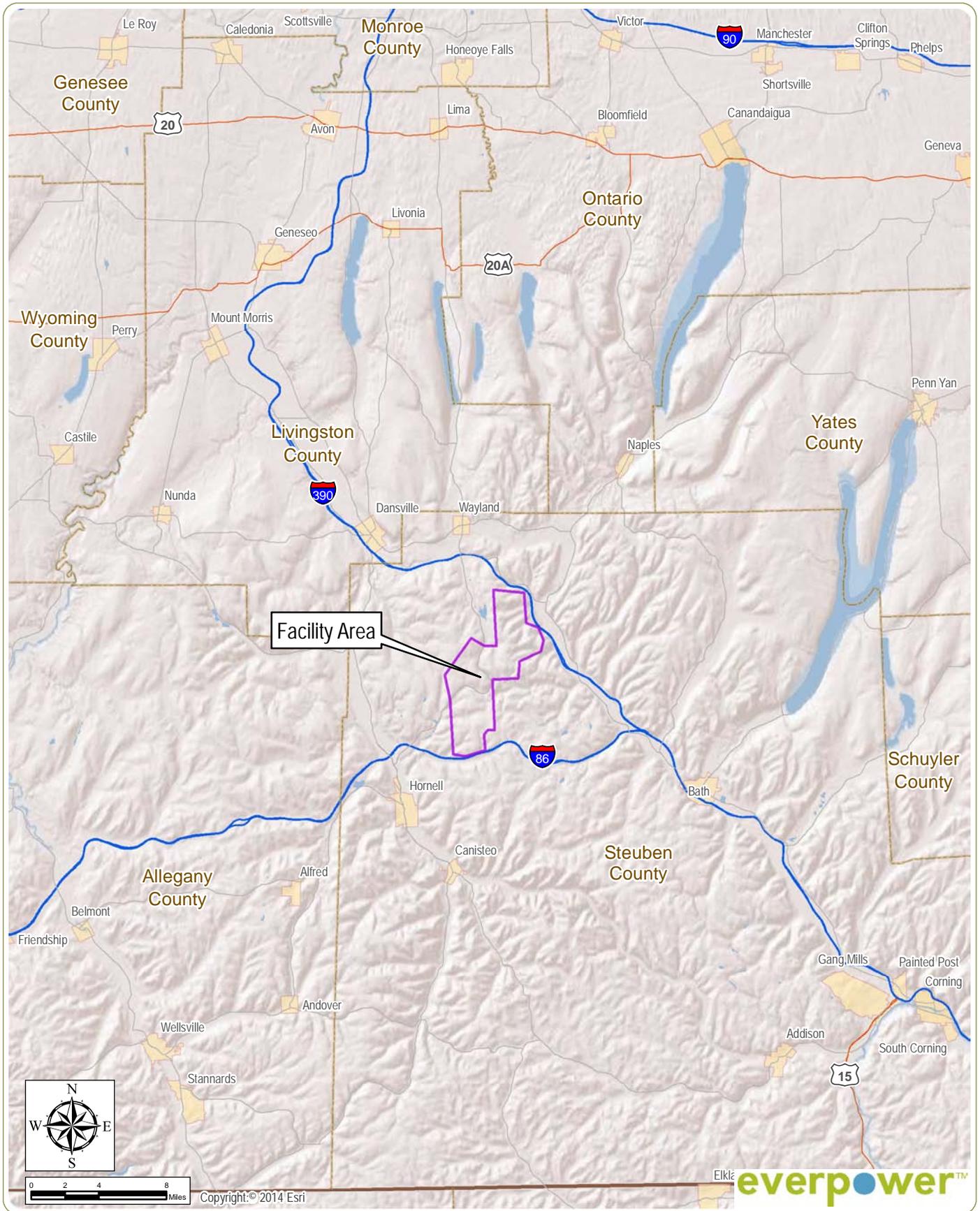
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Figures



Baron Winds Project

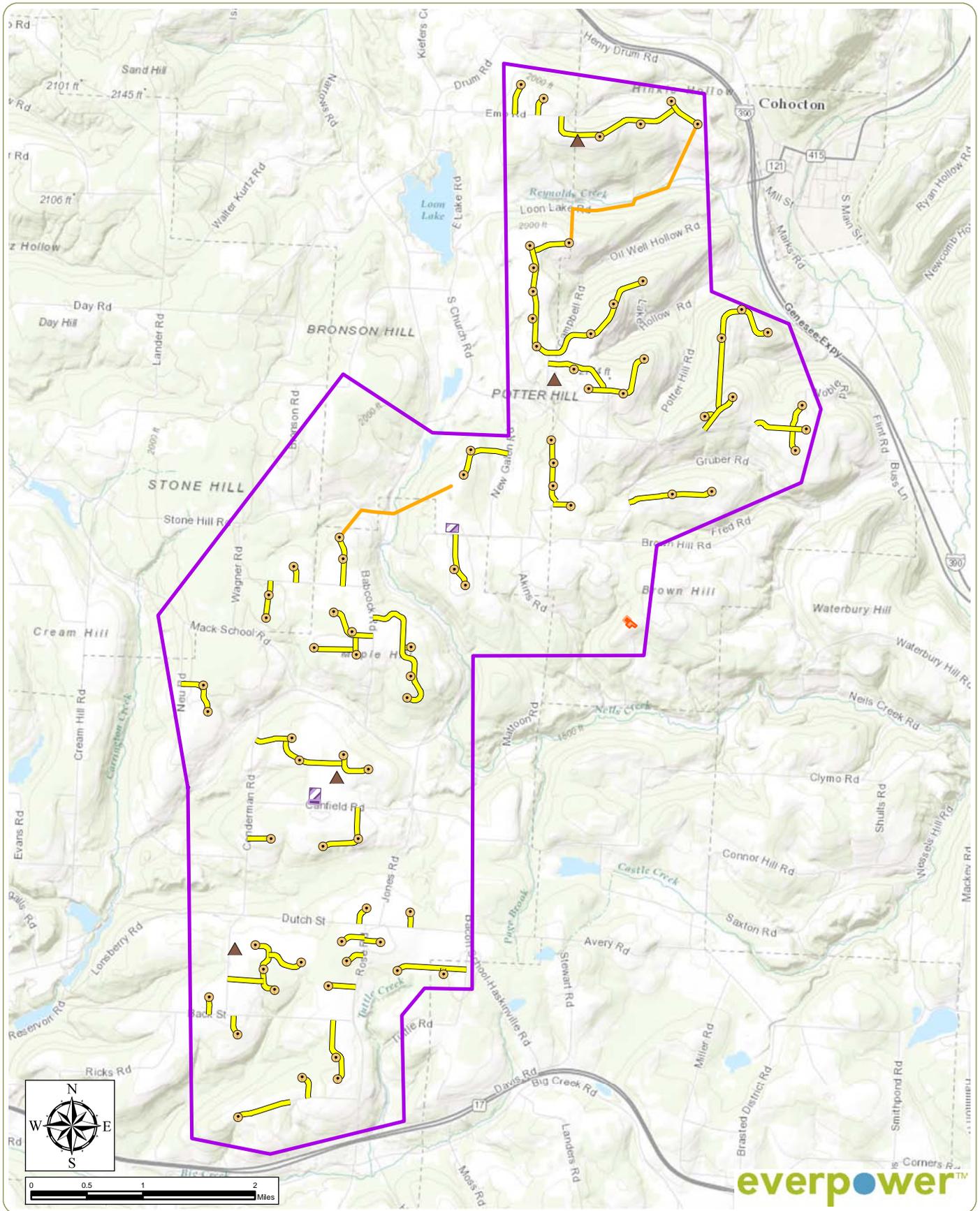
Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland - Steuben County, New York

Figure 1: Regional Facility Location

November 2017

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Shaded Relief" Map Service and ESRI StreetMap North America, 2008.
 2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.





Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 2: Facility Layout

November 2017

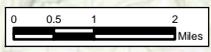
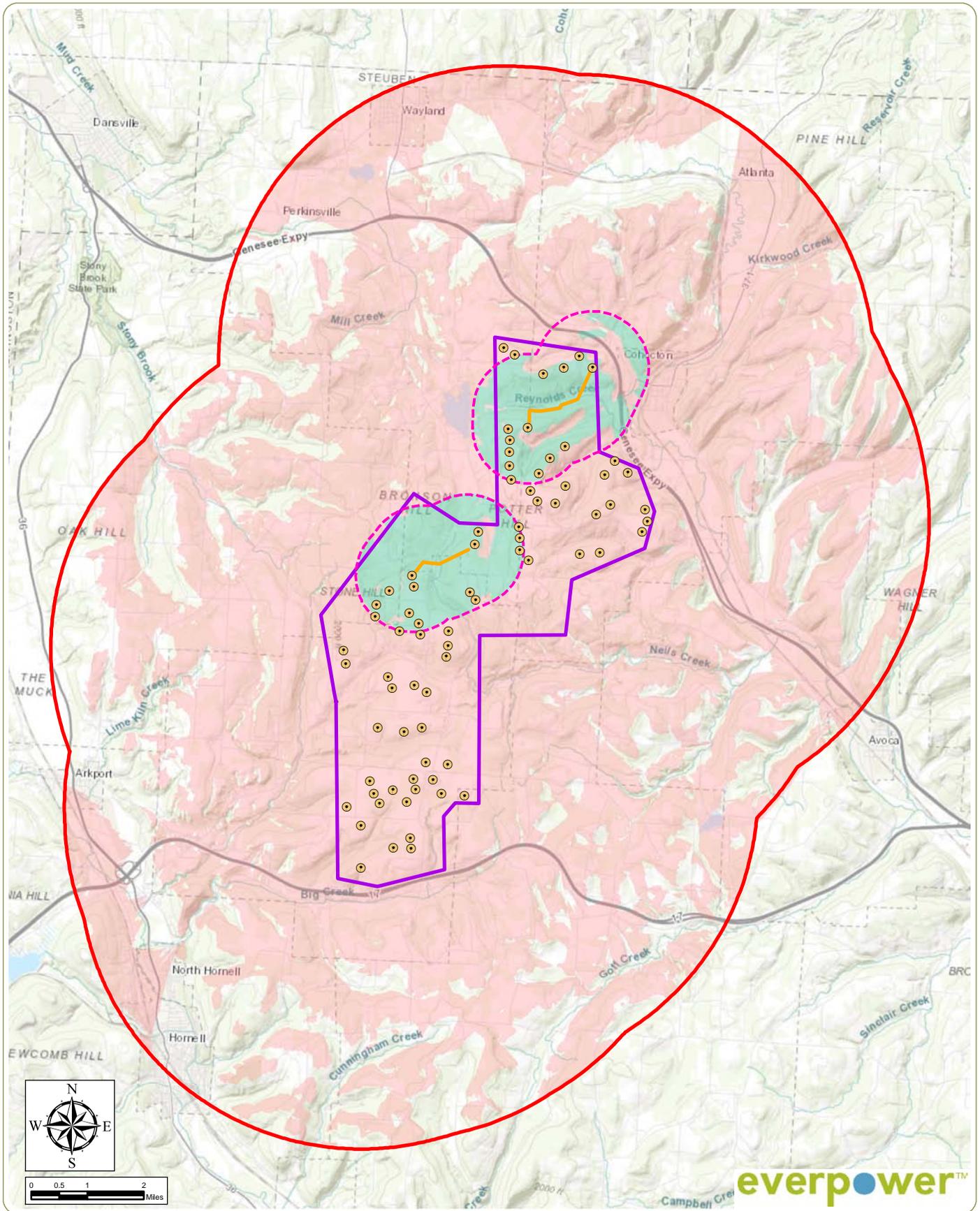
Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic" Map Service.

2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Wind Turbine
- Permanent Met Tower
- Buried Collection Line
- Overhead Collection Line
- Access Road
- POI Substation
- Collector Substation
- O&M Building
- Laydown Yard
- Facility Area



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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and Wayland -
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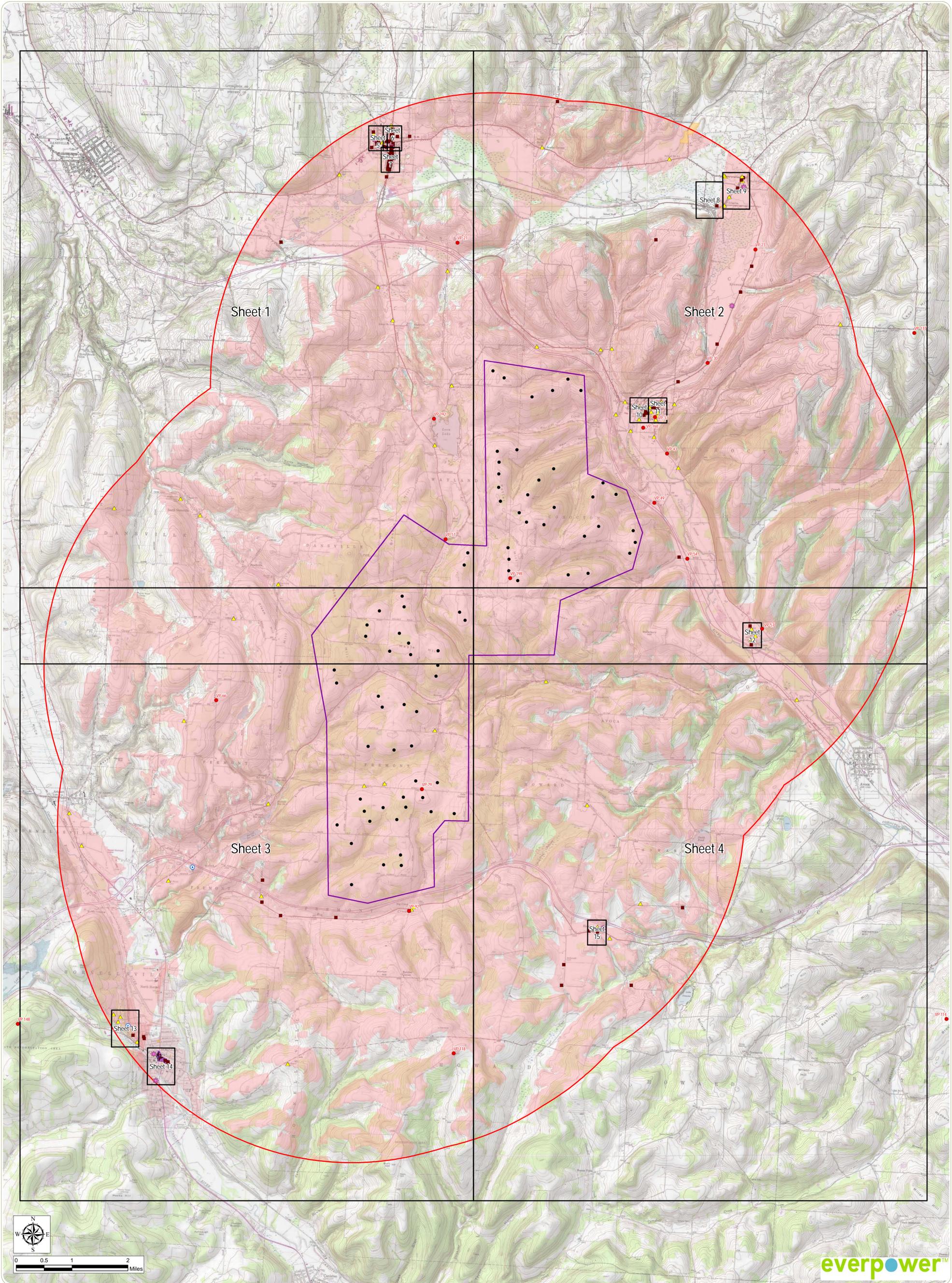
Figure 3: Area of Potential Effect for Indirect (Visual) Effects
 November 2017

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic" Map Service.
 2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Wind Turbine
- Overhead Collection Line
- Facility Area
- 1-Mile Study Area (Overhead Collection Line)
- 5-Mile Study Area (Wind Turbines)
- Potential Overhead Collection Line Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)
- Potential Wind Turbine Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)



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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 4: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis - Wind Turbines (Sheet Index)

November 2017

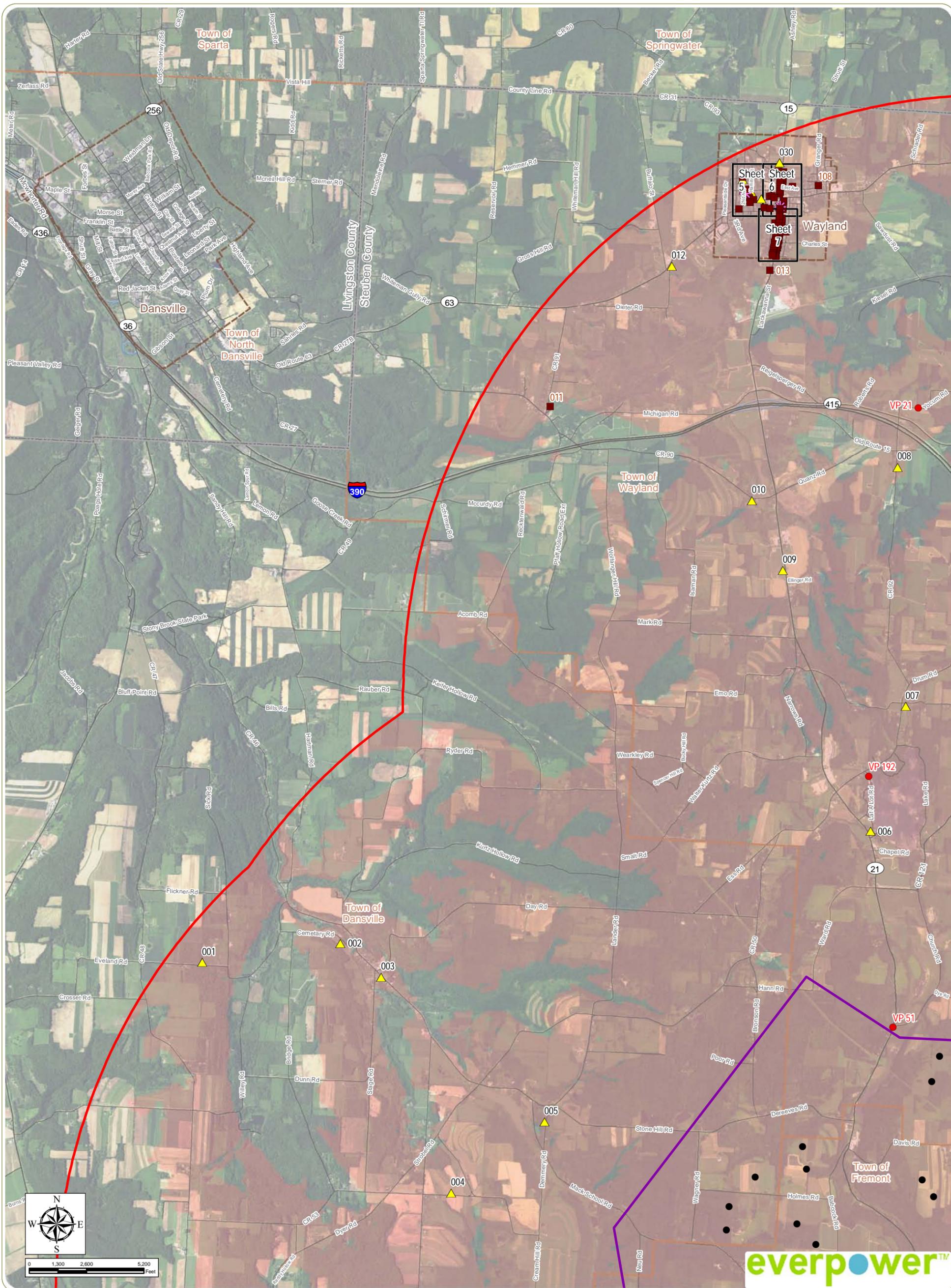
Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "USA Topo Maps" Map Service.
 2. Viewshed analysis based off of 10-meter resolution USGS DEM data. Potential structure visibility based on topography only. Screening effects of buildings, trees or other factors are not accounted for. Analysis based on maximum structure height of 152.1 meters (499 feet).
 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

NYSOPRHP NRHP Eligibility Determination

- ▲ NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)
- ▲ NRHP-Eligible Resource (District) (NYSOPRHP Determined)
- Not NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)
- NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
- ✳ Resource No Longer Extant
- NRHP-Eligible District (NYSOPRHP Determined)
- NRHP-Listed Resource

- Simulation Viewpoint
- Wind Turbine
- Index Sheet
- 5 Mile Study Area
- Facility Area
- Potential Facility Visibility (APE for Indirect [Visual] Effects)





Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 4: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis - Wind Turbines

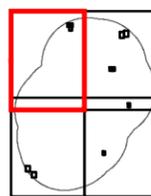
Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" Map Service.
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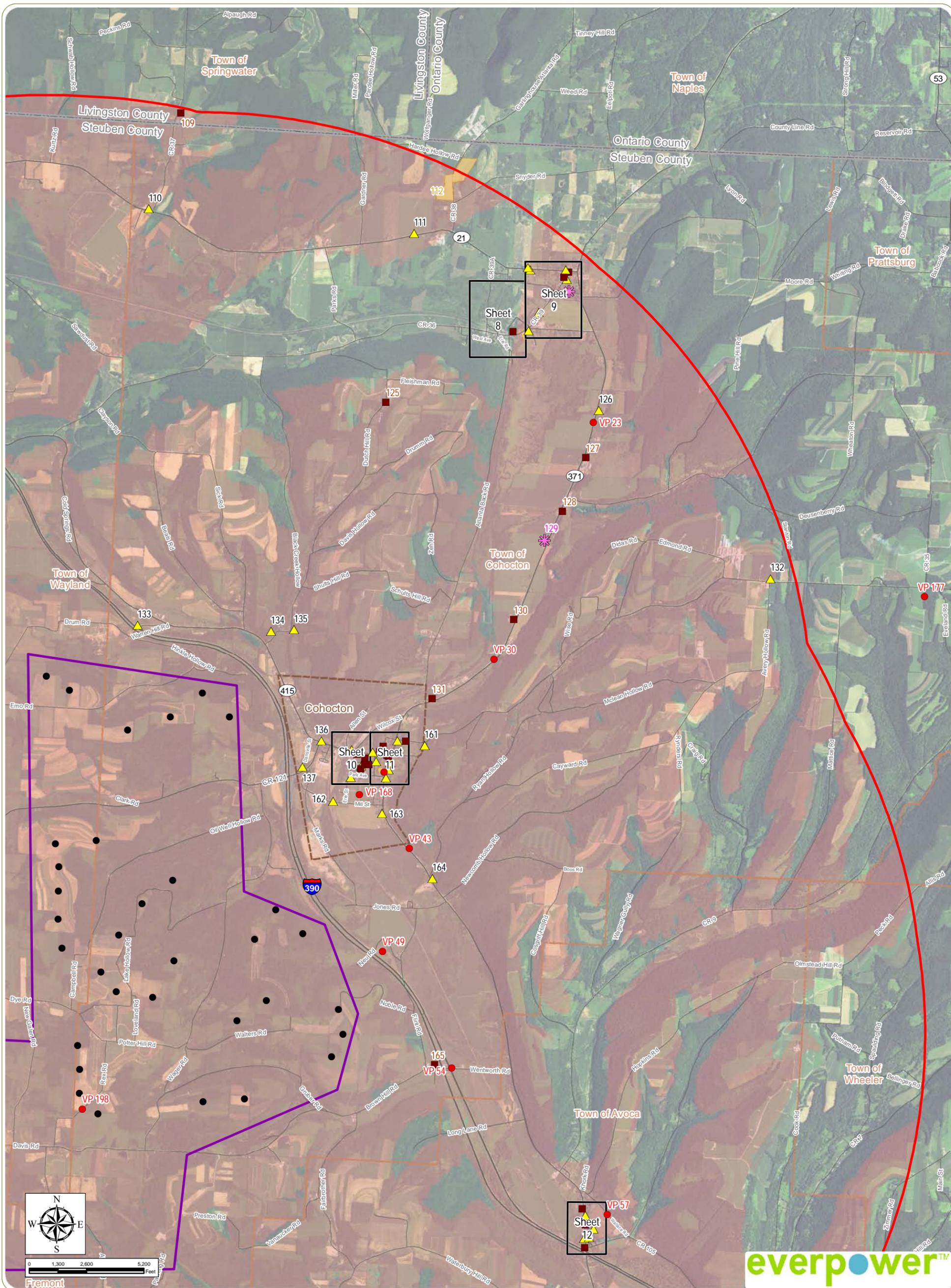
- Simulation Viewpoint
- Wind Turbine
- ▭ Facility Area
- ▭ 5-Mile Study Area
- ▭ City/Village Boundary
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- ▭ County Boundary
- ▭ Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)

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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 4: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis - Wind Turbines

- Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" Map Service.
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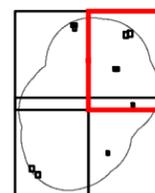
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Simulation Viewpoint

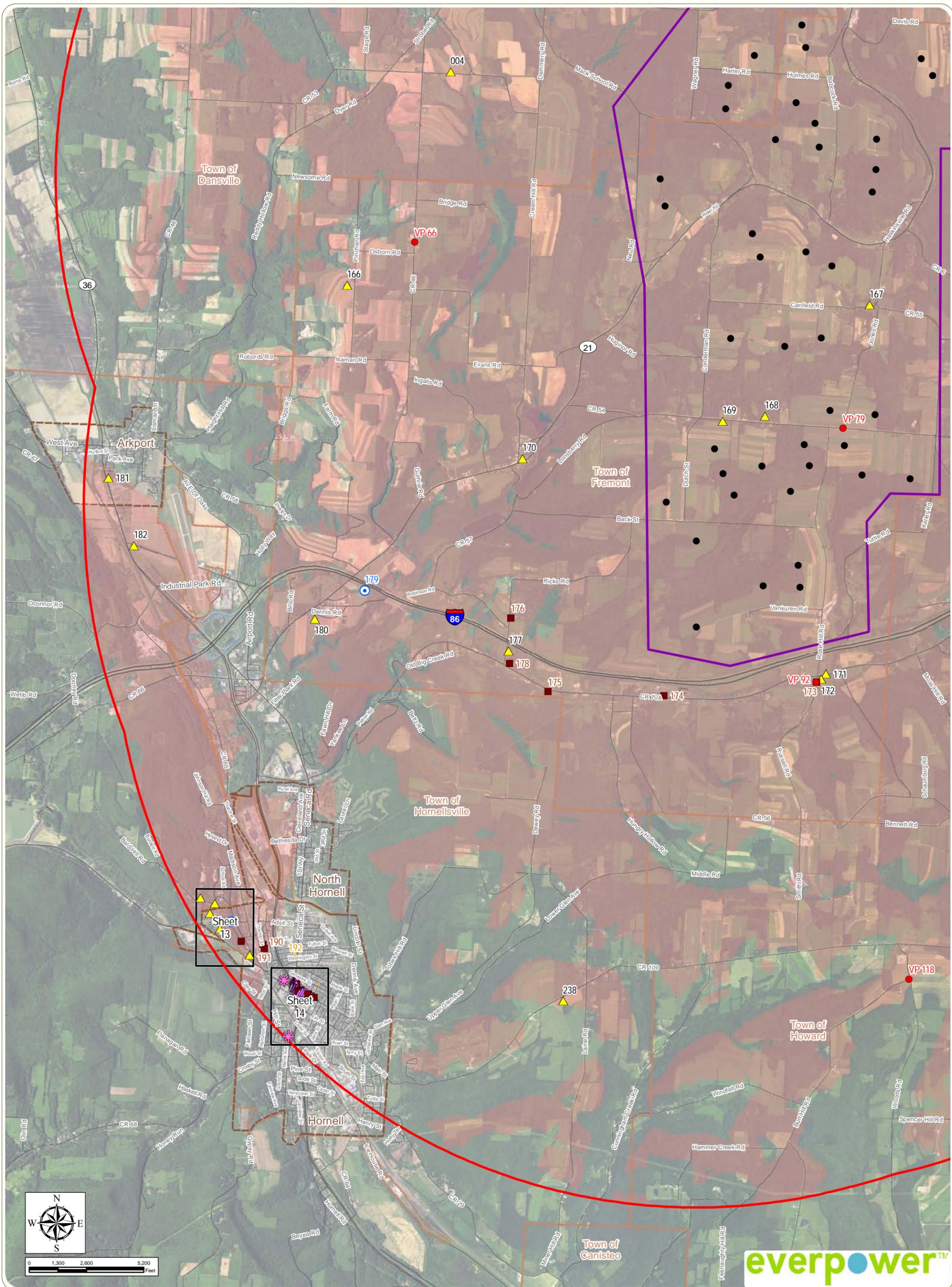
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- Wind Turbine
- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)

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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 4: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis - Wind Turbines

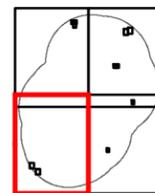
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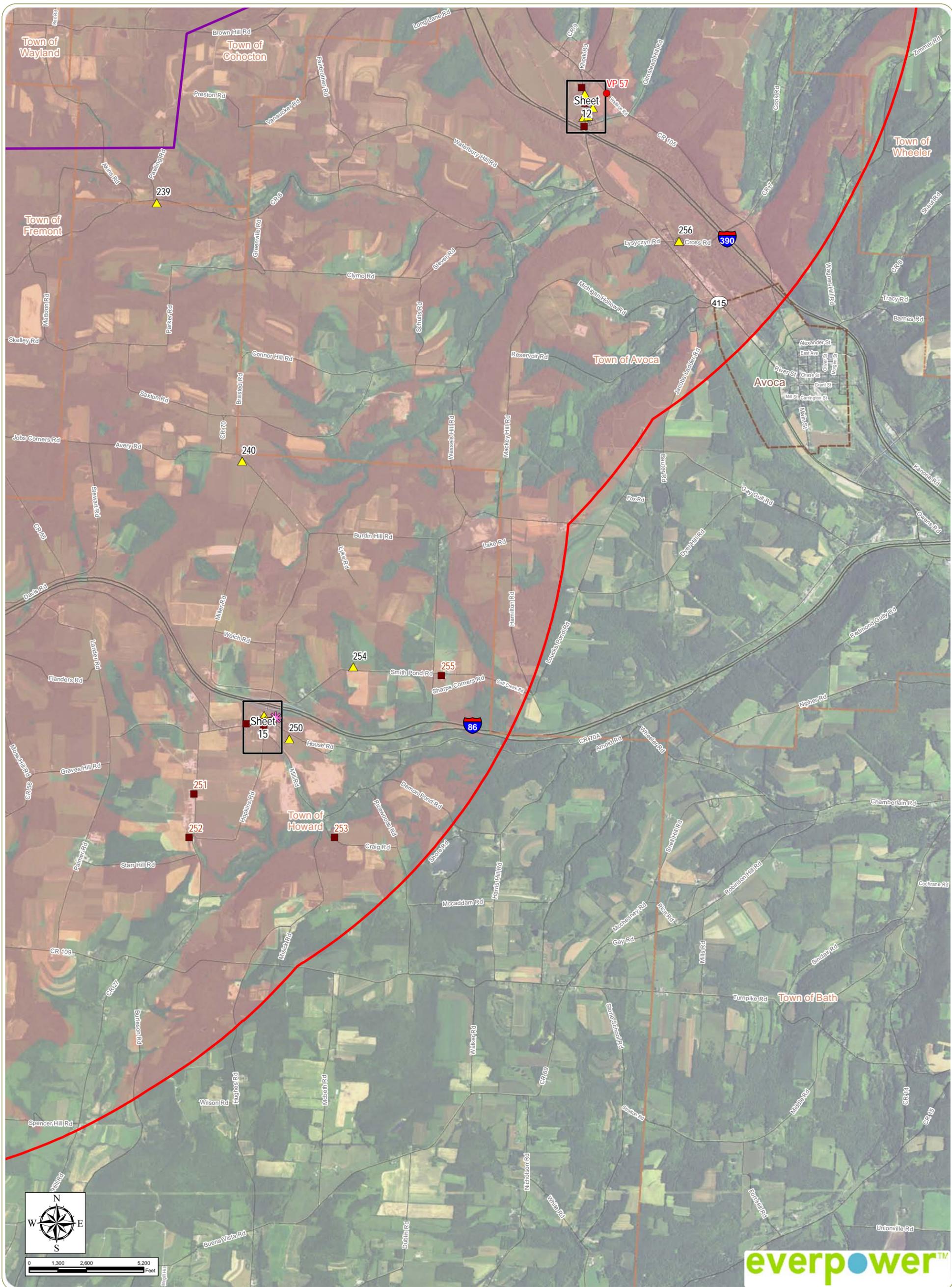
- Simulation Viewpoint
- Wind Turbine
- ▭ Facility Area
- ▭ 5-Mile Study Area
- ▭ City/Village Boundary
- ▭ Town Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 4: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis - Wind Turbines

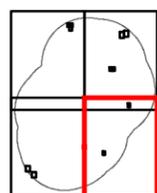
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- Simulation Viewpoint
- Wind Turbine
- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)

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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
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**Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results -
 Wind Turbines**

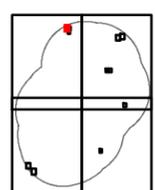
Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" Map Service.
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- Wind Turbine
- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)

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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results - Wind Turbines

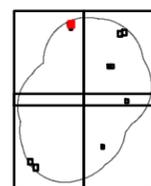
Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" Map Service.
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- Wind Turbine
- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)

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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
 Wayland - Steuben County, New York
**Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results -
 Wind Turbines**

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" Map Service.
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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
 Wayland - Steuben County, New York

**Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results -
 Wind Turbines**

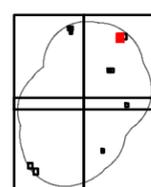
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- Simulation Viewpoint
- Wind Turbine
- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)

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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
 Wayland - Steuben County, New York

**Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results -
 Wind Turbines**

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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results - Wind Turbines

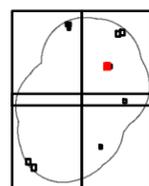
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- Wind Turbine
- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)

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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results - Wind Turbines

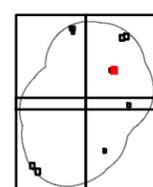
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- Wind Turbine
- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
- City/Village Boundary
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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
 Wayland - Steuben County, New York

**Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results -
 Wind Turbines**

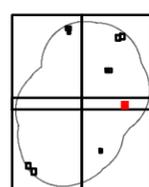
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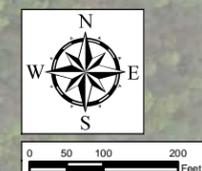
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- Facility Area
- 5-Mile Study Area
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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
 Wayland - Steuben County, New York
**Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results -
 Wind Turbines**

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" Map Service.
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■ 5-Mile Study Area
■ City/Village Boundary
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■ County Boundary
■ Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects) | |
|---|--|---|--|

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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
 Wayland - Steuben County, New York

**Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results -
 Wind Turbines**

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" Map Service.
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Baron Winds Project

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

Figure 8: Historic Architectural Survey Results - Wind Turbines

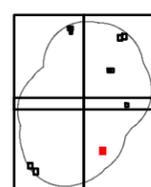
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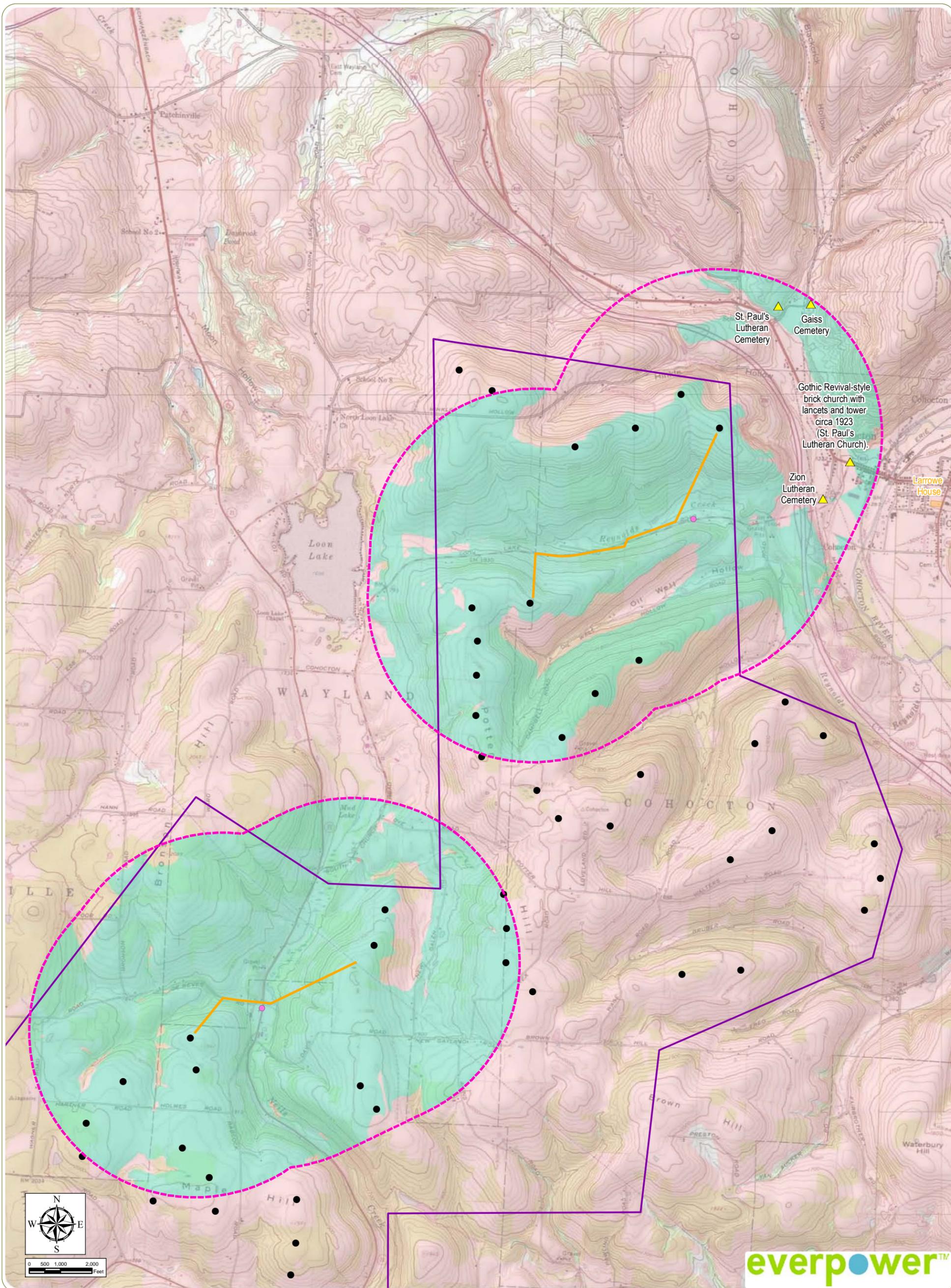
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Baron Winds Project
 Towns of Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, and
 Wayland - Steuben County, New York

Figure 5: Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis -
 Overhead Collection Line

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Notes: 1. Potential overhead collection line visibility is based on a maximum structure height of 60 feet.
 2. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "USA TopoMaps" Map Service.
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- ▲ NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)
- Wind Turbine
- Simulation Viewpoint (Overhead Collection Line)
- Overhead Collection Line
- Facility Area
- 1-Mile Study Area (Overhead Collection Line)
- Potential Overhead Collection Line Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)
- Potential Wind Turbine Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)