
APPENDIX I

Historic and Archaeological Resources Information

APPENDIX I-1

OPRHP Phase IA Archaeological Survey

Recommendation for Buried Utilities

May 16, 2025



ARCHAEOLOGY COMMENTS

Phase IA Archaeological Survey Recommendation for Buried Utilities

**Project: Suffolk County Water Authority North Fork Water Main Extensions
(Riverside/Flanders to Jamesport/Laurel and East Marion to Orient)**

PR#: 25PR04320

Date: 5/16/2025

The project is in an archaeologically sensitive area. Therefore, the State Historic Preservation Office/Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO/OPRHP) recommends that a Phase IA Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment survey is warranted. A Phase IA archaeological survey is designed to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and other cultural resources within or near the project area, to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area, to document previous ground disturbance, and to make recommendations regarding the potential need for Phase IB subsurface archaeological testing.

SHPO/OPRHP offers the following recommendations regarding the assessment of the potential need for Phase IB archaeological field testing. Phase IB archaeological survey is not recommended for those portions of the project route that are located between the edge of pavement and the far edge of an existing excavated ditch or existing utility lines, with the exceptions of alluvial settings and portions of the project route that are within the bounds of known archaeological sites. In the latter settings, Phase IB testing may be recommended for those portions of the route that fall under pavement or between the edge of pavement and the far edge of an excavated ditch.

Phase IB archaeological survey is recommended for all portions of the project route that do not fall between the edge of pavement and the far edge of an existing excavated ditch or existing utility lines and are in areas of high sensitivity. The SHPO/OPRHP defines areas of high sensitivity, where archaeological sites are most likely to be identified, as those: (1) within 100-meters (328 feet) of permanent water (rivers, streams, wetlands, ponds and lakes and hydric soils) and on slopes equal to or less than 12%; (2) within or near to known archaeological sites; and (3) locations of standing or demolished historic structures. Hydric soils are included to account for areas that may not be currently near water but were in the past. The 100-meter cut off from water is based on data presented by Robert E. Funk in his 1993 *Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, New York State*. Testing should conform to the 1994 New York Archaeological Council Standards.

SHPO/OPRHP considers all other portions of the project area to have low sensitivity for the presence of archaeological sites. We have no archaeological concerns with low sensitivity areas, and we do not recommend Phase IB testing in these locations.

Our office does not conduct archaeological surveys. A 36 CFR 61 qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct the Phase IA archaeological survey.

If you have any questions concerning archaeology, please contact Jessica Vavrsek at Jessica.Vavrsek@parks.ny.gov

APPENDIX I-2

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the SCWA North Fork Water Main Extension, TRACKER Archaeology

September, 2025

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the SCWA North Fork Water Main extension
Riverside to Orient, Towns of Southampton, Riverhead & Southold, Suffolk County,
New York

September 2025

Prepared for:
Nelson, Pope & Voorhis, LLC., Melville, New York
Suffolk County Water Authority, Great River, New York

Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A.
with NPV (GIS maps) & Erin Murphy, B.A.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PR#:

25PR04320

Involved agencies:

Towns of Southampton, Riverhead & Southold

Phase:

Phase IA & IB

Location:

Riverside to Mattituck to Orient

Towns of Southampton, Riverhead & Southold

Suffolk County

Survey Area:

Length: about 3174 linear feet (967 meters) north & east, from a longer line

USGS:

Mattituck, NY

Survey overview:

ST no. & interval: 82 ST's at 50-25t (7.5m) intervals

Size of freshly plowed area: na

Surface survey transect interval: na

Results:

No precontact and historic sites

Structures:

No. of buildings/structures/cemeteries in project area: none

No. of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: none

No. of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: none

No. of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: none

Authors:

Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A.

NPV, GIS (Locations 1-7 of ST's & photos)

Date of Report:

Report completed September, 2025

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INTRODUCTION

Between May 14 and July 18, 2025, TRACKER Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study and a Phase IB archaeological survey for for the Suffolk County Water Authority's North Fork Water Main extension from Riverside to Orient, Towns of Southampton, Riverhead & Southold, Suffolk County, New York.

The purpose of the Phase IA documentary study was to determine the precontact and historic potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. The Phase IA was implemented by a review of past and current environmental data, archaeological site files, other archival literature, maps, and documents.

The precontact and historic site file search was conducted utilizing the CRIS resources of the New York State Historic Preservation Office in Waterford, New York. Various historic and/or archaeological web sites may have been visited to review any pertinent site information.

The purpose of the Phase IB field survey was to provide physical evidence for the presence or absence of precontact or historic sites on the property. This was accomplished through subsurface testing and ground surface reconnaissance.

The project area consists of about 3174 linear feet from a longer line traversing from Riverside in Southampton Town, through Riverhead Town, and into Orient in Southold Town. This is the portion of the total line length that is Not under pavement, nor under water, or within or adjacent to utility lines and that is also within 100 meters of water and within a NYSHPO designated archaeological sensitive area.

The study was conducted by TRACKER Archaeology, Inc. of Monroe, New York. Precontact and historic research was conducted by P.I., Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A. Field investigations were conducted by Field Director, Erin Murphy, B.A. Report preparation was by Alfred G. Cammisa with NPV (GIS maps) & Erin Murphy.

The work was performed for Nelson, Pope & Voorhis, LLC., Melville, New York and Suffolk County Water Authority, Great River, New York.

ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The project area is located in the southeast portion of New York State in the northeastern part of Suffolk County. This portion of New York lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. The coastal plain slopes gently eastward and is actually a strip of recently emerged sea bottom. The soils in this region consist largely of sand, clay and marl (a mixture of clay, finely fragmented shell and calcite). This region of Suffolk County, on Long Island's North Fork, lies within a glacial outwash plain south of the Harbor Hill Moraine. A glacial meltwater channel had once separated Orient Point from the rest of the north fork (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 9, 184-186; Van Diver 1985: 70; Sirkin 1995:142, 149-150).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the project area consist of:

Name	Soil Horizon Depth cm(in)	Color	Texture Inclusion	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Carver	O=2-1(501) O=1-0(2-0) A1=0-3 (-8) A2=3-8(-20) B=8-14 (-36) B2=14-22 (-56)	leavess mull 10YR4/1 10YR6/1 7.5YR5/4 7.5YR5/6	Sa	0-3	excessive	moraines
Fill Land/ Dredged Msaterial	na	na	na	na	na	na
Haven	O1 3.5-1.5(8-3) O2 1.5-0 (3-0) A 0-3 (-8) B 3-10 (-25)	10YR4/2 7.5YR4/4	Lo	0-2	well	outwash plains
Plymouth	A=0-4 (0-10) B=4-10 (-26)	10YR3/2 10 YR5/4	LoSa	0-3, 3-8	well	outwash plains & moraines
Haven	O1 3.5-1.5(8-3) O2 1.5-0 (3-0) A 0-3 (-8) B 3-10 (-25)	10YR4/2 7.5YR4/4	Lo	2-6	well	outwash plains
Riverhead	A 0- 12(0-310) B 12-27 (-69)	10YR4/3 7.5YR5/6	SaLo	3-8	well	Outwash plains
Riverhead & Haven, graded	na	na	na	3-8	na	75%-90% graded

(Warner 1975: map #3, 29, 45, pg. 66-67, 69-70, 71-72, 77-78, 81-84).

Elevations on the project area are about 10 feet above msl in Southampton, about 10 to 60 feet above msl in Riverhead and 5 feet above mean sea level in Orient. The project area is located partially on the north fork, a peninsula where the distance between Shelter Island Sound and Long Island Sound is small.

Hydrology

-The project area is adjacent to a tributary and its wetlands of the Peconic River, adjacent to the Sawmill Creek and Terry's Creek, and 3000 feet south of Iron Pier Pond & 4200 feet south of the Long Island Sound. The project area is also about 150 feet northeast of Orient Harbor.

Vegetation

The predominant forest community inhabiting the Coastal Plain in this vicinity (Cape Cod to the Carolinas) was the Northern Pine-Oak Forest. These forests are maintained largely by the effects of frequent fires. Were it not for the fires which the pine species have adapted to, these forests would slowly change to Mesic, dominated by oak, hickory and red maple. Northern Pine-Oak Forests fall within the larger Xeric Forest category. Xeric forests occur on sandy or otherwise poor soils that are overly dry. All coastal plains of eastern North America are Xeric. They generally have lower species diversity than bottomland forests (Kricher 1988:16-17, 65-66). The reason the forest soils and surfaces are so dry in this moist region is due to the excessive drainage of overly sandy soils on the Coastal Plain.

At the time of the Phase IB archaeological investigations, the project area mostly consisted of grass.

PREHISTORIC POTENTIAL

A precontact site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 1 mile radius around the study area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSM Site	NYSHPO Site	Distance from APE ft(m)	Site Details
	10309.000092	190(58)	Meadow Brook Farm:No info.
	10306.000855	Adjacent/on	Pier Ave.:8 debitage & modern material
	10306.000802	3472(1058)	Iron Pier Pond: blue transfer print, ironstone, dec. whiteware, & yellow ware, oyster, modern debris Debitage, bifaces, point frag. FCR, hammerstone
	10306.000801	3846(1172)	Iron Pier Pond: debitage, hammerstone, scraper
	10306.000254	890(271)	Major Banks: no info.
	10306.000253	1455(443)	Mt. Pleasant: no info.
	10306.000261	1826(38)	King Street: no info.
	10306.001478	4493(1370)	Ruocco :FCR, debitage, pottery from 3 ft round mound, possible FT

	10306.000257	4450(1356)	JaggerL largest Indian village remaining. Cache of quartz pebbles, Levanna preforms, Sebonac, net sinkers, cut stone, shell, possible ash FT
	10306.000678	4931(1503)	Hallocks Pond: debitage, modern debris

In addition, Indian trails were reported in the vicinity of the project area connecting the tidal creeks along the southern and northern portions of the north fork, one appearing along, or near, Route 25 and 48. Although the foot trails were reported during early historic times, they undoubtedly existed prehistorically.

Although the Native Americans of Long Island also grew corn, horticulture did not appear to be as important to the economy as non-island (upstate) groups. It appears to have been part of an overall gathering strategy along coastal routes (Cammisa et al 2012)

Assessing the known environmental and precontact data, we can summarize the following:

-The project area is adjacent to a tributary and its wetlands of the Peconic River, adjacent to the Sawmill Creek and Terry's Creek, and 3000 feet south of Iron Pier Pond & 4200 feet south of the Long Island Sound. The project area is also about 150 feet northeast of Orient Harbor.

-The project area appears to be mainly comprised well drained soils on level to moderately stopped topography. However there are some areas contained fill and/or graded spoils.

-The project parcel is partially located on the north fork of Long Island as well as near the mouth of the Picnic River where it meets the Bay. Previous archaeological investigations have shown these areas as more desirable for precontact occupation (Cammisa with Padilla, 2023, 2016, Cammisa 1996).

-Numerous precontact sites are near the study area.

-Indian trails were located in the vicinity.

In our opinion, the study area has a higher than average potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. The type of site encountered could be a small processing/procurement site.

HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Contact Period (Seventeenth Century)

At the time of European Contact and settlement, the study area was likely occupied by the Nobbs, Abequogue, Mattituc, or the Saugust people. These were probably a branch or village of the large Shinnecock, Yennicock or Corchaug tribes (Stone nd:map; Stone-Levine 1980:161). Ross (1903:1010) mentions that Aquebogue was the site of an Indian village of considerable size with a strange temple and graves which were desecrated in 1879. Lower Aquebogue is situated east of Aquebogue proper and is now known as Jamesport (Bayles 1962:300).

The previously mentioned, Indian trails were reported along Routes 25 and 48, connecting tidal creeks along the southern and northern portions of the north fork.

The native inhabitants were seasonally migratory maritime hunter/gatherers. There were probably between 400 to 500 Shinnecocks by the early part of the century. They generally lived in small villages of about 50 people. Population density at the time of European contact was higher than most hunter/gatherer societies and more typical of maritime hunter/gatherers. Summer villages were usually located along the south shore where fish and shellfish were exploited along the ocean, bays and inlets. Shore whaling was also an important part of the local economy. Winter camps were usually located along the more protected fresh water streams which drained into the bays. Hunting deer and other forest dwelling game was important during this season (Haves in Stone 1983:331; Morris 1998:H150)).

Although the Native Americans of Long Island also grew corn, horticulture did not appear to be as important to the economy as non-island (upstate) groups. It appears to have been part of an overall gathering strategy along coastal routes (Cammisa et al 2012)

It may have been Southold Town policy to keep the Indians grouped in the western portion of the Town which was considered wilderness at this time. In 1664 it was voted that the Indians could plant in Hogs Neck if they had sufficient fencing (Anonymous 1982:8).

Eighteenth Century

Native American wigwams were still being used and reported during this time. Wigwams were recorded in the vicinity along the Indian trails in both Abequogue & Mattituck. They were reported in the 1740's by Reverend Horton who probably lived in them while visiting. The term "wigwam" may refer to a single hut or a small village of huts (Stone nd:map; Stone 1980:170).

The Shinnecocks dissatisfaction with being dispossessed and fenced out of their hunting and gathering territory, led to the Shinnecock Hills being leased back to the Indians in 1703 for a thousand years. This 3600 acre tract was the original "reservation" (Stone 1983:1, 130).

Much of the Shinnecock Hills section was used as pasturage for sheep and cattle during this century and the next (Stone 1983:265). Clamming was very profitable in Shinnecock Bay (Thompson 1918:202).

Population growth in Riverhead was slow during this century with the addition of only 4 or 5 dwellings. Several mills were established along the Peconic River and included a grist mill, a fulling mill, and a saw mill and later a woolen factory and a planing and moulding mill. These were located at Upper Mills about a mile from the village and within the general vicinity of the study area (Bayles 1982: 11; Thompson 1918:275).

Cordwood, used as fuel, was an early thriving industry in the Riverhead Town. A pine-oak forest, particularly on the sandy soils along the southern part of the Town, provided the natural resource (Thompson 1918: 273-274).

By the end of the Revolution, agriculture in Riverhead was at a low point. People went to Coram or Middle Island to buy grain (Bailey 1949: 200).

Nineteenth Century

By 1800 Riverhead farmers began to use "bunkers" (fish) as fertilizer to assist in soil fertility. Judge Woodhull first used wood ashes as fertilizer in 1825 which was later copied by other farmers. As a result of the use of fertilizers during this century, farm land in Riverhead proved more productive. Although there were less farms in the southern part of the Town, a prosperous community of farmers developed along the northern portion of Riverhead. Cranberries were raised in marshes which abounded in the western part of Town while small fruits, garden vegetables and root crops were more commonly grown in the eastern part of the town (Bayles 1982:1; Bailey 1949:200).

Before 1825 mail was delivered to Riverhead by horseback. By about 1825, mail was brought in by a 1 horse wagon and later on by stagecoach. The route was along the Middle Country Road from Jamaica. The Long Island Rail Road was operating by 1844 and at this time mail was transported via this means of transport (Bailey 1949:198)

The 1836 Colton map shows some structures nearby the project corridor along Cross River Drive, from Southampton to Main Road, Riverhead and possibly on or adjacent to the project area as well as a structure near the Pier Avenue intersection of Sound Ave. (Figure 3A&B).

The 1858 Chace map shows structures along Cross River Road from Southampton to Main Road, Riverhead as well. Structures are also depicted near the Pier Avenue & Orient locations (Figure 4).

The 1873 Beers atlas shows a structure near the intersection of Cross River and Flanders Roads nearby but not likely on or adjacent to the project parcel, also along the east side of Cross River Road through Riverhead at Main Road, and also at the Pier & Sound Avenues intersection on or adjacent to the project area. At the Orient (location 7), there is a building adjacent to the project area. The railroad appears to be located further to the south than present day (Figure 5A,B,C).

Around the 1870's Southold was a thickly settled agricultural district with a population of approximately 1100. Most of the dwellings were large and plain giving the appearance of a well-to-do community. Southold had, at this time, four churches, an academy, a savings bank, newspaper, hotel, five stores and several shops and offices (Bayles 1962:373).

At about the same time, Mattituck had a population of approximately 600 with most working as farmers, gardening, and raising fruit. Large quantities of strawberries, cauliflower, root crops, and cranberries were grown. Mattituck had a grist mill on the creek, a cemetery, two churches, two stores, a hotel, and a few shops (Bayles 1962: 367-368).

The 1896 Hyde atlas depicts structures along Cross River Drive north of the railroad tracks & at Main Road. There are also structures noted at the Pier Ave and Sound Avenues on or adjacent to the project areas (Figure 6).

Twentieth Century

The 1904 USGS shows less structures along Cross River Road possibly or adjacent to the project area than the preceding maps. There appears to be a structure on the east side of the Cross River Road at the railroad tracks and another at Pier Ave. (Figure 7).

In the late Nineteenth Century, the Town farming became highly specialized in areas such as potatoes, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, peas, beans, and the like (Bailey 1949:162).

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 1 mile radius around the study area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSM Site	NYSHPO Site	Distance from APE ft(m)	Site Details
	10306.000010	1800(548)	Homan Duck Farm: wood posts cut granite blocks, red brick, prefabricated metal on concrete slab, tower steel girders, brick & cement mortar well, tile pipe
	10306.000500	1000(263)	Mill Site on Terry's Creek:remains of dam
	10306.000855	Adjacent/on	Pier Ave.: stoneware sewer pipe, wire nail, claaam, clear & green bottle glass, plastic & coffe/soda lid, coals, slag, cement & precontact material
	10306.000802	3472(1058)	Iron Pier Pond: blue transfer print, ironstomne, dec. whiteware, & yellow ware, oyster, modern debris Debitage, bifaces, point frag. FCR, hammerstone
	10306.000016	4464(1174)	Iron Pier (Luces Landing): 1900 pier under L.I. Sound. In 1814, local farmers fought from high bluff. Several cannon balls. The pier was 396 ft long
	10306.000650	4592(1208)	Camp Carey: Boys club of NY , ca. 1901renuilt in 1930 FT's
	10310.001477	1760(536)	Foundation :remains of building (brick & lumber) mostly buried. A single course stoner foundation, about 20 ft. x 35 ft.
	10306.001604	4430(1165)	Slaves Burying ground:19th century Seth &mMaria Tuthill, buried with 20 slaves, proprietor of Hog Pond Farm
	90NR01894	Within	Orient Historic District

Assessing the known environmental and historical data, we can summarize the following:

-The project area is adjacent to a tributary and its wetlands of the Peconic River, adjacent to the Sawmill Creek and Terry's Creek, and 3000 feet south of Iron Pier Pond & 4200 feet south of the Long Island Sound. The project area is also about 150 feet northeast of Orient Harbor.

-The project area appears to be mainly comprised well drained soils on level to moderately stopped topography. However there are some areas contained fill and/or graded spoils.

-Indian trails were located in the vicinity.

-A Contact Period wigwam is situated in the vicinity.

-Map documented historic structures are depicted nearby the project corridor, some possibly on or adjacent to project areas.

-Numerous historic sites are reported in the vicinity.

In our opinion, the study area has a higher than average potential for the recovery of any period historic sites. The type of site out likely encountered might be a from the 18th to 19th century site.

FIELD METHODS

Walkover

Exposed ground surfaces were walked over at approximately 3 to 5 meter intervals to observe for artifacts. Covered ground terrain was also reconnoitered at 15 to 7.5 meter intervals for any above ground features, such as berms, depressions, or rock configurations which might be evidence of a precontact or historic site. Photographs were taken of the study area.

Shovel Tests

Shovel tests were to be conducted at 15 meter intervals across the project area. The ST interval was reduced to 7.5 meter intervals when archaeological sites were on or immediately adjacent to the project corridor. Each shovel test pit measured about 30 to 40 cm. in diameter and was dug into the underlying B horizon (subsoil) 10 to 20 cm. or more when possible. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh and observed for artifacts.

All shovel tests and any archaeological finds were mapped on the project area map at this time. Soil stratigraphy was recorded according to texture and color. Soil color was matched against the Munsell color chart for soils. Notes were transcribed on pre-printed field forms and in a notebook.

The project area consists of about 3174 linear feet from a longer line traversing from Riverside in Southampton Town, through Riverhead Town, and into Orient in Southold Town. This is the portion of the total line length that is Not under pavement, nor under water, or within or adjacent to utility lines and that is also within 100 meters of water and within a NYSHPO designated archaeological sensitive area. This was the NYSHPO protocol used previously on extended utility line surveys (2023 Cammisa with NP&V).

FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the project area included the excavation of 82 shovel tests (ST's) at 7 locations along the project corridor. The breakdowns for the number of shovel tests (ST's) per location are:

Loc 1 (956 lf) = ST 1-19

Loc 2 (402 lf) = ST 20-27

Loc 3 (1122 lf) = ST 28-50

Loc 4 (242 lf) = ST 51-55

Loc 5 (338 lf) = ST 56-62

Loc 6 (Pier Ave. property/booster site ST's at 25 ft intervals instead of 50') = ST 63-80

Loc 7 (Orient, 52 lf) = ST 81-82

Location 6, the Pier Avenue property, was shovel tested at 25 ft intervals due to a precontact site located on or adjacent to it.

No precontact artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered.

Stratigraphy

Location 1

-O horizon - ~2 cm sod, grass lawn.

-A horizon - 23 to 38 cm. of 10YR3/2 brown sandy loam.

-B horizon - ~10 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6

Location 2

-O horizon - ~2 cm sod, grass lawn.

-A horizon - 18 to 28 cm. of 10YR4/2 brown sandy loam.

-B horizon - ~10 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6

Location 3

-O horizon - ~2 cm sod, grass lawn.

-A horizon - 13 to 23 cm. of 10YR3/2 brown sandy loam.

-B horizon - ~10 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6

Location 4

-O horizon - ~2 cm sod, grass lawn.

-A horizon - 14 to 28 cm. of 10YR4/2 brown sandy loam.

-B horizon - ~10 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6

Location 5

- O horizon - ~3 cm sod, grass lawn.
- A horizon - 12 to 27 cm. of 10YR4/2 brown sandy loam.
- B horizon - ~10 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6

Location 6

- O horizon - ~2cm dirt and left over rootmat
- A horizon - 10 to 23cm of 10YR4/3 brown sandy loam.
- B horizon - ~10 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6

Location 7

- O horizon - ~2 cm sod, grass lawn.
- A horizon - 25 to 28 cm. of 10YR4/2 brown sandy loam.
- B horizon - ~10 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IA had determined the study area had a higher than average potential for the recovery of precontact sites. The properties involved had a higher than average potential for native American historic and European-American historic sites.

The Phase IB resulted in the excavation of 82 ST's at 50 to 25 foot intervals. No precontact or historic sites were encountered. No further work is therefore recommended.

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1956 Southold, New York quadrangle map, 7.5 minute series.
- 1904 Riverhead, New York quadrangle map, 7.5 minute series.

APPENDIX 1

Figure 1A

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Riverhead, NY USGS



Figure 1B

Riverhead, NY USGS

N

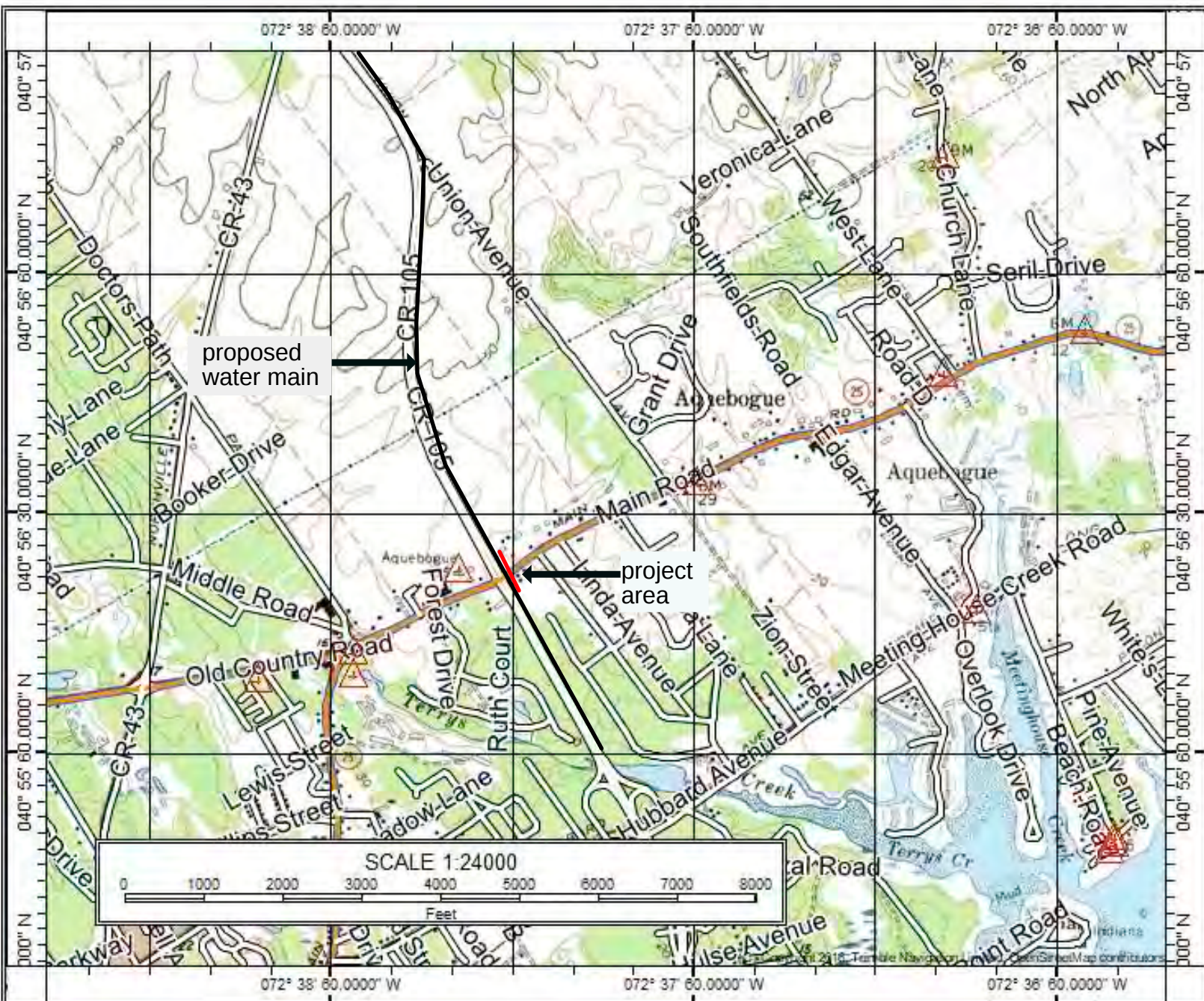


Figure 1C

N

Riverhead, NY USGS

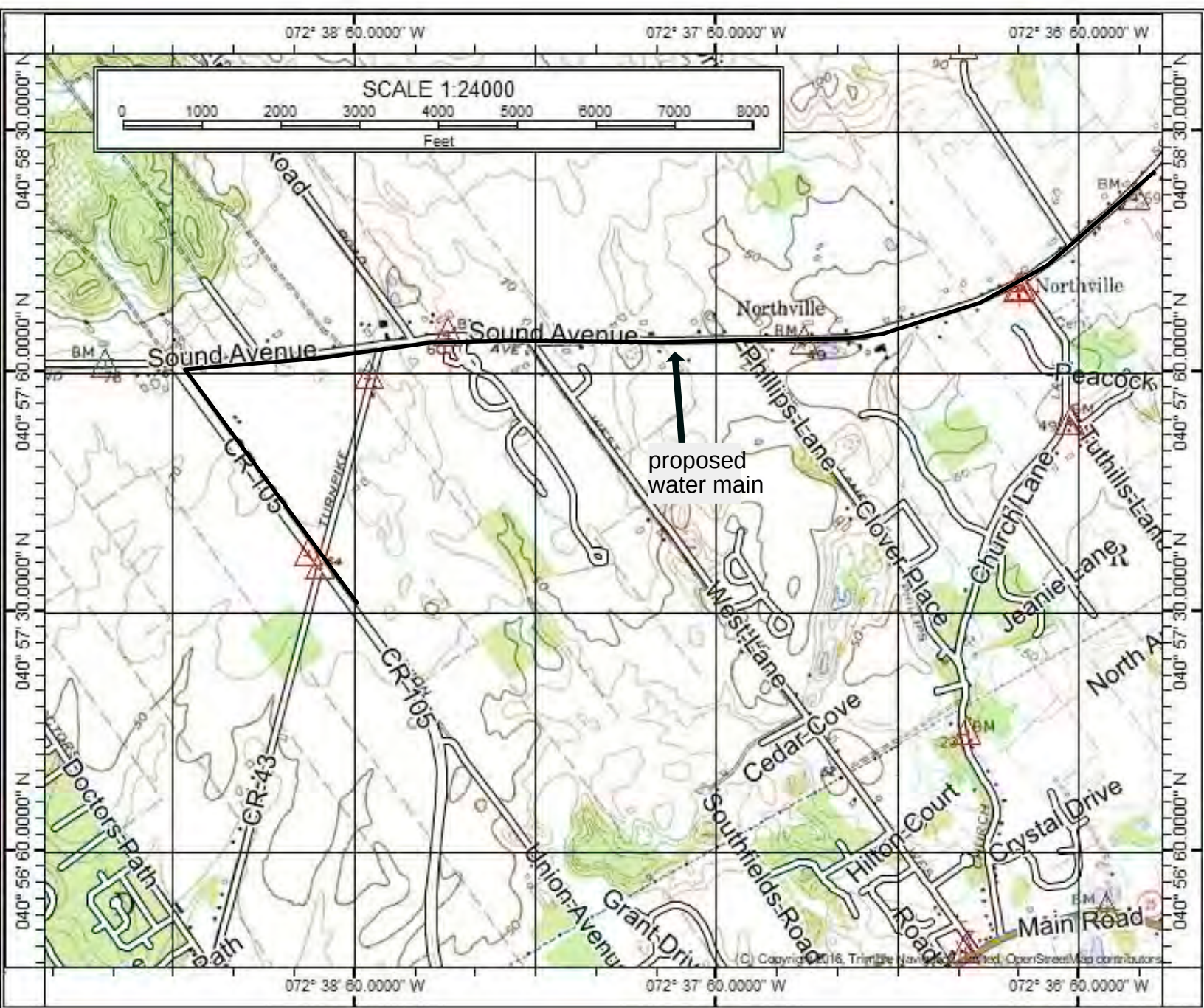


Figure 1D

N

Mattituck, NY USGS

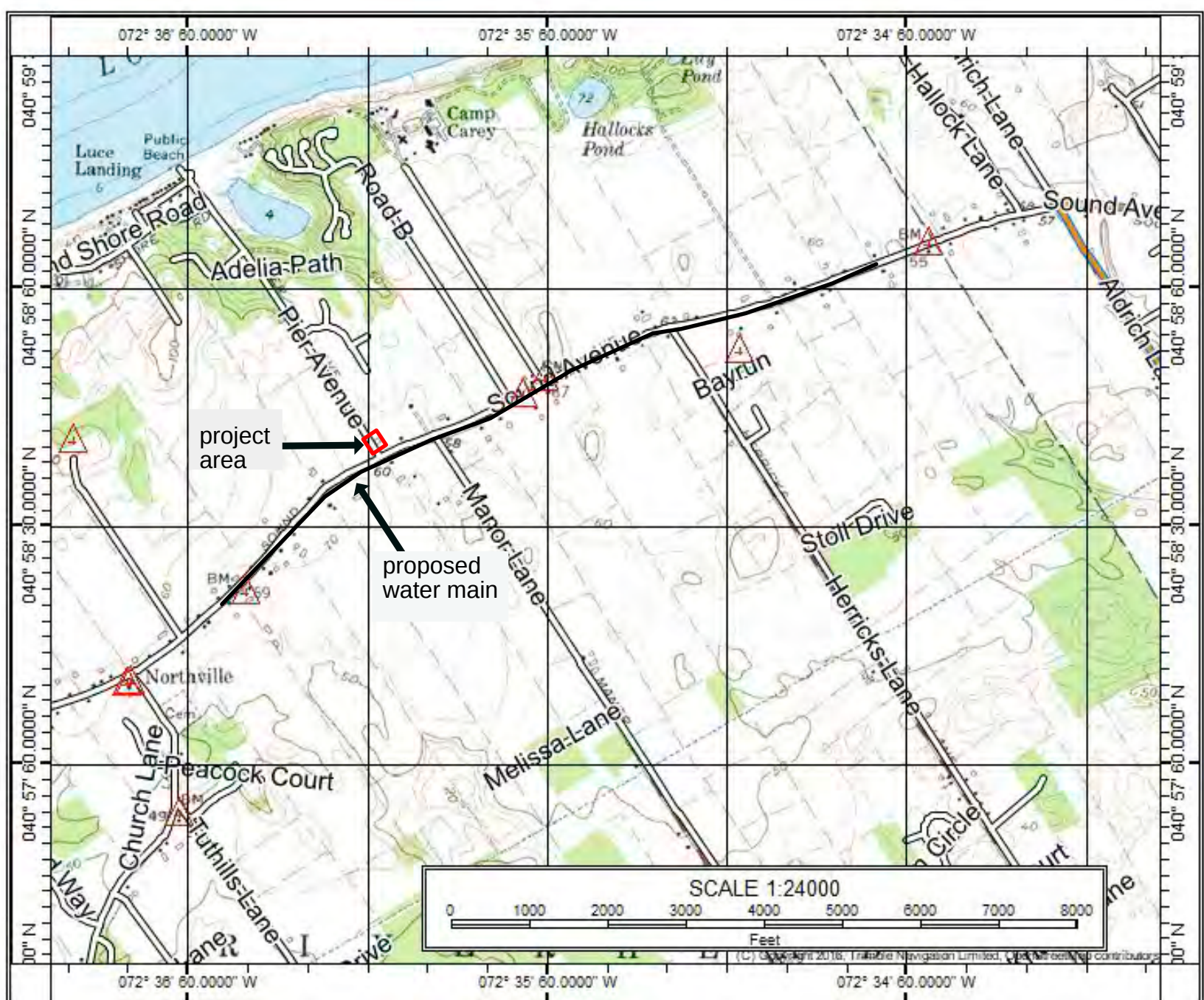


Figure 1E

Orient, NY USGS

N





Figure 2-Location 1

Figure 2-Location 2

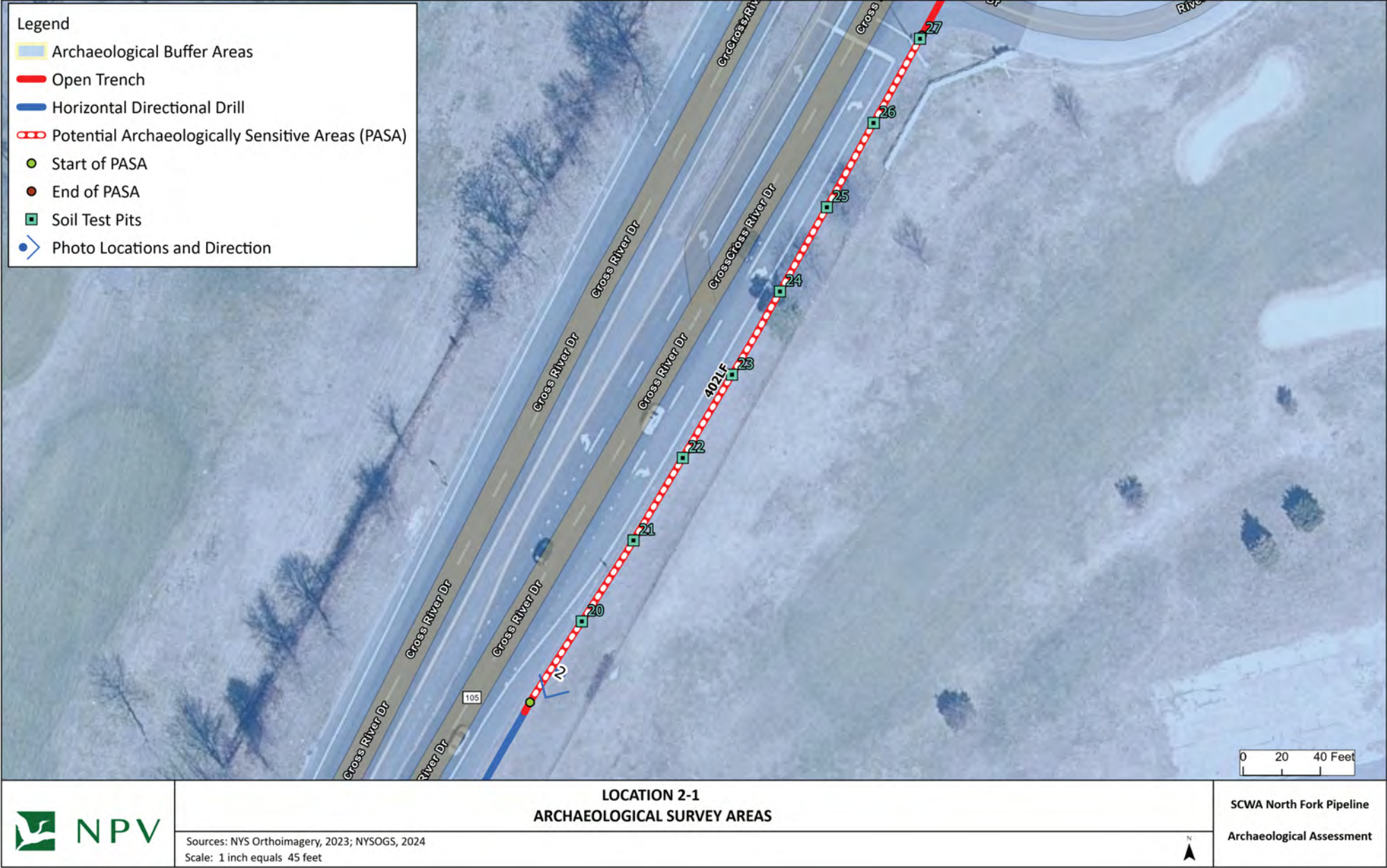




Figure 2-Location 3



Figure 2-Location 4

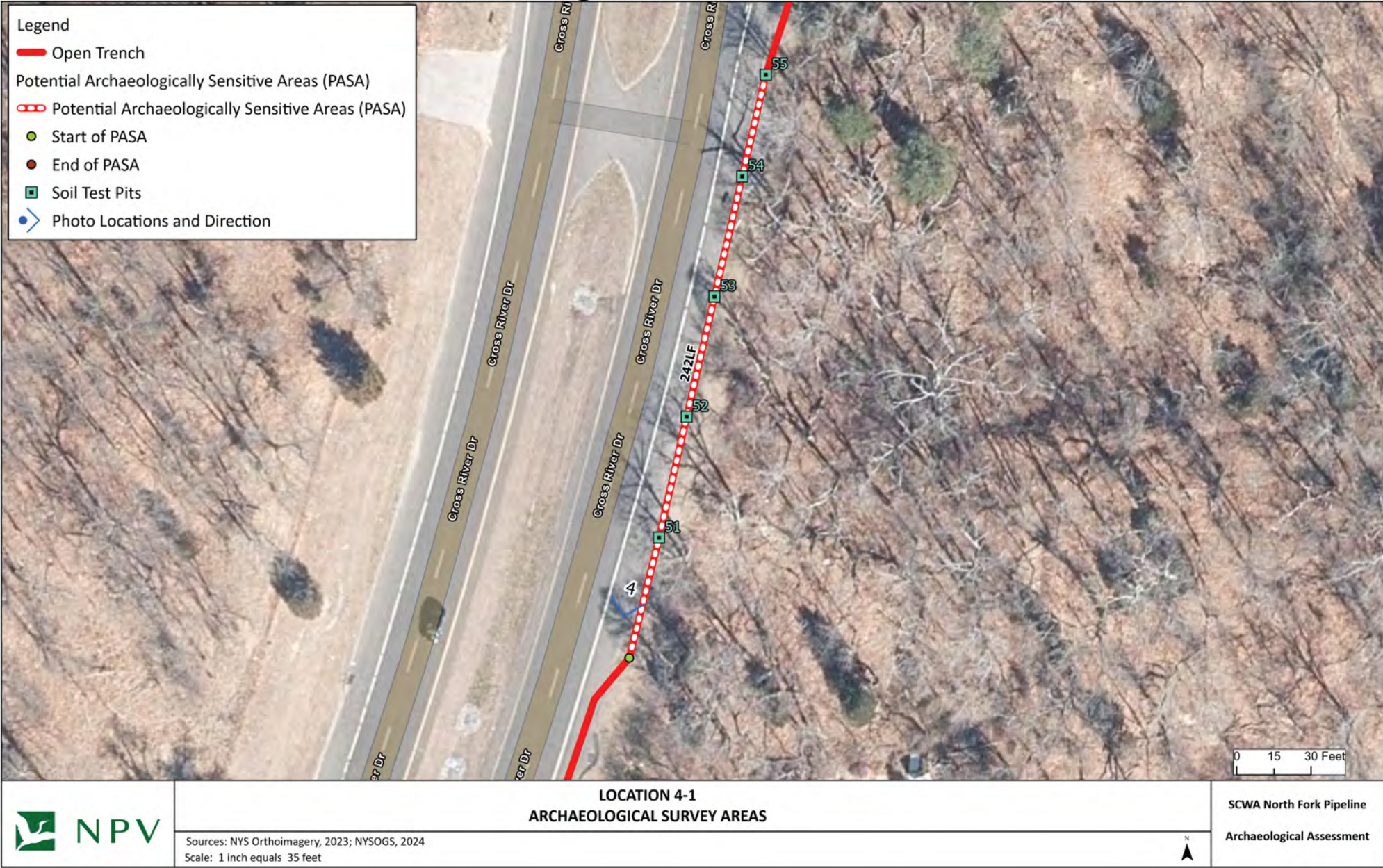
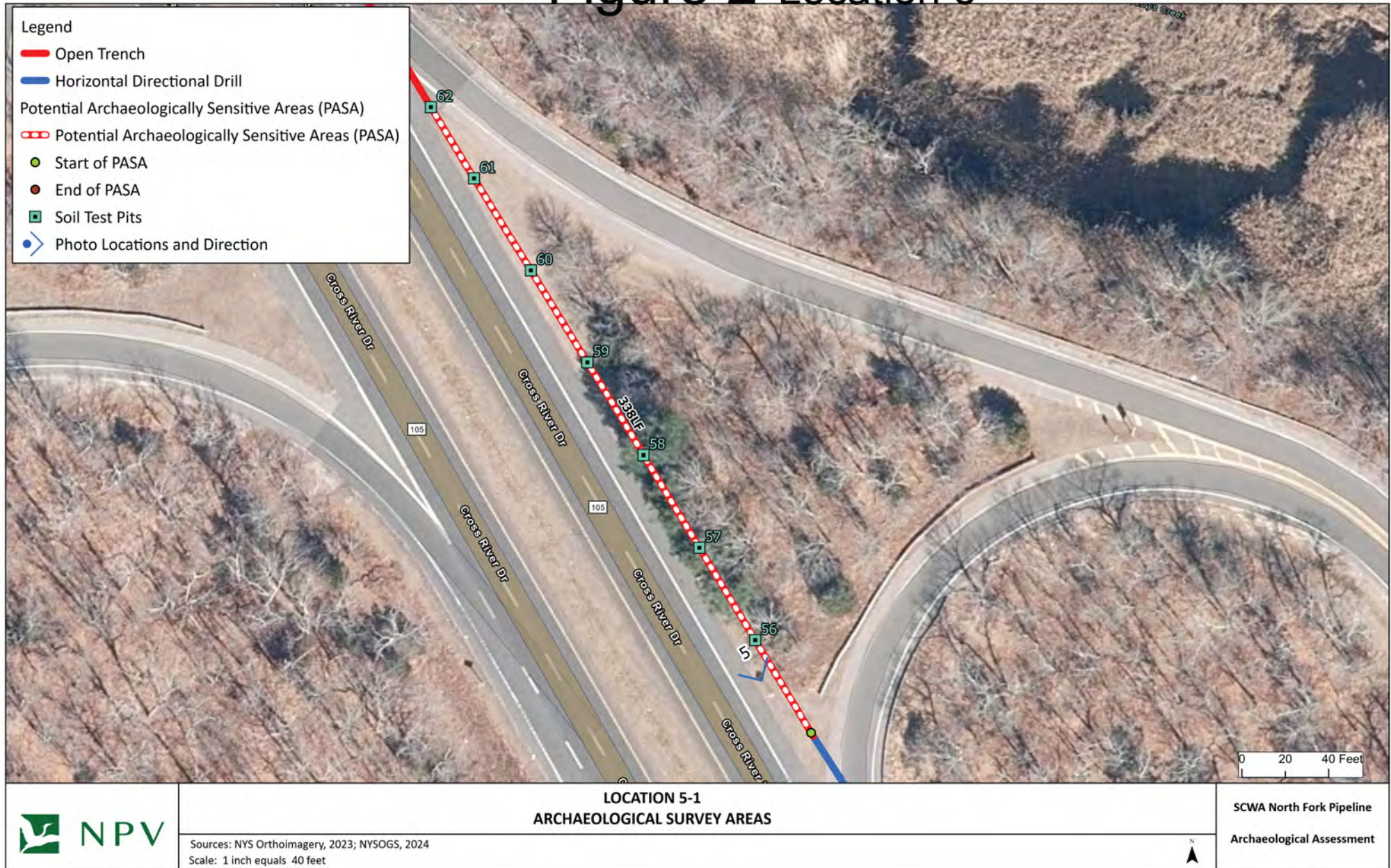
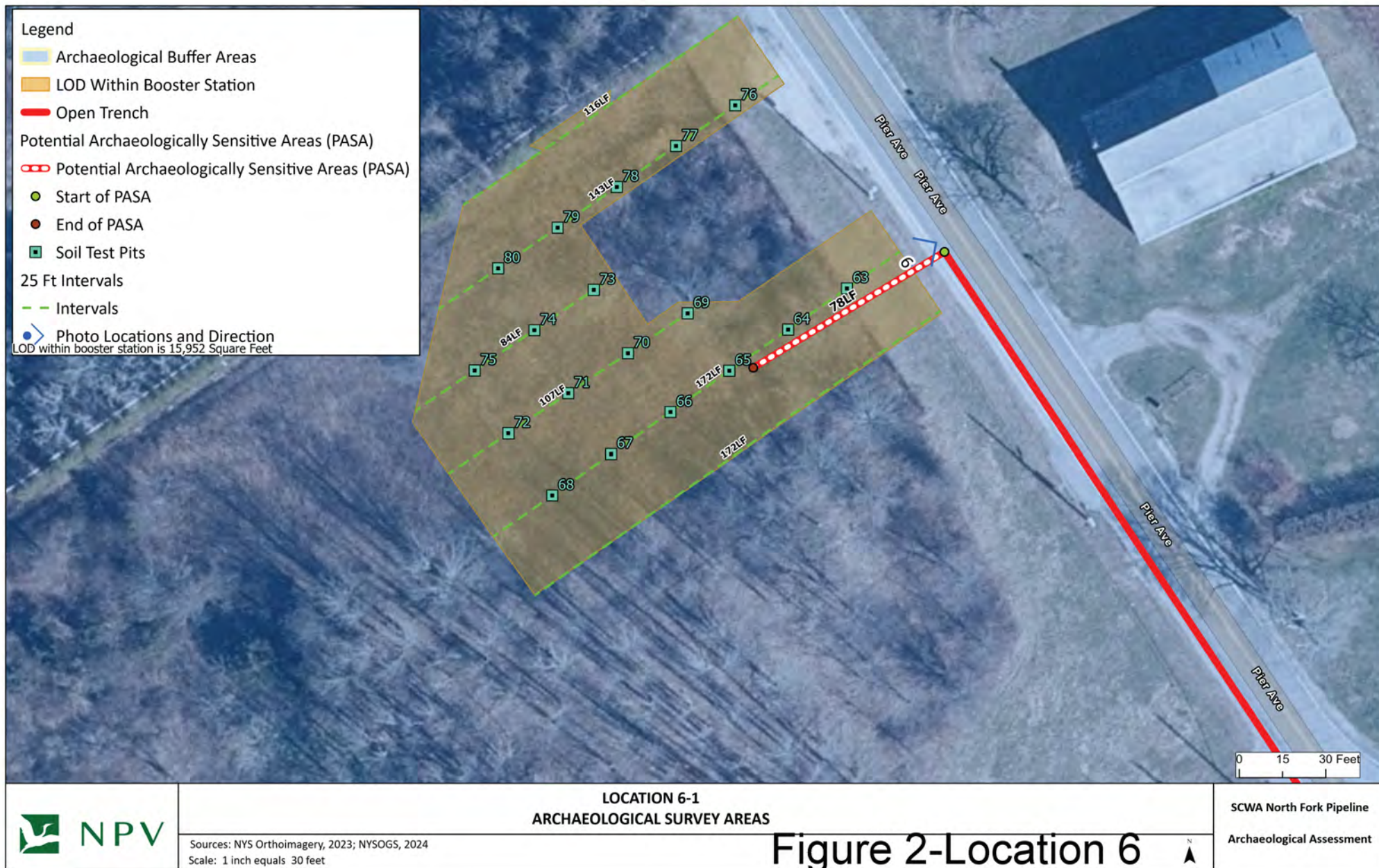


Figure 2-Location 5





- Legend
- Building District USN Polygons
- Listed
 - Archaeological Buffer Areas
 - Open Trench
- Potential Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (PASA)
- Potential Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (PASA)
 - Start of PASA
 - End of PASA
 - Soil Test Pits
 - Photo Locations and Direction



LOCATION 7-1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AREAS

Figure 2-Location 7

Sources: NYS Orthoimagery, 2023; NYSOGS, 2024
Scale: 1 inch equals 25 feet



SCWA North Fork Pipeline
Archaeological Assessment

Figure 3A



1836 Colton map

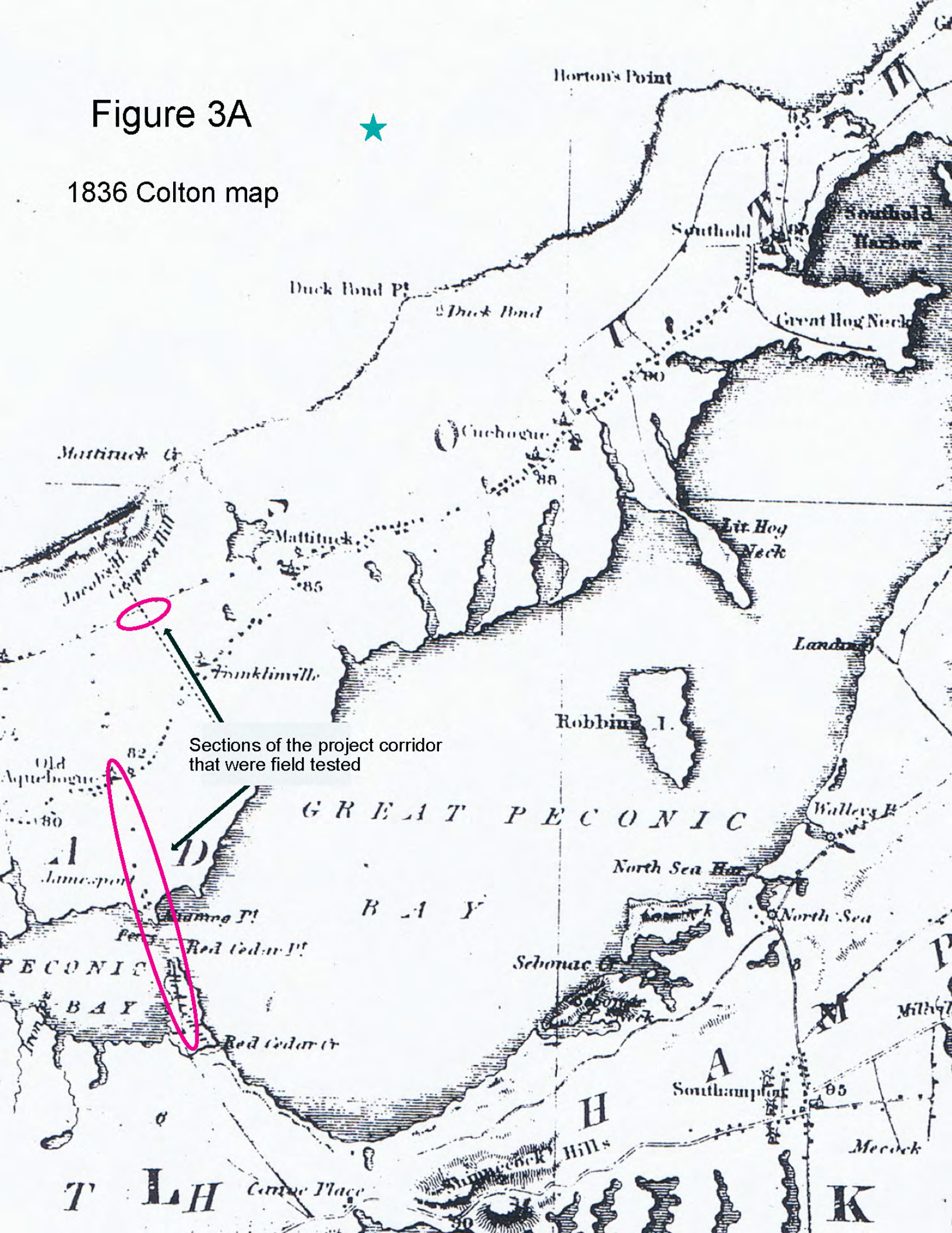


Figure 3B

1836 Colton map

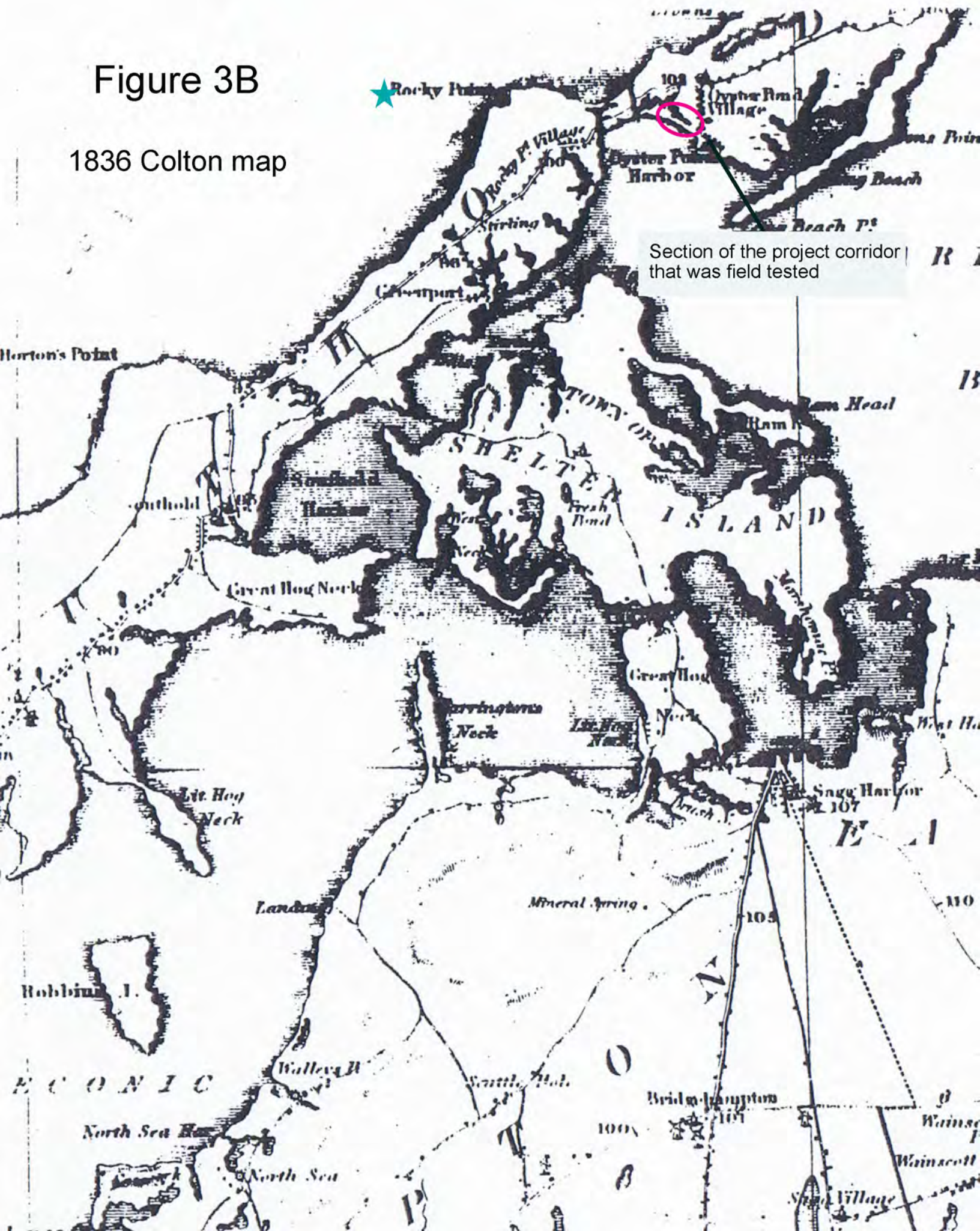
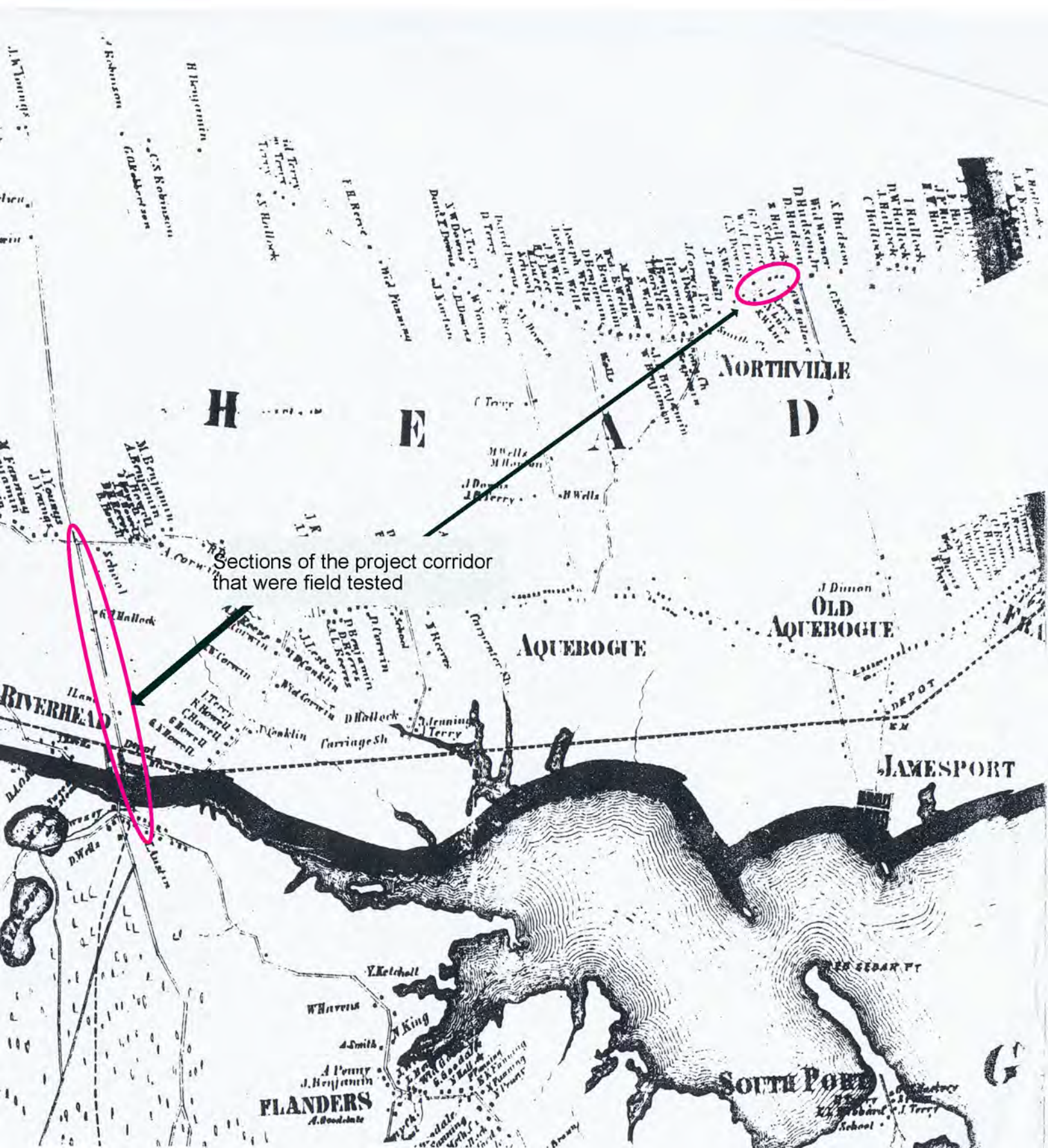
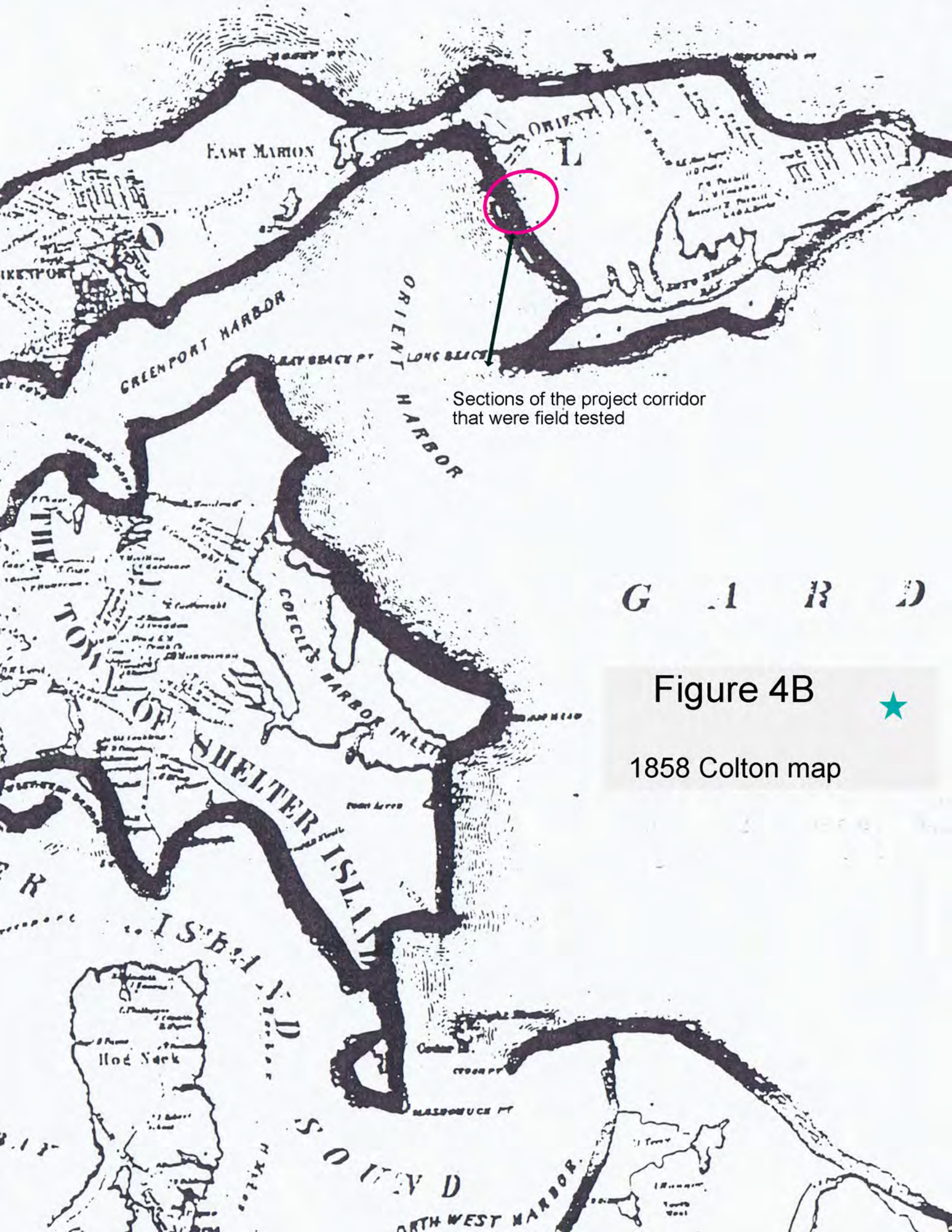


Figure 4A



1858 Chace map





Sections of the project corridor that were field tested

G A L A P O S I D E S

Figure 4B



1858 Colton map



Sections of the project corridor were field tested



Figure 5B



1873 Beers atlas

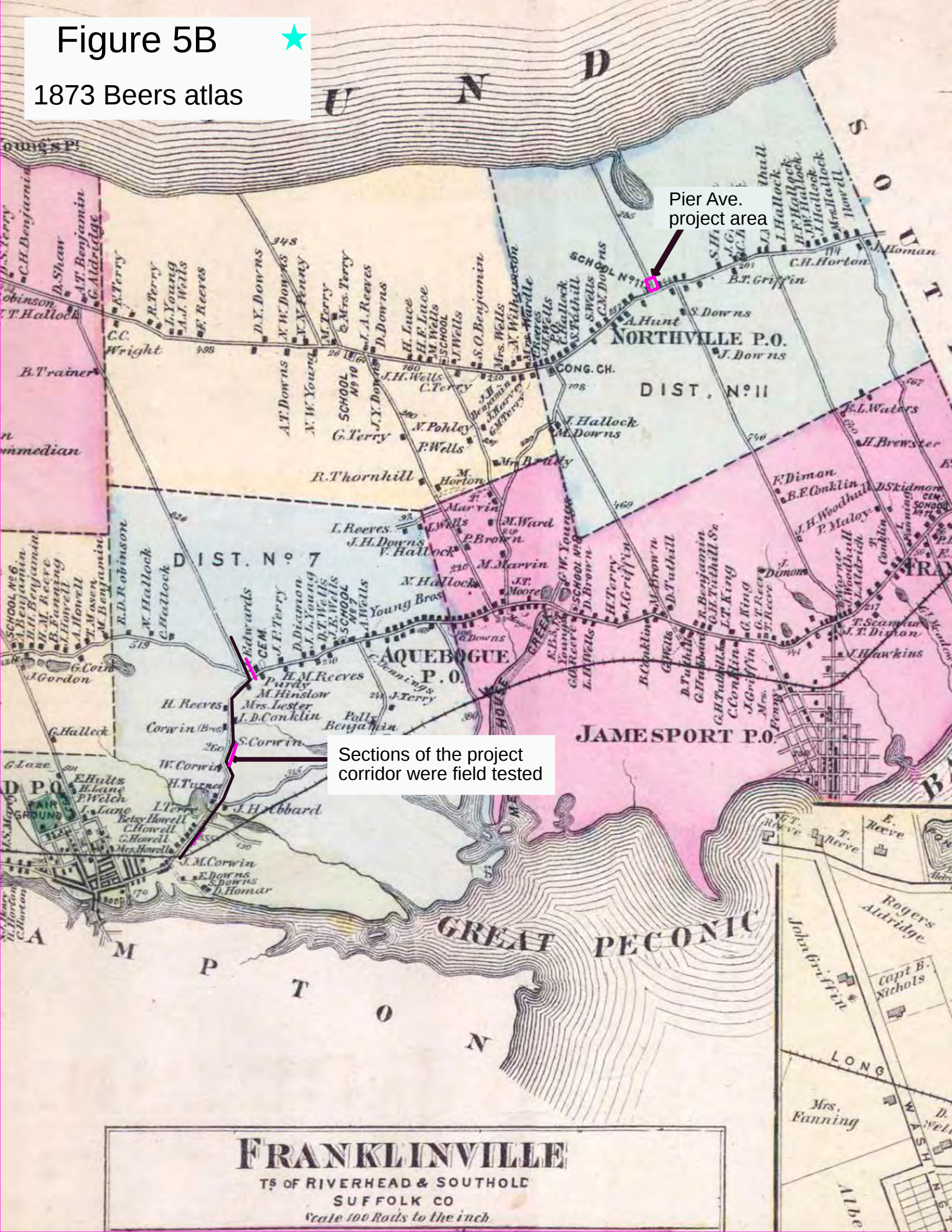
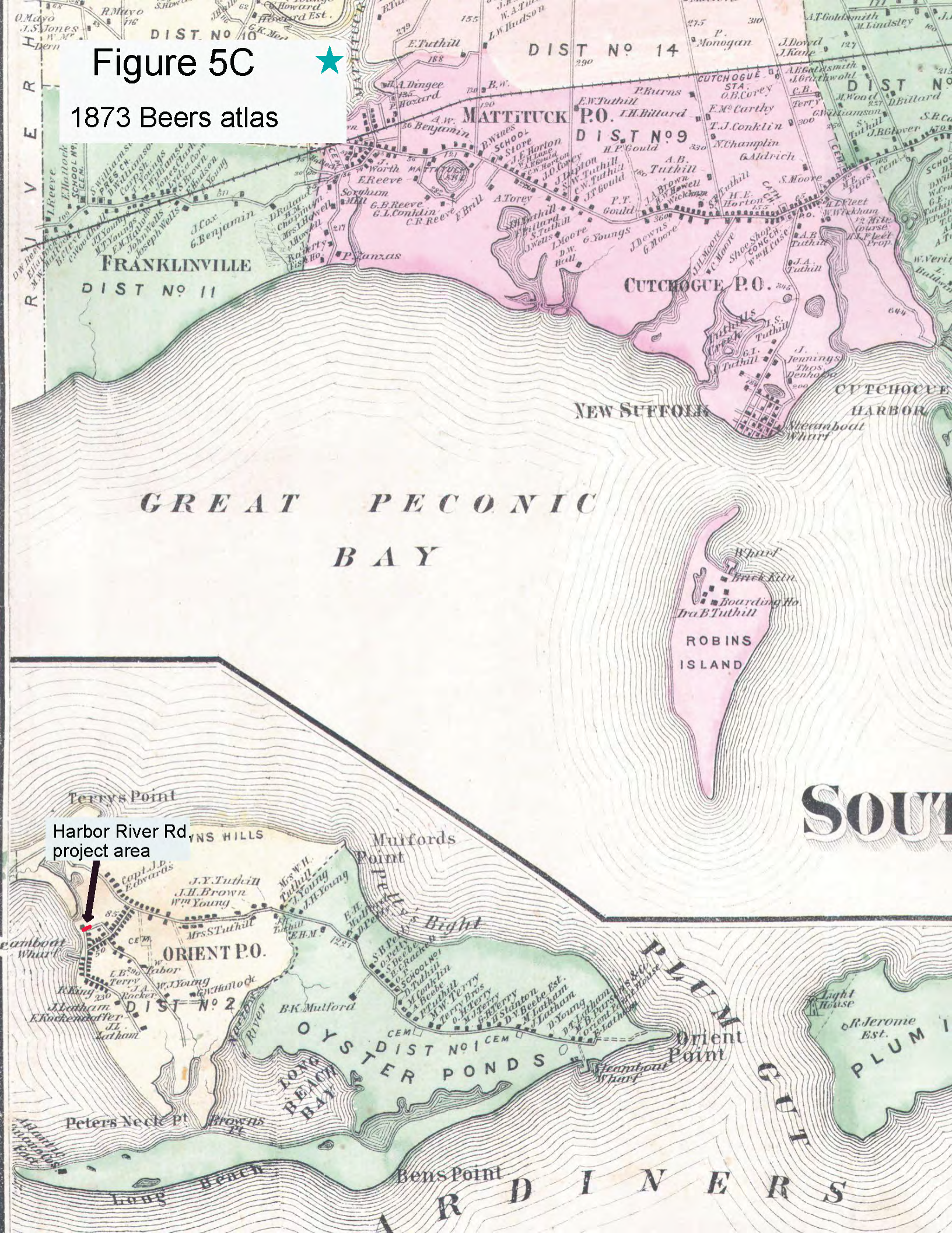


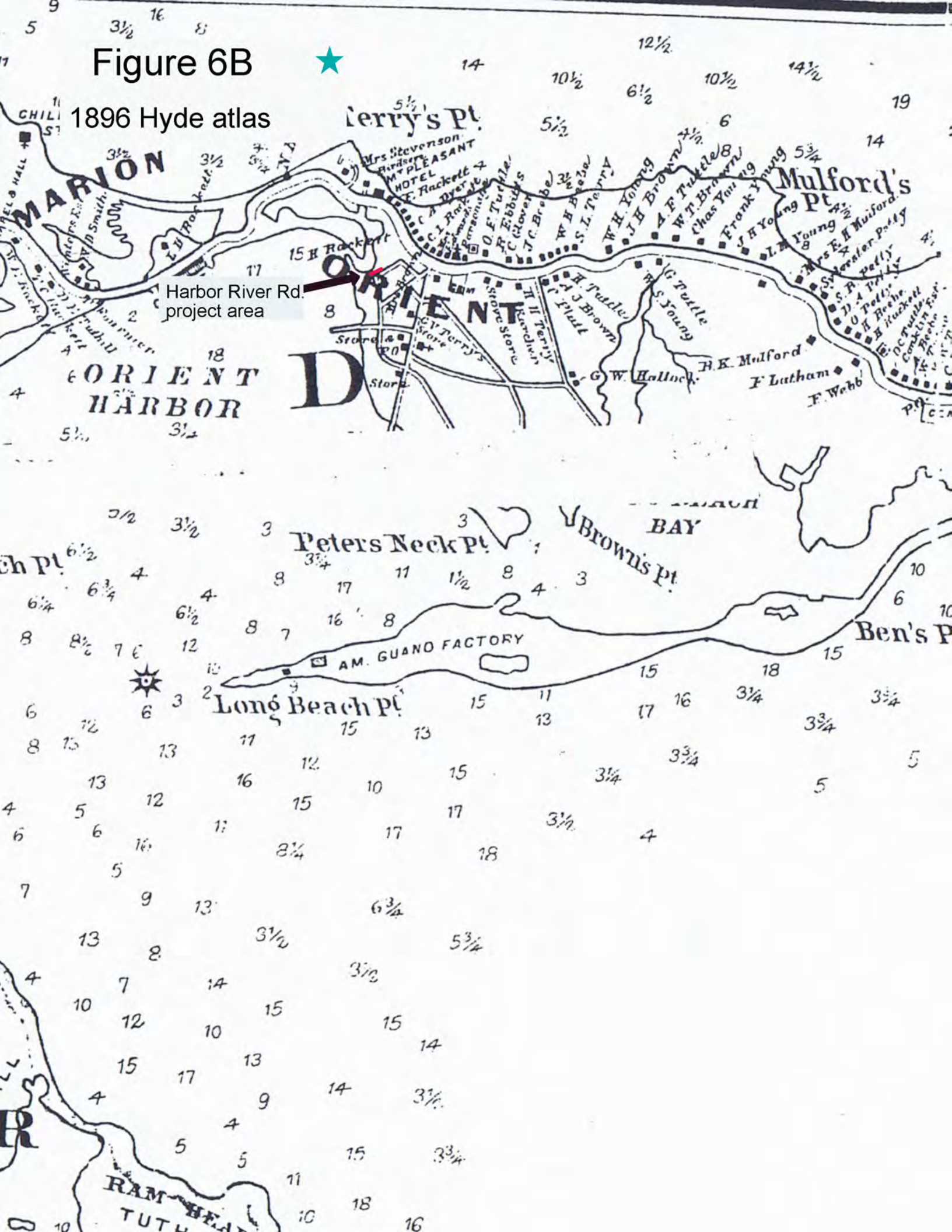
Figure 5C

1873 Beers atlas





Harbor River Rd
project area



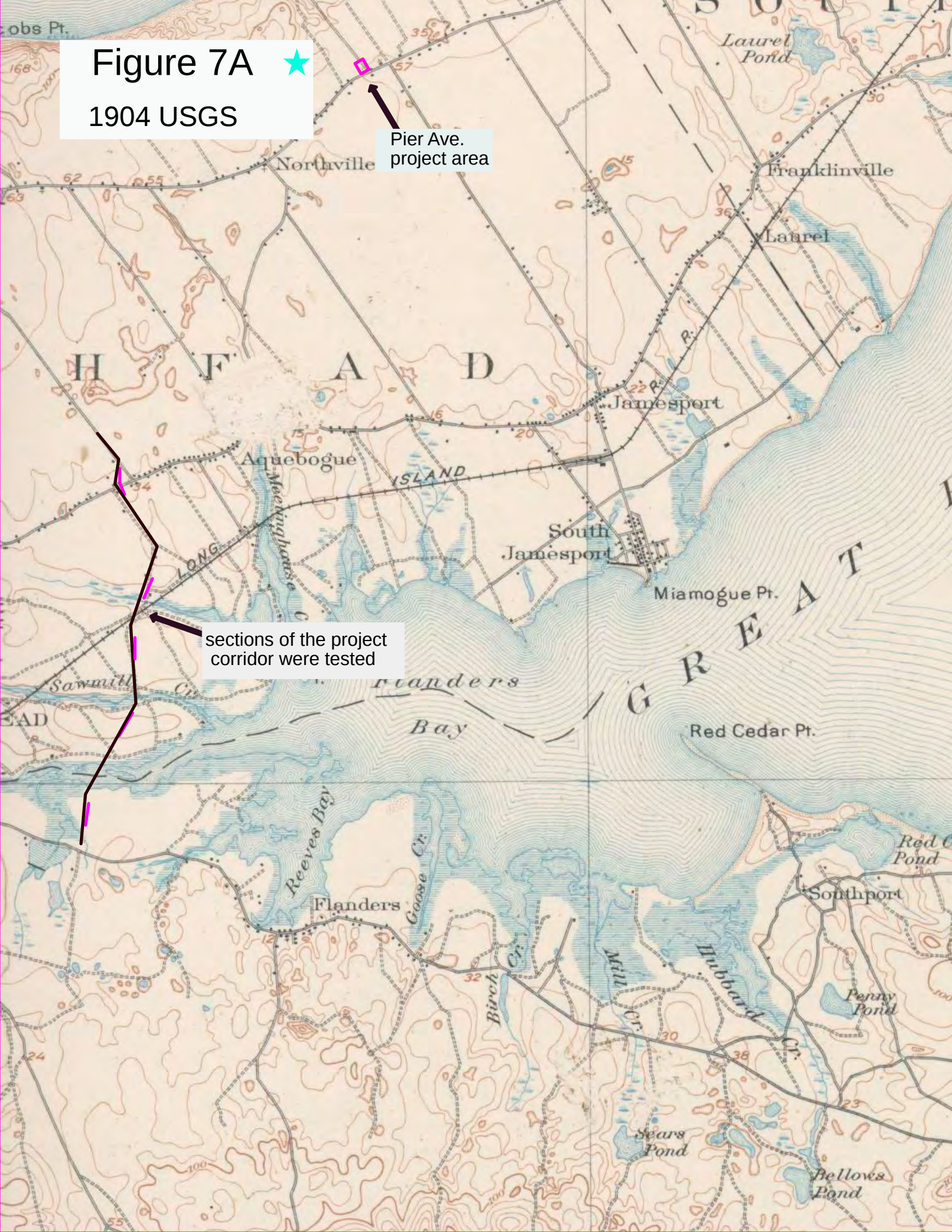


Figure 7A



1904 USGS

Pier Ave.
project area

sections of the project
corridor were tested

Figure 7B



1904 USGS



Figure 8A

County Soil Survey

N



Peconic River

Map Scale: 1:53,200 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Meters

0 2500 5000 10000 15000 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

Figure 8B

County Soil Survey

N



Photo 1

Location 1: End of guardrail facing north



Photo 2

Location 2: NW from sign



Photo 3

Location 3: SW toward golf course sign



Photo 4

Location 4: Facing north from near storm drain



Photo 5

Location 5: looking NW



Photo 6

Location 6: Though gate at cleared Pier Ave. project area



Photo 7

Location 7: at Orient, north along Harbor River Rd.



APPENDIX 2

SHOVEL TESTS

Location 1

ST	L V	DEPTH(CM)	TEXTURE	COLO R	H O R	COMMENT
1	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Brown Beer Glass
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
2	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-40	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	40-50	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
3	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-40	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Brown Beer Glass
	3	40-50	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
4	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-40	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	40-50	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
5	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-40	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	40-50	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
6	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-40	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Green and Clear Beer Glass
	3	40-50	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
7	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
8	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Green and Clear Beer Glass
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
9	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM

	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Clear Glass
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
10	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
11	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
12	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
13	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Green Glass
	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
14	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
15	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Green Beer Bottle Glass
	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
16	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
17	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
18	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
19	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves,hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

Location 2:

S T	LV	DEPTH(CM)	TEXTURE	COLO R	HO R	COMMENT
20	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
21	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	Clear Glass Fragments
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
22	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
23	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	Clear Glass Fragments
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
24	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
25	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
26	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	Mottled	A	Asphalt
	3	30-40	LoSa		B	NCM
27	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM

	3	20-21	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
	4	21-30	LoSa	Mottled		NCM

Location 3:

S T	LV	DEPTH(C M)	TEXTURE	COL OR	HO R	COMMENT
28	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
29	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
30	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
31	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Brown Glass Fragments
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
32	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
33	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
34	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM

	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
35	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
36	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
37	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
38	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
39	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
40	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
41	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
42	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

43	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
44	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
45	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
46	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	Clear Glass Fragments
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
47	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
48	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
49	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
50	1	0-2	Rootmat,leaves, hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

Location 4:

ST	LV	DEPT H(CM)	TEXTURE	COLOR	HOR	COMMENT
51	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
52	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
53	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
54	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
55	On concrete/ asphalt extension					

Location 5:

S T	L V	DEPTH(CM)	TEXTURE	COLOR	HOR	COMMENT
56	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

57	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
58	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
59	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
60	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-15	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
61	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-15	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
62	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-15	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

Location 6

25' intervals:

S T	L V	DEPTH(CM)	TEXTURE	COL OR	H O R	COMMENT
63	1	0-2	Rootmat, Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	Asphalt
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
64	1	0-2	Rootmat, Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	25-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
65	1	0-2	Rootmat, Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-10	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	4	10-11	LoSa	10YR5/6	A/B	NCM
	2	11-30	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
66	1	0-2	Rootmat, Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
67	1	0-2	Rootmat, Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
68	1	0-2	Rootmat, Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	Clear Glass Fragments, Green Glass Fragments
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

69	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
70	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-10	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	10-20	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
71	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-8	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	Asphalt, Clear Glass Fragments
	4	8-9	LoSa	10YR5/6	A/B	NCM
	2	9-30	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
72	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	Thin White Ware
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
73	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
74	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-15	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
75	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-25	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	25-35	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
76	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-35	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM

	3	35-45	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
77	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	Asphalt, Rusted Metal Fragments, Clear Glass Fragments
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
78	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	Clear Glass Fragments
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
79	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	
80	1	0-3	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-15	LoSa	10YR4/3	A	Small Shell Fragment
	3	15-25	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

Location 7:

ST	L V	DEPTH(CM)	TEXTURE	COLOR	HOR	COMMENT
81	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	Shell Fragment
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM
82	1	0-2	Rootmat,Leaves, Hummus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	LoSa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-40	LoSa	10YR5/6	B	NCM

APPENDIX I-3

OPRHP Historic and Cultural resources Letter of Effect for the Proposed Action

April 17, 2026



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

KATHY MOSER
Acting Commissioner

April 17, 2026

Mike Brusseau
Nelson, Pope & Voorhis
70 Maxess Road
Melville, NY 11747

Re: USACE
Suffolk County Water Authority North Fork Water Main Extensions (Riverside/Flanders
to Jamesport/Laurel and East Marion to Orient)
25PR04320

Dear Mike Brusseau:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project.

SHPO has reviewed the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report prepared for this project (September 2025; 26SR00143). No archaeological sites were identified by the survey. Therefore, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at Jessica.Vavrsek@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Jessica Vavrsek, Ph.D.
Scientist – Archaeology/NAGPRA

APPENDIX I-4

OPRHP Historic and Cultural resources Letter of Effect for the Preferred Alternative

May 28, 2026

From: New York State Parks CRIS Application <cris.web@parks.ny.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, April 28, 2026 9:50 AM
To: mike brusseau
Subject: NY SHPO: Unrequested Submission FDMBUDN5GKWK Received for Consultation Project 25PR04320

Unrequested Submission Received

The New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has received the following unrequested submission.

Unrequested Submission Token: FDMBUDN5GKWK

Project Number: 25PR04320

Project Type: Consultation

Project Name: Suffolk County Water Authority North Fork Water Main Extensions (Riverside/Flanders to Jamesport/Laurel and East Marion to Orient)

Other Reference Number: N/A

Submission Description: A “Preferred Alternative” for the Phase I Riverside/Flanders to Jamesport/Laurel Water Main Extension shifts the east/west route to Main Rd (SR 25). The route runs north along Cross River Dr, then diverts east to a proposed booster station at the SE corner of Cross River Dr and Main Rd and continues 26,049± ft along Main Rd to Laurel and connects to an existing SCWA water main. The booster station site, a 0.27-acre previously disturbed wooded flag lot owned by SCWA, will require 0.13± acres of clearing for the proposed 405± square foot station. The route segment along Main Rd, located within the Main Road Historic District, will be installed in the paved roadway, except for a small portion at the Cross River Dr intersection that will be placed in the road shoulder. Eligible USN buildings near booster station site include the Young House and Fanning-Harold Goodale Farm. Due to distance, screening, and road-shoulder construction, no impacts to historic resources are anticipated.

New York State Historic Preservation Office

Peebles Island State Park, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189

518-237-8643 | <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo>

CRIS: <https://cris.parks.ny.gov>

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APPENDIX I-5

OPRHP Preferred Alternative Effect Finding



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

KATHY MOSER
Acting Commissioner

May 28, 2026

Mike Brusseau
Nelson, Pope & Voorhis
70 Maxess Road
Melville, NY 11747

Re: USACE
Suffolk County Water Authority North Fork Water Main Extensions (Riverside/Flanders to Jamesport/Laurel and East Marion to Orient)
Suffolk County, NY
25PR04320

Dear Mike Brusseau:

Thank you for continuing to consult with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the provided documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources.

We note that the altered project Area of Potential Effect (APE) runs through the Orient Historic District and the East Marion Road Historic District, each listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places, as well as the Main Road Historic District, which runs from Aquebogue to Laurel and is eligible for listing in these Registers. We have reviewed the project description, plans, and maps submitted to our office on April 28, 2026 including proposed booster station locations and laydown area locations. Based on this review, it is the opinion of the SHPO that the project as proposed will have No Adverse Effect on historic properties, with the following condition:

1. Develop and implement a construction protection plan when working within 90' of all listed and eligible historic structures. Use gentle methods and avoid excessive vibration that could harm historic structures.

If you have any questions, you can call or e-mail me at the contact information below.

Sincerely,

Theresa Moriarty
Historic Site Restoration Coordinator
518.925.6507 | theresa.moriarty@parks.ny.gov

Cc: A. Camissa, Tracker; K. Koshier, Tracker
via email only