

Above Ground Cultural Resource Survey Manual

Guidelines for Identification: Architecture and Cultural Landscapes Section 106 Specific

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
Augusta, Maine
February 2006

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Guidelines for Identification: Architecture and Cultural Landscapes

Project submission requirements for Federal or Section 106 associated surveys.

INTRODUCTION

This document provides guidance for independent contractors working on Section 106 mandated architectural surveys of Maine's buildings, structures, and landscapes. The purpose of these guidelines is to enable contractors to understand and meet the minimum requirements for documenting their findings and reporting such findings to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC). The guidelines and requirements developed by MHPC are built on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification ("Standards") (see Appendix III for full text of these Standards) and reflect the Commission's commitment to the survey of the state's historic resources.

Maine's architectural survey program began in 1972, a year after the Maine Historic Preservation Commission was established as an independent agency of state government. Since then, the effort to catalogue and document the historic human-made environment has continued to be a central goal of the Commission's mandate with more than 21,700 properties surveyed to date. The survey component of the over all preservation planning program is a vital one. Surveys document at a variety of levels the historic man-made environment of our communities. This in turn enables us to identify those properties which merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and to thereby extend protection to those resources.

Each survey project submitted to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission must be prepared in accordance with the guidelines in this document and the "Standards". Unless otherwise specified, all survey projects will identify and record information on all resources within the project area that are 50 years old or older. The following pages outline the minimum requirements for surveys submitted to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Consultants must check with MHPC and the sponsoring agency for additional or project specific requirements.

Note: Throughout the text any terms that are bold and underlined are defined in Appendix II.

I. PROJECT SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

What is required for a project to be accepted by MHPC?

All the following products are required in order to deem a survey submission complete. Each product must meet the specifications outlined in the following pages.

1. Survey forms with attached photographs
.....instructions pages 3 to 11
2. Photographs (attached to forms)
.....instructions pages 12 to 13
3. Maps
.....instructions page 14
4. Negatives
.....instructions page 15
5. Negative index
.....instructions page 16
6. Survey Report
.....instructions pages 17
7. Finding of Effect Report
.....instructions pages 18 to 21



All surveys submitted to MHPC will be reviewed for completeness, accuracy, and adherence to the guidelines herewith outlined. Any survey that does not meet these guidelines will be returned to the contractor for corrections.

For additional examples, please refer to the sample architectural survey forms that are provided in Appendix IV.

II. SURVEY FORMS

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission survey forms are designed to collect and organize the information needed to assess the eligibility of historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is important that the forms are filled out carefully, consistently, and fully in order to ensure that the information collected on resources in one part of the state can be compared to resources in another part of the state.

A. Requirements for Computer Generated Forms

All surveys must be submitted on the Historic Building/ Structure, Historic Barn, Farmstead or Continuation forms designed by MHPC.

Any computer generated template other than that provided by MHPC must be approved by MHPC prior to submission. No changes to the survey forms are to be made without consulting MHPC.

Photocopies of the forms will not be accepted.

Surveys must be word processed directly in the field and printed onto index stock (100 or 110 lb) for submission. Handwritten surveys will not be accepted.

Survey forms must be printed double-sided. Single sided surveys will not be accepted.

Nothing should be stapled to the survey forms. All information should be recorded on the appropriate survey form or continuation sheet.

C. Which form do I use.....

In general, all surveys will use the Structure form to record the primary building(s). If a barn or other agricultural building is present on the property the Barn form will be filled out in addition to the Structure form, even if the barn is connected to the primary dwelling. The only exception to this is if the associated primary building is less than 50 years old: in this case only the barn form should be filled out and the age of the primary building noted on a continuation sheet. If the surveyed property is a farm (current or historic) then the Farmstead cover sheet must be filled out, along with a Barn form for each major agricultural structure and the Structure form for the primary dwelling or structure.

Structure Form.

This form is used to record the primary structures on a property, be they commercial, residential, governmental, or religious. This form can also be used to record cemeteries, gravestones, markers, or statuary that are not located on a farmstead.

One property may contain multiple historic buildings or structures and thus require multiple forms.

Do not use the Structure form to record barns or other agricultural properties, except as indicated in item number 24.

Reconnaissance surveys must answer questions 3-7, 9-24, 36-38, and 41.

Intensive level surveys must complete the entire form.

Continuation Form

If the property cannot be adequately described by filling in the form use a continuation sheet to describe the property.

If applicable, transfer the question number onto the continuation sheet to indicate what field is being supplemented.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Historic Building/Structure Survey Form
Continuation Sheet

PROPERTY NAME: Sidewinder Cottages
TOWN: Presque Harbor COUNTY: Hancock
SUPERVISOR: C. Mitchell DATE: 6 Feb 2006
DATA FIELD # (Prior Survey Point):

Burned shell of office
cottages 1, 2, 3
pool
Route 139
cottages 4, 5, 6
N ↑

ENR06A10-0011 FHM-JESF-CLOTH

Barn and Farm forms

Many properties, especially in rural areas, contain multiple outbuildings of historic significance. These include, but are not limited to barns, silos, stables, hop houses, milk houses, cider houses, sugar shacks, poultry barns, chicken coops, blacksmith shops, and animal shelters. In addition, other historic features or sites may be present: foundation holes, hedgerows, stonewalls, orchards, wells, roads. While the Structure form records the presence of agricultural outbuildings, this form does not provide the space to adequately describe them. In order to fully understand the historic fabric of a National Register eligible property, it is necessary to gather information on the entire cultural resource, including barns, outbuildings and features.

These forms can be used at either the reconnaissance or intensive survey level. Some of the information about the composition of farmsteads and agricultural buildings cannot be determined based on a street-side site visit (reconnaissance survey), but will necessitate homeowner assistance or access to property (intensive survey).

Barn Form

This form is for individual historic agricultural properties associated with a farm or other structure, and may be used with or without the Structure or Farmstead forms. The focus of the Barn Form is to collect architectural data on barns and other outbuildings. Information is collected on the style and structure of the building, its historic use, and construction details. Photographs and cross sections of the building may also be recorded.

Reconnaissance Level: Fill out the front side of one form for each agricultural structure visible, including connected barns. Item numbers 1-7 should correspond to numbers 1-7 on the Structure form if the latter form is also used. Almost all of the items #73 to 82, and 54, can be evaluated based on exterior viewing of the structures. On a multi-component farm some of the outbuildings may not be visible or close enough to describe. If it is not possible to access these properties record their presence on the Farmstead form only.

Intensive Level: All items should be answered as fully as possible. Utilizing these forms at the intensive level will require permission from the property owner to record the framing system of outbuildings. Please complete the transverse and lateral sections on the back side of the form.



All barns must be recorded individually, even when connected to a dwelling.

#73. Look closely in order to accurately choose the primary use. Dairy barns often have rows of small windows along the side walls of the main floor: poultry barns will have larger and more numerous windows, usually on all floors. Small milk houses attached to a barn indicate a dairy operation of some scale. Remote barns set in fields may be hay barns.

#74. Most barns are vernacular buildings, although some have applied features that can be stylistically identified: window hoods, cornice returns, shingle patterns. If any of these features are evident check the appropriate stylistic category.

#76. A minimum of two boxes should be checked for this question. Every barn is going to be either connected or detached: choose one. Both English and New England style barns can also be bank barns, depending on the siting and foundation.

#78,80, and 81. Check as many boxes as needed to fully describe the resource.

Notes on Barn Photographs:

Attach a photograph of each barn or agricultural structure. The photograph may be attached to the back of the barn form.

The photograph must focus on the structure that is being recorded. Do not submit an overall shot of the property just because the barn is in the picture: take another picture specifically of each barn or outbuilding that is being recorded. Remember, the purpose of this survey is to record information adequate for making a determination of eligibility and potential effect. In order to do this we need detailed information on each property.

Farmstead Form

This form is for the entire farm and provides the context for individually recorded historic agricultural properties. The cover form includes questions pertaining to the size and historical use of the farm, a listing of all the structures and sites present (with inventory numbers if applicable or available), and historical information on the property and its owners. The back of the form includes space for a sketch map of the property. This map records the spatial distribution of all the landscape features, and serves to document the presence of structures and sites not individually recorded.

Reconnaissance level: Fill in items # 1 - 7, 48-50 (estimate 49 if possible), 52, 54, 58, and 62-67, based on structures and features visible from the street. Item numbers 1-7 should correspond to numbers 1-7 on the Structure or Barn forms if they are also used.

Intensive Level: All items should be answered as fully as possible. Permission from the property owner may be required in order to prepare the property sketch.

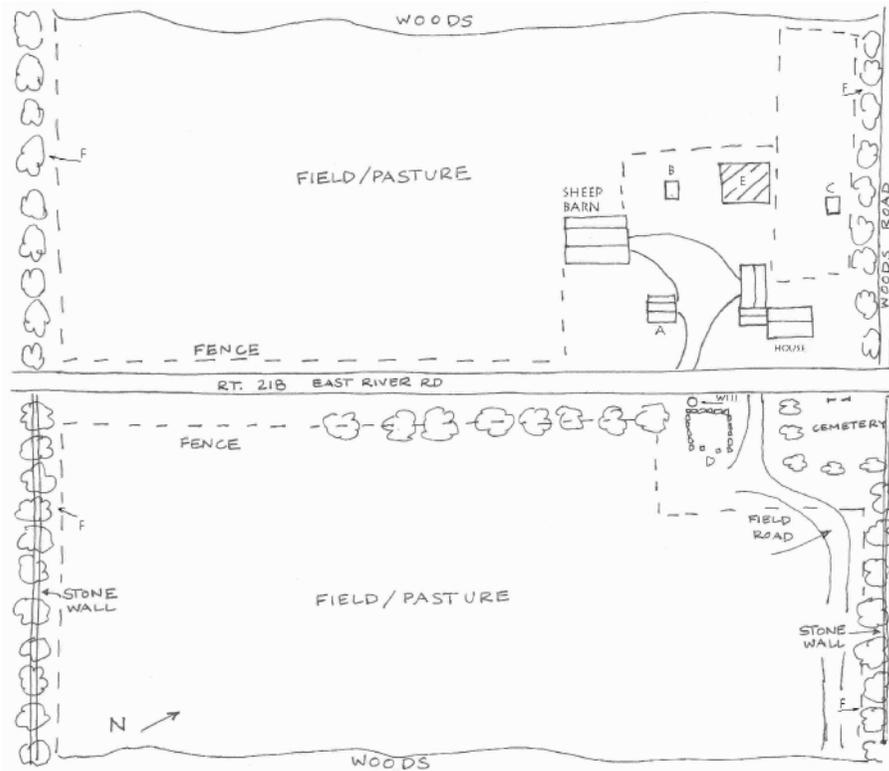
Instructions for the Farmstead Sketch and item #52.

Item number 52 provides an opportunity to list those structures, buildings, sites and objects located on the property that do not merit an individual survey form, either because they are incidental, temporary, deteriorated, or too recent. Cultural and landscape features, (such as stone walls, gravel pits, treelines, and logging roads) should also be listed in question #52. For each structure or building listed, please give an indication of why a survey form was not filled out for the item.

52. LIST ANY STRUCTURE OR SITE NOT INDIVIDUALLY RECORDED ON A SURVEY FORM. PLEASE ASSIGN EACH STRUCTURE OR SITE A LETTER, AND LABEL ON SKETCH MAP ON BACK AND PHOTOGRAPH. INCLUDE ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES - SUCH AS COOPS, PIT SILOS, BEE HIVES, GARAGES, STONE WALLS, PRIVIES AND COTTAGES - AND NOTE ANY THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED OVER THE YEARS (FOUNDATION HOLES).

A. GARAGE/WOODSHEED (WOODERN) B. HEN HOUSE (INDETERMINATE AGE)
 C. RAM HOUSE (APPEARS TEMPORARY) D. BARN FOUNDATION E. GARDEN F. TREELINE

Include each resource listed in #52 and each property for which an inventory form was filled out on the sketch map on the back of the Farmstead form. Be sure to label each resource, and include a north arrow and the name of any adjacent roads or landscape features.



D. Additional instructions for filling out forms

Fill in the 'Survey Map Name' with the project name and the name of the topographic map.

SURVEY MAP NO. _____
SURVEY MAP NAME _____

Fill in the 'Survey Map No.' with the sequential number that corresponds to the number used to identify the property on the topographic map and/or other maps.

Assign one number for every property recorded on a survey form. For example, the survey forms for a property containing a house and a barn would be labeled with two consecutive numbers, and each of these numbers must be placed on the topographic map.

#3:

3. STREET ADDRESS: _____

All surveys must include a street number in question 3. Surveys without street numbers will be rejected. Street numbers can be obtained at town offices, and every effort should be made to include the appropriate street number. If no street number has been formally assigned to a property, then the distance from a fixed and identified point should be given (i.e. "East side of road 2 miles south of intersection of Rt 1 and Rt 77.)

All surveys must include a street name in question 3, not just a route designation. The names of streets in a survey area should be obtained from the town office or county sheriff's office. For MHPC surveys use the street name that appears in the local E911 system. However, because some of these names are very recent, be sure to also indicate any name that is present on the topographic map of the survey area. Also list the route designation if applicable. Because any given route designation might follow numerous named roads, surveys must include specific street names. Be aware of when a street or route crosses into another town.

Example:

3. STREET ADDRESS: 195 East Sumner Road, Route 219 [Pitted Way]
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In this example East Sumner Road is the E911 name for the street; Route 219 is the State route designation; [Pitted Way] is the name that appears on the topographic map.

#8. This line for 'address' refers to the address of the property owner not the address of the surveyor.

#14. Record the number of bays on the present facade. This includes counting the number of bays on an enclosed porch.

#'s 15,16, 21, 22, 23, 24. Check as many boxes as necessary for each question to accurately describe the property.



Surveys lacking all the required information may be returned to the contractor for completion.



E. What if the property has already been surveyed?

Project boundaries and/or areas of potential effects may overlap; properties may also have been recorded by grant funded surveys, volunteer surveys, or other projects. It is up to the consultants to determine if any previous surveys exist within their project boundaries, and then to determine if the area needs to be re-surveyed.

The following matrix addresses some common scenarios vis-a-vis previously surveyed properties.

SURVEY SITUATION	OLD INVENTORY FORM	NEW INVENTORY FORM
No survey form for property, or survey form exists in a different format.	N/A	Fill out new survey form.
Property previously surveyed.	Photocopy the old form and bring it into the field for reference.	<p>If the property has not changed since the old form was filled out, submit the copy of the old survey with the report, and note in the report that the property has not changed. Update old survey card with street number and street name if needed.</p> <p>If the property has changed since the old form was filled out copy the MHPC Inventory No. from upper left corner of old form and pencil the same number above the Inventory No. box on the new form. Fill out new form and photograph property.</p>
Property previously surveyed, but photograph missing.	Photocopy the old form and bring it into the field for references.	Fill out new survey form.
Property previously surveyed, but poor quality photo or visual obstructions on previous card	Photocopy the old form and bring it into the field for references.	<p>If the property has not changed and a better image can be taken, copy the MHPC Inventory No. from upper left corner of old form and pencil the same number above the Inventory No. box on a continuation sheet form. Fill out the continuation sheet, and affix new photo to continuation sheet and submit the continuation sheet and the old form.</p> <p>If the property has changed fill out a new survey form.</p>
Property previously surveyed, but additional resources present (i.e. barns, agricultural resources).	Photocopy the old form and bring it into the field for references.	Create new form for previously surveyed property if changes are evident. Fill out barn or farmstead form as necessary and submit with copy of old form.

III. PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are to be in black and white only: no color or digital images will be accepted.

All photographs must be developed utilizing a true photographic process and thoroughly washed.

A separate photograph should be taken of every major structure or landscape feature as seen from the road. The focus of this image should be the structure that is being described on that form.

For properties determined to be eligible for listing in the Register additional photographs must be submitted that depict the property in relation to the proposed project area (i.e. road, bridge, culvert).

For properties within potentially eligible historic districts include photographs of the overall landscape showing the relationship of resources to each other.

Photographs must be of sufficient quality, with regard to composition, exposure, and subject to enable adequate evaluation of the resource. Seek out the best shot.

Do not attach the photographs to the forms in a manner that obscures any of the printed text. If the photograph is too large to fit into the space provided mount it on a continuation sheet.

Additional views should be used to supplement the curbside image, to provide overall landscape images, or capture specific features, including including stone walls, terraces, tree lines, etc. . Additional photographs should be attached to continuation sheets, unless they depict a barn, which would then be affixed to an Historic Agricultural Outbuilding Inventory form (use the back of the Barn Form if necessary).

Photographs of barns need to depict the barn in question. Do not simply duplicate an overall property shot that includes a barn for the barn photograph. Use a telephoto lens if necessary to isolate the appropriate image.

Photographs should be taken at a face on or oblique angle, and be free from obscuring elements (trees, parked cars, overpasses, review mirrors) whenever possible.

All photographs should be printed 3 ½" x 5," preferably on non-resin coated fiber based paper.

Photographs must be affixed to the inventory form using archivally safe adhesive, such as Elmer's Glue. Photographs attached with paperclips or staples will not be accepted.

Digital Images.....or not?

Although we acknowledge the efficiency, widespread use, and high quality imaging that is possible with digital photography, this technology has not been proven to have the equivalent long term archival characteristics of traditional film based photography. Therefore, we will continue to accept only those surveys that produce 35 mm black and white negatives. It is important that these negatives be accompanied by an index to the survey forms.

With regard to digital prints, although we prefer the submission of black and white prints that are generated in the traditional manner, we will accept prints that are produced by a digital process under the following conditions:

prints shall be made from 35 mm negatives only, not from an equivalent image made with a digital camera

prints shall be affixed to the forms, not printed directly on them

prints shall be produced on materials that meet the standards established by the National Register of Historic Places; and

each survey report shall provide the product name and manufacturer of the paper and ink used, as well as an assurance statement that these products comply with the National Register standards.



If in doubt, please check with MHPC before submitting the surveys!

The National Register Photographic Standards are available at:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/policyexpansion.htm#basic>

IV. MAPS

Every survey must be carefully keyed to a 7 ½ minute USGS topographic map. (Copies may be submitted). Black and white copies may be submitted provided that project boundaries and all resources are clearly depicted.

Additional maps, including tax maps, may be used in dense urban areas.

Place project name on each map.

Label individually surveyed resources using a logically assigned sequential number.

(For example, sequentially numbered properties should be geographically related to each other.)



This sequential identification number can also be used to key the survey forms to the negatives.

The project name and the name of the topographic map should be entered on the Survey form, in the upper right corner in the box "Survey Map Name", and the sequential number used to identify the property on the map entered in the box "Survey Map No."

SURVEY MAP NO. _____
SURVEY MAP NAME _____



Be aware that the structures printed on the USGS topographic maps were accurate only on the date the map was published. Check the area covered by each map and add or delete new structures as needed.



Surveys submitted without maps, or upon which the surveyed properties are not legibly labeled, will not be accepted by the Commission.

V. NEGATIVES

All negatives are to be keyed to the survey forms on a separate index sheet.

The index must include:

- the photographer's name
- date of photographs
- town
- project name

Negatives should be submitted in 3 ring binder archival sleeves. (Print File 35-7B, 35 mm negative preservers are recommended)

Each sleeve must be labeled with the photographer's name, project name and date.

If more than one roll of film accompanies a project, label the negative sleeve and index with the roll number as well.

! Surveys submitted without negatives, or without the negatives keyed to the survey forms will not be accepted by the Commission.

VI. NEGATIVE INDEX

The negative index helps to link the negative sheets back to the surveys and the maps.

The easiest way to relate all the necessary information is to use a table with the following information

Survey map #

Survey map name, project name

Property address

Roll #

Frame #s

MHPC # (this last field should always be left blank for MHPC to fill in).

SURVEY MAP #	SURVEY MAP NAME	PROPERTY ADDRESS	ROLL #	FRAME #'S	MHPC #'s
1	N. Whitefield: North East Pipeline	571 East River Road, Whitefield	1	1,2,3,4,5	
2	N. Whitefield: North East Pipeline	599 East River Road, Whitefield	1	6,7,8,9,10	
3	N. Whitefield: North East Pipeline	586 East River Road, Whitefield	1	11,12	
2/3	N. Whitefield: North East Pipeline	Landscape and road view	1	13	
4	N. Whitefield: North East Pipeline	Across from 599 East River Road [Ware Cemetery]	1	14,15	
5	N. Whitefield: North East Pipeline	661 East River Road, Whitefield	1	16,17,18,19,20	

VII. SURVEY REPORT

Each survey must be accompanied by a brief report. This report must be prepared in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Identification and the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Identification (Appendix II).

The following items must be included in the report:

Name of survey.	Boundaries of surveyed area. If this is different from the APE note how and why.
Sponsoring agency or group.	
Beginning and end date of survey.	Number of acres surveyed.
Name and address of surveyor.	Method of survey utilized, including an estimate of the extent of survey coverage.
Level of survey: (reconnaissance or intensive).	
Bibliography, or list of sources consulted.	Number of buildings and structures surveyed, including individually recorded barns or outbuildings.
Types of properties in survey area.	

Include a narrative description of the types of properties in the survey area, including surveyed and un-surveyed properties. The matrix is designed to summarize this information, not to replace the narrative description.

A description of the project including a clear definition of the area of potential effect (APE) that is justified based on the description.

The description of the project should be based on the information provided by the sponsoring agency. Surveyors are responsible for obtaining as much information as possible about the scope of the project before starting the survey in order to determine the APE. If the project is not well defined discuss the various alternatives and define a reasonable APE that takes into account the largest scope of work.

A recommendation as to whether each individually surveyed property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register accompanied by a statement as to why it does or does not meet the National Register criteria for listing. Be certain to cite relevant criteria, (A, B, C, or D), and discuss the context in which the property is significant. Recommendations should look both at individual properties and the potential for historic districts.

VIII. FINDINGS OF EFFECT REPORT

Section 106 stipulates that agencies will take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. To do so an agency needs to be able to determine:

- What constitutes an effect on a historic property, and
- How to reach a formal determination of effect

The Advisory Council defines “effect” in two parts:

The criteria of effect : which determines whether there will be an effect; and

The criteria of adverse effect: which determines whether an effect is harmful

An agency first determines whether an undertaking will result in an effect to a historic property, and if so, it determines whether the effect is adverse. The two determinations are usually made at the same time, but to understand them clearly, we need to consider them in sequence.

Points to Remember. When applying the criteria of effect, remember that:

1. An effect does not have to be negative to be an effect. If the undertaking will change the relevant characteristics of the property at all, it will have an effect. Therefore, even a beneficial effect is nevertheless an effect.
2. However, to have an effect, the undertaking must have the potential to “alter characteristics of the property that may qualify [it] for inclusion in the National Register.” If the undertaking will alter the property in some other way, there may not be an effect for the purposes of Section 106. Therefore it is critical to understand why the property is significant and what elements of the property contribute to its significance.
3. The potential alteration does not have to be a certainty; as long as the undertaking may alter the relevant characteristics, it must be found to have an effect.
4. All possible effects of an undertaking on historic properties are to be considered under Section 106; including visual/audible effects, effects on land use, and other effects to setting, feeling and association.
5. The agency should consider not only the changes that may occur at the time of the undertaking, but also those reasonably foreseeable effects that may occur later in time.
6. Effects do not need to be direct and physical. For example, altering the way an eligible place of traditional cultural importance to a community, tribe, or other group is used has an effect.

A. Criteria of Effect

To have an effect, the undertaking must have the potential to alter the characteristics of a property that qualify it for the National Register; such characteristics may include a property's location, setting, or use.

Findings of no historic properties affected are appropriate only when:

the agency has determined that there are no historic properties in the area of potential effects (APE), or

the agency has determined that there are historic properties in the APE but the undertaking will not have any effect on them. [36 CFR 800.4(d)1(1)]

B. Criteria of Adverse Effect

If an agency determines that an undertaking will have an effect on a historic property, it must assess whether or not the effect will be adverse by applying the criteria of adverse effect. [36 CFR 800.5]

Examples of adverse effects. Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;

Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;

Removal of the property from its historic location;

Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;

Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and

Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

C. Making a Finding of Effect

A finding of effect must be made for each undertaking in accordance with the Advisory Council's regulations in 36 CFR Part 800.4 and 800.5. The level of documentation that must be provided to support a finding is based in part on whether or not historic properties have been identified in the APE, and secondly what the nature of the effect is when historic properties are present.

If there are no historic properties present in the project area, or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them, then a finding of "no historic properties affected by the proposed undertaking" may be made. Supporting documentation for this finding includes:

- A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, drawings, as necessary;
- A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties, including, as appropriate, efforts to seek information pursuant to §800.4(b); and
- The basis for determining that no historic properties are present or affected.

If there are historic properties in the project area which may be affected by the undertaking, then the criteria of adverse effect shall be applied to make a finding that either "the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect upon historic properties" or that "the proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect upon historic properties." The supporting documentation necessary for making either of these findings includes:

- A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, drawings, as necessary;
- A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties;
- A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register;
- A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties;
- An explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable, including any conditions or future actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects; and
- Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public.

In preparing the supporting documentation described above, the following additional information should be provided:

The description of the undertaking's effects must identify the individual characteristics of those properties (such as trees, lawns, stone walls, setting, etc.) that would be affected;

Additional photographs (color digital acceptable) besides those of surveyed properties which illustrate the characteristics of the setting within the APE that may be affected. These photos need to convey the existing conditions of the APE and, depending on the nature of the undertaking, may need to illustrate general views from and toward surveyed properties including streetscapes (sidewalks, neighborhood building setbacks, treelines, utility pole placement and height, etc.), vegetation patterns, landscape features (stone walls, fences, trees, hedges, etc.), property setbacks, modern development, building additions, etc.;

Plans. If plans have been developed for a project, they must be used to assess the nature and extent of any effects on historic properties. Consider physical, visual and audible impacts that result from changes in a property's use, alterations of architectural features, and changes to its setting including landscape features, streetscapes, and views to and from the property. Such impacts may result from new construction, building rehabilitation, relocation, or demolition, changes in utility placement, clearing of vegetation, right-of-way-acquisitions, etc. Plans or other materials (see below) that show both the existing and proposed characteristics of any historic properties identified in the APE must be included in the submission to the MHPC;

Materials proposed for use, including those for sidewalks, curbs, landscaping, and erosion protection;

A description of any modifications to the project that have been made for the purpose of avoiding, minimizing or mitigating adverse effects on historic properties, and

Visual simulations, sketches or diagrams on photos illustrating proposed alterations to existing conditions and/or ROW boundaries that supplement written descriptions.

APPENDIX I. DEFINITIONS/GLOSSARY

Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

Consultation means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the section 106 process. The Secretary's "Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act" provide further guidance on consultation.

Criteria of effect. An undertaking has an effect on a historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register. For the purpose of determining effect, alteration to features of the property's location, setting, or use may be relevant depending on a property's significant characteristics and should be considered.

Criteria of adverse effect. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

Historic District. A historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A historic district may include a number of resources that are relatively equal in importance, such as a neighborhood, or large acreage with a variety of resources, such as a large farm, estate, or parkway. A district may also contain individual resources that although linked by association or function were separated geographically during the period of significance, such as discontinuous archaeological sites or a canal system with manmade segments interconnected by natural bodies of water. A district may contain discontinuous elements only where the historic interrelationship of a group of resources does not depend on visual continuity and physical proximity.

Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

Eligible for inclusion in the National Register includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.

National Register means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Register criteria means the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register (36 CFR part 60).

Programmatic agreement means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with §800.14(b).

Undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

APPENDIX II. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification

Identification activities are undertaken to gather information about historic properties in an area. The scope of these activities will depend on: existing knowledge about properties; goals for survey activities developed in the planning process; and current management needs.

Standard I. Identification of Historic Properties Is Undertaken to the Degree Required To Make Decisions

Archival research and survey activities should be designed to gather the information necessary to achieve defined preservation goals. The objectives, chosen methods and techniques, and expected results of the identification activities are specified in a research design. These activities may include archival research and other techniques to develop historic contexts, sampling an area to gain a broad understanding of the kinds of properties it contains, or examining every property in an area as a basis for property specific decisions. Where possible, use of quantitative methods is important because it can produce an estimate, whose reliability may be assessed, of the kinds of historic properties that may be present in the studied area. Identification activities should use a search procedure consistent with the management needs for information and the character of the area to be investigated. Careful selection of methods, techniques and level of detail is necessary so that the gathered information will provide a sound basis for making decisions.

Standard II. Results of Identification Activities Are Integrated Into the Preservation Planning Process

Results of identification activities are reviewed for their effects on previous planning data. Archival research or field survey may refine the understanding of one or more historic contexts and may alter the need for additional survey or study of particular property types. Incorporation of the results of these activities into the planning process is necessary to ensure that the planning process is always based on the best available information.

Standard III. Identification Activities Include Explicit Procedures for Record-Keeping and Information Distribution

Information gathered in identification activities is useful in other preservation planning activities only when it is systematically gathered and recorded, and made available to those responsible for preservation planning. The results of identification activities should be reported in a format that summarizes the design and methods of the survey, provides a basis for others to review the

results, and states where information on identified properties is maintained. However, sensitive information, like the location of fragile resources, must be safeguarded from general public distribution.

Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Identification

Introduction

These Guidelines link the Standards for Identification with more specific guidance and technical information. The Guidelines outline one approach to meet the Standards for Identification. Agencies, organizations and individuals proposing to approach identification differently may wish to review their approaches with the National Park Service.

The Guidelines are organized as follows:

Role of Identification in the Planning Process

Performing Identification

Integrating Identification Results

Reporting Identification Results

Recommended Sources of Technical Information

Role of Identification in the Planning Process

Identification is undertaken for the purpose of locating historic properties and is composed of a number of activities which include, but are not limited to archival research, informant interviews, field survey and analysis. Combinations of these activities may be selected and appropriate levels of effort assigned to produce a flexible series of options. Generally identification activities will have multiple objectives, reflecting complex management needs. Within a comprehensive planning process, identification is normally undertaken to acquire property-specific information needed to refine a particular historic context or to develop any new historic contexts. (See the Guidelines for Preservation Planning for discussion of information gathering to establish plans and develop historic contexts.) The results of identification activities are then integrated into the planning process so that subsequent activities are based on the most up-to-date information. Identification activities are also undertaken in the absence of a comprehensive planning process, most frequently as part of a specific land use or development project. Even lacking a formally developed preservation planning process, the benefits of efficient, goal-directed research may be obtained by the development of localized historic contexts, suitable in scale for the project areas, as part of the background research which customarily occurs before field survey efforts.

Performing Identification

Research Design

Identification activities are essentially research activities for which a statement of objectives or

research design should be prepared before work is performed. Within the framework of a comprehensive planning process, the research design provides a vehicle for integrating the various activities performed during the identification process and for linking those activities directly to the goals and the historic context(s) for which those goals were defined. The research design stipulates the logical integration of historic context(s) and field and laboratory methodology. Although these tasks may be performed individually, they will not contribute to the greatest extent possible in increasing information on the historic context unless they relate to the defined goals and to each other. Additionally, the research design provides a focus for the integration of interdisciplinary information. It ensures that the linkages between specialized activities are real, logical and address the defined research questions. Identification activities should be guided by the research design and the results discussed in those terms. (See Reporting Identification Results.)

The research design should include the following:

Objectives of the identification activities. For example: to characterize the range of historic properties in a region; to identify the number of properties associated with a context; to gather information to determine which properties in an area are significant. The statement of objectives should refer to current knowledge about the historic contexts or property types, based on background research or assessments of previous research. It should clearly define the physical extent of the area to be investigated and the amount and kinds of information to be gathered about properties in the area.

Methods to be used to obtain the information. For example: archival research or field survey. Research methods should be clearly and specifically related to research problems.

Archival research or survey methods should be carefully explained so that others using the gathered information can understand how the information was obtained and what its possible limitations or biases are. The methods should be compatible with the past and present environmental character of the geographical area under study and the kinds of properties most likely to be present in the area.

The expected results and the reason for those expectations. Expectations about the kind, number, location, character and condition of historic properties are generally based on a combination of background research, proposed hypotheses, and analogy to the kinds of properties known to exist in areas of similar environment or history.

Archival Research

Archival or background research is generally undertaken prior to any field survey. Where identification is undertaken as part of a comprehensive planning process, background research may have taken place as part of the development of the historic contexts (see the Guidelines for Preservation Planning). In the absence of previously developed historic contexts, archival research should address specific issues and topics. It should not duplicate previous work. Sources should include, but not be limited to, historical maps, atlases, tax records, photographs, ethnographies,

folklife documentation, oral histories and other studies, as well as standard historical reference works, as appropriate for the research problem. (See the Guidelines for Historical Documentation for additional discussion.)

Field Survey

The variety of field survey techniques available, in combination with the varying levels of effort that may be assigned, give great flexibility to implementing field surveys. It is important that the selection of field survey techniques and level of effort be responsive to the management needs and preservation goals that direct the survey effort.

Survey techniques may be loosely grouped into two categories, according to their results. First are the techniques that result in the characterization of a region's historic properties. Such techniques might include "windshield" or walk-over surveys, with perhaps a limited use of sub-surface survey. For purposes of these Guidelines, this kind of survey is termed a "reconnaissance." The second category of survey techniques is those that permit the identification and description of specific historic properties in an area; this kind of survey effort is termed "intensive." The terms "reconnaissance" and "intensive" are sometimes defined to mean particular survey techniques, generally with regard to prehistoric sites. The use of the terms here is general and is not intended to redefine the terms as they are used elsewhere.

Reconnaissance survey might be most profitably employed when gathering data to refine a developed historic context—such as checking on the presence or absence of expected property types, to define specific property types or to estimate the distribution of historic properties in an area. The results of regional characterization activities provide a general understanding of the historic properties in a particular area and permit management decisions that consider the sensitivity of the area in terms of historic preservation concerns and the resulting implications for future land use planning. The data should allow the formulation of estimates of the necessity, type and cost of further identification work and the setting of priorities for the individual tasks involved. In most cases, areas surveyed in this way will require resurvey if more complete information is needed about specific properties.

A reconnaissance survey should document:

The kinds of properties looked for;

The boundaries of the area surveyed;

The method of survey, including the extent of survey coverage;

The kinds of historic properties present in the surveyed area;

Specific properties that were identified, and the categories of information collected; and

Places examined that did not contain historic properties.

Intensive survey is most useful when it is necessary to know precisely what historic properties exist in a given area or when information sufficient for later evaluation and treatment decisions is needed on individual historic properties. Intensive survey describes the distribution of properties in an area; determines the number, location and condition of properties; determines the types of properties actually present within the area; permits classification of individual properties; and records the physical extent of specific properties. An intensive survey should document:

The kinds of properties looked for;

The boundaries of the area surveyed;

The method of survey, including an estimate of the extent of survey coverage;

A record of the precise location of all properties identified; and

Information on the appearance, significance, integrity and boundaries of each property sufficient to permit an evaluation of its significance.

Sampling

Reconnaissance or intensive survey methods may be employed according to a sampling procedure to examine less-than-the-total project or planning area.

Sampling can be effective when several locations are being considered for an undertaking or when it is desirable to estimate the cultural resources of an area. In many cases, especially where large land areas are involved, sampling can be done in stages. In this approach, the results of the initial large area survey are used to structure successively smaller, more detailed surveys. This "nesting" approach is an efficient technique since it enables characterization of both large and small areas with reduced effort. As with all investigative techniques, such procedures should be designed to permit an independent assessment of results.

Various types of sample surveys can be conducted, including, but not limited to: random,

stratified and systematic. Selection of sample type should be guided by the problem the survey is expected to solve, the nature of the expected properties and the nature of the area to be surveyed.

Sample surveys may provide data to estimate frequencies of properties and types of properties within a specified area at various confidence levels. Selection of confidence levels should be based upon the nature of the problem the sample survey is designed to address.

Predictive modeling is an application of basic sampling techniques that projects or extrapolates the number, classes and frequencies of properties in unsurveyed areas based on those found in surveyed areas. Predictive modeling can be an effective tool during the early stages of planning an undertaking, for targeting field survey and for other management purposes. However, the accuracy of the model must be verified; predictions should be confirmed through field testing and the model redesigned and retested if necessary.

Special survey techniques

Special survey techniques may be needed in certain situations.

Remote sensing techniques may be the most effective way to gather background environmental data, plan more detailed field investigations, discover certain classes of properties, map sites, locate and confirm the presence of predicted sites, and define features within properties. Remote sensing techniques include aerial, subsurface and underwater techniques. Ordinarily the results of remote sensing should be verified through independent field inspection before making any evaluation or statement regarding frequencies or types of properties.

Integrating Identification Results

The results of identification efforts must be integrated into the planning process so that planning decisions are based on the best available information. The new information is first assessed against the objectives of the identification efforts to determine whether the gathered information meets the defined identification goals for the historic context(s); then the goals are adjusted accordingly. In addition, the historic context narrative, the definition of property types and the planning goals for evaluation and treatment are all adjusted as necessary to accommodate the new data.

Reporting Identification Results

Reporting of the results of identification activities should begin with the statement of objectives prepared before undertaking the survey. The report should respond to each of the major points documenting:

Objectives;

Area researched or surveyed;

Research design or statement of objectives;

Methods used, including the intensity of coverage. If the methods differ from those outlined in the statement of objectives, the reasons should be explained.

Results: how the results met the objectives; result analysis, implications and recommendations; where the compiled information is located.

A summary of the survey results should be available for examination and distribution. Identified properties should then be evaluated for possible inclusion in appropriate inventories.

Protection of information about archeological sites or other properties that may be threatened by dissemination of that information is necessary. These may include fragile archeological properties or properties such as religious sites, structures, or objects, whose cultural value would be compromised by public knowledge of the property's location.

Recommended Sources of Technical Information

Archaeological Method and Theory: An Encyclopedia. Linda Ellis, editor. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, 2000.

Archaeological Prospecting and Remote Sensing. I. Scollar, A. Tabbagh, A. Hesse, and I. Herzog. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1990.

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"Comments on the Case for Full-Coverage Survey." Keith W. Kintigh. In *The Archaeology of Regions: A Case for Full-Coverage Survey*. S. K. Fish and S. A. Kowalewski, editors. Pp. 237-242. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, 1990.

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"Decision Making in Modern Surveys." S. Plog, F. Plog, and W. Wait. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory* Vol. 1. M. B. Schiffer, editor. Pp. 383-421. Academic Press, New York, 1978.

"The Design of Archaeological Surveys." M. B. Schiffer, A. P. Sullivan, and T. C. Klinger. *World Archaeology* 10:1-28, 1978.

"Discovering Sites Unseen." F. P. McManamon. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 7. M. B. Schiffer, editor. Pp. 223-292. Academic Press, 1984. New York.

Distributional Archaeology. James Ebert. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1992.

"The Effectiveness of Subsurface Testing: A Simulation Approach." Keith W. Kintigh. *American Antiquity* 53:686-707, 1988.

"The Expanding Role of Surface Assemblages in Archaeological Research." Dennis E. Lewarch and Michael J. O'Brien. *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 4. M. B. Schiffer, editor. Pp. 297-342. Academic Press, New York, 1981.

Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th edition. Thomas R. Hester, Harry J. Shafer, and Kenneth L. Feder. Mayfield Publishing Company, Mountain View, CA, 1997.

"Geophysical Exploration for Archaeology: An Introduction to Geophysical Exploration." Bruce W. Bevan. Midwest Archeological Center Special Report No. 1. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1998.

Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. Anne Derry, H. Ward Jandl, Carol Shull and Jan Thorman. National Register Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1978, revised 1985.

Historical Archaeology. Charles E. Orser, Jr. and Brian M. Fagan. HarperCollins College Publishers, New York, 1995.

Interpreting Space: GIS and Archaeology. Kathleen M. S. Allen, Stanton W. Green, and Ezra B. W. Zubrow, editors. Taylor and Francis, New York, 1990.

Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy. E.C. Harris. 2nd ed. Academic Press Inc, San Diego, 1989.

"Red Flag Models: The Use of Modelling in Management Contexts." Jeffery H. Altschul. In

Interpreting Space: GIS and Archaeology. Kathleen M. S. Allen, Stanton W. Green, and Ezra B. W. Zubrow, editors. Pp. 226-238. Taylor and Francis, New York, 1990.

"Regional Surveys in the Eastern United States: The Strengths and Weaknesses of Implementing Subsurface Testing Programs." K. G. Lightfoot. *American Antiquity* 51(3):484-504, 1986.

"Sampling in Archaeological Surveys: A Critique." S. Plog. *American Antiquity* 38(1):280-285, 1978.

"A Shot in the Dark: Shott's Comments on Nance and Ball." Jack D. Nance and Bruce F. Ball. *American Antiquity* 54 (2):405-412, 1989.

"Shovel Test Sampling as a Site Discovery Technique: A Case Study from Michigan." Michael J. Shott. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 12:458-469, 1985.

"Shovel-test Sampling in Archaeological Survey: Comments on Nance and Ball, and Lightfoot." Michael J. Shott. *American Antiquity* 54:396-404, 1989.

"The Siteless Survey: A Regional Scale Data Collection Strategy." R. Dunnell and W. Dancey. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 5. M. B. Schiffer, editor. Pp. 267-287. Academic Press, New York, 1983.

"Surface Collection, Sampling, and Research Design: A Retrospective." C. L. Redman. *American Antiquity* 52(2):249-265, 1987.

"Survey Design, Theory." Allen P. Sullivan III. In *Archaeological Method and Theory: An Encyclopedia*, Linda Ellis, editor. Pp. 600-605. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, 2000.

"Surveying and Site Examination, Manual Methods." Francis P. McManamon. In *Archaeological Method and Theory: An Encyclopedia*. Linda Ellis, editor. Pp. 605-609. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, 2000.

APPENDIX III. CRITERIA FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

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

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

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered for the National Register. Such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

For guidance on applying these criteria please consult the National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

This document is available online at
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>

APPENDIX IV. SAMPLE SUBMISSION

Negative index

Matrix

Report

Negative Index

Project : North East Pipeline

Date: 22 January 2006 (Roll 1), 24 February 2006 (Roll 2)

Photographer: C. Mitchell, MHPC

Town: Whitefield County: Lincoln

Survey Map #	Survey Map Name	Property Address	Roll #	Frame #'s	MHPC #'s
1	N. Whitefield	571 East River Road, Whitefield	1	1a,2a	
1	N. Whitefield	571 East River Road, Whitefield	2	1	
2	N. Whitefield	571 East River Road, Whitefield	1	1a	
2	N. Whitefield	571 East River Road, Whitefield	2	2,3,4	
3	N. Whitefield	586 East River Road, Whitefield	1	3a, 4a, 7a	
2/3	N. Whitefield	Landscape and road view	1	4a, 5a	
4	N. Whitefield	Across from 599 East River Road [Ware Cemetery]	1	6a	
5	N. Whitefield	599 East River Road, Whitefield	1	8a, 9a, 10a,	
6	N. Whitefield	599 East River Road, Whitefield	1	13a	
6	N. Whitefield	599 East River Road, Whitefield	2	5,6	
5/6	N. Whitefield	Landscape and road view, looking south towards 661 East River Road		11a, 12a	
5/6	N. Whitefield	Landscape and road view, looking north towards 599 East River Road	1	14a, 20a	
7	N. Whitefield	661 East River Road	1	15a	
8	N. Whitefield	661 East River Road	1	16a	
9	N. Whitefield	661 East River Road	1	17a	
9	N. Whitefield	661 East River Road and fields	1	17a, 18a, 19a	

Survey Matrix (Sample)

Name of Survey: North East Pipeline Survey, Whitefield, Maine

Prepared by: C. Mitchell, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 55 Capitol Street, Augusta, Maine 04333-0065
(207) 287-2132

Date: January 22 to February 24, 2006

Survey Map #	Address	Town	Eligible for NR*	Criteria of Eligibility	Aspects of Integrity	Effect?	Adverse Effect?
1	571 East River Road	Whitefield	YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Retains integrity of workmanship, location, setting, association, and feeling. Application of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and construction of modern garage impacts integrity of design and materials.		
2.	571 East River Road	Whitefield	YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Retains integrity of materials, workmanship, location, setting, association, and feeling for an agricultural outbuilding. Construction of modern garage impacts integrity of design.		

3.	586 East River Road	Whitefield	YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Barn and landscape retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling. Introduction of new home and garage at sw corner of property impacts the overall integrity of the setting, however these were built in a sympathetic style and are not readily apparent as modern structures.		
4	Ware Cemetery, across from 599 East River Road	Whitefield	YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture Criterion Consideration D	Retains overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling.		
5	599 East River Road	Whitefield	Y YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling as a c. 1830 Greek Revival residence.		
6	599 East River Road	Whitefield	Y YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling as an agricultural outbuilding for livestock.		

7	661 East River Road	Whitefield	Y YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling as an agricultural outbuilding.		
8	661 East River Road	Whitefield	Y YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling as an agricultural outbuilding.		
9	661 East River Road	Whitefield	Y YHD	A: Settlement and exploration, Agriculture C: Community Planning and Development, Architecture	Retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association and feeling as a 18th/19th c. residence.		

*Y=yes, individually

N= no, individually

YHD= yes, within a historic district

NHD=no, within a historic district

Architectural Survey Report

[Sample]

North East Pipeline Access Road , Whitefield,

C. Mitchell, Maine Historic Preservation Commission

55 Capitol Street, Augusta, Maine 04333-0065

(207) 287-2132

Prepared for: North East Pipeline, Presque Isle, Maine

Date: January 22 to February 24, 2006

Level: Reconnaissance

Boundaries: This survey recorded properties on the east and west sides of Route 218 (East River Road) in Whitefield Maine adjacent to the project area. The proposed project area, which is shown as a red line on the attached topographic map, commences .62 miles north of the intersection of East River Road and Heath Road, and continues for .56 miles north. All resources visible from the road were recorded, and the survey boundary is defined by the edge of the woods that limit views to the east and west of the road. The survey boundary is sketched on the attached topographic map.

Note: The resources within this project area consist of buildings, structures, objects, and sites, (landscape features). In

North East Pipeline

some cases the sites extend for over 900 feet to the east or west of the road.

Acres: 72.8

Method of Survey: First the National Register Information System (NRIS) and MHPC staff were consulted to determine if there were any properties within the APE that were listed in, or officially determined eligible for listing in the National Register. The surveyor then conducted an initial drive through of the project area and determined that there were resources present greater than fifty years of age. Property tax maps were consulted at the Whitefield Town office and property addresses obtained. Next, the surveyor walked the project area and recorded on MHPC survey forms all the buildings, structures, sites, objects, and landscape features within the boundaries that appeared to be fifty years old or older, and photographs were taken of each resource. Individual forms were completed for agricultural outbuildings and farmsteads as needed.

Number of Buildings/

Structures Recorded: Eight buildings, 1 cemetery, and four cultural landscapes were recorded.

Types of Properties The project area is a rural, agricultural neighborhood which contains three small farm complexes, widely separated by fields and pastures, on the west side of the road, and a barn, farmstead, fields and cemetery on the east side of the road. Route 218 (East River Road) runs south to north, and through much of the project area is it lined by stone walls, mature maple trees, and other deciduous trees. The field system is very distinct. Tree lines running east to west, at times accompanied by woods roads, field roads, or stone walls, separate the fields and pastures. Many of these property divisions appear to mark long-lot lines as granted to early settlers in the region. On the west side of the road the farm complexes contain early 19th century houses with attached (2) and detached (2) barns. The houses are essentially vernacular, with Federal (prop. # 1 and 9) and Greek Revival (prop. # 5) detailing. Property number 1 is a cape with a brick first story and an unusual frame half-story above. A fifth barn and farmstead, now associated with a recently constructed cape, was also recorded, as was a small cemetery on the east side of the road. The project area also contains one relatively old mobile home, set in the field across from resources 7,8, and 9, that was not recorded.

North East Pipeline

Project Description/

Scope of Work: The proposed undertaking includes installing a permanent access road from East River Road (Route 218) to a proposed pipeline corridor running parallel to Route 218 to the east. Specific plans for this project have not yet been developed.

Area of Potential Effect: Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The present project area consists of historic fields, tree lines, stone walls, 19th century houses, agricultural outbuildings, and a cemetery, which in combination present a fairly unified and distinctive historic agricultural landscape. The resources comprising this landscape are both immediately adjacent to the area of the proposed undertaking, and are visually manifest in the surrounding property features. Any alteration to Route 218 and the adjacent properties has the potential to effect the overall landscape characteristics of the rural historic resources within the entire survey boundaries.

Recommendations NR Eligibility The resources at properties number 5& 6 (599 East River Road) and 7,8, & 9 (661 East River Road) appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register as a good examples of rural historic farmsteads at the local level of significance. Alterations to the siding, windows, and the addition of a 2 bay garage on the north side of the barn at 571 East River Road render this property individually ineligible due to lack of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. However taken together, all the surveyed properties appear to be eligible as a National Register Rural Historic District significant under Criterion A, for Exploration and Settlement, and Agriculture, and under Criterion C, for Community Planning and Development and Architecture, with a period of significance that would roughly stretch from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Non-contributing elements within the district would be limited to the c. 2000 Cape and Garage at 586 East River Road, and the c. 1970 mobile home across from 661 East River Road.

Please refer to the eligibility matrix for an additional integrity analysis for each property.

Note: Due to the existence of similar, historic properties to the north and south of the present project area, the potential historic district might be more extensive than is represented by the current survey.

Bibliography: DeLorme Mapping Company. The Maine Atlas and Gazetteer. (Freeport, Maine), 1999.

Waters, Henry C. Whitefield, Maine and the East River Road. [Whitefield, Me?: Henry C. Waters], 1977.

Summary: The architectural and cultural survey identified 9 historic properties that qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic district significant for its patterns of spatial orientation, land use, architecture, and association with the early settlement history of the community.