



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The St. Lawrence Wind Energy Project (the Project) is proposed in the Towns of Cape Vincent and Clayton, Jefferson County, New York (Figure 1). The Project will encompass approximately 676 acres (273.8 hectares) on leased private land near the outlet of Lake Ontario in northwestern New York State. As currently conceived, the proposed Project includes a wind-powered generating facility consisting of approximately 96 turbines with a combined capacity of approximately 136 megawatts (MW). The Project anticipates using 2.0 MW Gamesa G87 turbines (or equivalent) with a maximum blade tip height of 425 feet (129.54 meters) and a rotor width diameter of 300 feet (91.44 meters). Each turbine will include an equipment laydown area within a temporary 200-foot radius (2.9 acres or 1.2 hectares) area of potential effects (APE) for each turbine. The Project will also include construction of approximately 29.6 miles (47.6 kilometers) of gravel access roads within a temporary right-of-way (ROW) width of 44 feet (13.4 meters). The total APE for new access road construction includes approximately 144.2 acres (58.4 hectares). Underground interconnect electrical lines will require a 25-foot (7.6 meter) wide area of temporary construction disturbance. The APE for underground interconnect electrical lines will be approximately 111.3 acres (45.1 hectares). A new substation is proposed to occupy approximately 4.1 acres (5.8 hectares). During construction, a temporary construction area will be located on approximately 15.1 acres (6.2 hectares) also proposed is an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) building to be constructed on 0.3 acre (0.1 hectare) and a new 115 kilovolt (kV) aboveground, overhead transmission line that will extend approximately 8.4 miles (13.4 kilometers).

Tetra Tech EC, Inc. (TtEC), under contract to St. Lawrence Windpower, LLC (St. Lawrence), is assisting in permitting the Project. St. Lawrence anticipates that it will apply for a Nationwide Section 10/404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition, the Project will be reviewed under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). The Town of Cape Vincent is the Lead Reviewing Agency.

This report presents the results of an aboveground historic resource survey of those resources with a view of the wind turbines and within 1-mile of them (1-mile ring APE) and follows the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (OPRHP, 2006) (SHPO Guidelines). The report describes the field methods and analytical criteria used to inventory aboveground resources approximately 50 years of age or older, and analyzes which of those resources may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Data gathered for inventoried structures are presented within Appendix A. A map showing locations of inventoried structures is contained within Appendix B.

All work was performed by TtEC architectural historians James Sexton, Ph.D. and Caleb W. Christopher, AICP, whose qualifications and experience exceed the Department of the Interior National Park Services Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR 61). Dr. Sexton is the



senior author of this report. Sydne Marshall PhD, RPA served as Project Director. Dr. Sexton was assisted in the field by Ms. Marija Mahac. Resumes for the key members of TtEC's team are included within Appendix C.

1.2 Definition of Project Positive Visual APE

The positive visual APE for the Project was defined by TtEC's subcontractor, Saratoga Associates, Landscape Architects, Architects, Engineers, and Planners, P.C. (Saratoga Associates). Saratoga Associates conducted a thorough and detailed Visual Resource Assessment (VRA) of the Project (Saratoga Associates, 2007). Following standard VRA practices, and adhering to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Program Policy "Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts" (NYSDEC, 2000), Saratoga Associates evaluated the potential visibility of the Project for the area within five miles of it and plotted their findings on a viewshed map. This map forms the basis for the visual APE of the Project (Figure 2).

For this phase of the Project, the APE for aboveground resources is defined as a subset of the Project's total visual APE. It includes all areas within a 1-mile ring of the proposed wind turbines that have a view of the Project (positive visual APE). Given the low relief, limited built environment, and agricultural character of portions of the area, the Project's positive visual APE includes the entire 1-mile ring area (Figure 2) (Saratoga Associates, 2007). This 1-mile ring APE thus defined the study area for the historic architectural survey reported herein.

2.0 ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION METHODS

The field methods implemented for this Project were designed to collect information consistent with the SHPO's Guidelines. The SHPO Guidelines set forth the following steps:

- Establish a 5-mile Area of Potential Effect (APE) around the Project site, using a topographic survey to determine the viewshed.
- Establish a "1-mile ring of study area" within the 5-mile APE.
- Conduct a field survey within the 1-mile ring APE to identify aboveground resources (buildings and sites) already listed (or previously determined eligible) or otherwise previously identified. The field survey will also include aboveground resources not previously identified (and generally 50 years of age or older). The field survey will record information within a geographic information system (GIS).
- Following consultation with the SHPO regarding the interim field survey report, the survey will be completed for the entire 5-mile APE.

This report presents the results of the 1-mile ring survey. Following consultation with the SHPO a second phase of the survey will be performed that will focus on the remaining unsurveyed