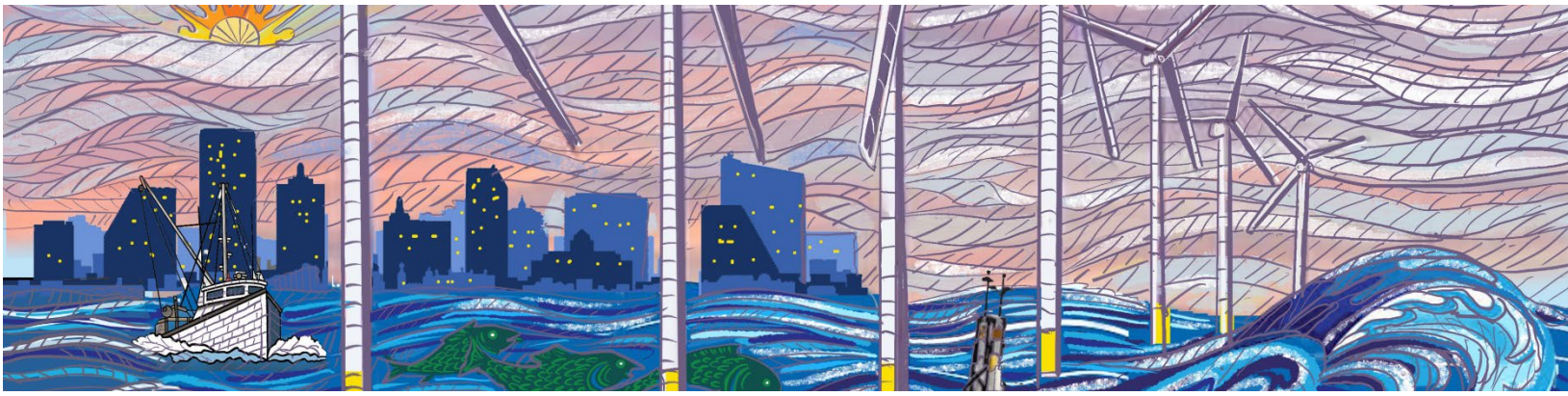

Appendix II-O

Offshore Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment (HRVEA)

Technical Report
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area

Prepared for:

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind LLC

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Attachment B. Historic Districts – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
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Attachment E. Visual Simulations
Attachment F. All Properties Reviewed

GLOSSARY

ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting Systems
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the area in which the Atlantic Shores Wind Project may have a visual effect on aboveground historic properties; the APE is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs
Atlantic Shores Offshore Project Area	The offshore area where Atlantic Shores' facilities are physically located
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, LLC	The owner and proponent of the Atlantic Shores Project 1 Company and Atlantic Shores Project 2 Company (collectively, Atlantic Shores)
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project	Atlantic Shores' proposal to develop the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Lease Area OCS-A 0499 for the generation of renewable energy from offshore wind (The Projects)
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DSM	Digital Surface Model
EDR	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
GBS	gravity base structure
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HRVEA	Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment
km	kilometer(s)
km^2	square kilometer(s)

KOP	Key Observation Point
Lease Area	The entire Lease Area OCS-A 0499 that Atlantic Shores acquired from BOEM
Lidar	Light Detection and Ranging
LUCY	Look Up Cultural Resources Yourself (NJDEP's cultural resources web mapping service)
m	Meter (1 meter = 3.38 feet)
MCPS	Monmouth County Parks System
MCHSI	Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
mile	Statute mile (1 mile = 1.61 kilometers = 0.87 nautical miles)
MDS	Maximum Design Scenario
MW	Megawatt = One million watts
nm	Nautical Mile (1 nm = 1.15 statute mile)
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NJHPO	New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
NJID	New Jersey Identification Number
NJWEA	New Jersey Wind Energy Area
NLCD	National Land Cover Dataset. Land cover types classified and mapped by U.S. Geological Survey
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places

NRHP-Listed Aboveground Historic Property	Buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been added to the National Register of Historic Places
NRHP-Eligible Aboveground Historic Property	Buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been determined by NJHPO as eligible for listing in the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places, as indicated by inclusion in the publicly available data on the LUCY website and the NJHPO's quarterly updated listing of NRHP-listed and -eligible aboveground historic properties
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
O&M facilities	All onshore buildings and infrastructure used to support operations and maintenance activities
OSS	Offshore Substation
PAPE	The Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) includes areas from which the proposed offshore Project components may be visible as determined by GIS-based viewshed analysis (see Section 2.3)
PDE	Project Design Envelope, includes the range of development options identified within the Construction and Operations Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
sq mi	Square Mile
SIA	Structural Inventory and Appraisal
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
offshore cable	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project cable located offshore located beneath the seafloor which connects the offshore substation to the landfall site
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
Viewshed	Area of potential Projects' visibility defined by maximum structure height and mapped topography, vegetation, buildings, and structures within the study area

VSA	The Visual Study Area, defined in the VIA as the area within a 45.1-mile radius of buffer of the entire lease area of OCS-A
WTA	The Wind Turbine Area, the southern portion of Lease Area OCS-A 0499 that will be developed for Atlantic Shores as described in this Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence
3D	three-dimensional

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and on behalf of Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, LLC (Atlantic Shores), a 50/50 joint venture between EDF-RE Offshore Development, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of EDF Renewables, Inc. (EDF Renewables) and Shell New Energies US, LLC (Shell), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared this historic resources visual effects assessment (HRVEA) in support of the Atlantic Shores Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for two offshore wind energy generation projects within the southern portion of Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Lease Area OCS-A 0499 for renewable energy generation from offshore wind. The Projects are comprised of up to 200 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and up to 10 offshore substation (OSS) positions (hereinafter, the Projects).[1]

The HRVEA evaluated the Projects' potential visual effects on aboveground historic properties listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) located within the Projects' Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE). In order to determine the PAPE, and the maximum extent to which the Projects would be visible onshore, EDR completed a viewshed analysis and field verification and determined that the PAPE would be an area 45.1 miles (72.6 km) from the WTGs.

Based on existing records of state and federal agencies, GIS databases, previous cultural resources surveys, local inventories, historical collections, and field survey, 123 aboveground historic properties were identified within the PAPE. Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5, a total of 27 aboveground historic properties have the potential to be adversely affected by the Projects.

[1] The two wind energy projects within the Lease Area are more fully described in Volume I (Project Information) of the COP for the Project (EDR, 2022a).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

On behalf of Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, LLC (Atlantic Shores), a 50/50 joint venture between EDF-RE Offshore Development, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of EDF Renewables, Inc. (EDF Renewables) and Shell New Energies US, LLC (Shell), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared this historic resources visual effects assessment (HRVEA) in support of the Atlantic Shores Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for two offshore wind energy generation projects within the southern portion of Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Lease Area OCS-A 0499 for renewable energy generation from offshore wind, comprised of up to 200 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and up to 10 offshore substation (OSS) positions.[2] Collectively, these two offshore wind energy generation projects are referred to herein as the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Projects, or the Projects.

The purpose of the HRVEA is to evaluate the Projects' potential visual effects on the qualities that make aboveground historic properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Per 36 CFR Part 800.16, aboveground historic properties are defined as districts, buildings, structures, objects, or sites that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP or which have been designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). This assessment is limited to onshore aboveground historic properties including NHLs and properties that are listed in the NRHP, as well as aboveground properties designated as historic in New Jersey, including potential traditional cultural properties (TCPs).[3]

The assessment of potential adverse impacts to aboveground historic properties described herein includes the following attachments included at the end of the report to provide more detailed presentations of the information discussed:

- Attachment A. National Historic Landmarks – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment B. Historic Districts – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment C. Individual Historic Properties – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment
- Attachment D. Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table
- Attachment E. Visual Simulations
- Attachment F. All Parcels Reviewed

[2] The two wind energy projects within the Lease Area are more fully described in Volume I (Project Information) of the COP for the Project (EDR, 2022a).

[3] There are currently no known Native American TCPs within the PAPE. However, the Projects may still have the potential to effect TCPs not currently identified on state or local registers. Therefore, Atlantic Shores will continue to engage in consultation with the appropriate state and tribal authorities regarding this issue.

This HRVEA focuses on visible offshore components of the operational Projects, including the WTGs (and associated foundations), and the OSSs. Separate visual effects assessments have been prepared for the visible components of the Onshore Facilities (Appendices II-N1 and II-N2 to the COP).

1.2 Regulatory Context for Review of Effects on Historic Properties

This HRVEA is intended to assist BOEM, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO), and other participating agencies and consulting parties/stakeholders with a review of the Projects under Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In 2020, the BOEM Office of Renewable Energy Programs issued updated *Guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information, Pursuant to 30 CFR 585*[4] (BOEM, 2020), which states the following with regard to identification of historic properties:

> *BOEM requires detailed information regarding the nature and location of historic properties that may be affected by an applicant's proposed activities to conduct review of the plan under Section 106 of NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 306108). As defined in the regulations implementing Section 106 [36 CFR § 800.16 (1) (1)],*
>
> *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. This term also includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria* (BOEM, 2020: 2).

The *guidelines for Providing Archaeological and Historic Property Information* includes methods for identification of historic properties, as well as coordination with BOEM and relevant State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs).

The discussion of visual effects on aboveground historic properties in this HRVEA is limited to potential visual effects of the above-surface offshore components of the operational Projects (i.e., the WTGs and offshore substations) on the visual setting of aboveground historic properties.

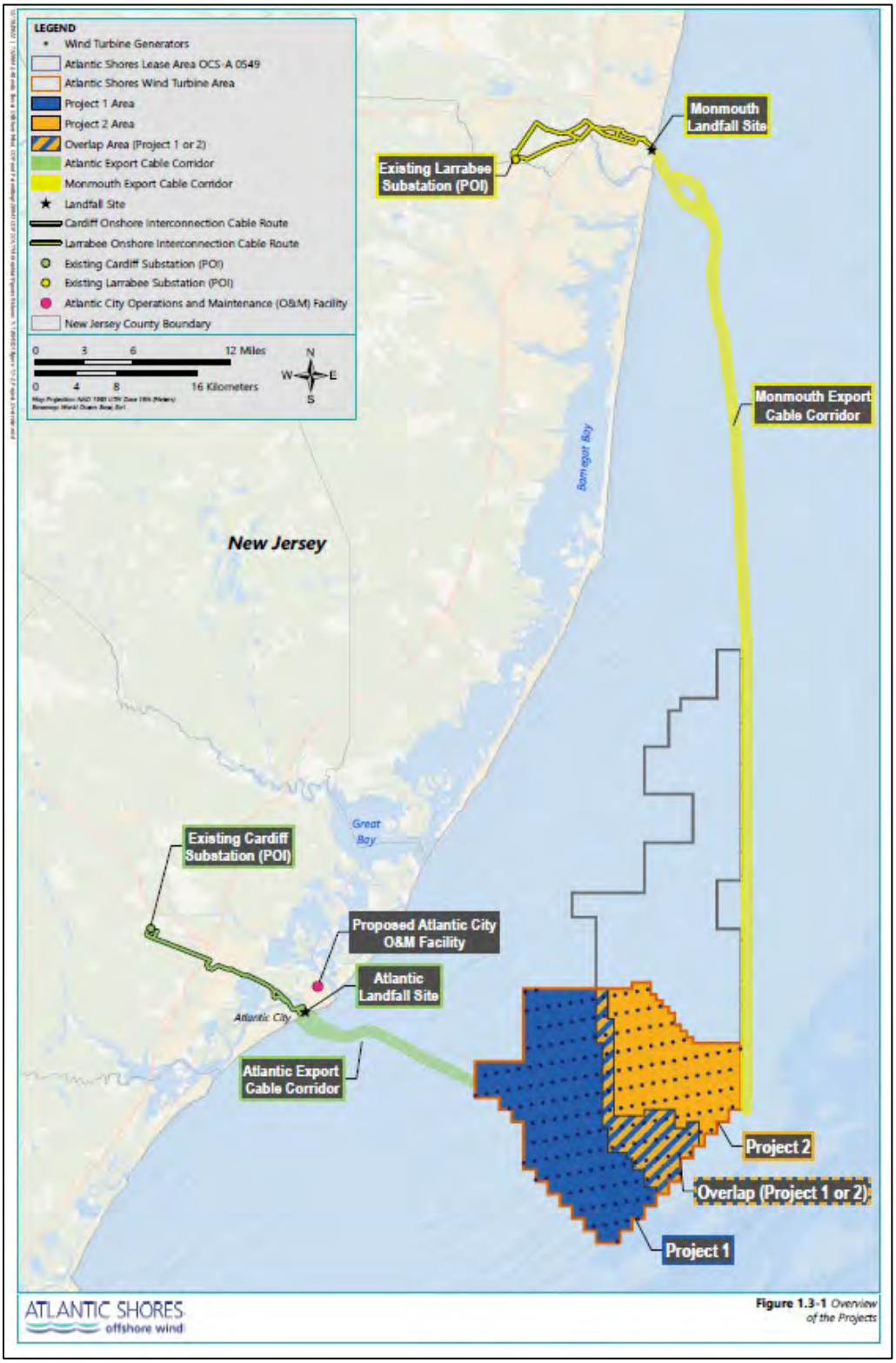
1.3 Overview of the Projects

Atlantic Shores' Lease Area is located on the OCS within the New Jersey Wind Energy Area (NJWEA), which was identified by BOEM as suitable for offshore renewable energy development through a multi-year, public environmental review process. The Projects will be located in an approximately 102,124-acre (413.3-square kilometer

[4] Available online at https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/renewable-energy-program/Guidelines-for-Providing-Archaeological-and-Historic-Property-Information-Pursuant-to-30CFR585.pdf (Accessed June 17, 2020).

[km2]) Wind Turbine Area (WTA) located in the southern portion of the Lease Area (see Figure 1.3-1). Project 1 is located in the western 54,175 acres (219.2 km2) of the WTA, and Project 2 is located in the eastern 31,847 acres (128.9 km2) of the WTA with a 16,102-acre (65.2-km2) Overlap Area that could be used by either Project 1 or Project 2. Figure 1.3-1 also depicts the boundaries of the Project 1 and Project 2 areas within the WTA.

Figure 1.3-1. Overview of the Projects.



1.3.1 Project Design Envelope

Atlantic Shores has applied a Project Design Envelope (PDE) approach to describe the facilities and activities associated with the Projects. A PDE is defined as "a reasonable range of project designs" associated with various components of a project (e.g., foundation and WTG options) (BOEM, 2018). In accordance with the PDE evaluation approach, the assessment of project effects must include the maximum design case for all project development scenarios. Consistent with BOEM's *Draft Guidance Regarding the Use of a Project Design Envelope in a Construction and Operations Plan* (2018), this HRVEA considers a maximum design case layout. The layout represents the largest geographic footprint that could be occupied by visible structures and, therefore, the largest percentage of the visible horizon from shoreline locations that may be affected by the Projects. The maximum design case components are described below.

Table 1.4-1. Key Elements of the PDE.

Element	Project Design Element	Total	Project 1	Project 2
WTGs	**Max. Number of WTGs**	200 (inclusive of the 31 WTGs in the Overlap Area)[a]	105-136	64-95
	WTG Layout	Grid layout with ENE/WSW rows and approximately N/S columns, consistent with the predominant flow of traffic		
	Max. rotor diameter	918.6 ft (280.0 m)		
	Max. tip height[b]	1,048.8 ft (319.7 m)		
OSSs	**Max. Number of OSSs**	10 small OSSs, or	5	5
		5 medium OSSs, or	2	3
		4 large OSSs	2	2
	OSS Layout	Positioned along the same ENE/WSW rows as WTGs		
	Min. Distance from Shore	Small OSS: 12 mi (19.3 km)		
		Medium and large OSS: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)		
WTG and OSS Foundations	**Foundation types**			
	Piled	Monopiles or piled jackets		
	Suction bucket	Mono-buckets, suction bucket jackets, or suction bucket tetrahedron bases [c]		
	Gravity	Gravity-base structures (GBS) or gravity-pad tetrahedron bases[c]		
	Max. pile diameter at seabed	Monopile: 49.2 ft (15.0 m)		
	(for piled foundation types)	Piled jacket: 16.4 ft (5.0 m)		
Inter-Array and Inter-Link Cables	**Cable types and voltage**	Inter-array: 66–150 kV high voltage alternating current (HVAC)		
		Inter-link: 66–275 kV HVAC		
	Max. Total Cable Length	Inter-array: 547 mi (880 km)	273.5 mi (440 km)	273.5 mi (440 km)
		Inter-link: 37 mi (60 km)	18.6 mi (30 km)	18.6 mi (30 km)
	Target burial depth range	5 to 6.6 ft (1.5 to 2 m)		

1.3.2 Description of Offshore Components

At its closest point, the WTA is approximately 8.7 miles (mi) (14 kilometers [km]) from the New Jersey shoreline. The WTA will include an array of wind turbine generators (WTGs) and multiple offshore substations (OSSs). A meteorological (met) tower and/or meteorological and oceanographic (metocean) buoys may also be installed in the WTA. The WTA layout is designed to maximize offshore renewable wind energy production while minimizing effects on existing marine uses. The structures will be aligned in a uniform grid with multiple lines of orientation allowing straight transit through the WTA.

For the development of the viewshed analysis (see Section 2.2.1), all 200 foundation locations located within the WTA were analyzed using the largest WTGs included within the PDE in order to capture the maximum area of potential visibility. By evaluating the largest WTG currently under consideration, the theoretical WTG visibility increases for distant viewpoints, thereby providing a conservative assessment of visibility of the Projects.

Each WTG will consist of four major components: the foundation, the tower, the nacelle, and the rotor (Figure 1.3-2). The height of the tower, or "hub height" (height from the water's surface to the center of the rotor) will be approximately 574.2 feet (175 m) above mean sea level (AMSL). The nacelle sits atop the tower, and the rotor hub is mounted to the nacelle. Assuming a maximum rotor diameter of 918.6 feet (280 m), the total WTG height (i.e., height AMSL at the highest blade tip position) will be approximately 1046.6 feet (319 m).

Descriptions of each of the proposed WTG components included in the HRVEA are provided below:

Foundation: For the purpose of this HRVEA, it was assumed that each of the WTGs will be anchored to the sea floor using a monopile foundation secured with a single steel pile driven into the sea floor. However, the WTGs may utilize suction bucket or concrete gravity base structure (GBS) foundations. The monopile foundation is a tubular steel structure with a diameter of 39.4 feet (12 m) AMSL, upon which the tower transition will be mounted. A suction bucket foundation option consists of a hollow tube embedded in the ocean floor which holds the structure in place through vacuum pressure. The GBS consists of steel-reinforced concrete sunk to the ocean floor and held in place by gravity. The foundation will extend above the water surface, and the exposed portion of the foundation will be yellow in color. A boat landing will be affixed to the foundation with a stairway connecting the landing to a railed deck at the base of the tower.

Tower: The towers used for the Projects are tapered hollow steel structures manufactured in three sections. The assembled towers have a diameter of approximately 32.8 feet (10 m) at the base and 27.9 feet (8.5 m) at the top. Two amber U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) warning lights will be mounted on the deck at the base of each tower. In accordance with the BOEM and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction marking standards, the WTG will be painted a light grey (RAL 7035) to pure white (RAL 9010). Additionally, the tower will be equipped with a minimum of three low intensity red flashing lights (L-810) at the approximate mid-section of the tower, which will operate during nighttime hours only.

Nacelle: The main mechanical components of the WTG are housed in the nacelle. These components include the drive train, generator, and transformer. For the purpose of this study, the nacelle is assumed to have maximum dimensions of approximately 82 feet (25 m) long, 52.5 feet (16 m) wide, and 39.4 feet (12 m) in height. Two aviation

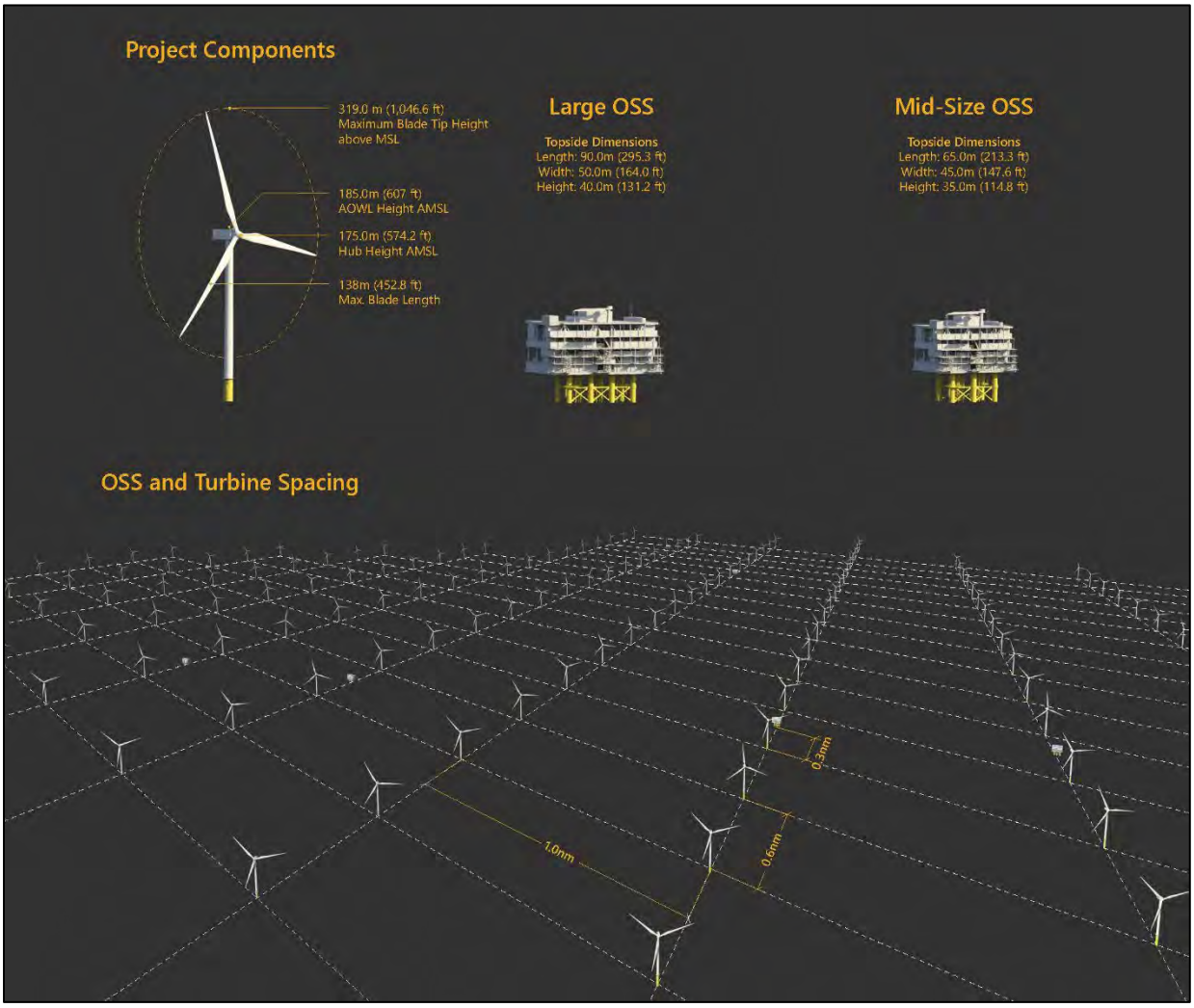
warning lights are proposed to be located on top of the nacelle, in accordance with BOEM and FAA guidelines. These will be medium intensity, flashing red lights (L-864) that are operated only at night, and will be synchronized with the L-810 lights described above. The WTG nacelle will be the same color as the tower and will not include any obvious lettering, logos, or other exterior markings (FAA, 2018). Where applicable, the lighting parameters presented in the VIA follow the current BOEM guidance for the lighting and marking of WTGs in order to illustrate the potential nighttime visual impacts associated with the Projects. However, lighting requirements may change based on final BOEM/FAA recommendations.

Rotor: A rotor assembly is mounted on the nacelle to operate upwind of the tower. The rotor consists of three composite blades, each approximately 452.8 feet (138 m) in length. The three-bladed rotor assembly will be light grey to white in color (consistent with the tower) and will have a maximum diameter of 918.6 feet (280 m). The rotor blades are rotated along their axis, or "pitched," to enable them to operate efficiently at varying wind speeds. The rotor can spin at varying speeds, but typically rotates at a rate around 10 revolutions per minute.

The OSSs will be an enclosed structure measuring up to 295.3 feet long by 164 feet (90 m × 50 m) wide, with a maximum elevation of up to 131.2 feet (40 m) AMSL. For the purpose of this HRVEA, it is assumed that OSSs will be mounted on piled jacket foundations. However, the OSSs may utilize suction bucket or concrete GBS foundations. Diagram illustrating the appearance and dimensions of the WTG and OSS evaluated in this study are presented in Figure 1.3-2.

A single permanent meteorological (met) tower may be installed within the WTA during construction of Project 1. Up to 4 locations for the met tower, all located within Project 1, are under consideration. The foundation options for the met tower include all options under consideration for WTG foundations and the construction methodologies are assumed to be the same as those for WTG foundations. There is sufficient conservatism in the total estimates of seafloor disturbance from WTG foundation installation to account for the impacts from the met tower's installation (see Section 4.6 of the COP). The maximum height of the met tower will not exceed 16.5 ft (5 m) above the hub height of the largest WTG installed. Therefore, it is conservative to assume the maximum height of the met tower will be 590.6 ft (180 m) above MSL. The met tower itself is expected to be composed of square lattice consisting of tubular steel. It will be equipped with a deck estimated to be approximately 50 ft by 50 ft (15 m by 15 m) mounted at approximately the same elevation as the interface between the WTGs and their foundations.

Figure 1.3-2. Computer Model of Offshore Platform and WTG Maximum Dimensions



Within the WTA, the WTGs and OSSs for Project 1 and Project 2 will be connected by two separate, electrically distinct systems of inter-array cables and/or inter-link cables. Energy from the OSSs will be delivered to shore by export cables that will travel within designed Export Cable Corridors (ECCs) from the WTA through federal and New Jersey state waters to one or two landfall sites on the New Jersey coastline. The Atlantic ECC extends from the western tip of the WTA to the Atlantic Landfall Site in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Monmouth ECC extends from the eastern corner of the WTA, along the eastern edge of the Lease Area, to the Monmouth Landfall Site in Sea Girt, New Jersey. Both Projects 1 and 2 have the potential to use either ECC, and offshore export cables for each may also be co-located within an ECC.

At both the Monmouth and Atlantic Landfall Sites, horizontal directional drilling (HDD) will be employed to minimize impacts to the intertidal and nearshore habitats and ensure stable burial of the cables. From each landfall site, the onshore interconnection cables will travel underground primarily along existing roadways, utility rights-of-way (ROWs), and/or along bike paths to two new onshore substation and/or converter station sites. From the onshore

substations and/or converter stations, the onshore interconnection cables will continue to existing substations where the Projects will be connected into the electrical grid at the Cardiff Substation point of interconnection (POI) in Egg Harbor Township, New Jersey and/or the Larrabee Substation POI in Howell, New Jersey. While both Project 1 and Project 2 will be electrically distinct from one another, both Projects require the ability to interconnect at the two POIs to accommodate the maximum amount of electricity that could be generated by the Projects.

1.3.3 Description of Onshore Substation and Converter Facilities

Each Project will be electrically distinct and will require the use of an onshore substation (if HVAC export cables are used) or a converter station (if HVDC export cables are used). The onshore substation may use either an air-insulated switchgear design or a gas-insulated switchgear design pending the substations' final detailed design. The substation design and specific equipment will depend on whether the onshore interconnection cables are HVAC or HVDC. The onshore interconnection cables will be buried beneath or adjacent to existing rights-of-way.

If the HVAC option is constructed, each onshore substation will include up to four power transformers, static synchronous compensators (STATCOMs), shunt reactors, service station transformers, harmonic filter banks, and a substation control building. The tallest component of the substation will be the lightning mast which will be up to 80 feet (24.4 m) tall. The substation will receive electricity produced by the offshore components of the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Projects via a buried onshore transmission cable to convert the incoming voltage to the voltage at the existing grid point of interconnect (POI).

If HVDC is selected, the equipment and facilities installed at the site could include a valve hall, service building, transformers, an AC yard and a DC area, a reactor yard, valve cooling towers, AC filters, and a storage building. At each onshore HVDC converter station, the current will be converted from DC to AC and the voltage will be stepped up or stepped down to match the electrical grid voltage.

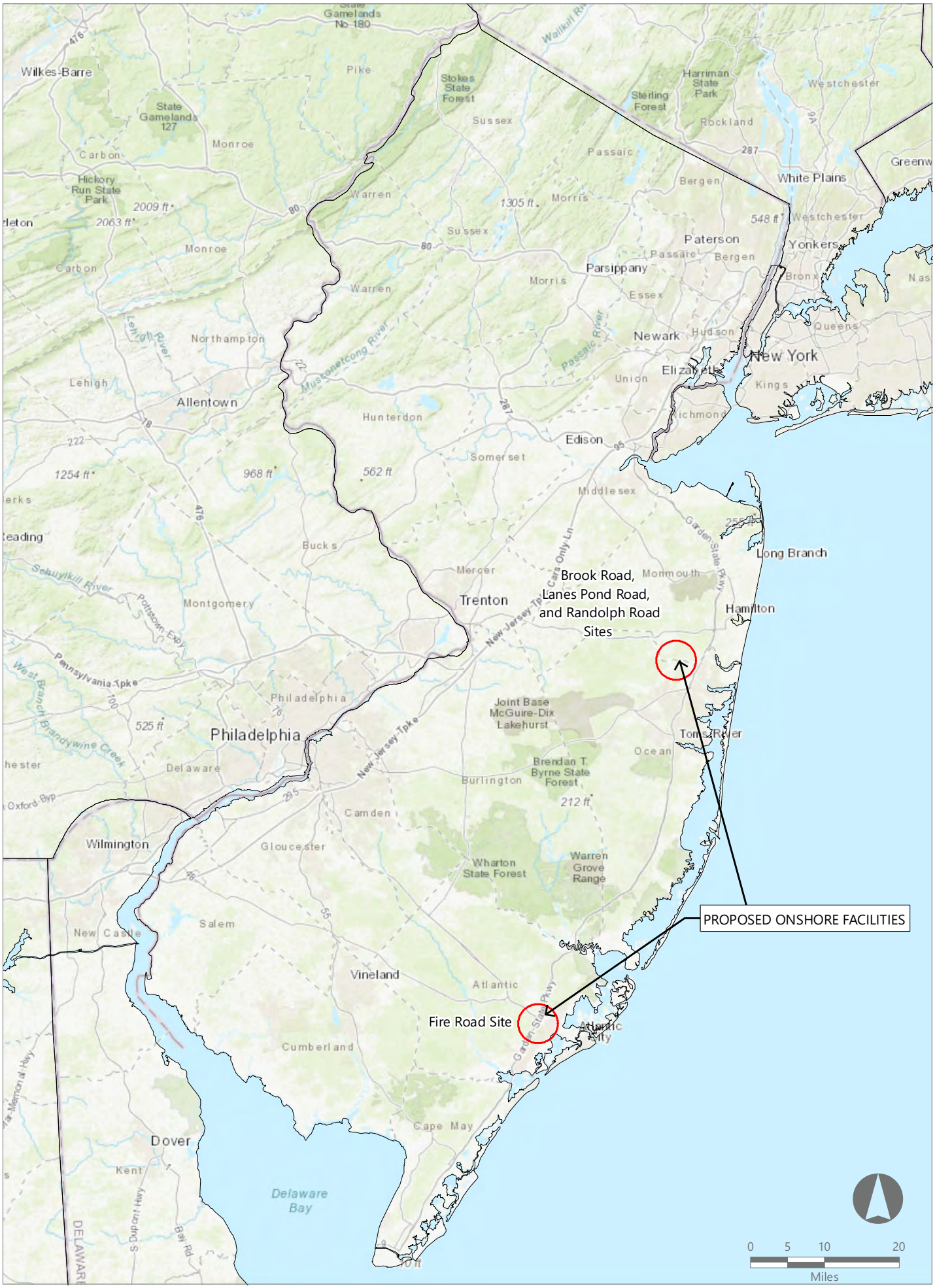
Atlantic Shores has identified potential locations for these Facilities (Figure 1.1-1), including the following:

- Three potential locations for the proposed Larrabee Onshore Substation and/or Converter Station**:**[5]
    - Lanes Pond Road Site (formerly Parcel Area 7 and the Binyan Site) is an approximately 16.3-acre (6.6-ha) parcel consisting of agricultural fields and wooded areas south of the intersection of Miller Road and Lanes Pond Road in Howell Township.
    - The Brook Road Site (formerly Parcel Area 8 and the 100 Acre Site) is an approximately 99.4-acre (40.2-ha) combination of two parcels consisting primarily of forested uplands and some wetlands between Randolph Road and the Metedeconk River in Howell Township.

[5] Atlantic Shores previous submitted a memorandum to BOEM in August 2022 with information on eight potential locations (Parcel Areas) for the proposed Larrabee Onshore Substation and/or Converter Station. Design decisions since the transmittal of that memorandum have resulted in the removal of six of the previously identified locations (Parcel Areas 1-6), and the addition of one location (Randolph Road Site). The designations of the two retained locations (Parcel Areas 7/Binyan Site and 8/100 Acre Site) have been updated to the Lanes Pond Road Site and the Brook Road Site options.

  - The Randolph Road (formerly Arnold Steel Site) option is an approximately 24.6-acre (9.97-ha) combination of three parcels consisting of a steel fabrication facility with associated laydown yard, offices, and parking, as well as forested wetlands surrounding Dicks Brook. The location in north of Randolph Road to the northeast of the existing Larrabee POI in Howell Township.

- The Fire Road Site located at approximately 3038 Fire Road, is situated on approximately 19.71 acres (7.98 ha) of currently wooded and overgrown lots in Egg Harbor Township.



Brook Road,
Lanes Pond Road,
and Randolph Road
Sites
PROPOSED ONSHORE FACILITIES
Fire Road Site
Wilkes-Barre
Allentown
Trenton
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Dover
Vineland
Atlantic City
Long Branch
Hamilton
Toms River
Edison
Newark
Paterson
Parsippany
Yonkers
White Plains
New York
Delaware Bay
0 5 10 20
Miles

1.3.3.1 Onshore Facility Siting

While both Project 1 and Project 2 will be electrically distinct from one another, the Projects require the ability to interconnect at two POIs to accommodate the maximum amount of electricity that could be generated by the Projects. Therefore, the Projects require two POIs and, consequently, two onshore interconnection cable routes and two landfall sites. To identify the locations of the Projects' onshore facilities, Atlantic Shores conducted an onshore routing assessment through an inter-related process that identified options for landfall sites and onshore interconnection cable routes to existing POIs. Identification of landfall sites and onshore interconnection cable routes in New Jersey is constrained by the density of development along the shorelines and built infrastructure inland. This siting must also account for the area required for horizontal directional drilling (HDD) staging areas as well as the physical dimensions required to install an underground transition vault that connects the export cables and the onshore interconnection cables.

1.3.3.2 Points of Interconnection

Five potential POIs within New Jersey (see Table 1.3-1) were identified based on their proximity to the coastline and their environmental and technical attributes (e.g., substation voltage, potential for expansion, upgrades required to accommodate the Projects' interconnection). These five POIs were used to evaluate potential onshore interconnection cable routes from the landfall sites to the POIs.

Table 1.3-2. Potential Points of Interconnection

Potential POIs	County
Larrabee	Monmouth
Cardiff	Atlantic
Lewis	Atlantic
Oyster Creek	Ocean
BL England	Cape May

1.3.3.3 Landfall Sites

Atlantic Shores conducted a siting evaluation of potential landfall sites that was largely based on parcel size, surrounding land use, and proximity to established linear development corridors (e.g., roadway and utility right-of-way [ROW]) that could serve as an onshore interconnection cable route. The specific siting criteria used to identify potential landfall sites included the following:

- **Technical considerations:**
  - The landfall sites require adequate open space onshore and in proximity to the coastline to accommodate the underground transition vaults and required HDD staging areas.
  - Landfall sites with offshore water depths that are deep enough to accommodate a cable laying vessel at the offshore HDD entrance/exit point are preferred.

- **Site characteristics:** The Projects require areas that are either undeveloped or consist of surface development (i.e., parking lots), without conflicting subsurface infrastructure.
- **Existing uses and sensitive areas:** Preferred landfall sites are not located proximate to residential communities and other sensitive receptors such as wildlife management areas, state parks, and other protected open spaces, which make up most of the open land along the New Jersey coast.

Based on these criteria, aerial photographs of the coastline were manually analyzed to determine candidate landfall sites. A total of 10 potential landfall sites were initially identified, as presented in Table 1.2-2 and shown on Figure 1.3-4.

Table 1.3-3. Landfall Sites

Landfall Site	Potential POI	Approximate Size	Latitude	Longitude
Wesley Lake	Larrabee	<1 acre (<0.004 [square kilometer] km^2)	40.218344	-74.004783
Monmouth	Larrabee, Oyster Creek	164 acres (0.66 km^2)	40.121597	-74.033785
Island Beach State Park	Larrabee, Oyster Creek	2,200 acres (8.9 km^2)	39.904109	-74.081359
Abbott Avenue	Larrabee, Oyster Creek	2 acres (0.008 km^2)	39.543841	-74.255182
Jeffrey Avenue	Larrabee, Oyster Creek	<1 acre (<0.004 km^2)	39.539932	-74.259552
Roosevelt Avenue	Larrabee, Oyster Creek	3 acres (0.01 km^2)	39.534552	-74.262262
North Atlantic City	Cardiff, Lewis	<1 acre (<0.004 km^2)	39.364038	-74.413007
Bader Airfield	Cardiff, Lewis	143 acres (0.58 km^2)	39.359757	-74.455573
Atlantic	Cardiff, Lewis	2 acres (0.008 km^2)	39.351952	-74.450009
Corson's Inlet	BL England	42 acres (0.17 km^2)	39.216859	-74.642799

1.3.3.4 Onshore Interconnection Routes

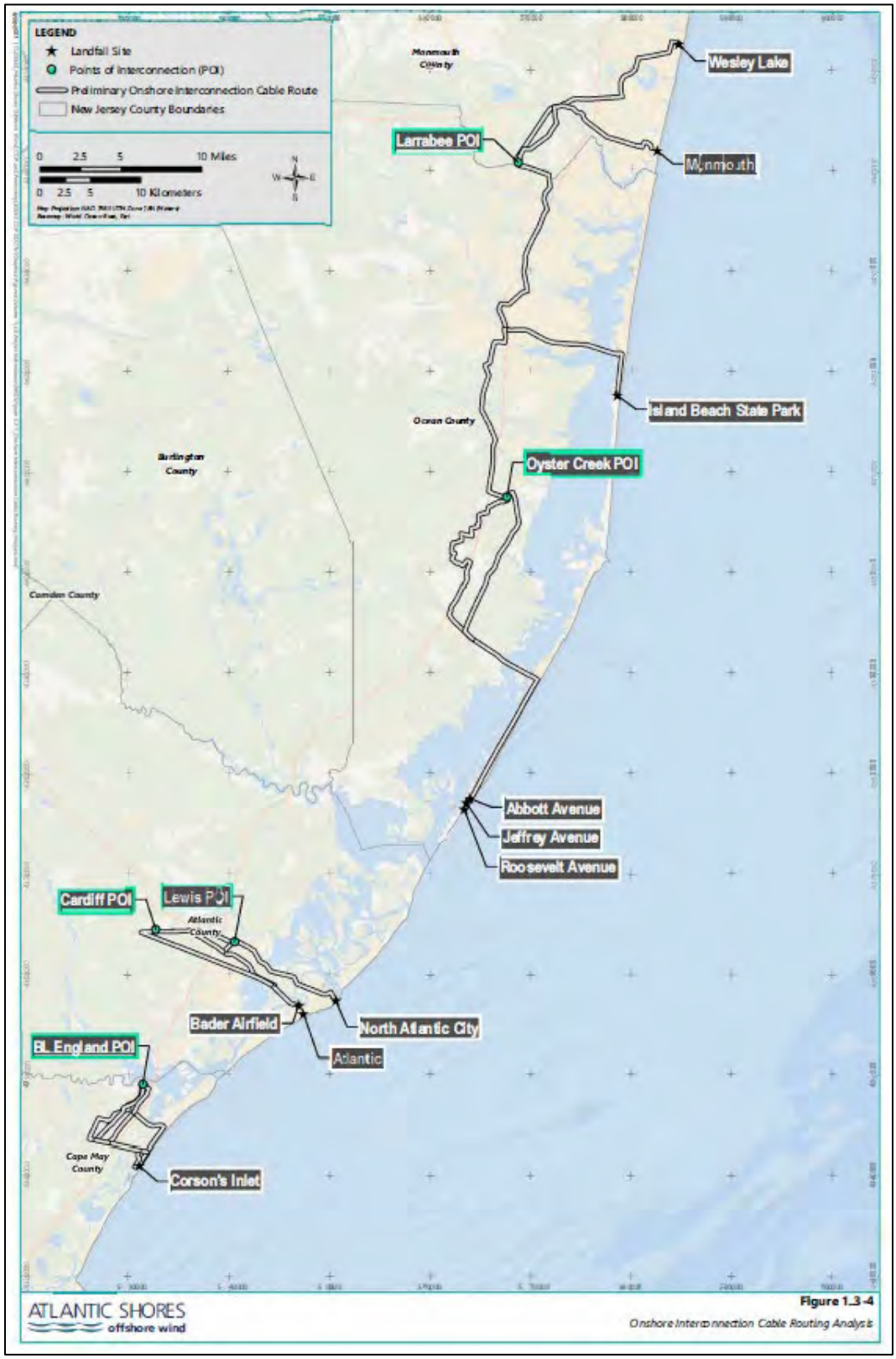
From each landfall site, Atlantic Shores conducted an iterative onshore interconnection cable routing assessment to each of the five POIs. The routing assessment was supported by aerial photography, publicly available Geographic Information Systems (GIS) environmental data, and baseline windshield surveys. Based on this routing analysis, 16 preliminary onshore interconnection cable routes were identified as shown in Figure 1.3-4.

A set of environmental and feasibility criteria were identified and weighted to establish and evaluate each onshore interconnection cable route. Route ranking was based on the following criteria:

- **Technical considerations:**
  - Shorter route lengths are preferred to reduce overall potential impacts and installation costs.
  - A lower number of hard route angles requiring a dead-end or corner transmission structure is preferred since hard route angles are more challenging and costly to construct.

- **Site characteristics:** Routes utilizing established ROWs for larger highways, state routes, existing transmission lines, or railroads are preferred because of the widespread development along the coast that prevents the establishment of a new ROW.
- **Existing uses and sensitive areas:**
    - Routes that avoid or minimize the distance of the onshore interconnection cable route in or within proximity to residential neighborhoods are preferred to reduce temporary, construction-related noise impacts.
    - Routes that minimize impacts to mapped threatened and endangered species habitat, tidelands, and wetlands are preferred.

Figure 1.3-4. Onshore Interconnection Cable Routing Analysis



1.3.4 Description of the O&M Facility

Once operational, the Projects will be supported by a new Operations and Maintenance Facility (O&M Facility) that Atlantic Shores is proposing to establish in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The O&M Facility will be used by Atlantic Shores as the primary location for O&M operations including material storage, day-to-day management of inspection and maintenance activities, vehicle parking, marine coordination, vessel docking, and dispatching of technicians. The O&M Facility will be designed to provide a safe and efficient operational flow of activities and equipment, and will consist of the following:

- office space, including a server/IT room to house the Project's IT infrastructure, and a control room for surveillance and coordination of offshore activities and Project operations;
- warehouse space, including full-height access for deliveries and equipment storage, a temperature and humidity-controlled electrical storage room, and a lifting facility;
- harbor area and quayside, including but not limited to vessel mooring, unloading capabilities, a crane, berthing area, and emergency spill response equipment; and
- outdoor area and parking structure, including storage space for spare parts and materials.

To establish the O&M Facility, Atlantic Shores intends to purchase and develop the 1.22-acre (0.49 ha) shoreside parcel at 801 North Maryland Avenue in Atlantic City, New Jersey (see Figure 1.3-5). The current owner of the site is listed as Amoco Oil Company in New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) documents; it is presumed that the parcel was formerly used for oil storage, vessel docking, or other port activities. Construction of the O&M Facility is expected to involve the construction of a new building and associated parking lot structure, repairs to any existing bulkheads/docks, installation of new dock facilities, and limited marine dredging. The associated parking structure and an outdoor area is proposed to occupy an approximately 2.0-acre (0.81-ha) portion of the existing state marina parking lot parcel northwest of the 801 North Maryland Avenue parcel (see Figure 1.3-5). Together, the 1.22-acre (0.49 ha) parcel for the planned O&M Facility and the 2.00-acre (0.81-ha) parking structure and outdoor area comprise the approximately 3.22-acre (1.30-ha) O&M Facility Site.

Figure 1.3-5 Regional O&M Facility Location

2.0 PRELIMINARY AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

2.1 Projects' Potential Effect on Aboveground Historic Properties

Potential effects on aboveground historic properties resulting from an offshore wind project include physical effects – such as alteration, disturbance, or destruction of a historic property caused by construction activities – as well as other changes such as visual, auditory, or atmospheric effects that diminish the historically significant characteristics of an historic property. No physical impacts to aboveground historic properties will occur as a result of the offshore Projects' activities on the OCS or within state waters, nor will any buildings or other potential onshore aboveground historic properties be physically altered by construction of the Projects. Instead, the Projects' potential effects on onshore aboveground historic properties would be a change to a given property's historic setting resulting from the introduction of WTGs and other offshore components, as well as any onshore components. Consistent with recent case law, BOEM, as the lead federal agency, considers visual effects caused by the construction/operation of the onshore and offshore facilities to be direct effects.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties that are listed or meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (a)(1), the assessment of adverse effects on an historic property requires the following steps:

> *(a) Apply criteria of adverse effect. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The agency official shall consider any views concerning such effects which have been provided by consulting parties and the public* (CFR, 2022a).

The Federal Regulations entitled "Protection of Historic Resources" (36 CFR 800) include in Section 800.5(2) a discussion of potential adverse effects on historic properties. The criteria for determining whether a project ("undertaking") may have an adverse effect on historic properties are as follows:

> *(vii) 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* (CFR, 2022a).

Per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (a)(2)(i-vii), adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

> *(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;*
>
> *(ii) 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;*
>
> *(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;*
>
> *(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;*
>
> *(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;*
>
> *(vi) 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*
>
> *(vii) 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* (CFR, 2022a).

The primary adverse effect on aboveground historic properties resulting from the Projects would be consistent with 36 CFR § 800.5(a)(2)(v), "Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features." The potential effect resulting from the introduction of WTGs into the visual setting for any historic or architecturally significant property is dependent on several factors, including distance, visual dominance, orientation of views, viewer context and activity, and the types and density of modern features in the existing view (such as buildings/residences, overhead electrical transmission lines, cellular communications towers, billboards, highways, and silos).

Additional considerations are required when a federal undertaking may adversely affect an NHL. Section 110 (f) of the NHPA states:

> *(f) Prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking which may directly and adversely affect any National Historic Landmark, the head of the responsible Federal agency shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmarks, and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking* (CFR, 2022b).

The HRVEA considers the Projects' potential effects on a given aboveground historic property – i.e., potential changes resulting from the introduction of WTGs or other components of the Projects in the property's historic setting. As it pertains to historic properties, *setting* is defined as "the physical environment of a historic property" and is one of seven aspects of a property's *integrity*, which refers to the "ability of a property to convey its significance" (NPS, 1990:44-45). The other aspects of integrity include location, design, materials, workmanship,

feeling, and association (NPS, 1990). The rationale and sources of information that were relied up on to develop EDR's recommendations for potential effects on historic properties are further discussed in Section 4.0 of this report.

2.2 Methodology to Determine the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the geographic scope of review of a given project (or undertaking) is determined based on the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), defined as follows:

> *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* (36 CFR 800.16(d)).

The APE for a project is determined by the responsible federal agency in consultation with relevant SHPOs. BOEM will determine the Projects' APE based on consultation with the NJHPO once BOEM has formally initiated NHPA Section 106 consultation for the Projects.[6]

A standard visual study area for offshore wind farms has not been expressly defined in regulatory guidance documents. However, *Information Guidelines for a Renewable Energy Construction and Operations Plan* (*COP*) (BOEM, 2020) indicates that visual effects should be evaluated using photo simulations from locations within "the onshore viewshed from which renewable energy structures, whether located offshore or onshore, would be visible."

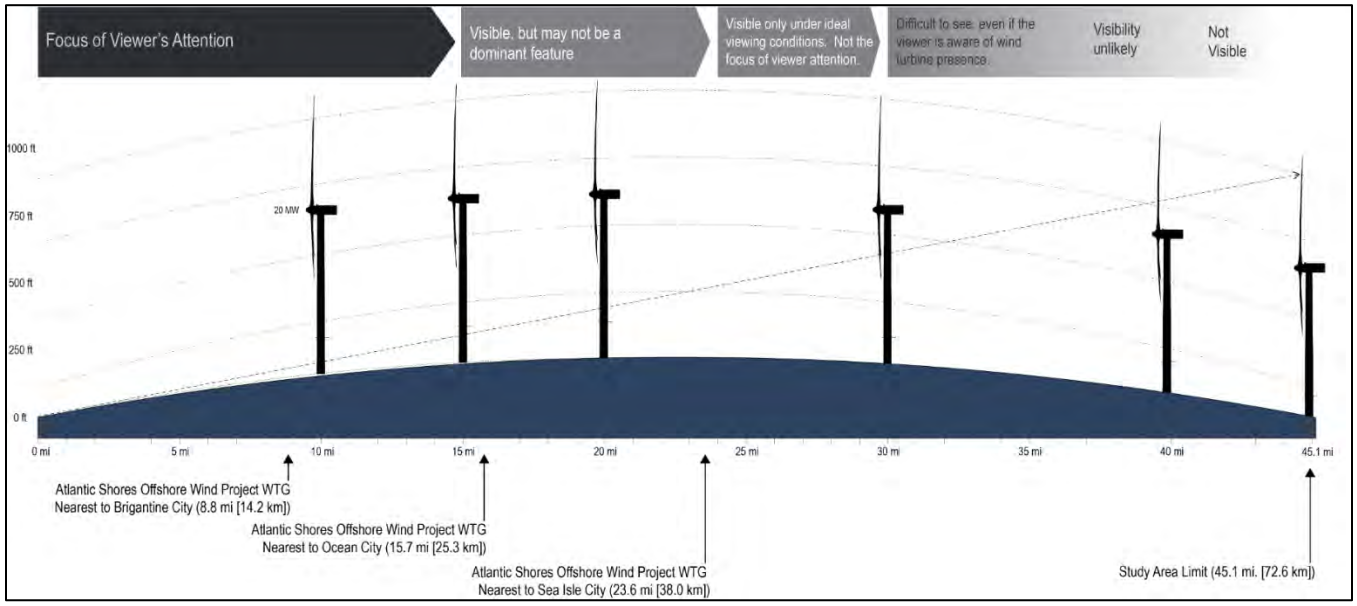
The first step in defining the maximum extent of WTG visibility in an offshore setting is to determine the likely physical threshold based on the screening effect of the curvature of the earth combined with the visibility limiting factors such as human visual acuity and atmospheric perspective. Observations of constructed offshore wind facilities are also useful in determining WTG visibility diminishment thresholds, but these studies have only been conducted on projects with significantly smaller WTGs. For example, EDR completed observations of the operational Block Island Wind Farm which utilizes five WTGs with a maximum height of 589 feet (179.5 m [458 feet lower than the Projects' WTG]). These observations suggest that based on this smaller technology, the WTGs will generally become completely screened by curvature of the earth and/or atmospheric perspective at a distance between 35 and 40 miles (56.3 and 64.4 km), depending on the elevation of the viewer.

A study completed in Europe, *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances* (Sullivan et al., 2013) concluded that offshore wind facilities were judged to be a major focus of visual attention at distances up to 10 miles (16.1 km); were noticeable to casual observers at distances of almost 18 miles (29 km); and were visible with extended or concentrated viewing at distances beyond 25 miles (40.2 km) (Sullivan et al., 2013). Although these studies consider WTGs that are smaller than those included in this HRVEA, they are still relevant in that the most influential limiting factor in WTG visibility from open coastal locations is atmospheric perspective (Sullivan et al., 2013). These influences on WTG visibility are generally independent of the size of the technology. Moisture and

[6] Per 36 CFR § 800.3(c), federal agencies must consult with THPOs when determining the APE if historic properties within tribal lands (reservation or federal trust properties) may be affected by an undertaking.

atmospheric particles will always have a significant influence on visibility over the ocean regardless of the size of the technology. However, it is anticipated that when viewed under clear weather conditions, the visual prominence of larger WTGs will extend over a greater distance and could be the focus of viewer beyond 10 miles (16 km) away. Furthermore, regarding the technology under consideration for the Projects, it is anticipated that visibility from beach level under clear conditions will include a portion of the WTG blades at a distance of 40 miles (64.4 km) (see Figure 2.2-1).

Figure 2.2-1. Wind Turbine Visibility.



For these reasons, it is anticipated that a 40-mile (64.4 km) visual study area and viewshed buffer is considered conservative for the purpose of evaluating visual effects of offshore WTGs. This is also supported by standard human visual acuity thresholds. Assuming a maximum resolution of the human eye is conservatively 28 seconds of an arc or 0.008 angular degrees (Deering, 2019) at 40 miles (64.4 km), human vision can resolve an object that is approximately 30 feet (9.1 m) in diameter. The WTGs considered in this HRVEA have a maximum blade width of 33 feet (10.1 m), suggesting that at a distance of 40 miles (64.4 km), they would be near the maximum threshold of potential visibility and would not result in visual impacts to onshore resources. However, based on ongoing consultations with BOEM, and as detailed in Section 2.3, Atlantic Shores elected to extend the 40-mile (64.4 km) PAPE viewshed buffer to 45.1 miles (72.6 km) in order to assess the Projects' potential visual effects on aboveground historic properties located in Cape May, New Jersey.

2.2.1 Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis (prepared as part of the VIA) was based upon a highly detailed digital surface model (DSM) of the area within 45.1 miles (72.6 km) of the WTA generated from lidar data,[7] which includes the elevations of land features, buildings, trees, and other objects large enough to be resolved by lidar technology (see Figure 2.2-2). A bare-earth digital elevation model (DEM), representing topography only, was also created in order to make corrections to the DSM and to the initial viewshed result. The DSM and DEM were both created with a horizontal resolution of 3 meters (m) to allow direct comparison of ground elevation with the elevation of surface features (such as buildings and vegetation).

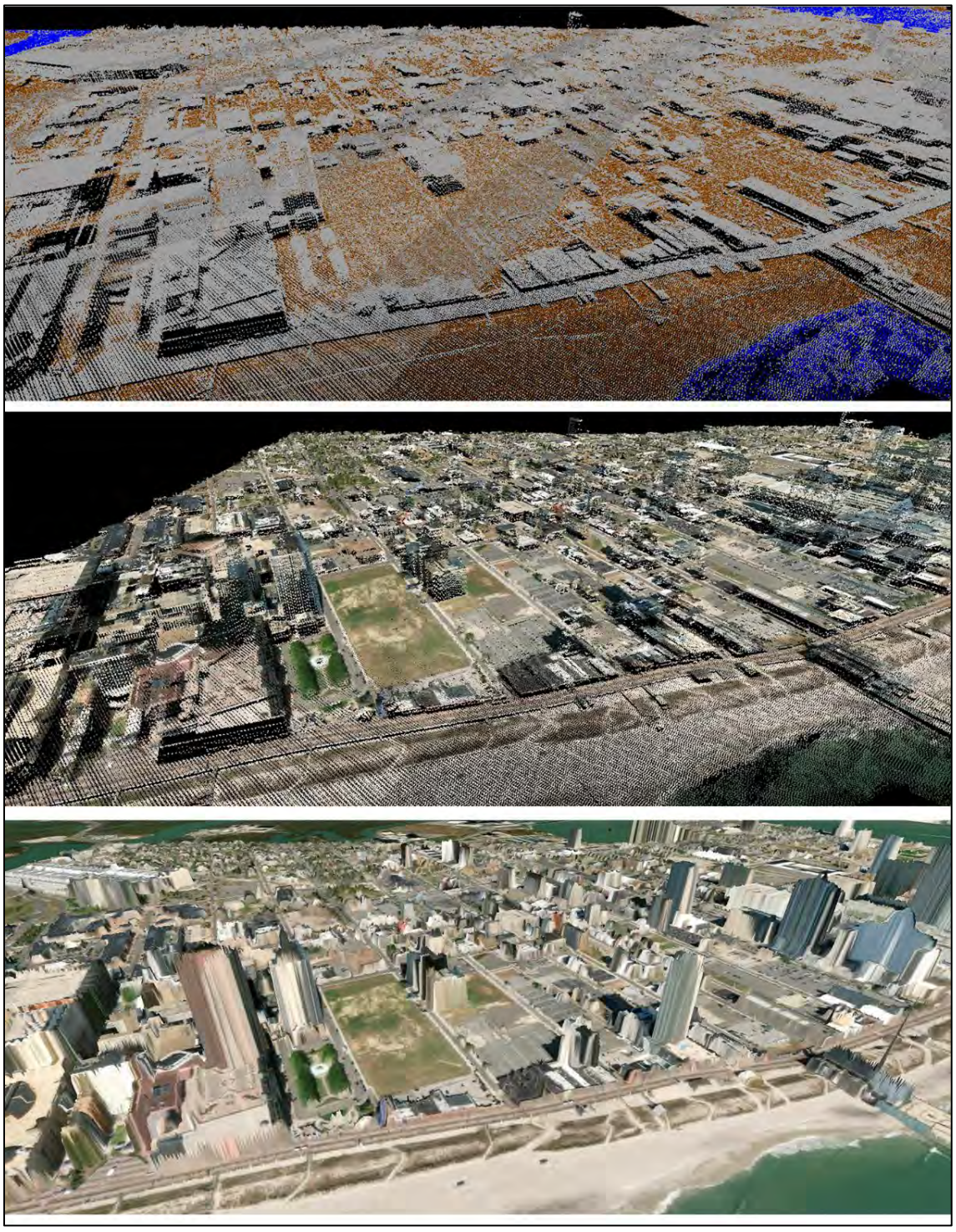
Transmission lines and roadside utility lines that are reflected in the lidar data are mis-represented in the initial DSM as solid walls/screening features. In order to correct for this, DSM elevation values within transmission line corridors and within 50 feet (15.2 m) of road centerlines were replaced with DEM bare-earth elevation values. To account for some small lidar data gaps, USGS 10 m resolution DEM and NLCD data were used to complete the DSM lidar model. The DSM was then used as a base layer for the viewshed analysis, which was conducted using ESRI ArcGIS® software with the Spatial Analyst extension and earth curvature corrections.

The analysis of potential visibility of the Projects within the 45.1-mile (72.6 km) viewshed radius, was based on 200 points representing the WTG locations currently under consideration (using latitude and longitude coordinates provided by Atlantic Shores), an assumed maximum blade tip height of 1,046.6 feet (319 m), and an assumed viewer height of 6 feet (1.83 m). Additional, viewshed analyses were completed to assess visibility of the following:

1. aviation obstruction lights at a height of 607 feet (185 m)
2. mid-tower aviation obstruction lights, at an elevation of 287 feet (87.5 m)
3. USCG navigation lights on the WTG deck at an elevation of 57 feet (17.3 m).

[7] Lidar data availability varies throughout the 45.1-mile (72.6 km) viewshed radius, requiring the use of more than one data source. The following four lidar datasets were incorporated into the DSM: NOAA 2014, USGS 2015, Cumberland County 2008, and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) 2010.

Figure 2.2-2. Raw Lidar Point Cloud (top), Colored Point Cloud (center), Processed DSM (bottom).



Once the viewshed analysis was complete, a conditional statement was used within ArcGIS® to set the Projects' visibility to zero in locations where the DSM elevation exceeded the bare-earth (DEM) elevation by 6 feet (1.83 m) or more, indicating the presence of vegetation or structures that exceed viewer height.

This was done for the following reasons:

1) Without this adjustment in locations where trees or structures are present in the DSM, the viewshed would reflect visibility from the treetops or building roofs, which is not the intent of this analysis.
2) Ground-level vantage points within buildings or areas of vegetation exceeding 6 feet (1.83 m) in height will generally be screened from views of the Project.

The resulting viewshed analysis provides an accurate prediction of visibility from onshore resources. However, changes to vegetation (such as growth or clearing) earthwork, and the addition or removal of structures since the lidar data were collected may result in minor visibility discrepancies.

Because it accounts for the screening provided by buildings/structures and trees, this lidar-based viewshed analysis results in a more accurate and precise representation of probable visibility of the Projects than the standard industry practice. However, because it is possible that very small landscape features may go undetected in the DSM, and/or may have changed since the lidar data were collected, the viewshed is a robust, but not definitive, model of the areas from which the Projects may be visible. In addition, certain characteristics of the WTGs that may influence visibility (color, low profile, distance from viewer, etc.) are not into taken consideration in the analyses. Therefore, being located within the DSM viewshed does not necessarily equate to actual visibility of the Projects.

The results of the viewshed analysis and corresponding delineation of the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) are described in Section 2.0 of this report.

2.2.2 Field Review of Potential Visibility

EDR staff conducted site visits and field review between 2020 and 2022 to evaluate the potential visibility of the Projects from visually sensitive resources within the PAPE, including aboveground historic properties. Per the VIA, "visually sensitive resources (VSRs) include resources that have been identified in publicly available documents and GIS databases provided by national, state, or local governments, organizations, and/or Native American tribes as important sites which are afforded some level of recognition or protection" (EDR, 2022b; COP Appendix II-M1).

As described in the VIA (EDR, 2022b; COP Appendix II-M1), field review and photography for the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Projects occurred between June and September 2020. The purpose of this exercise was to verify the existence of direct lines of sight to proposed WTG locations from candidate key observation points (KOPs) and other VSRs (including historic properties) with potential visibility of the Projects, as indicated by viewshed analysis. Field review was also used to obtain photographs from selected KOPs for subsequent use in the development of visual simulations (see Section 4.1.2), and largely confirmed the results of the lidar viewshed analysis. In addition, as further described in Section 3.2.2, field surveys were conducted by Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Qualified Professionals in support of the HRVEA in July, August, and November 2022. Survey fieldwork included systematically driving public

roads within the PAPE to document previously identified (e.g.., NRHP-listed and eligible) aboveground historic properties and to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of additional structures and properties within the PAPE.

Several factors that are not considered in the viewshed analysis will influence the visibility and visual prominence of the WTGs, such as screening provided by vegetation, structures, or other objects, as well as atmospheric and weather effects. Field verification generally confirmed the results of the viewshed analysis in shoreline areas, where predicted visibility was confirmed by open views of the ocean. However, field review also identified many areas where the viewshed analysis indicated potential visibility, but field review indicated no visibility of the ocean and/or Projects because of the extent of screening provided by vegetation, structures, or other objects, especially from inland and very developed areas (see Section 3.2.2 and Figures 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). Therefore, while the viewshed analysis provides an exceptionally accurate model of theoretical visibility of the Projects, field review determined that this analysis generally overstates visibility of the Projects, particularly from inland locations. This is particularly the case when the Projects are viewed from distant viewing locations that only include potential visibility of the WTG blade tips.

Despite the anticipated limitations of the viewshed analysis, field verification confirmed that the PAPE provides an accurate and reasonable representation of the areas that could potentially be impacted by the Projects. The aboveground historic properties with the highest potential for visibility of the Projects are those that are located close to the ocean shore and specifically situated to take advantage of panoramic ocean views.

2.3 The Projects' Preliminary Area of Potential Effects

To facilitate BOEM's Section 106 review, Atlantic Shores prepared a memorandum (EDR, 2021; COP Appendix I-A) which described and illustrated the proposed PAPE for the Projects. As stated in the memorandum, Atlantic Shores elected to extend the 40-mile (64.4 km) viewshed buffer in order to assess the Projects' potential visual effects on aboveground historic properties located in Cape May, New Jersey. Inclusive of this additional geographic area, the PAPE includes approximately 288.3 square miles (746.8 km^2) of the land areas within 45.1 miles (72.6 km) of the WTA.

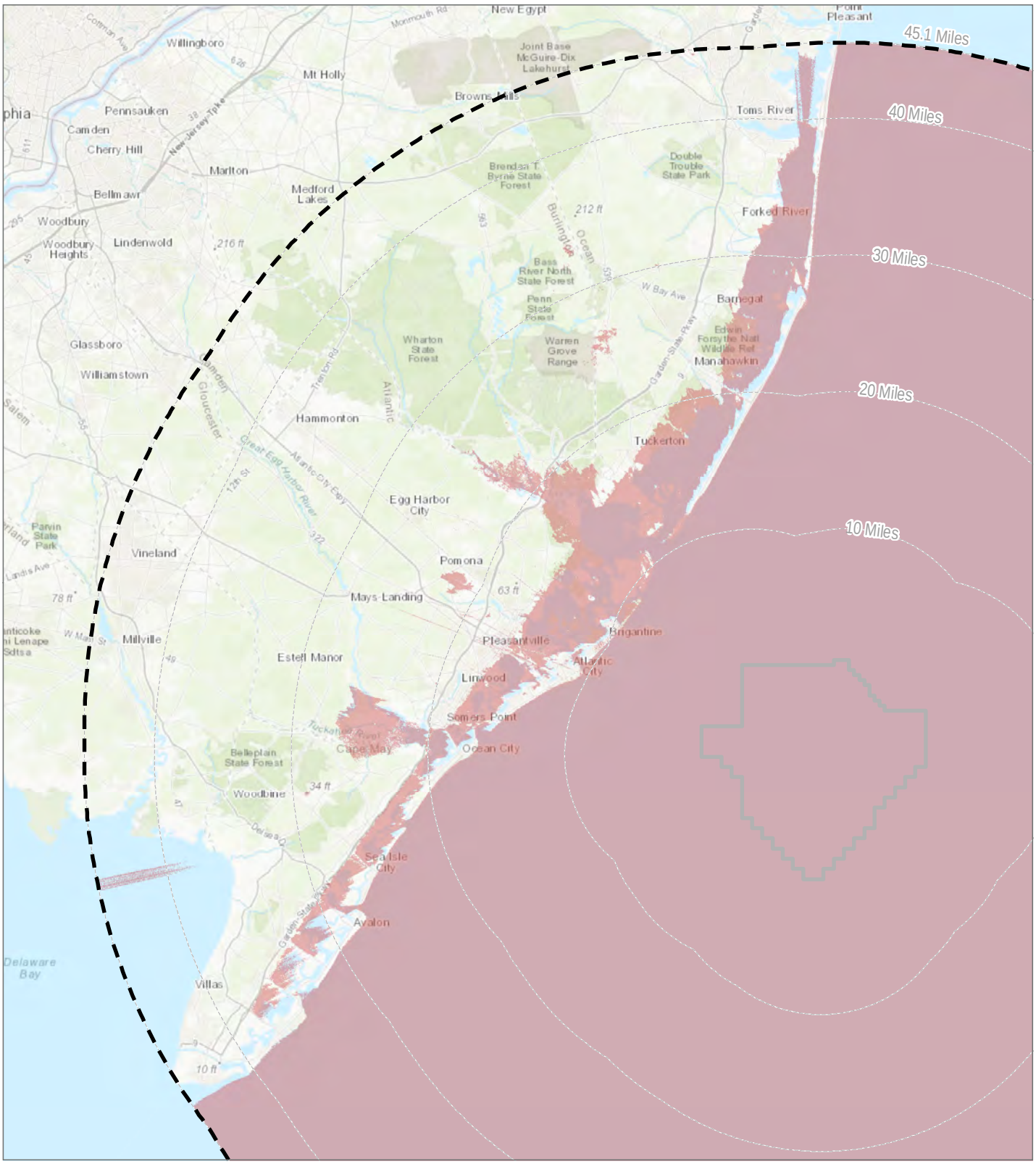
Potential visibility of the Projects, as indicated by the viewshed analyses, is illustrated in Figure 2.3-1 and summarized in Table 2.3-1. Within the 45.1-mile (72.6 km) radius around the WTA, the lidar-based viewshed analysis indicates that approximately 12.5 percent of the land area could have potential views of some portion of the Projects based on the availability of an unobstructed line-of-sight. Visibility will be eliminated in large areas where buildings/structures and vegetation screens views toward the Projects. Forest land is the dominant land use within the mainland portions of the study area (covering approximately 55 percent of the land within a 45.1-mile (72.6 km) radius of the Projects) and will significantly reduce the Projects' potential visibility throughout the area. In areas of concentrated human settlement, buildings/structures will also significantly screen outward views. Considering the screening provided by buildings/structures, vegetation, and topography, potential onshore visibility of the Projects is largely restricted to the ocean shoreline, salt marshes and bays backing the barrier islands, inland along wetlands and waterways connecting to Great Bay and Great Egg Harbor Bay, and areas of clearing for agricultural purposes or large residential lots. Generally, areas of visibility extend up to approximately 500 to 2,000 feet (152.4 to 609.6 m) inland from the shoreline, before breaking up into smaller pockets of visibility and then dissipating completely.

Table 2.3-1. Viewshed Results Summary

Distance from the Wind Turbine Area	45.1-Mile Radius from WTA (Units in Square Miles)		
	Total Land Area	Land Area with Potential Visibility (PAPE)	Percent of the 45.1-mile (72.6 km) Viewshed Radius (percent)
0 to 10 Miles	4.6 (11.8 km^2)	3.8 (9.8 sq. km^2)	83.1
10 to 20 Miles	266.9 (691.4 km^2)	155.2 (401.9 km^2)	58.1
20 to 30 Miles	589.3 (1,526.3 km^2)	85.7 (222.0 km^2)	14.5
30 to 40 Miles	1,438.1 (3,724.8 km^2)	43.7 (113.2 km^2)	3.0
40 to 45.1 Miles	489.9 (1,268.8 km^2)	5.0 (12.8 km^2)	1.0
Total Viewshed Radius	2,196.3 (5,688.5 km^2)	288.2 (746.6 km^2)	13.1

The viewshed analysis did not consider potential turbine visibility from human-made elevated positions (i.e., tall buildings and structures) within the PAPE. Per guidance provided by BOEM, Atlantic Shores has met the standards for reasonable, good faith effort for aboveground historic property identification and has evaluated the potential effects of the Projects on aboveground historic properties including hotels and lighthouses within the PAPE. For instance, in Atlantic City there are numerous tall buildings, including hotels, that offer commanding views of the ocean and the Projects. In addition, Atlantic Shores evaluated the potential effects of the Projects on lighthouses in the PAPE including Absecon Lighthouse, Barnegat Lighthouse, Brigantine Lighthouse, Hereford Lighthouse, and the Cape May Lighthouse.

Figure 2.3-1: Preliminary Area of Potential Effects



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Project Design Envelope

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

0 2 4 8

Miles

Prepared August 25, 2022

Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.

EDR

3.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES

In order to determine the presence of aboveground historic properties (both those previously inventoried in state databases and other public sources, as well as potential aboveground historic properties that have not been previously recorded), EDR undertook the following steps:

- Preparation of an historic context for the New Jersey shore, focusing on the areas where the PAPE is located, to determine the aboveground historic property types that may be present within the PAPE (Section 3.1)
- Development of an appropriate field survey methodology incorporating robust desktop analysis and review of previously identified as well as potential aboveground historic properties within the PAPE (Section 3.2.1)
- Field surveys to document the existing conditions, integrity, maritime setting, and views toward the Projects, of the properties identified as part of the desktop review and analysis (Section 3.2.2).

3.1 Historic Context of the New Jersey Shore

The New Jersey coast is approximately 130 miles (209 km) long and extends from Sandy Hook Bay to Cape May. The shore is defined by a series of barrier islands that shield the coast, mainland harbors, coastal lakes, and rivers to the interior. The PAPE is located within portions of Atlantic and Cape May counties which make up New Jersey's Southern Shore. The New Jersey shore has a history of significant weather events that remake beaches, alter the barrier islands, and destroy man-made structures, making the waterfront areas into a landscape constantly redefined by change.

3.1.1 Early Settlement

The New Jersey coast was originally the home of the Lenni-Lenape:

> *Commonly, referred to as the Delaware Indians by European emigrants, the Lenape lived in autonomous villages along New Jersey's various tributaries and back bays. These waterways acted as natural highways, traversable by small watercraft such as dug-out canoes. Led by local Sachems and Councils of Elders, these communities typically relied on hunting, fishing, gathering, and small-scale agriculture for survival* (SEARCH, 2022).

Euro-American settlement along the coast began in earnest in the late seventeenth century. Somers Point, located in Atlantic County, southwest of Atlantic City on Great Egg Harbor Bay, is the oldest settlement in Atlantic County and was founded in 1693 when the Somers family established their plantation. Originally known as Somerset Plantation, Somers Point became a borough in 1866. Its location on Great Egg Harbor Bay led to it becoming a popular port of call, and its close location to the resort areas of Ocean City and Atlantic City prompted rapid residential and commercial development in the region (Somers Point, 2022). Considered the oldest building in Atlantic County, the NRHP-listed Somers Mansion (70000378) was in use by 1726. The Somers Mansion, the 2.5-story brick home of Richard Somers (for whom Somers Point is named), is positioned on a hilltop overlooking the eponymous point with broad views of Egg Harbor. Its brick walls are laid in Flemish Bond, and it has a gambrel roof and is ringed by the stumps of timbers that supported a balcony that was added sometime after.

3.1.2 Maritime History

The economy of the New Jersey shore was defined by a mixture of agriculture and maritime trades with many farmers deriving a living from the sea. A group of towns in the PAPE developed along the Shore Road which runs from the Great Egg Harbor River to the Mullica River (Thompson, 1987). Shore Road dates to 1716 and was the first public road in Atlantic County (Willis et al., 1915). As noted by the Linwood Historic District (89000800) NRHP nomination:

> *These towns all have a history that includes the maritime trades. Although shipbuilding along the south Jersey shore never became a nationally important industry as it did in the major ports of Boston and Philadelphia, many local men followed the sea. Fish and shellfish from Scull Bay and the Atlantic Ocean beyond also provided a livelihood for many residents of the Shore Road towns until well into the twentieth century (Thompson, 1987).*

Shipbuilding in the region was at its height from approximately 1830 to 1880 (Willis et al., 1915). The village of Marshallville was an early shipbuilding and glassmaking community on the south side of the Tuckahoe River. Its architecture is primarily Federal style with several brick buildings. As noted by the Marshallville Historic District (89002013) NRHP nomination:

> *Although wharf remains … are the only visible evidence of [the maritime economy], the Stille House … was the home of a shipbuilder, and the Captain Belford Smith House … was the home of a ship captain. The types and numbers of ships built in the area are not fully understood, but a partial list of identified vessels includes the Ann M. (1828, possibly built in Tuckahoe), the R. L. Loper (1859), the W. R. Van Gilder (1862), and the Jennie (1887)* (Albrecht, 1989).

The community of Tuckerton, identified by NJHPO as an NRHP-eligible historic district for its association with maritime history, is located inland between Pohatcong Lake, Tuckerton Creek, and Little Egg Harbor. While many modern writers refer to Tuckerton as the third designated Port of Entry by Congress in the 1780s, that is not strictly true. Congress designated multiple points of entry along the Atlantic coast. In 1789, Tuckerton was designated a Port of Delivery for the Burlington district. Tuckerton was upgraded to an official Port of Entry in 1796 after the residents of Little Egg Harbor lobbied Congress for a separate district (Stemmer, 2022).

In the mid-nineteenth century, the federal government invested in a series of lighthouses along the New Jersey coast "so that in sailing the light of one is not lost till the next is in sight" (Princeton, 2022). The NRHP-listed Absecon Lighthouse (71000492) was constructed in 1856 under the direction of Lt. George Meade, who later commanded Union forces at the Battle of Gettysburg. Constructed of iron and brick, it rises 171 feet. The lighthouse was decommissioned in 1933 and was moved to its current location from its original site closer to the inlet. The NRHP-listed Cape May Lighthouse (73001090) was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers between 1857 and 1859. The building is 157.5 feet tall, and the original cast iron spiral stairway is still intact and provides access to the lens chamber. Originally fired by oil in 1859, the light was automated in 1946 (Diller, 1973).

In 1874, Congress allocated funds for 41 life-saving stations along the New Jersey coast (Princeton, 2022). A total of 45 stations were established on the New Jersey coast and operated by the U.S. Life-Saving Service before the creation of the Coast Guard in 1915. Only 15 of these stations are still extant (York, 2011). The NRHP-eligible Little Egg Harbor U.S. Life-Saving Station #23 within the PAPE is a legacy of this era. The resource overlooks Great Bay and is located to the northwest of the Little Egg Inlet between Long Beach and North Brigantine. The station was initially constructed in 1937 and its location in proximity to the ocean was imperative for rescuers to reach nearby shipwrecks on the Atlantic Ocean. The facility currently houses the Rutgers University Mullica River Field Station (Heritage Association, 2021).

3.1.3 Transportation and Residential Development

Transportation to the coast was primarily by ship, but as the railroad expanded, vacation opportunities for people of modest means became accessible (Zerbe et al., 2004). The Camden & Atlantic Railroad line opened between Camden to Absecon Island in 1854, which contributed to the rapid development of Atlantic City. However, Salem and Cape May counties were slower to develop by comparison, as railroads did not arrive until after the end of the Civil War (NJHPO, 2013). The barrier islands began to see intense development during this period with the establishment of residential resort communities typically constructed by speculative developers. Some of the earliest communities established just inland along trade routes like the Shore Road were outstripped by vacation spots like Atlantic City (which saw some half a million visitors a year by the 1870s) (Thompson, 1989; Zerbe et al., 2004; Princeton, 2022). According to the NJHPO:

> *The first State highway system was enacted into law in 1917 and largely constructed during the ten years thereafter. … As these highways were constructed, recreational opportunities widened. More areas of the Jersey shore came under development" (NJHPO, 2013). As the automobile took over as the driver of development, "the result was a new form of resort, one which anticipated Miami Beach as well as much of the remainder of the twentieth century New Jersey seashore development in its low density and wide streets* (Thomas, 1986).

These developments are adjacent to and offer clear views of the ocean. Residential neighborhoods and commercial clusters were constructed to provide access to the nearby beach and ocean views. Consequently, for many aboveground historic properties of this type, a relationship with the Atlantic Ocean is essential to their historic integrity. These developments represent popular period styles (Stick, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival) and building types (bungalow, foursquare). Many of these are loosely defined as cottages; wood shingle cladding is a substantive defining feature of many of these coastal houses. Located on the shore and within the PAPE, the NRHP-listed and eligible historic districts of Beach Haven, Bay Front (Somers Point), Saint Leonard's Tract (Ventnor City), and John Stafford (Ventnor City) reflect the shift in the development along the coast driven by improved transportation networks and middle-class recreation.

The NRHP-listed John Stafford Historic District (88000723) is a district encompassing three residential blocks in the city of Ventnor. Bounded by Atlantic, Austin, and Vassar Avenues and the Boardwalk, the district is comprised of some 30 buildings. The residences within the district were built between 1914 and 1924 by the developer John Stafford and were designed by Philadelphia architects such as Frank Seeburger and J. Fletcher Street (Thomas, 1986).

The NRHP-eligible Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District is a grouping of approximately 250 residences constructed between 1906 and 1930. The district is located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intercoastal Waterway with many residences having views of one or both bodies of water. The setting of the district on a coastal barrier and the presence of water views along the perimeter of the neighborhood are integral to its character and feeling. The Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District is significant as a designed community with strict building requirements for its architecture. The St. Leonard's Land Company purchased the land in 1896 and designed the district in a grid pattern.

3.1.4 Recreation

The New Jersey coast has a long history as a vacation spot and a place for recreation for dwellers of urban centers such as Philadelphia. As early as the 1760s, proprietors on Cape May could advertise to city dwellers that they could enjoy the "Sea Shore, where a number resort for health and bathing in the Water" (Zerbe et al., 2004). Due to its location on Delaware Bay and its proximity to Philadelphia, the city of Cape May was the first location within the PAPE to see substantial resort development. Designated an NHL, today the Cape May Historic District (70000383) largely reflects a later period of resort development. The district "has one of the largest collections of late nineteenth century frame buildings left in the United States…(and) contains over 600 summer houses, old hotels, and commercial structures that give it a homogeneous architectural character, a kind of textbook of vernacular American building" (Pitts, 1976a).

Hotels figured prominently in resort development. Some, like the United States Hotel (no longer extant) in Atlantic City, were owned by railroad companies (Princeton, 2022). Most of the prominent nineteenth century waterfront hotels are no longer extant. However, later generations of resort hotel development remain and still retain commanding ocean views. The NRHP-eligible Ritz Carlton Hotel is an 18-story building clad in brick that opened in June 1921. Constructed with elements of the Beaux Arts style, the building was designed by New York City architect Sir Charles Wetmore and was a prominent hotel in Atlantic City in the 1920s. The hotel was one of several hotels converted into army barracks during World War II, and in 1969 was converted into apartments (ACFPL, 2022).

De facto segregation was in place in Atlantic City from the 1920s to the 1960s where the city's African American community, concentrated on the Northside, was forced to use only the Missouri Avenue Beach. Commonly known as Chicken Bone Beach, it was located on city-owned land in front of Convention Hall and the Million Dollar Pier. A Black entertainment district developed in the Northside where prominent Black entertainers like Sammy Davis, Jr. performed at night clubs and then enjoyed bathing at the Missouri Avenue Beach with other African American vacationers (Bear, 2019; PBS, 2019; CBB 2022). In neighboring Brigantine City, the Brigantine Hotel, constructed in 1927 in the Art Deco style, was for a time a prominent desegregated hotel where both white and black guests could enjoy the associated beachfront. Purchased by the racially integrated Peace Mission Movement led by the Black pastor Father Divine, the Brigantine for a brief time in the 1940s provided inexpensive lodging and meals, and beach access for its followers and interested guests of both races. Seen by many as a racially integrated cult, the Mission encountered resistance in Brigantine City. Under pressure, the Mission sold the hotel to the Atlantic City-based Black beauty product magnet, Sara Washington Spencer, who kept the hotel and beach open to both Black and White guests (Roi, 1948; Schultz and Kelly, 2002; Lurie and Mappen, 2004).

3.1.5 Boardwalks

Historic properties like the NRHP-eligible Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District reflect these resort communities' recreational connection to the water. Intended to prevent sand from being tracked into area businesses, the first iteration of a boardwalk was more appropriately called a "foot walk" and led from the beach to the business district of Atlantic City. In 1870, railroad conductor Alexander Boardman and hotelier Jacob Klein proposed an alternate design that would be the basis for the modern boardwalk. The design included wood planks arranged in a herringbone pattern with a concrete and steel substructure. As Atlantic City expanded and developed into the late nineteenth century, the boardwalk was reconstructed with more hotels, piers that housed carousels and dance floors, and electrical signs. Amusement piers were introduced to Atlantic City in the 1890s. These piers extended from the boardwalk into the ocean, and each offered unique entertainment options (Berberabe, 2021).

The boardwalks of New Jersey reached the pinnacle of their popularity in the 1920s with most communities undertaking continued upgrades and improvements. The Music Pier at Ocean City's boardwalk was opened in the summer of 1929. It is located on the southeast side of the boardwalk at Moorlyn Terrace. The pier extends approximately 218 feet over the beach and provides expansive views of the ocean from inside and outside of the building. It was constructed after a fire destroyed a large portion of the boardwalk, including businesses and nearby homes. The Spanish Colonial-style pier included a large concert hall and was used for conventions, bazaars, dances, and free summer concerts.

The Great Depression led to a downturn in visitation to the New Jersey Shore. The Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 also caused significant damage, particularly to beachside recreational properties like the boardwalks (Berberabe, 2021; Discover Seaside Heights, 2011). Resort communities enjoyed a postwar resurgence in popularity which was also helped by the completion of superhighways, most significantly the NRHP-eligible Garden State Parkway (1946-1957), which further linked the barrier island communities with distant urban centers. New accommodations for highway travelers changed some of the architectural character of the vacation spots. As the Motels of the Wildwoods Multiple Property Documentation Form (64500880) notes:

> *The architects and builders in The Wildwoods worked to bring the high-style architecture of Florida down to an "everyman's" level. … Many of the most fantastical motels are constructed of simple concrete block walls and then use wood framing to create the modern appendages such as butterfly roofs, angled walls and porte-cocheres that match the stylistic designs conjured by the exotic names of the motels* (Zerbe et al., 2004).

The Aloha is a late example of Doo Wop or Populuxe motels built in Wildwood during the 1950s and 1960s. It is located adjacent to the boardwalk and the Wildwood beach, though the constraints of its narrow lot required that it be oriented perpendicular to the waterfront. It has several of the defining characteristics of the type, including three stories, continuous porches with wide, overhanging eaves supported by exposed steel beams and metal railings, and a second-story sundeck positioned at a right angle to the building.

While the automobile initially brought more tourists to the area, the usage of a car rather than a train led to visitors opting to stay at the shore for days at a time rather than an entire week or longer. Additionally, as air travel became

more accessible for more Americans, many opted to vacation in destinations farther south in the Carolinas and Florida (ACFLP, 2022; Berberabe, 2021; NJHPO, 2006).

As noted above, weather-related events have resulted in significant physical impacts to boardwalks and their surrounding buildings. Most recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2014 caused extensive damage to several of New Jersey's boardwalks. A third of the boardwalk at Ocean Grove was destroyed and Sea Bright's entire boardwalk was destroyed and rebuilt by volunteers. After the storm, Atlantic City undertook a $34 million reinvestment campaign that included upgraded lighting, improvements to parks, and façade improvements for businesses (Urgo, 2015; Dube, 2016). Therefore, although the historic materials of boardwalks may have been replaced several times throughout their lifespan, New Jersey's boardwalks retain historic significance as a public gathering spot to take advantage of the maritime setting and location near and/or views of the water.

The historical significance of boardwalks is often rooted in their continuity of use as a focus for public recreation and may not be dependent on the integrity of materials and design for the boardwalk structures themselves, adjacent structures, or their visual settings. Despite the variability in historic integrity of boardwalks within the PAPE (as well as alterations to many of the buildings located along them), potential visual impacts to boardwalks resulting from the Projects have been identified as being of particular interest to the NJHPO. A meeting was held with the NJHPO on July 25, 2022, during which boardwalks were discussed as being of elevated interest and increased potential for adverse visual effects due to being a historic public gathering place along the water.

3.1.6 Primary Seaside Communities Within the PAPE

Although there are numerous smaller villages and population centers along the New Jersey shore with active economies tied to the water (through recreation, tourism, and other means), the primary seaside communities within the PAPE are Atlantic City, Ocean City, the Wildwoods, and Cape May. Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. Euro-American development on Absecon Island was slow in the early-to-mid eighteenth century as it was only accessible by boat. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Ocean City is in Cape May County and is located in the northernmost part of Absecon Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. The area became known as Peck's Beach; it was used as a cattle-grazing area and people from the mainland would travel to the island for recreation. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Wildwood City is in Cape May County on the barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. In 1895, the Wildwood Beach Improvement Company was founded by the Baker Brothers which gave rise to Wildwood (Wildwood Crest Historical Society 2022a). Officially incorporated in 1912, Wildwood City is known for its wide, white sand beaches, the widest on the Jersey Cape, and its boardwalk that stretches along the beach for more than a mile and a half (Cape May County, 2022a).

North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. In 1879, the Five Mile Beach Improvement Company purchased the village. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which made the island more accessible from the mainland. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 (Zerbe et al., 2004; History of North Wildwood, 2022).

Cape May, located at the southernmost tip of New Jersey at Cape May Point, is known as the country's oldest seashore resort. Because of its location on Delaware Bay, Cape May was an early point of interest for the Dutch. They purchased from the Lenni-Lenape a tract of land four miles along the bay and 12 miles inland starting at Cape May Point to establish a colony on the Delaware River. In 1632, Davi Pieterson DeVries established a fishing and whaling village at Cape May. In the early nineteenth century, steamboat traffic on the Delaware River brought vacationers to Cape May laying the foundation for a long and flourishing history as a resort community. Today, the city of Cape May is known for its well-preserved collection of late Victorian architecture (Pitts, 1976a).

3.2 Methodology to Identify Aboveground Historic Properties[8]

As noted in Section 1.1, an aboveground historic property is defined per 36 CFR 800.16 as any property that has been listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, or designated an NHL. To identify aboveground historic properties that could be affected by the Projects, EDR first conducted a desktop review of the records of state and federal agencies, GIS databases, previous cultural resources surveys, local inventories, and historical collections to develop an inventory of previously identified aboveground historic properties within the PAPE for the Projects.

Resources reviewed as part of this process included:

- The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Look Up Cultural Resources Yourself (LUCY) website (NJDEP, 2021a)
- The Atlantic County Division of Parks and Recreation Historical Sites webpage (Atlantic County, 2021)
- The Monmouth County Parks System (MCPS) Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory (MCHSI) website (MCPS, 2021)
- Multiple Property Documentation Forms for relevant aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE

[8] As discussed in Section 1.2, this report addresses only aboveground historic properties within the PAPE for the Projects.

- Aboveground historic properties identified as part of studies conducted by BOEM in 2012 in order to prepare a GIS database of known aboveground cultural resources/historic properties that could be affected by the introduction of offshore energy facilities along the east coast of the United States9
- Municipal-level (i.e., county, town, city, or village) historian's offices and associated online databases
- Privately run local and regional historical societies.

In addition, EDR identified any potentially previously unreported aboveground historic properties (i.e., properties that appear to be at least 40 years of age or more that have not been previously documented or included in existing historic databases) located within the PAPE. This process included the following:

- Identification of all structures within the PAPE using the Microsoft United States Building Footprint database
- Obtaining open parcel data and assessors' information to determine the age of the structures (if available) in order to identify all structures within the PAPE that are 40 years of age or greater
- Completion of a desktop analysis, including a review of recent aerial photographs, street views, and pictometry images (where available) to determine whether each structure is extant, or no longer meets NRHP eligibility criteria (i.e., has lost integrity or is clearly not historically significant)
- Delineation of potential historic districts for neighborhoods or clusters of properties consisting of similar style and construction dates, or otherwise linked by historic significance to review as part of field surveys.

A viewshed analysis (described in Section 2.2.1) was completed to determine which specific potential aboveground historic properties were located within the PAPE (i.e., within areas where there is a theoretical potential for visibility of the Projects). This analysis was conducted by first using the Spatial Join extension in the ESRI ArcGIS® software to determine which aboveground historic properties within the 45.1-mile (72.6 km) radius of the WTA boundary were found to fall within the preliminary viewshed. Next, redundant points were eliminated, along with contributing properties (e.g., those not individually significant) which were located within historic districts.

The aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE may be considered to have "potential visibility." In other words, the Spatial Join function used by ESRI ArcGIS® determined that some portion of each aboveground historic property was found to intersect with the viewshed. To provide a more accurately defined list of aboveground historic properties that may have potential views of the Projects, a further level of assessment of the aboveground

[9] Klein, J.I., M.D. Harris, W.M. Tankersley, R. Meyer, G.C. Smith, and W.J. Chadwick. 2012. Evaluation of visual impact on cultural resources/historic properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits. Volume I: Technical report of findings. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA. OCS Study BOEM 2012-006. 24 pp., and Klein, J.I., M.D. Harris, W.M. Tankersley, R. Meyer, G.C. Smith, and W.J. Chadwick. 2012. Evaluation of visual impact on cultural resources/historic properties: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits. Volume II: Appendices. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, New Orleans, LA. OCS Study BOEM 2012-007. 10 appendices.

historic properties within the PAPE was completed, which was intended to focus the assessment of potential visual effects on aboveground historic properties to those that would have more precise assessment of potential visibility.

Single "pixels," or "cells," of visibility produced in the 3 m viewshed assessment for the Projects (described in Section 2.2.1) represent 0.00222-acre, or approximately 96 square feet (8.9 square meters) of space and may be considered erroneous or otherwise not representative of actual visibility. Therefore, aboveground historic properties with only one "cell" of visibility were not considered to have actual views of the Projects.

In addition, a meeting was held with NJHPO on July 25, 2022, to discuss the above methodology for the identification of potential aboveground historic properties and to identify aboveground historic structures or typologies of particular state-wide interest that may not have been identified as part of the desktop analysis.

As a result of this process, a total of 8,045 parcels were identified in the 45.1-mile (72.58 km) viewshed buffer and PAPE for further desktop review and analysis. A list of these properties is included as Attachment F.

A review of the sources identified above include only aboveground historic properties and did not include any previously identified archaeological sites located within the WTA PAPE. Analyses of the Projects' potential to effect archaeological resources are described in the MARA (Appendix II-Q to the COP) and Terrestrial Archaeological Resources Assessment (Appendix II-P1 to the COP) reports.

3.2.1 Desktop and Field Review

Of the 8,045 parcels:

- 563 potential aboveground historic properties were identified through a review of NJDEP's LUCY database;
- 116 potential aboveground historic properties were identified as part of the 2012 BOEM coastal survey; and
- 7366 parcels with structures 40 years and older identified per the methodology described above.

EDR's SOI-qualified architectural historians initiated a desktop review of these parcels and removed properties from further consideration that were determined to be no longer extant. Due to the large number of parcels that remained, EDR further refined the list based on field observations as well as previous experience assessing visibility and potential impacts of offshore wind projects on aboveground historic properties, which concluded that potential inland visibility of WTGs in the ocean is significantly limited or not available at greater distances from the shoreline).

As discussed in Section 2.0, screening provided by vegetation, structures, or other objects, especially from inland and very developed areas, affect the potential visibility of the Projects from a given property within the PAPE. Considering the likelihood of limited inland visibility (particularly at great distances from the shoreline), the list of parcels was further refined to include all previously determined NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed properties within the PAPE, and all parcels with structures 40 years or older within 1500 feet of the ocean shoreline. Based on the above methodology, EDR then performed a desktop review of the remaining parcels in the PAPE (see Attachment F for the list of parcels reviewed). This included a review of recent aerial photography, review of the LUCY database, and other resources mentioned above.

After the completion of the desktop review, field surveys were then conducted by SOI-qualified professionals in July, August, and November 2022. Survey fieldwork included systematically driving public roads within the PAPE to document the integrity and setting of previously identified aboveground historic properties (e.g., NRHP-listed and eligible properties) and to evaluate the potential views of the Projects, as well as NRHP eligibility of the properties within the PAPE. When properties within the PAPE that appeared to satisfy NRHP eligibility criteria (or that were worthy of further investigation) were identified, the integrity of the properties was documented by EDR's SOI-qualified architectural historians. This included photographs of the building(s) (and property) and field notes describing the style, physical characteristics and materials (e.g., number of stories, plan, external siding, roof, foundation, and sash), condition, physical integrity, and other noteworthy characteristics for each resource. Other known criteria aside from architecture which may contribute to a property's NRHP eligibility were also noted and evaluated. In particular, the maritime setting and views toward the ocean (and ultimately, the Projects) were also documented from each property surveyed in order to assess potential effects to any properties determined to be historic (see Section 4.1.4).

EDR's evaluation of potential aboveground historic properties within the PAPE focused on the seven aspects of integrity (location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) to assess the potential architectural significance of each property. If deemed appropriate, individual buildings located within thematically related clusters were documented collectively as historic districts. For previously identified aboveground historic properties within the PAPE whose NRHP eligibility had not formally been determined, EDR took updated photographs and collected field notes to inform a recommendation of potential NRHP eligibility. Where significant changes to materials or form were found to have occurred, or if a property was found to no longer be standing, an updated recommendation of NRHP eligibility was recorded. All potential aboveground historic properties included in the surveys were photographed and assessed from public rights-of-way and were evaluated based solely on the visible exterior of the structures.

It is worth noting that field review conducted as part of the surveys confirmed that actual views toward the ocean and the Projects were significantly more limited than the viewshed analysis indicated. In particular, site visits to several inland potential aboveground historic properties demonstrated that although the viewshed indicated potential views of the Projects along roadways and in clearings, actual visibility toward the water was significantly limited and, in many cases, completely screened by buildings, topography, and vegetation. This occurred in areas on mainland New Jersey including Galloway Township, Egg Harbor City, and Pleasantville City where according to the viewshed, the PAPE extended up large, main roads including Washington Avenue, S. Main Street, W. Jersey Avenue, and Black Horse Pike, but field review determined that there was no potential visibility of the Projects. The viewshed analysis indicated that the Projects would be visible from the Washington Avenue School and the Atlantic City Cemetery, both located on W. Washington Avenue; however, during the field review, potential visibility of the Projects from this area would be blocked by the intervening built environment and vegetation (see Figures 3.2-1 and 3.2-2). The viewshed analysis also indicated potential views of the Projects from within the Conovertown Historic District and the Egg Harbor City Historic District where the distance to the Projects, intervening built environment and stands of mature trees block the potential visibility to the water and the Projects (see Figures 3.2-3 and 3.2-4).

Figure 3.2-1. View from the Atlantic City Cemetery toward the Projects.

The school is located on W. Washington Avenue in Pleasantville City, approximately 5 miles from the Atlantic Ocean shoreline. Although the PAPE indicated potential visibility along roadways adjacent to the cemetery, potential views of the water (and the Projects) are completely screened.

Figure 3.2-2. View from the Washington Avenue School toward the Projects.

The school is located at 225 W. Washington Avenue in Pleasantville City, approximately 16.86 miles from the nearest turbine. Although the PAPE indicated potential visibility along roadways adjacent to the school, potential views of the water (and the Projects) are completely screened.

Figure 3.2-3. View from the Conovertown Historic District toward the Projects.

The historic district is located along State Route 9 in Galloway Township, approximately 16.16 miles from the nearest turbine. Although the PAPE indicated small areas of potential visibility within the historic district, potential views of the water (and the Projects) are completely screened.

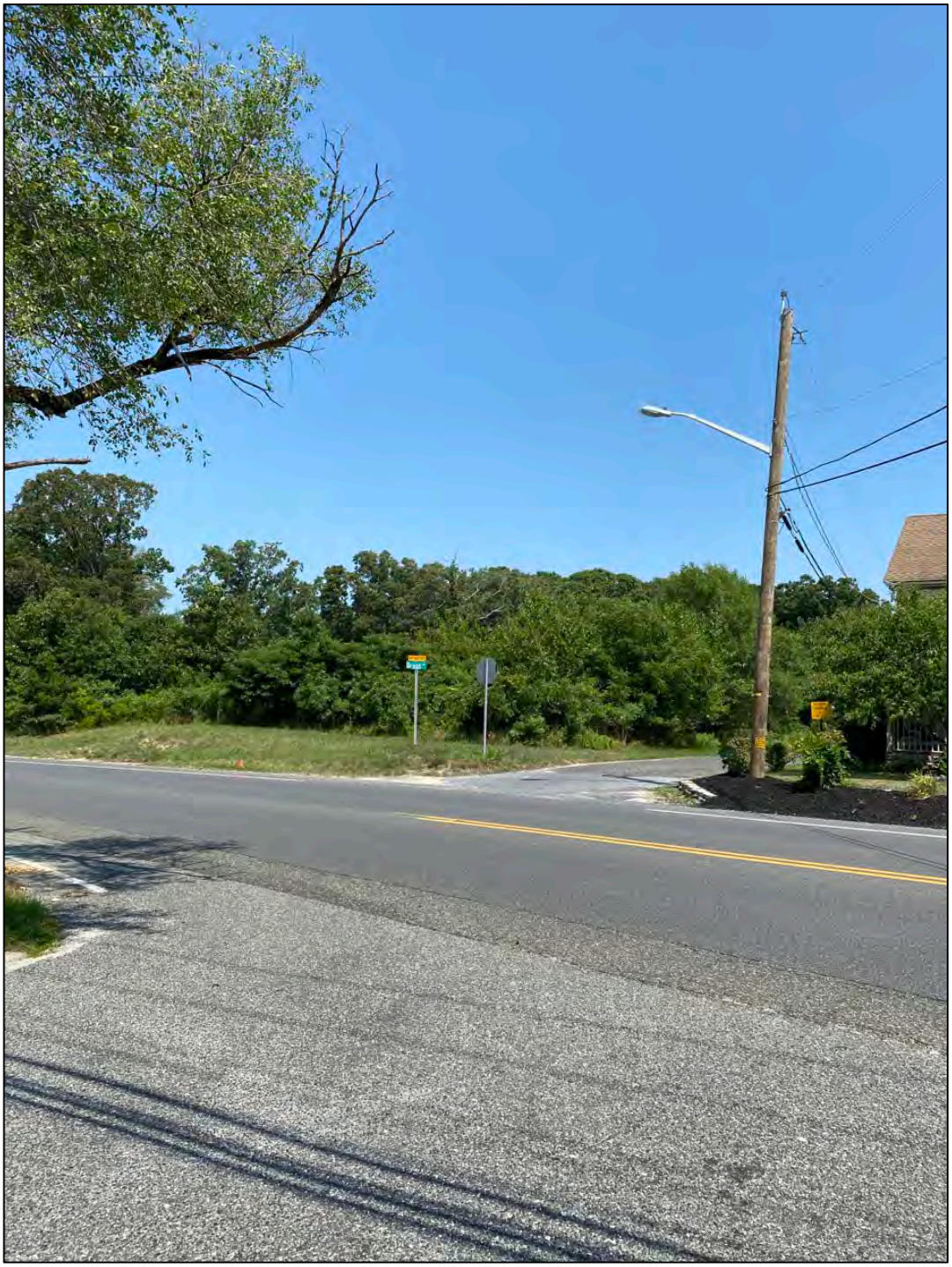


Figure 3.2-4. View from the Egg Harbor City Historic District toward the Projects.

The historic district is located in Egg Harbor City, approximately 16 miles from the Atlantic Ocean shoreline. Although the PAPE indicated small areas of potential visibility within the historic district, potential views of the water (and the Projects) are completely screened by intervening land, structures, and vegetation.

Therefore, since these properties were considered unlikely to have potential views of the Projects due to screening from topography, buildings, and vegetation, and would not be adversely impacted, they were not documented, and not considered for further analysis. It is also worth noting that many of these properties were located at a distance greater than 20 miles from the Projects and located inland, away from the outer ocean bay or the inland bays within the viewshed buffer and PAPE. In the meeting on July 25, 2022, NJHPO stated they were more concerned with potential impacts to properties located along the shoreline; therefore, it was considered a sufficiently conservative approach to document views from inland locations within the PAPE with no visibility, without collecting survey information for these properties.

A total of 2,112 properties were documented as part of the field surveys. Following completion of the field surveys these properties were further evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility based on desktop research. Approximately 95 percent of the properties documented during the field surveys were removed from further consideration and analysis due to not meeting NRHP eligibility criteria and/or views of the ocean (and Projects) from these areas were screened by existing development and/or vegetation such that there was no potential for visibility or visual effects. In addition, several properties that were newly identified during the field surveys were determined based on desktop review to not be located in the PAPE, and therefore were not considered for further analysis.

3.3 Aboveground Historic Properties within the PAPE

Following a review of the field survey results and subsequent additional desktop research and review, EDR identified a total of 123 aboveground historic properties (inclusive of individual properties as well as historic districts) within the Projects' PAPE for assessment of potential adverse visual effects. Historic districts were considered as a single aboveground historic property rather than to each of the contributing properties, as not all contributing properties within historic districts are located in the PAPE. All aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are depicted in Figure 3.3-1 and summarized and enumerated in Table 3.3-1 and in Attachment D. The two NHLs with the PAPE are summarized in Section 3.3.1 and Attachment A. The aboveground historic properties and historic districts are listed by municipality in Section 3.3.2 and Attachments B and C.

Table 3.3-1. Aboveground Historic Properties within the PAPE

Property Designation	Occurrences of Aboveground Historic Properties Within The PAPE
National Historic Landmark (NHL) properties	2
Aboveground Historic Properties and Historic Districts Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	16
Aboveground Historic Properties and Historic Districts Determined Eligible for Listing in the National or State Register of Historic Places[a]	62
Local Historic Properties	2
Aboveground Historic Properties and Historic Districts Recommended Eligible for Listing in the National or State Register of Historic Places[b]	41
Total	**123**

[a] This includes properties formally determined NRHP-eligible by NJHPO or BOEM whose NRHP eligibility was confirmed as part of the field surveys.

[b] This includes properties previously inventoried without a formal determination of NRHP eligibility that have been recommended by EDR to meet NRHP eligibility, including properties contributing to NRHP-eligible historic districts.

Figure 3.3-1. Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects.

3.3.1 National Historic Landmarks

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are historic properties that have been determined to be nationally significant by the Secretary of the Interior. NHLs can be buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects that "demonstrate exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archaeology, technology and culture" (CFR, 2022c). In order for a historic property to be considered for designation as a NHL, the property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *That is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represents, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or*
2. *That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or*
3. *That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or*
4. *That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
5. *That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or*
6. *That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree* (NPS, 2022).

Two NHLs are located within the PAPE:

Table 3.3-2. National Historic Landmarks within the PAPE

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Municipality	Figure & Attachment Reference
13	Atlantic City Convention Hall	Boardwalk between Pacific, Mississippi, and Florida Avenues	Atlantic City	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment A
63	Lucy, the Margate Elephant	Decatur and Atlantic Avenues	Margate City	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19: Attachment A

3.3.1.1 Atlantic City Convention Hall

The Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL, constructed in 1926-1929 by Lockwood-Greene and Co., exhibits Beaux Arts and Romanesque style elements and features a cut limestone façade and curved arcade fronting the beach. The arcade features a covered double row of columns anchored by public bath houses on each end. The façade of the building features massive columns supporting Romanesque arches, and the recessed entrances feature large arched windows. Decorative motifs include elements popular on the Atlantic City Boardwalk in the 1920s and include cut stone ocean flora and fauna. The massive auditorium behind the public entrance façade is clad in brick with an

arched roof. The Atlantic City Convention Hall has been designated an NHL with significance in architecture, engineering, and recreation. It is significant for its monumental architecture, and represents significant engineering feats, containing at the time of its construction, the largest room with an unobstructed view ever built. The building is also significant for its role in the recreation of Atlantic City and the nation, becoming one of America's most popular venues for shows and events (Charleton, 1985).

The Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk with the building's primary orientation toward the Atlantic Ocean. The building's arcade is constructed as to provide views of the beach and is anchored by public bath houses adjacent to the beach. The building's location on the Atlantic coast lends to its historic significance as a beachside attraction within Atlantic City. Context photographs and data regarding the potential visibility of the Projects from the NHL is included in Attachment A (Property ID 13).

3.3.1.2 Lucy, the Margate Elephant

Lucy, the Margate Elephant NHL was built in 1881 by as a real estate marketing gimmick by James Lafferty, who patented zoomorphic architecture. His "Elephant Bazaar" (dubbed "Lucy" by subsequent owners) had a wood frame and tin-clad wood sheathing; the frame has since been reinforced with steel and the sheathing is currently being restored. At 65 feet tall and 60 feet long, it is one of the largest statue-like structures in America and the oldest roadside tourist attraction. In 1970, after threats of demolition, Lucy was moved to a nearby city-owned lot and restored. It was designated an NHL in 1976 (Pitts, 1976b).

Lucy, the Margate Elephant is located at the corner of South Decatur and Atlantic Avenues in Margate City, one block west of the beach overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. The NHL was moved from its original location to its current site in 1970. Context photographs and data regarding the potential visibility of the Projects from the NHL is included in Attachment A (Property ID 63).

Additional detailed information on the NHLs can be found in Attachments A and D and on Figure 3.3-1.

3.3.2 NRHP-Listed, NRHP-Eligible, and Potentially Eligible Historic Properties and Districts

The 123 aboveground historic properties identified within the PAPE (including the two NHLs discussed in Section 3.3.1, which are not included in the summaries below) are located primarily on the barrier islands or on mainland New Jersey in proximity to the bays and coves. A brief description of the municipalities where the PAPE is present, as well as a table identifying the aboveground historic properties within the PAPE in each municipality is included below. Additional detailed information for each of the aboveground historic properties can be found in Attachments B and C, on Figure 3.3-1, and sorted by municipality in the table included as Attachment D.

As noted in Section 3.3, historic districts within the PAPE are counted as a single aboveground historic property, in order to take a conservative approach to assessing potential impacts to the entirety of those districts, as well as due to inconsistency in the availability of information in existing documentation regarding the total number as well as addresses of contributing properties within those districts.

3.3.2.1 Absecon City

Absecon City is located in the eastern extent of Atlantic County bordering Absecon Bay. Prior to the establishment of permanent Euro-American settlements, Atlantic County was explored by the Dutch in the early 1600s. In 1664 New Jersey became an English province and this area of Atlantic County became known as Little Egg Harbor or Egg Harbor. The construction of the King's Highway (modern-day Shore Road) in 1716 opened the area to more settlement and by 1776 what is today known as Absecon was a bustling seaport with a fishing economy reliant on its bayfront location. Development in the community was furthered by the arrival of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad in 1854. Absecon was incorporated as a town in 1872 and as a city in 1902. The construction of the White Horse Pike (modern-day U.S. Route 30) in 1932 made Absecon a last stop on the mainland for automobile traffic on the way to the popular resort town of Atlantic City (to the southeast). Today, Absecon is a primarily residential community with commercial development primarily confined to the Route 30 and Shore Road corridors (Reid, 2002).

Approximately 40.6 percent of Absecon City is located within the PAPE. A total of three aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Absecon City (see Table 3.3-3).

Table 3.3-3. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Absecon City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
1	Dr. Jonathan Pitney House	57 North Shore Road	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment C
2	South Shore Road Historic District	S. Shore Road roughly bounded by Nevada Avenue, and Statton Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B
3	North Shore Road Historic District	N. Shore Road roughly bounded by Creek Road to the south and the town line to the north	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B

3.3.2.2 Atlantic City

Atlantic City is located in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. Euro-American development on Absecon Island was slow in the early-to-mid eighteenth century as it was only accessible by boat. The first recorded settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney (who lived in nearby Absecon) proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. The 1950s saw a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. In an effort to revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism. The numerous casinos continue to draw visitors to the area (ACFPL, 2022).

Approximately 60 percent of Atlantic City is located within the PAPE. A total of 26 aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Atlantic City (see Table 3.3-4).

Table 3.3-4. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Atlantic City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
4	U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152)	U.S. Route 30 (Absecon Boulevard) over Beach Thorofare	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20
5	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 4700 Atlantic Avenue	4700 Atlantic Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19
6	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 104 S. Montgomery Avenue	104 S. Montgomery Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19
7	Residence at 125 S Montgomery Avenue	125 S Montgomery Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19
8	Two-story Residence at 108 S. Raleigh Avenue	108 S. Raleigh Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19
9	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19
10	The Knife and Fork Inn	3600 Atlantic Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19
11	Ritz Carlton Hotel	2715 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
12	USCG Station Atlantic City	900 Beach Thorofare	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20
13	Atlantic City Convention Hall	Boardwalk between Pacific, Mississippi, and Florida Avenues	National Historic Landmark	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20
14	Administration Building for the Board of Education	1809 Pacific Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20
15	Warner Theatre (façade)	Atlantic City Boardwalk between Michigan and Arkansas Avenues	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20
16	Carnegie Library (Atlantic City Public Library)	35 South Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20
17	Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District	N. Connecticut Avenue roughly bounded by N. Massachusetts, N. New Jersey, Barret, and Adriatic Avenues	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20
18	Brighton Park	1801 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible as a contributing element to the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20
19	The Inn of the Irish Pub	164 St. James Place	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
20	Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk	1425 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20
21	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 124 Atlantic Avenue	124 Atlantic Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14
22	Colonial Revival Residence at 120 Atlantic Avenue	120 Atlantic Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14
23	Absecon Lighthouse	Pacific and Rhode Island Avenues	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14
24	Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District	Boardwalk roughly bounded by S. Georgia Avenue to the southwest and Garden Pier to the northeast	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20
25	Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	Within the former railroad grade that traveled from Camden in Camden County to Atlantic City in Atlantic County.	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 6, 10, 11, 14, 20
114	Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach)	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20
115	Riviera Apartments	116 S. Raleigh Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19
118	Clairidge Hotel	120 South Indiana Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
119	Central Pier	1400 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20

*The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District is a linear resource in Camden and Atlantic Counties and is included as an aboveground historic property in Atlantic City.
**The Atlantic City Convention Hall is also located in Atlantic City and is discussed in Section 3.3.1.1.

3.3.2.3 Barnegat Light Borough

Barnegat Light Borough is located in the extreme eastern extent of Ocean County at the northern tip of Long Beach Island. This area of Long Beach Island was first visited by European explorers in 1609 when Henry Hudson reached the vicinity of the borough. The Dutch eventually came to call this area Barendegat, or "Island of the Breakers" for the dangerous sea conditions encountered. The area was used as hunting and fishing ground for Euro-American settlers in the early nineteenth century. By the middle of the nineteenth century, vacationers from New York reached Barnegat Light Borough by traveling to mouth of Toms River and sailing south down Barnegat Bay to reach the northern end of Long Beach Island. A railroad trestle was constructed in 1886 connecting the island to the mainland. In 1904, the area was incorporated as Barnegat City and was formally separated from Long Beach Township. It was renamed Barnegat Light in 1948 in commemoration of the lighthouse, which had become a landmark on the island. In the 1920s, Norwegian settlers founded the fishing village appropriately named Viking Village on the inlet located on the western side of the borough. The lighthouse and surrounding land was acquired by the state of New Jersey in 1957 and converted into a state park. This area of Long Beach Island continues to be a popular destination for boaters, fishers, and beachgoers (Barnegat Light Tourism Coalition, 2021).

Approximately 22.5 percent of the Barnegat Light Borough is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Barnegat Light Borough (see Table 3.3-5).

Table 3.3-5. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Barnegat Light Borough

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
27	Barnegat Lighthouse	Northern end of Long Beach Island	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 3; Attachment C

3.3.2.4 Bass River Township

Bass River Township is located in the extreme southeastern extent of Burlington County. The Wading River creates a portion of the eastern boundary while the southern boundary comprises the course of the Mullica River. The earliest Euro-American settlers in the township arrived around 1713 and settled near the Bass River. The early pioneers were primarily English Quakers who capitalized on the abundant timber in the pine forests (known as the

Pine Barrens). This area of Burlington County was not well suited for agriculture and as a result the early settlers capitalized on the pine forests and rivers. The primary economies and industries in the early-to-mid nineteenth century consisted of iron and charcoal making, papering, lumbering, boat building, and fishing. Additionally, cranberry and blackberry harvesting and mossing were important trades. The township was formally incorporated in 1864 from portions of Little Egg Harbor Township and Washington Township (Conservation & Environmental Studies Center, Inc. 1982). In 1905, the Bass River State Forest was created for the purpose of wildlife and timber management, public recreation, and water management. The Civilian Conservation Corp planted trees and built camping structures in 1933 that are still enjoyed today. The Bass River State Forest continues to be a popular recreational destination (NJ DEP, 2022).

Approximately 8.7 percent of Bass River Township is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Bass River Township (see Table 3.3-6).

Table 3.3-6. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Bass River Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
28	Bass River State Forest Historic District	Stage Road	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 4, 5, 7; Attachment B

3.3.2.5 Beach Haven Borough

Beach Haven Borough is located in the extreme southern extent of Ocean County in the southern portion of Long Beach Island. This area of Long Beach Island was first explored by Europeans in 1609 when explorer Henry Hudson sailed by the island. Throughout the late seventeenth century and eighteenth century, the area was used by sportsmen for fishing and hunting. The area was also used as pasture for cattle who grazed on the sand hills. Ocean County was formed from Monmouth County in 1850 and by this time the wealthy sportsmen from Philadelphia and inland New Jersey who frequented the island saw a need for a resort community for their families. Tuckerton businessman Archelaus Pharo set out to build a railroad to the proposed resort community with a connection to Tuckerton and onward to Philadelphia in 1871. Pharo also bought 666 acres of land for the resort community and in 1874 Beach Haven Borough was officially formed. The community saw the height of its development in the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries. The primary economies for full-time residents were oystering, fishing, clamming, and working as guides for the sportsmen. The Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 caused extensive damage to the borough's hotels and boardwalk and another storm in 1962 resulted in a new zoning law requiring any new constructions to be built on stilts. Beach Haven continues to be a popular seasonal beach community (Borough of Beach Haven, 2022).

Approximately 47.4 percent of Beach Haven Borough is located within the PAPE. A total of four aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Beach Haven Borough (see Table. 3.3-7).

Table 3.3-7. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Beach Haven Borough

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
29	Beach Haven Historic District	Roughly bounded on the north by 3rd Street, on the east by South Atlantic Avenue, on the south by Pearl Street, on the west by properties to the west of South Beach Avenue	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
30	Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)	Roughly bounded by Atlantic, Bay, Fifth, and Chatsworth Avenues	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
31	Greater Beach Haven Historic District	Roughly the west side of Atlantic Avenue to Chatsworth Avenue to the south, Bay Avenue to the west and the north side of Fifth Street.	Local Historic District	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
32	Residence at 101 Dolphin Avenue	101 Dolphin Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment C

3.3.2.6 Berkeley Township

Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Approximately 19.1 percent of Berkely Township is located within the PAPE. A total of five aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Berkely Township (see Table 3.3-8).

Table 3.3-8. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Berkely Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
34	AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field	83 Bayview Avenue (Ocean County Route 617)	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment C
35	Midway Camps Historic District	Bounded on the north by 14th Avenue, on the east by Ocean Avenue, on the south by 20th Avenue, and on the west by Central Avenue.	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment B
36	Island Beach State Park Historic District	Central Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 2, 3; Attachment B
37	The Judge's Shack	Central Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 3; Attachment C
112	U.S. Life Saving Station No. 14	Central Avenue	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment C

3.3.2.7 Brigantine City

The city of Brigantine is located in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The island was first visited by European explorers in the early 1600s when the Dutch sailed by the island and in 1609 when English explorer visited the island and described it as "pleasant land to see". The island was reportedly used as a hideout by pirates in the late 1600s, namely Captain William Kidd and the notorious Captain Teech, otherwise known as Blackbeard. Since the 1700s, hundreds of shipwrecks have occurred off the coast of the island which gave the island the name Brigantine, a type of seventeenth century ship. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century the island had numerous hotels. Brigantine had two development periods, first in 1880 when the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. The most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company undertook large scale development on the majority of the island. The city was formally incorporated during this period in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924 which promoted visitation to the land. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991a).

Approximately 68.6 percent of Brigantine City is located within the PAPE. A total of eight aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Brigantine City (see Table. 3.3-9).

Table 3.3-9. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Brigantine City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
38	Brigantine Lighthouse	Brigantine Boulevard (County Route 638)	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
39	Residence at 2201 Bayshore Avenue	2201 Bayshore Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
40	Residence at 2707 West Brigantine Avenue	2707 West Brigantine Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
41	Chateauesque House at 2807 Ocean Avenue	2807 Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
42	Residence at 200 eighteenth Street South	200 eighteenth Street South	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
43	Central School / Brigantine Library	201 15th Street S	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
44	Brigantine Hotel	1400 Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
45	St. Thomas Catholic Church	331 8th Street South	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C

3.3.2.8 Egg Harbor Township

Egg Harbor Township is located in the southeastern extent of Atlantic County and is bordered on the southwest by the Great Egg Harbor River. This area of Atlantic County was first explored by Europeans in 1614 when Dutch explorer Cornelius Jacobsen Mey navigated to the mouth of the Great Egg Harbor River while looking for new settlement sites. The name "Egg Harbor" was given to the area due to the abundance of shorebird and waterfowls eggs observed by the explorer. New Jersey became an English province in 1664 and the Great Egg Harbor was originally located within Gloucester County although Cape May County also claimed some of the area. The boundaries of Gloucester County were legalized in 1710 and formally included the Great Egg Harbor which at the time included all of present-day Atlantic County. Atlantic County was formed from Gloucester County in 1837 and included Egg Harbor, Weymouth, Hamilton, and Galloway Townships. The nineteenth and 20th century economies of the township included milling, shipbuilding, farming, and fishing. During the second half of the nineteenth century, ten cities and townships were formed from Egg Harbor Township, and it presently encompasses 41,600

acres and includes the communities of Bargaintown, English Creek, Sculville, Steelmanville, McKee City, Cardiff, Farmington, and West Atlantic City (GEHTHS, 2022).

Approximately 17.2 percent of Egg Harbor Township is located within the PAPE. A total of two aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Egg Harbor Township (see Table 3.3-10).

Table 3.3-10. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Egg Harbor Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
47	Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smit' House	152 Lee's Lane	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment C
48	Studebaker Showroom	7006 Black Horse Pike	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14; Attachment C

3.3.2.9 Galloway Township

Galloway Township is located in the northeastern extent of Atlantic County to the northwest of Reeds Bay and Little Bay and to the southwest of the Mullica River. This area of Atlantic County was first surveyed by Europeans in 1609 when Henry Hudson sailed into Great Bay. In 1614, Dutch explorer Cornelius Jacobsen Mey sailed into Egg Harbor and mapped the coastline. New Jersey became an English province in 1664; however, meaningful settlement in Galloway Township would not occur until the late eighteenth century. During this time, this area of what was historically Gloucester Township consisted of scattered villages and hamlets. Galloway Township was formed from Egg Harbor Township in 1774 and at its formation included present-day Atlantic City, Port Republic, Mullica, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, and part of Burlington County. During the nineteenth century, Absecon Creek and the Mullica River were important transpiration routes in the township. Numerous wharves were built on the waterways and shipbuilding became an important economy. The White Horse Pike (modern-day U.S. Route 30) was constructed through the township in 1821 which brought more settlers to the area. The construction of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad in 1854 resulted in growth concurrent with the rise in popularity of Atlantic City. U.S. Route 30 was constructed through the southwestern extent of the township in 1932 and brought continued development in the township as hotels and motels were built along the road. Today, the township remains predominantly rural with areas of residential development throughout the township and commercial development confined to the U.S. Route 30 corridor (Reid, 2022).

Approximately 42.3 percent of Galloway Township is located within the PAPE. A total of five aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Galloway Township (see Table. 3.3-11).

Table 3.3-11. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Galloway Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
49	L.N. Renault and Sons Winery	72 North Breman Avenue	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 6; Attachment C
50	Germania Gunning Club	722 West Moss Mill Road	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 7; Attachment C
51	Conovertown Historic District	North Shore Road roughly bounded by Old Shore Road to the north and the town line to the south	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B
52	Seaview Golf Club (historic), Clarence Geist Pavilion	401 South New York Road	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment C
53	Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District	S. Leeds Point Road roughly bounded by E. Moss Road to the north and E. Somerstown Lane to the south	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B

3.3.2.10 Hamilton Township

Hamilton Township is located generally in the center of Atlantic County. This area of Atlantic County was first explored by Europeans in 1614 when Dutch explorer Cornelius Jacobsen Mey sailed into Egg Harbor and up the Great Egg Harbor River in search of new areas for settlements. Meaningful settlement in the township began in the early eighteenth century in the vicinity of modern-day Mays Landing and by 1756, a shipyard and trading post were constructed on Babcock Creek. By the early 1800s, Mays Landing had become a thriving port with an established shipbuilding economy sustained by the abundant pine forests within the township. The port received sugar, molasses, and rum shipments from the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Great Egg Harbor River that were then transported on to Philadelphia. Hamilton Township was formally incorporated in 1813 and in 1837 Mays Landing was designated as the county seat of Atlantic County. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed through the township in 1854 and a station was built in Mays Landing. While the majority of Hamilton Township was rural and agricultural during the nineteenth century, Mays Landing continued to serve as an industrial hub into the early 20th century. Development in Hamilton Township in the 20th century was concurrent with the rise in popularity of Atlantic City as a resort destination. The construction of the Atlantic City Expressway in 1964 brought a postwar housing boom to the township, although the township generally maintains its rural setting with development confined to the vicinity of Mays Landing (Township of Hamilton Historical Society, 2022).

Approximately .33 percent of Hamilton Township is located within the PAPE. A total of two aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Hamilton Township (see Table 3.3-12).

Table 3.3-12. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Hamilton Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Refer'nce
54	Abbott's Modern Cabins	217 NJ Route 40	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 9; Attachment C
55	West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 9, 10, 14; Attachment B

*The West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic District is a linear resource within the boundaries of Hamilton and Egg Harbor Townships and is included as an aboveground historic property in Hamilton Township.

3.3.2.11 Lacey Township

Lacey Township is centrally located in Ocean County and its eastern bordered comprises Barnegat Bay while its northern boundary is generally the course of Cedar Creek. The earliest Euro-American settlements in the township were along Barnegat Bay in the early 1700s, although meaningful settlement would not occur until after the construction of the first sawmill on Cedar Creek within the limits of the township in 1740. In the following decades, tree clearing for lumbering and agriculture between Cedar Creek and the Forked River prompted sustained development. Lumbering and agriculture were the primary economies until the construction of the first iron furnaces in the pine barren region in the western extent of the township in the late 1700s. However, due to the depletion of the abundant pine forests and a decline in the iron industry in New Jersey in the early-to-mid nineteenth century, the primary economies shifted to fishing and oystering. Lacey Township was formally incorporated in 1871. Specialized agriculture, namely cranberry harvesting, vineyards, and orchards, also accounted for the primary economy of the township at the end of the nineteenth century. The area saw a lull in development into the 20th century due to the rise in popularity of the seaside resorts to the east, primarily Atlantic City. Lacey Township saw some postwar development with the construction of the Garden State Parkway in 1954 and today the majority of development is confined to the corridors of the parkway and U.S. Route 9 in the eastern portion of the township (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Approximately 15.4 percent of Lacey Township is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Lacey Township (see Table 3.3-13).

Table 3.3-13. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Lacey Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
56	Woodmansee Estate	1 Game Farm Road	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 2, 3; Attachment C

3.3.2.12 Lavallette Borough

Lavallette Borough is located in the eastern extent of Ocean County to the north of Seaside Heights and to the south of Mantoloking. It is bordered to the west by Barnegat Bay and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. New Jersey's barrier islands were first discovered by Europeans during English explorer Henry Hudson's excursions in the early 1600s. Whalers built temporary camps on the barrier island in the mid-to-late seventeenth century, but the area remained largely uninhabited until the latter half of the nineteenth century. Plans for a town in Lavallette were developed in 1878 by the Barnegat Light Improvement Company which filed a plat plan in Ocean County named "Lavallette City by the Sea." The community was named for U.S. Navy Admiral Elie LaVallette who won a decisive battle on Lake Champlain during the War of 1812. The borough of Lavallette was formally incorporated in 1887, although development stagnated until the construction of a railroad from South Seaside Park to Bayhead in 1881. The summer population swelled into the 20th century and the local economies were reliant on commercial fishing and boatbuilding. Development was furthered by the construction of Route 35 in 1911. Lavallette saw a postwar development boom but maintained its small and family friendly feel. After the construction of the Garden State Parkway in 1954, more year-round residents-built homes in Lavallette, many of which are maintained today. The primary commercial corridor is located on Grand Central Avenue (Borough of Lavallette, 2022).

Approximately 7.41 percent of Lavallette Borough is located within the PAPE. A total of two aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Lavallette Borough (see Table 3.3-14).

Table 3.3-14. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Lavallette Borough

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
57	Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3)	The district comprises three separate dense residential areas in Lavallette Borough, each bisected by State Route 35 North and containing orderly east-west streets. Each district is bounded on the east by the beaches at Dover Beaches North (in the northern most district), Chadwick Beach (in the central district), and Island Beach (in the southernmost district).	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 1; Attachment B
58	Stevens House	1 Brown Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 1; Attachment C

3.3.2.13 Linwood

The borough of Linwood is located in the southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Barnegat Bay between Somers Point to the southwest and Northfield to the northeast. Development in the limits of the borough began in 1695 when Thomas Budd, a prominent Philadelphia merchant, sold off large tracts of land in the vicinity of the Great Egg Harbor Bay. The area was first settlement by Euro-American Quakers and was initially called Leedsville. By the late eighteenth century, the community had a lucrative agricultural community sustained by the soil fed by the

marshland bordering the Great Egg Harbor Bay. The bay also promoted the growth of a productive shipbuilding and fishing economy and provided the means for trade by sea vessels. As a result, many sea captains resided in Leedsville. In 1880, the name of the community was changed to Linwood as another Leedsville was already established inland in New Jersey. The borough was formally incorporated in 1889 and carved from Egg Harbor Township. In the late nineteenth and in[to] the early 20th century, agriculture remained the primary economy and products from local farmers sustained the new resort communities and hotels located nearby along the Atlantic coast. Linwood saw a boom in postwar residential and commercial development that quickly eliminated the historically agrarian landscape. Today, Linwood remains a primarily residential community (Kirk, 1987).

Approximately 40.2 percent of Linwood is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Linwood (see Table 3.3-15).

Table 3.3-15. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Linwood

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
59	Linwood Historic District	Roughly Shore Road from Royal Avenue to Sterling Avenue	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B

3.3.2.14 Little Egg Harbor Township

Little Egg Harbor Township is located in the southern extent of Ocean County and is bordered to the north by Eagleswood Township, to the east by Little Egg Harbor, to the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and to the west by Burlington County. Its history historically is largely tied to the history of Egg Harbor Township and Tuckerton Borough (formally incorporated from the township in 1901). This area of Atlantic County was first explored by Europeans in 1614 when Dutch explorer Cornelius Jacobsen Mey navigated to the mouth of the Great Egg Harbor River while looking for new settlement sites. The earliest permanent Euro-American settlements in the township were located in proximity to present-day Tuckerton Borough, a prominent shipping port in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The remainder of the township was predominantly rural and agricultural throughout this time.

Additionally, lumbering was an important economy due to the abundant pine barren forests located in the northern portion of the township. Tuckerton was the site of a battle between Colonial and British troops during the Revolutionary War, resulting in the burning of town in 1778. In addition to Tuckerton, the community of Parkertown, in the northern extent of the township, was a short-lived agricultural community in the late nineteenth century. Sea Haven was also a short-lived late nineteenth century resort community that at its height boasted two hotels and a fishing community, although the community is no longer extant. The Tuckerton Wireless, at the time the largest radio tower in the world, was constructed in Little Egg Harbor Township in 1912. The tower was demolished in 1955. Presently, Little Egg Harbor remains a largely rural and residential township with development confined to the corridor of U.S. Route 9 (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Approximately 52.8. percent of Little Egg Harbor Township is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Little Egg Harbor Township (see Table 3.3-16).

Table 3.3-16. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Little Egg Harbor Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
60	Little Egg Harbor U.S. Life-Saving Station #23	800 Great Bay Boulevard	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment C

3.3.2.15 Lower Township

Lower Township is the southernmost township in Cape May County and is bordered to the north by Middle Township, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean and to the west and south by the Delaware Bay. The earliest recorded Euro-American settlements in Lower Township were located in the former community of Town Bank/Portsmouth. The settlement was founded by whalers around 1700, but due to the quick depletion of whales in the area, the settlement was abandoned in the following decades. Lower Township was established as a precinct of Cape May County 1723 and was designated a municipality in 1798. The early nineteenth century economy was defined by trapping, fishing, and lumbering. Lumbering in the township gave way to a sustained agricultural community. Lower Township was also known for the knitwear it produced that was used by seafarers and merchants in Philadelphia. The productive agricultural economy supplied produce to the first resorts and hotels, and many hotel owners in Cape May owned farms in the township for the purpose of produce production. During the World War I, Lower Township was the site of naval training centers. The tradition continued during World War II when a naval air station was established to train pilots and a Coastal Defense Battery was constructed on the shore. Commercial fishing became the primary economy during the middle of the 20th century. Today, the population of the township is largely confined to the areas of North Cape May and the Villas (Cape May County Planning Board, 1980).

Approximately .39 percent of Lower Township is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Lower Township (see Table 3.3-17).

Table 3.3-17. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Lower Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
61	Cape May Lighthouse	Cape May Point	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C

3.3.2.16 Mantoloking Borough

Mantoloking Borough is located in the extreme northeastern extent of Ocean County and is bordered to the north by Bay Head, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by Lavallette, and to the west by Jones Tide Pond. The borough's history originated in a land acquisition by Frederick Downer and New York attorney Frank Hall in 1875.

Together, the entrepreneurs sold land to two primary development companies, the Seashore Land Company and the Seashore Improvement Company for the creation of a "dry" community that was at the time located in Brick Township. The community was named Mantoloking, which reportedly translated to "frog ground" or "sand place." The Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad was constructed through the town in 1881, followed by the construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884. The construction of modern-day U.S. Route 35 (Ocean Avenue North) in 1908 helped to sustain the development of the seaside community and the borough was formally incorporated in 1911. Mantoloking Borough maintains its predominantly residential makeup (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022).

Approximately 2.01 percent of Mantoloking Borough is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Mantoloking Borough (see Table 3.3-18).

Table 3.3-18. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Mantoloking Borough

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
62	Mantoloking Historic District	Bounded on the north by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, the municipal boundary with Brick Township to the south, the beaches at Mantoloking to the east, and Barnegat Bay to the west	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 1; Attachment B

3.3.2.17 Margate City

Margate City is located in the southeastern extent of Atlantic County. The city is located on Absecon Island between Ventnor City to the northeast and Longport to the southwest. The developmental history of the land that encompasses Margate City is tied to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth-century history of Atlantic County, which was defined by the economies sustained by inland agriculture, boatbuilding, and fishing. The area that constitutes Margate City was first incorporated as South Atlantic City in 1869. The trajectory of the community was influenced heavily by entrepreneur James L. Lafferty who in 1881. Lafferty set out to market his share of parcels in the city in an unusual way with the construction of a hotel and restaurant in the shape of an elephant that he named Lucy. Lafferty's marketing efforts proved to be a success and in addition to the sale of his lots in the city, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed through the area in 1884. Margate City was incorporated in 1884 and at the time included portions of modern-day Longport, Ventnor City, and southern Atlantic City. Margate City was so successful that in 1929 the major of Atlantic City offered to annex the city into its limits, but Margate City refused. Today, Margate City is known as the location of the iconic Lucy the Elephant and is a popular destination south of Atlantic City (History of Margate City, NJ, 2022).

Approximately 5.89 percent of Margate City is located within the PAPE. A total of three aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Margate City (see Table 3.3-19).

Table 3.3-19. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Margate City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
64	Two-Story Residence at 114 South Osborne Avenue	114 South Osborne Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (Ocean Wind I-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
65	Two-Story Residence at 108 South Gladstone Avenue	108 South Gladstone Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
66	Margate Fishing Pier	121 S. Exeter Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C

*Lucy, the Margate Elephant is also located in Margate City and is discussed in Section 3.3.1.2.

3.3.2.18 Middle Township

Middle Township is centrally located in Cape May County and is bordered to the southwest by Lower Township and to the northeast by Upper Township. The township was established as one of the three original precincts in Cape May County in 1723. Due to its central location in the county, a courthouse was constructed in the township in 1763 on land donated by local resident Daniel Hand. This area to the northeast of present-day Mayville was also named Cape May Courthouse. Middle Township was formally incorporated in 1798. The principal economies in the early nineteenth century consisted of trapping of furbearers and lumbering. Tree clearing in support of the lumber industry eventually promoted the establishment of a strong agricultural economy. After the arrival of the Cape May and Millville Railroad in 1867, Middle Township transitioned to an industrial economy. At the beginning of the 20th century, the township included a glass factory that manufactured bottles and jars and a canning factory. A new brick courthouse was built in 1927, replacing an older frame building from 1850. Throughout the nineteenth and 20th centuries, land was taken from Middle Township for the creation of Avalon (incorporated in 1891), Stone Harbor (1914), North Wildwood (1917), and Wildwood (1895). Historical communities in the township include Goshen, Rio Grande, Whitesboro, and Swaintown (Cape May County Planning Board 1980:16-21).

Approximately 15.3 percent of Middle Township is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Middle Township (see Table 3.3-20).

Table 3.3-20. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Middle Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
67	Grassy Sound Historic District	Houses along the East and West Bank of Grassy Sound north of Route 147	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B

3.3.2.19 North Wildwood City

North Wildwood City is located in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fisherman around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

Approximately 30.53 percent of North Wildwood City is located within the PAPE. A total of six aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within North Wildwood City (see Table. 3.3-21).

Table 3.3-21. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – North Wildwood City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
68	Sahara Motel	510 East eighteenth Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
69	American Inn (Lou Booth Motel)	510 East 13th Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
70	Aloha Motel	210 John F Kennedy Boulevard	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
71	Hereford Lighthouse	111 North Central Avenue	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
72	North Wildwood Life-Saving Station	113 North Central Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
125	Athens II Motor Inn	201 Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C

3.3.2.20 Northfield

The city of Northfield is located inland in the southeastern extent of Atlantic County and is bordered to the northeast by Pleasantville, to the southwest by Linwood, and to the southeast by the Great Egg Harbor and Lakes Bay. The history of the city is largely tied to the history of Egg Harbor Township as well as Somers Point and Linwood as all three communities are situated along U.S. Route 9 and Shore Road. Northfield was originally called Bakersfield after Daniel Baker who opened a shipyard in the community in 1815. Ships were able to use the various thoroughfares in the adjacent bay area for a direct connection to the Atlantic Ocean. Shipbuilding remained the primary economy in Bakersfield throughout the nineteenth century and in 1840 Atlantic County was reportedly the largest producer of ships on the New Jersey coast. Bakersfield was also the location of an important road junction at the intersection of Mill Road, Shore Road, and Tilton Road. The West New Jersey Railroad was constructed through the town in 1880 and a trolley system was introduced in 1903. At some point during the late nineteenth century, the name of the community changed, evidenced by the incorporation of the city in 1905 when the name was designated as Northfield. The Atlantic County Country Club, one of the oldest operating golf clubs in America, was opened in Northfield in 1897. Although other nearby communities saw a rise in industrial manufacturing after the construction of the railroad, Northfield remained a predominantly quiet and residential community during the 20th century, an identity it maintains today (The History Store, 1986).

Approximately 13.1 percent of Northfield is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Northfield (Table 3.3-22).

Table 3.3-22. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Northfield

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
73	Shore Road Historic District	Shore Road roughly bounded by E. Oakcrest Avenue to the south and the town line to the north	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B

3.3.2.21 Ocean City

Ocean City is located in Cape May County in the northernmost part of Absecon Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. The area became known as Peck's Beach, and it was also used as a cattle-grazing areas and people from the mainland would travel to the island for recreation. Parker Miller and his family became the first permanent year-round residents in the mid-1800s. Parker, whose house was constructed in the location of present-day Seventh Street and Asbury Avenue was a marine insurance company agent, and he also raised livestock and farmed the area. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by Ezra B. Lake, James Lake, S. Wesley Lake, and William Burrel, all Methodist ministers, and purchased Peck's Beach. They envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort, and quickly set to work selling commercial and residential lots, and constructed the Tabernacle, which still stands today. Other residents soon built homes, and this was followed by hotels, bridges, railroads, schools, and a boardwalk that was rebuilt numerous times throughout the years. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside

resort. An element of the vision the four founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments (Ocean City New Jersey, 2022).

Approximately 35.85 percent of Ocean City is located within the PAPE. A total of six aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Ocean City (see Table 3.3-23).

Table 3.3-23. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Ocean City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
74	Folk Victorian Residence at 5231-5229 Central Avenue	5231-5229 Central Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
75	St. Augustine Rectory	1310 Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
76	Music Pier	825 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
111	Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 9, 12, 16, 17; Attachment B
77	Gillian's Wonderland Pier	600 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 9, 12, 16, 17; Attachment C
113	Ocean City Boardwalk	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment B

* The Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District is a linear resource within the boundaries of Winslow Township, Folsom, Richland, Dorothy, Estell Manor, Corbin City, Woodbine, Dennis Township, Ocean City, and Cape May and is included as an aboveground historic property in Ocean City.

3.3.2.22 Pleasantville City

Pleasantville City is located in Atlantic County along the banks of Lakes Bay on the mainland west of Atlantic City. European settlement began in the 1700s as small fishing communities along Lakes Bay and Great Egg Harbor River. These small communities continued to grow and eventually coalesced into a unified community in the late-1800s. This was mostly spurred by the areas located as a gateway into Atlantic City, as well as the migration of whalers and shell-fishers entering the area from the Cape May region. During this time railroads and stagecoach lines brought passengers through Pleasantville on their way to Atlantic City. The areas of Risleyville, Pleasantville, Mt. Pleasant, and Smith's Landing were consolidated and incorporated in the Borough of Pleasantville on December 18, 1888. Pleasantville continued to prosper and grow, and a regional trolley service was instituted in 1903. As transportation routes continued to grow, linking Absecon to Somers Point, and the inland areas of New Jersey to Atlantic City' Pleasantville's central location caused more economic growth and the area soon boasted numerous commercial businesses and markets. This growth continued into the 1920s, and the city saw a population increase from 5,887 to over 12,000 as Pleasantville become a commercial hub on the mainland. However, with the construction of the Garden State Parkway and the Atlantic City Parkway after World War II, which provided opportunities for residents to move to more distance suburban areas and larger shopping plazas, and also lessened the impact of the

importance of railroad transportation' Pleasantville's role as a commercial, economic, social, and transportation hub declined (Remington, Vernick & Walberg Engineers, 2008).

Approximately 41.8 percent of Pleasantville City is located within the PAPE. A total of two aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Pleasantville City (see Table 3.3-24).

Table 3.3-24. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Pleasantville City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
78	Residence at 319 W. Leeds Avenue	319 W Leeds Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment C
79	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church (historic)	102-110 Linden Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14; Attachment C

3.3.2.23 Port Republic City

Port Republic City is located in Atlantic County on the Mullica River. The first European settler to the region was John Mullica who sailed up the river now bearing his name in 1637. The first settlement was located at Chestnut Neck near present-day Port Republic. During his voyage, John Mullica landed at Chestnut Neck, then proceeded Green Bank and Sweetwater (present-day Pleasant Mills) before traveling to Mullica Hills where he settled. Port Republic was originally called Wrangleboro, and the village provided refuge to the residents in the area during the Revolutionary War when the British Army sacked Chestnut Neck on October 6, 1778. Port Republic became known as Unionville and remained so until it was incorporated as a city on March 1, 1905 (The Historical Marker Database, 2022).

Approximately 13.7 percent of Port Republic City is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Port Republic City (see Table 3.3-25).

Table 3.3-25. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Port Republic City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
80	Chestnut Neck Boat Yard	758 Old New York Road	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 7; Attachment C

3.3.2.24 Sea Isle City

Sea Isle City is located in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 from the West Jersey Proprietors, a group of Quakers whose ranks included William Penn. Ludlam used the island to stock cattle and sheep, and residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt and fish and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased

the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish, and numerous fishing shacks were soon constructed on the island. In 1882, the area of Sea Isle City was incorporated as a borough, and the fishing shacks were soon replaced by summer cottages as families began to come to the area more permanently. That same year saw the arrival of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad into the area, and in 1893 the Reading Railroad was also extending to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. A horse drawn trolley system was established in 1887 and ran from Sea Isle City to Townsends Inlet, in 1904 the animal-drawn trolleys were replaced by electrical operation. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The trolley system was decommissioned in 1917 as the popularity of automobiles became evident, and by the mid-1930s rail traffic to the island was in decline. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021a).

Approximately 17.4 percent of Sea Isle City is located within the PAPE. A total of eight aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Sea Isle City (see Table 3.3-26).

Table 3.3-26. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Sea Isle City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
26	Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003)	Ocean Highway over Townsend Inlet	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17
81	Residence at 22 54th Street	22 54th Street	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17
82	Residence at 24 53rd Street	24 53rd Street	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17
83	Folk Victorian Residence at 12 50th Street	12 50th Street	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17
84	Second Empire Residence at 26 46th Street	26 46th Street	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17
85	Residence at 20 46th Street	20 46th Street	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17
86	Folk Victorian Residence at 13 47th Street	13 47th Street	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17
87	Braca Cafe	18 JFK Boulevard	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17

* Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003) is located within the boundaries of Avalon Borough, Middle Township, and Sea Isle City and is included as an aboveground historic property in Sea Isle City.

3.3.2.25 Seaside Park Borough

Seaside Park Borough is located in Ocean County south of Seaside Heights and north of Island Beach State Park on the Barnegat Peninsula barrier island. The first permanent American settlement began in 1874 and was referred to

as Park City. The area was originally part of Dover Township until it became part of Berkeley Township in 1875. After the creation of Berkeley Township, the area became known as Sea Side Park and the area witnessed development as lots were sold, houses constructed, and roads built. In 1898 Seaside Park, still referred to as Sea Side Park, was incorporated as its own borough. In 1900, a tract to the north, known as the Berkeley Tract, was annexed and it was after this that the name was changed to Seaside Park. The area soon boasted grand hotels and resorts and attracted visitors from Philadelphia and New York City. The Pennsylvania Railroad established a line to Seaside Park in 1881 and continued to transport passengers and freight to the area until 1946. The area witnessed the decline of the grand resorts, replaced by more affordable hotels, and eventually evolved into an area with more of a year-round population with the construction of the Garden State Parkway and the Mathis/Tunney Bridges that allowed easier access to the mainland and its commerce (Borough of Seaside Park, New Jersey, 2022).

Approximately 15.28 percent of Seaside Park Borough is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Seaside Park Borough (see Table 3.3-27).

Table 3.3-27. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Seaside Park Borough

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
88	U.S. Life-Saving Station No. 13	1701 North Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment C

3.3.2.26 Somers Point

Somers Point is located in Atlantic County, southwest of Atlantic City on Great Egg Harbor Bay. It is the oldest settlement in Atlantic County and was founded in 1693 when the Somers family established their plantation. Originally known as Somerset Plantation, Somers Point became a borough 1866. Its location on Great Egg Harbor Bay led to it becoming a popular port of call, and its close location to the resort areas of Ocean City and Atlantic City prompted rapid residential and commercial development in the region (Somers Point New Jersey, 2022).

Approximately 20.8 percent of Somers Point is located within the PAPE. A total of six aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Somers Point (see Table 3.3-28).

Table 3.3-28. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Somers Point

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
33	Garden State Parkway Historic District	Garden State Parkway	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18; Attachment B
89	Somers Mansion	1000 Shore Road	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment C
90	New York Avenue School	121 W New York Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment C

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
91	Bay Front Historic District Extension	745-900 Shore Road	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B
92	Shore Road Historic District	Shore Road roughly bounded by Goll Avenue, Pleasant Avenue, and Center Street	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B
93	Bay Front Historic District	Roughly bounded by Decatur Ave., Egg Harbor Bay, George Ave., and Shore Rd	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B

* The Garden State Parkway is a linear resource within the boundaries of Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May Counties and is included as an aboveground historic property in Somers Point.

3.3.2.27 Tuckerton Borough

Tuckerton Borough is located in Ocean County and is situated between the New Jersey Pine Barrens and the Bay. European settlement began in 1699, by Quaker brothers Edward and Mordecai Andrews, and a meeting was established by 1702. In 1704, Edward constructed a grist mill at the mouth of present-day Tuckerton Creek, spurring more development and settlement. Tuckerton, originally called Clamtown or Fishtown, became an important and thriving seaport in the eighteenth century, and became a United States Port of Entry. Ebenezer Tucker, a statesman and Revolutionary War patriot became the Collector, with his commission being signed by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson in 1791. A stage line was established between Philadelphia and Tuckerton in 1816 and remained the major public conveyance until 1871 when the Tuckerton Railroad was completed. Possibly New Jersey's first summer resort on Tuckers Island off Little Egg Harbor, where cottages, boarding houses, and school were established. A lighthouse was added to the island in 1848, and the Little Egg Harbor Life-Saving Station was constructed in 1869. This island and all its buildings were destroyed in a storm and the island remains under water today. Present-day Tuckerton Borough was originally part of Burlington County and was annexed into Ocean County in 1891, with Tuckerton established in March of 1901 (Tuckerton Borough of New Jersey, 2022).

Approximately 44.8 percent of Tuckerton Borough is located within the PAPE. A total of two aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Tuckerton Borough (see Table 3.3-29).

Table 3.3-29. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Tuckerton Borough

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
94	Tuckerton Historic District (Local)	The district comprises select blocks on the north and south sides of U.S. Route 9 between Locust Street in the eastern extent and Taylor Street in the western extent.	Local Historic District	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
95	Tuckerton Historic District	U.S. Route 9 and County Route 539, roughly between Parkers Landing and Pohatcong Lake.	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B

3.3.2.28 Upper Township

Upper Township is the northernmost township in Cape May County. Originally inhabited by the Lenni-Lenape, European settlement began in the 1690s by whalers, sailors, and fishermen (Cape May County, New Jersey 2022a or b). Upper Township was one of the original New Jersey Townships and was incorporated in 1798 as part of the Township Act. Prior to the Revolutionary War, the township had few populated areas and included the villages of Goldins' or Stites' Point, Littleworth (present-day Petersburg) and Williamsburg, now Tuckahoe (Upper Township, Cape May County, NJ, 2022).

Approximately 20.8 percent of Upper Township is located within the PAPE. A total of six aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Upper Township (see Table 3.3-30).

Table 3.3-30. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Upper Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
46	North and South Tuckahoe Historic District	Main Street and NJ 50 from 303 NJ 50 to 2057 NJ 50	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 12, 13; Attachment B
96	Marshallville Historic District	Roughly between 286 and 375 Marshallville Road	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 12; Attachment B
97	South Tuckahoe Historic District	Roughly NJ 557 and NJ 50 from the Tuckahoe River to Kendall Lane	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 12; Attachment B
98	Corson's Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100002)	Ocean Drive, Bay Avenue (County Rte. 619) over Strathmere Bay	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
99	Residence at 25 North Bayview Drive	25 North Bayview Drive	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 16, 17; Attachment C

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
100	Two Residences at 1 Cove Road	1 Cove Road	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 13, 16; Attachment C

* The North and South Tuckahoe Historic District is located within the boundaries of Corbin City and Upper Township and is included as an aboveground historic property in Upper Township.

3.3.2.29 Ventnor City

Ventnor City is located in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. In the late 1800s, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company began development of the area south of Atlantic City, and the name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1899. The name was suggested by Mrs. S. Bartram Richards, who was the wife of the secretary-treasurer of the Camden and Atlantic Land Company and was derived from the seaside resort in England of the same name. The development was officially incorporated on March 17, 1903 (Ventnor City, New Jersey, 2022).

Approximately 22.5 percent of Ventnor City is located within the PAPE. A total of five aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Ventnor City (see Table 3.3-31).

Table 3.3-31. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Ventnor City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
101	Residence at 114 South Harvard Avenue	114 South Harvard Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
102	Ventnor City Fishing Pier	Cambridge Avenue at the Ventnor City Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
103	Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District	Ventnor and Atlantic Avenues roughly bounded by the shoreline, S. Surrey Avenue, N. Cambridge Avenue and the Intercoastal Waterway	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment B
104	John Stafford Historic District	100 blocks of Vassar Square, Baton Rouge, Marion and Austin Avenues	NRHP-Listed	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment B
105	Vassar Square Condominiums	4800 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (BOEM-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C

3.3.2.30 Washington Township

Washington Township is located in Burlington County, west of Bass River Township and the Great Bay within the South-Central Pinelands of New Jersey. The township was officially incorporated on November 19, 1802, from

portions of Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, and Northampton (presently Mount Holly) townships. Parts of the Township were taken to from Shamong Township (1852), Bass River Township (1864), Woodland Township (1866), and Randolph Township (1870). The portion of the Township parceled off to Randolph Township was reannexed back to Washington Township in 1893. The township has remained primarily rural throughout its history, with the 2010 census listing a population of only 687 comprising 256 households and 178 families (Washington Township Burlington County, NJ 2022). The Township is the site of Batsto Village, developed around the Batsto Iron Works that was established by Charles Read in 1766. The iron works provided household items to the local population and provided supplies to the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War (Batsto Village, 2022).

Approximately 3.73 percent of Washington Township is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Washington Township (see Table 3.3-32).

Table 3.3-32. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE – Washington Township

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
106	Green Bank Historic District	East and west of the intersection of County Routes 542 and 561.	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 6; Attachment B

3.3.2.31 Wildwood City

Wildwood City is located in Cape May County north of Wildwood Crest and south of North Wildwood on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. In 1895, the Wildwood Beach Improvement Company was founded by the Baker Brothers which gave rise to Wildwood (Wildwood Crest Historical Society 2022a). Officially incorporated in 1912, Wildwood City is known for its wide, white sand beaches, the widest on the Jersey Cape, and its boardwalk that stretches along the beach for more than a mile and a half and boasts four amusement piers, a convention center, two movie theatres, and hundreds of novelty stores and restaurants. In addition, the area exhibits the iconic "Doo Wop" style of architecture popular in the hotels and resorts that were constructed in the resort area in the 1950s and 1960s (Cape May County, New Jersey, 2022a).

Approximately 10.46 percent of Wildwood City is located within the PAPE. A total of eight aboveground historic properties within the PAPE are located within Wildwood City (see Table 3.3-33).

Table 3.3-33. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE –Wildwood City

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
107	George A. Redding Bridge (SI&A # 0506150)	NJ Route 47 over Grassy Sound	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
108	Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District	Roughly Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Avenue between East Andrews and East Pittsburgh Avenues	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B

Property ID	Historic Property Name	Address	Recommended Designation	Figure & Attachment Reference
109	Wildwood Amusement Piers	3401 Boardwalk	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B
110	Wildwood Boardwalk and Piers Historic District	Between East 16th Avenue and East Cresse Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B
117	Trylon Motel	1200 JFK Drive	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
121	Le Sabre Condominiums	510 East 8th Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
122	European Motel	300 Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
123	Beach Hugger Motel	210 Ocean Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C

* The Wildwood Boardwalk and Piers Historic District is a linear resource within the boundaries of Wildwood Crest Borough, North Wildwood City, and Wildwood City and is included as an aboveground historic property in Wildwood City.

3.3.2.32 Wildwood Crest

Wildwood Crest is located in the southern portion of the Island of Five Mile Beach, a barrier island located in southern Cape May County. Prior to Euro-American settlement, the barrier island was visited by Lenni Lenape Native Americans to hunt and fish. The first Euro-American history dates back to 1717 when the barrier island was purchased by a group of investors who used the land for fishing, grazing livestock, and farming. Development first occurred in the mid- to late-nineteenth century as fishermen and their families constructed permanent residences and buildings in the northern portion of the barrier island in what was originally called Angelsea but is now known as North Wildwood. In 1879, Frederick Swope purchased land on the island as a real estate venture, eventually forming the Angelsea Improvement Company and constructing both summer cottages and a railway spur to the island. Development to the south of Angelsea, near the middle of the barrier island, began shortly after as three investors founded the Holly Beach Improvement Company and began constructing residences. Development to the north of Holly Beach began in 1883, when Latimus Baker, owner of the Holly Beach Improvement Company and his brother founded the Wild-Wood Improvement Company. The Baker Brothers eventually turned their attention to the southern portion of the barrier island, spurred by improved transportation routes to the area, and constructed the first houses in what they touted as Wildwood Crest in 1906. Wildwood Crest was officially incorporated on April 6, 1910, from a portion of Lower Township. While rudimentary boardwalks connecting hotels, businesses, and residences were constructed within the early developments on the island, a cohesive boardwalk running along the coast from North Wildwood to Wildwood Crest was constructed in the early-twentieth century. This in turn spurred more development, as restaurants, bandstands, and amusement rides catered to an expanding tourist population.

However, it wasn't until post-World War II, when the Garden State Parkway opened in 1955, that a major building boom occurred in Wildwood Crest. The Garden State Parkway allowed for easy automobile travel to Wildwood Crest and a booming tourist vacation industry arose. Over 200 motels were constructed within the decade alone. The majority of these motels were constructed in the "Doo Wop" or Googie architectural style that expressed modern space age elements popular in American culture at that time. The Wildwoods became known as the "Doo Wop Capital of the World." To this day, Wildwood Crest and Wildwood host the largest concentration of "Doo Wop" resort architecture in the United States (The Shore Blog, 2021b).

Approximately 15.6 percent of Wildwood Crest is located within the PAPE. One aboveground historic property within the PAPE is located within Wildwood Crest (see Table 3.3-34).

Table 3.3-34. Aboveground Historic Properties in the PAPE –Wildwood City

Property ID	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status	Figure & Attachment Reference
126	Acacia Beachfront Resort	9101 Atlantic Avenue	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C

4.0 EFFECTS OF THE PROJECTS ON ABOVEGROUND HISTORIC PROPERTIES

As stated in Section 2.1, Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties that are listed or meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. The Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Projects will not have any direct or physical effect on aboveground historic properties but have the potential to have visual effects on aboveground historic properties.

4.1 Considerations for Visual Effects on Aboveground Historic Properties

The potential effect resulting from the introduction of WTGs into the visual setting for an aboveground historic property is dependent on several factors, including:

- those characteristics of an aboveground historic property that qualify it for listing in the NRHP (i.e., the rationale for the property's historical significance)
- whether or not an aboveground historic property has a maritime setting – and the integrity of that setting, including the presence of existing modern features or other visual elements that post-date a property's period of significance
- the degree to which an aboveground historic property's maritime setting contributes to the historical significance of the property
- the distance separating the aboveground historic property from the components of the Projects (i.e., wind turbines and OSS) – which determines the scale of the turbines relative to a viewer's location
- the magnitude and nature of visual changes to existing views introduced by the proposed facilities, in terms of visual dominance, orientation of potential views, and density of new visual elements.

The first three of these factors are related to the nature of each aboveground historic property and the relationship between each aboveground historic property and the surrounding physical environment. Of particular interest in the assessments for offshore wind facilities are the characteristics of maritime settings associated with some aboveground historic properties and how those settings could be affected by the construction and operation of multiple, large wind turbines on the OCS. The latter two factors summarized above relate to the physical parameters of the proposed facilities and their spatial relationships to historic properties with potential views of the facilities.

The Projects will result in the greatest potential effects on the visual setting of aboveground historic properties located along the shoreline. While all the aboveground historic properties within the PAPE have potential views of the WTGs, because of distance as well as the Earth's curvature, not all of the aboveground historic properties would have views of full WTGs (i.e., in which the entire above-surface WTG structure was visible) and not all aboveground historic properties will be adversely affected by the Projects. As further detailed in Section 2.1, an "adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an aboveground historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity" (CFR, 2022a).

EDR's assessment of potential adverse visual effects to aboveground historic properties is intentionally conservative and intended to identify possible adverse effects that may warrant further consideration through future consultation with agencies and other stakeholders during the Section 106 consultation process.

4.1.1 Quantitative Assessment of Potential Visibility

In addition to the evaluation and consideration of the aboveground historic property-specific characteristics described above, EDR analyzed multiple quantitative factors relating to the size, location, and number of new visual elements that would be introduced by the Projects and how those factors are related to the specific location of each aboveground historic property. The GIS-based viewshed analyses described in Section 2.2.1 provided the basis for quantitative assessment of potential visibility of the Projects. Data regarding potential visibility of the Projects from aboveground historic properties that were considered in the evaluation of potential effects include:

- Distance from the nearest visible WTG
- Blade tip elevation
- WTG aviation light elevation
- Mid-tower aviation light elevation
- USCG light elevation
- Total acreage of aboveground historic property
- Total acreage of visibility within the aboveground historic property
- The portion of the aboveground historic property (percent of acreage) from which the Projects would be potentially visible.

The GIS-based viewshed analyses for the Projects indicate the portion of WTGs visible above the ocean horizon (AMSL). For example, a visitor to an aboveground historic property with visibility of just blade tips would potentially be able to discern the distant blade tips over the horizon, while a visitor to a property with all four levels of visibility would theoretically have views of the entire above-surface portion of one or more WTGs. In order to provide a conservative assessment of the Projects' potential visibility, the number of WTGs visible from each aboveground historic property was tabulated and considers any portion of the WTGs that may extend above with horizon to maximum distance of 45.1 miles (72.6 km).

With respect to the importance of distance and its relation to the perceived scale of the WTGs from onshore properties, previous determinations by BOEM for proposed offshore wind projects did not find any adverse impacts to aboveground historic properties located beyond 25 miles (40.2 km) of the nearest WTG. The *Finding of Adverse Effect for the Vineyard Wind 1 Project Construction and Operations Plan* (BOEM, 2019) determined that "visual impacts to onshore viewers of WTGs would be expected to be minor" for all proposed WTG size alternatives (BOEM, 2019: 18). In addition, the *Finding of Adverse Effect for the South Fork Wind Farm and South Fork Export Cable Construction and Operations Plan* (BOEM, 2021) states that "BOEM's analysis found that adverse effects would tend

to result within 20 miles of WTGs, to properties on elevated seaside bluffs that offer open vantage points within the APE…" (BOEM, 2021: 22).

Several aboveground historic properties within the PAPE have large boundaries, i.e., over 10 acres (4.1 hectares [ha]), so that even a small percentage of the viewshed within such a property's acreage could represent a relatively large area. For example, the Garden State Parkway Historic District (NJID 3874), located within the PAPE, encompasses 4,344 acres (2,162.6 ha) across multiple counties in New Jersey. The viewshed analysis indicated that 3.1 percent of this aboveground historic property had potential views of the Projects. In this case, 3.1 percent of the aboveground historic property is approximately 165 acres (66.8 ha), which is still a relatively large area of visibility. Alternatively, historic properties with very small areas of potential visibility (e.g., < 0.05 acres) due to the screening of ocean views and/or distance from the Projects are less likely to experience adverse visual effects due to the very limited nature of the affected views and the low probability that such constrained views are character-defining aspects of the property's historic setting.

The quantitative assessment was intended to provide a baseline characterization of the scope and magnitude of visual change that might be experienced by a person at each aboveground historic property. The results of the quantitative assessment supported a qualitative assessment of the contribution of an aboveground historic property's maritime setting to its historic significance, the level of visibility of the Projects, relationship of specific views towards the Projects to the location, design, and historic use of an aboveground historic properties, and the overall sensitivity of each aboveground historic properties to visual effects. The results of this assessment are provided for each aboveground historic property in the PAPE in Attachments A, B, C, and D. For example, according to the viewshed analysis the Townsend Inlet Bridge (Structural Inventory and Appraisal [SIA] #3100003) was shown to have theoretical visibility of up to 200 WTGs. However, the property's primary historical significance is derived from engineering, the property is located approximately 27.5 miles (42.3 km) from the Project, there is an overall low sensitivity to visual effects due to the transient nature of viewing the sea from a vehicle traveling across the bridge, and the directional orientation of the bridge faces away from direct line-of-sight view of the Projects. These qualitative considerations were all taken into consideration in preparing the effects recommendation for this property. Consideration of potential effects to each aboveground historic property within the PAPE was also informed by detailed visualizations, as described below.

4.1.2 Visual Simulations

To further characterize the potential visual effect of the Projects and to inform the assessment of potential visual effects on historic properties, realistic photographic simulations of the Projects were completed for 22 KOPs (Attachment E) to support the assessments included in the Projects' VIA and this HRVEA. The photographic simulations were developed by constructing a three-dimensional (3D) computer model of the proposed WTGs, WTG layout, and offshore substation based on design specifications and coordinates provided by Atlantic Shores. Because Atlantic Shores is evaluating a PDE, a model was prepared using the maximum project dimensions within the PDE. A diagram of the computer models of the proposed WTG and offshore substation used in the VIA is shown in Figure 1.3-2.

Simulations were created by aligning each photographic viewpoint through a virtual 3D camera, using digitized location data for elements visible in the photograph. This step involves utilizing aerial photographs and GPS data collected in the field to create an AutoCAD® drawing. The 3D AutoCAD data were then imported into 3DS Max®, and additional components (cameras, modeled scene, etc.) were added. These data were superimposed over photographs as seen through the virtual camera from each of the viewpoints, and minor camera changes (height, roll, bearing) were made as necessary to align all known reference points within the view. This process ensures that the elements of the Projects are shown in proportion, perspective, and proper relation to the existing landscape elements in the view. Consequently, the alignment, elevation, dimensions, and scale of the modeled components of the Projects are accurate and true in their relationship to other landscape elements in each photo. The resulting simulation size included in Attachment E is 15 inches (38.1 cm) wide by 10 inches (25.4 cm) high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches (53.3 cm). A full description of the visual simulation methodology is included in the VIA for the Projects (EDR, 2022b).

The simulations cover a horizonal field of view of approximately 38.7 degrees. In several simulations, this field of view is insufficient for illustrating the full extent of the Projects. When this occurs, several views are simulated in order to capture the Projects. These panorama panels always progress from left to right and typically include between two and four images representing both existing and simulated conditions. In addition, the simulations depict the atmospheric conditions present during field photography, which were applied to the simulated offshore facilities in view. An *Initial Visibility Modeling Study* completed by the Rutgers University Center for Ocean Observing Leadership (RUCOOL) analyzed how atmospheric and weather conditions could affect visibility of the Projects (RUCOOL, 2021). The study indicates that humidity and temperature could have the potential to reduce visibility of the Projects from some areas of the shoreline. This study is described in greater detail in and is included as an attachment to the VIA (Appendix II-M1 of the COP).

The visual simulations from 22 KOPs are included as Attachment E to this report. The simulations provide representative views of the Projects from different visual settings and distances within the PAPE and illustrate the anticipated appearance and visual effect of the constructed Projects (see Figure 4.4-1 and Table 4.4-1). The assessment of potential effects on historic properties included review of appropriate visual simulations from (in some cases) the historic properties themselves (e.g., KOPs AC02, BHB01, MC02, BLB02, and SIC02), KOPs located nearby or in the vicinity of a given aboveground historic property, KOPs located at comparable distances, and/or KOPs in comparable visual settings as a given aboveground historic property. The locations of the nearest KOP to relevant aboveground historic properties are indicated in Attachment D.

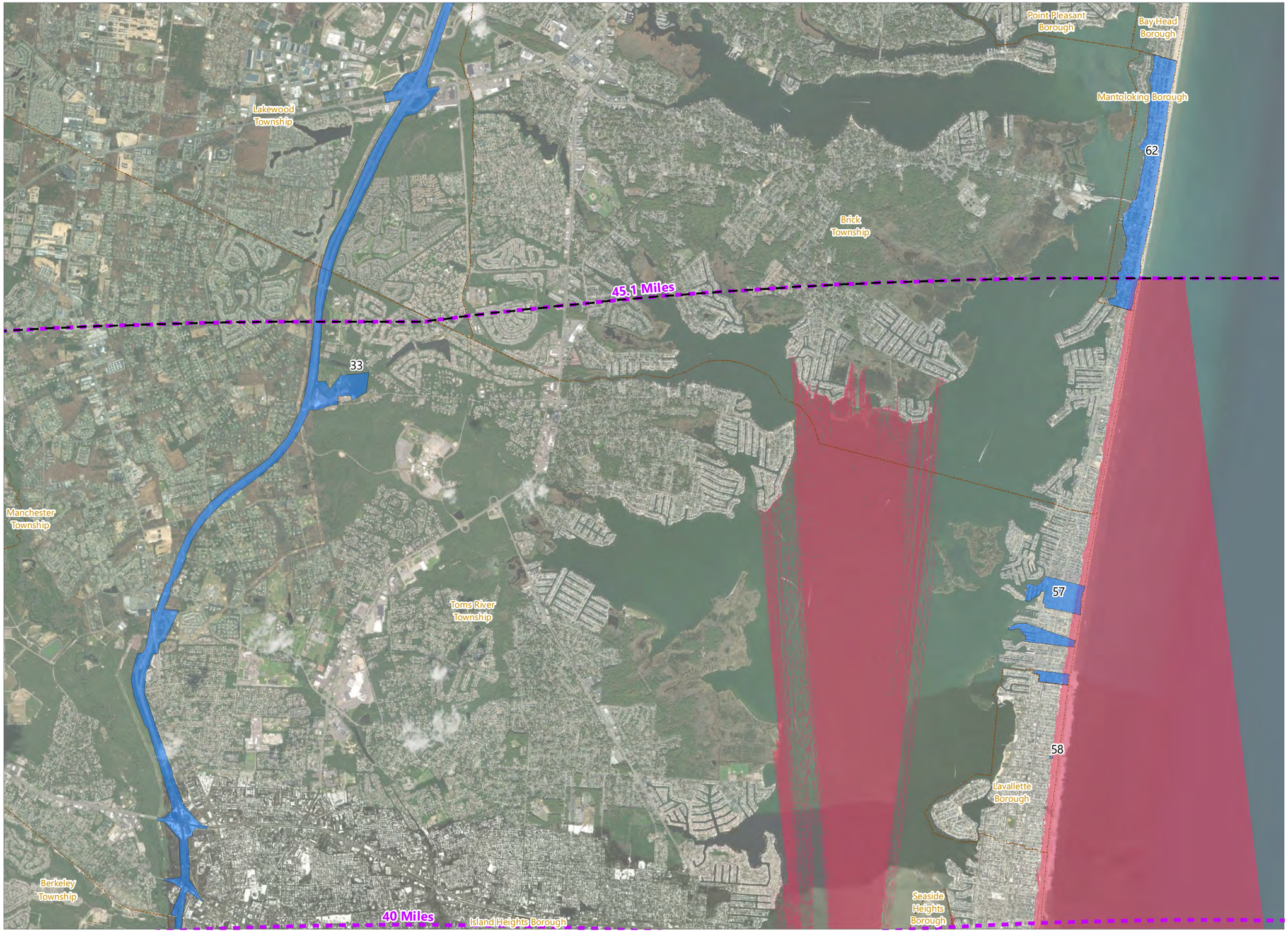
Table 4.1-1. KOPs Selected for Visual Simulations

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Distance to the Projects (Miles/km)
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough Boardwalk	Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.93533° N, 74.07164° W	39/62.8
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.83711° N, 74.15082° W	32.2/51.8
BT01	Island Beach State Park	Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.80805° N, 74.08997° W	30.3/48.7
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.76434° N, 74.10624° W	27.3/44.0
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Arts Foundation	Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.72895° N, 74.12058° W	24.9/40.1
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.65156° N, 74.17169° W	19.4/31.1
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	Bass River Township, Burlington County, New Jersey	39.57672° N, 74.40830° W	18.5/29.8
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56188° N, 74.23540° W	13.5/21.7
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56169° N, 74.23571° W	13.5/21.7

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Distance to the Projects (Miles/km)
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.55262° N, 74.24422° W	13.0/20.9
LBT04	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate	Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.53091° N, 74.26447° W	11.8/19.1
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station	Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.50913° N, 74.32038° W	11.9/19.2
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Galloway Township	Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.45787° N, 74.43224° W	14.3/23.1
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.42954° N, 74.33968° W	9.0/14.5
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.36225° N, 74.41353° W	10.5/16.9
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center NHL)	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.35245° N, 74.43817° W	11.4/18.3
MC02	Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL	Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.32088° N, 74.51170° W	14.4/23.2
EMC01	Tuckahoe WMA	Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.32615° N, 74.72375° W	25.7/41.4
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.27510° N, 74.56878° W	17.2/27.7

KOP	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Distance to the Projects (Miles/km)
OC01	Corson's Inlet State Park	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.21132° N, 74.64435° W	21.7/35.0
SIC02	Townsend Inlet Bridge	Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.11919° N, 74.71579° W	27.4/44.1
LT02	Cape May Point State Park	Lower Township, Cape May County, New Jersey	38.93300° N, 74.96038° W	45.0/72.4

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

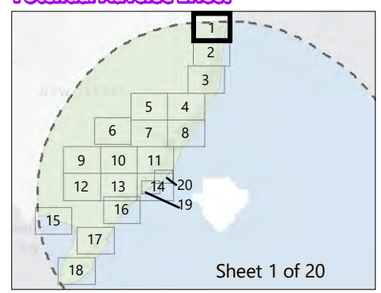
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

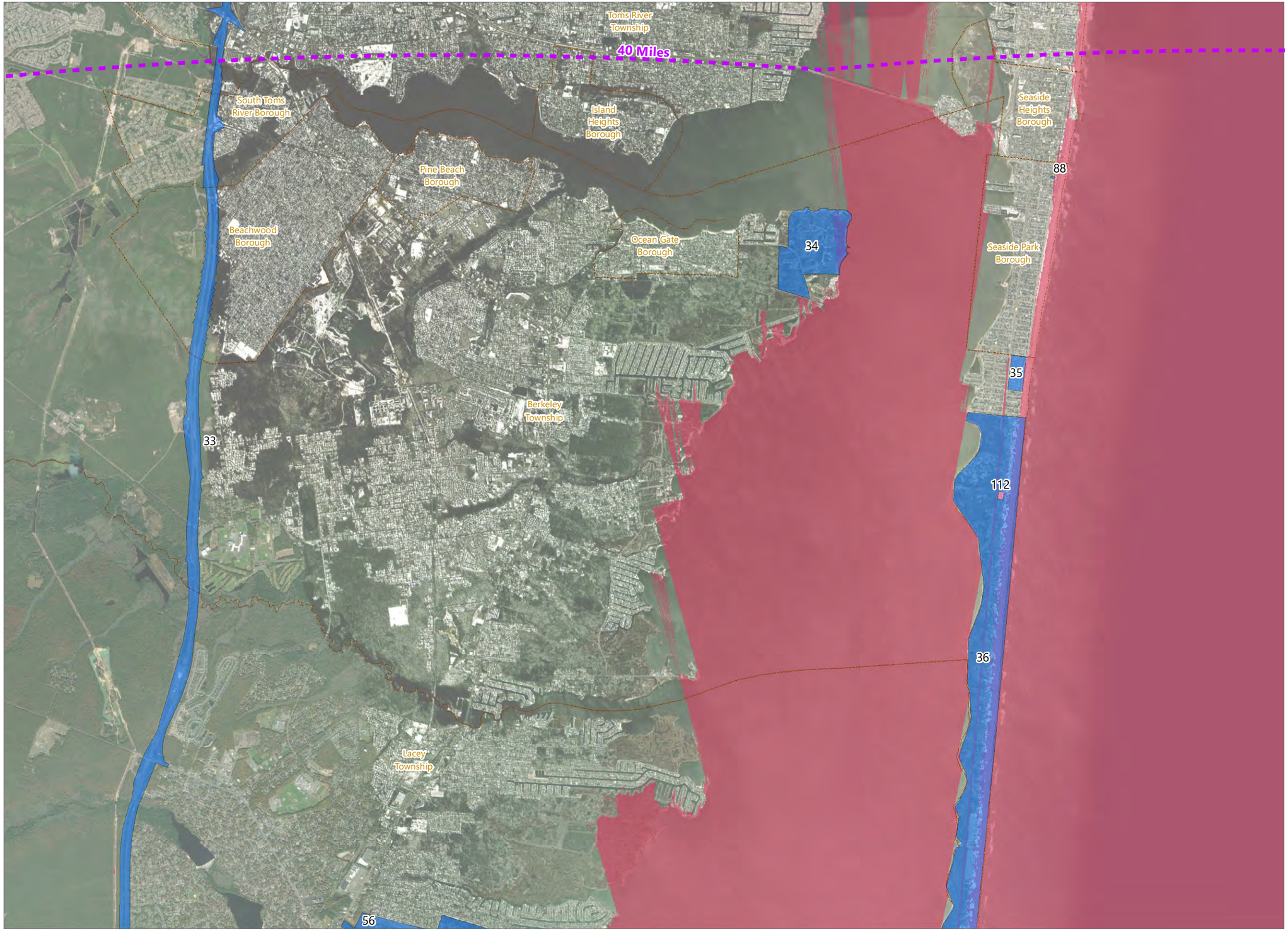
Prepared February 9, 2023

Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

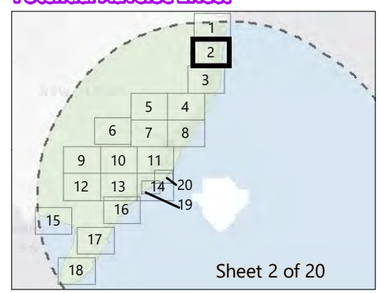
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Listed Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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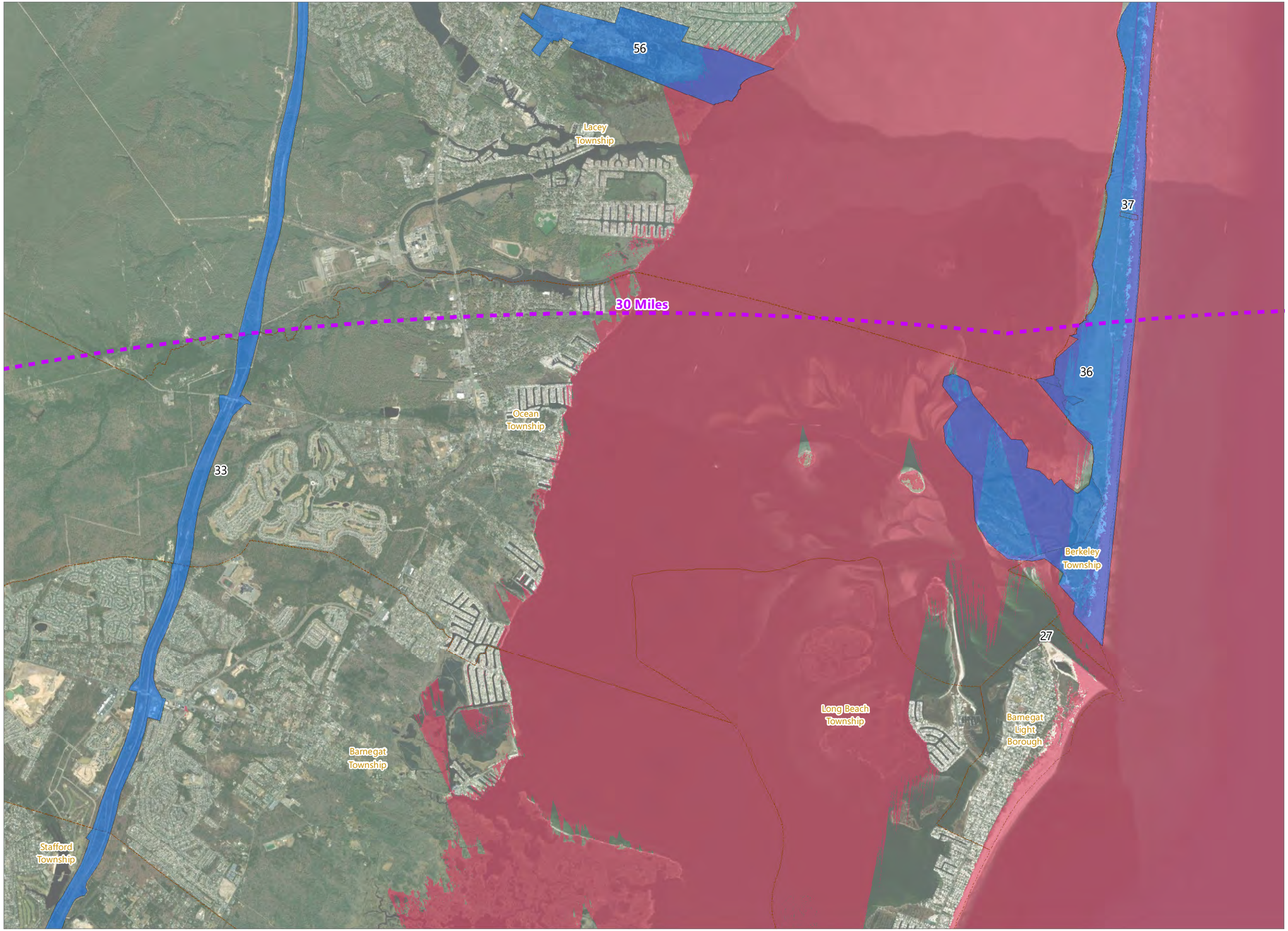


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

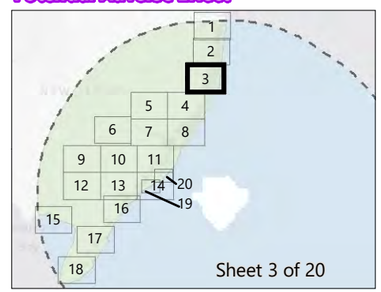
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Listed Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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EDR

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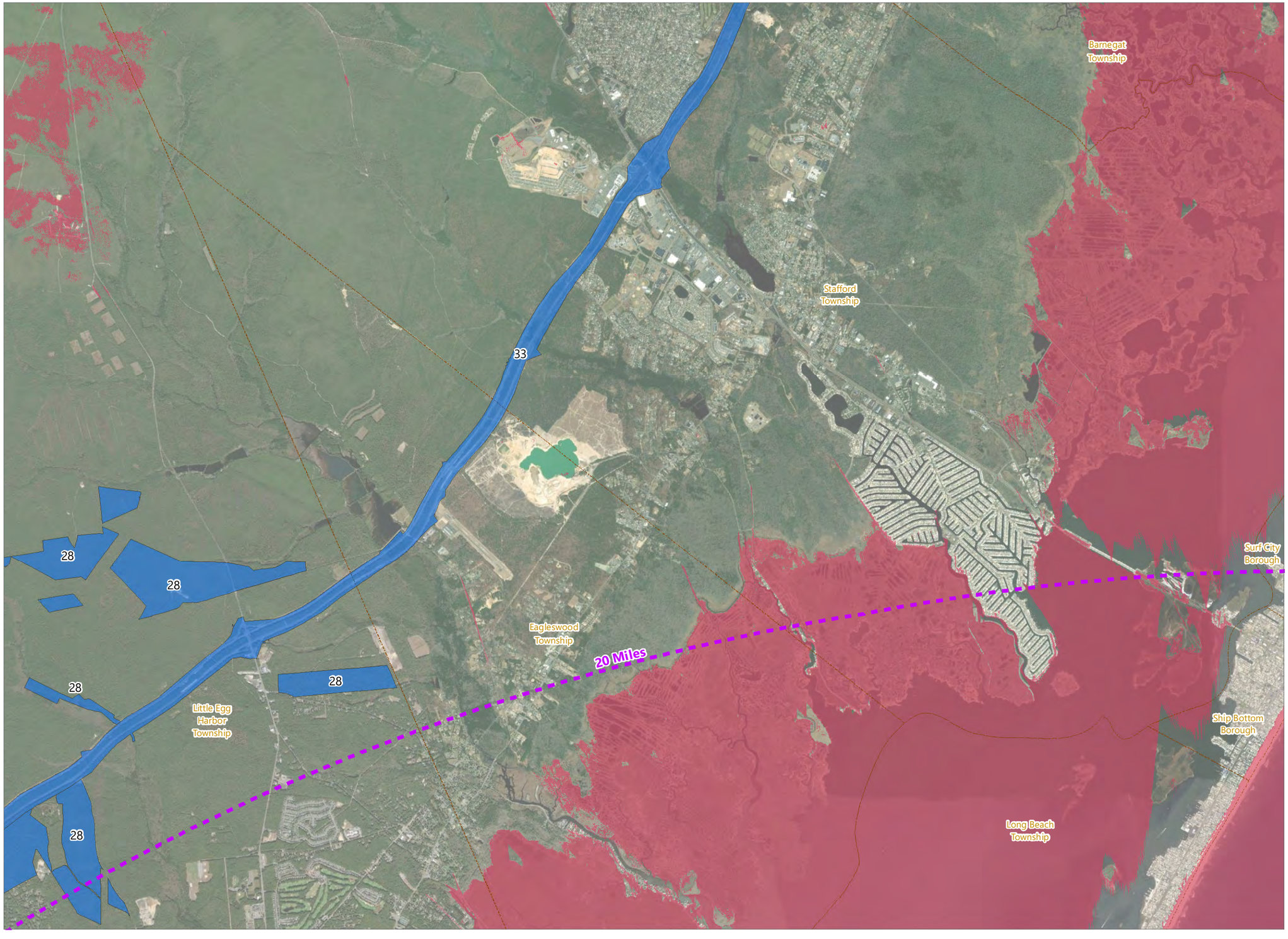


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

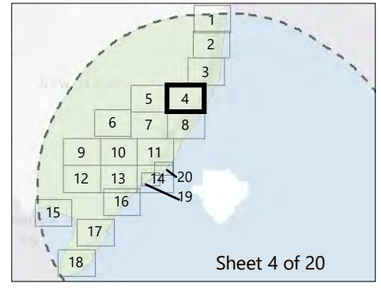
Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect
Potential Adverse Effect



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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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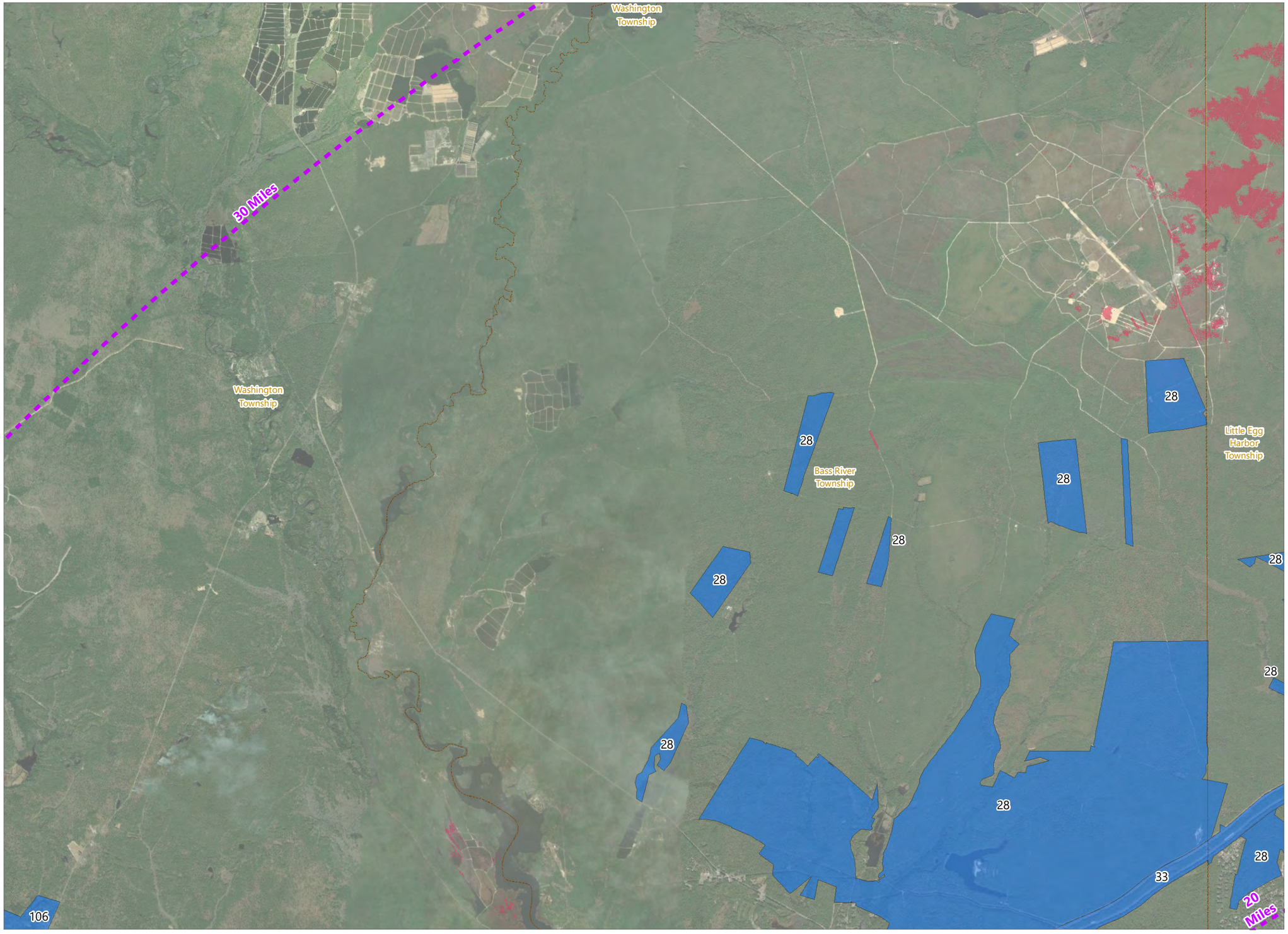


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

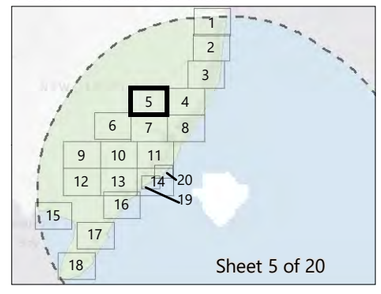
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

NRHP-Listed Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

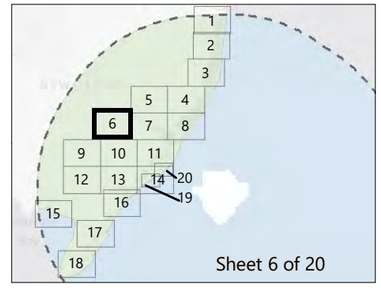
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

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EDR

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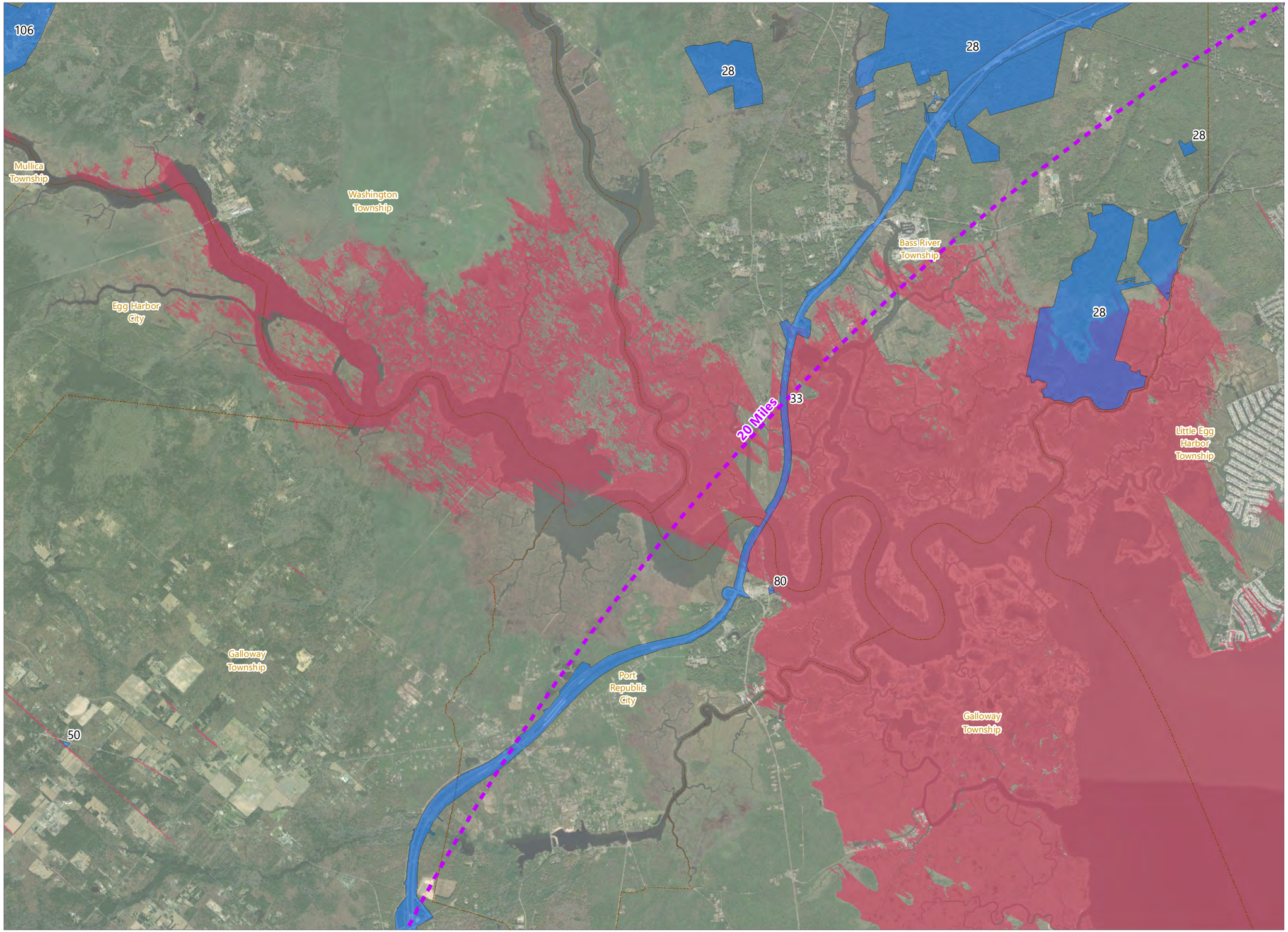


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

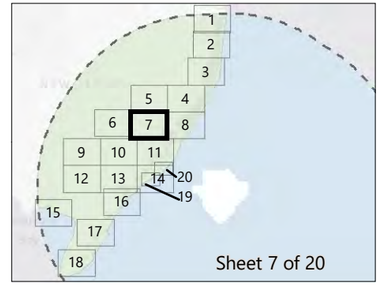
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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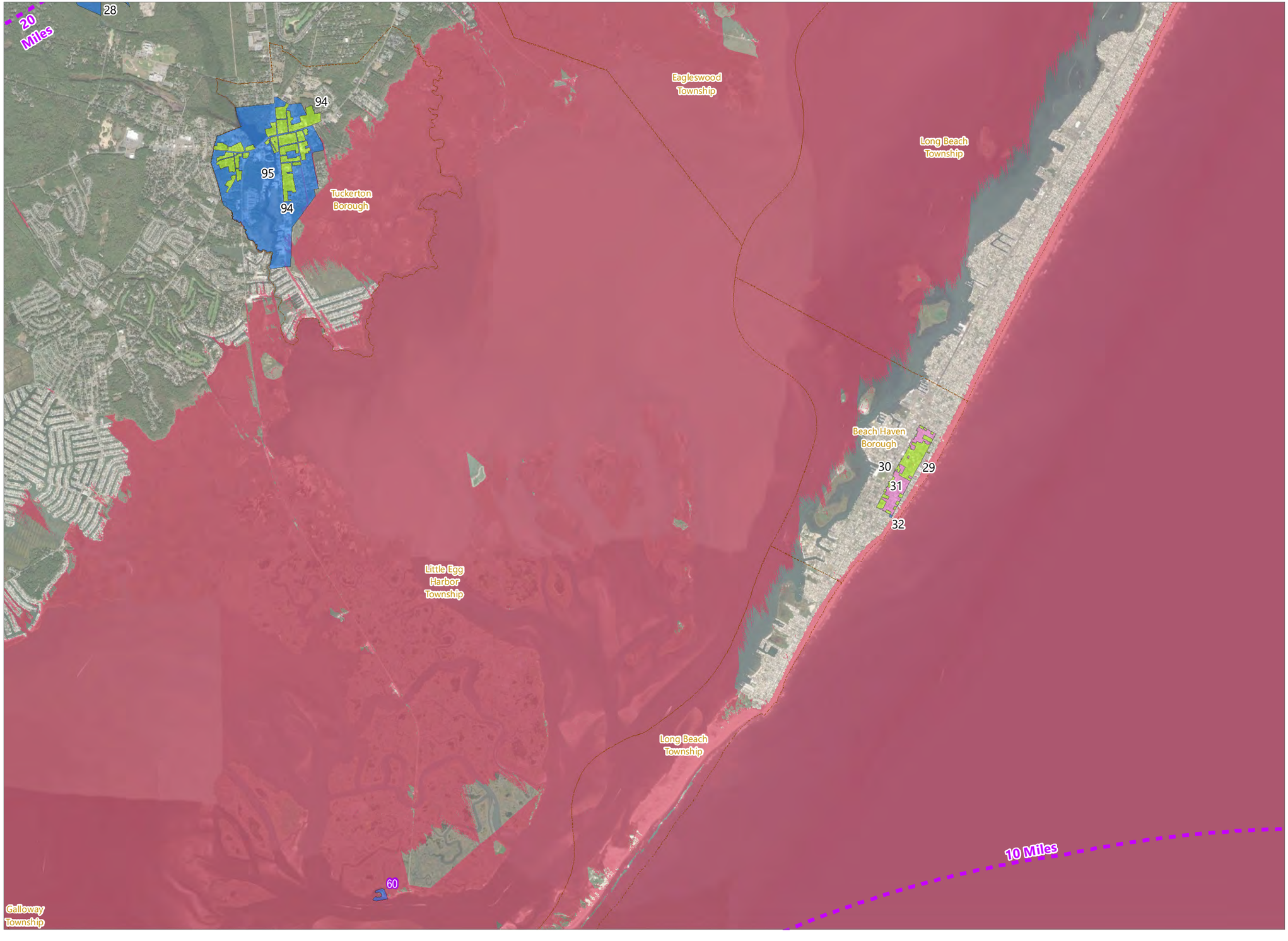


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

NRHP-Listed Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Potentially NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

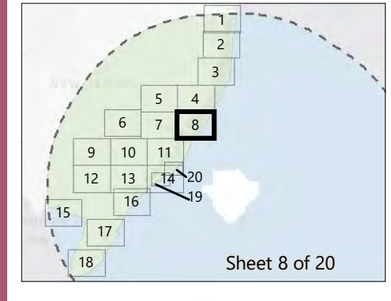
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

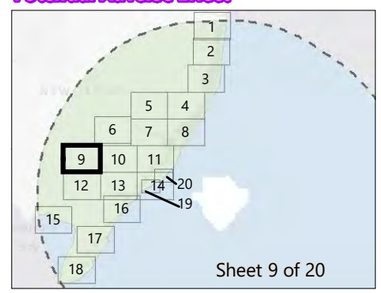
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Listed Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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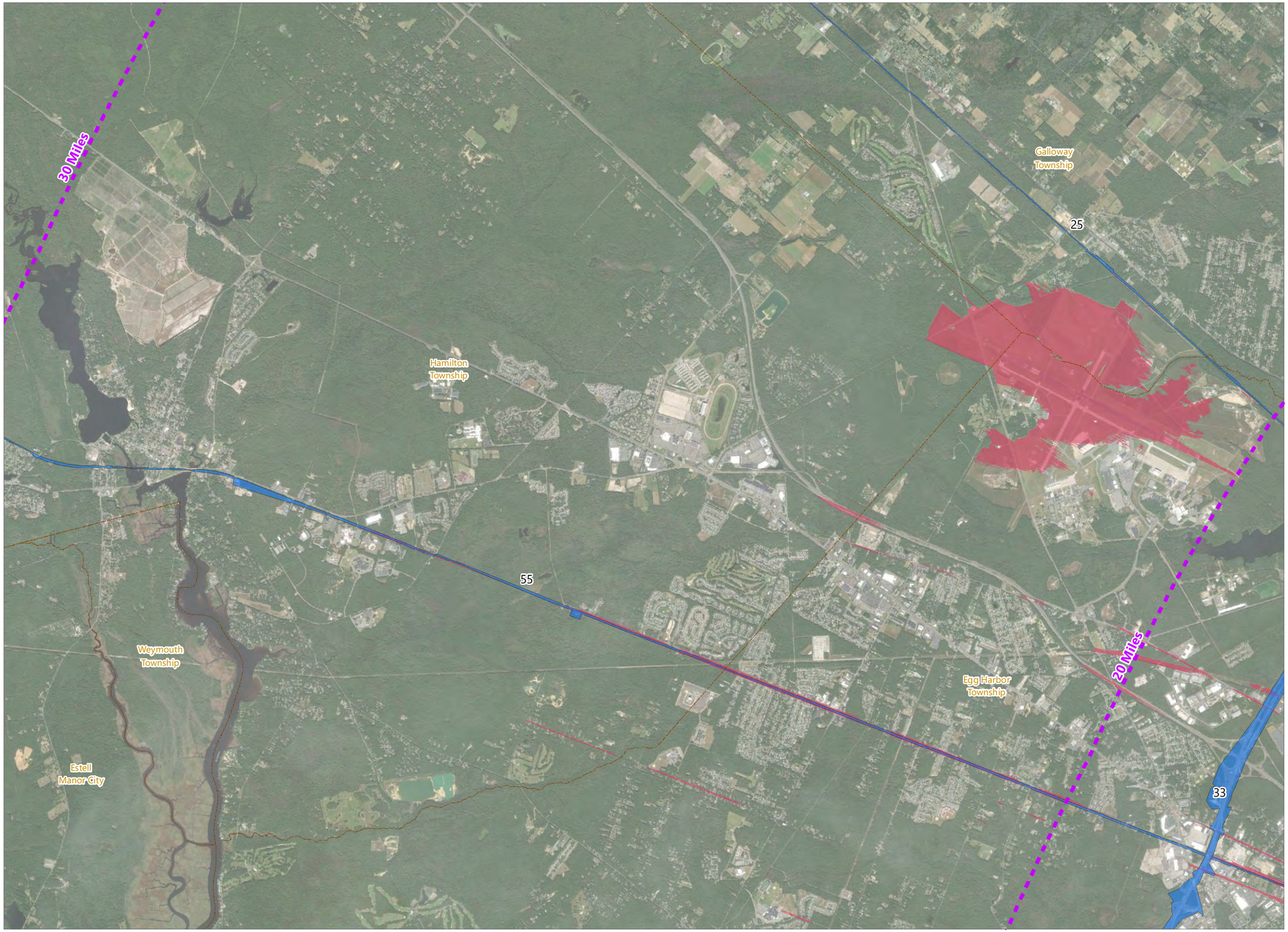


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

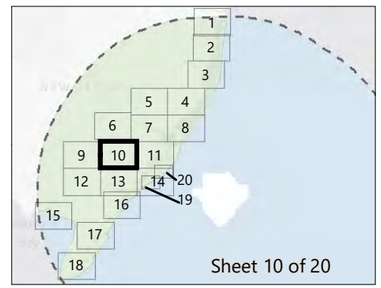
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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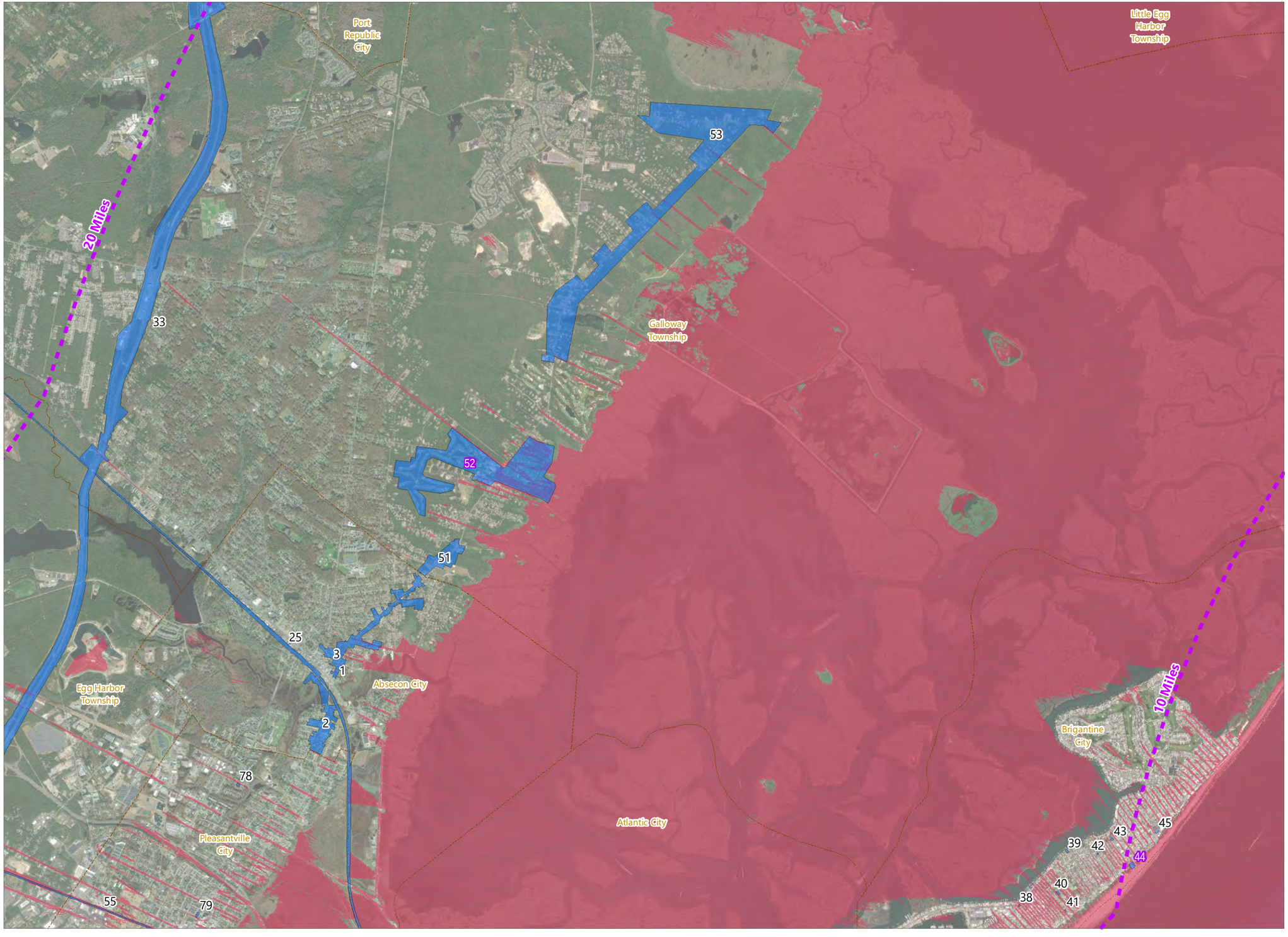


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

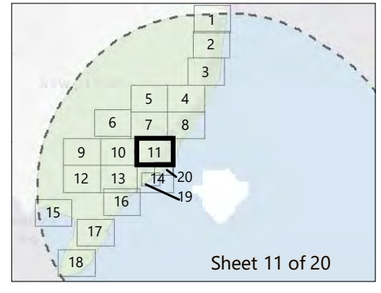
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Listed Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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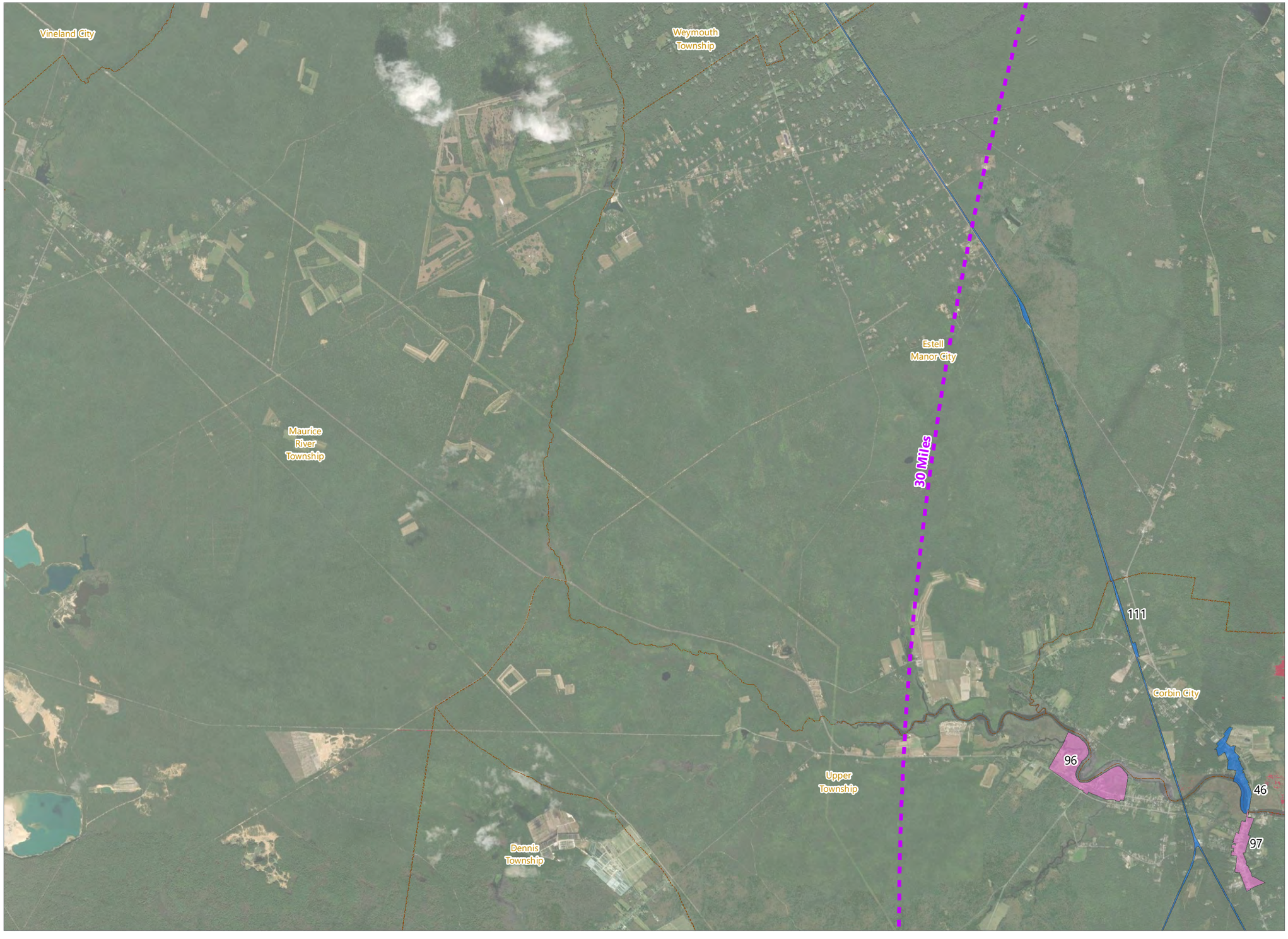


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

NRHP-Listed Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

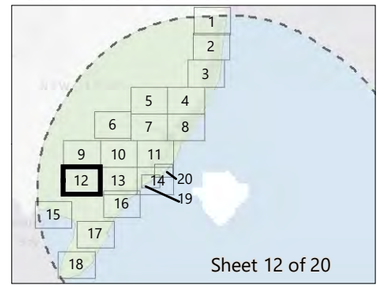
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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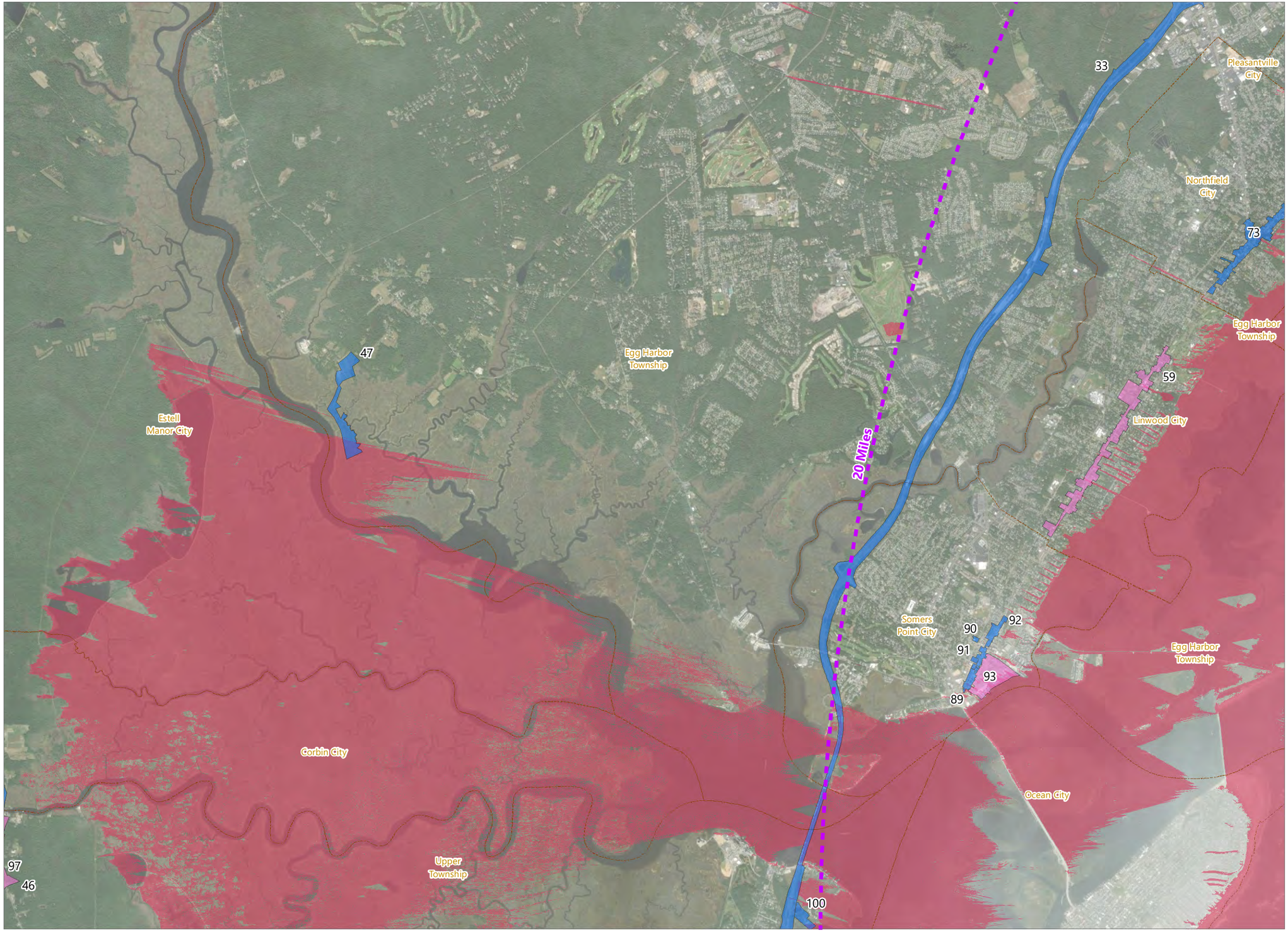


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

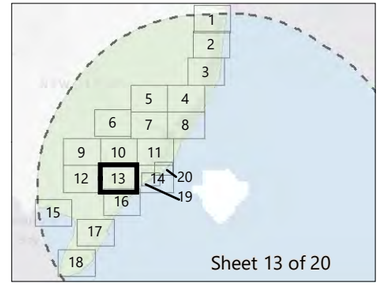
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Listed Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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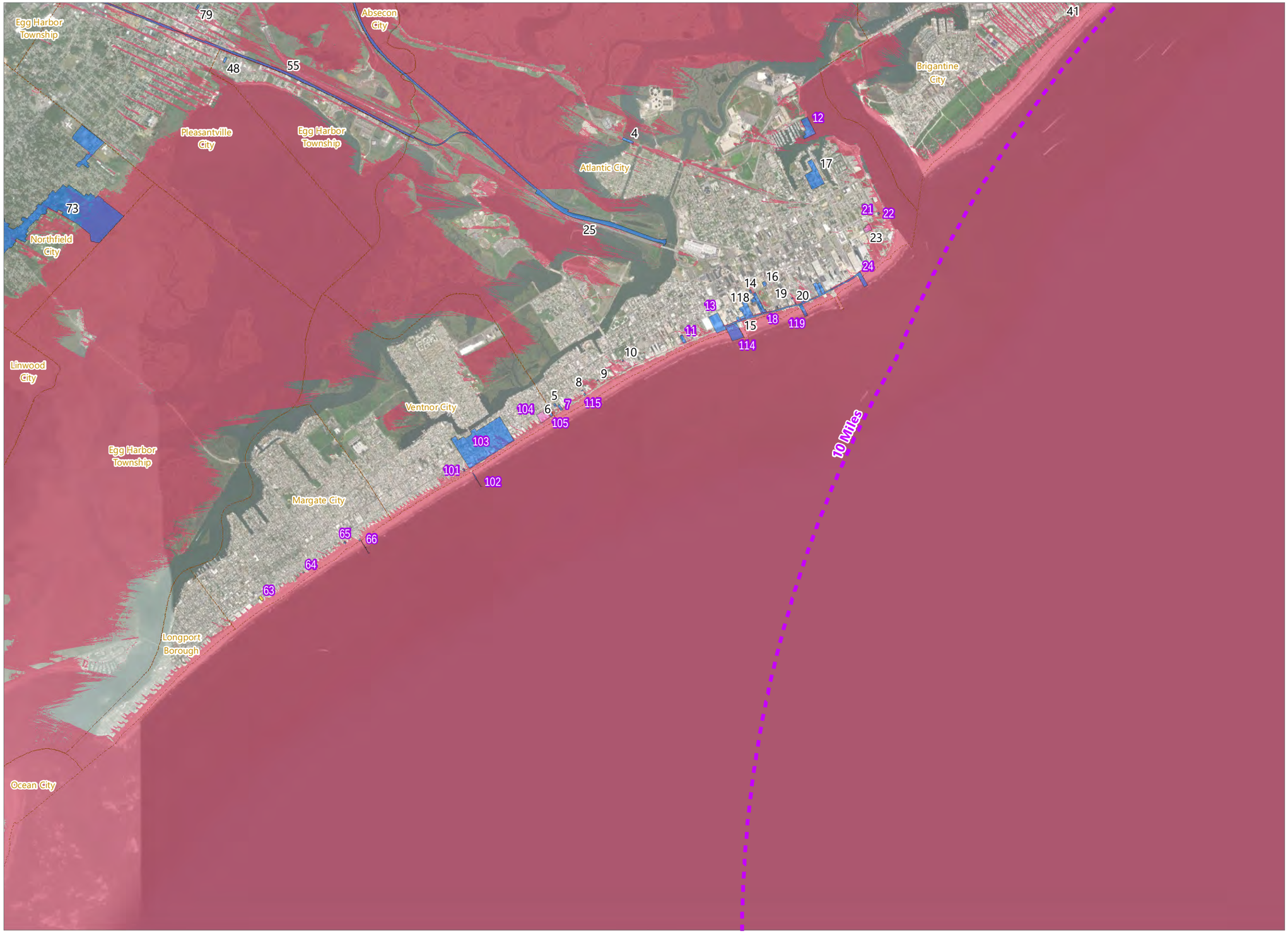


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

- Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

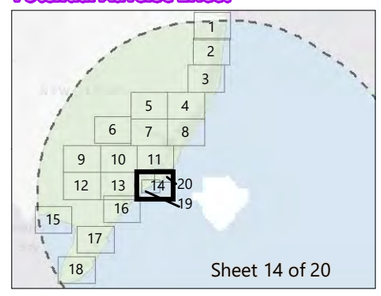
Aboveground Historic Property

- National Historic Landmark
- NRHP-Listed Property
- NRHP-Eligible Property
- Turbine Distance Interval
- 45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
- Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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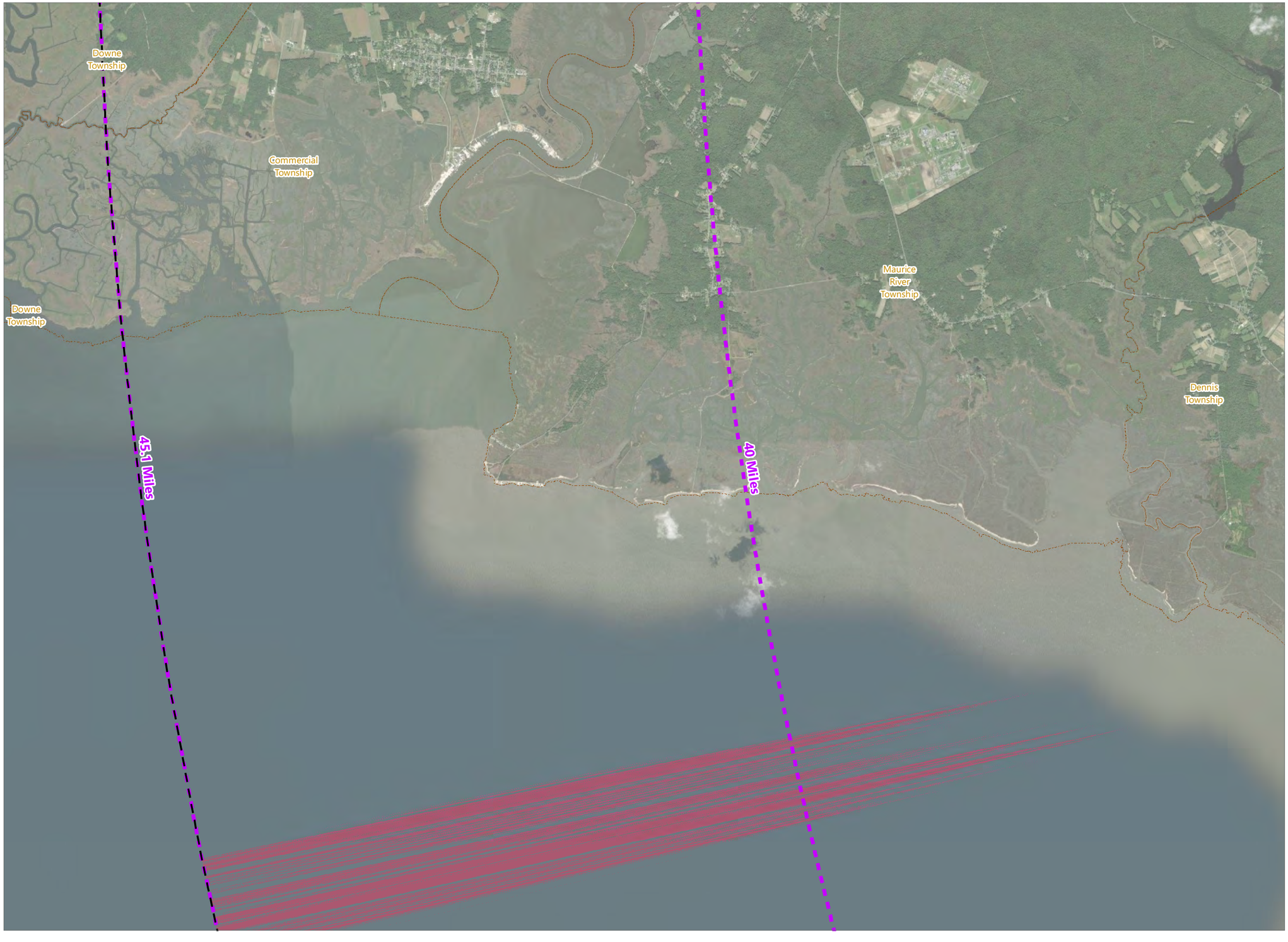


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

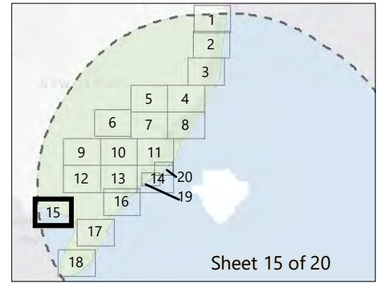
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

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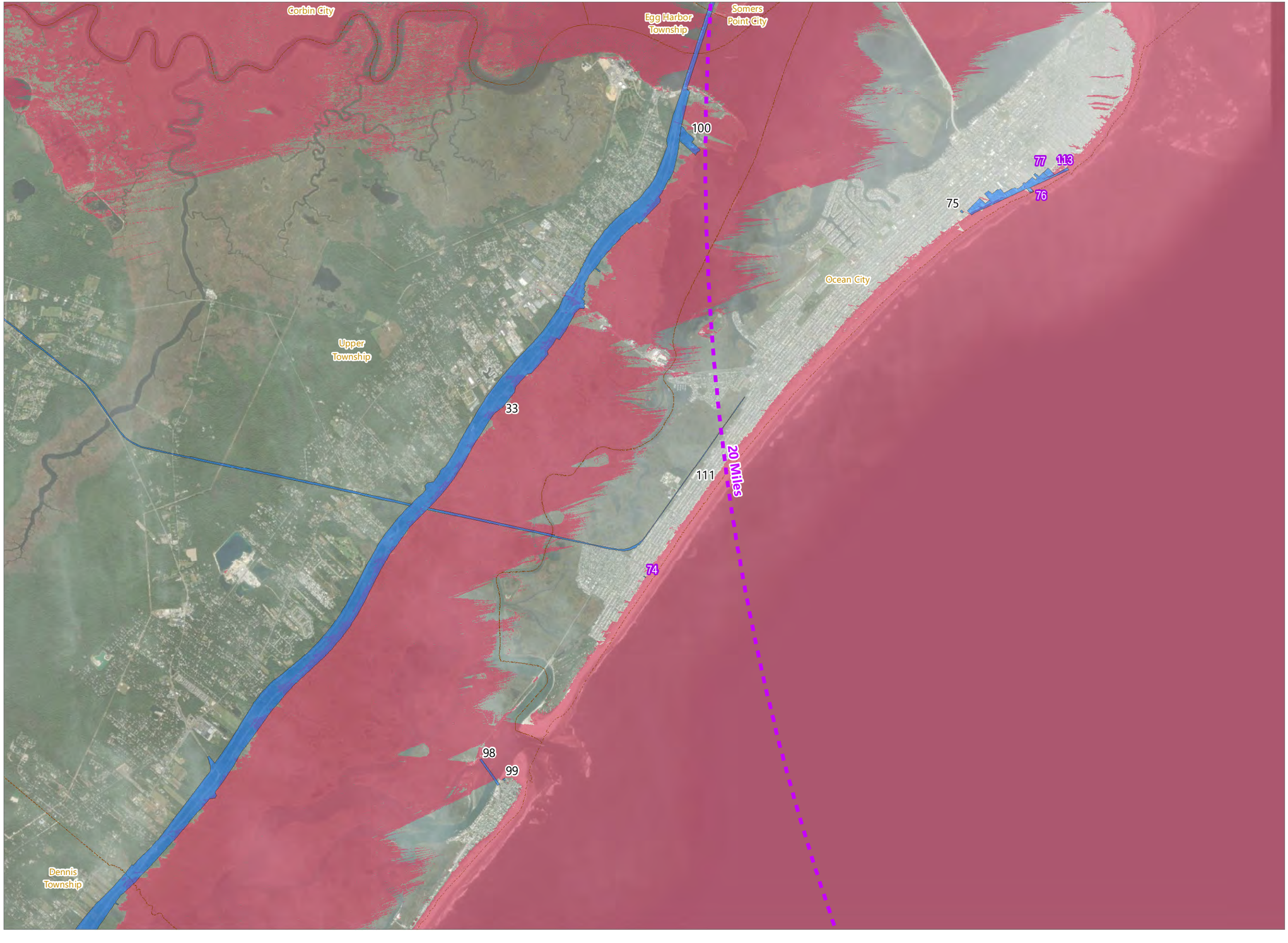


Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

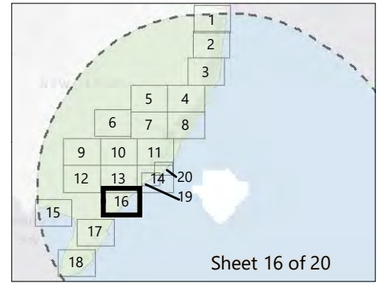
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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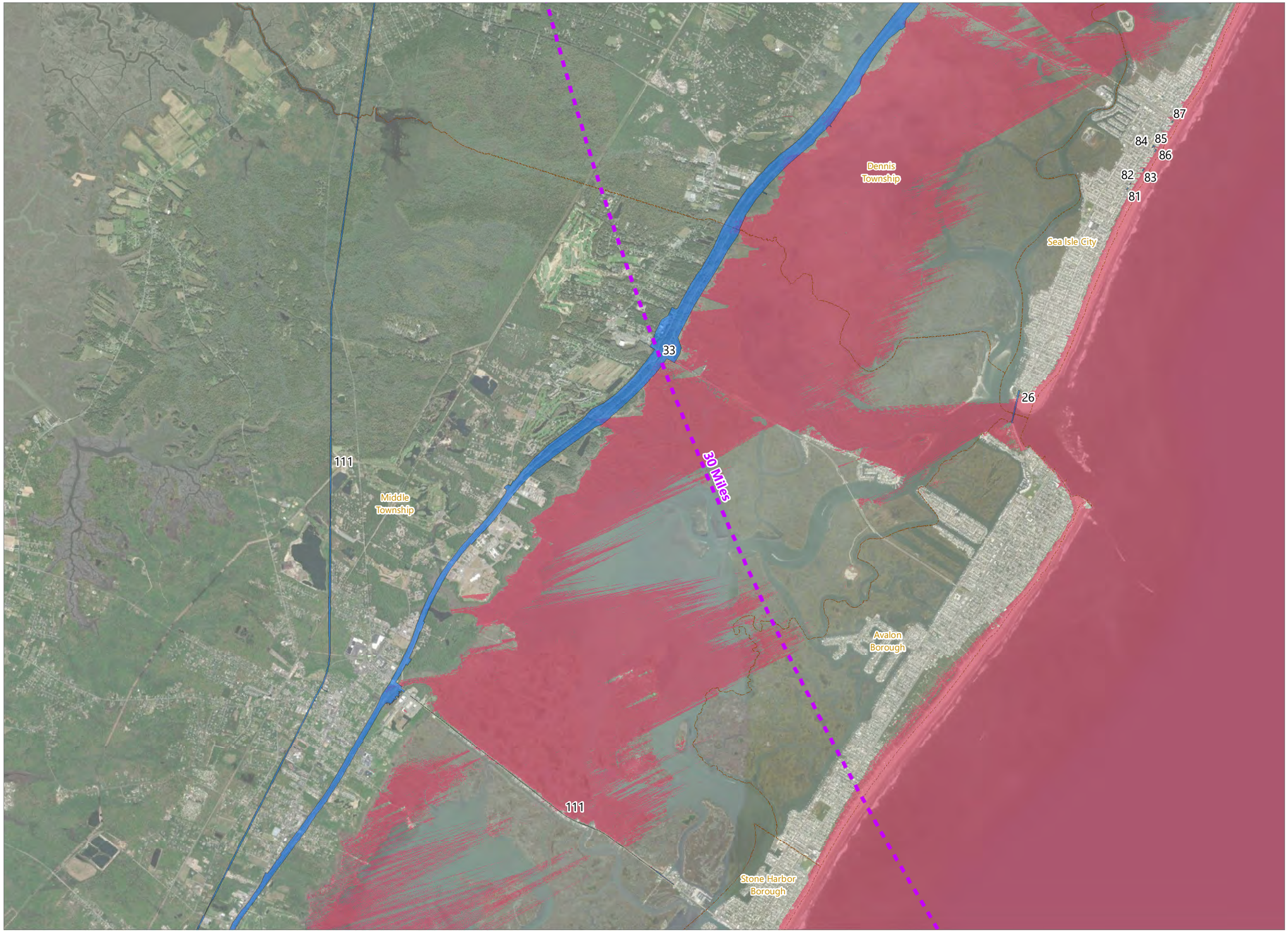
ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

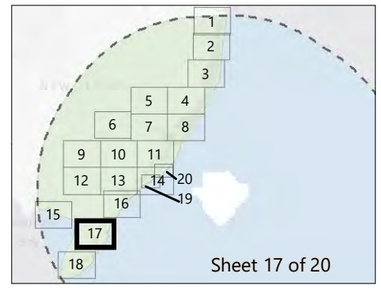
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles

Prepared February 9, 2023
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

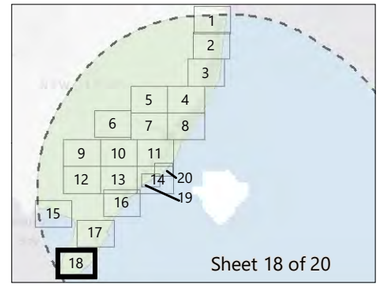
Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Aboveground Historic Property
NRHP-Listed Property
NRHP-Eligible Property
Turbine Distance Interval
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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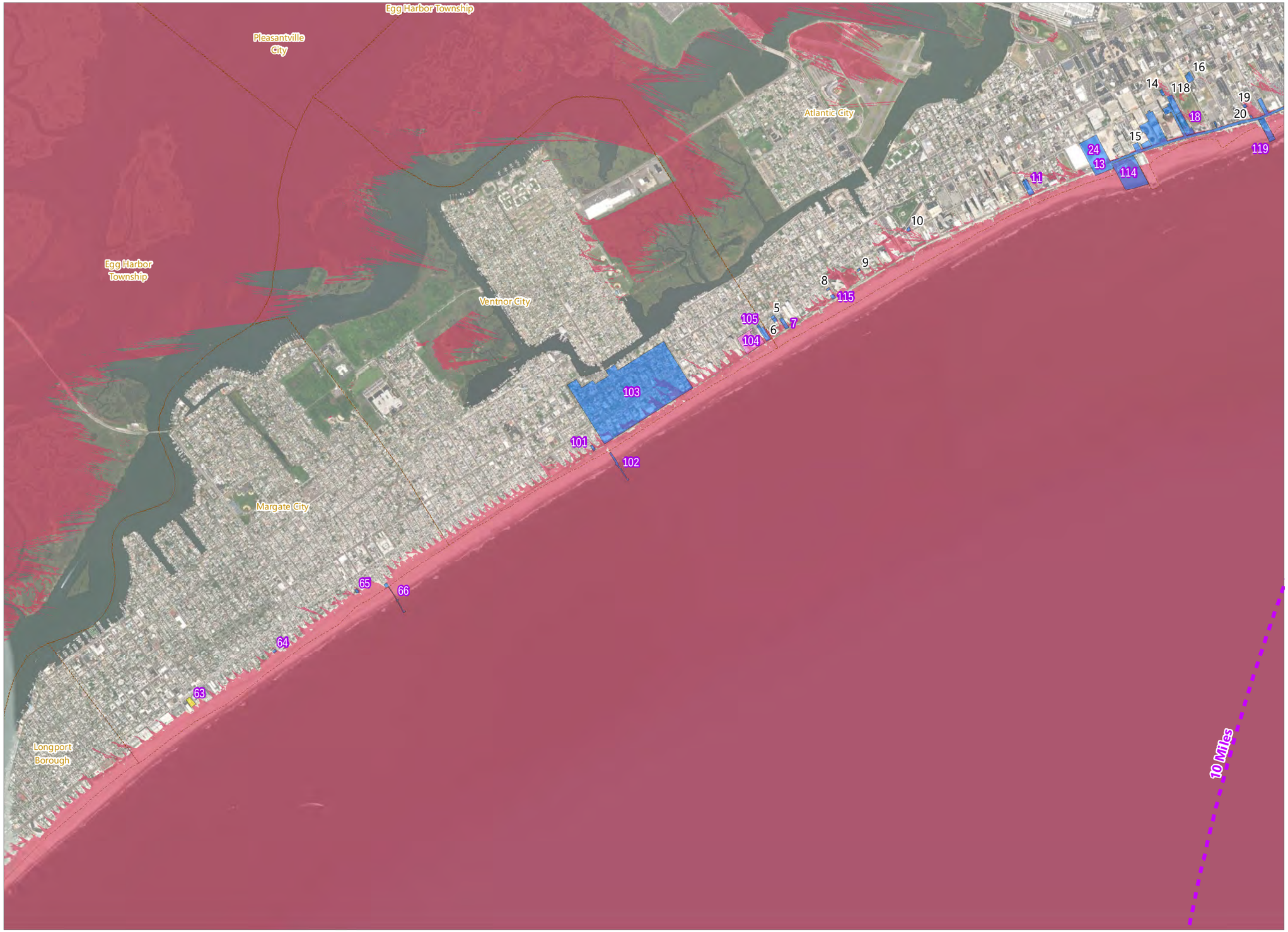
Miles

Prepared February 9, 2023
Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

Aboveground Historic Property

National Historic Landmark

NRHP-Listed Property

NRHP-Eligible Property

Turbine Distance Interval

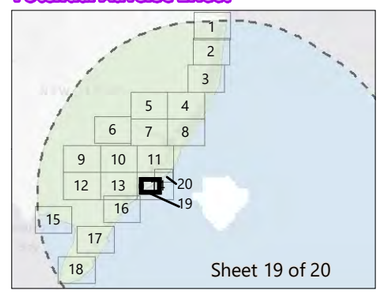
45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius

Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Prepared February 9, 2023

Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

Figure 3.3-1: Aboveground Historic Properties within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effects

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf

Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessment

Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)

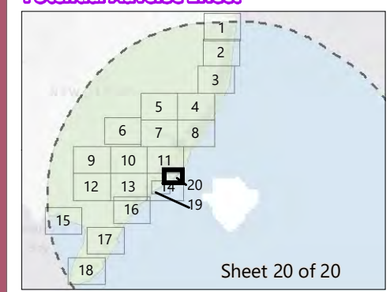
Aboveground Historic Property

- National Historic Landmark
- NRHP-Listed Property
- NRHP-Eligible Property
- Turbine Distance Interval
- 45.1-Mile Viewshed Radius
- Municipal Boundary

Label Key for Historic Properties

No Adverse Effect

Potential Adverse Effect



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Miles

Prepared February 9, 2023

Basemap: Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service

ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind

EDR

4.1.3 Other Factors Affecting Visibility and Potential Adverse Visual Effects

The assessment of potential adverse visual effects presented in this analysis is intentionally conservative. Even for aboveground historic properties possessing expansive ocean viewsheds, views of the Projects will be highly variable depending on weather and atmospheric conditions. The majority of the simulations illustrate the maximum potential visibility resulting from near-perfect viewing conditions. Most of the visual simulations were photographed during exceptionally clear conditions and in many instances were also backlit by the sun, making the WTGs appear dark against a light, cloudless horizon. While such conditions will occur at various times throughout any given year, they represent uncommon circumstances. That is particularly true of clear viewing conditions that extend more than 20 miles from the shoreline.

Based on analyses completed for the VIA, atmospheric conditions will affect the frequency and duration of WTG visibility and the magnitude of visual contrast apparent to observers at all historic properties within the PAPE. Actual visibility of the Projects will be limited by factors such as weather conditions, waves on the ocean surface, humidity, and air pollution (Brodie and Frei, 2020). For example, meteorological records from the Atlantic City International Airport and Ocean City Municipal Airport indicate that average visibility will extend between 2.5 to 10 miles (4 to 10 km) in April, May, and June and between 5 to 12 miles (8 to 19 km) in July and August (EDR, 2022b: Section 3.2.2 and Appendix H). While adverse visual effects to historic properties may still occur at distances over 20 miles from the nearest wind turbines, as documented in this assessment, such effects may be of limited duration and frequency and, therefore, have a lower intensity than suggested solely by near-optimal viewing conditions.

4.1.4 Significance of Maritime Setting

Coastal sections of New Jersey contain a wide variety of aboveground historic properties, many of which are significant, in part or whole, due their associations with historic maritime activities and/or for which views of the various rivers, estuaries, bays, and the Atlantic Ocean are integral components of the properties' historic settings. The physical features of shorelines, including bays, barrier islands/spits, inlets, harbors individually or in combination provide important elements of the settings for many shoreline and coastal historic properties in the region. For mainland or bayside locations, such water and land features may present enduring aspects of the physical environment and play an important role in conveying how the landscapes and seascapes of the past were related to historic places. This is particularly true where shorelines and barrier islands retain their natural or historic conformation and character.

Aboveground historic properties located in mainland or bayside settings may also be associated with ocean views, though such visual connections are mediated by intervening lands and the built environment that can dominate near- and mid-ground viewsheds. Aboveground historic properties located in ocean-facing areas are more likely to be associated with historic settings at least partially defined by the great expanse of open water with few, if any, fixed modern elements. Topography and location play important roles in defining the physical and visual settings for most historic properties, but particularly important for much of coastal New Jersey is the density of the built environment. Closely spaced houses, buildings, and other structures frequently block views of the open ocean from places located a short distance from the shore.

The extent and nature of historic maritime settings may also be influenced by the nature of specific properties and their associated historic uses or functions. For example, historic maritime defense facilities, such as fire control towers, are often associated with specific viewsheds related to the fields of observation for staff. This historic function of such buildings is intimately related to open ocean views. Similarly, life-saving stations located along ocean shorelines or within protected bays and inlets were associated with the observation of ships in distress in addition to the necessities of launching and retrieving rescue boats under often harrowing conditions. Lighthouses and other navigation aids have clear and intimate associations with viewsheds encompassing surrounding waters, though the extent of those viewsheds may be related to specific navigation hazards. For other historic properties, the association with maritime commerce and related activities is even more direct. Fishing piers, docks, and related marine infrastructure serving the whaling, fishing and recreational boating industries have integral physical and historical relationships with specific water bodies that may include the Atlantic Ocean.

Historic homes and residential historic districts may have complex locational and historic associations with the seas and bays of the region. New Jersey retains numerous examples of historic seaside resorts and neighborhoods that are associated with the expansion of passenger rail services and, subsequently, relatively affordable automobiles serviced by new shoreline road networks. Some of the surviving examples of these places retain features and design elements that reflect seaside locations and the aesthetic appeal of ocean views. Maritime settings for such historic properties may include distant ocean views. Other historic residential neighborhoods reflect cycles of rapid real estate development that favored density and urban-scale construction; such places may be associated with characteristic streetscapes and architectural forms with few, if any, designed ocean views from properties located beyond immediate shoreline or boardwalk locations. Although far less numerous in the local context, historic agrarian properties, including farmhouses and barns may have been sited on open landscapes that characterized portions of the shoreline before 1850. While such properties may once have had expansive views of the open ocean or other coastal waters, subsequent residential and commercial development and reforestation of former farm fields in the region has substantially altered the historic settings for most such properties.

Lastly, the New Jersey shore has a rich inventory of aboveground historic properties associated with recreation and tourism. Many such places are distinctive for their associations with boardwalks and the numerous public and private beaches located throughout the region. Historic commercial districts luring beachgoers with ornate and fanciful facades, exotic aesthetic details, and large entertainment venues represent a significant part of the New Jersey shore experience for generations of residents and visitors. Although the historic integrity of many of the buildings associated with boardwalks (as well as the boardwalks themselves) is highly variable, the historic significance of these places may be rooted in their continuity of use as public recreational features. The immediate shoreline or boardwalk settings and the vast, open ocean views may represent an important element of their historic maritime settings.

4.1.4.1 Contribution of Maritime Setting to a Property's Significance

The criteria for significant maritime setting used in this HRVEA are consistent with the criteria defined in BOEM's 2012 evaluation of visual impact on cultural resources/historic properties located along the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Florida Straits coasts:

> *Resources within this category derived their importance, in whole or in part, from their proximity to the sea. They included TCPs, coastal fortifications, parks and seashores, residential estates, lighthouses, life-saving stations, breakwaters, marinas, fishing and resort communities, and shore lodgings of all kinds, including hotels, motels, inns, seasonal cottages, and permanent residences* (BOEM, 2012).

Significant views to the sea were assessed by desktop review of viewshed analysis, online mapping systems, reference to visual simulations, and field observation to determine whether the aboveground historic property has clear, unobstructed views of the sea and whether or not this view contributes to the historic significance of a given aboveground historic property. Visual simulations (discussed below in Section 4.1.2 and included in Attachment E) illustrate representative views from KOPs (including aboveground historic properties) with significant maritime settings.

4.2 Summary of Projects' Potential Effect on Aboveground Historic Properties

The majority of aboveground historic properties that fall within the Projects' viewshed will have somewhat obstructed views of the Projects due to screening provided by intervening topography, vegetation, and/or buildings and structures. The proposed WTGs are located between 9.8 miles (15.8 km) to 45.1 miles (72.6 km) away from the aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE. Visual simulations prepared for the Projects show that in some cases views of the ocean will be disrupted by the size and scale of the WTGs. The introduction of vertical elements along the horizon line has the potential to create a pattern of visual disturbance within the natural seascape. Distance may be a mitigating factor in some cases. However, under clear conditions even at distances of 20 miles (32.2 km) away, WTGs spread across the horizon will likely become focal points of viewers from the shore, and the effect of "stacking" can cause multiple individual WTGs to appear as a larger, more substantial form. As described in Section 4.1.3 of this report, atmospheric conditions will affect the frequency and duration of WTG visibility from historic properties within the PAPE which will minimize the visual effect of the Projects under some conditions.

Individual aboveground historic property assessments and potential effects evaluations integrating the results of archival research, GIS analyses, field surveys and visualization assessments are presented in both graphical form in Attachments A (National Historic Landmarks), B (Historic Districts) and C (Individual Aboveground Historic Properties) and as a comprehensive tabular summary (Attachment D).

Each property-specific summary in Attachments A, B, and C includes:

- Narrative Statement of Significance
- Summary of the Maritime Setting (if applicable)
- Photographs of the aboveground historic property and existing conditions, including character-defining views with a map key indicating photograph locations and orientation (where relevant)
- Context photographs showing the existing visual setting of the property and ocean views (if any)
- Graphical representation of the property's location and relative distance to potential WTG positions

- The extent of visibility (areas with potential ground-level views of the Projects within the property's boundaries)
- Numerical summary of visibility factors (numbers of WTG elements visible, percentage of property with potential views of the Projects, etc.)
- Effects Recommendation synthesizing all of the above.

Attachments A, B, and C include indices of all included aboveground historic properties. For ease of reference and comparison, the numeric visibility factors and narrative descriptions of each property and the effects recommendations are also presented in Attachment D. Properties are presented by municipality and organized alphabetically. The associated sheet(s) of Figure 3.3-1 depicting the location, boundaries, and geographic context of each aboveground historic property in the PAPE are cross-referenced in Attachment D.

Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (as summarized above), of the 123 aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE assessed for potential visual effects, the Projects will have a potential adverse effect on a total of 27 properties (see Table 4.2-1).

Table 4.2-1. Aboveground Historic Properties Potentially Adversely Affected

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
7	Residence at 125 S Montgomery Avenue	125 S Montgomery Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
11	Ritz Carlton Hotel	2715 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
12	USCG Station Atlantic City	900 Beach Thorofare	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
13	Atlantic City Convention Hall	Boardwalk between Pacific, Mississippi, and Florida Avenues	Atlantic City	National Historic Landmark	A
18	Brighton Park	1801 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible as a contributing element to the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District (EDR-Recommended)	C
21	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 124 Atlantic Avenue	124 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
22	Colonial Revival Residence at 120 Atlantic Avenue	120 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
24	Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District	Boardwalk roughly bounded by S. Georgia Avenue to the southwest and Garden Pier to the northeast	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
114	Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach)	N/A	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
115	Riviera Apartments	116 S. Raleigh Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
119	Central Pier	1400 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
44	Brigantine Hotel	1400 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
52	Seaview Golf Club (historic), Clarence Geist Pavilion	401 South New York Road	Galloway Township	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
60	Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23	800 Great Bay Boulevard	Little Egg Harbor Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
63	Lucy, the Margate Elephant	Decatur and Atlantic Avenues	Margate City	National Historic Landmark	A
64	Two-Story Residence at 114 South Osborne Avenue	114 South Osborne Avenue	Margate City	NRHP-Eligible (Ocean Wind I-Determined)	C
65	Two-Story Residence at 108 South Gladstone Avenue	108 South Gladstone Avenue	Margate City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
66	Margate Fishing Pier	121 S. Exeter Avenue	Margate City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
74	Folk Victorian Residence at 5231-5229 Central Avenue	5231-5229 Central Avenue	Ocean City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
76	Music Pier	825 Boardwalk	Ocean City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
77	Gillian's Wonderland Pier	600 Boardwalk	Ocean City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
113	Ocean City Boardwalk	N/A	Ocean City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
101	Residence at 114 South Harvard Avenue	114 South Harvard Avenue	Ventnor City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
102	Ventnor City Fishing Pier	Cambridge Avenue at the Ventnor City Boardwalk	Ventnor City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
103	Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District	Ventnor and Atlantic Avenues roughly bounded by the shoreline, S. Surrey Avenue, N. Cambridge Avenue and the Intercoastal Waterway	Ventnor City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
104	John Stafford Historic District	100 blocks of Vassar Square, Baton Rouge, Marion and Austin Avenues	Ventnor City	NRHP-Listed	B
105	Vassar Square Condominiums	4800 Boardwalk	Ventnor City	NRHP-Eligible (BOEM-Determined)	C

Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5, the Projects are not anticipated to have a potential adverse effect on the remaining 88 aboveground historic properties within the PAPE (see Table 4.2-2). Detailed assessments of potential adverse effects to aboveground historic properties are depicted in Attachments A-C and listed in the table included as Attachment D.

Table 4.2-2. Aboveground Historic Properties Potentially Not Adversely Affected

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
1	Dr. Jonathan Pitney House	57 North Shore Road	Absecon City	NRHP-Listed	C
2	South Shore Road Historic District	S. Shore Road roughly bounded by Nevada Avenue, and Statton Avenue	Absecon City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
3	North Shore Road Historic District	N. Shore Road roughly bounded by Creek Road to the south and the town line to the north	Absecon City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
4	U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152)	U.S. Route 30 (Absecon Boulevard) over Beach Thorofare	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
5	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 4700 Atlantic Avenue	4700 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
6	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 104 S. Montgomery Avenue	104 S. Montgomery Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
8	Two-story Residence at 108 S. Raleigh Avenue	108 S. Raleigh Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
9	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
10	The Knife and Fork Inn	3600 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
14	Administration Building for the Board of Education	1809 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
15	Warner Theatre (façade)	Atlantic City Boardwalk between Michigan and Arkansas Avenues	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
16	Carnegie Library (Atlantic City Public Library)	35 South Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
17	Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District	N. Connecticut Avenue roughly bounded by N. Massachusetts, N. New Jersey, Barret, and Adriatic Avenues	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
19	The Inn of the Irish Pub	164 St. James Place	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
20	Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk	1425 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
23	Absecon Lighthouse	Pacific and Rhode Island Avenues	Atlantic City	NRHP-Listed	C
118	Clairidge Hotel	120 South Indiana Avenue	Atlantic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
25	Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	Within the former railroad grade that traveled from Camden in Camden County to Atlantic City in Atlantic County.	Atlantic City, Winslow Township, Waterford Township, Chesilhurst Borough, Absecon City, Pleasantville City, Egg Harbor Township, Egg Harbor City, Hammonton Town, Mullica Township,	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
			and Galloway Township		
26	Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003)	Ocean Highway over Townsend Inlet	Avalon Borough, Middle Township, and Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
27	Barnegat Lighthouse	Northern end of Long Beach Island	Barnegat Light Borough	NRHP-Listed	C
28	Bass River State Forest Historic District	Stage Road	Bass River Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
29	Beach Haven Historic District	Roughly bounded on the north by 3rd Street, on the east by South Atlantic Avenue, on the south by Pearl Street, on the west by properties to the west of South Beach Avenue.	Beach Haven Borough	NRHP-Listed	B
30	Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)	Roughly bounded by Atlantic, Bay, Fifth, and Chatsworth Avenues	Beach Haven Borough	NRHP-Listed	B
31	Greater Beach Haven Historic District	Roughly the west side of Atlantic Avenue to Chatsworth Avenue to the south, Bay Avenue to the west and the north side of Fifth Street.	Beach Haven Borough	Local Historic District	B
32	Residence at 101 Dolphin Avenue	101 Dolphin Avenue	Beach Haven Borough	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
33	Garden State Parkway Historic District	Garden State Parkway	Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
34	AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field	83 Bayview Avenue (Ocean County Route 617)	Berkeley Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
35	Midway Camps Historic District	Bounded on the north by 14th Avenue, on the east by Ocean Avenue, on the south by 20th Avenue, and on the west by Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
36	Island Beach State Park Historic District	Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	B
37	The Judge's Shack	Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
112	U.S. Life Saving Station No. 14	Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	NRHP-Listed	C
38	Brigantine Lighthouse	Brigantine Boulevard (County Route 638)	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
39	Residence at 2201 Bayshore Avenue	2201 Bayshore Avenue	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
40	Residence at 2707 West Brigantine Avenue	2707 West Brigantine Avenue	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
41	Chateauesque House at 2807 Ocean Avenue	2807 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
42	Residence at 200 18th Street South	200 18th Street South	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
43	Central School / Brigantine Library	201 15th Street S	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
45	St. Thomas Catholic Church	331 8th Street South	Brigantine City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
46	North and South Tuckahoe Historic District	Main Street and NJ 50 from 303 NJ 50 to 2057 NJ 50	Corbin City and Upper Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
47	Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House	152 Lee's Lane	Egg Harbor Township	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
48	Studebaker Showroom	7006 Black Horse Pike	Egg Harbor Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
49	L.N. Renault and Sons Winery	72 North Breman Avenue	Galloway Township	NRHP-Listed	C
50	Germania Gunning Club	722 West Moss Mill Road	Galloway Township	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
51	Conovertown Historic District	North Shore Road roughly bounded by Old Shore Road to the north and the town line to the south	Galloway Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
53	Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District	S. Leeds Point Road roughly bounded by E. Moss Road to the north and E. Somerstown Lane to the south.	Galloway Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
54	Abbott's Modern Cabins	217 NJ Route 40	Hamilton Township	NRHP-Listed	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
55	West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	N/A	Hamilton Township and Egg Harbor Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
56	Woodmansee Estate	1 Game Farm Road	Lacey Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
57	Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3)	The district comprises three separate dense residential areas in Lavallette Borough, each bisected by State Route 35 North and containing orderly east-west streets. Each district is bounded on the east by the beaches at Dover Beaches North (in the northern most district), Chadwick Beach (in the central district), and Island Beach (in the southern-most district).	Lavallette Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
58	Stevens House	1 Brown Avenue	Lavallette Borough	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
59	Linwood Historic District	Roughly Shore Road from Royal Avenue to Sterling Avenue	Linwood	NRHP-Listed	B
61	Cape May Lighthouse	Cape May Point	Lower Township	NRHP-Listed	C
62	Mantoloking Historic District	Bounded on the north by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, the municipal boundary with Brick Township to the south, the beaches at Mantoloking to the east, and Barnegat Bay to the west	Mantoloking Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
67	Grassy Sound Historic District	Houses along the East and West Bank of Grassy Sound north of Route 147	Middle Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
68	Sahara Motel	510 East 18th Avenue	North Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
69	American Inn (Lou Booth Motel)	510 East 13th Avenue	North Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
70	Aloha Motel	210 John F Kennedy Boulevard	North Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
71	Hereford Lighthouse	111 North Central Avenue	North Wildwood City	NRHP-Listed	C
72	North Wildwood Life Saving Station	113 North Central Avenue	North Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
125	Athens II Motor Inn	201 Ocean Avenue	North Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
73	Shore Road Historic District	Shore Road roughly bounded by E. Oakcrest Avenue to the south and the town line to the north	Northfield	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
75	St. Augustine Rectory	1310 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
78	Residence at 319 W. Leeds Avenue	319 W Leeds Avenue	Pleasantville City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
79	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church (historic)	102-110 Linden Avenue	Pleasantville City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
80	Chestnut Neck Boat Yard	758 Old New York Road	Port Republic City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
81	Residence at 22 54th Street	22 54th Street	Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
82	Residence at 24 53rd Street	24 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
83	Folk Victorian Residence at 12 50th Street	12 50th Street	Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
84	Second Empire Residence at 26 46th Street	26 46th Street	Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
85	Residence at 20 46th Street	20 46th Street	Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
86	Folk Victorian Residence at 13 47th Street	13 47th Street	Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
87	Braca Cafe	18 JFK Boulevard	Sea Isle City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
88	U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13	1701 North Ocean Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
89	Somers Mansion	1000 Shore Road	Somers Point	NRHP-Listed	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
90	New York Avenue School	121 W New York Avenue	Somers Point	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
91	Bay Front Historic District Extension	745-900 Shore Road	Somers Point	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
92	Shore Road Historic District	Shore Road roughly bounded by Goll Avenue, Pleasant Avenue, and Center Street	Somers Point	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	B
93	Bay Front Historic District	Roughly bounded by Decatur Ave., Egg Harbor Bay, George Ave., and Shore Rd	Somers Point	NRHP-Listed	B
94	Tuckerton Historic District (Local)	The district comprises select blocks on the north and south sides of U.S. Route 9 between Locust Street in the eastern extent and Taylor Street in the western extent.	Tuckerton Borough	Local Historic District	B
95	Tuckerton Historic District	U.S. Route 9 and County Route 539, roughly between Parkers Landing and Pohatcong Lake.	Tuckerton Borough	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
96	Marshallville Historic District	Roughly between 286 and 375 Marshallville Road	Upper Township	NRHP-Listed	B
97	South Tuckahoe Historic District	Roughly NJ 557 and NJ 50 from the Tuckahoe River to Kendall Lane	Upper Township	NRHP-Listed	B
98	Corson's Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100002)	Ocean Drive, Bay Avenue (County Rte. 619) over Strathmere Bay	Upper Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
99	Residence at 25 North Bayview Drive	25 North Bayview Drive	Upper Township	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
100	Two Residences at 1 Cove Road	1 Cove Road	Upper Township	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
106	Green Bank Historic District	East and west of the intersection of County Routes 542 and 561.	Washington Township	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
107	George A. Redding Bridge (SI&A # 0506150)	NJ Route 47 over Grassy Sound	Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
108	Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District	Roughly Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Avenue between East Andrews and East Pittsburgh Avenues	Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B
109	Wildwood Amusement Piers	3401 Boardwalk	Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C
117	Trylon Motel	1200 JFK Drive	Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
121	Le Sabre Condominiums	510 East 8th Avenue	Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
122	European Motel	300 Ocean Avenue	Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
123	Beach Hugger Motel (ex Al Sann)	210 Ocean Avenue	Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	C
126	Acacia Beachfront Resort	9101 Atlantic Avenue	Wildwood Crest Borough	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	C

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	Recommended Designation	Attachment Reference
110	Wildwood Boardwalk and Piers Historic District	Between East 16th Avenue and East Cresse Avenue	Wildwood Crest Borough, North Wildwood City, and Wildwood City	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	B
111	Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District	N/A	Winslow Township, Folsom, Richland, Dorothy, Estell Manor, Corbin City, Woodbine, Dennis Township, Ocean City, and Cape May	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	B

4.2.1 National Historic Landmarks

As stated above in Section 3.3.1, there are two NHLs located within the PAPE: the Atlantic City Convention Hall and Lucy the Margate Elephant. When assessing potential adverse effects on an NHL, the federal agency, in this instance BOEM, must provide a higher standard of care, as required by Section 110(f) of the NHPA. Section 110(f) requires the agency *to the maximum extent possible undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to the landmark*.

4.2.1.1 Atlantic City Convention Hall

A visual simulation from the Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL is included in Attachment E (see KOP AC02). The KOP is located on the boardwalk between Pacific, Mississippi, and Florida Avenues in Atlantic City, approximately 11.4 miles (18.3 km) from the nearest proposed WTG (see more detailed assessment of potential visibility from the NHL in Attachment A). Viewshed analysis suggests that visibility of the Projects from this general area will be largely limited to the open beach and boardwalk, and a few small parcels of open land that extend inland from there. Ground-level view of the Projects will be completely blocked by the first inland row of built structures as one moves into the city. As shown in the visual simulation from KOP AC02, with the Projects in place, numerous WTGs will be visible above the horizon line. The number and mass of the WTGs interrupt the horizon and dominate the view, despite being softened by their light color and distance from the viewer. The towers are not evenly spaced in this view, with the WTGs clustered densely at the center of the view. When clustered together, the WTGs appear as larger shapes than a single WTG. The WTGs are less clustered and more widely spaced at the edges of the view. The slightly hazy conditions soften the edges of the WTGs somewhat, but the proposed WTGs will dominate the viewer's attention from this view.

Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (as summarized in Section 2.1), the Projects are anticipated to result in potential adverse visual effects on the Atlantic City Convention Hall. The NHL will have unobstructed views of the Projects due to the NHL's location on the boardwalk. The Convention Hall and boardwalk both have a historic relationship to views of the ocean and the high level of sensitivity to visual effects, as publicly accessible recreation venues specifically designed for access to the beach and enjoyment of the ocean

horizon. Although the primary association with historic recreation pertains to events held inside the convention hall, and the critical association of the property to the Atlantic City Boardwalk would be unaffected by the Project, the property's design elements, siting, and orientation underscore the significance the beach and ocean views to the convention hall's historic setting. The proximity of the Projects to this property suggests the WTGs will be a significant focus of visitor attention when the property is experienced from the boardwalk or other exterior vantages.

4.2.1.2 Lucy, the Margate Elephant

A visual simulation taken from Lucy, the Margate Elephant NHL is included in Attachment E (KOP MC02). The NHL is located at the corner of South Decatur and Atlantic Avenues in Margate City, approximately 14.4 miles (23.2 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. The photograph used for the simulation is taken from the vantage point of Lucy, the Margate Elephant's howdah, elevated approximately 60 feet (18.3 m) above the ground. To the east from this viewpoint there are numerous tall (multi-story) modern buildings and other man-made structures in the immediate foreground, backed by a fenced and planted dune restoration area. Beyond the restoration area, a strip of white sandy beach extends across the middle ground of the view. The beach is well-populated by sunbathers and other beachgoers. Beyond the band of breaking surf at the shoreline, the dark blue ocean extends to a well-defined horizon line where it meets the light blue sky. Due to the elevated location of this viewpoint, the sky is unbroken by man-made features (e.g., overhead utility poles and lines), except for the high-rise apartment building on the left side of the view. Despite the broad expanse of open water and sky, the abundance of nearby built structures and people give the view a highly developed character. As shown in the visual simulation from KOP MC02, with the proposed Projects in place, the WTGs will be visible with nacelles and rotors in full view above the horizon, occupying nearly the full field of view. Some of the Projects' WTGs are concealed behind the apartment building on the left side of the view.

Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (as summarized above), the Projects are anticipated to result in potential adverse visual effects on Lucy, the Margate Elephant. The NHL is located in an area with a dense built environment characterized by modern (non-historic) architecture; therefore, its integrity of setting has been diminished. As stated above, Lucy was moved in 1970 and the new location allows for views of the Atlantic Ocean and the Intercoastal Waterway from within the howdah and through the portal windows, as well as views of the NHL from these bodies of water. Due to the proximity of the Projects to this NHL, views from within Lucy will allow for direct lines of site to the WTGs and will be a significant focus of visitor attention when viewing the ocean from the howdah or the portal windows.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As stated above, online data sources, GIS data, public records, NJHPO data, and field surveys were used to review parcels that included previously identified (e.g., NRHP-listed or NJHPO-identified) historic properties within the PAPE and/or where public records indicated the potential for buildings greater than 40 years in age (a list of these properties is included as Attachment F). EDR's SOI Qualified architectural historians performed desktop and field reviews to develop the list of aboveground historic properties within the PAPE. Following completion of the field surveys these properties were further evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility based on desktop research. Field review determined that actual views toward the ocean and the Projects were significantly more limited than the viewshed analysis indicated. Approximately 90 percent of the properties documented during the field surveys were removed from further consideration and analysis due to not meeting NRHP eligibility criteria and/or views of the ocean (and Projects) from these areas were screened by existing development and/or vegetation such that there was no potential for visibility or visual effects.

Following a review of the field survey results, EDR identified a total of 123 aboveground historic properties within the Projects' PAPE for assessment of potential adverse impacts, including:

- 2 NHLs
- 16 individual properties and historic districts listed in the NRHP
- 62 individual properties and historic districts formally determined eligible for the NRHP
- 2 local historic properties
- 41 individual properties and historic districts recommended to meet NRHP eligibility as a result of field surveys.

Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5 (as summarized above), of the 123 aboveground historic properties located within the PAPE assessed for potential visual effects, the Projects will have a potential adverse effect on a total of 27 aboveground historic properties (see Table 4.2-1).

The Projects would introduce new man-made features to the seascape horizon, which includes few existing, fixed modern visual elements. The introduction of the WTGs would likely constitute a change to the historic setting of some aboveground historic properties within the PAPE. This is particularly true for those aboveground historic properties for which open views of the ocean are integral, such as lighthouses and recreation areas. Even for historic properties that were once strongly associated with open ocean views, existing conditions may no longer be representative of the settings related to those properties' periods of significance. Many sections of the PAPE have been subject to multiple phases of development, demolition, and redevelopment. These cycles have substantially altered the historic settings of many historic properties located along the shorelines where unobstructed views of the Projects will be concentrated. In such circumstances, the changes to viewsheds related to the Projects may represent a minor, incremental alteration to some settings that have already been compromised.

Atlantic Shores will implement the following measures to avoid or minimize potential adverse visual effects on aboveground historic properties. These measures are based on protocols and procedures successfully implemented for similar offshore projects:

- Atlantic Shores will engage with relevant stakeholders to determine additional avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures regarding potential effects on aboveground historic properties as required by 30 CFR 585.626(b)(15)
- WTGs will have uniform design, height, and rotor diameter
- The Projects are located in a designated offshore wind development area that has been identified by BOEM as suitable for development
- The OSSs will be set back sufficient to minimize their visibility from the shore
- The WTGs will be painted no lighter than pure white (RAL 9010) and no darker than light grey (RAL 7035) as required by BOEM and the FAA. WTGs of this color white generally blend well with the sky at the horizon and eliminate the need for daytime warning lights or red paint marking of the blade tips
- The WTGs and OSSs will be lit and marked in accordance with BOEM and USCG requirements for aviation and navigation obstruction lighting, respectively
- Atlantic Shores will use Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) or related means (e.g., dimming or shielding) to limit visual impact, pursuant to approval by the FAA and BOEM, commercial and technical feasibility at the time of FDR/FIR approval, and dialogue with stakeholders. If successfully implemented, ADLS would limit the activation of the AOLs to approximately 9 hours per year (Capitol Airspace, 2021), thus substantially limiting the nighttime visibility and visual impact of the Projects.

Options to avoid potential adverse visual effects on aboveground historic properties are limited, given the nature of the Projects (i.e., very tall, vertical structures) and its siting criteria (i.e., established OCS lease area). Therefore, for most wind energy projects, mitigation of impacts to historic properties typically consists of supporting initiatives that benefit historic sites or buildings and/or the public's appreciation of historic resources to offset potential adverse effects to historic properties resulting from the introduction of WTGs into their visual setting. The specifics of these initiatives are typically identified in consultation with appropriate consulting parties subsequent to the determination of whether a given aboveground historic property would be adversely affected by a project.

Based on field review, viewshed analysis, and visual simulations prepared as part of the HRVEA for the Projects, the Projects are anticipated to have a variable long-term visual effect based on distance, number of WTGs visible. The 123 aboveground historic properties within the PAPE were rated with respect to the potential for adverse visual effects (see Attachments A-D) and were assessed according to the visibility of the Projects and its potential effect on their individual characteristics, as described in Section 4.2. Applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect per NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR § 800.5, a total of 27 aboveground historic properties may be adversely affected by the Projects.

Atlantic Shores has initiated outreach with appropriate regional stakeholders who may participate in the BOEM-led Section 106 consultations and development of the EIS under NEPA. To date, Atlantic Shores has initiated correspondence and meetings with Tribal representatives and other stakeholders to discuss the Project. These

include the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Mohican Nation Stockbridge-Munsee Band, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Shawnee Tribe and Shinnecock Indian Nation as well as the State-recognized Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware, Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation, Ramapough Lenape Indian Nation, Powhatan Renape Nation, and Unkechaug Nation. In addition, Atlantic Shores anticipates continued consultation with the appropriate federal agencies, NJHPO, NJDEP, and other consulting parties in connection with the Projects to identify and evaluate visual effects to aboveground historic properties and to determine avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures regarding potential effects on aboveground historic properties as required by 30 CFR §585.626(b)(15).

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ATTACHMENT A

National Historic Landmarks – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment

Attachment A: National Historic Landmarks INDEX

ATLANTIC CITY
Atlantic City Convention Hall 13

MARGATE CITY
Lucy, the Margate Elephant 63

Atlantic City Convention Hall

Boardwalk between Pacific, Mississippi, and Florida Avenues
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation National Historic Landmark
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.4 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 8.64
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.35
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 4.03
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 200
Coast Guard 41

Significance

The Atlantic City Convention Hall, constructed in 1926-1929 by Lockwood-Greene and Co., exhibits Beaux Arts and Romanesque style elements and features a cut limestone façade and curved arcade fronting the beach. The arcade features a covered double row of columns anchored by public bath houses on each end. The facade of the building features massive columns supporting Romanesque arches, and the recessed entrances feature large arched windows. Decorative motifs include elements popular on the Atlantic City Boardwalk in the 1920s and include cut stone ocean flora and fauna. The massive auditorium behind the public entrance facade is clad in brick with an arched roof. The Atlantic City Convention Hall has been designated a National Historic Landmark with significance in architecture, engineering, and recreation. It is significant for its monumental architecture, and represents significant engineering feats, containing at the time of its construction, the largest room with an unobstructed view ever built. The building is also significant for its role in the recreation of Atlantic City and the nation, becoming one of America's most popular venues for shows and events.

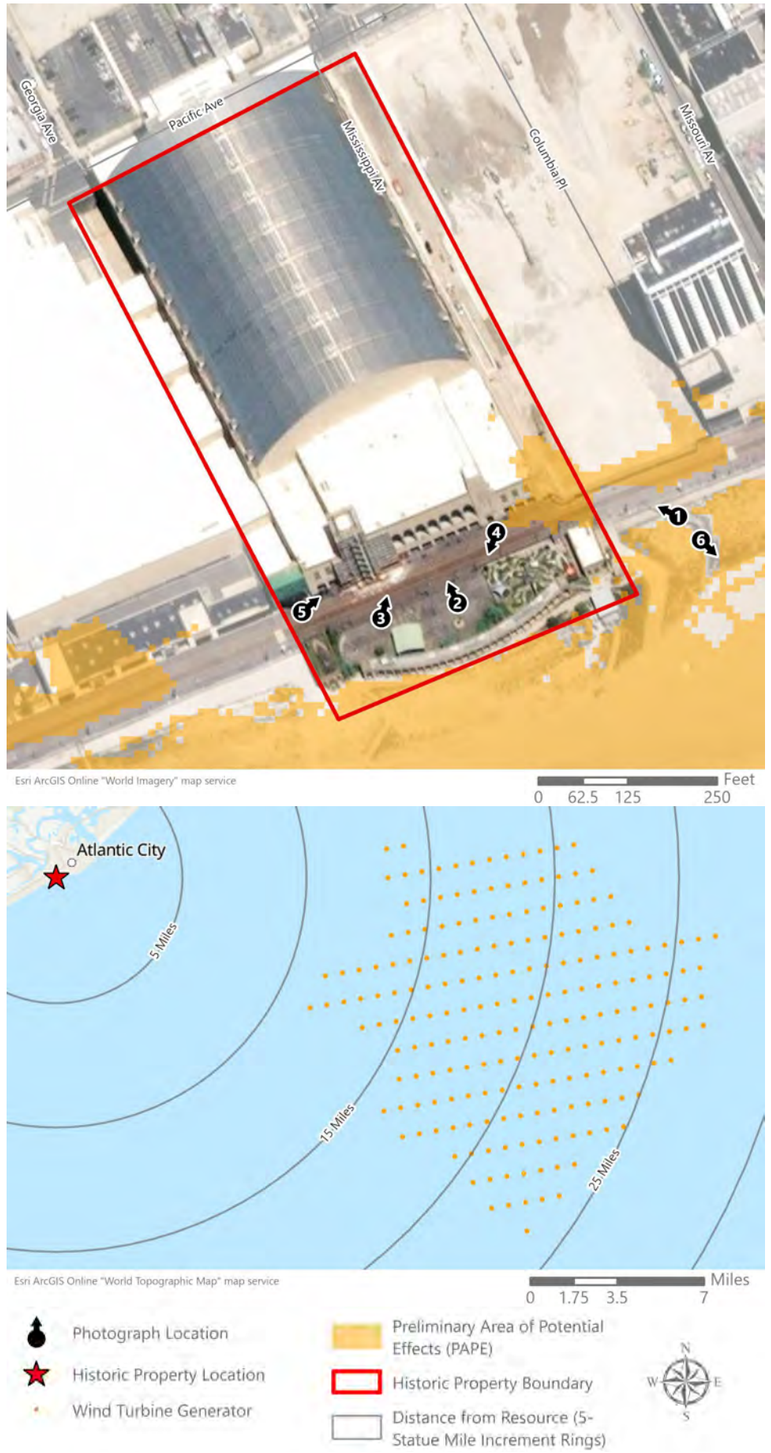
Maritime Setting

The Atlantic City Convention Hall is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk with the building's primary orientation toward the Atlantic Ocean. The building's arcade is constructed as to provide views of the beach and is anchored by public bath houses adjacent to the beach. The building's location on the Atlantic Coast lends to its historic significance as a beachside attraction within Atlantic City.

Effect Recommendation

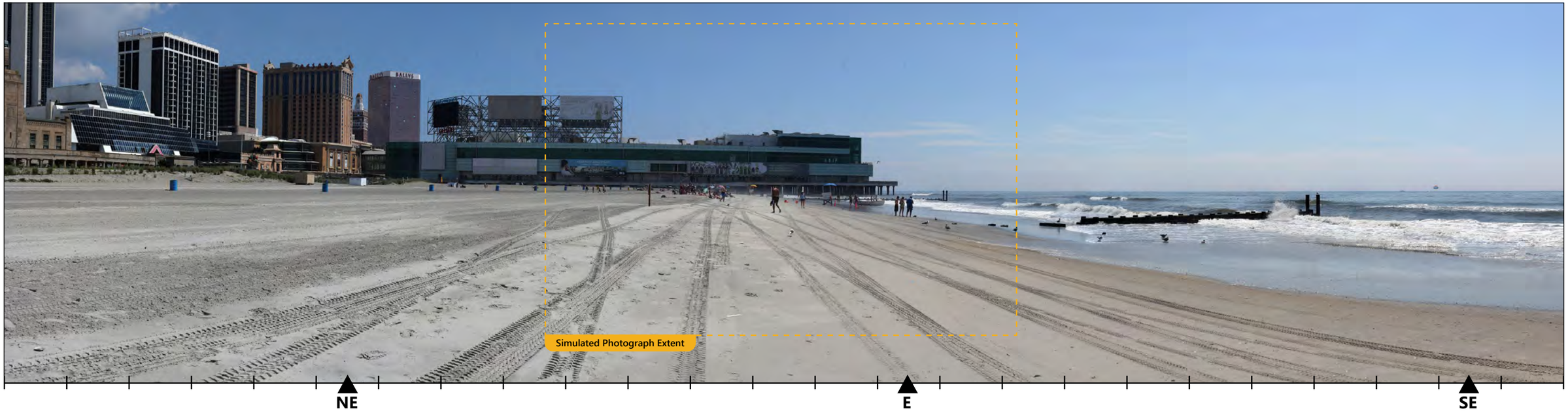
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the NHL's location on the boardwalk. Although the primary association with historic recreation pertains to events held inside the convention hall, and the critical association of the property to the Atlantic City Boardwalk would be unaffected by the Projects, the property's design elements, siting, and orientation underscore the significance the beach and ocean views to the convention hall's historic setting. The proximity of the Projects to this property suggests the WTGs will be a significant focus of visitor attention when the property is experienced from the boardwalk or other exterior vantages.



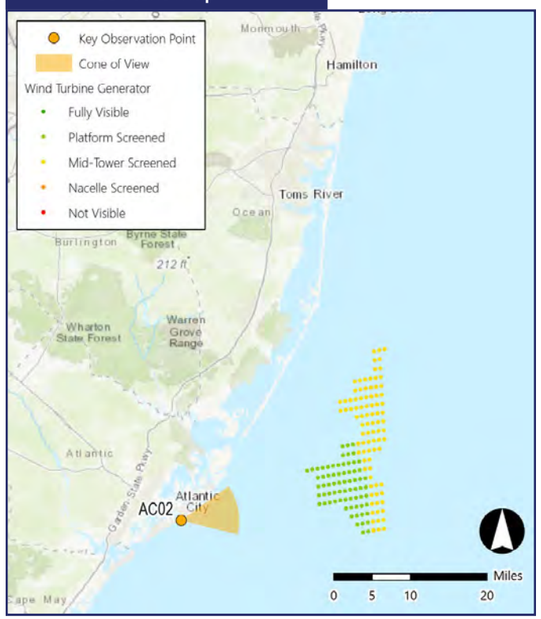
AC02 Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center NHL)

Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

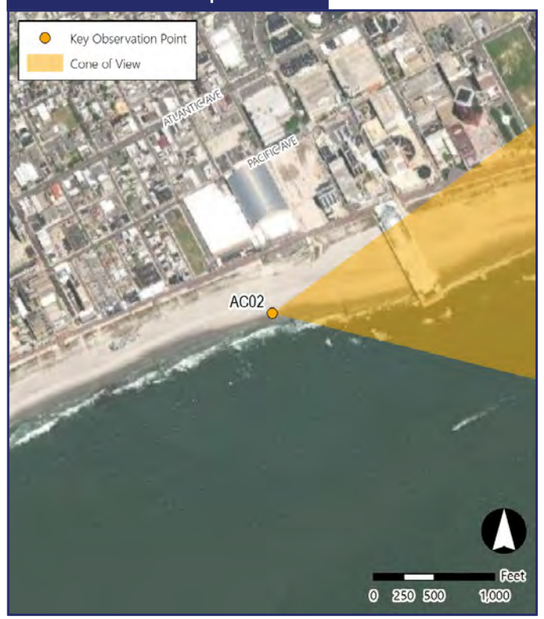


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from near the Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center National Historic Landmark), panning clockwise from north-northeast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.35245°N, 74.43817°W
Character Area:	Commercial Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Resident/Tourist
Direction of View:	East
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	17.67 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Atlantic City Beach, New Jersey

Coastal Heritage Trail Area, Census Tract 4, Census Tract 23, EJA - 340010004003, EJA - 340010004002, EJA - 340010023001

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	07/29/2020
Time:	11:45 AM
Temperature:	90°F
Humidity:	48%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West
Wind Speed:	6 mph
Conditions Observed:	Partly Cloudy

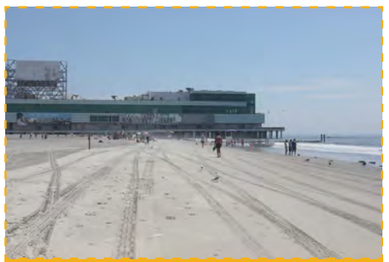
Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	8.91 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)



Photograph ASOW0837

AC02 Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall

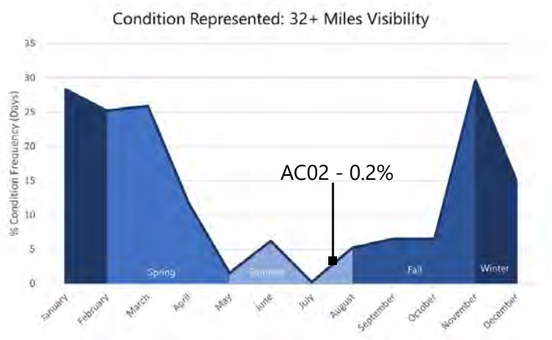
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

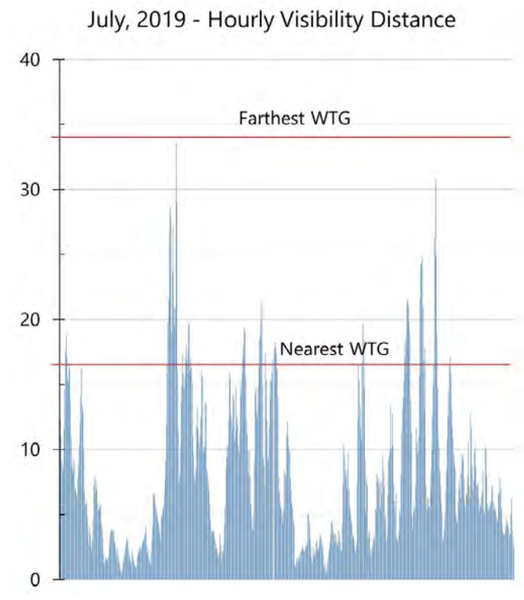
KOP Information

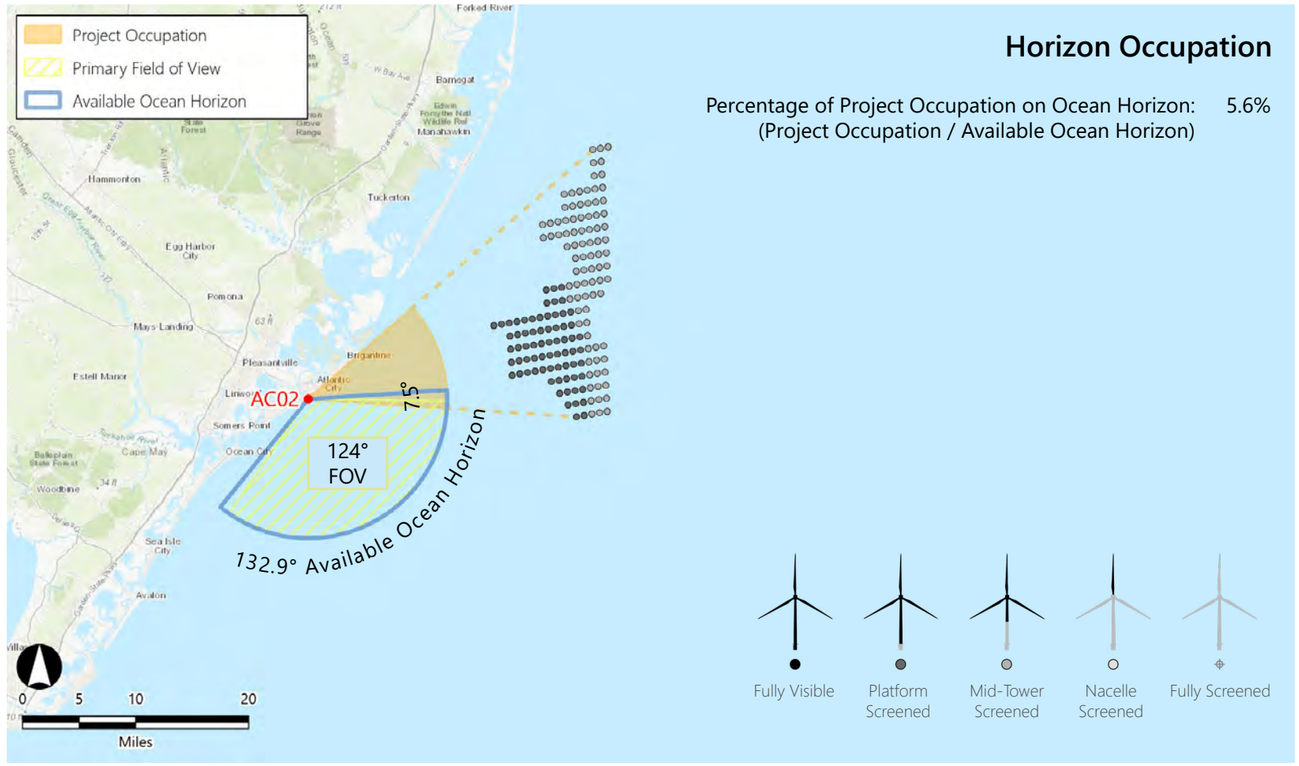
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	17.67 Miles
Camera Height:	8.91 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

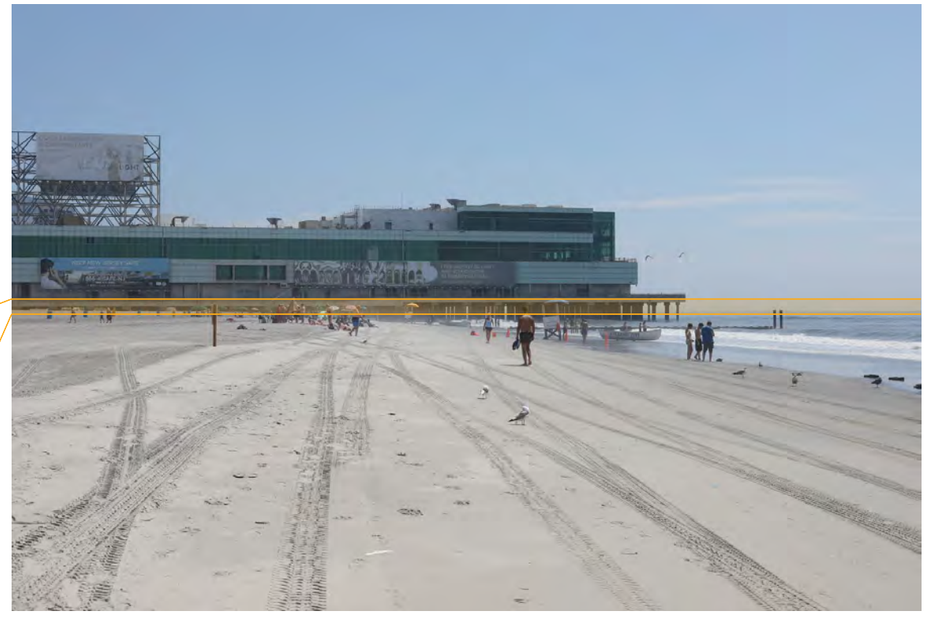






Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 5.6%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)



WTG Color Contrast

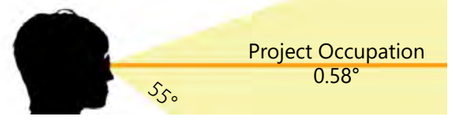
Color Contrast Rating:

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Partly Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

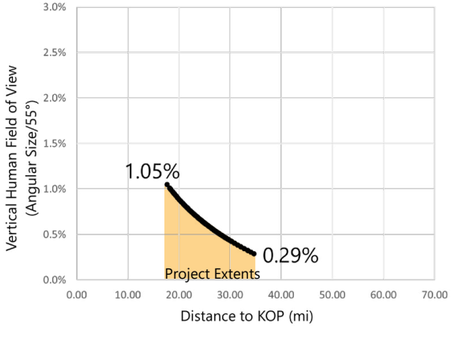
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP AC04 Illustrates the project from 16.20 miles in the backlit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during morning conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.05% (0.58° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC02 - Jim Whalen Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL)
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 157 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC02 - Jim Whalen Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL)

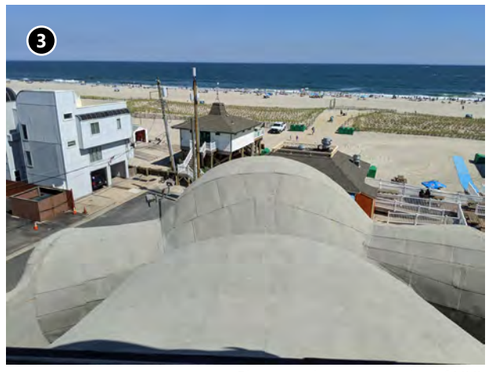
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 158 of 167

Lucy, the Margate Elephant

Decatur and Atlantic Avenues
Margate City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL



Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL

Photograph representative of NHL

Historic Designation National Historic Landmark
Distance to Nearest Turbine 14.4 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 139
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.56
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.08
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 14.66
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	136
Mid Tower Aviation	116
Coast Guard	4

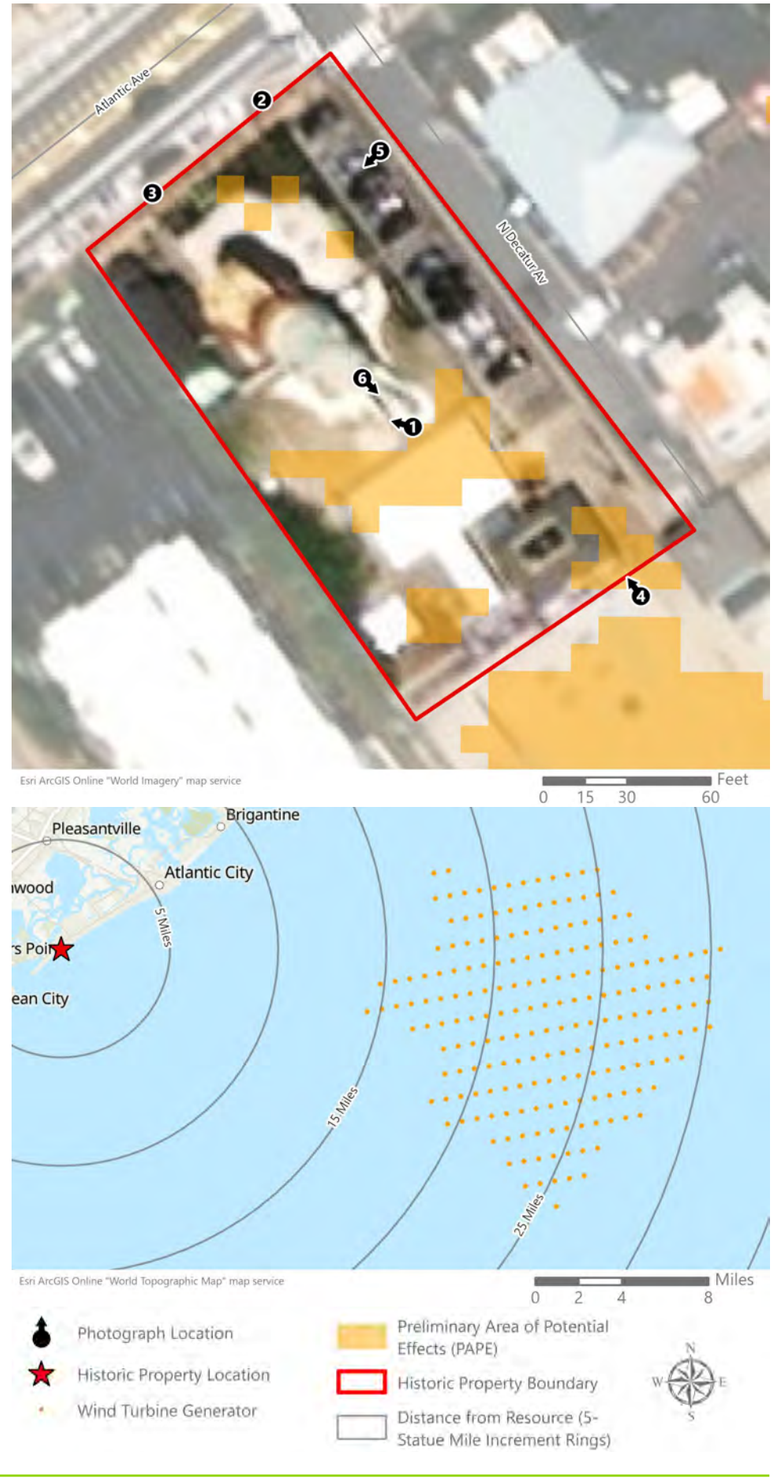
Significance

Lucy, the Margate Elephant was built in 1881 by as a real estate marketing gimmick by James Lafferty, who patented zoomorphic architecture. His "Elephant Bazaar" (dubbed "Lucy" by subsequent owners), had a wood frame and tin-clad wood sheathing; the frame has since been reinforced with steel and the sheathing is currently being restored. At 65 ft tall and 60 ft long, it is one of the largest statue-like structures in America and the oldest roadside tourist attraction. In 1970, after threats of demolition, Lucy was moved to a nearby city-owned lot, and restored. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. Despite being moved from its original location and restored, Lucy retains sufficient integrity in terms of design, workmanship, feeling, and association to eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

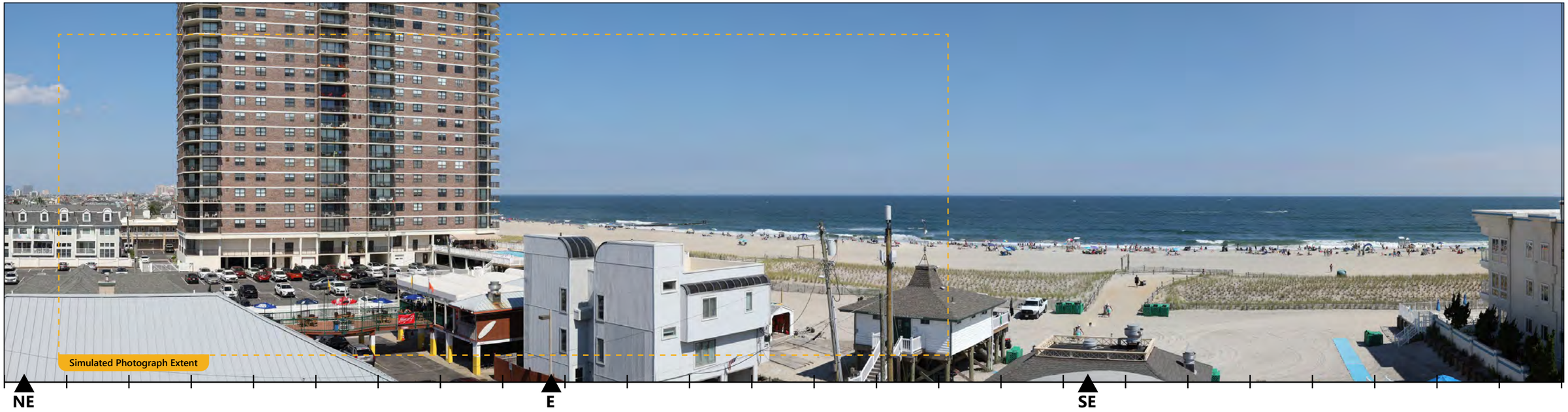
Lucy, the Margate Elephant is located on the edge of the Margate City beach overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. As an example of novelty architecture, this resource is suited to the beachside resort environment with partially obstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean from ground level.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect
The National Historic Landmark (NHL) was constructed as a real estate advertising gimmick in 1881. The NHL was moved from its original location to its current site in 1970. Today, Lucy is surrounded by modern structures and infrastructure; therefore, its integrity of setting has been diminished. However, Lucy's placement at the new location adjacent to the beach appears to intentionally allow for views from and of the Atlantic Ocean. The ocean, surrounding buildings, and the Intercoastal Waterway are prominently visible from Lucy's portal windows and the howdah and will create a direct line of sight to the Projects.



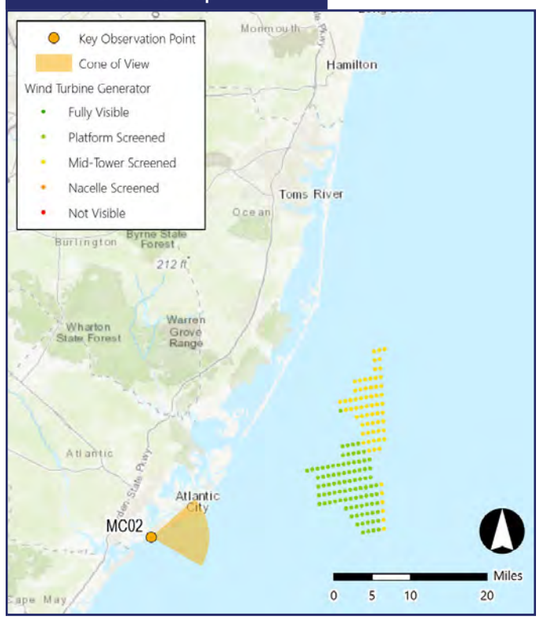
MC02 Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

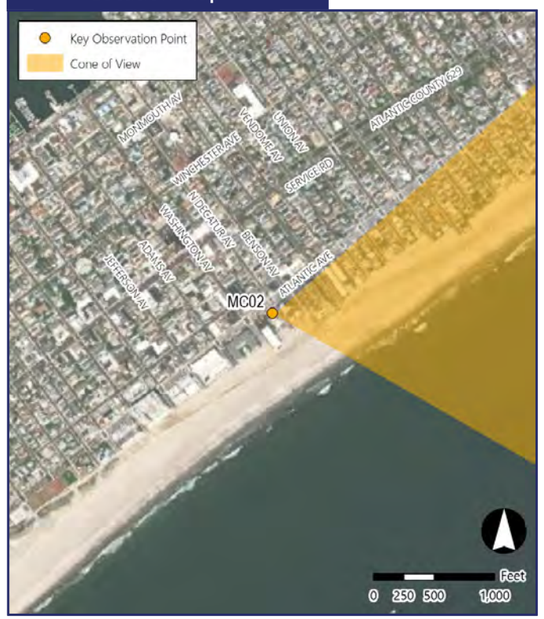


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the lookout on top of Lucy the Margate Elephant, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to south-southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.32088°N, 74.51170°W
Character Area:	Commercial Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Resident/Tourist
Direction of View:	East
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	22.13 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Atlantic Coast Public Beach, Lucy The Margate Elephant, Margate City Public Beach

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	07/29/2020
Time:	3:30 PM
Temperature:	92°F
Humidity:	35%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	Southwest
Wind Speed:	10 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

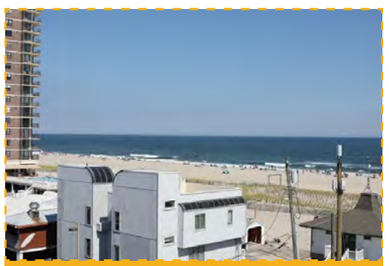
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	51.5 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph ASOW1116



Photograph ASOW1119

Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 160 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 161 of 167

Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 162 of 167

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 163 of 167

ATTACHMENT B

Historic Districts – Property Information and Effects Assessment

Attachment B: Historic Districts Assessment INDEX

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South Shore Road Historic District

S. Shore Road roughly bounded by Nevada Avenue, and Statton Avenue
Absecon City, Atlantic County, NJ

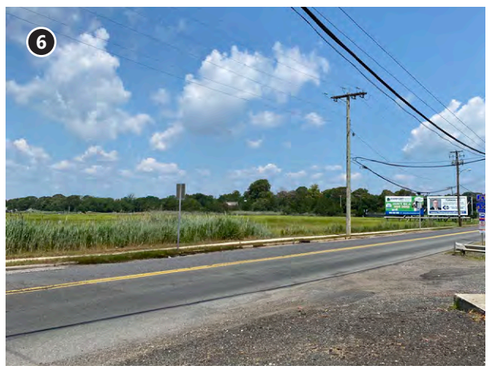
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph representative of district

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.36 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 4
Property Acreage within Study Area 45.74
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.22
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.48
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

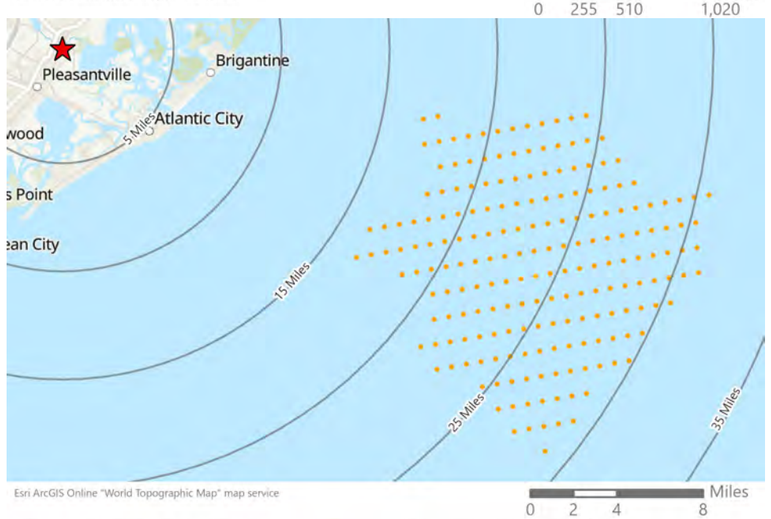
The South Shore Road Historic District is primarily a residential district centered along South Shore Road. Residences date from the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The houses along South Shore Road, especially in the northern section of the district, are larger in scale and represent examples of Neoclassical, Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic Revival and vernacular styles of architecture. Along the side streets extending off of South Shore Road, residences are typically smaller in scale representing Craftsman and Colonial Revival architectural styles. The Absecon Inn, a "high-style" Second Empire building anchors the northern end of the district. This resource has been previously determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.

Maritime Setting

The South Shore Road Historic District is located on the mainland in Absecon City, Atlantic County, approximately six miles from the Atlantic Ocean. While the district does contain a small portion of Absecon Creek that flows into Absecon Bay, none of the properties within the district are located on the bay or in a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited, due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.



North Shore Road Historic District

N. Shore Road roughly bounded by Creek Road to the south and the town line to the north
Absecon City, Atlantic County, NJ

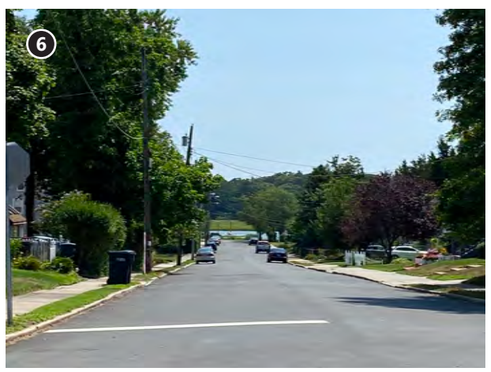
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.29 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 70
Property Acreage within Study Area 69.64
Property Acreage within PAPE 3.17
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 4.56
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 45
Mid Tower Aviation 12
Coast Guard 0

Significance

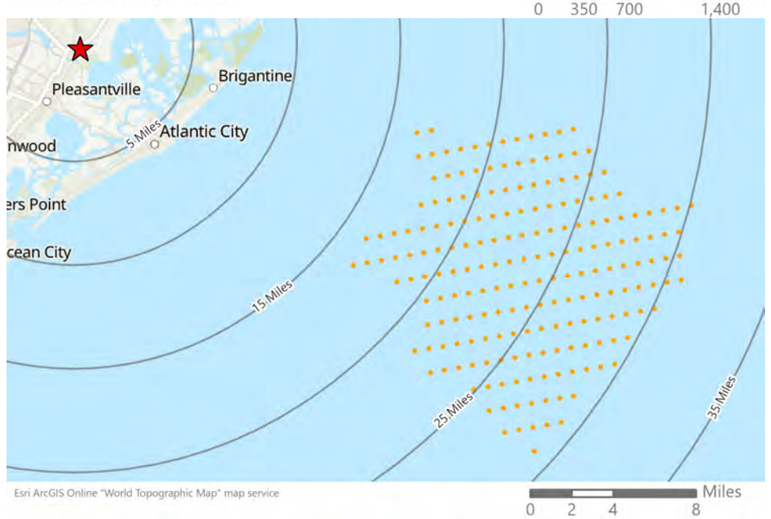
The North Shore Road Historic District is primarily a residential district centered along North Shore Road. Residences date from around the late-eighteenth to the twentieth century. The houses along North Shore Road, especially in the southern section of the district, are larger in scale and represent "high-style" examples of Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle, and vernacular styles of architecture. This resource has been previously determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.

Maritime Setting

The North Shore Road Historic District is located on the mainland in Absecon City, Atlantic County, approximately six miles from the Atlantic Ocean. None of the properties within the district are located on the bay or in a maritime setting. However, views of Absecon Creek, which eventually flows into Absecon Bay, are visible at the end of some roads from limited points in the district.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.



Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District

N. Connecticut Avenue roughly bounded by N. Massachusetts, N. New Jersey, Barret, and Adriatic Avenues
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.19 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 2
Property Acreage within Study Area 13.16
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.12
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.88
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2014 with significance under Criterion C. The district is characterized by Bungalow dwellings located in what was historically known as Bungalow Park.

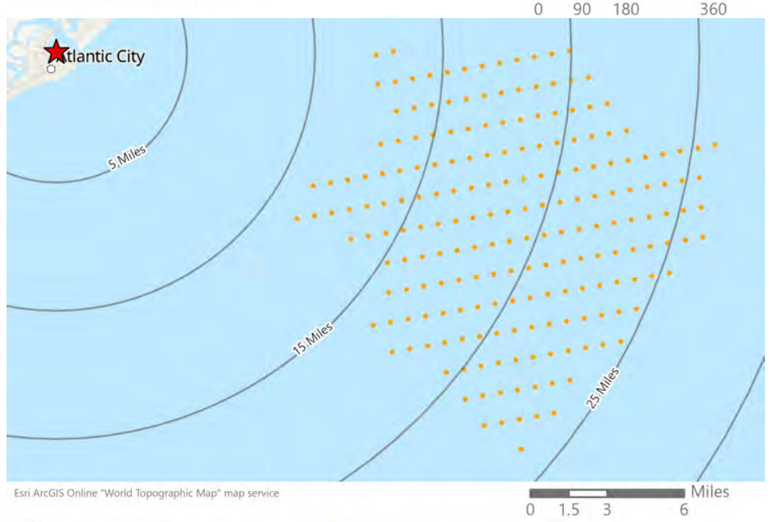
Maritime Setting

The Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District is situated to the southwest of Absecon Channel in the northern extent of Atlantic City. The district's maritime setting is related to its proximity to the channel rather than the Atlantic Ocean and the district does not have direct views to the ocean or beaches in Atlantic City due to the dense residential and commercial development in the surrounding area.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.88% of this historic district due to its location on the bay side of Atlantic City as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation. Such minimal visibility would not adversely affect the integrity of district's setting.

Esri ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service
0 90 180 360 Feet



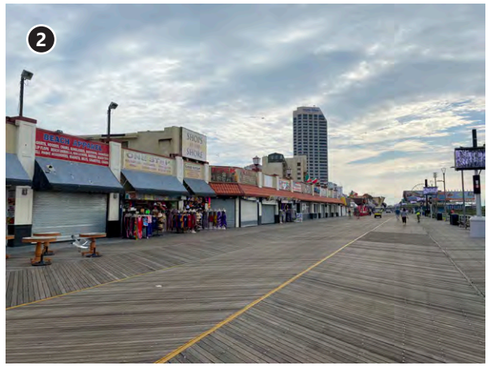
Esri ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service
0 1.5 3 6 Miles

Photograph Location
Historic Property Location
Wind Turbine Generator
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Resource (5-Statue Mile Increment Rings)

Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District

Boardwalk roughly bounded by S. Georgia Avenue to the southwest and Garden Pier to the northeast
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district



Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.47 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 35.91
Property Acreage within PAPE 7.66
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 21.35
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 200
Coast Guard 49

Significance

The Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District encompasses approximately 1.4 miles of boardwalk in Atlantic City, stretching from the Atlantic City Convention Hall in the south to the Garden Pier in the north, and contains many of the iconic Atlantic City resorts along the boardwalk. Originally constructed in 1870 the Atlantic City Boardwalk is one of the most famous attractions on the New Jersey shore and boasts the typical attractions seen on boardwalks including amusement park rides, entertainment piers, food and drinks, and the iconic tram cars, in addition to renown hotels and resorts. The Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development in Atlantic City. Despite its fluid construction history, its significance as an enduring vacation destination provides the Atlantic City Historic District Boardwalk with sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation).

Maritime Setting

The Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District has a clear maritime setting and is located adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and overlooks the beaches at Atlantic City.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic district's location on the boardwalk. Although the immediate shoreline and waters in proximity to the beaches along the district are critical elements of the historic setting, distant ocean views contribute to the district's integrity of feeling and association. The Projects will be a significant focus of attention based on proximity and the expansive ocean views available from within the district.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District

Within the former railroad grade that traveled from Camden in Camden County to Atlantic City in Atlantic County.
Atlantic City, Winslow Township, Waterford Township, Chesilhurst Borough, Absecon City, Pleasantville City, Egg Harbor Township, Egg Harbor City, Hammonton Town, Mullica Township, and Galloway Township, Atlantic, Camden County, NJ

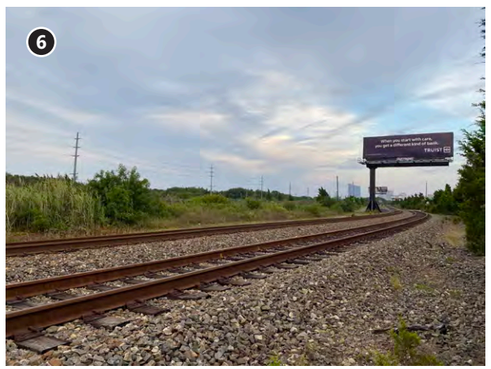
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.2 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 81
Property Acreage within Study Area 421.63
Property Acreage within PAPE 22.83
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 3.18
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	51
Mid Tower Aviation	9
Coast Guard	0

Significance

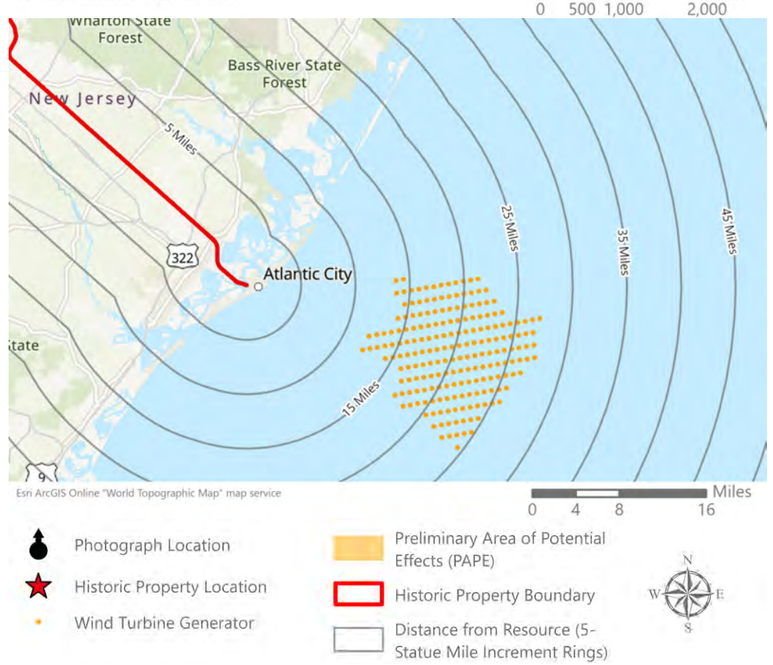
The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2012. The district is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the transportation history of Camden and Atlantic Counties.

Maritime Setting

Although the rail line crosses bodies of water and connects the barrier island to the mainland, due to its linear nature as a transpiration corridor, the historic district does not have a maritime setting that is sensitive to changes in distant ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the linear nature of this historic rail line, the Projects will be visible from a small portion (3.18%) of the historic district. In addition, the significance of the property is not derived from its setting, but its historical association with transportation development in Camden and Atlantic Counties. The railroad's existing integrity of setting has been substantially compromised by redevelopment along the rail corridor and the Projects would not substantively affect the property's integrity.



Bass River State Forest Historic District

Stage Road
Bass River Township, Burlington, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 17.99 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 169
Property Acreage within Study Area 7260.96
Property Acreage within PAPE 324.09
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 4.46
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 66
Mid Tower Aviation 18
Coast Guard 0

Significance

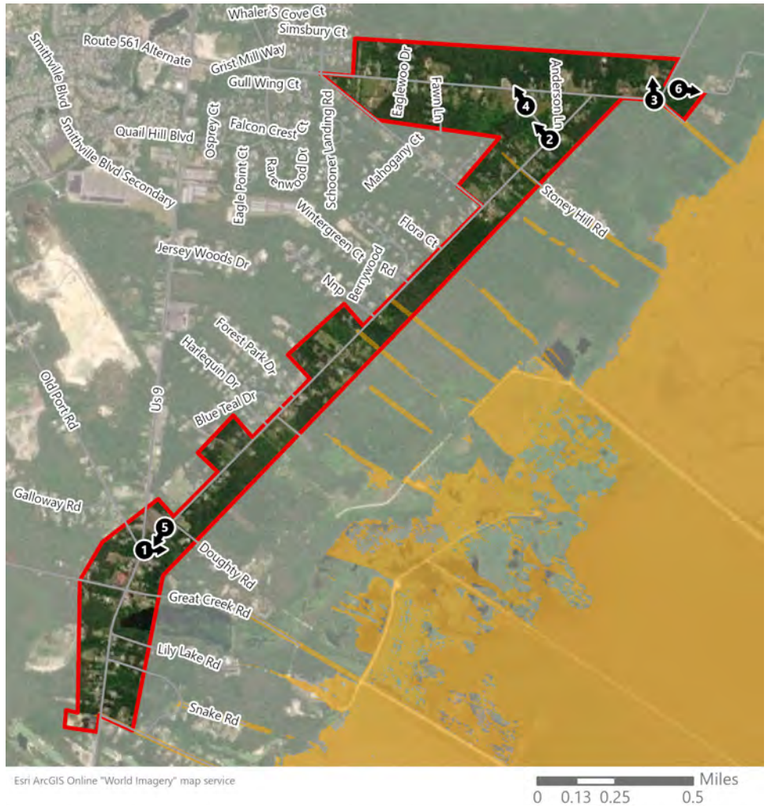
The Bass River State Forest Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2004. The district is eligible under NRHP Criterion A for it association with the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) which was responsible for planting some of the pine plantations within the district and state forest.

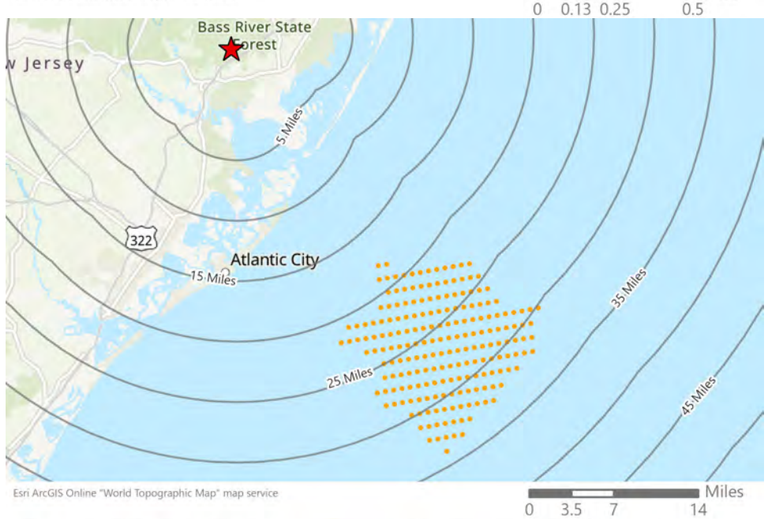
Maritime Setting

The areas that comprise the Bass River State Forest Historic District are located inland in Bass River Township, along the Bass River within the Bass River State Forest. The area is characterized by the dense forest that contain some of the tallest growing trees in the New Jersey Pine Barrens region.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to a small portion of the historic district due to its inland location on the mainland intervening vegetation, structures on the barrier islands. Distant ocean views are not a significant element of the district's historic setting along the Bass River.





Photograph Location
Historic Property Location
Wind Turbine Generator
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Resource (5-Statue Mile Increment Rings)

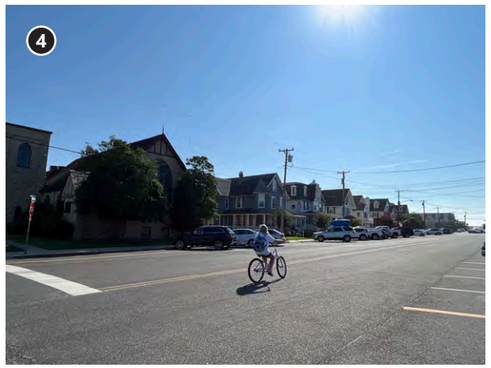
Beach Haven Historic District

Roughly bounded on the north by 3rd Street, on the east by South Atlantic Avenue, on the south by Pearl Street, on the west by properties to the west of South Beach Avenue.
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, NJ

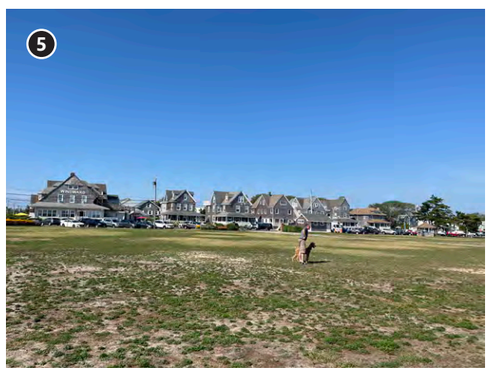
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph representative of district



Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 13.4 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 6
Property Acreage within Study Area 21.83
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.24
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 1.09
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

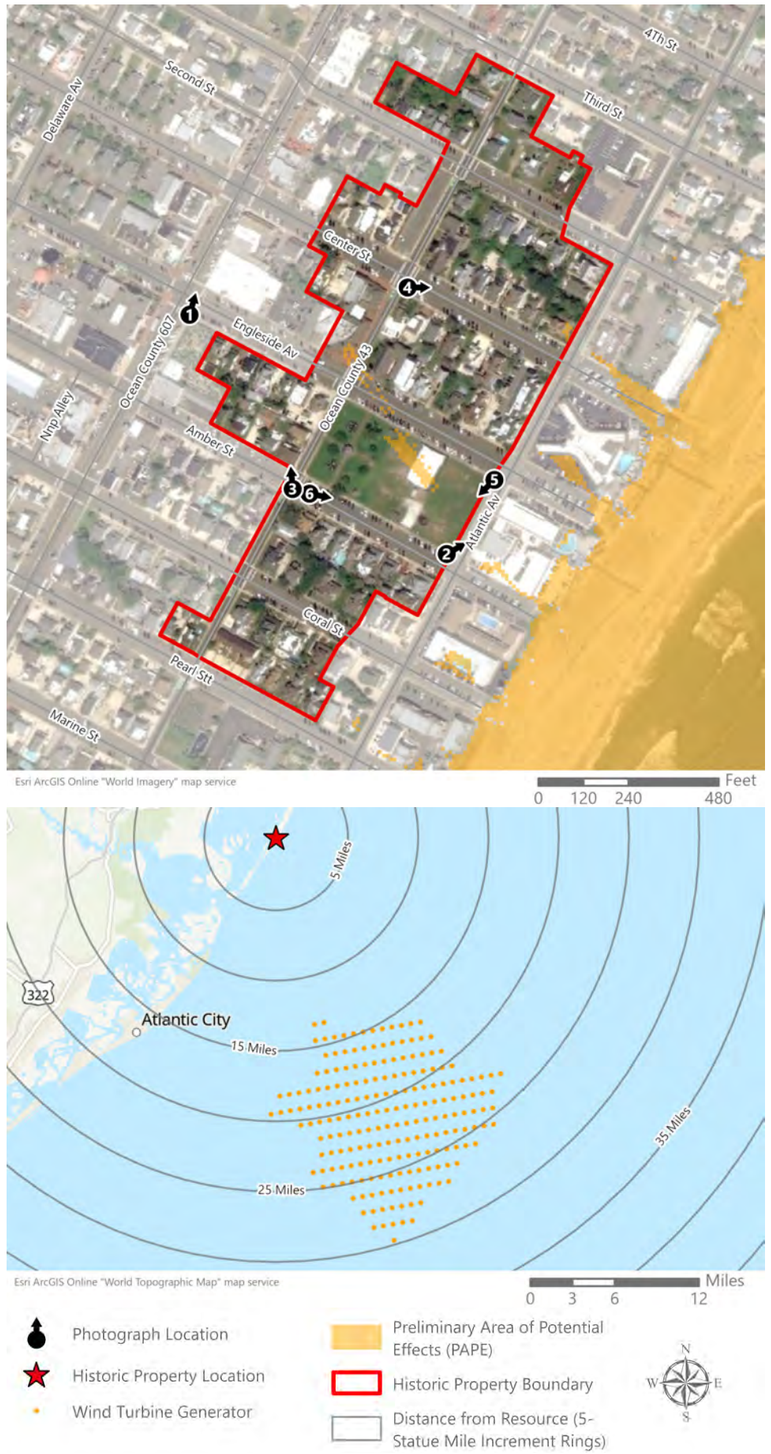
The Beach Haven Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1983 with significance under Criterion C with a period of significance that spans from 1878 to 1879. The district is comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth century mostly vernacular style homes with some high-style residences inter-mixed.

Maritime Setting

Initially conceived as a beach resort in the 1870s, Beach Haven's proximity to the beaches and Atlantic Ocean was an early defining characteristic of the community. The eastern boundary of the district is approximately 500 feet from the beaches at Beach Haven and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 1.09% of the historic district due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as the density of the area.



Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

Roughly bounded by Atlantic, Bay, Fifth, and Chatsworth Avenues
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 13.13 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 22
Property Acreage within Study Area 38.66
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.1
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.27
Visible Light Units

- Nacelle Aviation 19
- Mid Tower Aviation 16
- Coast Guard 1

Significance

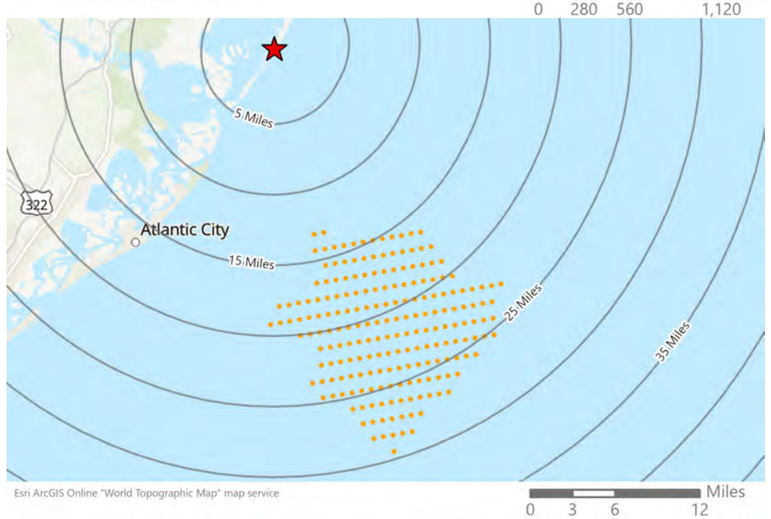
The Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) constitutes an expansion of the Beach Haven Historic District that was originally listed in the NRHP in 1983. The district was listed on the NRHP in 2014. The addendum expanded the boundary of the original district as well as the period of significance, which spans from 1873 to 1940. Additionally, the boundary increase included the addition of significance under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development.

Maritime Setting

Initially conceived as a beach resort in the 1870s, Beach Haven's proximity to the beaches and Atlantic Ocean was an early defining characteristic of the community. The eastern boundary of the district is approximately 500 feet from the beaches at Beach Haven and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.27% of the historic district due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as the density of the area.



Greater Beach Haven Historic District

Roughly the west side of Atlantic Avenue to Chatsworth Avenue to the south, Bay Avenue to the west and the north side of Fifth Street.
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph representative of district context

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation Local Historic District
Distance to Nearest Turbine 13.13 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 22
Property Acreage within Study Area 78.75
Property Acreage within PAPE .36
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility .45
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	19
Mid Tower Aviation	16
Coast Guard	1

Significance

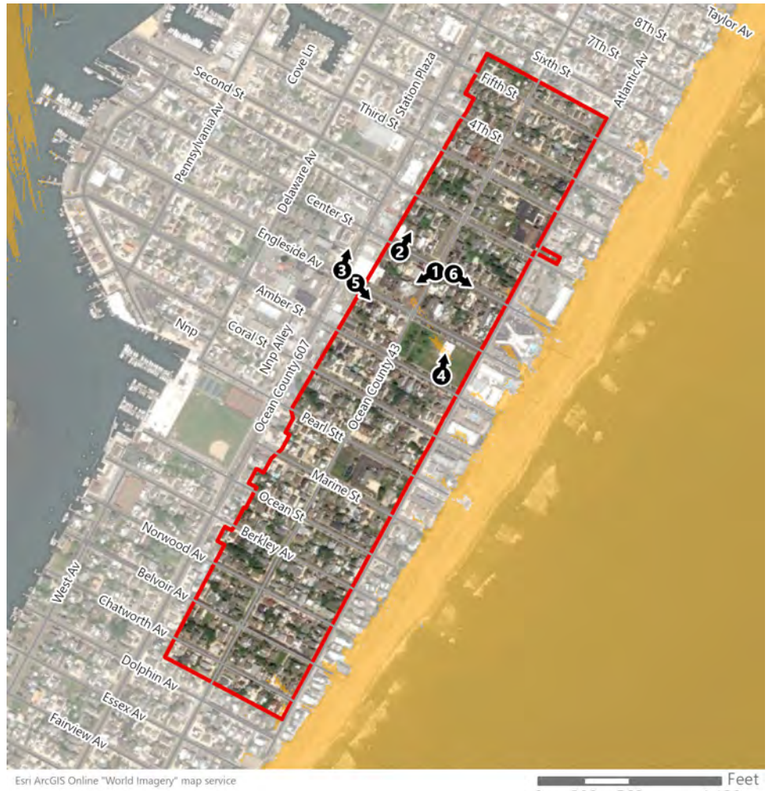
The Greater Beach Haven Historic District was locally designated as a district in 2007 by the Beach Haven Historic Preservation Advisory Commission. The district is significant under NRHP Criterion A (Entertainment/ Recreation, Community Planning and Development) and Criterion C (Architecture) with a period of significance from 1873 to 1957. Note: this local historic district overlaps the National Register-listed Beach Haven Historic District described separately.

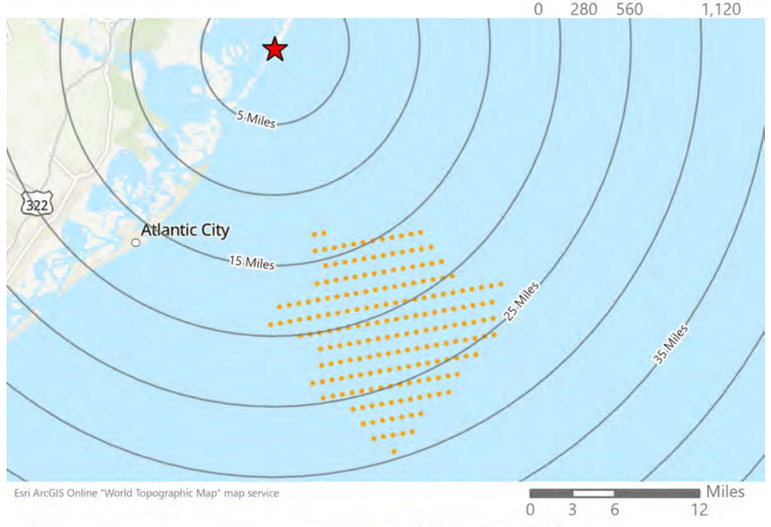
Maritime Setting

Initially conceived as a beach resort in the 1870s, Beach Haven's proximity to the beaches and Atlantic Ocean was an early defining characteristic of the community. The eastern boundary of the district is approximately 500 feet from the beaches at Beach Haven and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.45% of the historic district due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as the density development in the area.





Garden State Parkway Historic District

Garden State Parkway
Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 18.52 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 6445.34
Property Acreage within PAPE 226.24
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 1.81
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 112
Coast Guard 0

Significance

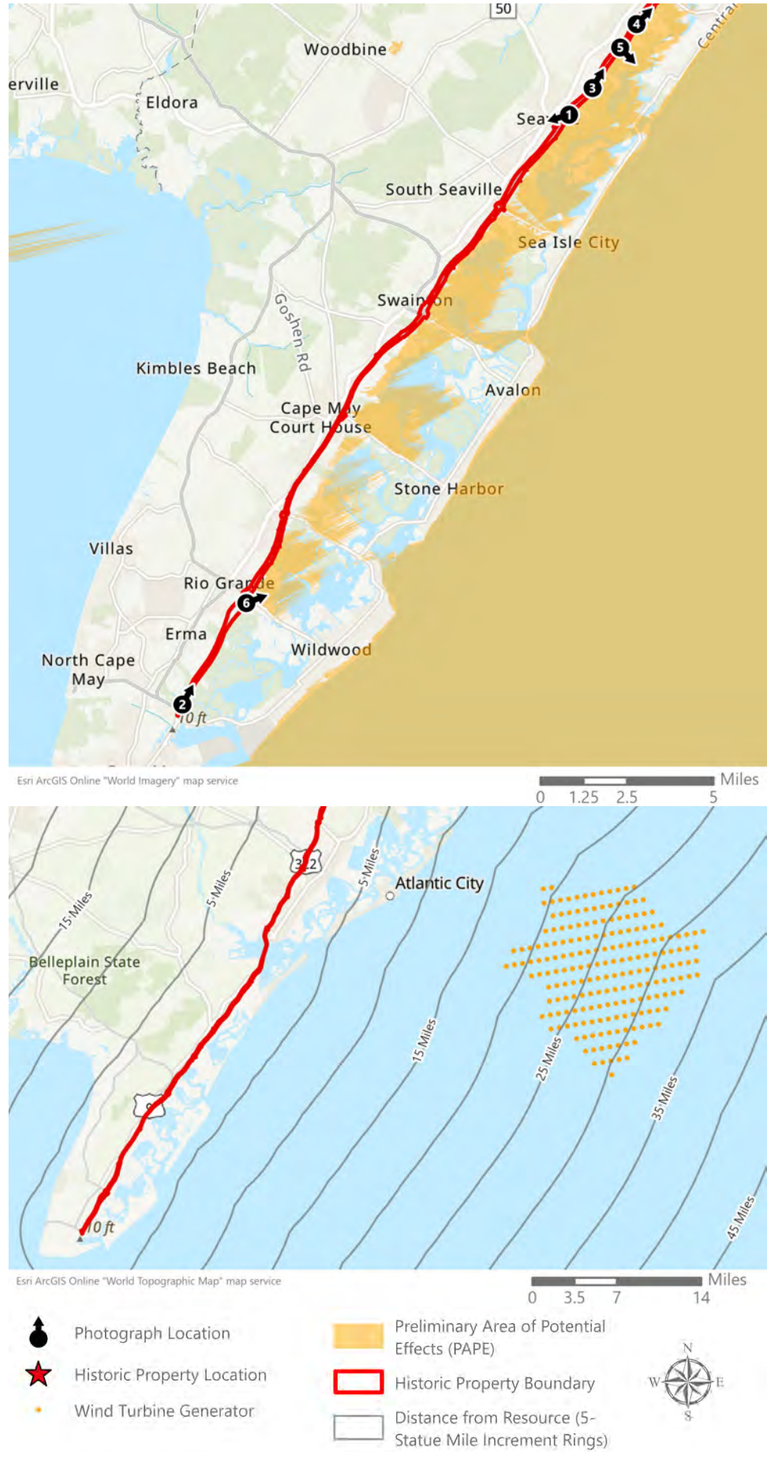
The Garden State Parkway Historic District is a transportation corridor which runs 173 miles from Cape May in southern New Jersey north to the New York border. The Parkway was constructed between 1946 and 1957. The Garden State Parkway Historic District was determined eligible for the NRHP by NJHPO and is significant under Criterion A.

Maritime Setting

The Garden State Parkway Historic District is an inland transportation corridor and does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the nature of the historic district as a linear transportation corridor, the Projects will be visible from a very small portion of the district, 1.81%. In addition, the Parkway's significance is not associated with the distant ocean views that would be altered by the Projects.



Midway Camps Historic District

Bounded on the north by 14th Avenue, on the east by Ocean Avenue, on the south by 20th Avenue, and on the west by Central Avenue
Berkeley Township, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 37.12 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 155
Property Acreage within Study Area 24.41
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.73
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.97
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 25
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

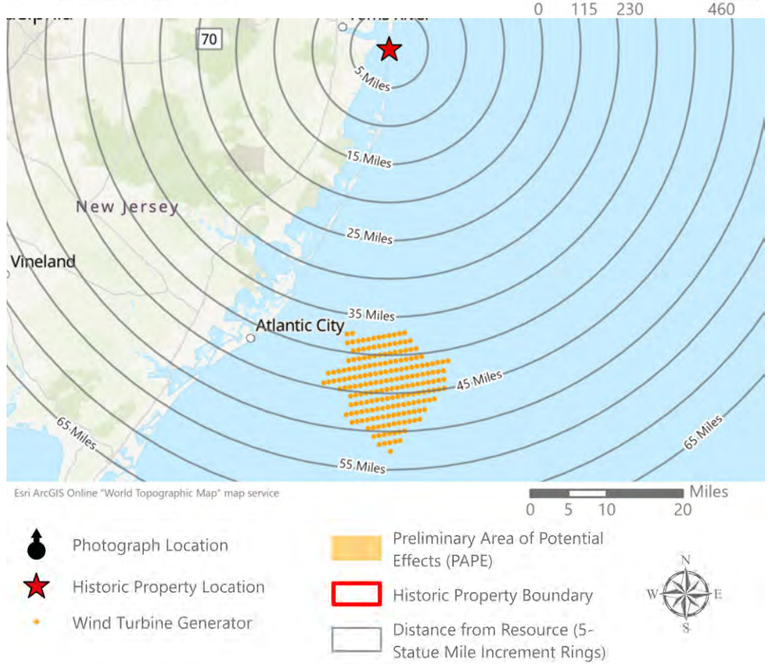
The Midway Camps Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2001. The district is a grouping of one-story, front gabled cottages constructed between ca.1935 and ca.1960 as a planned community. The district is significant under Criterion A and C for its architecture and development as a seasonal resort community.

Maritime Setting

The Midway Camps Historic District was developed as a seaside, seasonal resort community on the Atlantic Ocean. The district is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and Central Avenue to the west.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Primary views from this historic district are to the east, not to the south toward the Projects. Very limited visibility due to the distance between the historic district and the Projects, oblique views to the south.



Island Beach State Park Historic District

2401 Central Avenue
Berkeley Township, Ocean County, NJ

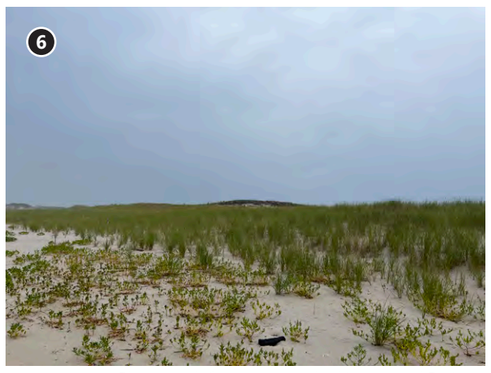
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 27.3 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 2671.43
Property Acreage within PAPE 1099.1
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 41.14
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 194
Mid Tower Aviation 41
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The Island Beach State Park Historic District encompasses the barrier island and State Park from its northern boundary south of 24th Avenue to Barnegat Inlet. The district includes the U.S. Lifesaving Station Number 14, which is listed on the NRHP; Erath/Lease #24, the Aeolium Visitor Center, Gatehouse and Governor's Mansion which were previously identified by NJHPO but not evaluated for listing in the NRHP; the Judge's Shack and Forked River Coast Guard Station No. 112 which have been determined eligible for the NRHP by NJHPO, as well as additional contributing structures. The barrier island was purchased by Henry Phipps to develop a resort community for the upper class; however the resort was not developed and the majority of the island's natural landscape was preserved. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criteria A and C.

Maritime Setting

The Island Beach State Park Historic District has a clear maritime setting as a primarily undeveloped barrier island between the Atlantic Ocean and Barnegat Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Projects will be visible from the Island Beach State Park Historic District visibility of the Projects will be diminished due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic district. In addition, due to the location of the Projects, when viewing the Atlantic Ocean from within the district, the Projects will occupy a small portion of the ocean horizon, with the majority of the ocean views unobstructed by the Projects.

North and South Tuckahoe Historic District

Main Street and NJ 50 from 303 NJ 50 to 2057 NJ 50
Corbin City and Upper Township, Atlantic, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 26.87 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 14
Property Acreage within Study Area 85.19
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.06
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.07
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 3
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

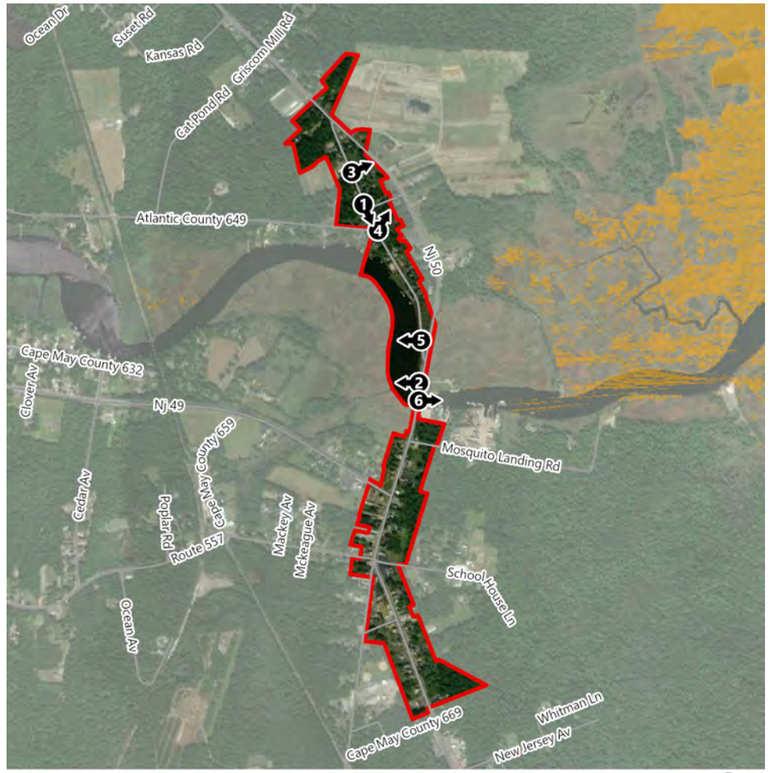
The North and South Tuckahoe Historic District encompasses the villages of Corbin City to the north and Tuckahoe to the south. The latter area is separately listed on the NRHP as the South Tuckahoe Historic District. The Tuckahoe River divides the two district zones. The northern portion of this district follows Main Street from NJ 50 to the river, and encompasses the mixed commercial and residential center of Corbin City. The architecture north of the river includes Federal, Gothic, and vernacular nineteenth century forms. Despite some infill of non-contributing resources, especially in the north, the North and South Tuckahoe Historic District has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

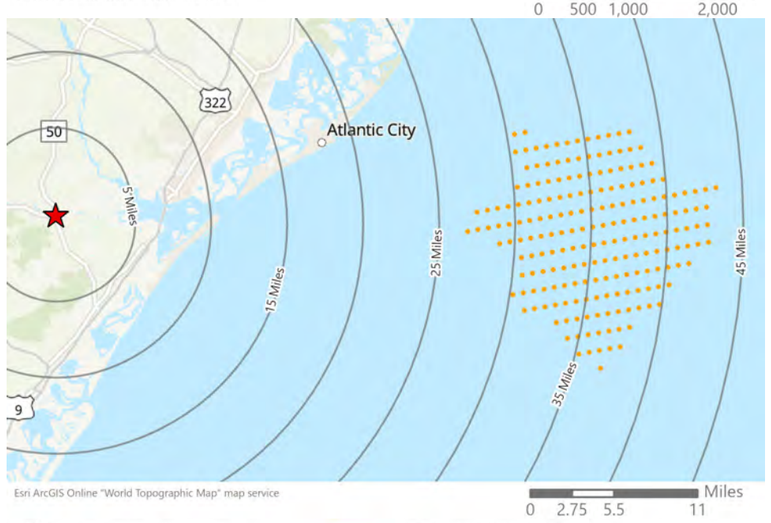
Maritime Setting

The North and South Tuckahoe Historic District is located inland, approximately 8 mi from the Atlantic Coast and lacks a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.07% of the historic district.





Conovertown Historic District

North Shore Road roughly bounded by Old Shore Road to the north and the town line to the south
Galloway Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.17 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 32.97
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.02
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

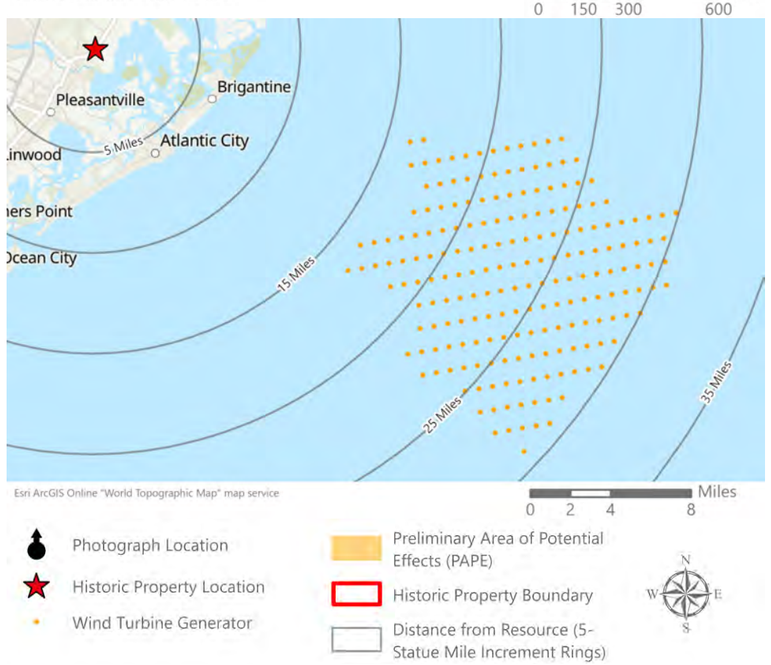
The Conoverton Historic District encompasses a small residential area established in the 1800s along the east and west side of North Shore Road in Galloway Township, Atlantic County. The majority of the buildings within the district are wood-frame two-story vernacular residences, but the Queen Anne style is also represented. The district has previously been determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.

Maritime Setting

The Conovertown Historic District is located on the mainland of Galloway Township, Atlantic County, approximately seven miles from the Atlantic Ocean, blocks from Reeds Bay and does not have a direct maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is extremely limited due to the density of development in the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.



Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District

S. Leeds Point Road roughly bounded by E. Moss Road to the north and E. Somerstown Lane to the south.
Galloway Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 15.25 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 42
Property Acreage within Study Area 416.7
Property Acreage within PAPE 4.5
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 1.08
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 40
Mid Tower Aviation 39
Coast Guard 2

Significance

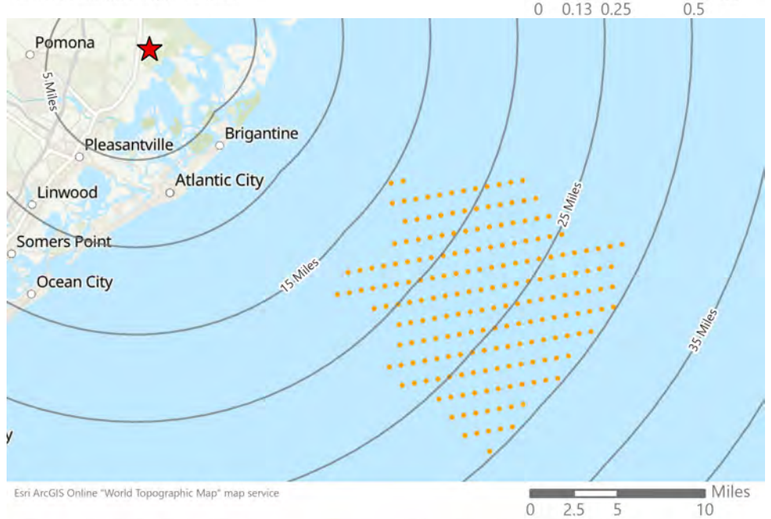
The Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District is a large mostly residential historic district centered along Leeds Point Road and Moss Mill Road. Most contributing resources date to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and consist of wood-frame one- to two-and-a-half-story wood-frame vernacular residences, with some residences representing the Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne styles. This resource has been previously determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.

Maritime Setting

The Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District is located inland on the mainland of Galloway Township, Atlantic County, approximately six miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and northwest of Absecon Bay and does not have a direct maritime setting.

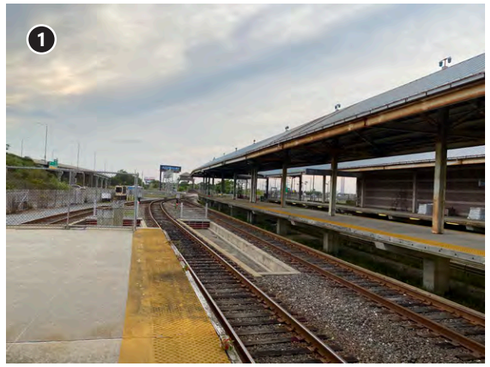
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited, due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.



West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic District

N/A
Hamilton Township and Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, NJ



Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 14.05 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 62
Property Acreage within Study Area 248.38
Property Acreage within PAPE 96.2
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 38.73
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 15
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

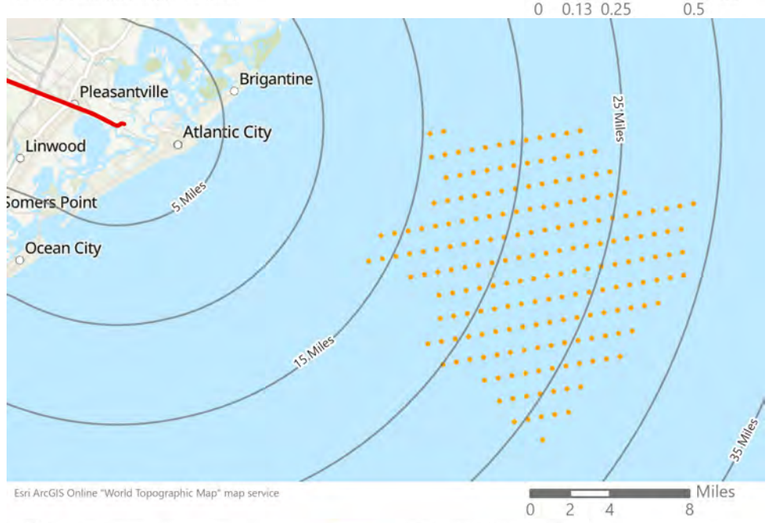
The West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad company constructed the ralline connecting Atlantic City and Newfield in 1880. The railroad is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the history of Transportation in New Jersey.

Maritime Setting

While the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad connects the New Jersey Shoreline to the mainland and crosses over bodies of water, the rail line does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the linear nature of this historic rail line, the Projects will be visible from a small portion of the historic district. The significance of the property is not derived from its setting, but its association with transportation in New Jersey.



Photograph Location
Historic Property Location
Wind Turbine Generator
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Resource (5-Statue Mile Increment Rings)

Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3)

The district comprises three separate dense residential areas in Lavallette Borough, each bisected by State Route 35 North and containing orderly east-west streets. Each district is bounded on the east by the beaches at Dover Beaches North (in the northern most district), Chadwick Beach (in the central district), and Island Beach (in the southern-most district).
Lavallette Borough, Ocean County, NJ

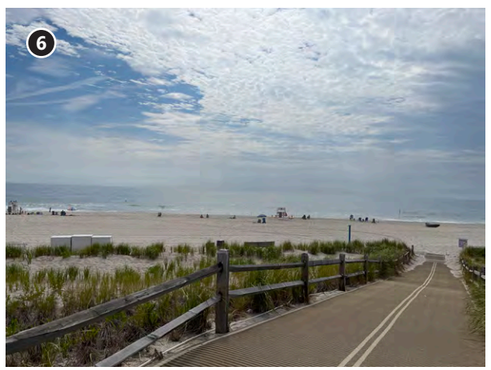
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 42.04 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 84
Property Acreage within Study Area 114.11
Property Acreage within PAPE 12.85
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 11.26
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

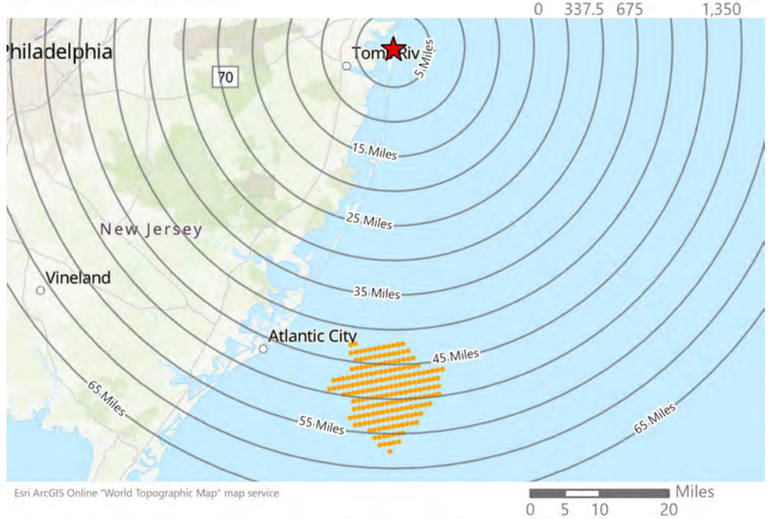
The Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3) was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2019. The district was developed as a vacation community for working-class families and developed in three stages (Units 1, 2, and 3) between 1946 and 1955. The district is eligible under Criteria A and C as a planned vacation community on the New Jersey shore and for its architecture.

Maritime Setting

The eastern boundary of the Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3) comprises the beaches at Dover Beaches North, Chadwick Beach, and Island Beach in Lavallette Borough. Dwellings situated on the east side of Sea View Road within each unit have full and unobstructed views of the beaches and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The theoretically visible blade tips will be hard to discern under even ideal viewing conditions due to distance.



Photograph Location
Historic Property Location
Wind Turbine Generator
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Resource (5-Statue Mile Increment Rings)

Linwood Historic District

Roughly Shore Road from Royal Avenue to Sterling Avenue
Linwood, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 17.71 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 51
Property Acreage within Study Area 97.61
Property Acreage within PAPE 2.37
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.43
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 31
Mid Tower Aviation 1
Coast Guard 0

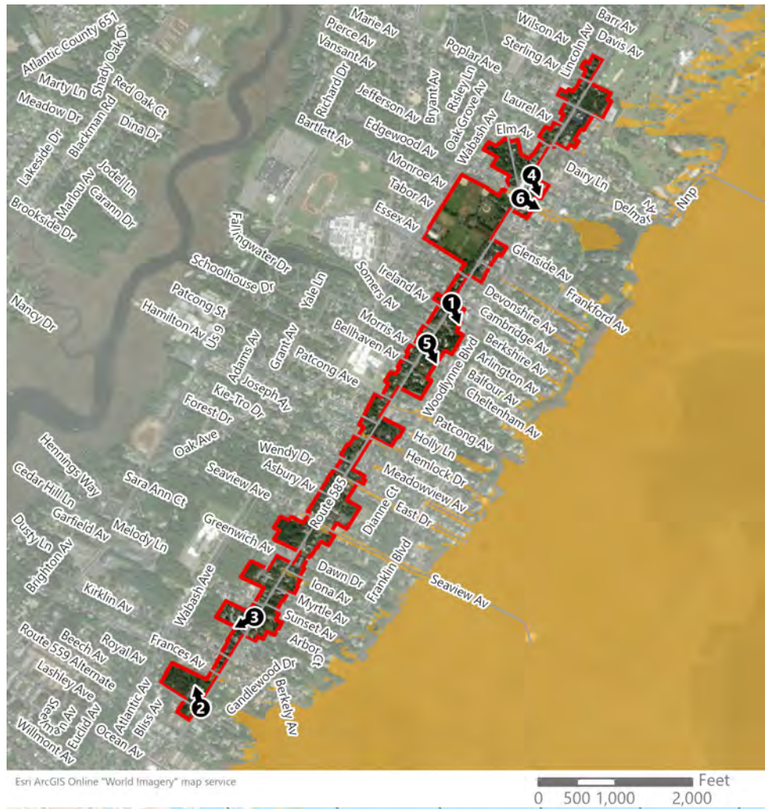
Significance

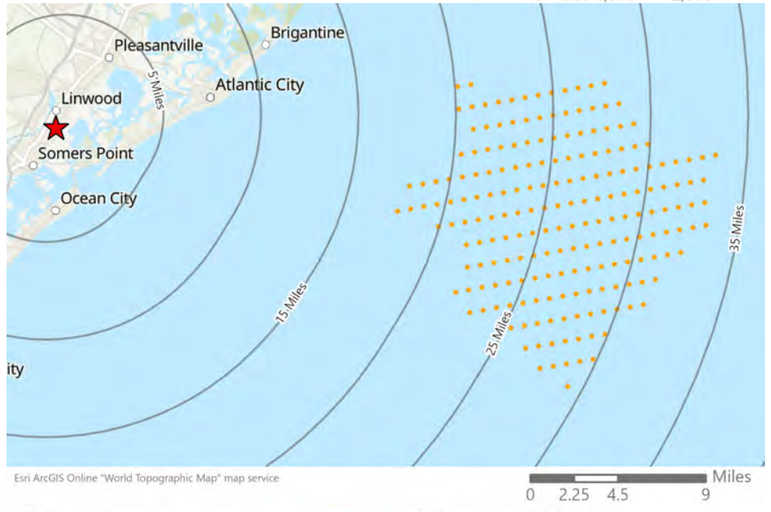
The Linwood Historic District is centered on a shady stretch of Shore Road and has historic markers announcing the district at either end. The district includes 129 architectural resources built during the period of significance of 1820-1935. These resources are mostly residential and include a wide range of styles popular during this period, from Federal to Craftsman and Colonial Revival. The district was populated by many whose livelihoods were maritime, including sea captains and Thomas Morris, a customs agent whose house represents one of the most intact examples of mid-19th century architecture in the district. The district retains sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Linwood Historic District is located inland on mainland New Jersey and does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the Projects is limited to a small portion of the historic district (2.43%). The historic district's location on the mainland, as well as the density of development of the surrounding area, the intervening wildlife management areas and the structures located on the barrier islands provide effective screening from the vast majority of vantages within the District.





Mantoloking Historic District

Bounded on the north by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, the municipal boundary with Brick Township to the south, the beaches at Mantoloking to the east, and Barnegat Bay to the west Mantoloking Borough, Ocean County, NJ

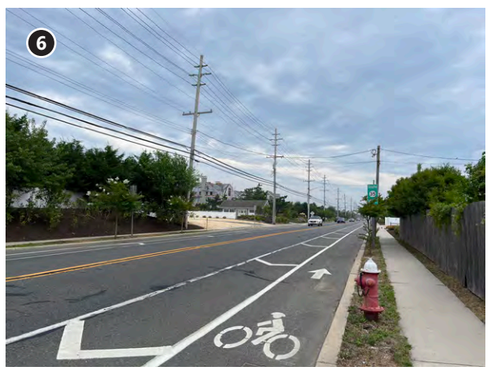
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 45.24 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 58
Property Acreage within Study Area 29.02
Property Acreage within PAPE 5.77
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.41
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

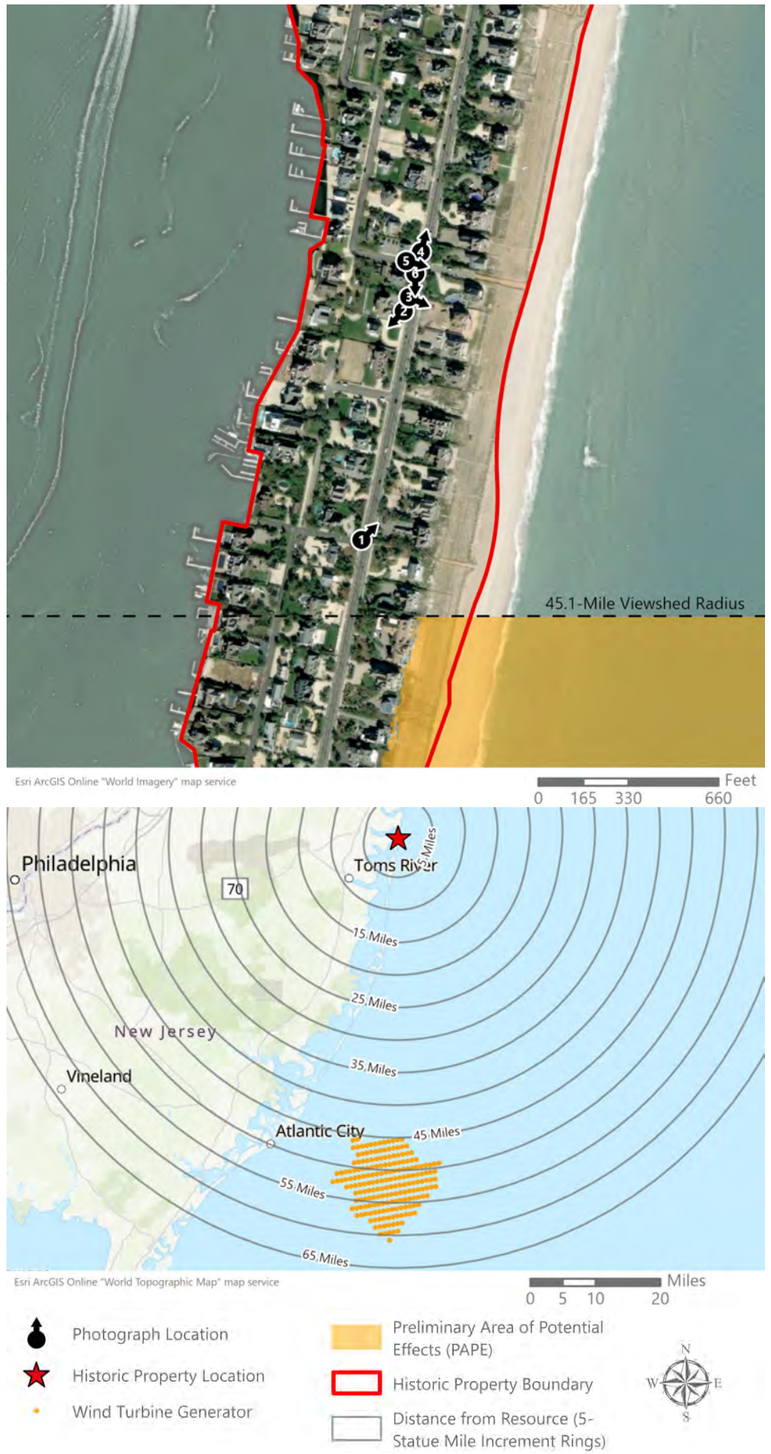
The Mantoloking Historic District was previously determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 1996. The historic district is a grouping of residential buildings from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century and is significant under Criterion A and C as a coastal resort town for its architecture and as a representative example of the seaside resort movement of Ocean County.

Maritime Setting

The Mantoloking Historic District is a coastal resort community with a clear maritime setting comprising an area from the bay side to the ocean side of the barrier island.

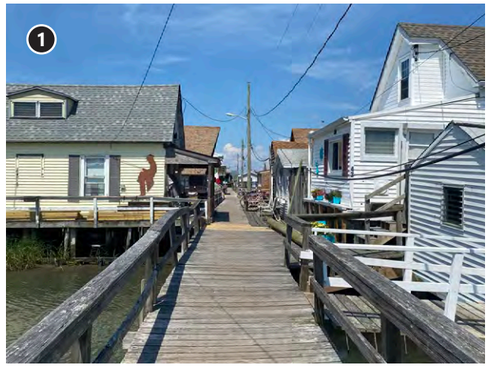
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Projects will only be visible from a small portion (2.41%) of the historic district from areas along the shoreline. Distance between the Projects and the historic district as well as the density of the built environment within the district will make it difficult to discern the blade tips under even clear viewing conditions.



Grassy Sound Historic District

Houses along the East and West Bank of Grassy Sound north of Route 147
Middle Township, Cape May County, NJ



Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

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Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.33 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 3
Property Acreage within Study Area 38.23
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.11
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.29
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

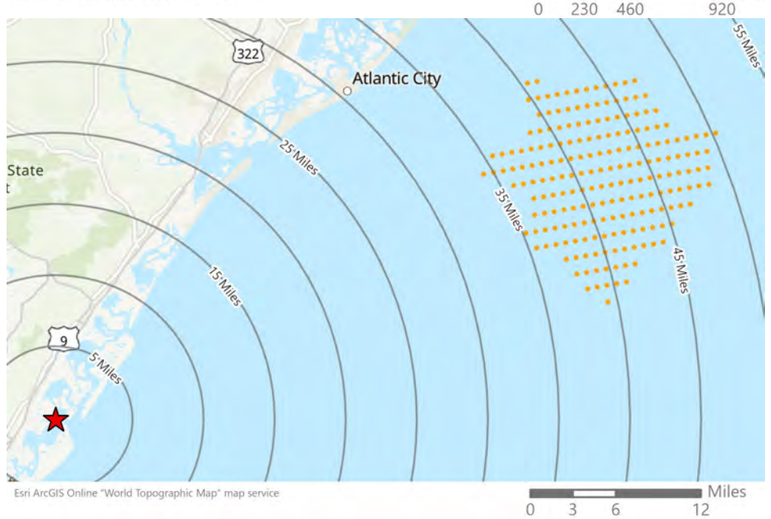
The Grassy Sound Historic District encompasses a small fishing village established in the late 1800s on the east and west banks of Grassy Sound just north of Route 147 in Cape May County. The majority of the houses are raised on piers over the saltwater marsh and sound, and are connected by wooden gangplanks with no vehicular road access. Most of the houses are one or two-story vernacular in style, but the district also contains one-story Craftsman-style houses as well as one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod residences. Many of the original houses were destroyed or damaged in a 1962 storm, but the district still retains its rare character as small fishing village, and is considered one of the last remaining original fishing villages in New Jersey. The district has previously been determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.

Maritime Setting

The Grassy Sound Historic District is situated in the saltwater marsh and banks of Grassy Sound. Many of the houses are located at sea level, being constructed just over the water or above the saltwater marsh of the sound, and boat piers extend into the sound. The predominate views are of the saltmarsh and Grassy Sound, and the newly constructed bridge extending over the sound that carries Route 147 traffic. While the district is within a maritime setting, the views are of the sound, and the ocean is not visible from the majority of the district.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the distance between the Projects and this historic district, as well as Grassy Sound, the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.29% of the historic district.



Shore Road Historic District

Shore Road roughly bounded by E. Oakcrest Avenue to the south and the town line to the north
Northfield, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.51 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 134
Property Acreage within Study Area 189.24
Property Acreage within PAPE 69.67
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 36.82
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 70
Mid Tower Aviation 6
Coast Guard 0

Significance

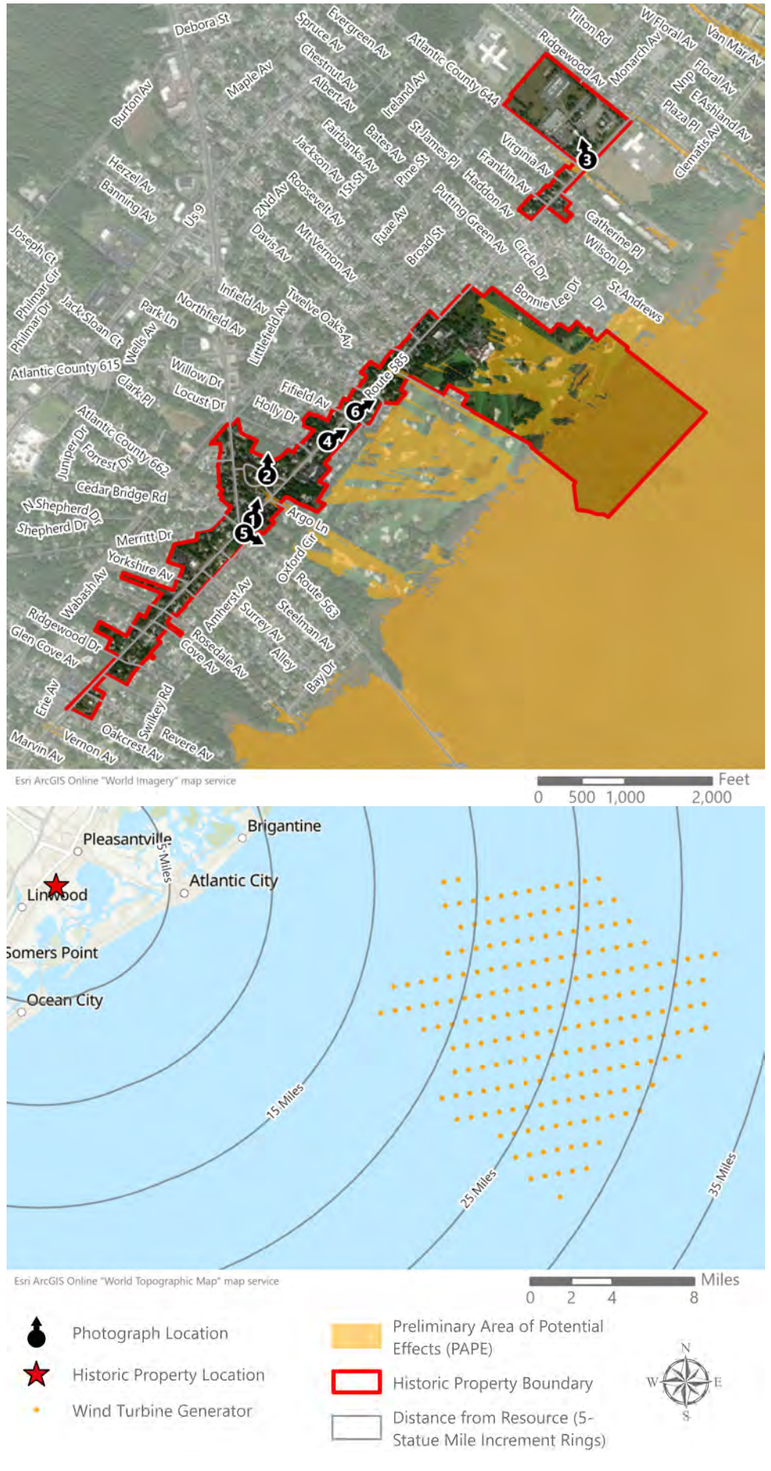
The Shore Road Historic District was evaluated as a part of a county-wide survey of historic resources in North Atlantic County in 1986. The Shore Road Historic District was evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP of Historic Places. The survey determined the district was eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the history and development of Northfield City. The district is also significant under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Shore Road Historic District is located on mainland New Jersey, west of the Meadow Land and Lakes Bay. Maritime views and their contributions to the historic setting of the district are focused on Lakes Bay and the adjacent salt marshes.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited, due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation.



Bay Front Historic District Extension

745-900 Shore Road
Somers Point, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 18.78 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 15
Property Acreage within Study Area 2.96
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.31
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 7
Mid Tower Aviation 1
Coast Guard 0

Significance

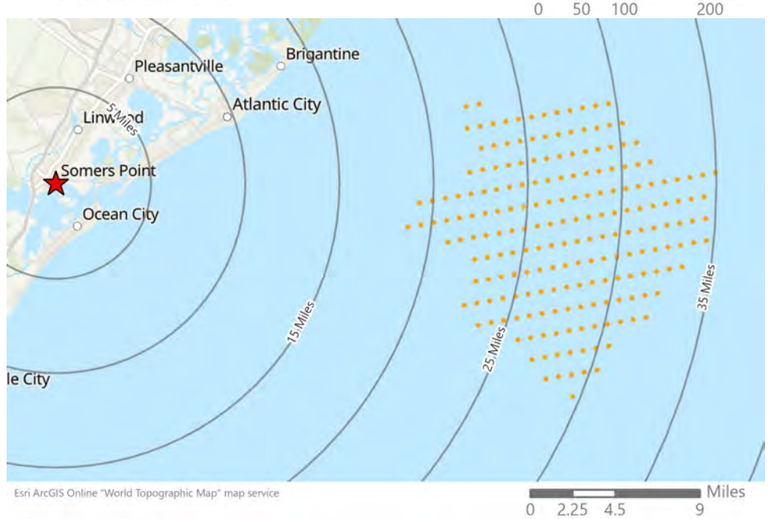
The Bay Front Historic District Extension includes eight properties on Shore Road, just north of the existing historic district. These include the Somers Point Baptist Church (1886), the former City Hall, now used as the local library (1906), two commercial buildings (1896, 1908), and four houses dating to the turn of the century. The church property includes the current City Hall, a non-contributing resource. As the Bay Front Historic District is largely residential, this extension incorporates some of the non-residential architecture, including municipal, religious, and commercial resources, that was important to the people of that community. The extension has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility for inclusion in the district under Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Bay Front Historic District Extension is located on Shore Road, approximately 0.2 mi from the edge of Egg Harbor Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City. Views of the Projects would be available from just 0.31% of district.



Shore Road Historic District

Shore Road roughly bounded by Goll Avenue, Pleasant Avenue, and Center Street
Somers Point, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district context

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 18.6 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 46
Property Acreage within Study Area 25.06
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.72
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.89
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 24
Mid Tower Aviation 8
Coast Guard 0

Significance

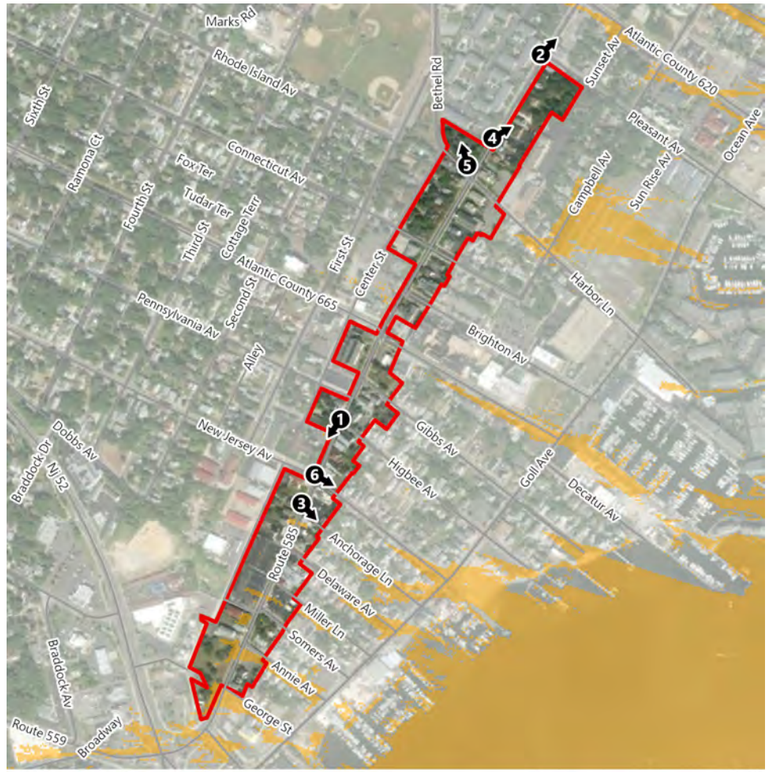
The Shore Road Historic District is centered on a historic transportation corridor. The road was finished in 1731 and connected a string of communities on the inland side of Egg Harbor Bay. The district includes residential, commercial, and municipal architecture dating from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, as well as an eighteenth century house already listed on the NRHP of Historic Places. Some of its properties are contributing elements of the Bay Front Historic District Extension. Despite some infill, the Shore Road Historic District retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C (Architecture).

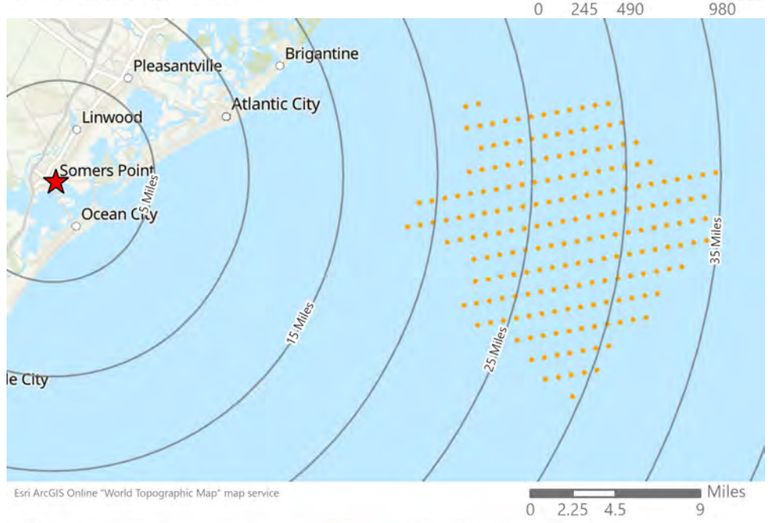
Maritime Setting

The Shore Road Historic District is located approximately 0.2 mi from Egg Harbor Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.





Bay Front Historic District

Roughly bounded by Decatur Ave., Egg Harbor Bay, George Ave., and Shore Rd
Somers Point, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 18.43 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 157
Property Acreage within Study Area 50.43
Property Acreage within PAPE 11.07
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 21.96
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 45
Mid Tower Aviation 1
Coast Guard 0

Significance

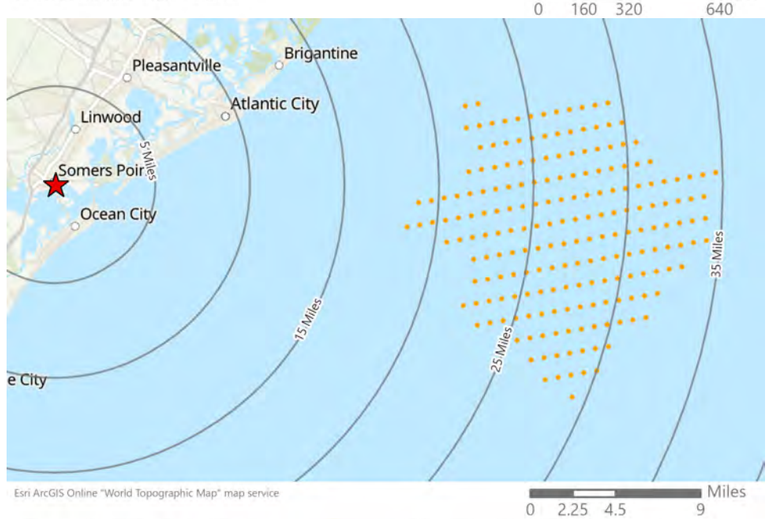
The Bay Front Historic District is a neighborhood positioned on a gentle hillside leading from Shore Road down to Egg Harbor Bay and bounded by George Street to the west and Decatur Avenue to the east. The district is significant because of its role in the development of southern New Jersey as a resort area. The homes and businesses in the district offered support for water-related recreation in Egg Harbor Bay, which was a quieter extension of the coastal resort communities developing on the barrier islands. It is also significant as a large, cohesive, and intact group of buildings typical of seaside resort areas; most structures were built during the period of significance (1890-1935), particularly cottage, bungalow, and vernacular styles. The district retains sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/ Recreation and Social History) and Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Bay Front Historic District is bounded by Great Egg Harbor Bay and has a distinctly maritime setting including public access features such as a fishing pier, beach, and parking.

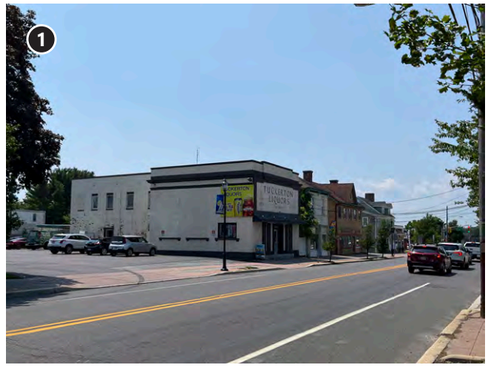
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.



Tuckerton Historic District (Local)

The district comprises select blocks on the north and south sides of U.S. Route 9 between Locust Street in the eastern extent and Taylor Street in the western extent.
Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, NJ



Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation Local Historic District
Distance to Nearest Turbine 17.47 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 2
Property Acreage within Study Area 124.88
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.1
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.08
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

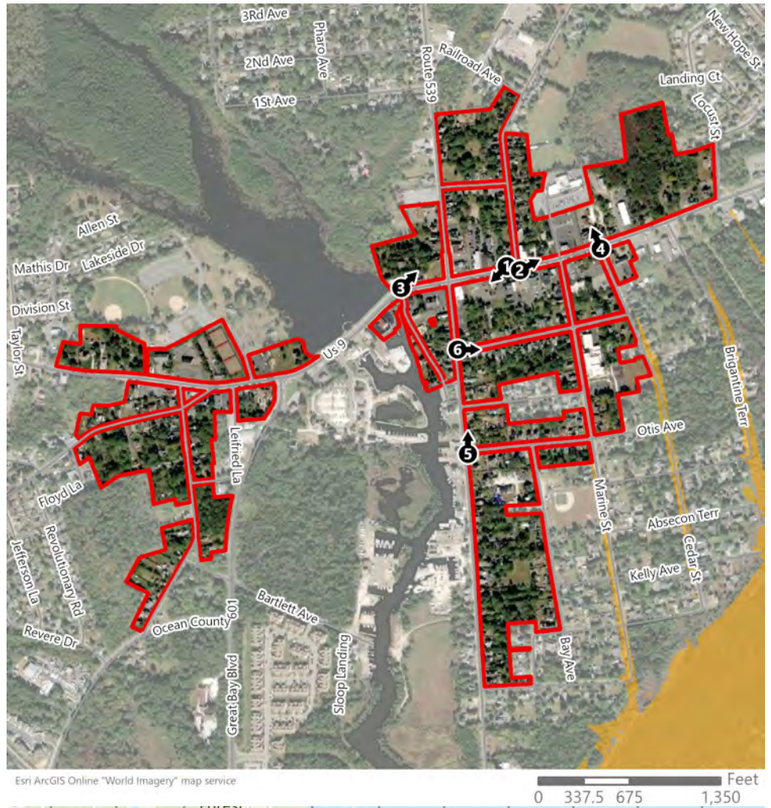
The Tuckerton Historic District (locally designated boundaries) was locally designated by the Tuckerton Borough Landmarks Commission in 1983. The local district is significance for its association with the local history and architecture of Tuckerton.

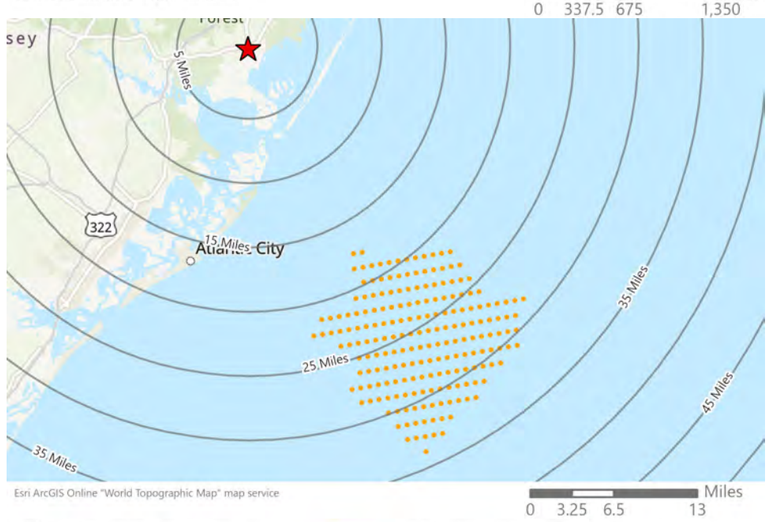
Maritime Setting

The Tuckerton Historic District (locally designated boundaries) is located between Pohatcong Lake, Tuckerton Creek, and Little Egg Harbor. The maritime setting of the district is defined by the meandering waterways and expanse of the Great Bay bounded by Long Beach Island.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due toa small portion of the historic district (0.08%) the historic district's location on the mainland, as well as the density of the surrounding area, the intervening wildlife management areas and the structures located on the barrier islands.





Tuckerton Historic District

U.S. Route 9 and County Route 539, roughly between Parkers Landing and Pohatcong Lake.
Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.98 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 157
Property Acreage within Study Area 566.24
Property Acreage within PAPE 8.74
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 1.54
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 75
Mid Tower Aviation 15
Coast Guard 0

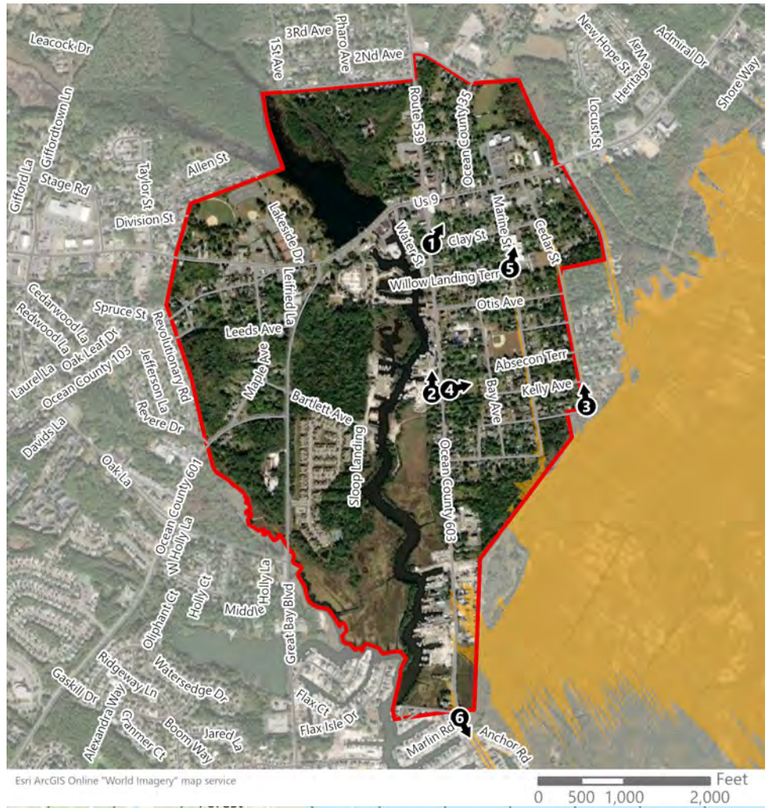
Significance

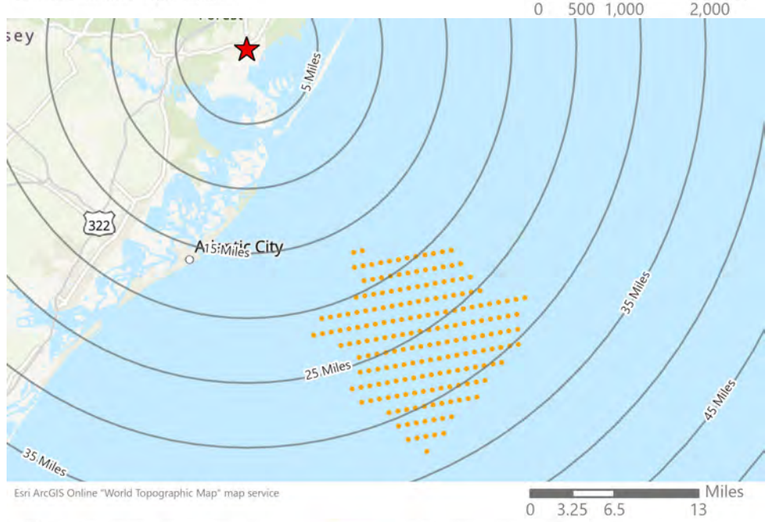
The Tuckerton Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP by NJHPO in 1991. The district is eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the maritime history and early economy of Tuckerton. The district is also eligible under NRHP Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Tuckerton Historic District is located inland between Pohatcong Lake, Tuckerton Creek, and Little Egg Harbor.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect
Visibility of the Projects is limited due toa small portion of the historic district (1.54%) the historic district's location on the mainland, as well as the density of the surrounding area, the intervening wildlife management areas and the structures located on the barrier islands.





Marshallville Historic District

Roughly between 286 and 375 Marshallville Road
Upper Township, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 28.08 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 2
Property Acreage within Study Area 104.56
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.02
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

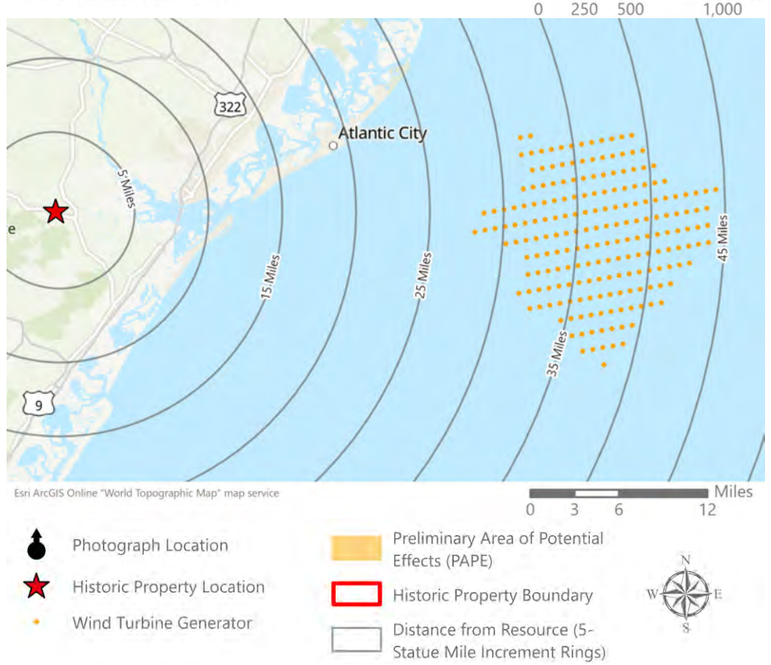
The Marshallville Historic District contains eight contributing buildings and one contributing structure with a period of significance from 1814-1816. The village of Marshallville was an early shipbuilding and glassmaking community on the south side of the Tuckahoe River. Its architecture is primarily Federal with several brick buildings. Brick was not a commonly used material in the region, so the cluster of brick houses is notable. The district has sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Industry, Transportation).

Maritime Setting

As a shipbuilding community, the Marshallville Historic District contributed to the maritime setting of coastal New Jersey. The historic district is located inland on the Tuckahoe River.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the distance between the Projects and this historic district, as well as the stands of mature trees, the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.02% of the historic district.



South Tuckahoe Historic District

Roughly NJ 557 and NJ 50 from the Tuckahoe River to Kendall Lane
Upper Township, Atlantic, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 26.87 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 14
Property Acreage within Study Area 42.64
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.1
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 3
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

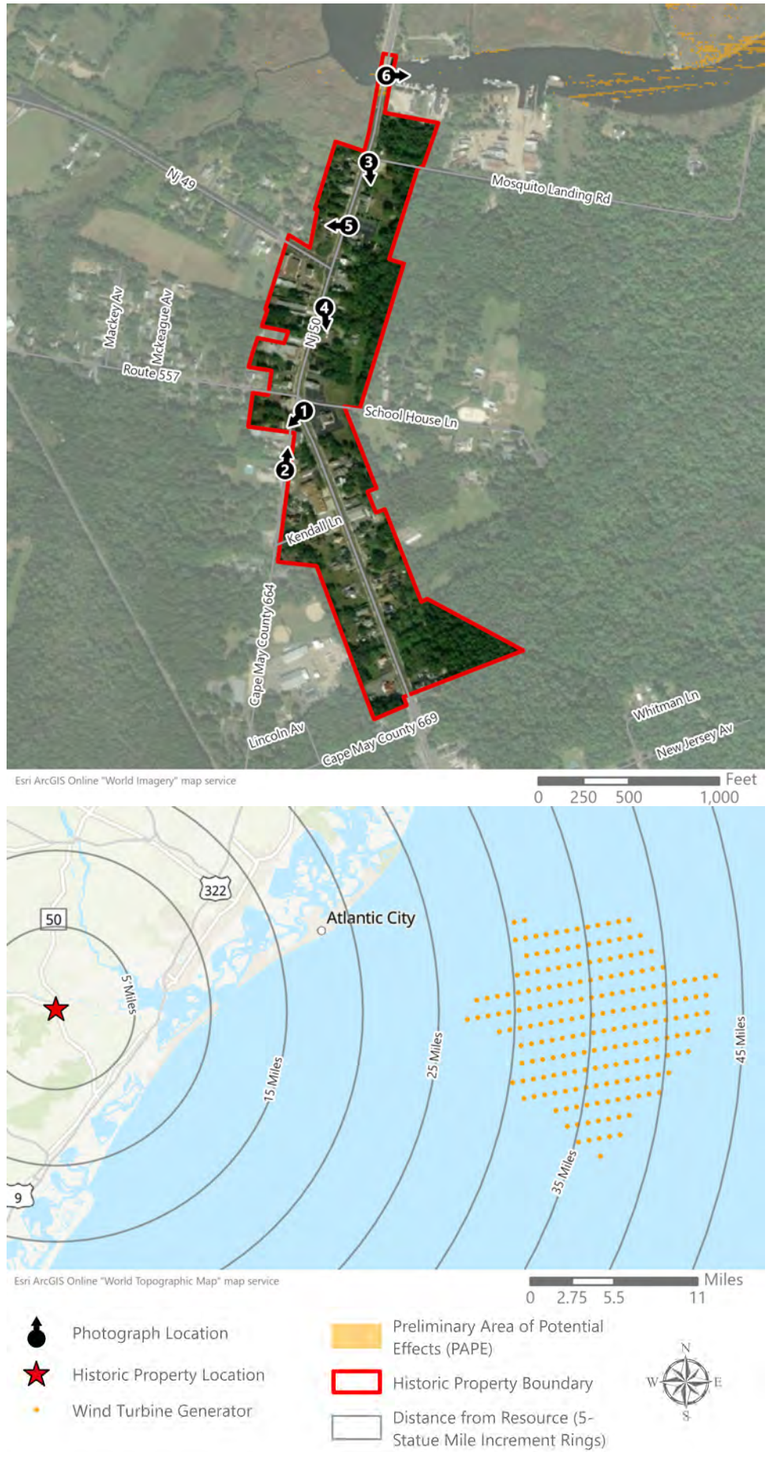
The South Tuckahoe Historic District encompasses the central area of Tuckahoe village, which played an important part in the development of different modes of transportation, including shipbuilding, railroading, and automobiles. Its architecture dates to between 1810 and 1945, and includes numerous Federal, Gothic, Italianate residences, as well as early twentieth century American Foursquare and Craftsman styles. Non-residential structures of note include a bascule bridge, an early movie theater, and a 1945 diner built to service the automobile traffic. The district has sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Community Development, Transportation) and Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The South Tuckahoe Historic District is located approximately 8 mi from the Atlantic Coast. It lacks a maritime setting and has no views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.01% of the historic district.



Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District

Ventnor and Atlantic Avenues roughly bounded by the shoreline, S. Surrey Avenue, N. Cambridge Avenue and the Intercoastal Waterway
Ventnor City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.69 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 72.59
Property Acreage within PAPE 7.07
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 9.74
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 197
Coast Guard 15

Significance

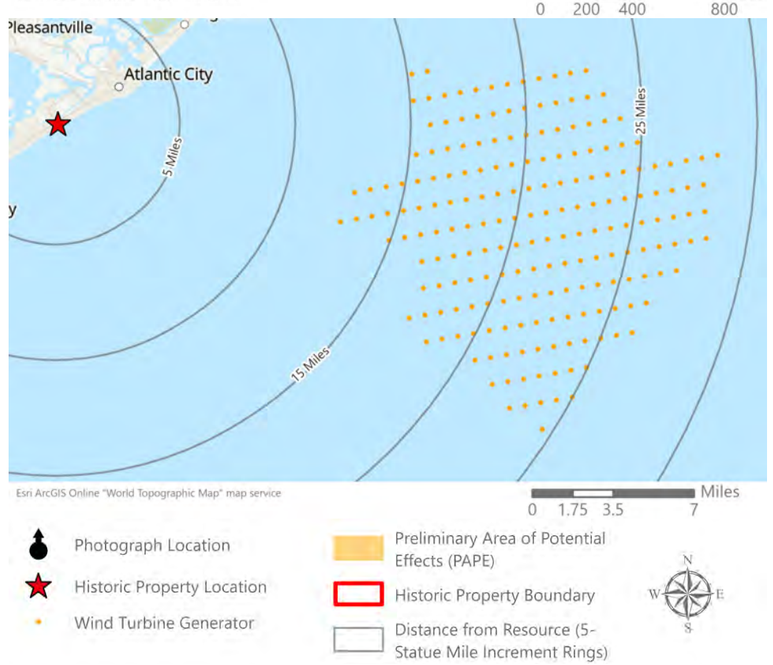
The Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District is a grouping of approximately 250 residences constructed between 1906 and 1930. The buildings are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and C for as a designed community with strict building requirements for its architecture. The St. Leonard's Land Company purchased the land in 1896 and designed the district in a grid pattern.

Maritime Setting

The Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District is located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intercoastal Waterway with many residences having views of one or both bodies of water. The setting of the district on a coastal barrier and the presence of water views along the perimeter of the neighborhood are integral to its character and feeling.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects from contributing resources along shoreline.



John Stafford Historic District

100 blocks of Vassar Square, Baton Rouge, Marion and Austin Avenues
Ventnor City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.47 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 4.21
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.84
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 20.05
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	199
Mid Tower Aviation	167
Coast Guard	11

Significance

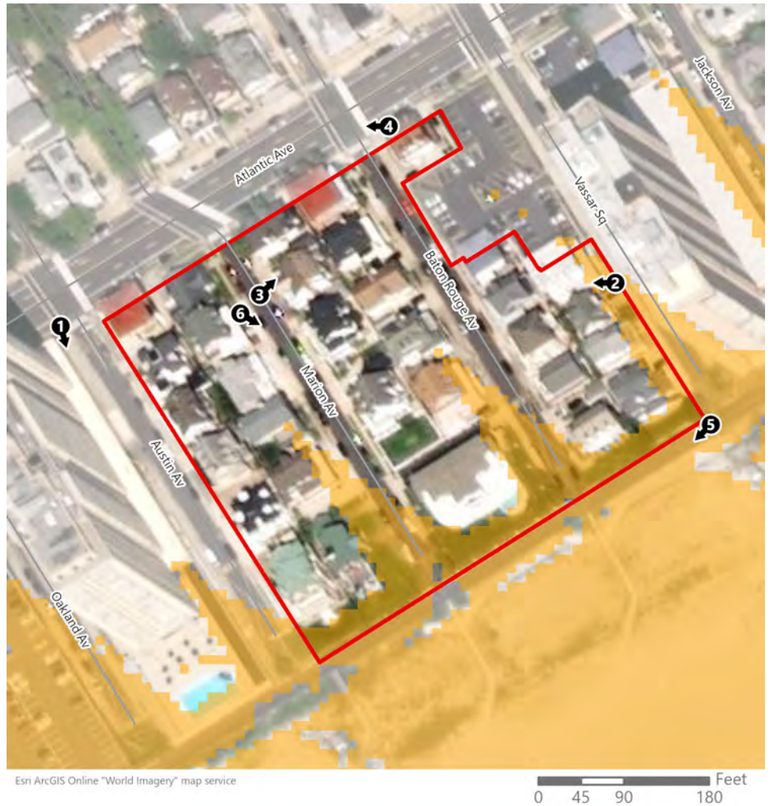
The John Stafford Historic District is significant under Criterion A as a planned community associated with important figures (including prominent turn-of-the-20th-century real estate developer John Stafford and Philadelphia-based architect Frank Seeburger) of the area and Criterion C for its early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture. The development included early examples of zoning-type restrictions to ensure consistency and coherence of the neighborhood. Several contributing resources were commissioned works of prominent architects built for local hoteliers. The district was developed as a seaside resort that unlike other places on the shore, was easily accessible by automobile. The periods of significance span 1900 to 1924 and 1925 to 1949.

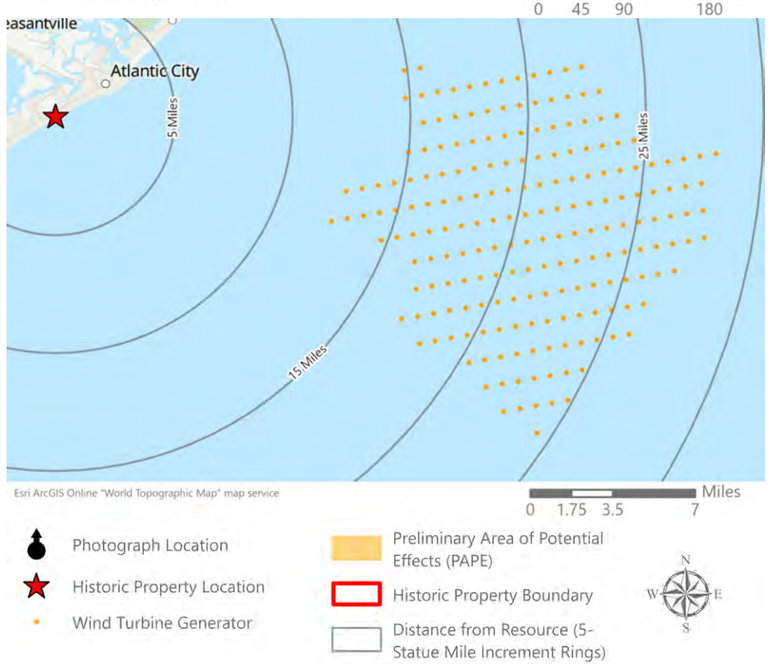
Maritime Setting

The John Stafford Historic District was designed as a resort planned community located on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean. The district shares some parallels with other oceanside residential neighborhoods that developed in response to the late 19th century expansion of passenger rail service along the New Jersey shore, but reflects a greater emphasis on roadways designed to accommodate automobiles. The district's relationship to the shoreline and ocean are integral to its planned design.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects from contributing resources along shoreline. The WTGs are expected to be a significant focus of viewers' attention from shoreline locations within the district's boundaries.



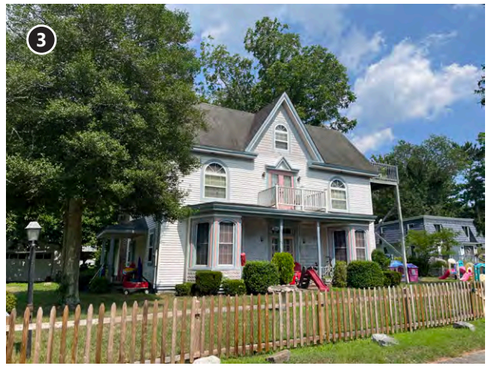


Green Bank Historic District

East and west of the intersection of County Routes 542 and 561.
Washington Township, Burlington County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 26.82 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 2
Property Acreage within Study Area 470.68
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.18
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.04
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

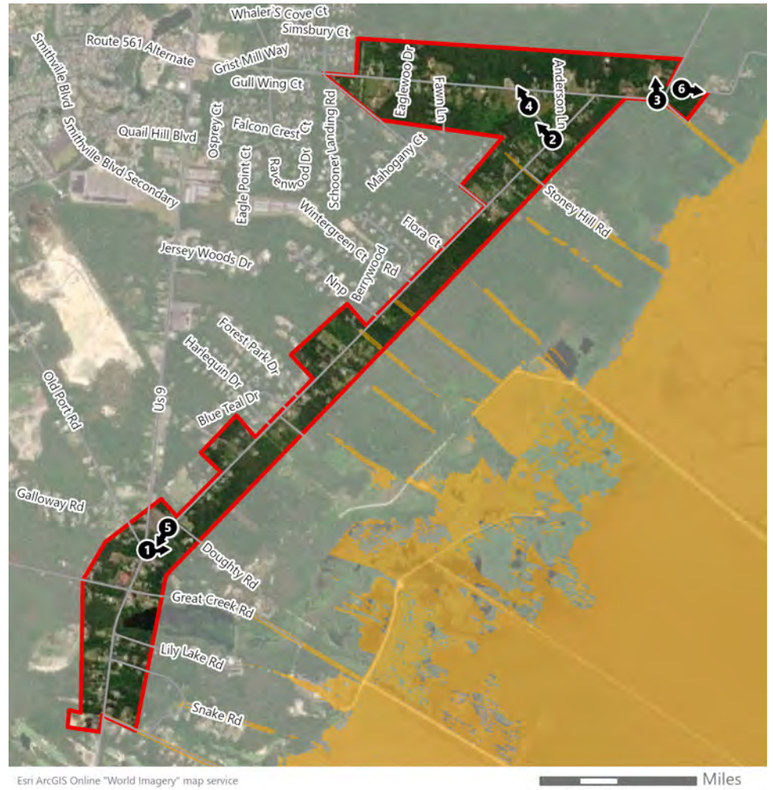
The Green Bank Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 1997. The district is a grouping of nineteenth century frame houses and is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the early agricultural economy of Washington Township and under Criterion C.

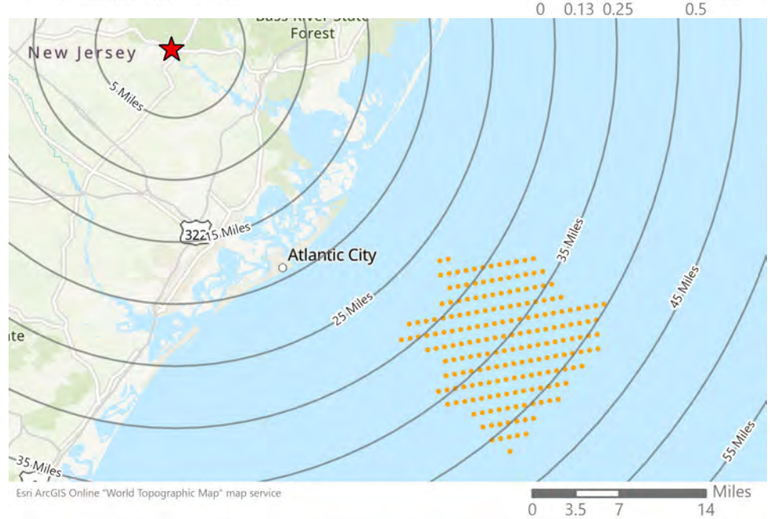
Maritime Setting

The Green Bank Historic District is located to the northeast of the Mullica River. The eastern limit of the district is approximately 17 miles from the Great Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The maritime setting of the district is related to its proximity to the Mullica River and the district.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.04% of the historic district.





Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District

Roughly Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Avenue between East Andrews and East Pittsburgh Avenues
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 36.82 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 135
Property Acreage within Study Area 134.58
Property Acreage within PAPE 6.58
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 4.89
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

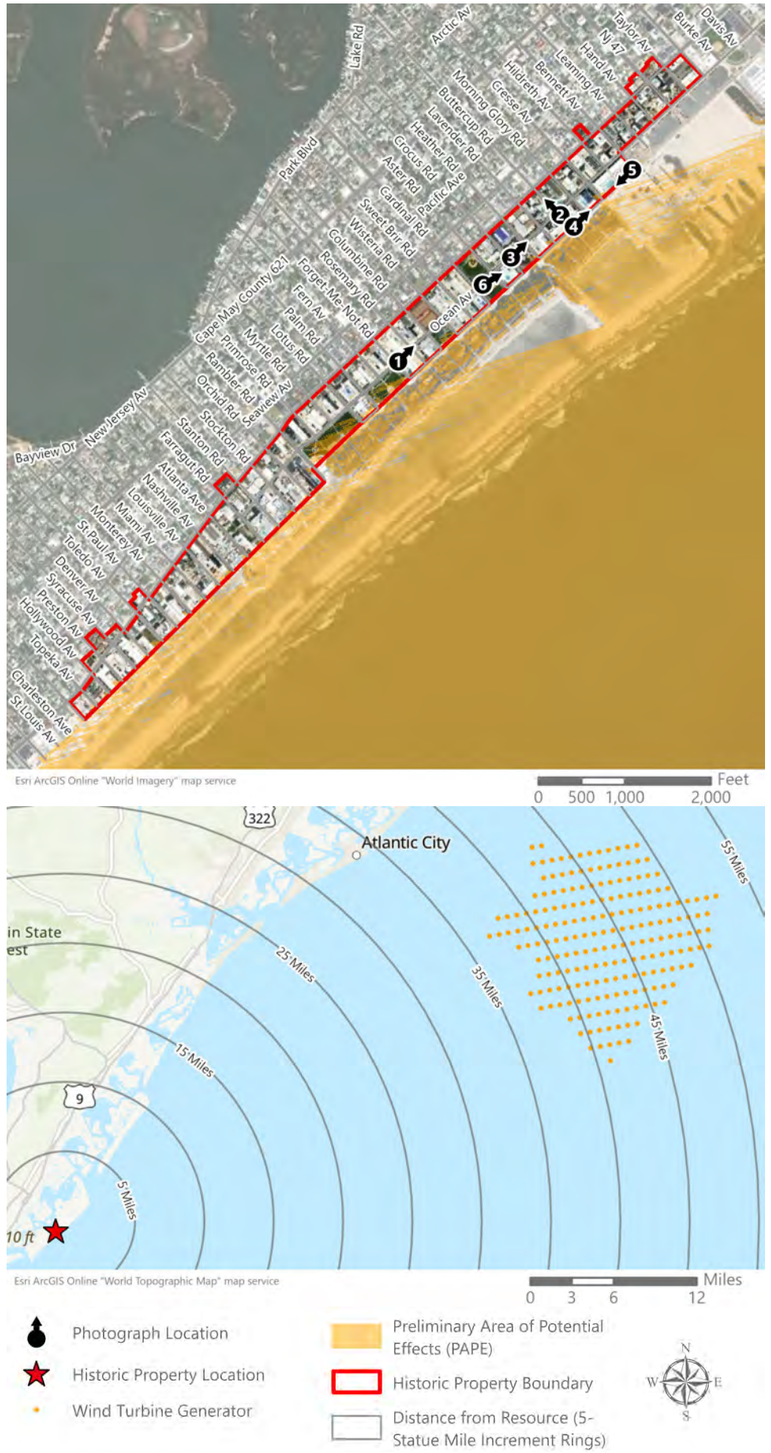
The Wildwoods Shore Resort District is a large collection of primarily commercial properties serving the vacation industry of the New Jersey shore. The district is centered on Ocean Avenue and bounded on the north by Atlantic Avenue and on the south by the Wildwood Boardwalk. Contributing elements to the district include scores of three-story Doo Wop motels built in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. These motels have recognizable forms, massing, feeling, and association. The district also includes non-historic properties built after the period of significance (1944-1977), though many of these are also commercial properties serving the tourist trade. Despite the infill, the district retains sufficient integrity to convey eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation)

Maritime Setting

The Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District is a grouping of hotels, motels, commercial, and residential buildings developed for the resort community on the New Jersey Shore. The district is bounded to the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Projects will only be visible from a small (4.89%) portion of the historic district from areas along the shoreline. Due to the distance between the Projects and the historic district as well as the density of the built environment within the district, no adverse effects are anticipated.



Wildwood Amusement Piers

3401 Boardwalk
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 35.64 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 158
Property Acreage within Study Area 29.2
Property Acreage within PAPE 1
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 3.45
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 17
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

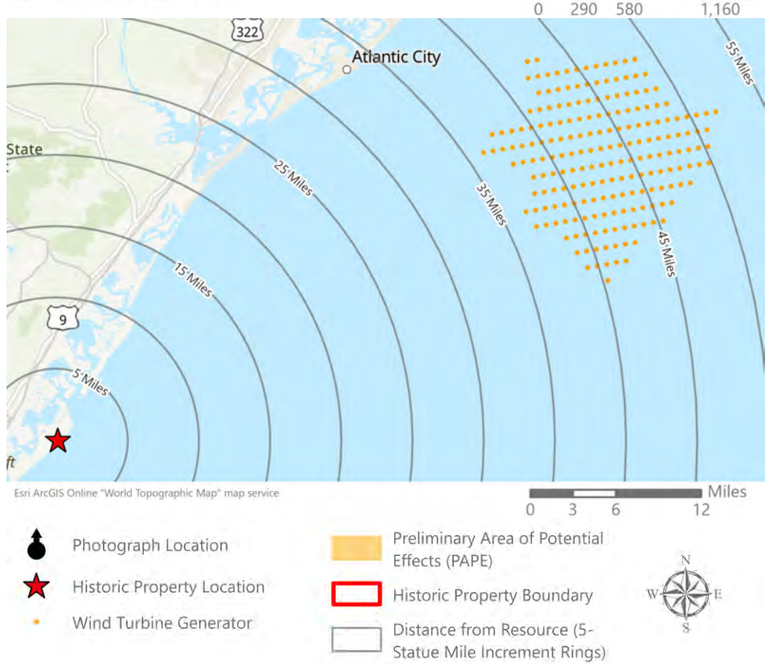
The Wildwoods Amusement Piers are amusement park stages associated with the Wildwoods boardwalk. Four are wooden and the fifth is concrete. Ocean Pier (later Hunt's Pier) was constructed in 1903, and the boardwalk was extended to meet this new attraction. Hunt's Pier burned in 1943 and was replaced with a concrete pier in 1957. Other amusement piers were added up through the early 1980s. Currently, most are owned by Morey's Pier, an amusement park company that has been operating rides here since 1968. Though the piers, like the boardwalk, have been rebuilt over time, they retain sufficient integrity to convey their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Entertainment/ Recreation).

Maritime Setting

The Wildwoods Amusement Piers have a maritime setting as they extend over the sand of the Wildwoods beach towards the Atlantic Ocean. The piers have unobstructed views of the water.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects will be limited to 3.45% of the historic piers. The visibility of the WTGs will be substantially diminished by the distance separating the property from the proposed WTGs.



Wildwood Boardwalk and Piers Historic District

Between East 16th Avenue and East Cresse Avenue
Wildwood Crest Borough, North Wildwood City, and Wildwood City, County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 35.3 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 52
Property Acreage within Study Area 11.35
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.05
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.46
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

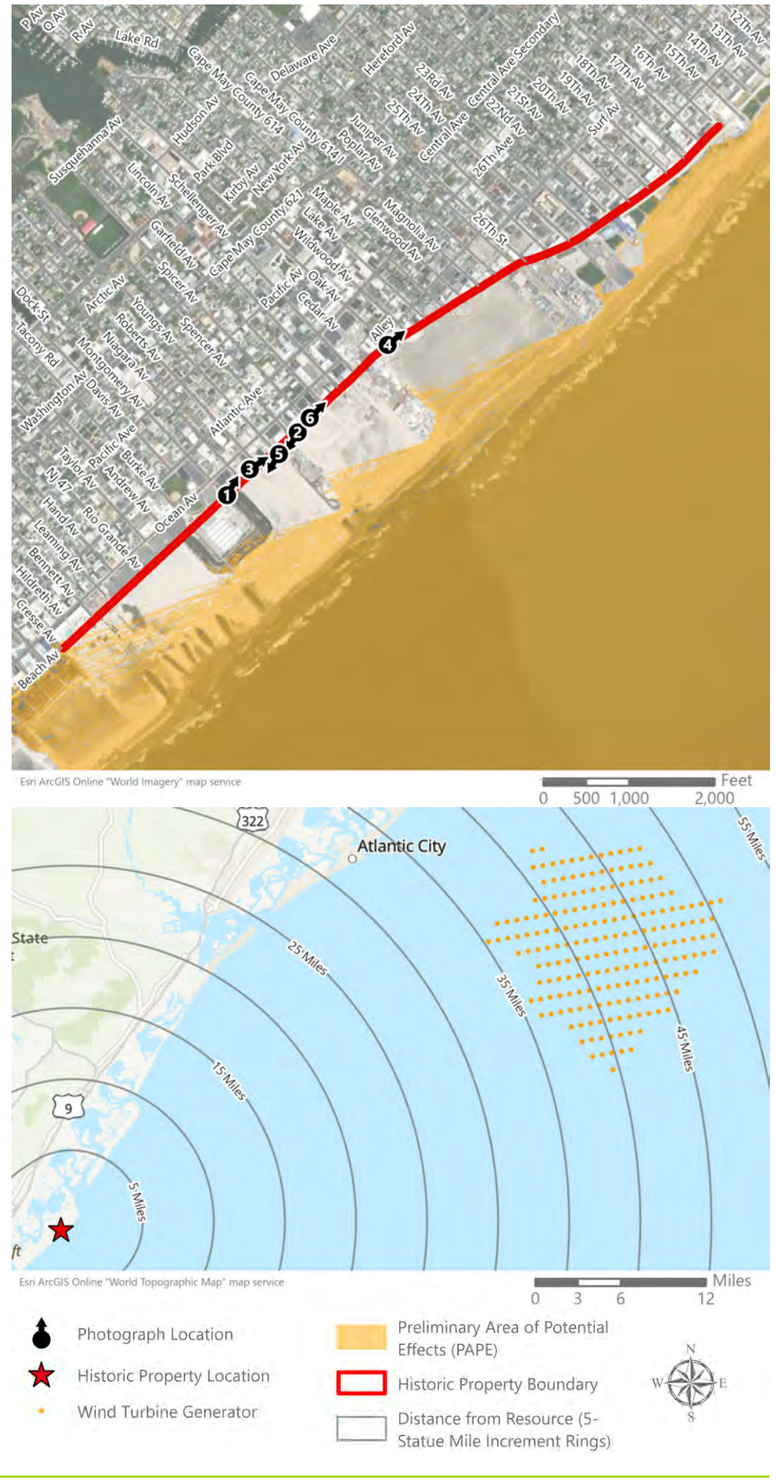
The Wildwood Boardwalk was constructed in 1921 and replaced an earlier boardwalk that was constructed in the 1903. The new boardwalk was situated closer to the ocean than the previous boardwalks constructed in Wildwood. The Wildwood Boardwalk is one of the most famous attractions in the Wildwoods area and boasts the typical attractions seen on boardwalks in the Jersey Shore including amusement park rides, entertainment piers, food and drinks, and the iconic tram cars. The Wildwood Boardwalk retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development in Wildwood. The Wildwoods Boardwalk and Piers Historic District encompasses the boardwalk and five piers. The wooden boardwalk was built in stages starting in 1899 and has been altered several times. It has concrete pathways for tramcars that began operation in 1949. The oldest pier (1903) was replaced with a concrete pier after a 1943 fire; the other piers are wooden. These structures are a platform and foot traffic corridor for a kaleidoscope of tourist attractions. Despite their fluid construction history, their significance as an enduring vacation destination provides the Wildwoods Boardwalk and Piers Historic District with sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation).

Maritime Setting

The Wildwood Boardwalk and Piers Historic District is located 0.25-mile to the northwest of the Atlantic Ocean and overlooks the beaches at Wildwood. While the boardwalk is farther away from the ocean than other boardwalks on the Jersey Shore, the boardwalk still has full views of the beach and ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the distance between the Projects and the historic property. In addition, while experiencing the boardwalk, the attractions are primarily located to the west, not the northeast, in the direction of the Projects.



Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District

N/A

Winslow Township, Folsom, Richland, Dorothy, Estell Manor, Corbin City, Woodbine, Dennis Township, Ocean City, and Cape May, Atlantic, Camden, Cape May County, NJ

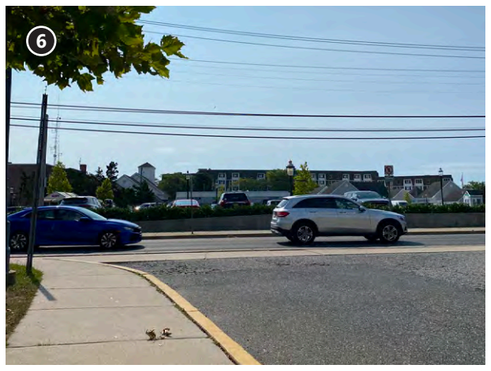
Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 19.77 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 129
Property Acreage within Study Area 658.56
Property Acreage within PAPE 23.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 3.5
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 15
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

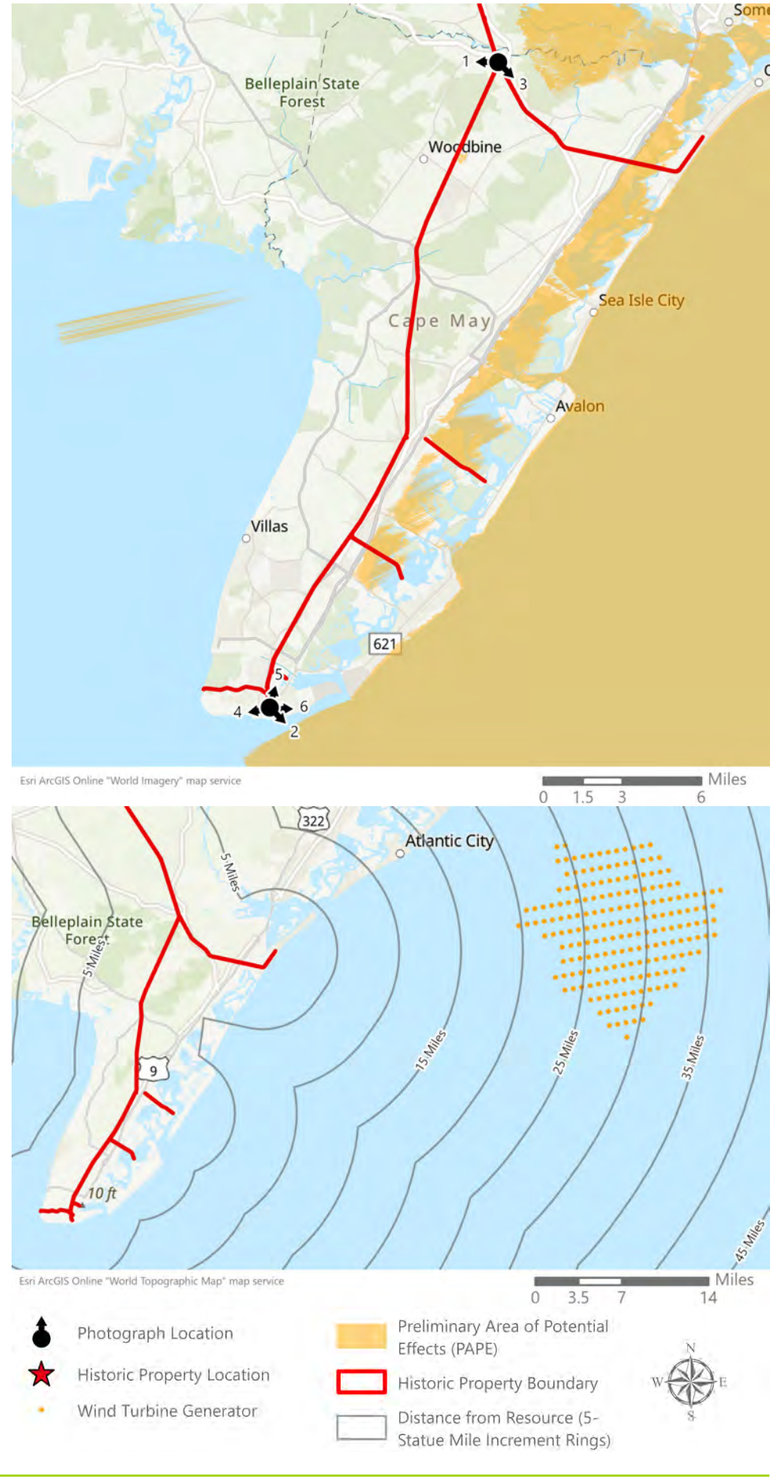
The Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2005. The period of significance spans from 1893 to 1942. Contributing resources within the district include timber trestles, metal bridges, semaphore signals, as well as four extant stations and two interlocking towers. The railroad is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the history of Transportation in Atlantic, Camden, and Cape May counties. The railroad is also significant under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

Although the rail line crosses bodies of water, due to its linear nature as a transpiration corridor, the historic district does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the linear nature of this historic rail line, the Projects will be visible from a small portion 3.5% of the historic district. In addition, the significance of the property due to its association with transportation history and desig would not be diminished by the partial views of the Projects.

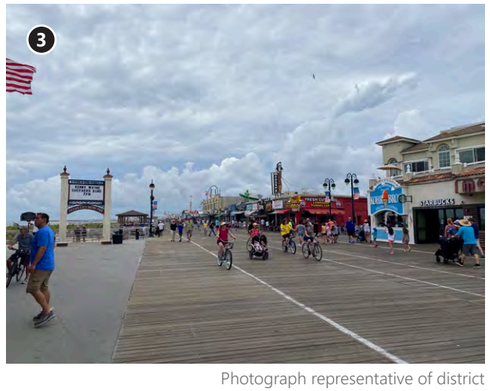


Ocean City Boardwalk

N/A
Ocean City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph representative of district

Photograph representative of district



Photograph representative of district

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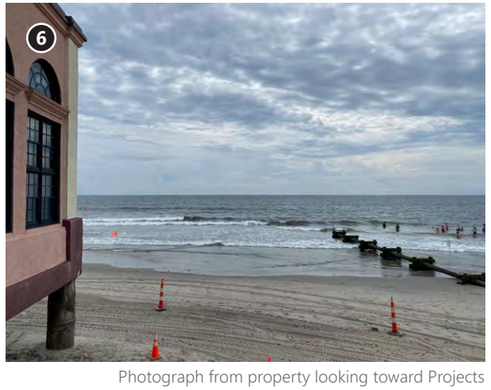


Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.90 miles
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 37.05
Property Acreage within PAPE 5.70
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 15.38
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	200
Mid Tower Aviation	152
Coast Guard	0

Significance

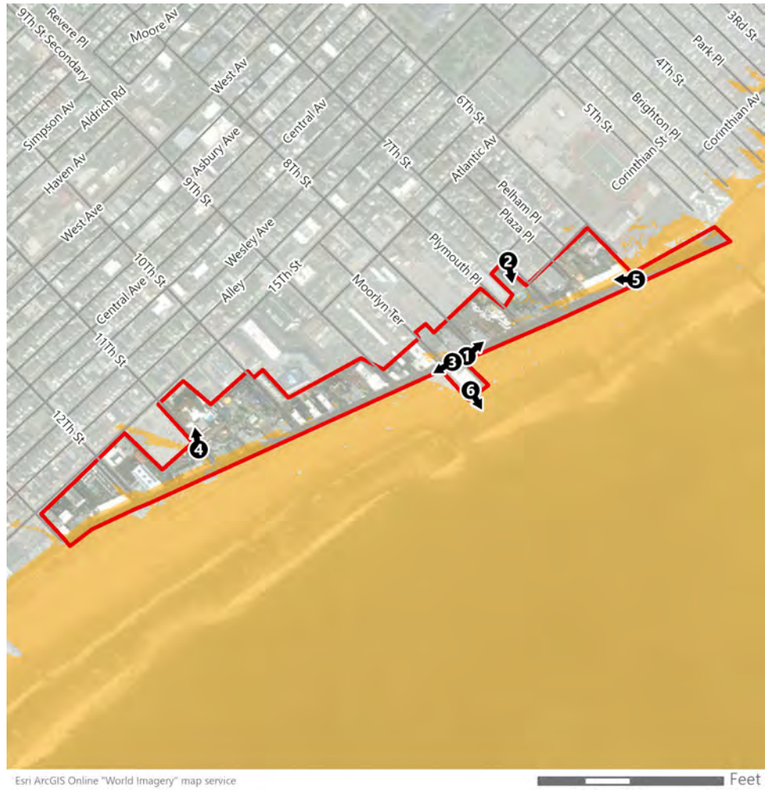
The Ocean City Boardwalk was originally constructed in 1905, replacing a wooden walkway that was constructed in 1880. Hotels, recreational, and entertainment venues were constructed in the early twentieth century. In 1927, the boardwalk and many surrounding buildings were destroyed by fire. When the boardwalk was reconstructed in 1928, it was moved closer to the Atlantic Ocean. Although portions of the boardwalk have been replaced, the Ocean City Boardwalk retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/ Recreation and Community Planning and Development in Ocean City.

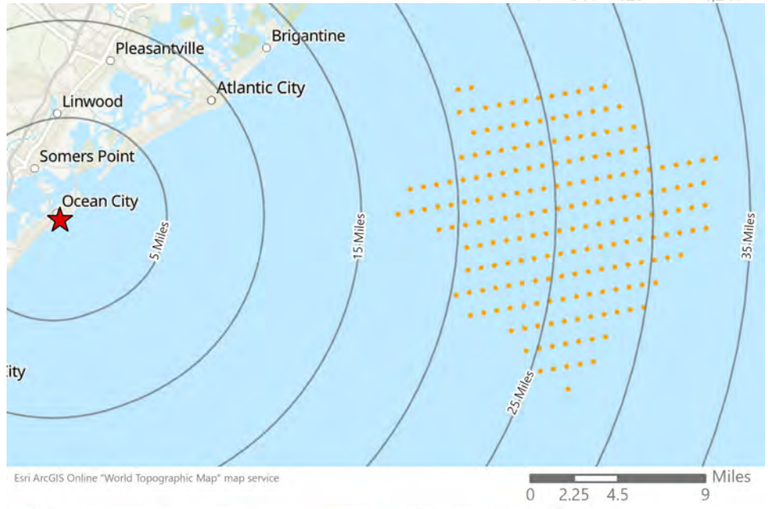
Maritime Setting

The Ocean City Boardwalk has a clear maritime setting and is located adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and overlooks the beaches at Ocean City.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the boardwalk's location on the Atlantic Ocean.





ATTACHMENT C

Individual Historic Properties – Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment

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Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

57 North Shore Road
Absecon City, Atlantic County, NJ

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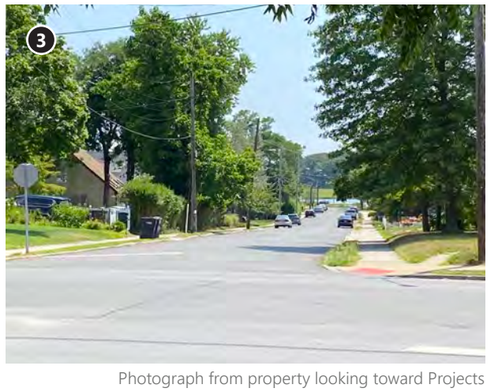
Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.63
Number of Blade Tips Visible 4
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.34
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.09
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 27.3
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

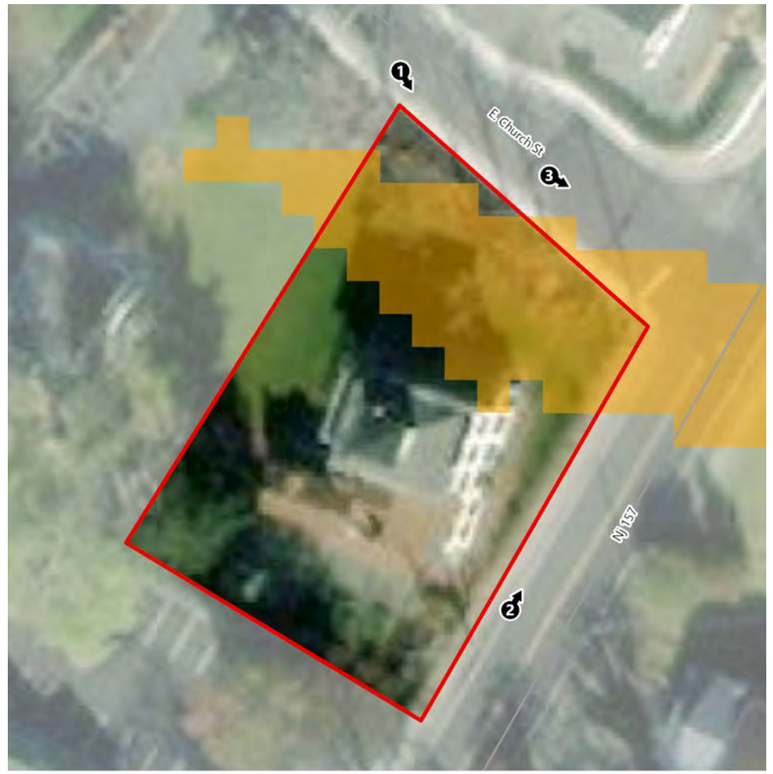
The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House was constructed ca. 1799 and enlarged in 1848. It is listed in the NRHP under Criterion B in the areas of transportation and politics/government for its association with Dr. Jonathan Pitney. Dr. Pitney was an influential politician and businessman and served a key role in establishing Atlantic County in 1837, establishing the first railroad from Camden to Atlantic City in 1854, founding Atlantic City in 1854, and constructing the first lighthouse on Absecon Island in Atlantic City in 1857. The house is also a contributing resource to the NRHP-Eligible North Shore Road Historic District.

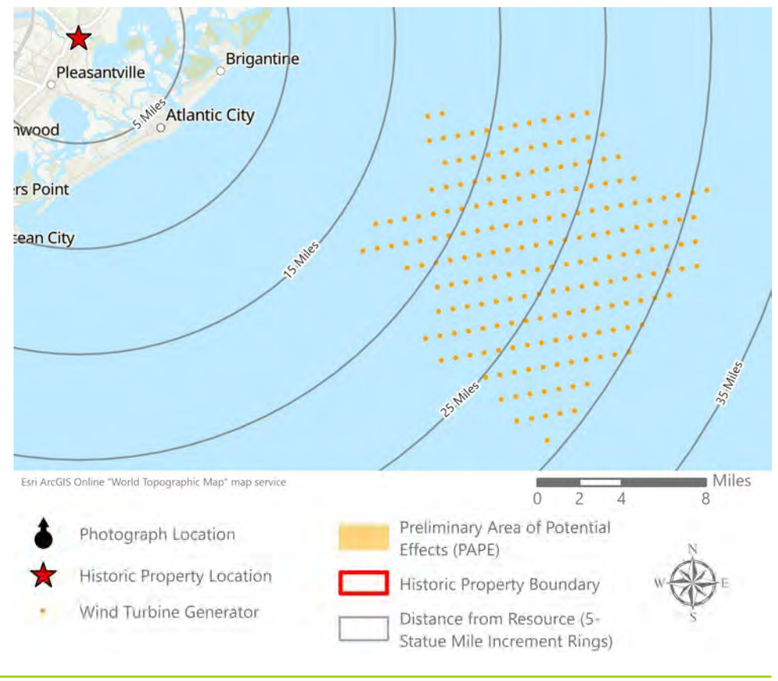
Maritime Setting

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House is located approximately six miles to the northwest of the Atlantic Ocean and is situated within a tree-lined residential neighborhood few blocks from the Absecon Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.



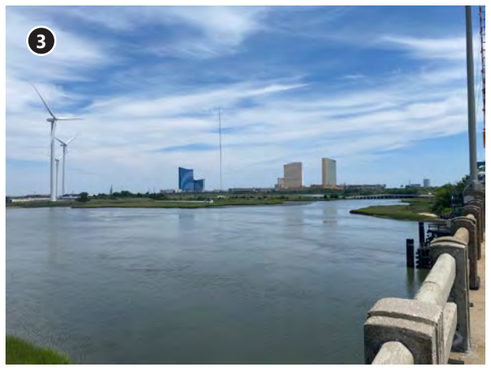


U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152)

U.S. Route 30 (Absecon Boulevard) over Beach Thorofare
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.81
Number of Blade Tips Visible 38
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.27
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.14
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 10.68
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 10
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

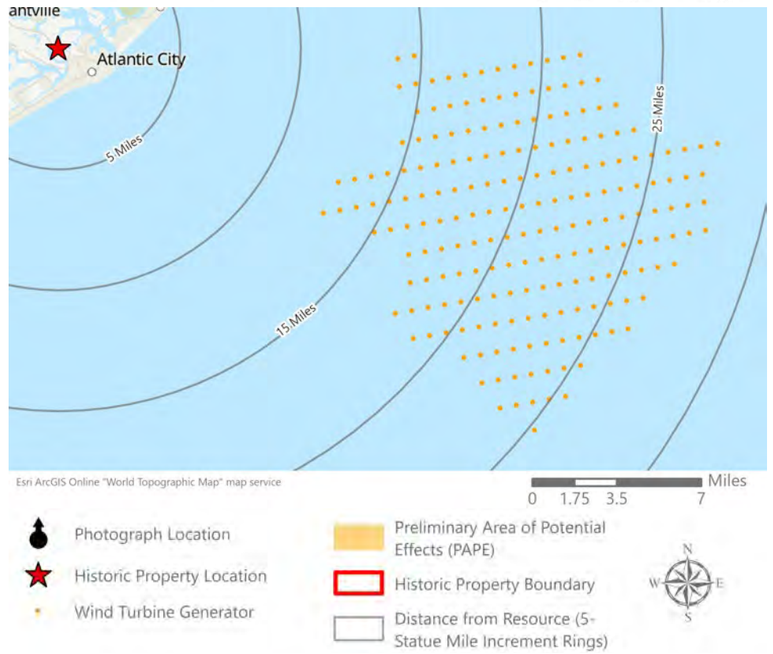
The U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152) was originally constructed between 1942 and 1946 as a single-leaf bascule bridge. The bridge was recommended eligible in 2020 under Criterion C as an intact example of the rare single-leaf bascule design.

Maritime Setting

The U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152) also known as the Absecon Boulevard Bridge carries U.S. 30 over Beach Thorofare with views of the Thorofare to the north and south.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

This historic bridge is significant for its engineering; therefore visibility of the Projects will not adversely affect its significance or character-defining features. The relevant setting for the bridge is defined by the bayside Thorofare waterway and adjacent barrier island sections, not the distant Atlantic Ocean. In addition, visibility of the Projects is limited due to the intervening land, structures and vegetation of Atlantic City.



Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 4700 Atlantic Avenue

4700 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.47
Number of Blade Tips Visible 2
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.15
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 3.21
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

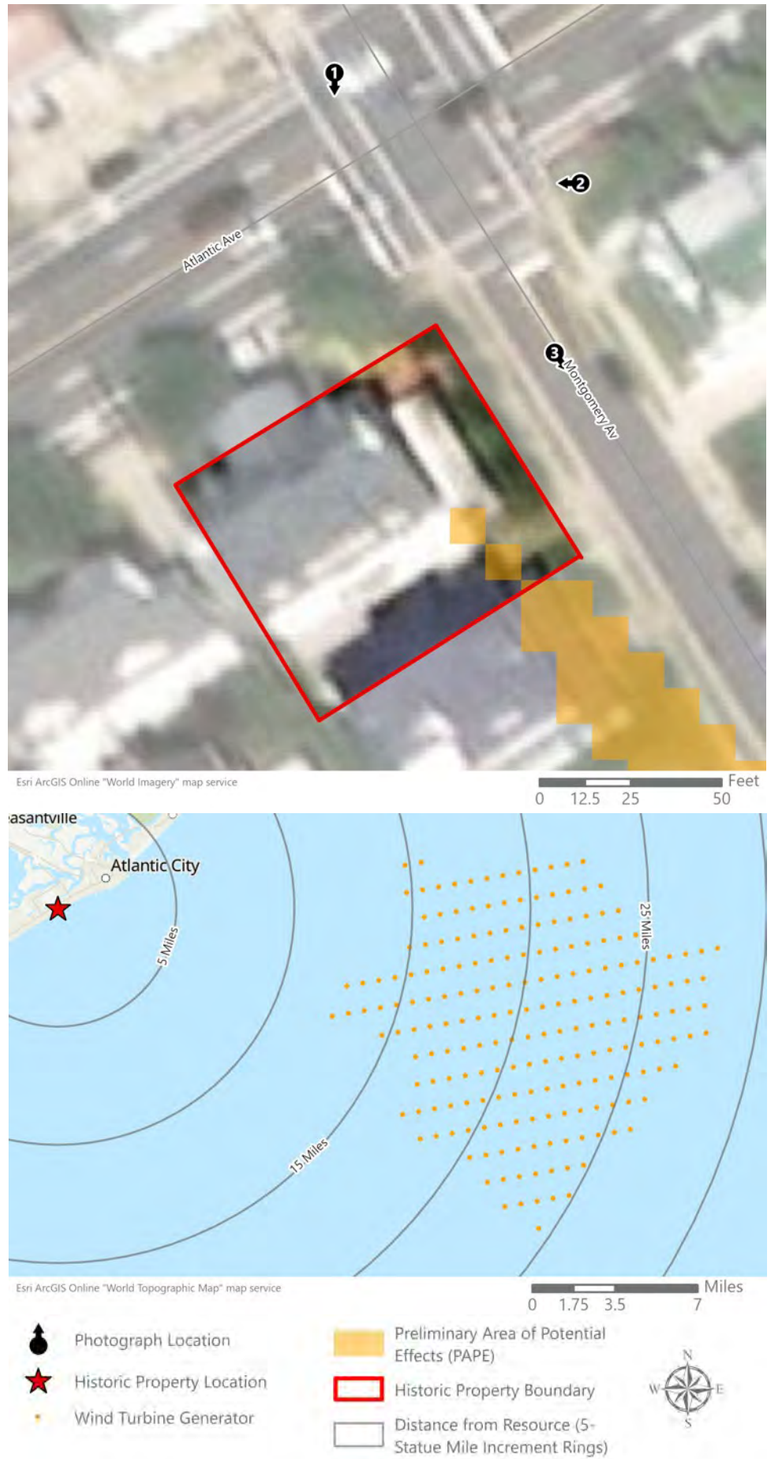
The house at 4700 Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-a-half story residence clad in stucco and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The residence retains historic integrity and exhibits significant characteristics of the Neo-Classical Revival style, such as the full-height Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting the triangular pediment portico, and the elaborate cornice exhibiting brackets and dentils. The house is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The house at 4700 Atlantic Avenue is sited in a mostly residential community and is situated in the first block of houses extending from the ocean. The house is located on the corner of Atlantic Avenue and S. Montgomery Avenue, and is oriented with its primary views facing towards Atlantic Avenue and away from the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 3.21% of the historic property due to its location on Atlantic Avenue and the density of the adjacent buildings. The location and orientation of the property suggest the very limited visibility of the Projects would not diminish the integrity of setting.



Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 104 S. Montgomery Avenue

104 S. Montgomery Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.45
Number of Blade Tips Visible 30
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.18
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.05
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 29.77
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 24
Mid Tower Aviation 14
Coast Guard 2

Significance

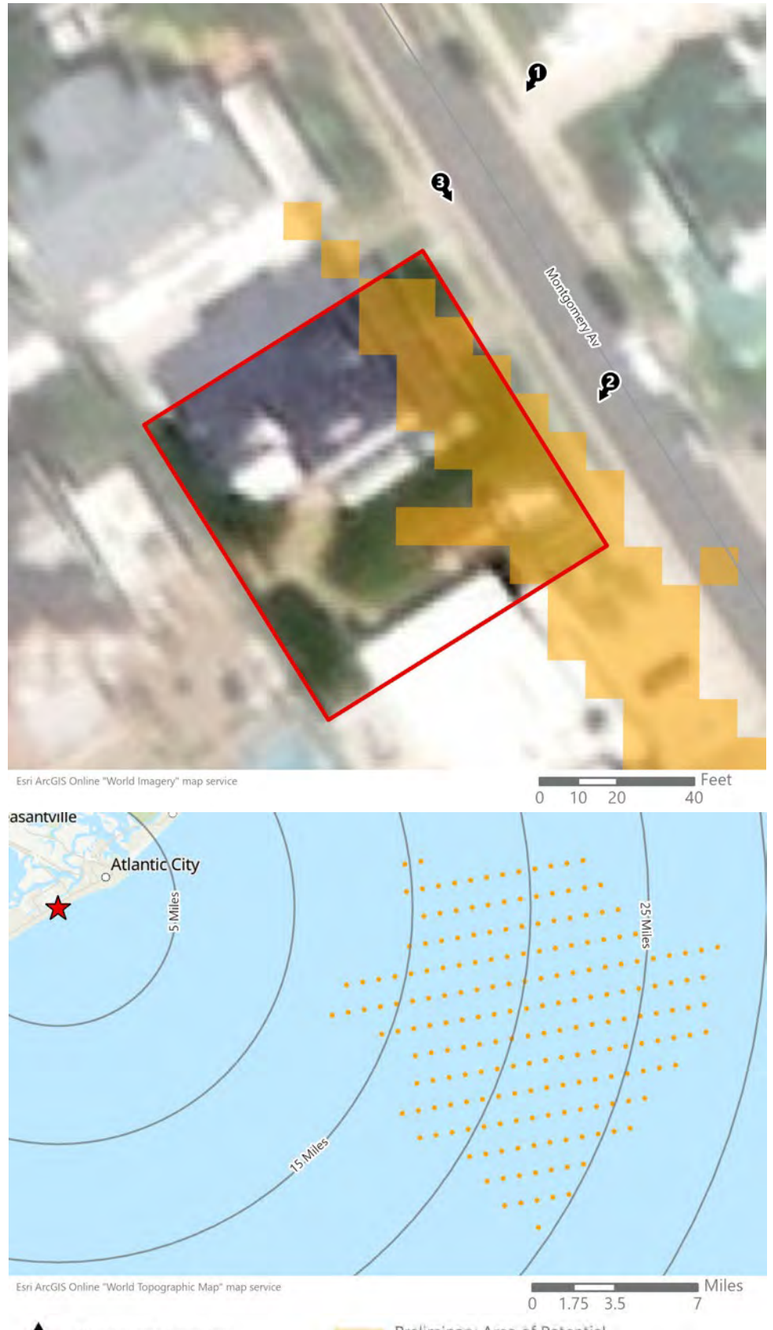
This resource is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence set on a raised brick foundation, is clad in stucco, and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The residence features a full-width front porch with paired and triple Doric columns resting on a brick floor and supporting a hip roof. Hip-roof dormers are located on each elevation, and decorative brackets are present on the roof, porch, and dormer eaves. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent example of Colonial Revival style architecture in Atlantic City.

Maritime Setting

This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Montgomery Avenue and views of the neighboring residences are predominate, with portions of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean visible from ground level.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited from the historic property due to its location and the density of the adjacent buildings. The historic setting of the property is primarily defined by the local streetscape and adjacent buildings, not the distant ocean views that would be altered by the Projects.



Residence at 125 S Montgomery Avenue

125 S Montgomery Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.4
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.53
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.17
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 31.26
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 192
Mid Tower Aviation 171
Coast Guard 17

Significance

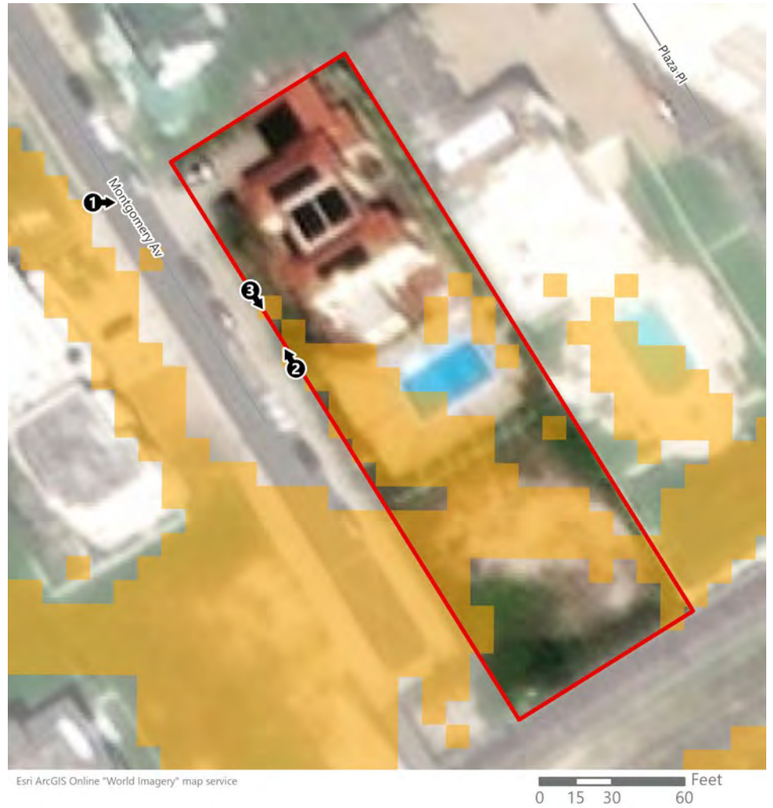
The resource at 125 S Montgomery Avenue is a ca. 1910 two-story Spanish Colonial dwelling covered in stucco and capped by a hipped roof covered in clay tile. The form of the building includes two projecting wings on the southwest (front) elevation connected by a one-story central arcaded entry porch with three round arches supported by Corinthian columns. The windows are decorated with round arch surround on the second floor and decorative entablatures on the first floor. A carriage house/ garage is attached to the northwest (side) elevation. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under National Register Criterion C.

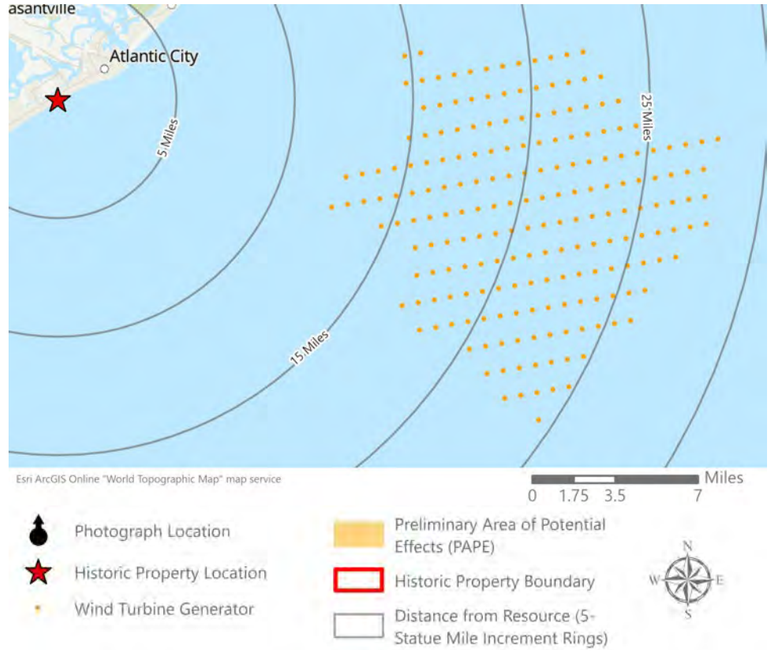
Maritime Setting

The resource at 125 S Montgomery Avenue located immediately to the northwest of the Atlantic City Boardwalk and beaches. Although the house is oriented toward South Montgomery Avenue and not the ocean, it has a clear maritime setting as the views from the southeast (side) elevation offer unobstructed views to the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location adjacent to the boardwalk. The Projects is expected to be a significant focus of viewer attention from this area due to the proximity of WTGs to the property.





Two-story Residence at 108 S. Raleigh Avenue

108 S. Raleigh Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.29
Number of Blade Tips Visible 8
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.1
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 17.49
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 2
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

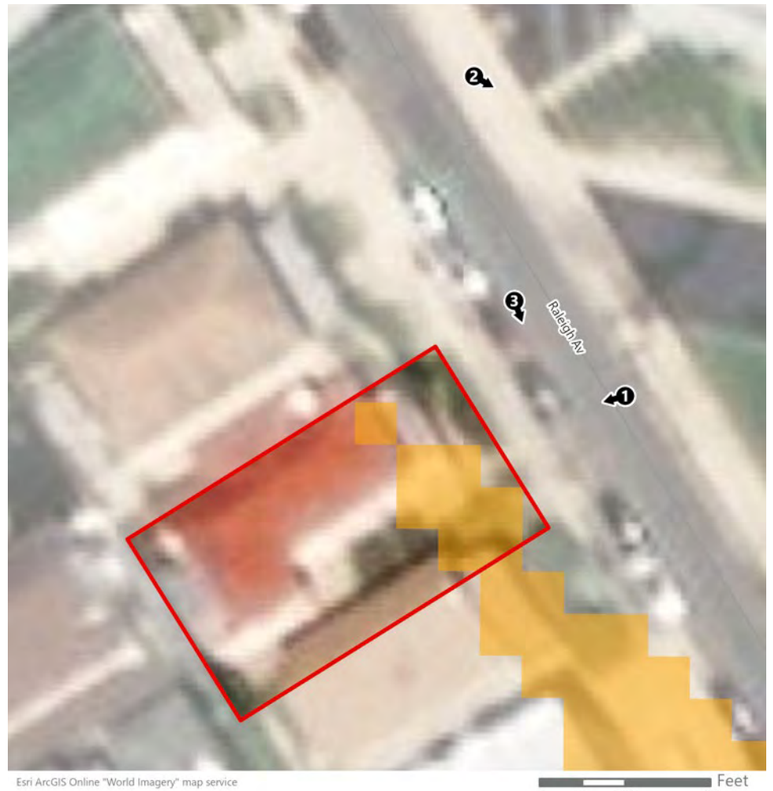
This resource is a two-story Mediterranean Revival residence clad in stucco and capped by a hip roof covered in clay tiles. The residence features arched windows on the facade, and decorative floral motif scrollwork in the stucco is present around ribbon windows and the main entrance on a one-story flat-roof wing on the facade, and decorative scrollwork "plaques" are located between bays on the second floor. The eaves feature exposed brackets. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival style architecture in Atlantic City.

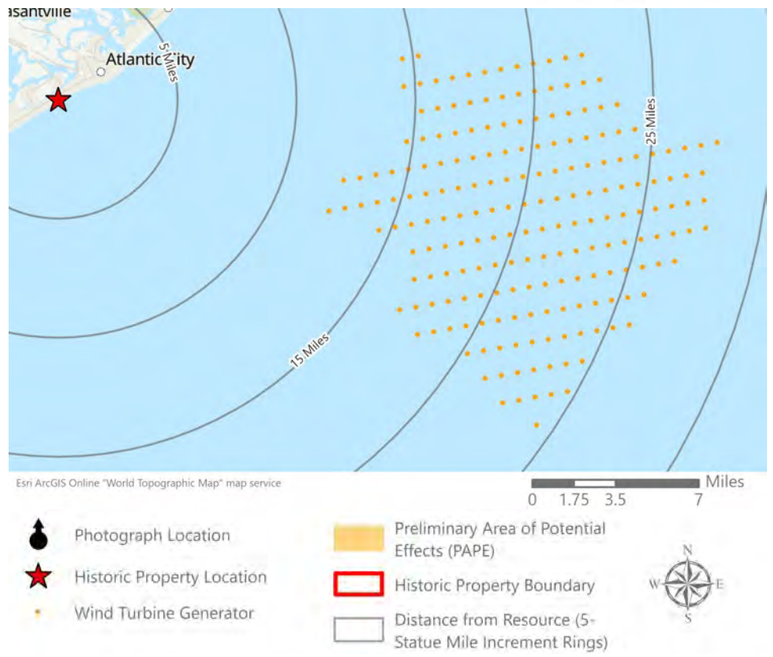
Maritime Setting

This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Raleigh Avenue and views of the neighboring residences and a non-historic high-rise directly across the street are predominate. The house is set further back from the road than its neighboring houses and is lower in height. Views of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean are visible from the sidewalk in front of the house, but views of the ocean are not present.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to the eastern portion of the historic property due to the adjacent structures, including the high-rise condominium building.





Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 116 S. Ridgeway Avenue

116 S. Ridgeway Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.21
Number of Blade Tips Visible 14
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.09
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 16.3
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 6
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

This resource is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence clad in weatherboard siding and capped by a steeply-pitched hip roof covered in slate tiles. The residence features a wrap-around porch with Doric columns supporting the hip roof. A large bay window with multi-pane wood sash windows is located on the northern elevation of the second floor, and a sleeping porch is located on the southern elevation that features six-over-six wood-sash windows. A series of multi-paned French-doors are sheltered under the porch, as well as the main entrance 12-light and panel door. Fenestration on the second floor facade consists of 12-over-12 wood-sash ribbon windows. The eaves feature exposed rafter tails and a central corbelled brick chimney with chimney pots rises from the roof. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent example of Colonial Revival style architecture in Atlantic City.

Maritime Setting

This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Ridgeway Avenue and views of the neighboring residences are predominate, with portions of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean visible from ground level.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to the eastern portion of the historic property due to the adjacent structures.

The Knife and Fork Inn

3600 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.08
Number of Blade Tips Visible 10
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.14
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 29.7
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 6
Mid Tower Aviation 5
Coast Guard 0

Significance

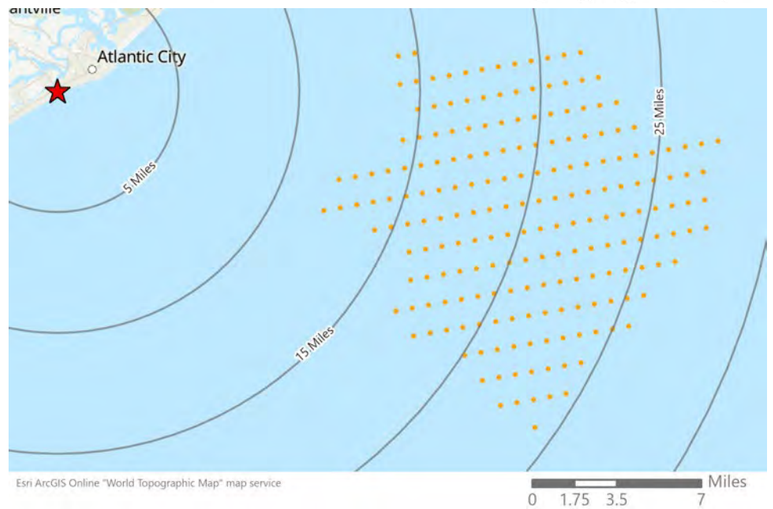
The Knife and Fork Inn is a four story restaurant situated at the busy intersection of Atlantic, Albany, and Pacific Avenues. It was built in 1912 in an exuberant Flemish Revival style and features three stepped parapets on the façade with more on the sides, red tile roof, white stucco walls, and numerous "knife and fork" ornaments mounted on the walls. The restaurant began its existence as a bar of the same name that closed for good during prohibition. It is an Atlantic City icon with a colorful history, and retains sufficient integrity to convey eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion A (Commerce) and Criterion C (Architecture).

Maritime Setting

The Knife and Fork Inn is located one block from the Atlantic City boardwalk and beach and was constructed as a inn in the resort community.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location a block from the shoreline as well as the surrounding high-rise buildings. The very limited views of the Projects would not diminish the Kife and Fork's historical associations with local history or diminish appreciation of the building's architecture.



Ritz Carlton Hotel

2715 Boardwalk
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.66
Number of Blade Tips Visible 134
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.14
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.2
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 17.4
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 81
Mid Tower Aviation 47
Coast Guard 5

Significance

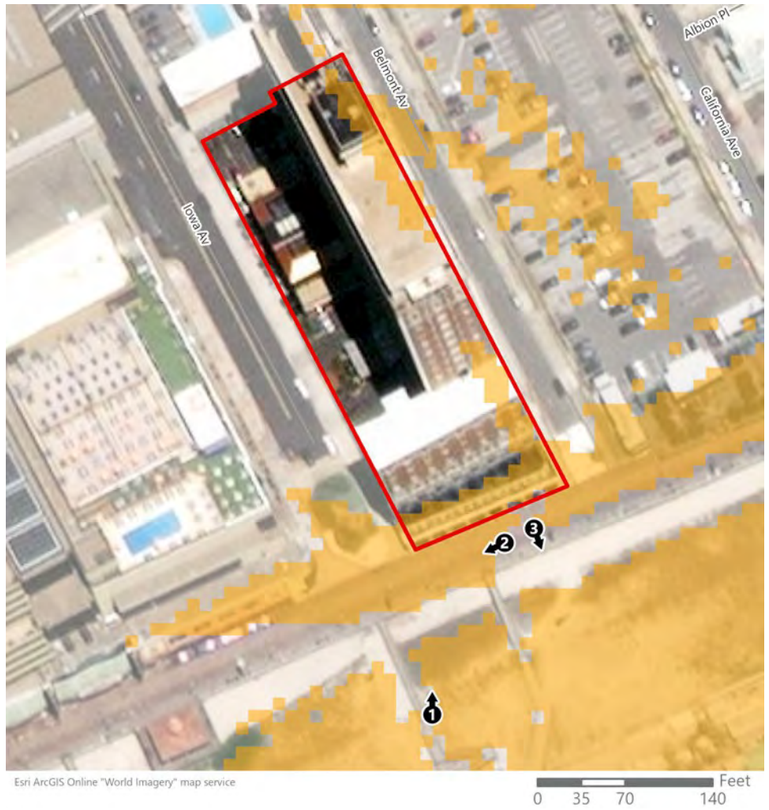
The Ritz Carlton Hotel is an 18-story building clad in brick that opened in June of 1921. Constructed with elements of the Beaux Arts style, the building was a prominent hotel in Atlantic City in the 1920s, and housed prominent guests such as Calvin Coolidge, Warren G. Harding, and Al Capone. The hotel was converted to army barracks during World War II, and in 1969 was converted into apartments. In 1982 the building was converted into condominiums. Today the building survives as a rare representation of 1920s hotel architecture on the Atlantic City Boardwalk. It has been determined eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C.

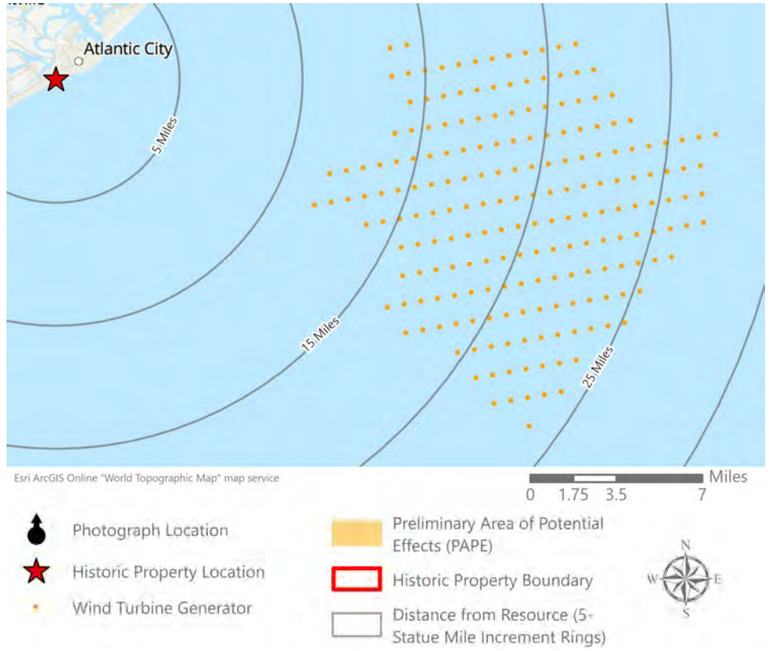
Maritime Setting

The Ritz Carlton Hotel is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk with the building's primary orientation toward the ocean and the building is designed to provide views toward the sea. The building's location on the coast lends to its historic significance as a beachside resort hotel. Demolition and redevelopment of surrounding parcels has diminished the integrity of setting for the property, though the critical relationship of the historic hotel to the boardwalk and adjacent shoreline has been retained.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Although this historic property has a low integrity of setting, due to the surrounding modern structures and infrastructure, the historic property will have unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location on the boardwalk. The Projects will affect the most intact surviving elements of the property's historic setting.





USCG Station Atlantic City

900 Beach Thorofare
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.46
Number of Blade Tips Visible 176
Property Acreage within Study Area 7.38
Property Acreage within PAPE 2.98
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 40.44
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 142
Mid Tower Aviation 92
Coast Guard 11

Significance

The U. S. Coast Guard Station at Atlantic City was constructed in 1939 and was at that time the largest life boat station in the guard. It replaced a series of earlier stations that had served the area. Though renovated in 1988, it appears to retain sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Military).

Maritime Setting

The U. S. Coast Guard Station at Atlantic City is located to the junction of Clam Creek and Absecon Inlet, where the moorings are protected but only one mile form the open ocean. The setting and function of the property are maritime in character, and the property has partial views of the ocean.

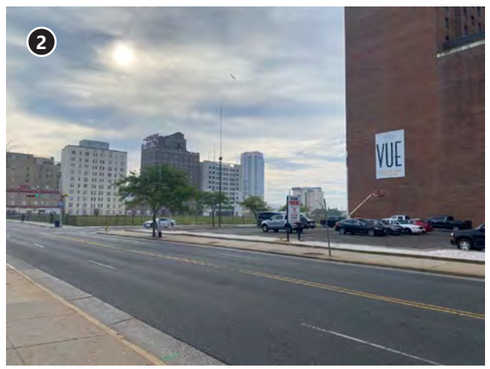
Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects from this historic property due to its location on the Absecon Inlet. The majority of proposed WTGs would be visible from the historic property and could be a significant focus of viewer attention based on proximity.

Administration Building for the Board of Education

1809 Pacific Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Photograph of property context

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.36
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.22
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 4.76
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

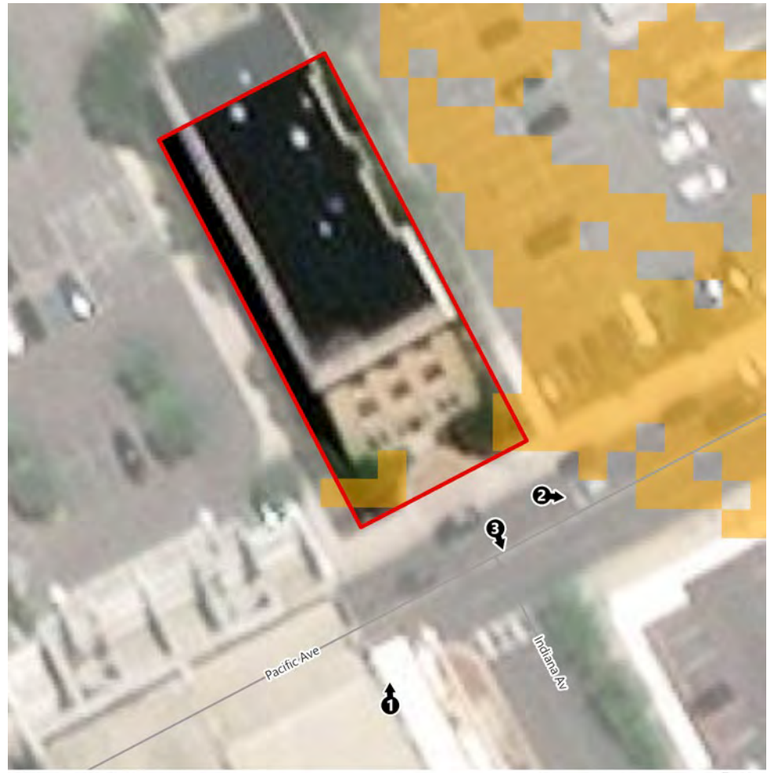
The brick Administration Building for the Board of Education is a good example of an Italian Renaissance office building. Its defining characteristics include the rusticated concrete detailing that wraps around the façade, the classical door surround, the bracketed cornice, and the roofline balustrade. The building retains its original windows and appears to have high integrity, thus conveying its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture).

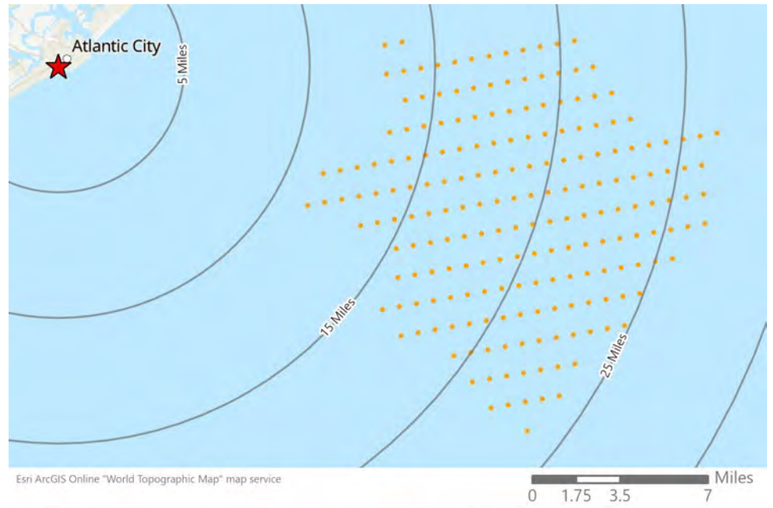
Maritime Setting

The Administration Building for the Board of Education is located one large block from the ocean in an built-up urban area with little maritime setting. Though the building is oriented to face the water, its views from street level are obstructed by other buildings.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is extremely limited due to the historic property's inland location and surrounding high-rise buildings.





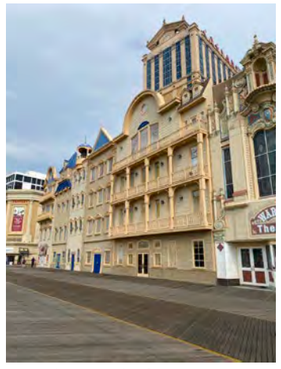
Warner Theatre (façade)

Atlantic City Boardwalk between Michigan and Arkansas Avenues
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

1

Photograph of property

2



Photograph of property context

3

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.34
Number of Blade Tips Visible 110
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.57
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.07
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 12.28
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 76
Mid Tower Aviation 38
Coast Guard 2

Significance

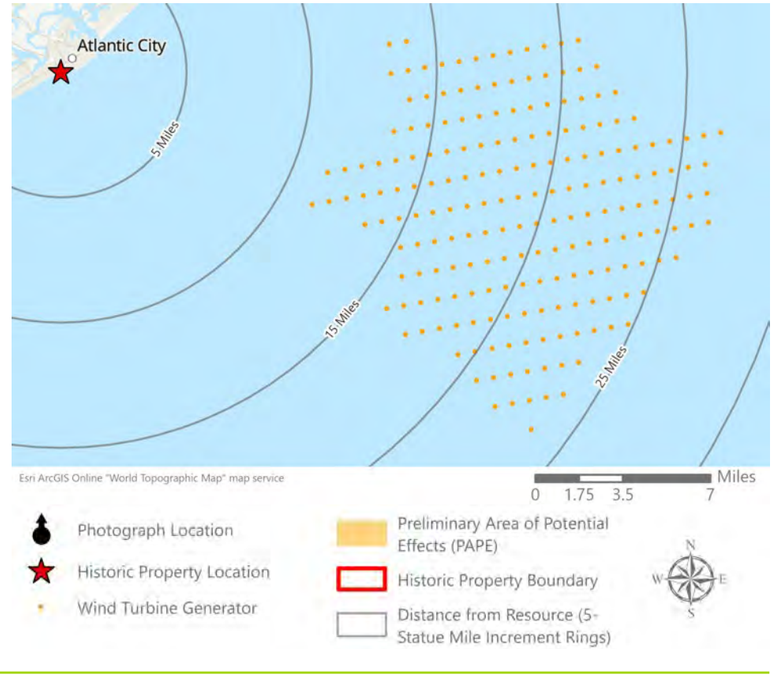
The Warner Theatre was constructed on the Atlantic City Boardwalk in 1929 as a movie theatre and showroom. Constructed by the prominent Philadelphia architectural firm Hoffman-Henon Company, known for their theatre designs, the building exhibits Spanish Revival and Moorish elements. In later years, the building was converted to a bowling alley before having the auditorium and main lobby demolished in the late 1970s to make room for casino expansion. Today, the original facade is all that remains of the building. The building has previously been determined eligible for NRHP listing by the NJHPO, and the building's facade retains its architectural significance.

Maritime Setting

The Warner Theatre (façade) is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk with the building's primary orientation toward the ocean. Historically, the location of the building's setting on the Atlantic City Boardwalk and beachfront was integral to its significance as a recreational landmark.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

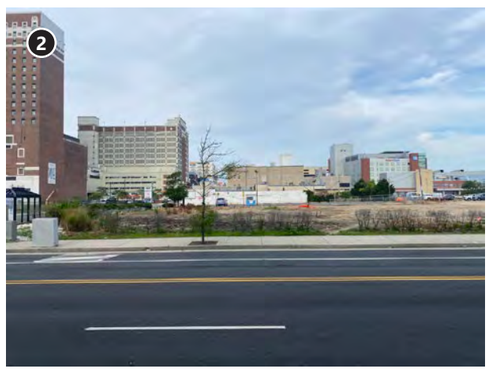
This historic property is a façade of a historic theatre with a low integrity of setting due to the surrounding modern structures and infrastructure. The Projects will not adversely affect the integrity or character-defining features of this historic property, which are rooted in the facade's specific design and ornamentation and its physical relationship to the boardwalk.



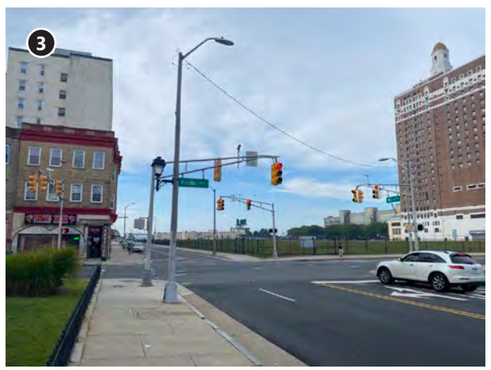
Carnegie Library (Atlantic City Public Library)

35 South Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.27
Number of Blade Tips Visible 2
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.71
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.5
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The Carnegie Library (now known as the Carnegie Center) was one of 36 New Jersey libraries partially funded by Andrew Carnegie. It was designed in the Italian Renaissance style by Albert Randolph Ross and completed in 1904. Shortly after, Carnegie began scaling back the size and stylistic flourishes of his libraries to allow for more funds to be used for collections. The elaborate façade showcases classical elements and style-defining features such as the rusticated first story, and is made more impressive by the semi-circular, domed wings on either side. Despite a tall, boxy addition on the rear elevation, the Carnegie Library has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C. As one of 1,689 funded by Carnegie during the Golden Age of the American Library System, this resource is also eligible under Criterion A (Education).

Maritime Setting

The Carnegie Library is located one long block from the Atlantic Ocean and was constructed as a library for the resort community.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

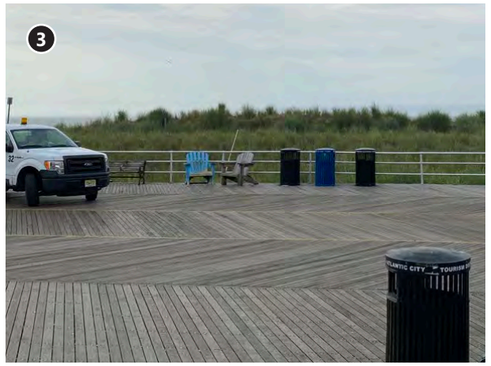
Visibility of the Projects is limited to 2.5% of the historic property due to its inland location and surrounding high-rise buildings. The minimal visibility of the Projects would not diminish the integrity of the library's setting or diminish appreciation of the property's architectural merit.

Brighton Park

1801 Boardwalk
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible as a contributing element to the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.16
Number of Blade Tips Visible 195
Property Acreage within Study Area 2.05
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.58
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 28.28
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 194
Mid Tower Aviation 193
Coast Guard 44

Significance

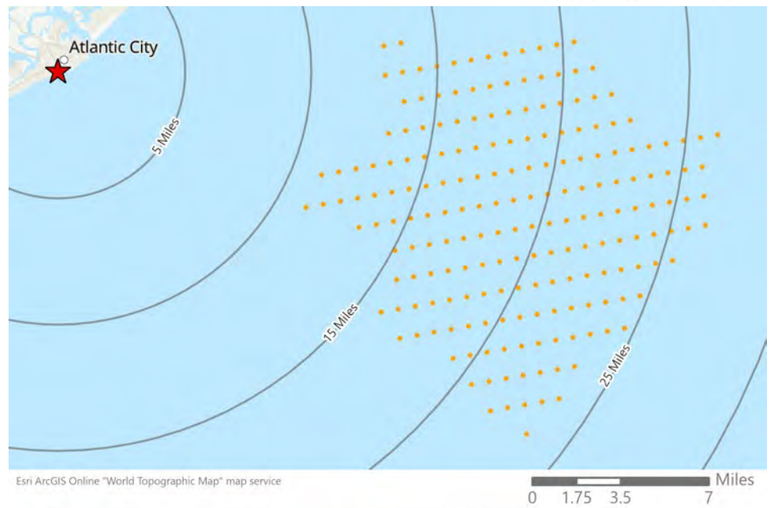
Brighton Park is located just to the north of the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District and just to the south of the contributing Claridge Hotel. The park is visible in aerial photographs dating to 1920, with the current concrete and brick walkways and decorative stone and concrete fountain in the middle of the park adhering the historic park layout and design. The southern portion of the park consists of a stepped concrete amphitheater added between 1984 and 1995, and a Korean War Memorial that was dedicated in 2000. This resource is recommended as a contributing resource to the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District.

Maritime Setting

Brighton Park is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location adjacent to the boardwalk.



The Inn of the Irish Pub

164 St. James Place
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.01
Number of Blade Tips Visible 14
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.13
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.05
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 41.06
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The Irish Pub, located at 164 St. James Place, is a six-story brick hotel and bar constructed in 1903 as the Elmwood Hotel. One of the most notable historic hotels in Atlantic City, it was a known speakeasy during Prohibition, and has housed notable guests throughout its years including Joe DiMaggio, a frequent visitor. The Elwood Hotel operated until 1967, when it became the Feeley's Hotel. In 1972, the Irish Pub purchased the bar space within the building, and the Irish Pub and Feeley's Hotel operated in concert until 1972 when the owners of the Irish Pub took over complete operations. The resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, under Community Planning and Development for its association as an early and notable hotel along the Atlantic City Boardwalk, and C under Architecture as an excellent surviving example of Colonial Revival hotel architecture in Atlantic City.

Maritime Setting

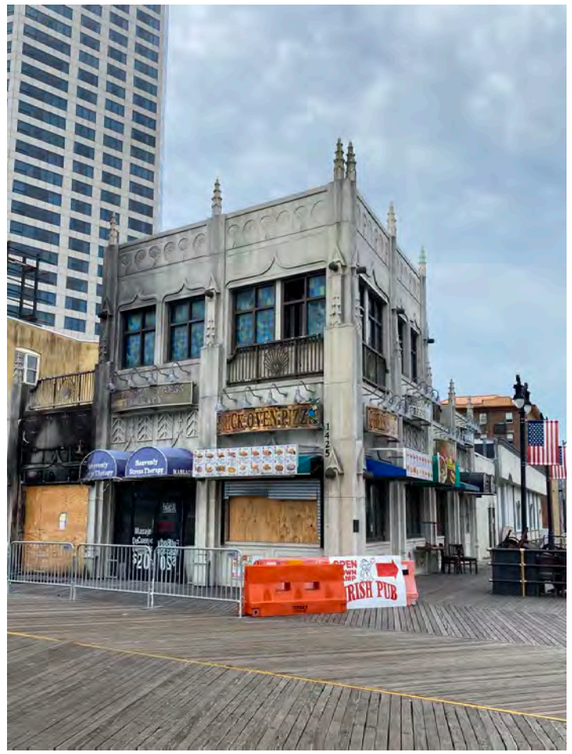
The Irish Pub is located approximately 0.1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean, in the first block of buildings extending north from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation is towards St. James Place and views of the boardwalk, streetscape, and neighboring hotels are predominate from ground level.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location a block from the shoreline as well as the surrounding high-rise buildings. The Projects would not affect the primary elements of the pub's historic setting, as defined by the streetscape and surrounding buildings.

Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk

1425 Boardwalk
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ



Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.97
Number of Blade Tips Visible 9
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.09
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 50.3
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

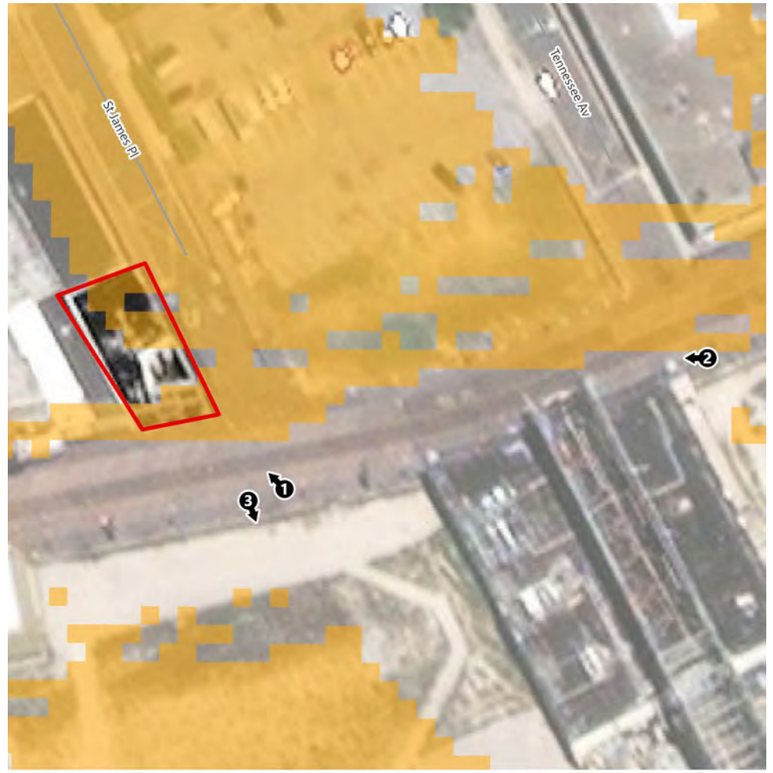
The Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk is a ca. 1920 commercial building built in the Art Deco and Exotic Revival styles. The two-story building has a square footprint and a flat roof. Ornamentation includes decorative spires on the roof, a frieze band decorated with shells, pointed arches above the windows, arrow shaped pilasters, and railing decorated with shells. The resource stands as a rare example of Art Deco/Exotic Revival commercial architecture in Atlantic City and retains sufficient integrity to express its eligibility for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

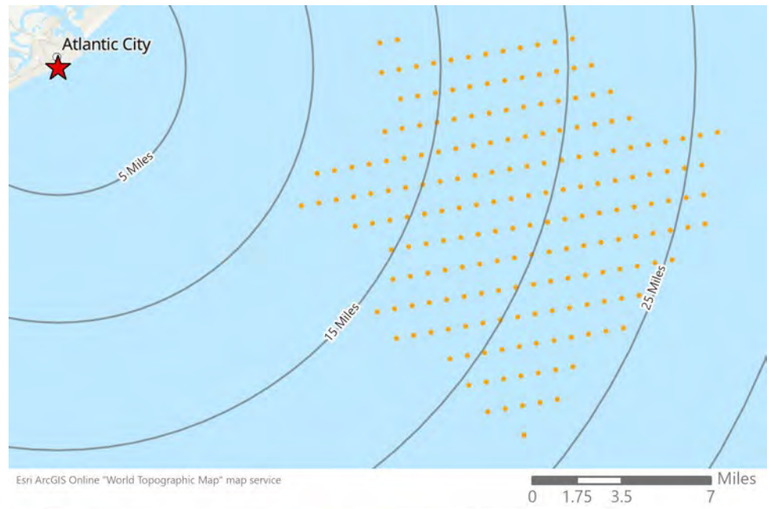
Maritime Setting

The Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk fronts the Atlantic City Boardwalk and is located 100 feet from the beach. The southeast (front) elevation of the building has full and unobstructed views of the ocean, although views to the northeast, in the direction of the Projects, are screened by the Central Pier.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the historic property is located on the boardwalk, views of the Projects are limited due to the large Central Pier located on the ocean side of the boardwalk.





Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 124 Atlantic Avenue

124 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

1

Photograph of property

2

Photograph of property context

3

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.65
Number of Blade Tips Visible 131
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.09
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 17.54
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 130
Mid Tower Aviation 122
Coast Guard 25

Significance

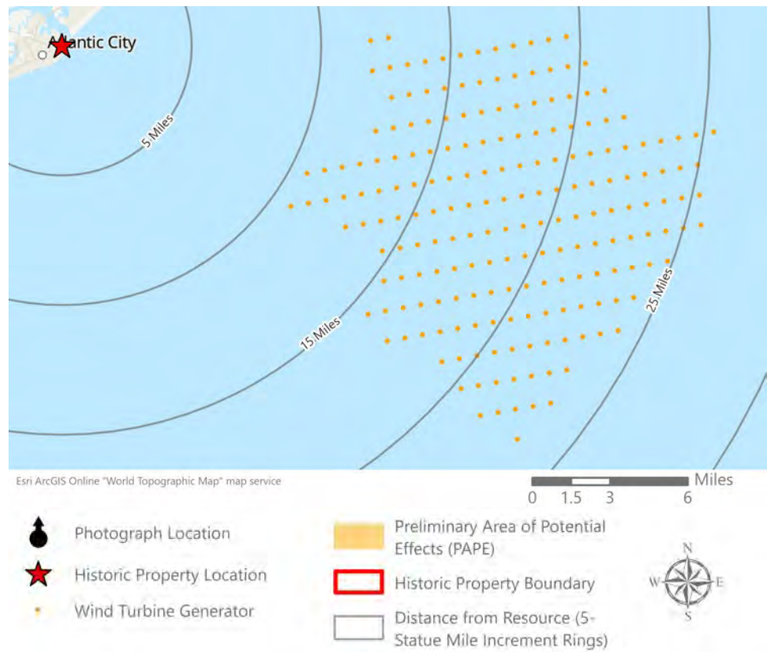
This resource is a two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial residence set on a raised foundation, is clad in brick on the first floor and wood shingle on the upper floors, and is capped by a cross-gable roof, with a gambrel gable on the front façade, covered in asphalt shingles. The residence features a full-width, curved front porch, with a flat roof supported by wood Ionic columns resting on brick supports. Arched windows and arcade are located in the raised basement and first floor, and a large Palladian window is located on the second floor facade. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent and exceedingly rare example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style architecture in northern Atlantic City.

Maritime Setting

This resource is located approximately 430 feet west of the Absecon Inlet and approximately 0.3 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean. The façade and associated porches are oriented towards Atlantic Avenue, roughly 90 degrees from the Projects, but demolition of intervening buildings once located to the east of the house substantially increased the ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the surrounding vacant land. The proximity of the property to the wind farm suggests the Projects will be a major focus of attention and may detract from the historic shoreline setting and integrity of feeling associated with the property.



Colonial Revival Residence at 120 Atlantic Avenue

120 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

1

Photograph of property

2

Photograph of property context

3

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.65
Number of Blade Tips Visible 114
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.11
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.1
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 89.99
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	108
Mid Tower Aviation	108
Coast Guard	21

Significance

The property at 120 Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival style residence resting on a raised foundation. The building is clad in brick and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and features a full-width first floor porch with Doric columns supporting a heavy entablature featuring brackets and dentils and second story balcony. Three triangular pedimented dormers pierce the roof on the facade, two-story projecting bays are located on the side elevations. Fenestration consists of nine-over-nine, twelve-over-twelve, windows with stone lintels and keystones. The main entrance is surrounded by multi-pane sidelights and transom. The building represents an excellent surviving example of the Colonial Revival style in Atlantic City and is recommended for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture.

Maritime Setting

The property at 120 Atlantic Avenue is located approximately 365 feet west of the Absecon Inlet and approximately 0.3 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean. The façade and associated porches are oriented towards Atlantic Avenue, roughly 90 degrees from the Projects, but demolition of intervening buildings once located to the east of the house substantially increased the ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

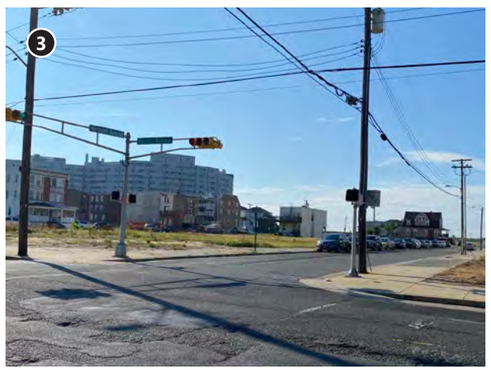
Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the surrounding vacant land. The proximity of the property to the wind farm suggests the Projects will be a major focus of attention and may detract from the historic shoreline setting and integrity of feeling associated with the property.

Absecon Lighthouse

Pacific and Rhode Island Avenues
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.65
Number of Blade Tips Visible 27
Property Acreage within Study Area 2.04
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.98
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 48.18
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	17
Mid Tower Aviation	11
Coast Guard	2

Significance

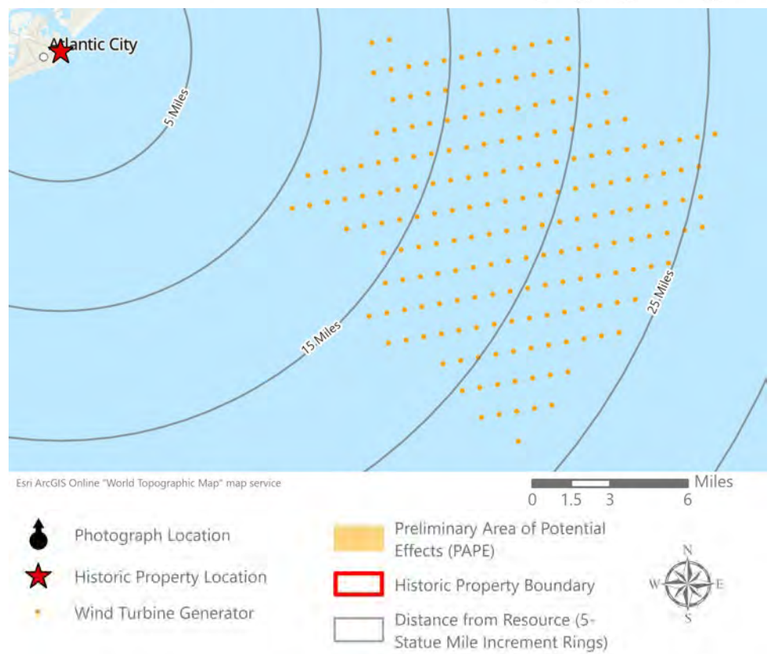
The Absecon Lighthouse was constructed in 1856 under the direction of Lt. George Meade, who later commanded Union forces at the Battle of Gettysburg. Constructed of iron and brick, it rises 171 feet tall, is 27 feet in diameter at the base and 13 feet, seven-and-a-half inches at the lens chamber. The roof is pyramidal and caps rectangular glass panes with iron frames. The lighthouse was decommissioned in 1933, and was moved to its current location from its original site closer to the inlet. The current keeper's house serves as a museum and is not original to the lighthouse, being constructed after the lighthouse was moved to its current location. The lighthouse is listed in the NRHP and is significant for its architecture and association with navigational history.

Maritime Setting

The Absecon Lighthouse is currently located approximately 0.2 miles west of the Absecon Inlet, and approximately 0.3 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean. The lighthouse was sited at its original location to guide vessels to and around the Absecon Inlet.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the surrounding high-rise buildings. The integrity of setting for the lighthouse has been diminished due to unsympathetic development in the immediate surroundings. Limited views of the Projects would not diminish the significance of the property's architectural design or its association with historical navigation safety.

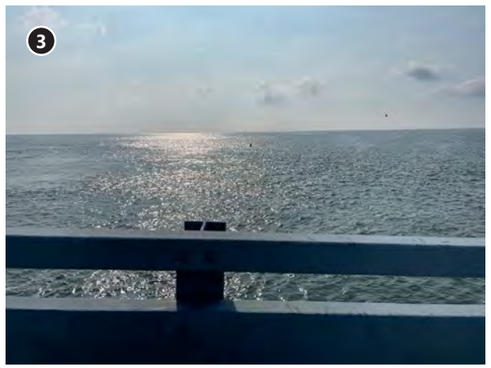


Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003)

Ocean Highway over Townsend Inlet
Avalon Borough, Middle Township, and Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 27.25
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 2.19
Property Acreage within PAPE 1.57
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 71.95
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 144
Mid Tower Aviation 1
Coast Guard 0

Significance

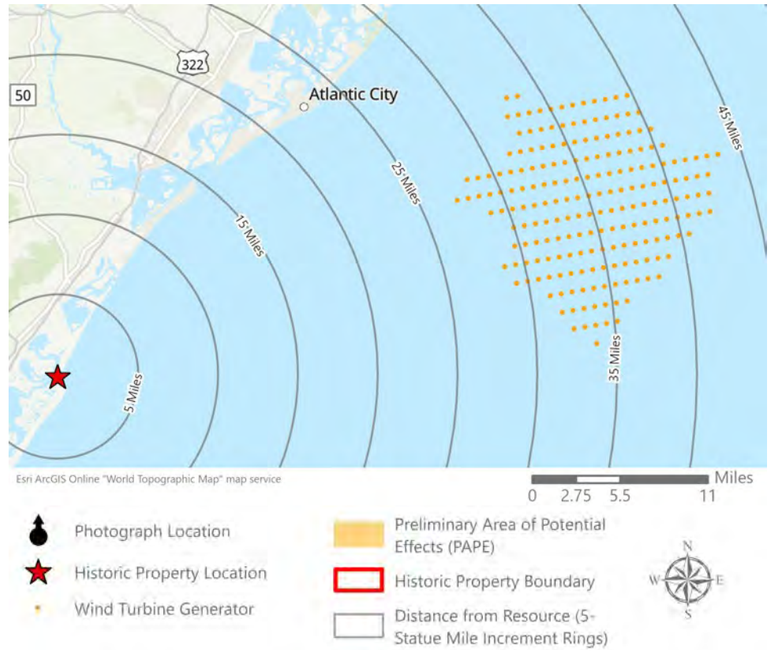
The Townsend Inlet Bridge was one of four trunnion bascule bridges designed by Ash Howard Needles & Tammen and erected in Cape May County between 1938 and 1940. Moveable bridges were necessary to facilitate vehicular traffic between the barrier island resorts while still allowing boat traffic to navigate the inlet's confluence with the Atlantic Ocean. The bridge retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Townsend Inlet Bridge has a definitively maritime setting due to its location on the edge of the Atlantic Ocean and contributes to the maritime setting of the area by linking one barrier island to another. It has unobstructed views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

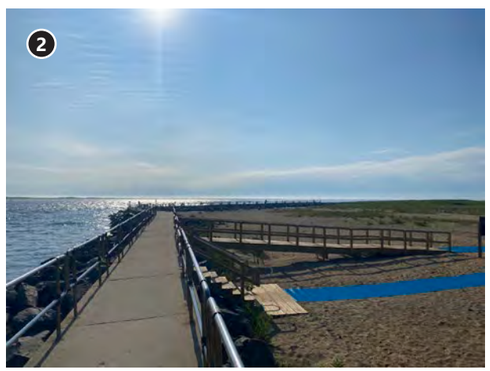
This historic bridge is significant for its engineering and association with the New Deal Era; therefore visibility of the Projects will not adversely affect its significance or character-defining features. Visibility of the Projects would not diminish the capacity of the Bridge to convey its significance as a surviving movable bridge characteristic of its late pre-WWII era.



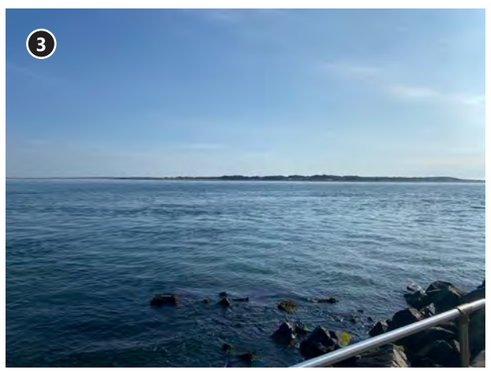
Barnegat Lighthouse

Northern end of Long Beach Island
Barnegat Light Borough, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward ocean

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 27.31
Number of Blade Tips Visible 0
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.18
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

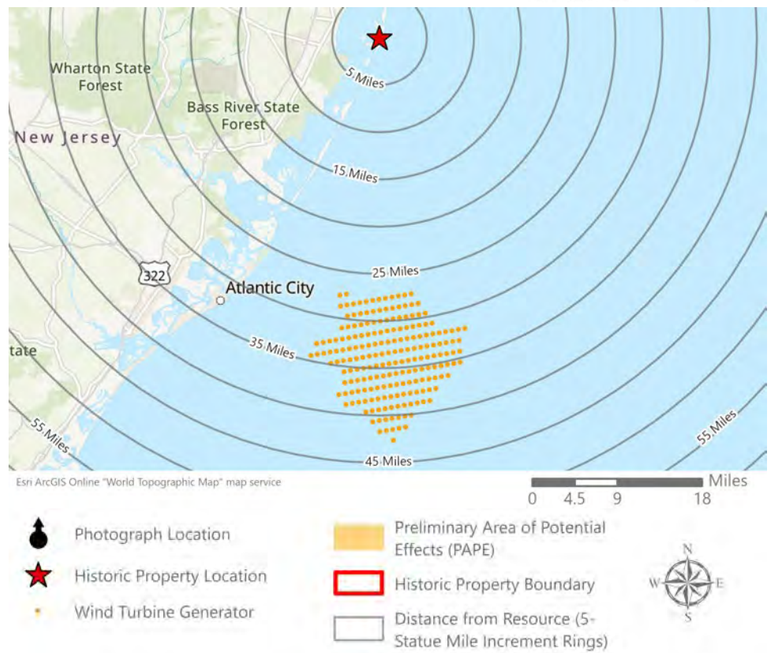
The Barnegat Lighthouse was built between 1855 and 1857 by Lt. George Meade, an Army engineer and future Civil War General. The lighthouse is 163 feet tall and was built to replace a much shorter structure that was destroyed by coastal erosion. The lighthouse operated with its original 12 foot tall Fresnel lens from 1959 to 1927, after which other lighting apparatus were used until the light was decommissioned in 1944. The property was given to the State of New Jersey and shortly thereafter the surrounding municipality changed its name to Barnegat Light. Though currently undergoing repairs, the Barnegat Lighthouse retains sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP of Historic Places.

Maritime Setting

The Barnegat Lighthouse has a definitively maritime setting as it was built on the northwestern tip of Long Beach Island to guide ships navigating Barnegat Inlet. Partial views of the ocean may be seen from the ground and broad ocean views may be seen from the top of the house where four cameras live stream the vistas for visitors to the Interpretive Center.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to its location on the bay side of Long Beach Island, as well as the intervening land and structures, the Projects will not be visible from ground-level vantages within this property. Potential elevated views of the WTGs would be diminished by the significant distance separating the lighthouse from the wind farms.



Residence at 101 Dolphin Avenue

101 Dolphin Avenue
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 13.12
Number of Blade Tips Visible 14
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.29
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 12.16
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

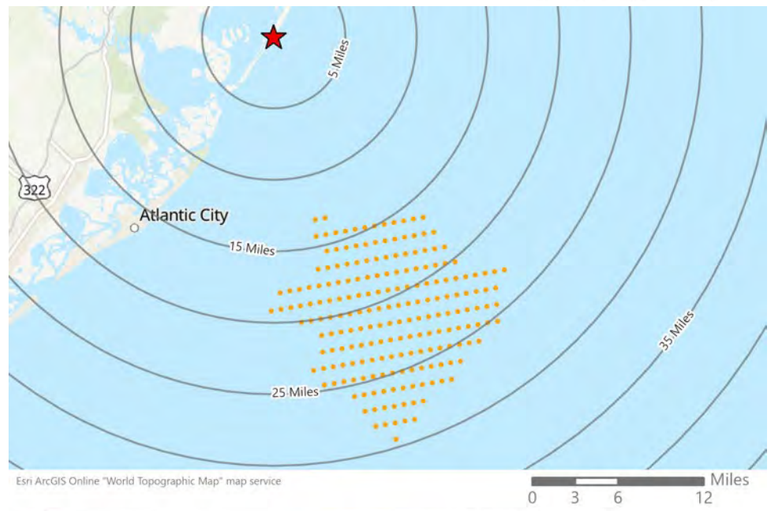
The resource at 101 Dolphin Avenue is a two-and-a-half story ca. 1900 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring six bays wide and three bays deep. The house is covered din wood shingle siding and is called by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingle. The roof features three gable roof dormers and a large interior brick chimney. Fenestration consists of multi-pane louvered windows. The house retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The resource fronts the northwest side of South Atlantic Avenue and is located approximately 175 feet from the beach at Beach Haven and the ocean. Although the dwelling has a maritime setting, views to the ocean are obscured by raised sand dunes and large, non-historic dwellings fronting the southeast side of South Atlantic Avenue.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility is limited to the east side of the property due to the location of the historic property as well as the existing buildings located along the shoreline.



AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field

83 Bayview Avenue (Ocean County Route 617)
Berkeley Township, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 38.04
Number of Blade Tips Visible 96
Property Acreage within Study Area 212.68
Property Acreage within PAPE 24.72
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 11.62
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field was built in the 1930s as a high-frequency (shortwave) radio transmitting station that provided "ship to shore" telephone communications and to overseas locations. The resource is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for its association with Engineering and Maritime History.

Maritime Setting

The resource is located at the mouth of the Toms River overlooking Barnegat Bay with views to the beach at Seaside Park and the Atlantic Ocean. The location of the building in proximity to the ocean was essential to its function in providing ship-to-shore radio transmission and as a result is has unobstructed views to Barnegat and Seaside Park.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

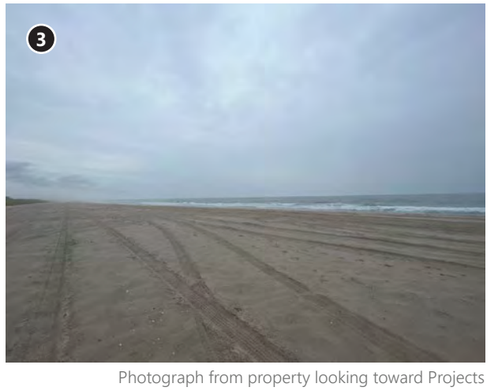
Maritime setting does not contribute to the significance of this historic property. In addition, minimal visibility of the Projects due to the distance between the historic district and the Projects.

The Judge's Shack

Central Avenue
Berkeley Township, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 30.86
Number of Blade Tips Visible 199
Property Acreage within Study Area 4.13
Property Acreage within PAPE 1.43
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 34.58
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 119
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

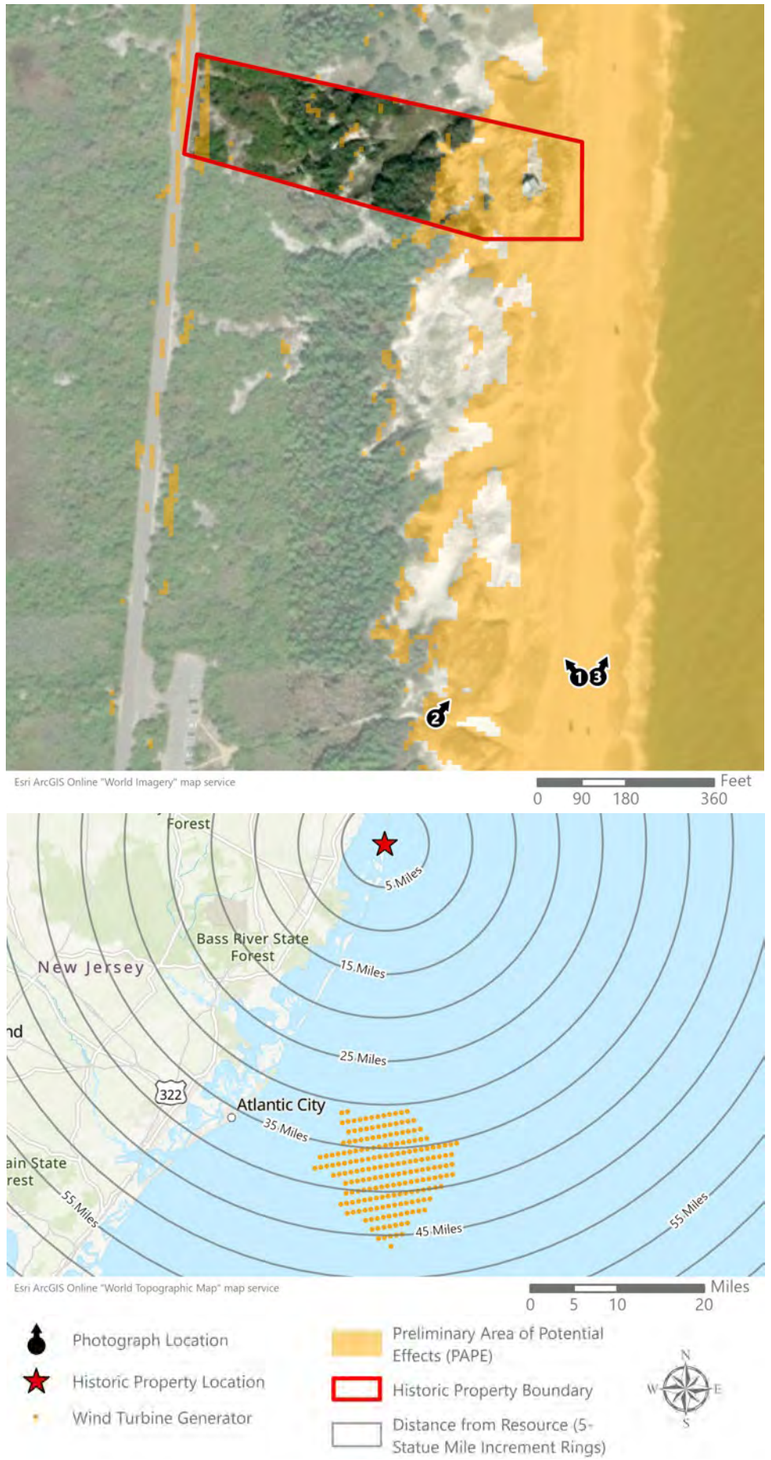
The Judge's Shack was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The building was constructed ca. 1911 and is the last known surviving example of its type. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criteria A and C.

Maritime Setting

The Judge's Shack is situated approximately 700 feet to the east of Shore Road and is set atop a remote dune overlooking the Island Beach State Park beach with unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean. The shack's relationship to ocean waters is integral to its significance and feeling of quiet and relative isolation.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Projects will be visible from the Judge's Shack, visibility of the Projects will be diminished due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property. In addition, due to the location of the Projects, when viewing the Atlantic Ocean from the Judge's Shack, the Projects will occupy a small portion of the ocean horizon, with the majority of the ocean views unobstructed by the Projects.



Brigantine Lighthouse

Brigantine Boulevard (County Route 638)
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.66
Number of Blade Tips Visible 10
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.12
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 34.05
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 5
Mid Tower Aviation 1
Coast Guard 0

Significance

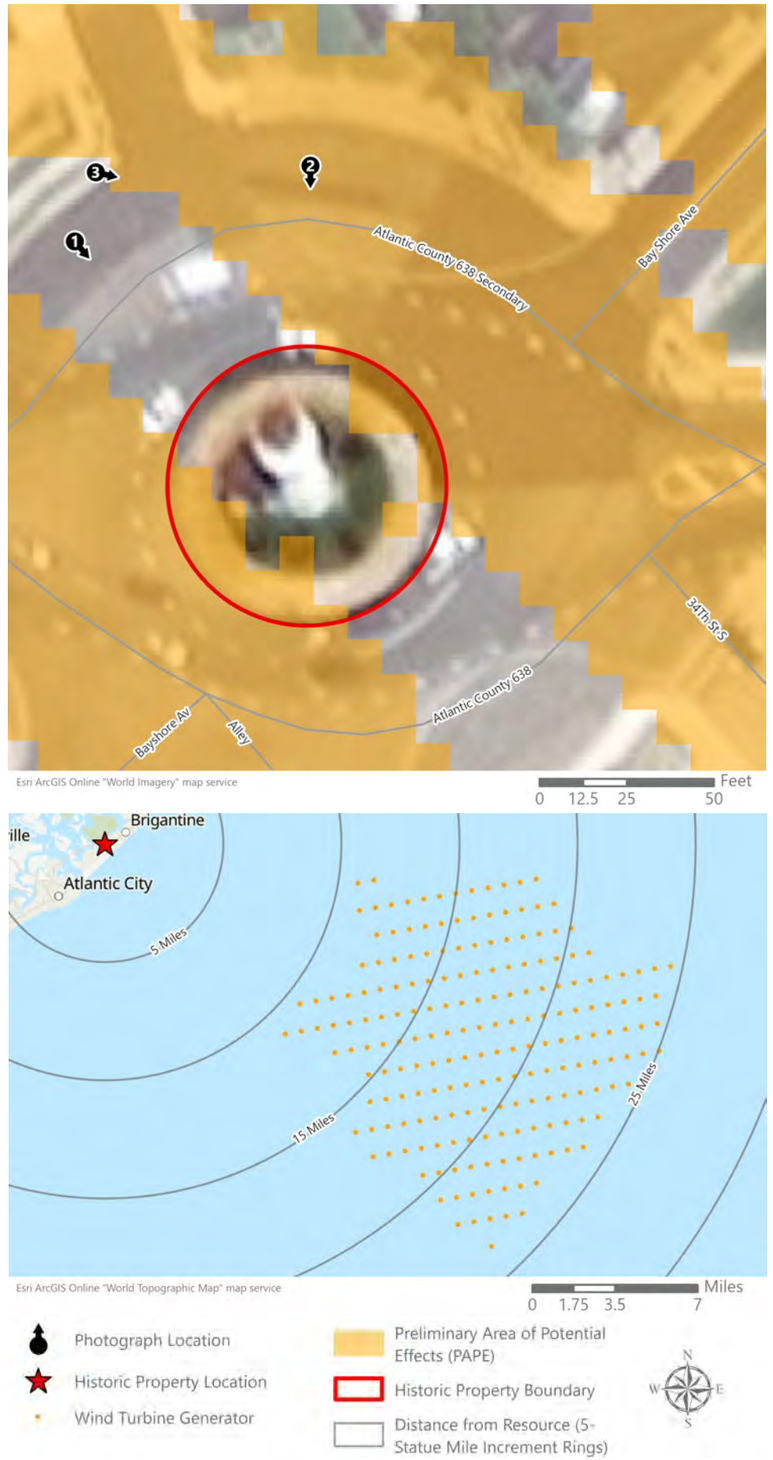
The Brigantine Lighthouse was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO. The lighthouse was constructed in 1926 and was never used as a working lighthouse and was instead built as a tourist attraction to encourage visitors to Brigantine from Atlantic City. In the 1930s, the lighthouse functioned as the police station. Later in the 1970s, it was home to the Brigantine Historical Museum. The property is sited inside a traffic circle in a bayside section of Brigantine. The lighthouse retains sufficient integrity to maintain its eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the local history of Brigantine.

Maritime Setting

Although never a working lighthouse, the Brigantine Lighthouse is located on the western side of the barrier island, adjacent to the Absecon Bay with views of the Atlantic Ocean from the lantern level.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location on the bay side of the barrier island and the density of the intervening structures, land, and vegetation. Historic uses of the property were not dependent on ocean views and the limited visibility of the Projects would not diminish the important associations of the Brigantine Lighthouse with the surrounding community's history.



Residence at 2201 Bayshore Avenue

2201 Bayshore Avenue
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.49
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.35
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.3
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

2201 Bayshore Avenue was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The house was constructed in the 1920s with steep rooflines and elements of a Tudor cottage. The building retains sufficient integrity to express its eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

2201 Bayshore Avenue is located directly on Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway, approximately 0.61 mile to the northwest of the Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location on the bay side of the barrier island and the intervening structures, land and vegetation.

Residence at 2707 West Brigantine Avenue

2707 West Brigantine Avenue
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.47
Number of Blade Tips Visible 7
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.42
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.08
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 18.81
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 4
Mid Tower Aviation 1
Coast Guard 0

Significance

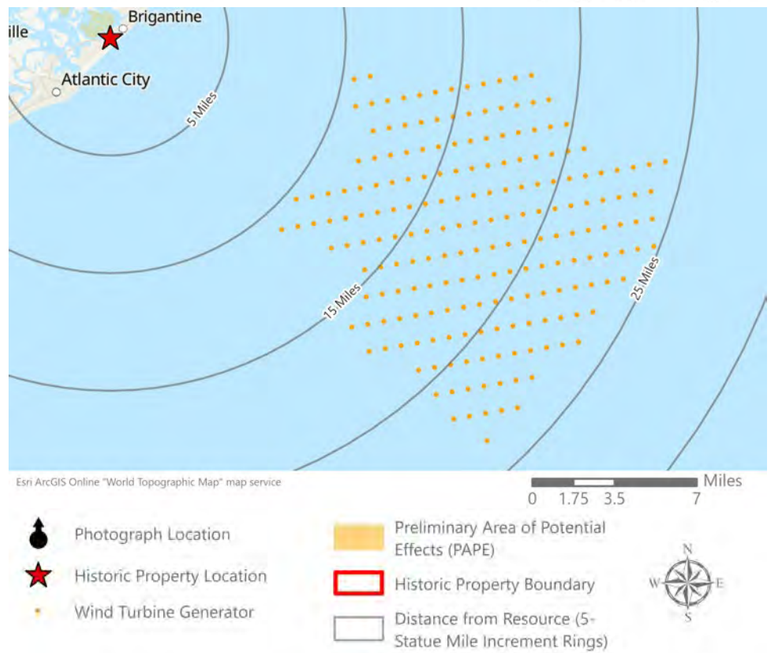
2707 West Brigantine Avenue was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The house was designed in the Spanish Colonial style and was constructed ca. 1920 for the president of the Island Development Company. The building retains sufficient integrity to express its eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

2707 West Brigantine Avenue is located in the center of the barrier island between Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.



Chateauesque House at 2807 Ocean Avenue

2807 Ocean Avenue
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.32
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.13
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.62
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

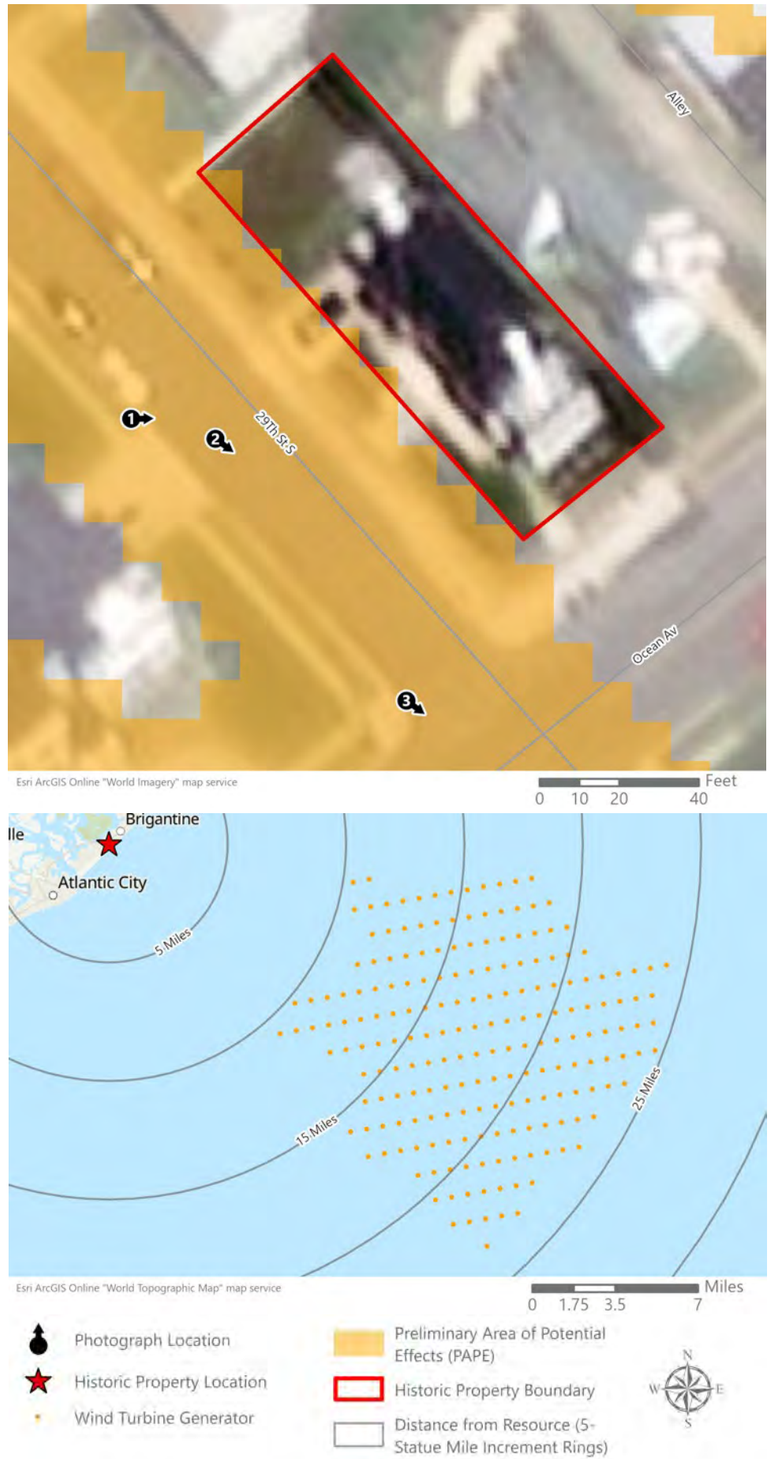
The House at 2807 Ocean Avenue was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. It stands as an example of ca. 1920s Chateauesque style and retains sufficient integrity for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The House at 2807 Ocean Avenue is located a block from the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 2.62% of the historic property's due to its location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.



Residence at 200 18th Street South

200 18th Street South
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.24
Number of Blade Tips Visible 3
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.14
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 12.4
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

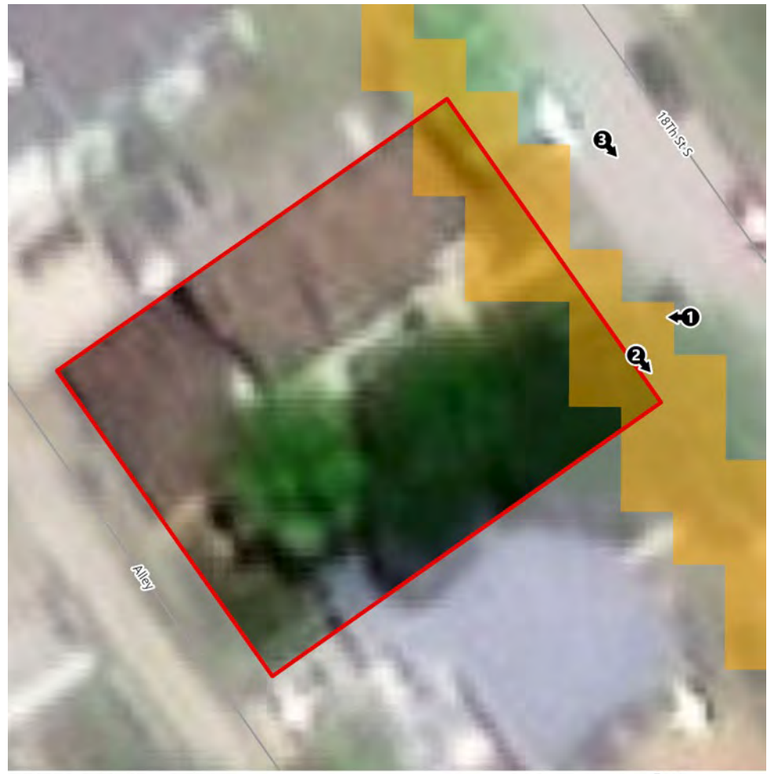
200 18th Street South was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. It stands as an extant example of a Mission style Foursquare dwelling constructed in the 1920s and retains architectural integrity and appears eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

200 18th Street South is located in the center of the barrier island between Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.



Central School / Brigantine Library

201 15th Street S
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.14
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.44
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.51
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The former Central School in Brigantine, which currently functions as the Brigantine Library, was opened in 1926. The school housed all public school students until 1974 when the North Middle School was opened for grades five through eight. The Kindergarten through Fourth Grade students used the school until 1992 when the North School was opened. In 1995, the building reopened as the Brigantine Library. The school is built in the Classical Revival style with Spanish Colonial elements. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Education in Brigantine and Atlantic County.

Maritime Setting

The Central School is located a block from Absecon Bay and 0.35 miles to the northwest of Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean on the barrier island. The building was constructed as a public school for the residents of Brigantine.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.

Brigantine Hotel

1400 Ocean Avenue
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 9.91
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.2
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.5
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 42.05
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 200
Coast Guard 70

Significance

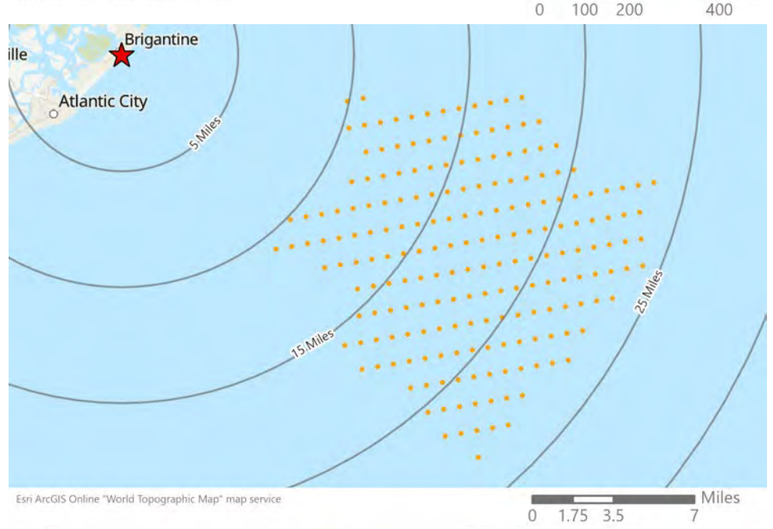
The Brigantine Hotel was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The Art Deco style hotel was built in 1927. It is considered the first desegregated hotel of its type in New Jersey starting with the purchase of the hotel by the International Peace Mission Movement in 1941. The movement consisted of followers of spiritual leader Reverend M.J. Divine (also known as Father Divine) and his economic plan. The hotel was purchased by African American entrepreneur, civil rights leader, and philanthropist Sarah Spencer Washington and the beach in front of the hotel was one of the area's first integrated beach areas. The building currently functions as a beach resort with a beach-front restaurant and bar. The Brigantine Hotel is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/ Recreation, African American Heritage, and Community Planning and Development. The resource retains architectural integrity and is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of an Art Deco hotel.

Maritime Setting

The Brigantine Hotel is a 10-story high rise hotel situated on the southeast side of Ocean Avenue between 14th Street South and 15th Street South bordering the beach. The hotel was constructed as a seaside hotel with an associated beach area. The hotel has unobstructed views of Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean and is an imposing building that can be seen from most areas of Brigantine Beach. The historical association with racially integrated recreation on the New Jersey shore is an integral element of the property's significance.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the shoreline. The Projects will be a major focus of attention when viewed from the property due to proximity and expansive views of the affected ocean horizon from the hotel and associated shoreline.



St. Thomas Catholic Church

331 8th Street South
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 9.78
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.42
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.73
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

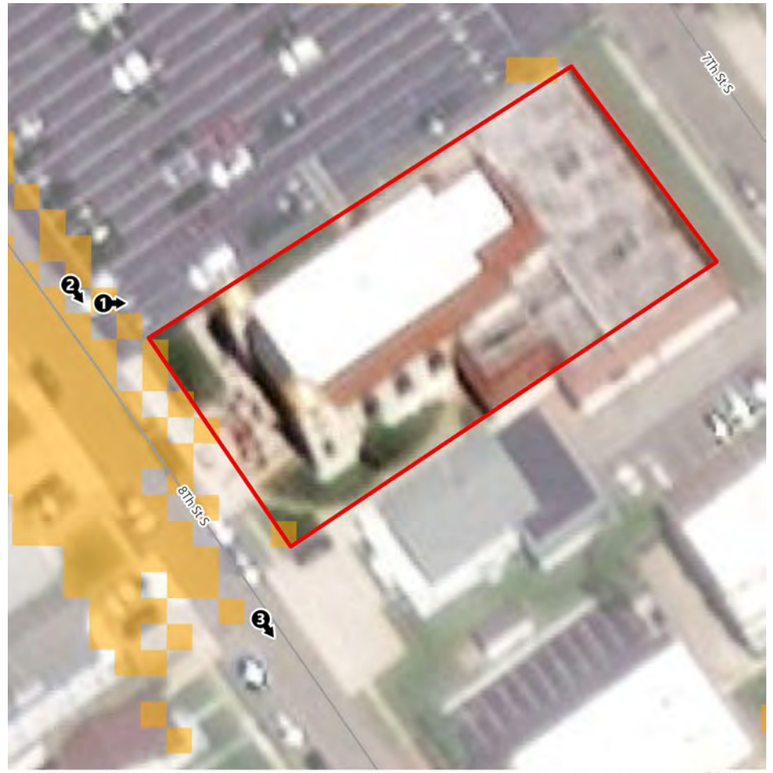
The St. Thomas Catholic Church was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The Mission/Spanish Revival church was constructed in 1927 retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.

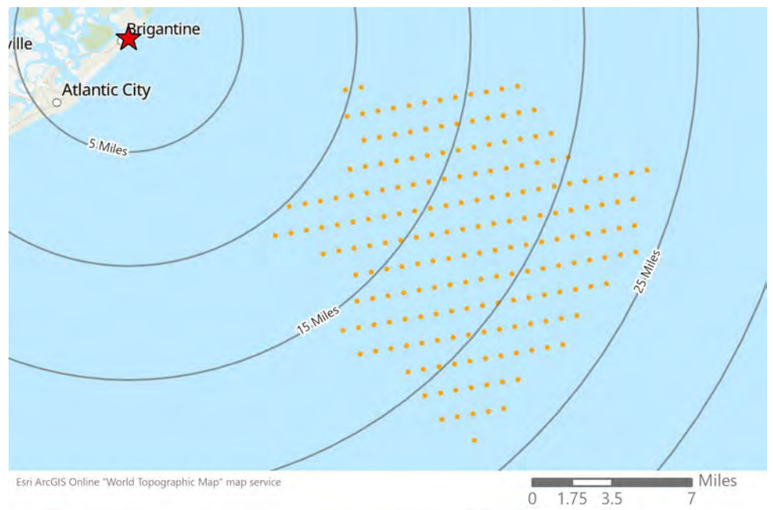
Maritime Setting

The St. Thomas Catholic Church is located approximately 800 feet from Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.73% of the historic property due to the surrounding high-rise buildings.





Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House

152 Lee's Lane
Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 24.29
Number of Blade Tips Visible 10
Property Acreage within Study Area 52.76
Property Acreage within PAPE 11.13
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 21.1
Visible Light Units

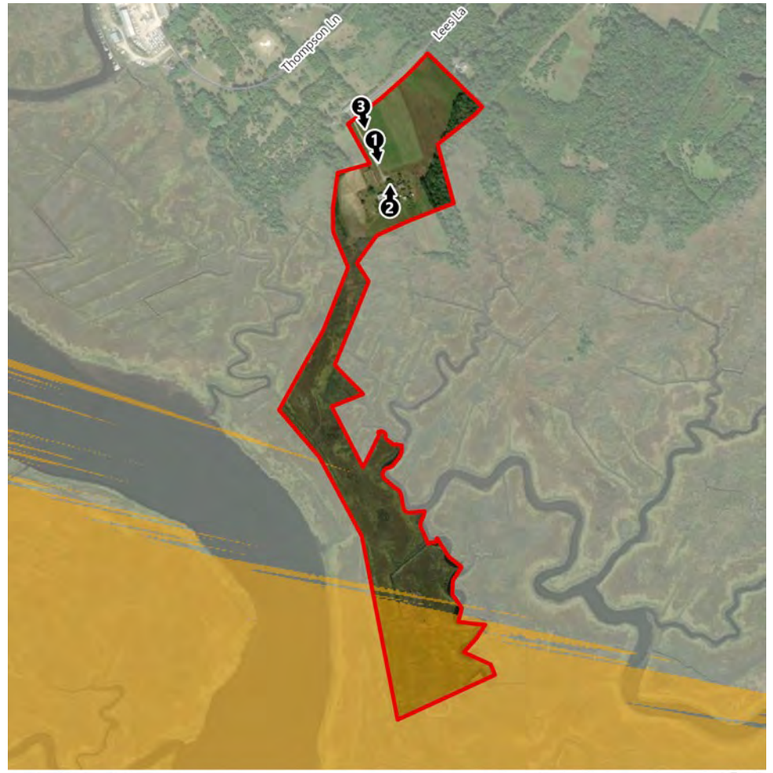
Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

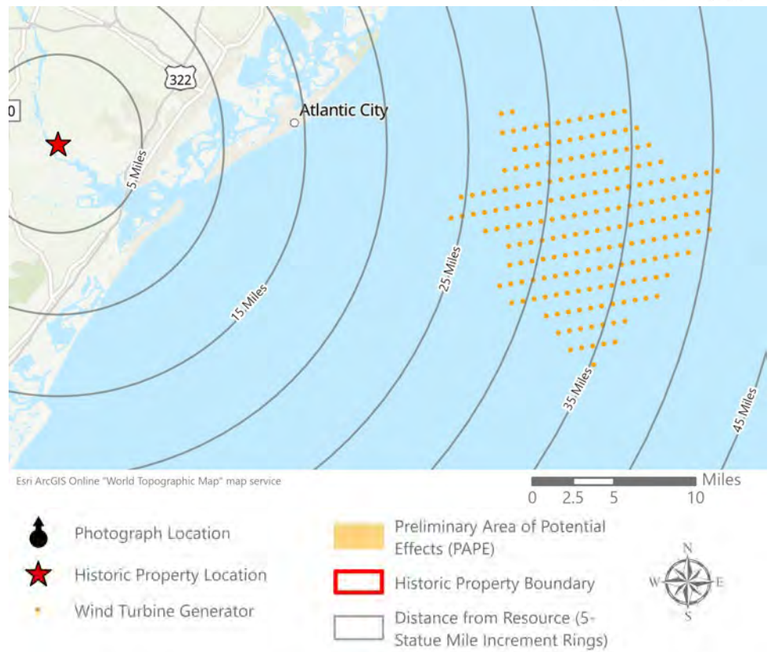
Significance

The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is a two-story Federal style residence set far back from the road. The oldest section was reportedly built between 1815 and 1830, which is consistent with the 1816 marriage of Isaac and Keziah Smith. The building was enlarged in the late nineteenth century. The property includes a historic (though likely not original) barn. The property appears to retain sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is located on the Great Egg Harbor River approximately 9 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.





2

Aerial image of property

3

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.

Studebaker Showroom

7006 Black Horse Pike
Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.27
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.57
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.78
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

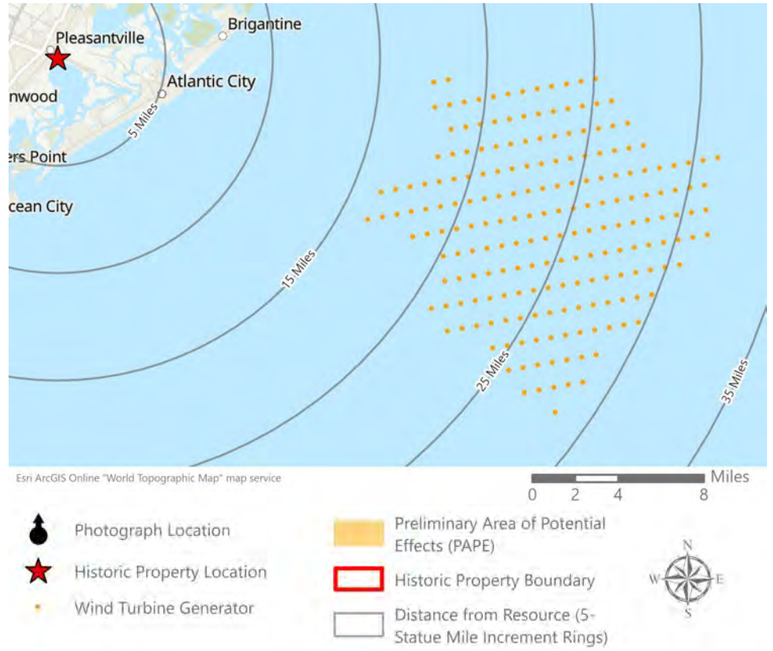
The Studebaker Showroom is a one-story Mission-style commercial building clad in stucco and capped by a flat roof with pent roofs covered in tile on the facade and side elevations. The building consists of a main showroom and a long wing extending to the rear of the building. Fenestration consists of large plate glass windows providing clear views into the showroom, with arched windows on the corners of the main portion of the showroom. A series of arched windows run above the showroom windows on all elevations. Decorative elements consist of terra cotta plaques in a wheel motif with the Studebaker logo, and coping along the Mission-style parapet. This resources has previously been determined eligible for the NRHP, and the building continues to convey its architectural significance.

Maritime Setting

The Studebaker Showroom is located one block from Lakes Bay on mainland New Jersey. The property does not have a significant maritime setting or association.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.78% of the historic property due to its inland location and intervening land, structures and vegetation. The property's significance is not related to a maritime setting or viewshed and its integrity would not be diminished by the minimal views of the Projects.



L.N. Renault and Sons Winery

72 North Breman Avenue
Galloway Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 24.4
Number of Blade Tips Visible 3
Property Acreage within Study Area 322.14
Property Acreage within PAPE 1.52
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.47
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

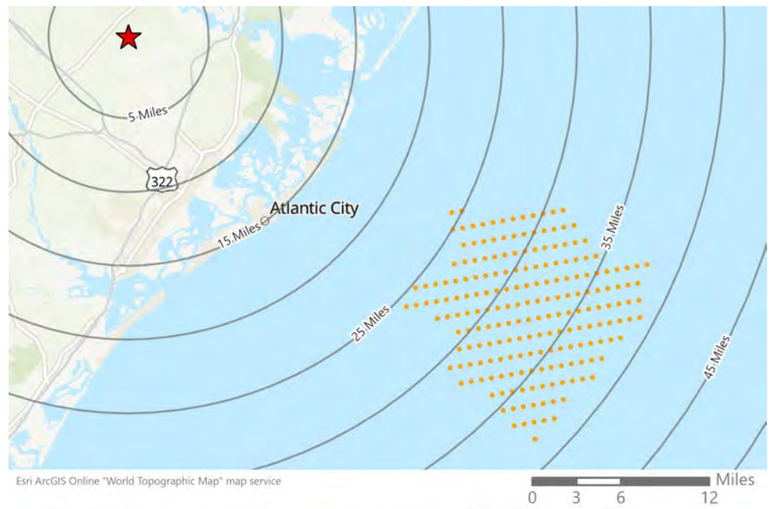
The L.N. Renault and Sons Winery was listed on the NRHP in 1973. It is the oldest active winery in New Jersey with vineyards first planted by Louis Nicolas Renault in 1864. The vineyard was opened to the public in 1870 and was for a time the largest producer of champagne in the United States. During the 1980s, the vineyard expanded to include a resort, restaurant, and hotel. A golf course was added to the grounds in 2004. The winery retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the history of wine making in New Jersey.

Maritime Setting

The L.N. Renault and Sons Winery is located in a rural setting in Galloway Township approximately 15 miles to the northwest of Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean. Due to its inland location, the resource does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

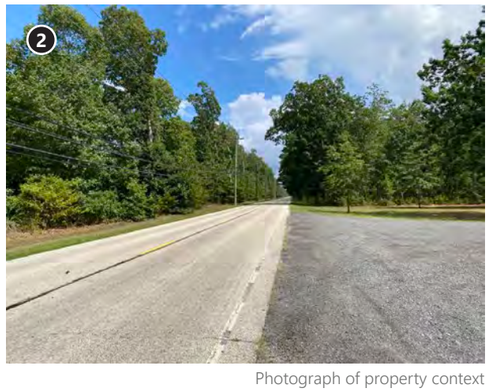
Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.47% of the property due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.



Germania Gunning Club

722 West Moss Mill Road
Galloway Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 23.3
Number of Blade Tips Visible 3
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.2
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.06
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 5.35
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

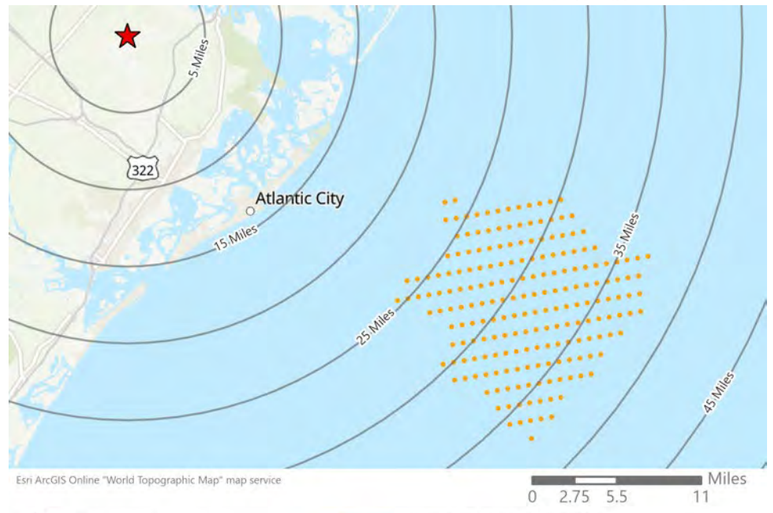
The Germania Gunning Club was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for inclusion in the National Register. The club building formerly served as the Germania Farm School from 1909 to 1930 after which time it was converted for use as a private sporting club. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under National Register Criterion A for its association with Education in Egg Harbor Township and as an example of a private sporting club in Egg Harbor Township.

Maritime Setting

The Germania Gunning Club is located inland in Egg Harbor Township in the eastern quadrant of the intersection of West Moss Mill Road and Prague Avenue. It does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is extremely limited due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.



Seaview Golf Club (historic), Clarence Geist Pavilion

401 South New York Road
Galloway Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 15.6
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 268.11
Property Acreage within PAPE 67.33
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 25.11
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 196
Mid Tower Aviation 51
Coast Guard 0

Significance

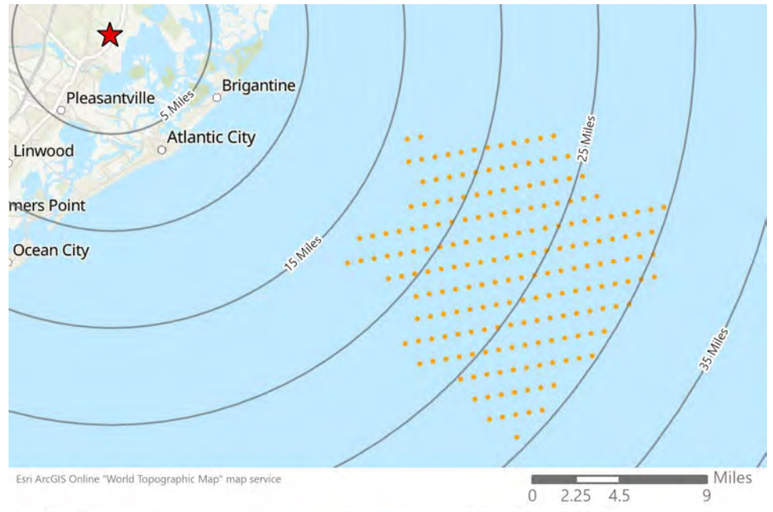
The Seaview Golf Club consists of a 296-room hotel and Colonial Revival-style clubhouse set on 697 acres in Galloway Township. The property features two 18-hole golf courses. The Bay Course was opened in 1914 and was designed by Hugh Wilson and Donald Ross. This course is situated along the bay and provides bayside views and distant views of Brigantine on the barrier island. The Pines Course was opened in 1929 and was designed by William Flynn and Howard Toomey. This course is located to the west of the clubhouse and hotels and winds through New Jersey pinelands. The golf club is currently the site of the ShopRite LPGA Classic, and hosted nine holes in the 1942 PGA Championship. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C, under Recreation and Architecture.

Maritime Setting

The Seaview Golf Club is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the Atlantic Ocean and borders Reeds Bay with views of the bay from the Bay Course. Ocean views are in important component of the setting reflected in the course design and layout.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

The Projects will be visible from the Bay Course on the eastern portion of the historic property, as well as in small areas of the property to the west of S. New York Road including the hotel and clubhouse.



Abbott's Modern Cabins

217 NJ Route 40
Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 31.57
Number of Blade Tips Visible 1
Property Acreage within Study Area 8.57
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.17
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

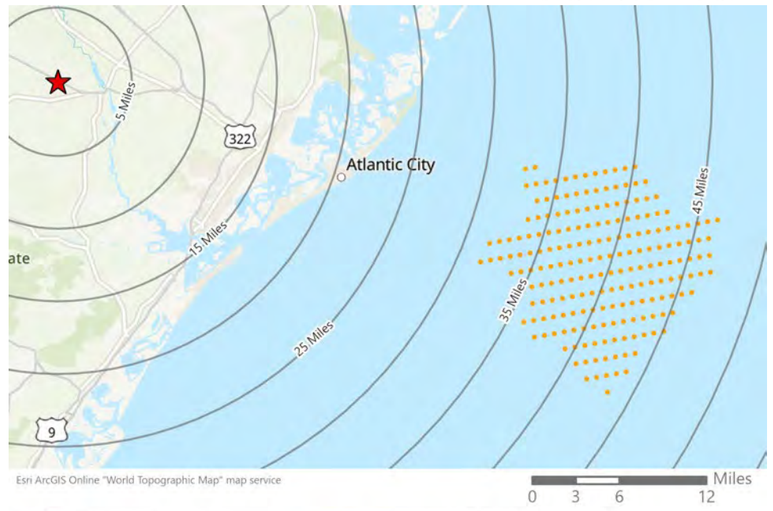
Abbot's Modern Cabins are a group of one story, small, end-gabled cabins arranged in a V-shaped configuration. The cabins have clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, small side windows, and rear additions possibly for plumbing. The doors are sheltered by wall mounted gables trimmed with a simple decorative element to match the main roof. A 1930 aerial photograph shows a similar group of cabins across the street. The resource is characteristic of early motor camps. The property includes a Minimal Traditional residence that may have been occupied by the camp owner. The Abbot Modern Cabins retain sufficient integrity to convey eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation).

Maritime Setting

Abbot's Modern Cabins is located 17 mi from the Atlantic Coast and lacks a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the distance between the Projects and this historic property as well as the surrounding stands of trees, intervening land, and structures, the Projects may be visible from the northern-most portion of the property along Route 40.



Woodmansee Estate

1 Game Farm Road
Lacey Township, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 31.79
Number of Blade Tips Visible 181
Property Acreage within Study Area 506.74
Property Acreage within PAPE 127.74
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 25.21
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 27
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

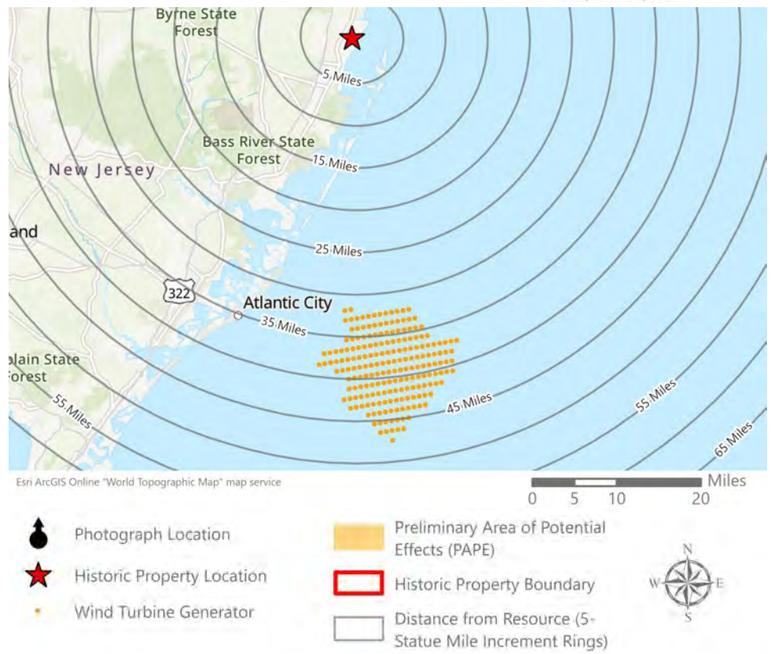
The Woodmansee Estate was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 1981. The district has a period of significance that spans from 1748 to 1912. The former game farm was established in 1912 and pheasants were raised on the farm and released into the wild for sportsmen. A portion of the property was converted into a rehabilitation center for teenage boys in the 1960s and presently is the Ocean Residential Community Home, a residential program for special needs juvenile offenders.

Maritime Setting

The Woodmansee Estate property extends east to Barnegat Bay and is partially bounded to the south by the North Branch Forked River.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

The Projects will be visible from the eastern-most portions of the property along the waterfront at the opposite end of the property from the buildings and structures. Ocean views are not a significant element of the property's historic setting or associated with the property's historic uses.



Stevens House

1 Brown Avenue
Lavallette Borough, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 41.41
Number of Blade Tips Visible 35
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.34
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.07
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 21.13
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

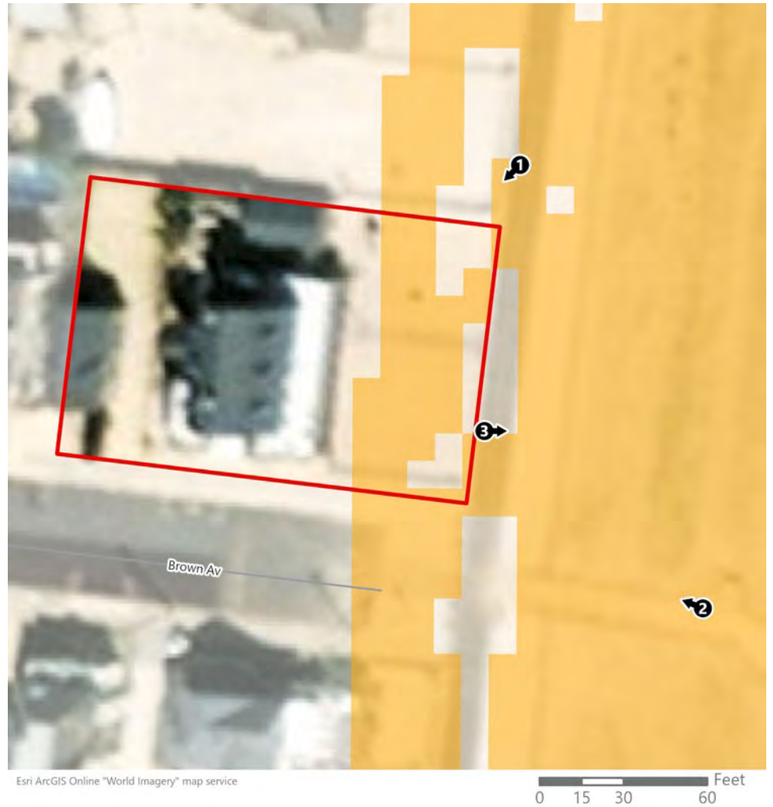
The Stevens House was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The Dutch Colonial Revival house was constructed ca. 1900 and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Stevens House is located on the west side of Ocean Avenue between Magee Avenue and Brown Avenue. The house is oriented with views directly to the Lavallette Boardwalk, Lavallette Beach, and the Atlantic Ocean. The views to the ocean are partially obstructed by sand dunes; however, the house was designed to have views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

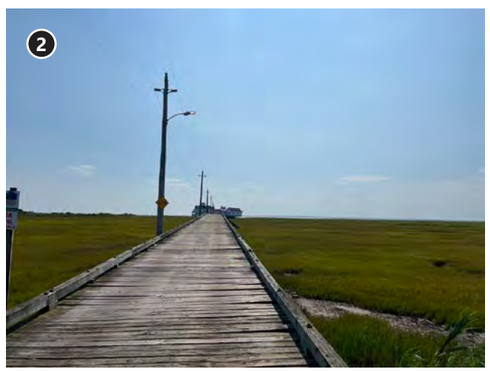
The primary ocean view from the house is to the east, not to the southeast towards the Projects. Views of the WTGs will be substantially minimized by distance and the theoretically visible blade tips will likely be difficult to discern under even clear viewing conditions.



Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23

800 Great Bay Boulevard
Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph of property context

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.95
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 4.59
Property Acreage within PAPE 3.97
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 86.59
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 197
Coast Guard 10

Significance

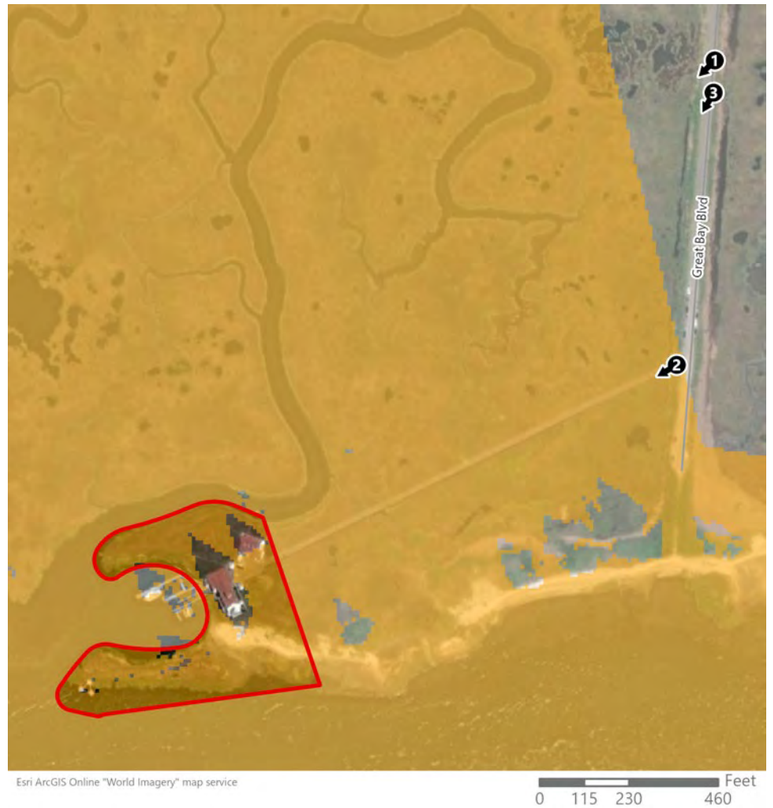
The Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23 was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Maritime History. The facility currently houses the Rutgers University Mullica River Field Station.

Maritime Setting

The Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23 is located at the end of a private wooden boardwalk approximately 0.25 mile to the southwest of the terminus of Great Bay Boulevard within the Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area. The resource overlooks Great Bay and is located to the northwest of the Little Egg Inlet between Long Beach and North Brigantine. The resource was initially constructed as a lifesaving station in 1937 and its location in proximity to the ocean was imperative in order for rescuers to reach nearby shipwrecks on the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location and maritime setting. Although some screening of the Projects will be provided by the barrier islands, expansive views of the wind farm will alter the historic viewshed of life saving station.



Cape May Lighthouse

Cape May Point
Lower Township, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 45
Number of Blade Tips Visible 0
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.82
Property Acreage within PAPE
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
Visible Light Units
Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

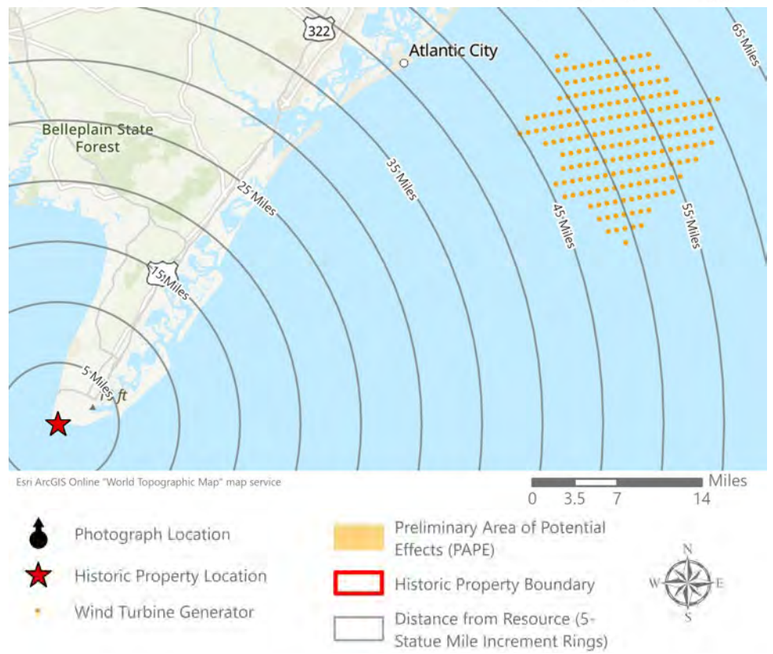
The Cape May Lighthouse is a NRHP-listed resource that was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers between 1857 and 1859. The structure is 157.5 feet tall and the original cast iron spiral stairway is still intact and provides access to the lens chamber. Originally fired by oil in 1859, the light was automated in 1946.

Maritime Setting

The Cape May Lighthouse has a clear maritime setting. The lighthouse was constructed to assist ships navigating near and around Cape May Point from the Atlantic Ocean to Delaware Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the distance between the Projects and the lighthouse as well as the intervening land and structures, the Projects will not be visible from ground level vantages within this historic property. Views from elevated vantages are expected to be minimal due to distance.



Two-Story Residence at 114 South Osborne Avenue

114 South Osborne Avenue
Margate City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (Ocean Wind I-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 14.11
Number of Blade Tips Visible 171
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.11
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 32.65
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 170
Mid Tower Aviation 152
Coast Guard 5

Significance

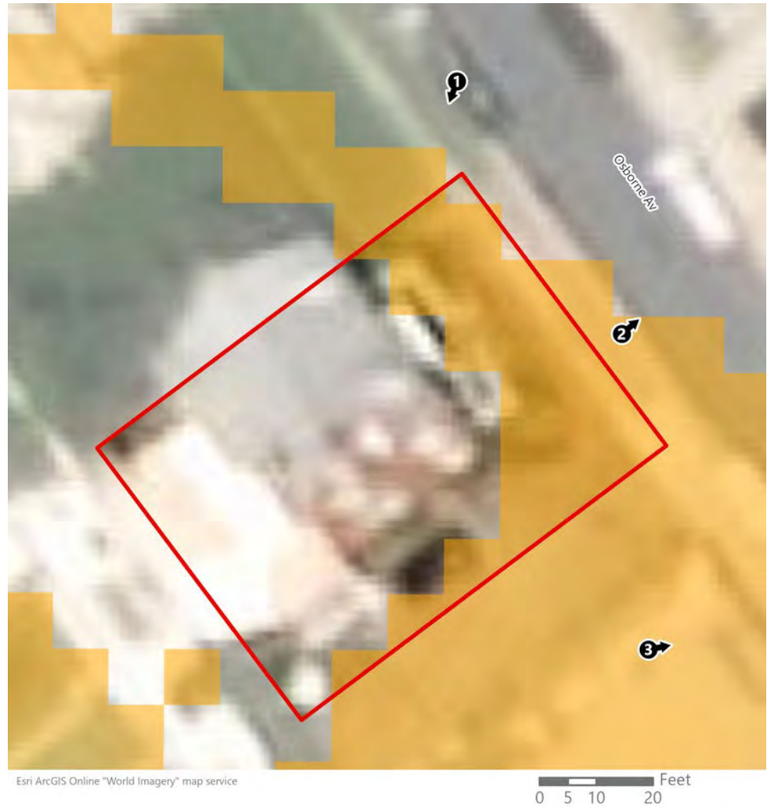
114 South Osborne Avenue is a Colonial Revival residence with brick walls laid in Flemish bond. It has chimneys on the side gables, keystones over the windows, a fan light and sidelights at the entry, and modillions under the front eave and in the porch entablature. Though some alterations in the windows have been made, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

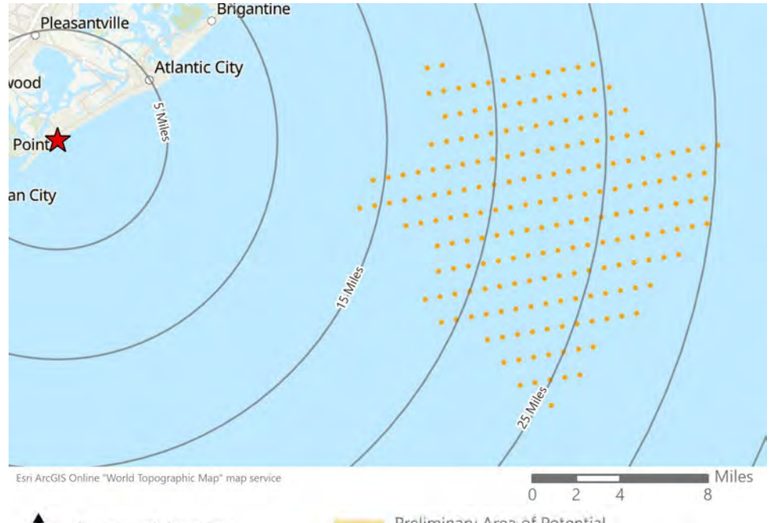
Maritime Setting

114 South Osborne Avenue is a beach front property. Though the façade is oriented to face the street, the windows on the south elevation appear to have clear unobstructed views of the ocean. From the street level, the sand dune topography limits views of the water.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the shoreline.





Two-Story Residence at 108 South Gladstone Avenue

108 South Gladstone Avenue
Margate City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 13.82
Number of Blade Tips Visible 198
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.14
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.07
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 50.89
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 198
Mid Tower Aviation 186
Coast Guard 6

Significance

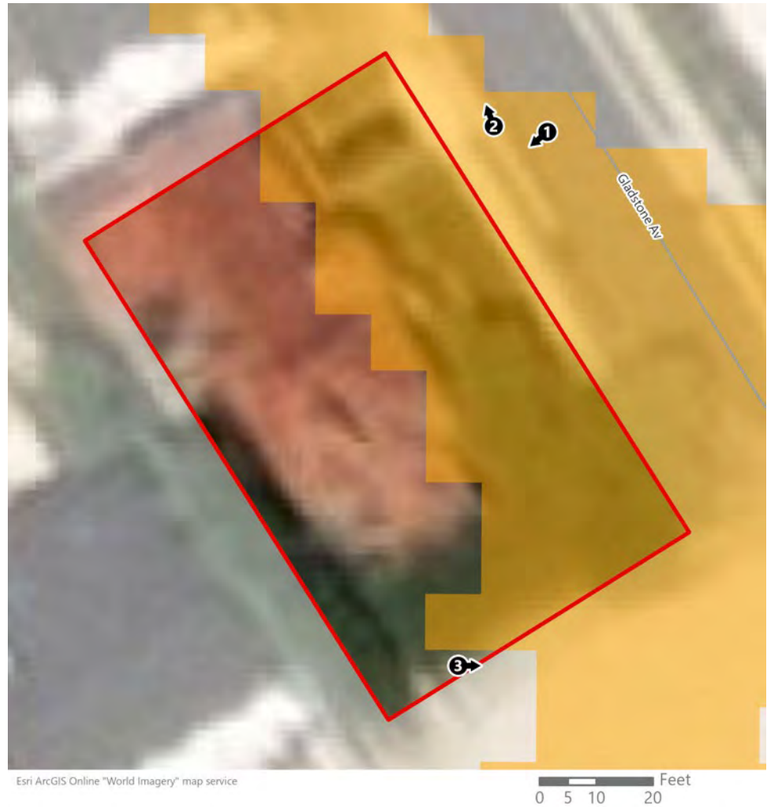
The residence at 108 South Gladstone Avenue is a two-story French Eclectic built ca. 1930 of stone. It has a hipped roof with flaring eaves, a stone chimney, a centered tower entry, and a one-story side porch with arched openings. A juliet balcony in the tower and dormer balconies over the side porch have wrought iron rails. The property has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

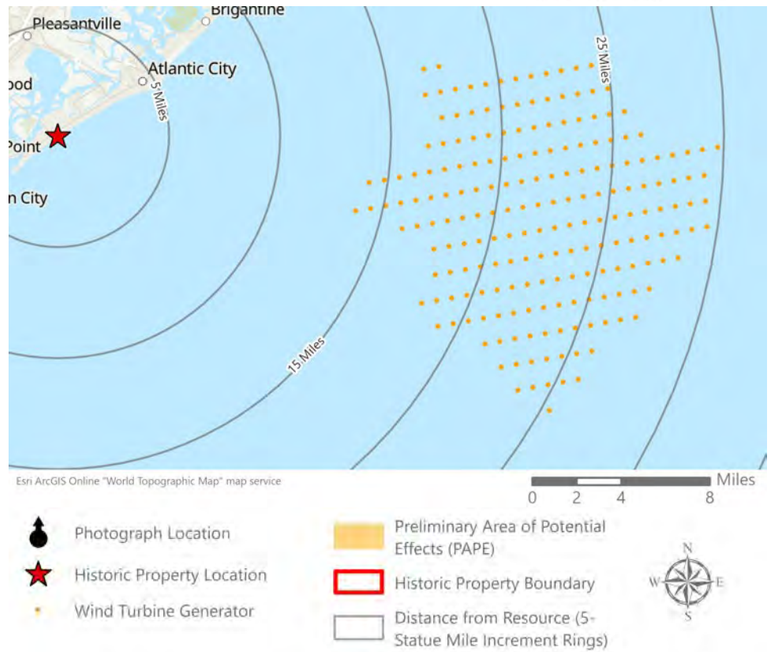
Maritime Setting

108 South Gladstone Avenue is a beach front property. Though its principal facade is oriented to face the street, the side porch and upper windows face the water. It has unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the shoreline.

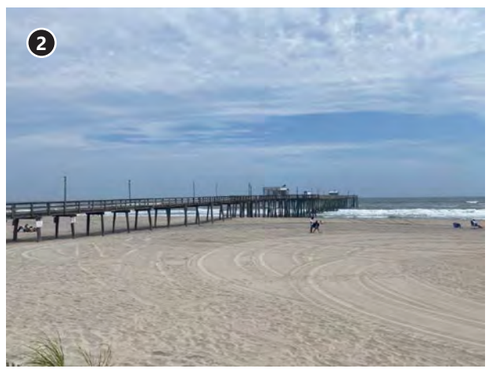




Margate Fishing Pier

121 S. Exeter Avenue
Margate City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 13.6
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.45
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.3
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 66.53
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 175
Coast Guard 2

Significance

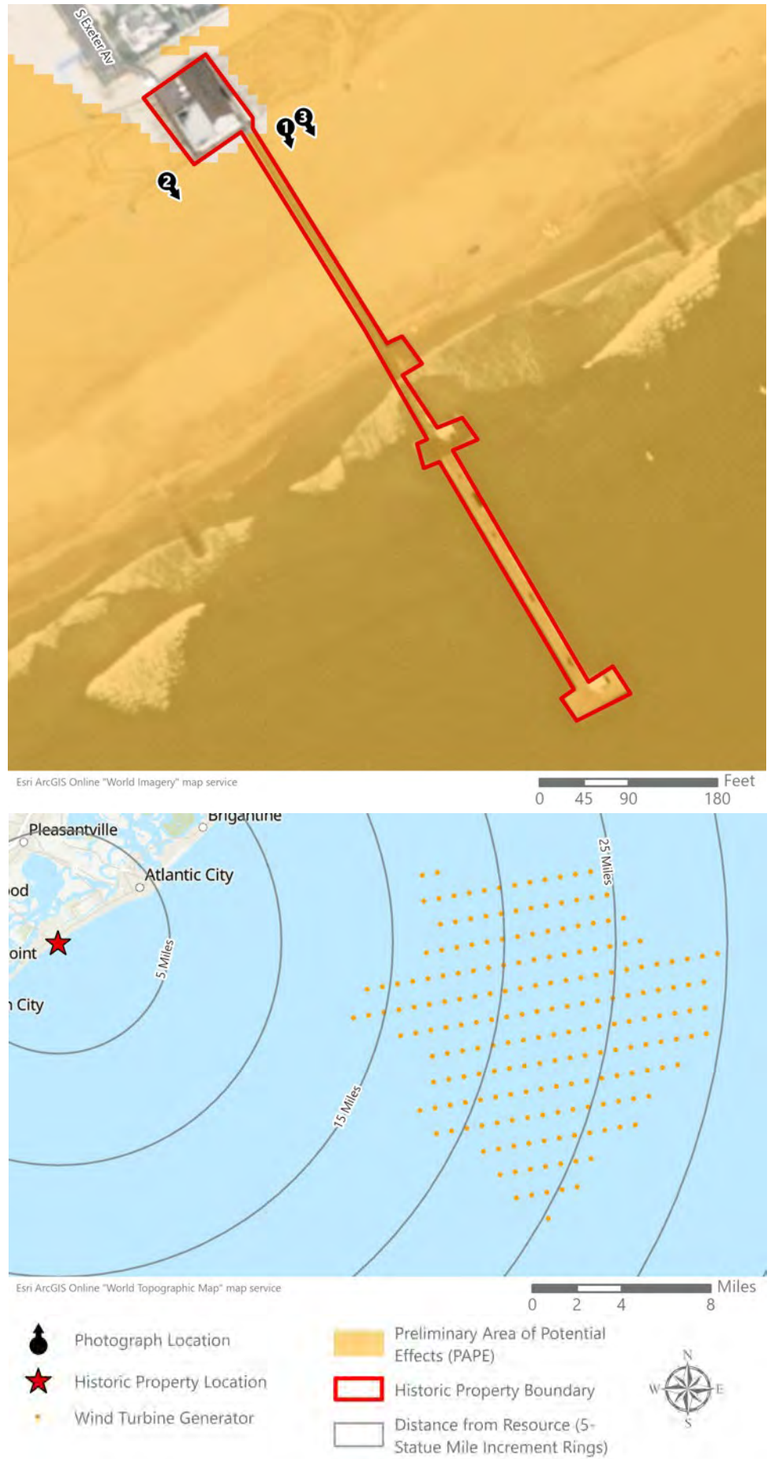
The Margate Fishing Pier was built in 1923 by the Anglers Club of Absecon Island, a members only non-profit club. Although the pier has undergone various repairs over the course of the twentieth century and after Super Storm Sandy in 2013, the pier retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the Maritime History of Margate and Absecon Island.

Maritime Setting

The Margate Fishing Pier extends approximately 733 feet into the Atlantic Ocean from Margate Beach. The pier was constructed exclusively for the purpose of fishing by the Anglers Club of Absecon Island and as a result, the pier has full and unobstructed views of the ocean. Repair and replacement of historic materials is an inherent characteristic of wood piers and the Ventnor City Pier retains its integrity of design, location, association, and feeling despite the loss of historic fabric.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the pier's location on the beach over the ocean. Views of the ocean horizon are characteristic of historic piers projecting into the Atlantic Ocean and are intimately associated with the historic setting and feeling of this property.



Sahara Motel

510 East 18th Avenue
North Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 35.41
Number of Blade Tips Visible 9
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.44
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 1.02
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

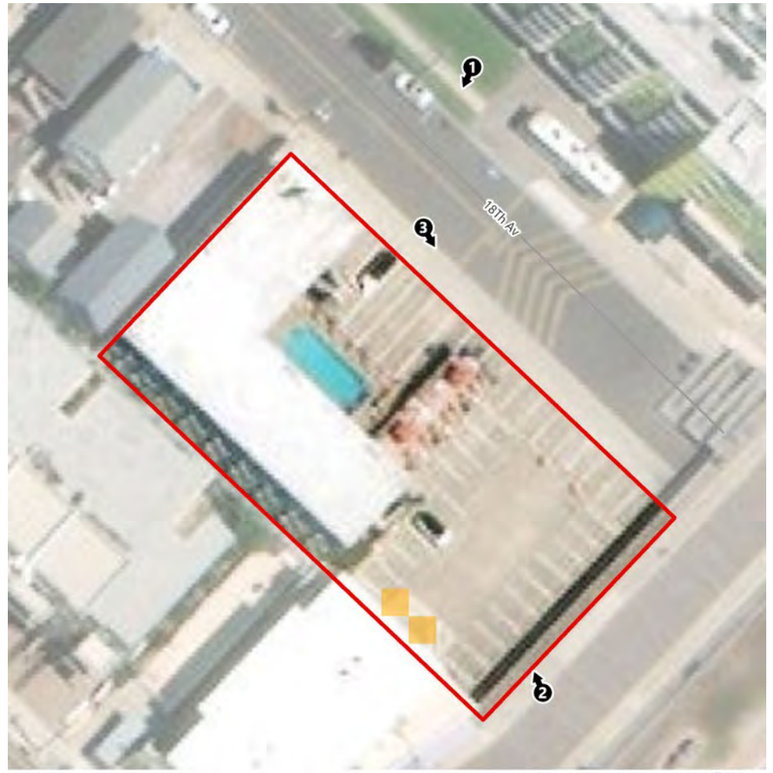
The Sahara Motel is a good example of the Doo Wop motels built in Wildwood, New Jersey in the 1950s and 1960s. It has many of the defining characteristics of the type, including three stories, continuous porches with wide, overhanging eaves supported by exposed steel beams, and a second story sundeck positioned at a right angle to the building. The Sahara also has a sky sign and complementary kitschy decor consisting of artificial palm trees. The Sahara Motel has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP either as an individual listing under Criterion C or as part of a multiple properties nomination with other Doo Wop motels in Wildwood.

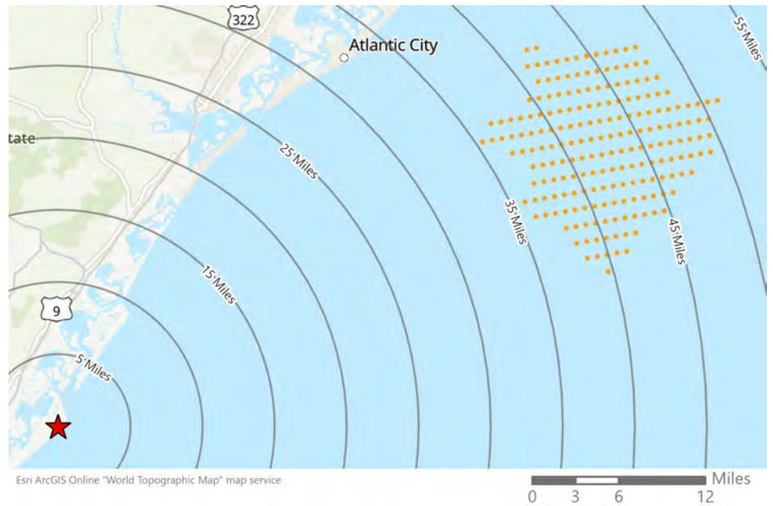
Maritime Setting

The Sahara Motel is typical of the resort architecture in this ocean-side community. It is located adjacent to the raised boardwalk and its ocean views at street level are obstructed.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects. There is minimal visibility of the Projects from this historic property.





American Inn (Lou Booth Motel)

510 East 13th Avenue
North Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 35.16
Number of Blade Tips Visible 76
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.66
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 1.65
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 8
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

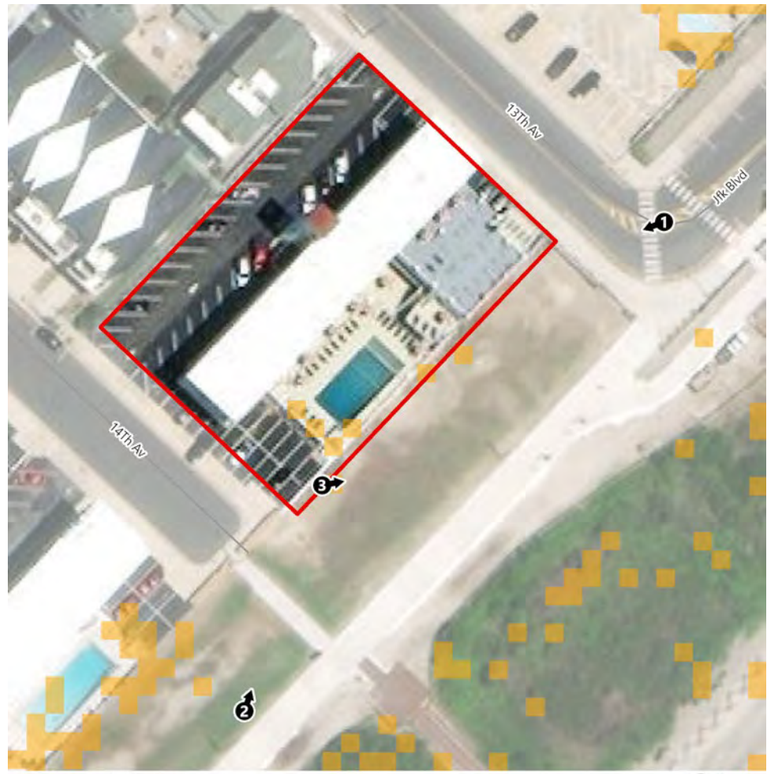
The American Inn is a good example of the Doo Wop motels built in Wildwood, New Jersey in the 1950s and 1960s. It has several of the defining characteristics of the type, including three stories, continuous porches with wide, overhanging eaves supported by exposed steel beams and curved metal railings, and sundecks positioned at a right angle to the building. Though the exterior lacks the kitschy decor and sky sign typical of the themed motels, an absence that suggests a possible name change, the American Inn still has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP either as an individual listing under Criterion C or as part of a multiple properties nomination with other Doo Wop motels in Wildwood.

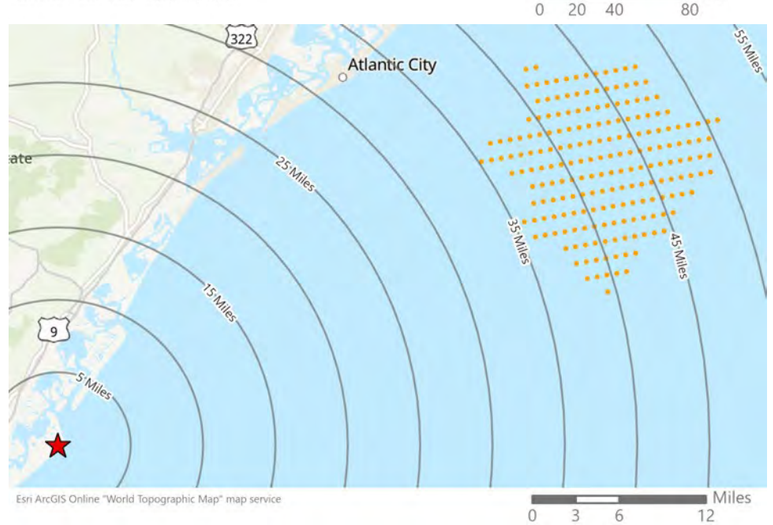
Maritime Setting

The American Inn is typical of the resort architecture in this ocean-side community. It is located adjacent to the boardwalk and the Wildwood beach. The existing sand dune topography obscures ocean views from the street level, but views are likely unobstructed from the sun deck and motel porches.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects.

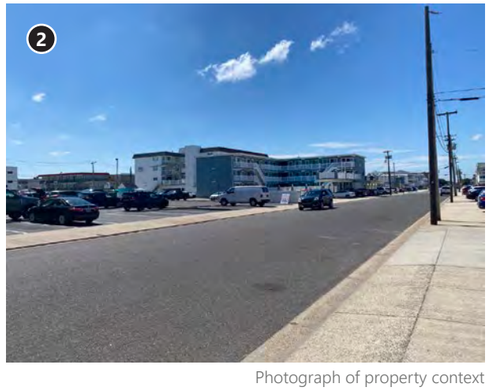




Aloha Motel

210 John F Kennedy Boulevard
North Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.63
Number of Blade Tips Visible 47
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.39
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 2.59
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 5
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

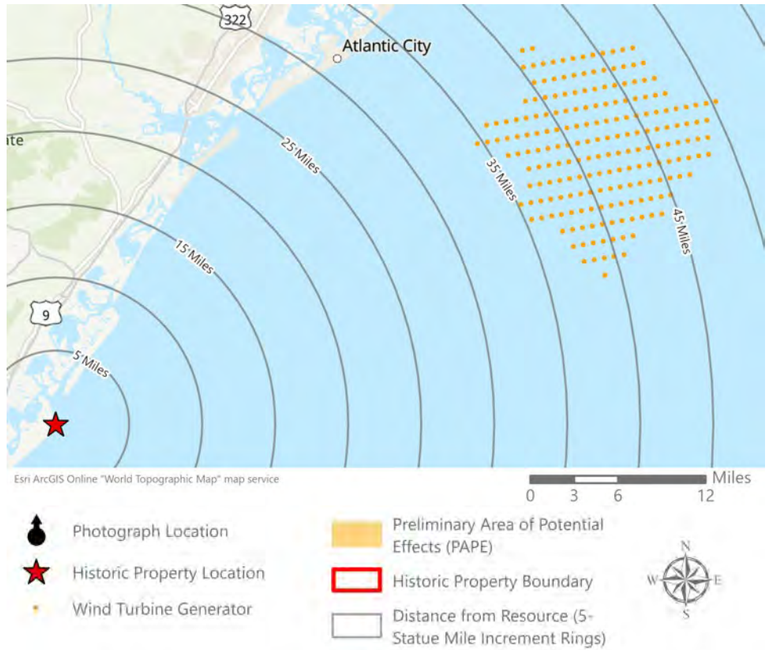
The Aloha is a late example of the Doo Wop motels built in Wildwood, New Jersey during the 1950s and 1960s. It has several of the defining characteristics of the type, including three stories, continuous porches with wide, overhanging eaves supported by exposed steel beams and metal railings, and a second story sundeck positioned at a right angle to the building. The-themed branding is more restrained than in motels built during the height of the Doo Wop movement. The Aloha has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP either as an individual listing under Criterion C or as part of a multiple properties nomination with other Doo Wop motels in Wildwood.

Maritime Setting

The Aloha is typical of the resort architecture of this ocean-side community. It is located adjacent to the boardwalk and the Wildwood beach, though the constraints of its narrow lot required that it be oriented perpendicular to the waterfront. There are unobstructed views from the front of the building including its characteristic sun deck.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects, no impacts to the integrity of the Aloha Motel are expected.

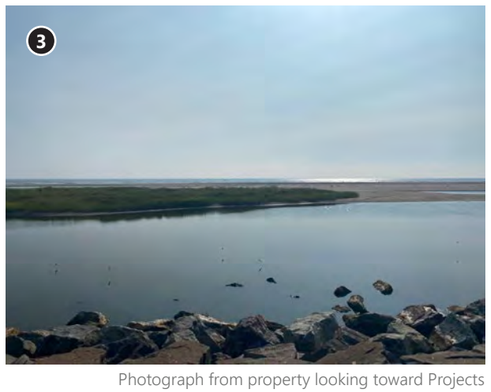


Hereford Lighthouse

111 North Central Avenue
North Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.59
Number of Blade Tips Visible 196
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.16
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.24
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 21.06
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 42
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

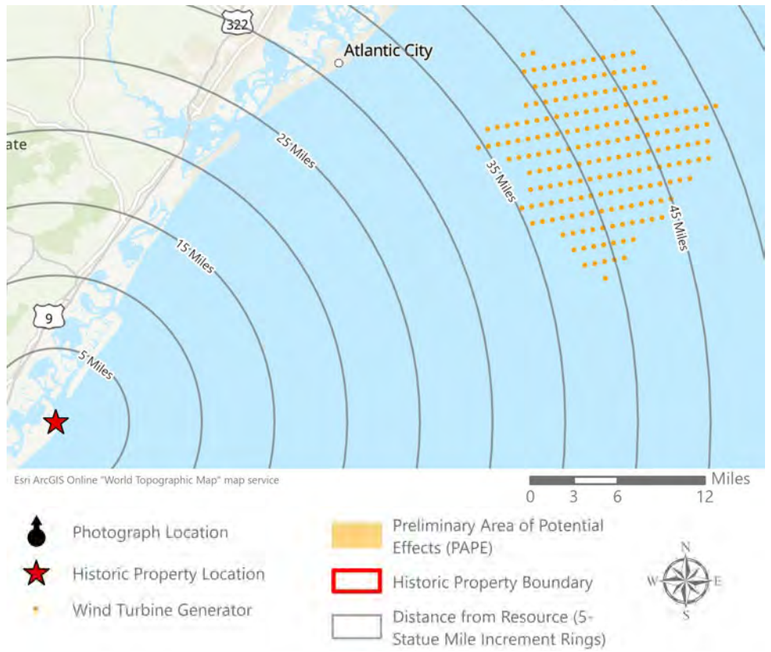
The Hereford Lighthouse was designed by Paul Pelz and completed in 1874. His use of the Stick Style is unique on the East Coast, though he designed five similar lighthouses on the West Coast. The structure was residential, with living quarters for the keeper and the tower itself, which is 57 ft tall. The lighthouse was moved 150 ft to its current location after a 1913 storm damaged its foundation. The lighthouse continued to function until 1964 when an automated light nearby rendered it obsolete. In the 1980s, an automated light was installed in the tower to bring it into service again. The Hereford Lighthouse has sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The Hereford Lighthouse has a clear maritime setting as it was built to guide boat traffic navigating Hereford Inlet. Though situated further from the shore than most lighthouses, the structure retains a maritime setting with views of the Hereford Inlet and Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

While the Projects will be visible from portions of the property, visibility of the Projects is limited to the southeast corner of the property along the shoreline, away from the lighthouse. Distance will substantially diminish potential views of the WTGs from this property.



North Wildwood Life Saving Station

113 North Central Avenue
North Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.56
Number of Blade Tips Visible 196
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.95
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.14
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 14.67
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 42
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

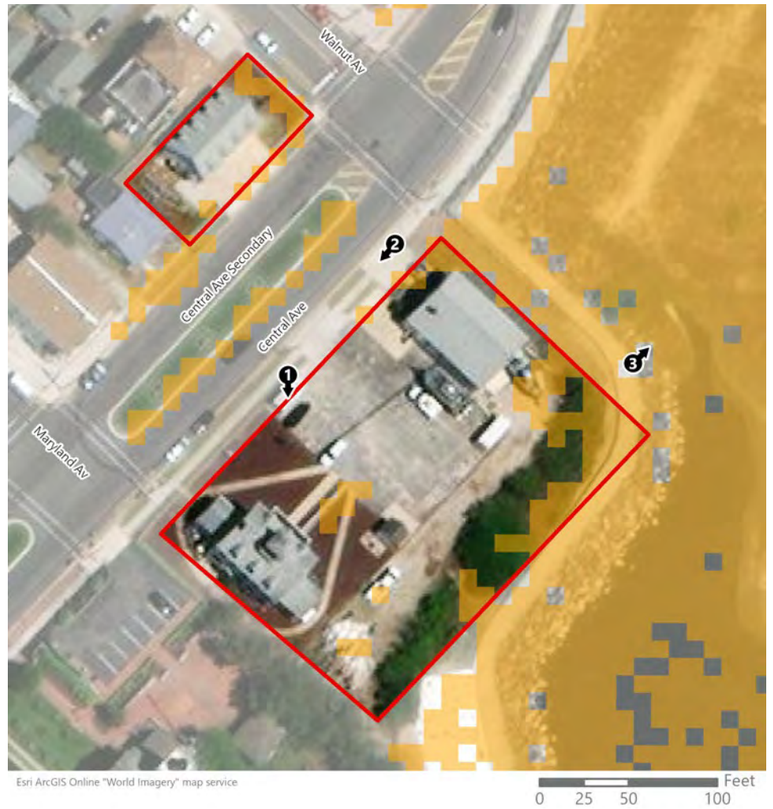
The North Wildwood Life Saving Station was built in 1938 by the U.S. Coast Guard. The two-story Colonial Revival building has a columned porch with roof balustrade, single story flanking wings, gabled dormers, and a large look-out cupola. The station operated the adjacent Hereford Lighthouse until 1964 when both facilities were closed. The station was turned over to the State of New Jersey and became a marine police station. The North Wildwood Life Saving Station retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with maritime history and Criterion C.

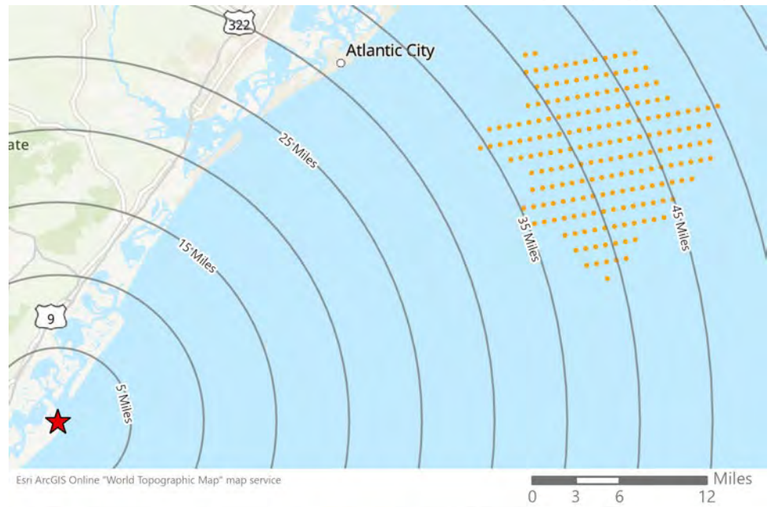
Maritime Setting

The North Wildwood Life Saving Station has a maritime function as a former Coast Guard station and has a maritime setting overlooking the confluence of the Hereford Inlet and Atlantic Ocean. Views of the water are unobstructed from street level and the "crow's nest" cupola has wide ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

While the Projects will be visible from portions of the property, visibility of the Projects is concentrated along the shoreline and a small portion of the yard. Distance will substantially diminish the visibility of WTGs, even under clear viewing conditions.





Photograph Location
Historic Property Location
Wind Turbine Generator
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Resource (5-Statue Mile Increment Rings)

Folk Victorian Residence at 5231-5229 Central Avenue

5231-5229 Central Avenue
Ocean City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 20.82
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.08
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 25.95
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 75
Coast Guard 0

Significance

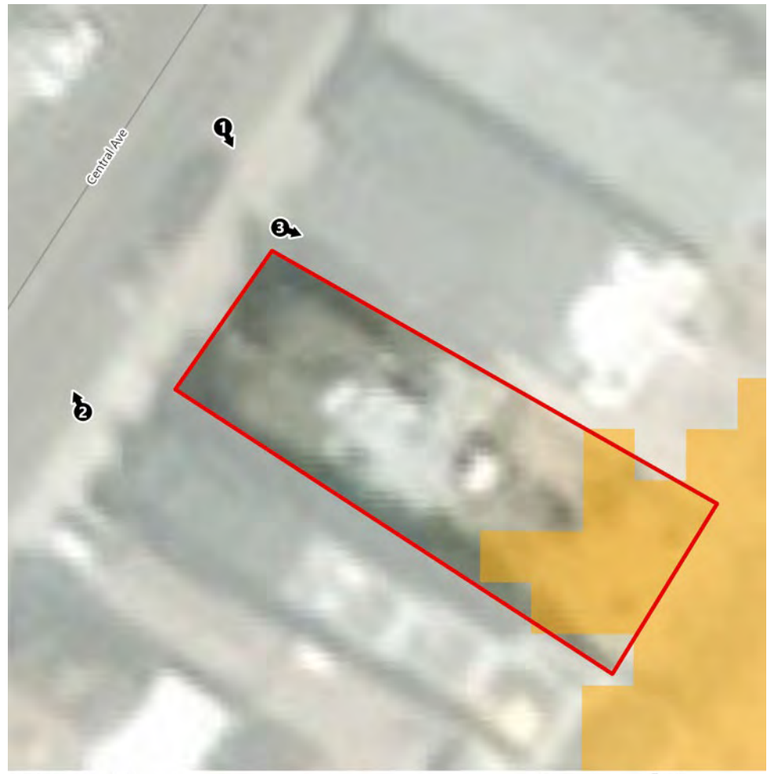
The house stands as a rare example of a Folk Victorian dwelling in Ocean City. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.

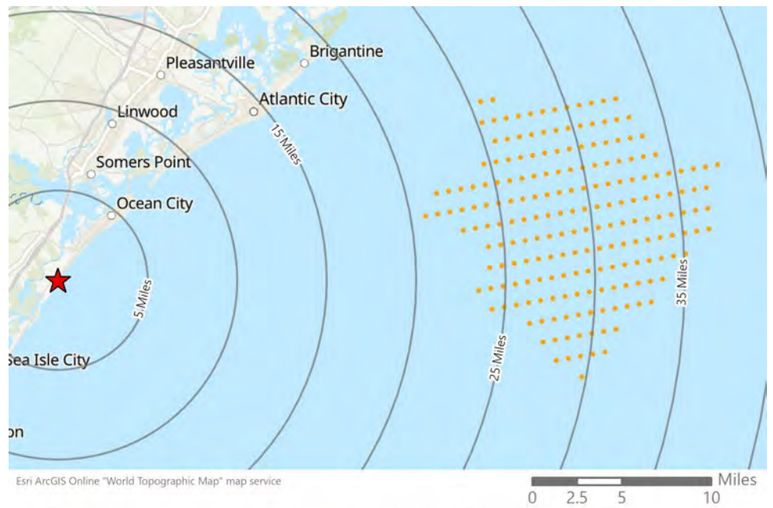
Maritime Setting

The house is located on the southeast side of Ocean Avenue within a dense residential block. The simple porches, strong bilateral symmetry and massing of the house are characteristic of duplex beachfront historic homes of this era. The southeast (rear) elevation of the house has clear unobstructed views of Ocean City Beach and the Atlantic Ocean and the parcel has private beach access.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects from the rear of the property along the shoreline.





St. Augustine Rectory

1310 Ocean Avenue
Ocean City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 17.8
Number of Blade Tips Visible 38
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.23
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 6.53
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 34
Mid Tower Aviation 3
Coast Guard 0

Significance

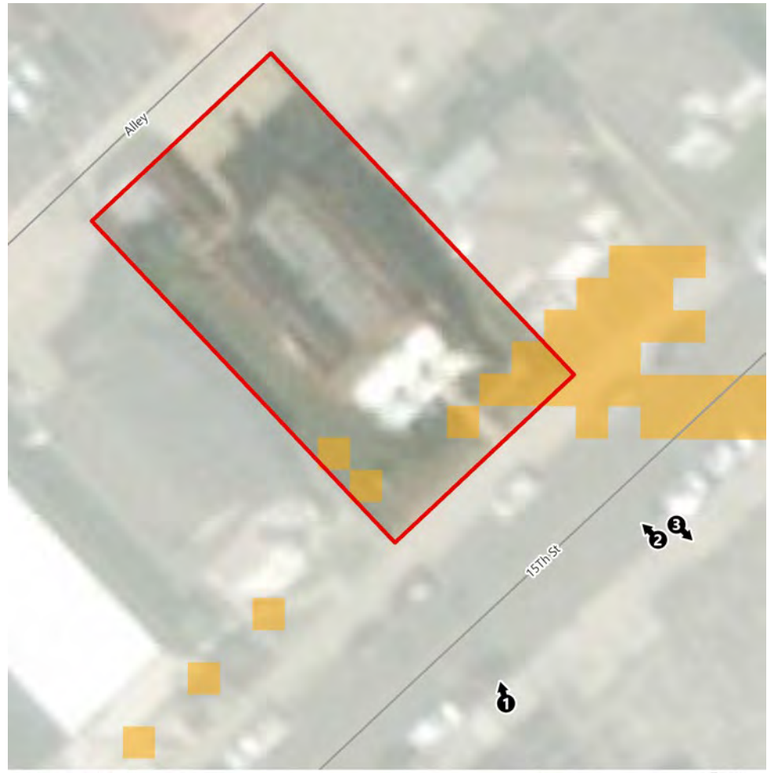
St. Augustine Rectory was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The rectory was built for the St. Damien Parish located immediately to the north at 1337 Asbury Avenue (outside of the PAPE). Although the dwelling has undergone some alterations, it stands as an extant example of the Mission style and retains sufficient integrity for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion C.

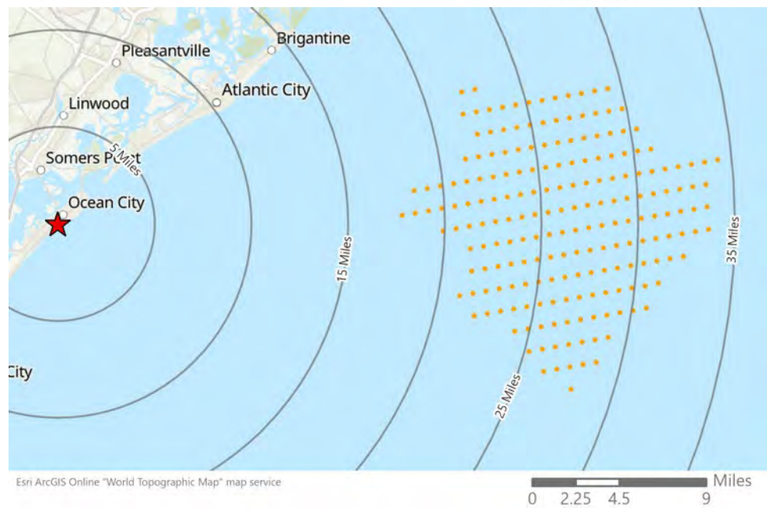
Maritime Setting

St. Augustine Rectory is situated on the southwest side of Ocean Avenue within a dense residential block, approximately 0.15 mile to the northwest of Ocean City Beach and the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as intervening structures.





Music Pier

825 Boardwalk
Ocean City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 17.2
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.76
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.07
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 9.21
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 133
Coast Guard 0

Significance

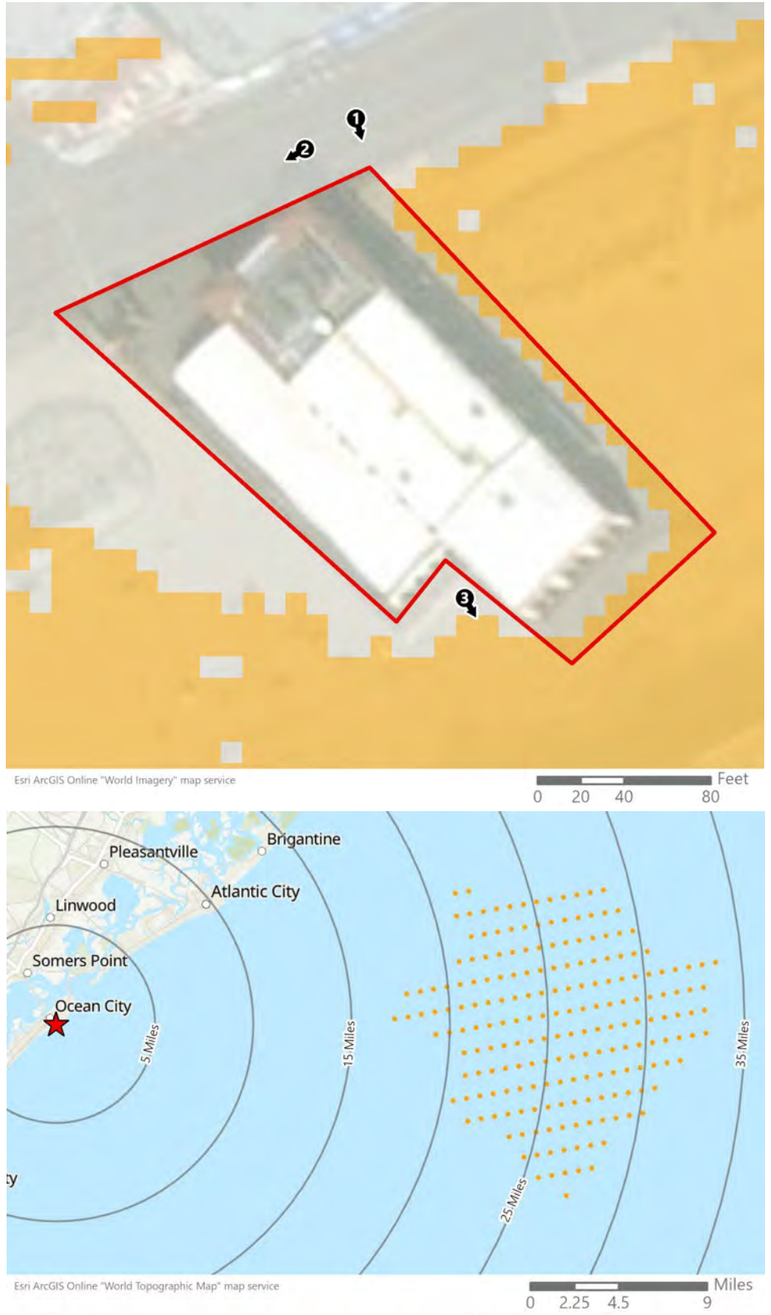
The Music Pier at Ocean City was opened in the summer of 1929. It was constructed after a fire destroyed a large portion of the boardwalk, including businesses and nearby homes. The Spanish Colonial style pier included a large concert hall and was used for conventions, bazaars, dances, and free summer concerts. At the onset of American involvement in World War II, a lookout tower was constructed on top of the pier to watch for submarines and U-boats on the Atlantic Ocean. Volunteers, ranging in age from teenagers to retirees, kept watch in the tower during the duration the war and eventually the tower was used to spot aircrafts. Volunteers were recruited and trained by the local American Legion. The tower was dismantled in 1968. The Music Pier retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation and Maritime History in Ocean City.

Maritime Setting

The Music Pier is located on the southeast side of the Ocean City boardwalk at Moorlyn Terrace. The pier extends approximately 218 feet over the beach and provides expansive views of the ocean from inside and outside of the building. The location on the beach and off of the boardwalk is one of the character defining features of the pier.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location on the beach.

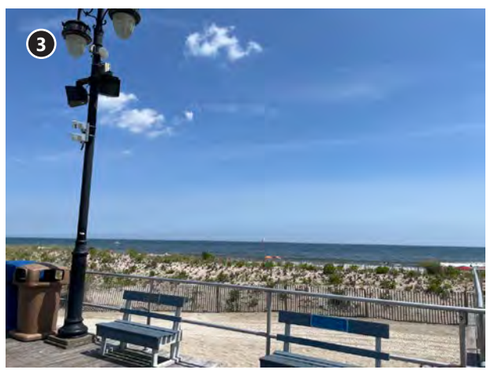


Gillian's Wonderland Pier

600 Boardwalk
Ocean City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 17.01
Number of Blade Tips Visible 137
Property Acreage within Study Area 2.51
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.41
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 16.28
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 107
Mid Tower Aviation 47
Coast Guard 0

Significance

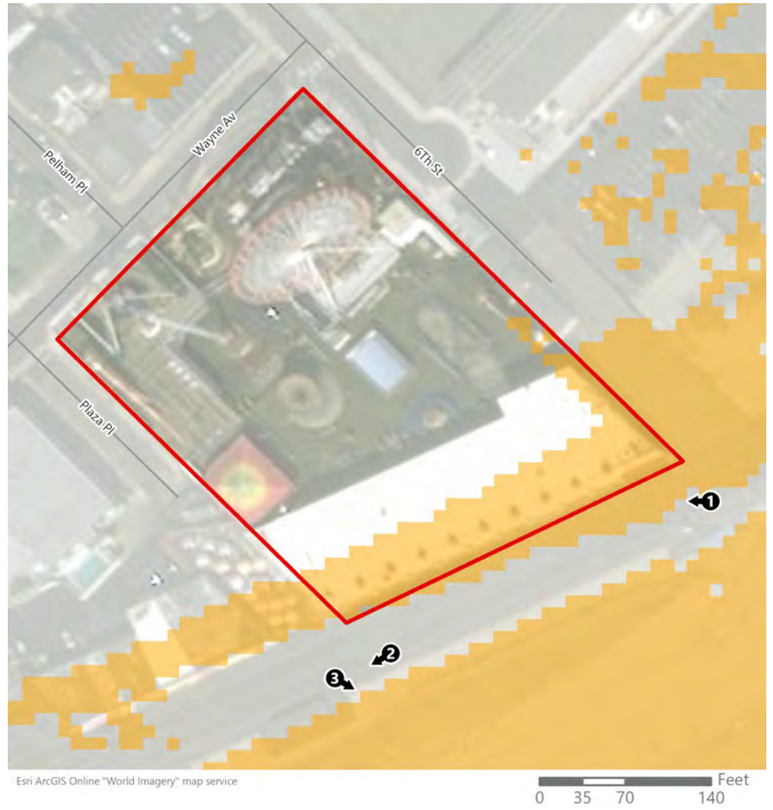
Gillian's Wonderland Pier was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The entertainment pier was opened in 1930 by David Gillian and is currently operated by 3rd generation owner Jay Gillian. The pier retains sufficient integrity for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Commerce and Community Planning and Development in Ocean City.

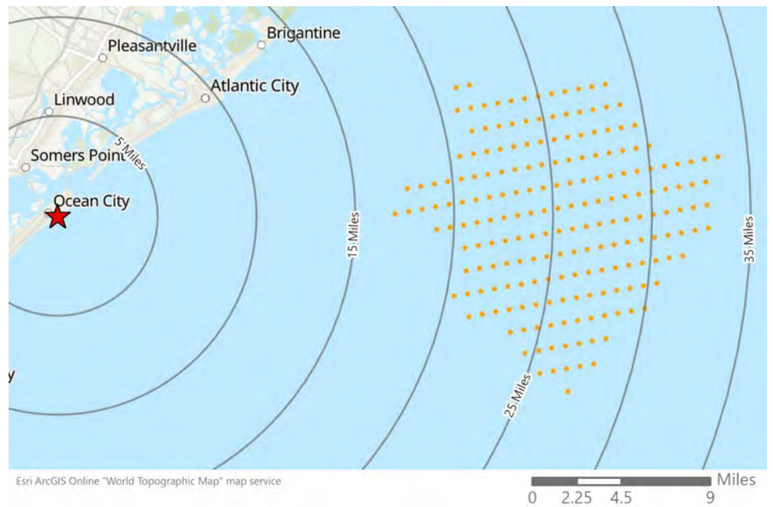
Maritime Setting

Gillian's Wonderland Pier is located on the southwest side of 6th street and the resource fronts the Ocean City Boardwalk. pier was built to serve patrons of the beach and boardwalk and its proximity to the beach and ocean is one of its character defining features.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the boardwalk.





Residence at 319 W. Leeds Avenue

319 W Leeds Avenue
Pleasantville City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.84
Number of Blade Tips Visible 4
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.43
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 9.69
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 1
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

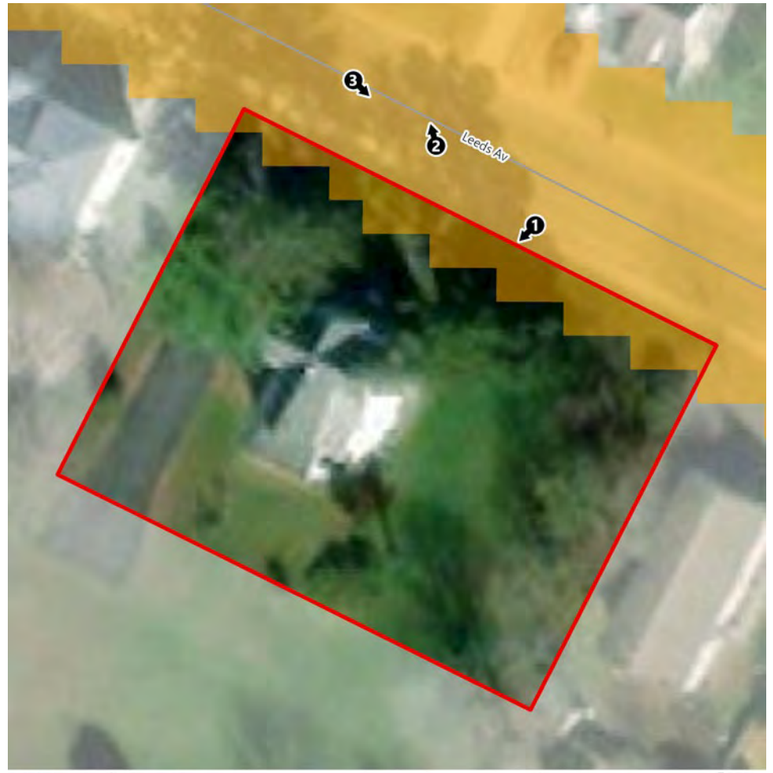
The resource at 319 W. Leeds Avenue is a ca. 1900 Folk Victorian dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The two-and-a-half story house is covered in vinyl siding and the cross gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle with decorative scalloped shingles and gable returns in the gables. The northeast (front) elevation includes a full-height central projecting bay. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The resource is located inland in Pleasantville in Ocean County, approximately 6.62 miles to the northwest of the ocean and does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited to the northern portion of the property along the public right-of-way due to its inland location and intervening vegetation, structures and land.

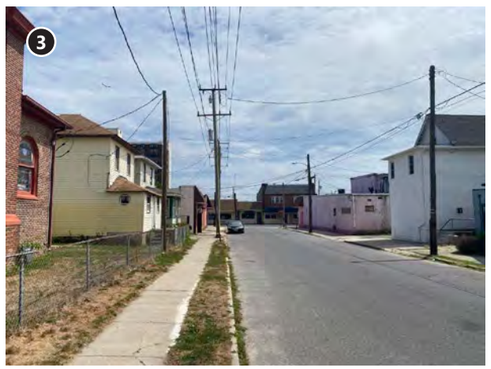


Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church (historic)

102-110 Linden Avenue
Pleasantville City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 16.68
Number of Blade Tips Visible 5
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.51
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 7.38
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church was built ca. 1905 in the Romanesque and Classical Revival styles. The church includes round arch windows and over the entrances, projecting gables decorated with pilasters and topped with simple, unadorned entablatures. The central section of the church includes a curved vaulted roof that formerly featured a cupola. The church retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The church is located inland in Pleasantville in Ocean County, approximately 5.60 miles to the northwest of the ocean and does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

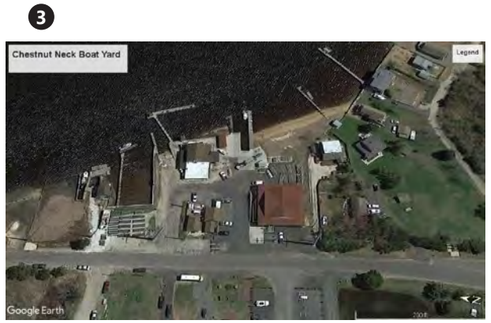
Visibility of the Projects is limited to the southern portion of the property along the public right-of-way due to its inland location and intervening vegetation, structures and land.

Chestnut Neck Boat Yard

758 Old New York Road
Port Republic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Aerial image of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 18.98
Number of Blade Tips Visible 89
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.51
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.4
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 26.65
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation	86
Mid Tower Aviation	19
Coast Guard	0

Significance

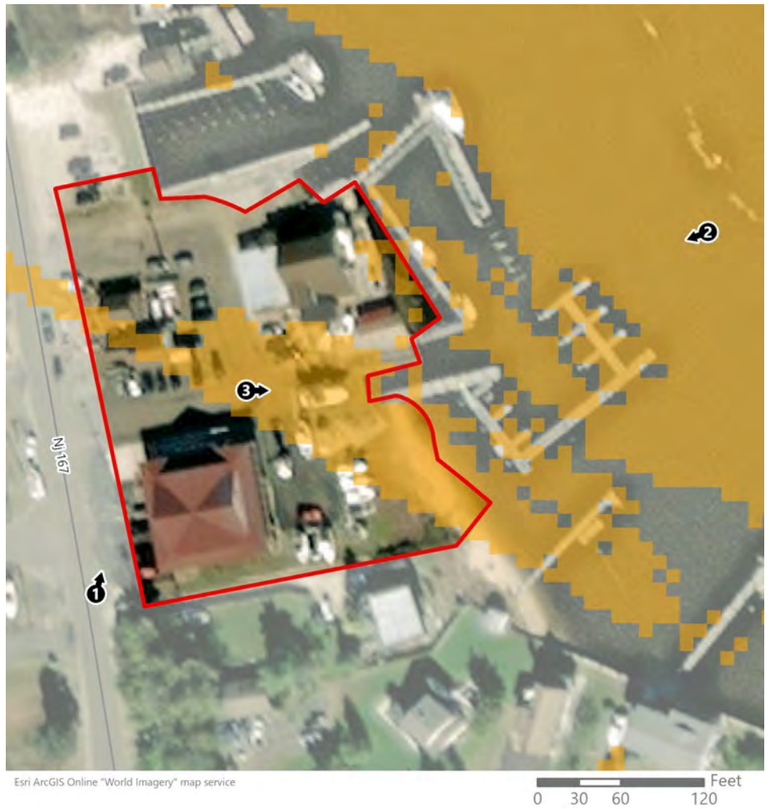
The Chestnut Neck Boat Yard was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2004. It is an approximately 1.4-acre boat yard complex begun as early as the 1930s and eventually growing to include an array of services geared towards recreational boaters, including boat lifting, docking, storage, repair, and fueling; marine supply, bait, and tackle sales; boat sales and rentals; and a snack bar/cafe. The property includes three early-twentieth-century wood frame buildings, docks, a boat ramp, and a ca. 2015 building. The boat yard retains sufficient architectural integrity from its development in the early to mid-twentieth century to be significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of recreational boating in coastal New Jersey.

Maritime Setting

The Chestnut Neck Boat Yard is located on the south bank of the Mullica River and is surrounded by undeveloped land and limited residential development. Due to the boat yard's inland location, it does not have direct views to the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's inland location along the Mullica River, as well as the intervening Great Bay and barrier island.



Residence at 22 54th Street

22 54th Street
Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 25.73
Number of Blade Tips Visible 33
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.13
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 1.71
Visible Light Units

- Nacelle Aviation 31
- Mid Tower Aviation 0
- Coast Guard 0

Significance

22 54th Street is a raised 1.5 story, side-gabled, wood-shingled, single-family residence with a large, hipped gable dormer centered over the integrated front porch. The porch wraps around the south elevation and has decorative bracketing. There is arched shingling over the dormer windows as well as the arched attic windows; both are original, This early twentieth century residence retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The house at 22 54th Street is located on a corner one block from the public access to Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation is towards the street and away from the water. The surrounding residences are mostly non-historic rental units. The existing sand dunes block the view from street but the raised foundation suggests that the ocean may be visible from upper floors.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the rear yard and right-of-way on 1.71% of the property.

Residence at 24 53rd Street

24 53rd Street
Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 25.69
Number of Blade Tips Visible 24
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.06
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 10.57
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 24
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

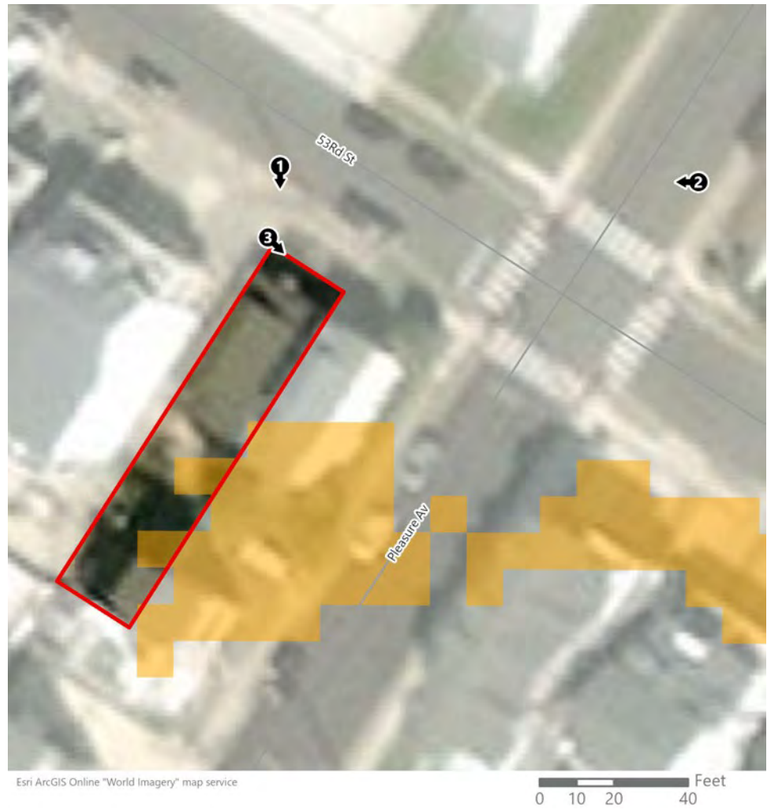
The property at 24 53rd Street is a one-story Front Gable dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The house is covered in asbestos and vinyl siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingle. A full-width screen porch supported by square posts and decorated with exposed rafter rails is attached to the northeast (front) elevation. The resource stands an extant example of an early twentieth century beach cottage and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.

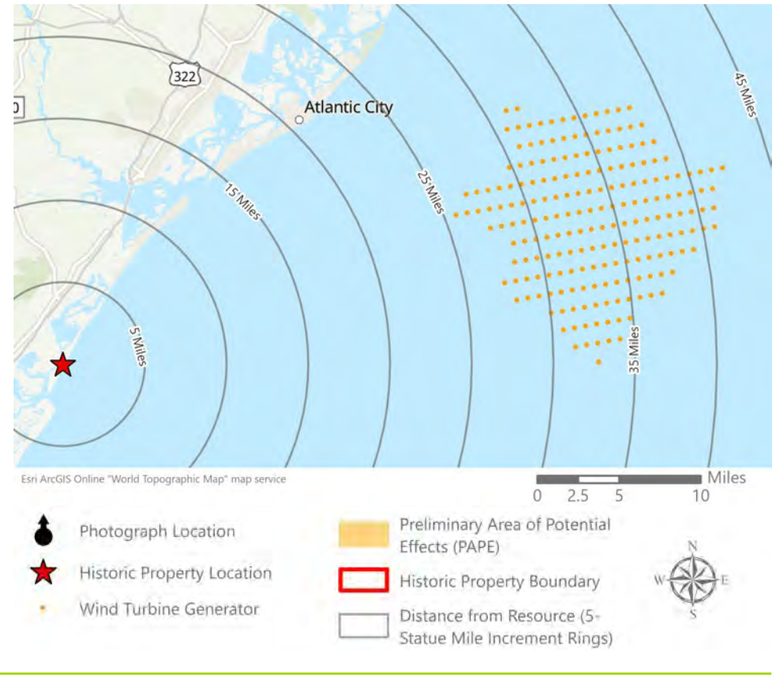
Maritime Setting

The Residence at 24 53rd Street is located roughly one block from the Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation is toward the street and its fields are largely shielded by the adjacent two and three story properties. Additionally, ocean views from the resource are blocked by sand dunes.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited.





Folk Victorian Residence at 12 50th Street

12 50th Street
Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 25.55
Number of Blade Tips Visible 187
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.12
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 18.84
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 146
Mid Tower Aviation 3
Coast Guard 0

Significance

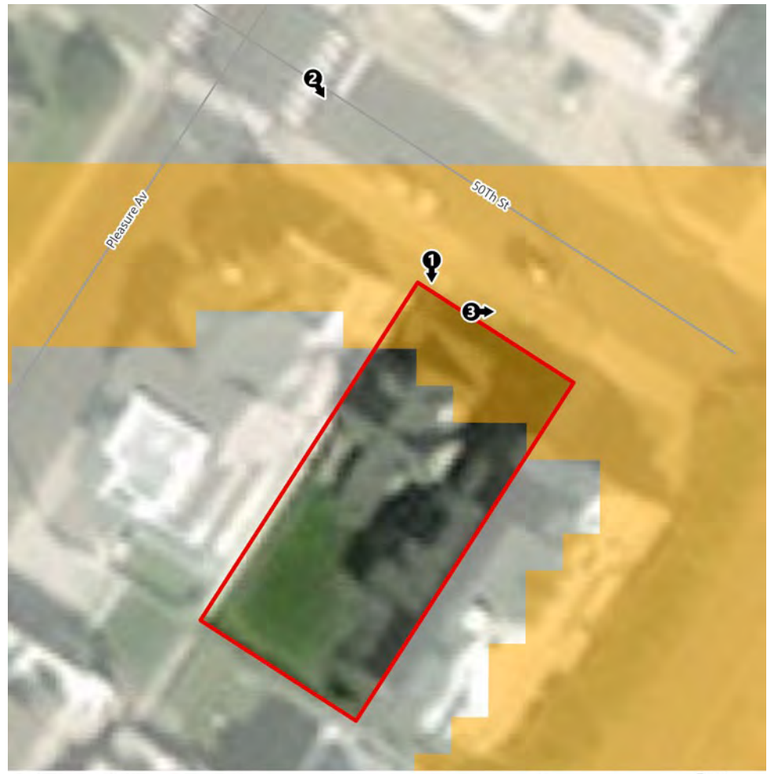
12 50th Street is a 1.5 story Folk Victorian built ca. 1885 with a cross-gabled roof and a screened-in wrap around porch with simple decorative elements. The windows and siding have been replaced with vinyl but the gables and portions of the porch area retain decorative wood trim. Despite some alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

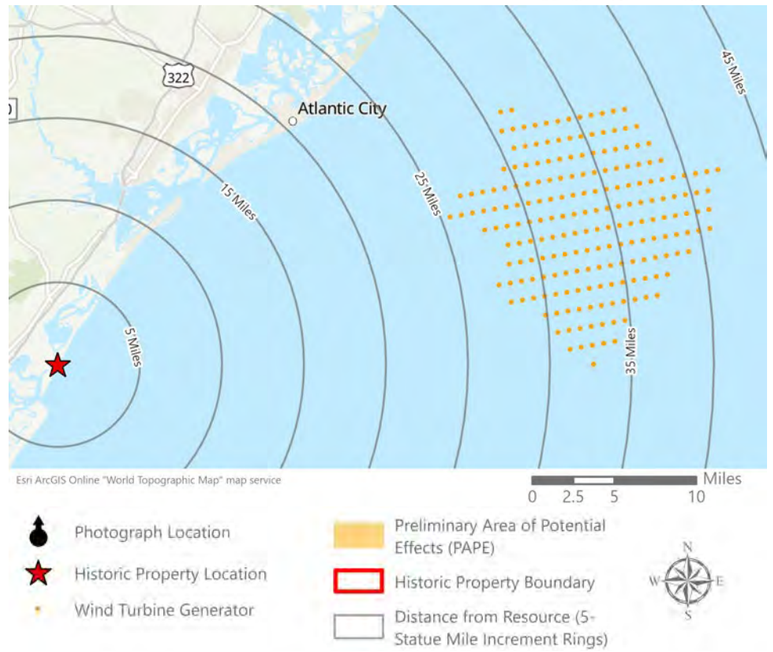
Maritime Setting

The property at 12 50th Street is located one house away from the public access to Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation to toward the street and away from the water. The house is dwarfed by large, non-historic single family and rental units that have compromised the historic setting. Ocean views from the street in front of the house are blocked sand dunes.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening structures, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the front of the property.





Second Empire Residence at 26 46th Street

26 46th Street
Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 25.4
Number of Blade Tips Visible 6
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.13
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 3.53
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 6
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

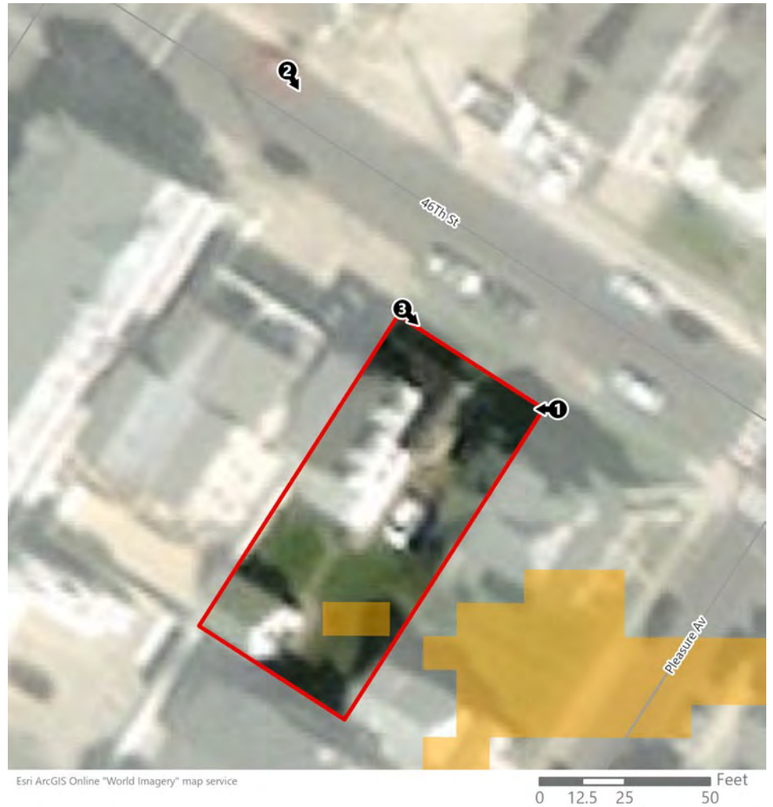
The property at 26 46th Street is a 2.5 story Second Empire residence with a wrap-around porch with spindle-like brackets. The lot is deep and has a rear outbuilding. Several older residences are located in the vicinity, though none have the integrity of this property. Despite some relatively minor alterations, this late nineteenth century Second Empire residence retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

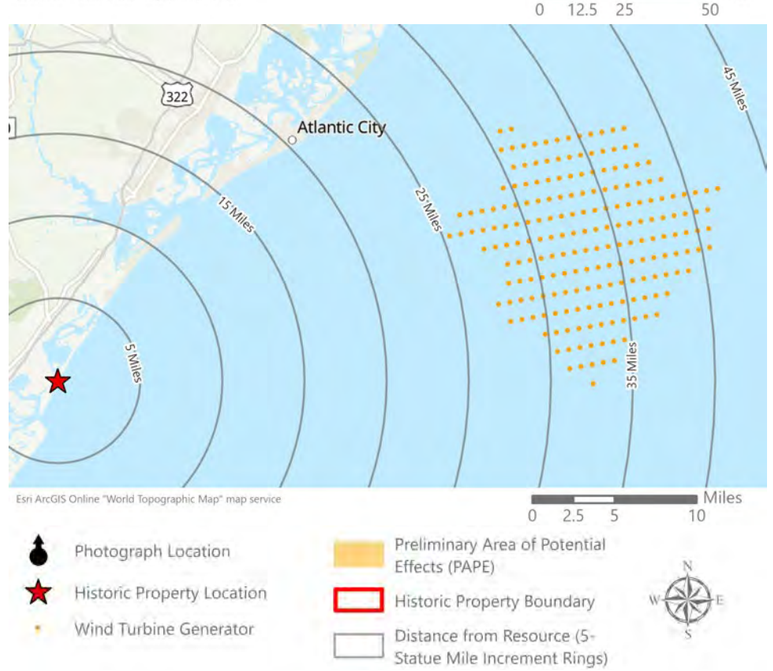
Maritime Setting

26 46th Street is in positioned in the middle of the second block from the public access to Ludlam Beach and is oriented to face the street rather than the water. The ocean cannot be seen from the street in front of the house due to the sand due topography and other structures.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the rear of the property.





Residence at 20 46th Street

20 46th Street
Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 25.39
Number of Blade Tips Visible 8
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.07
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 26.57
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

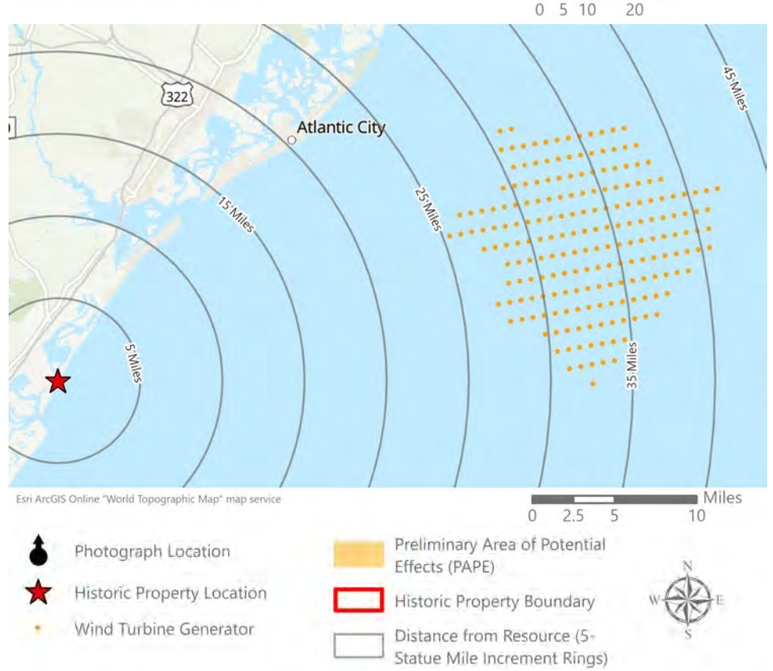
The property at 20 46th Street is an altered and raised three-story Late Victorian built ca. 1890. The house has replacement siding, windows, and porch materials. A tower is located on the northeast (front) elevation. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

The property at 20 46th Street is one block from access to Ludlow Beach and the house is oriented toward the street. Views to the ocean from the street are obscured by raised sand dunes.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the rear of the property.



Folk Victorian Residence at 13 47th Street

13 47th Street
Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 25.39
Number of Blade Tips Visible 71
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.12
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 16.63
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 62
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

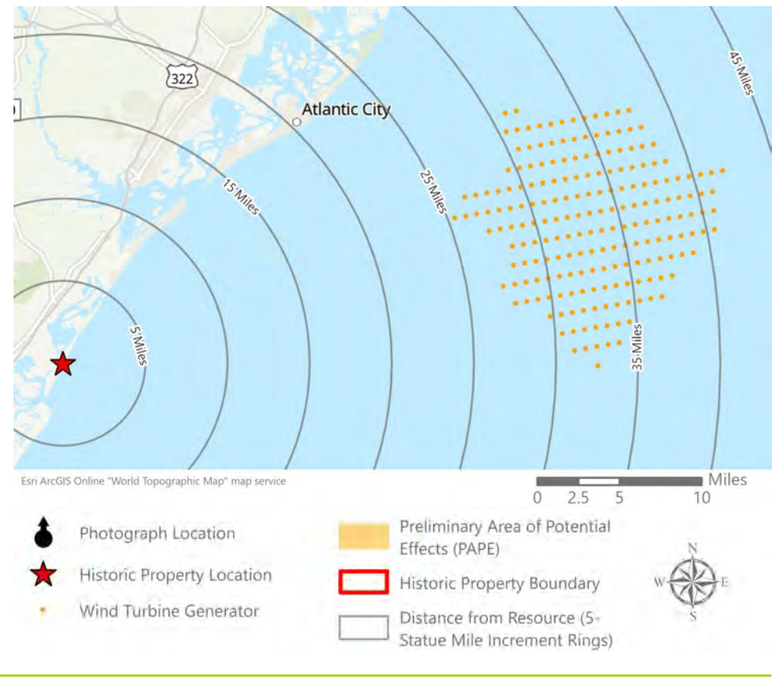
15 47th Street is a raised, 2.5 story, end-gabled, Folk Victorian built ca. 1883. The wrap-around porch has turned balusters and cut-out brackets and is accessed by a sweeping brick staircase. The house retains many of its 2/2 windows and the replacement siding is asphalt shingles laid in a diamond-pattern; this pattern is present on the walls or roofs of scattered historic homes in the greater area. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

15 47th Street is one house removed from the public access to Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation is towards the street rather than the water. The ocean cannot be seen from the street in front of the house due to the sand dune topography. The raised foundation suggests that some ocean views are possible where not blocked by other structures.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the adjacent structures.



Braca Cafe

18 JFK Boulevard
Sea Isle City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 25.17
Number of Blade Tips Visible 47
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.09
Property Acreage within PAPE 0
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 4.55
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 4
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

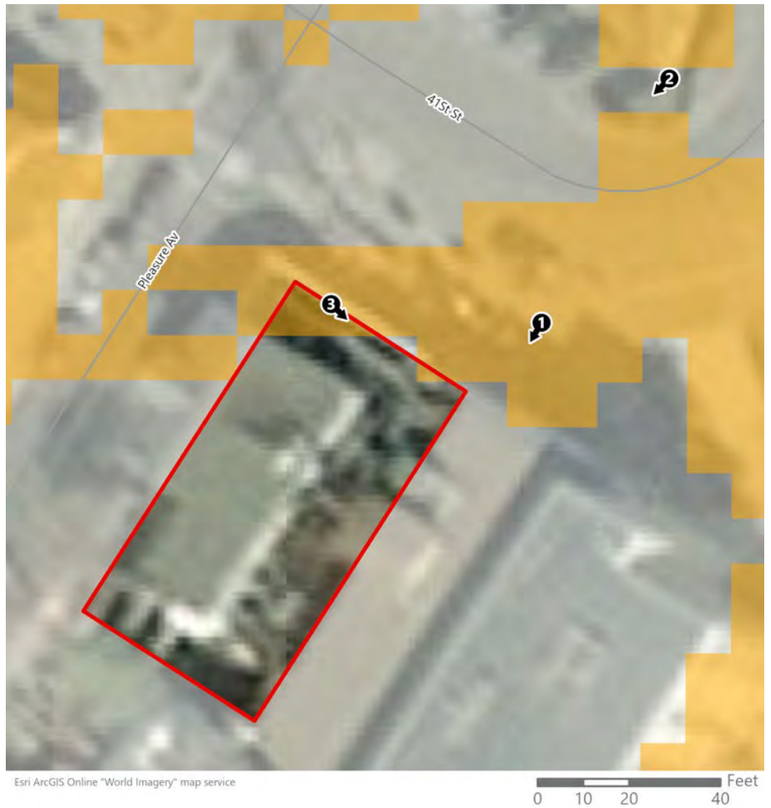
The Braca Café is a family-owned restaurant that opened in 1908 on the first floor of a 2.5 story, ca. 1901 residence. The business has been open for nearly 115 years and is a staple in the Sea Isle commercial district. Though the building has been altered, it still reads as a residence/restaurant and conveys its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Commerce).

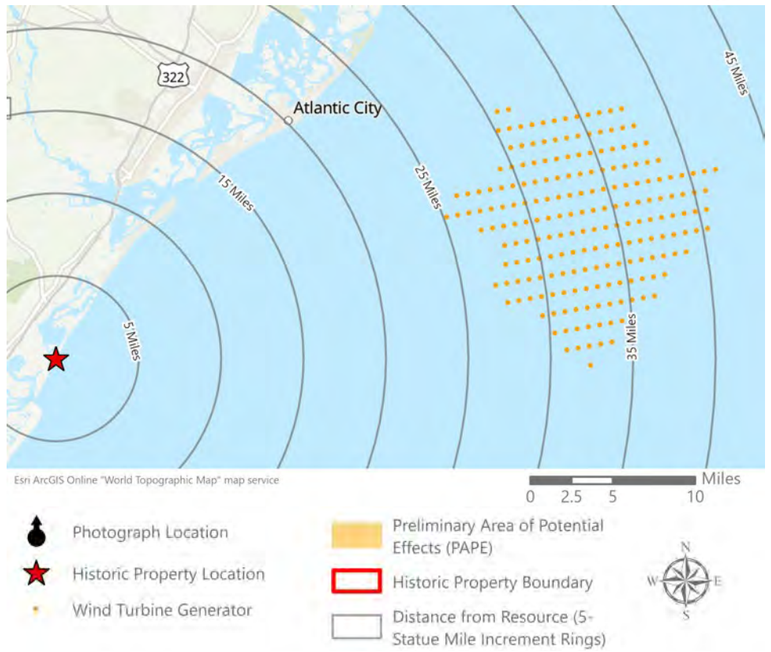
Maritime Setting

The Braca Café is positioned three buildings from the paved promenade that borders Whale Beach. The building is oriented to face the street and Excursion Park, which lies across the street on the adjacent block. Though the Braca Cafe has a wider vista than most buildings in this densely built up area, the natural topography of the sand dunes obscures ocean views from the street level.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the adjacent structures.



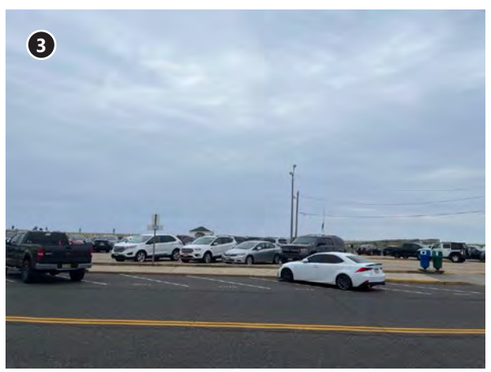


U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13

1701 North Ocean Avenue
Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 38.94
Number of Blade Tips Visible 85
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.35
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 5.7
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

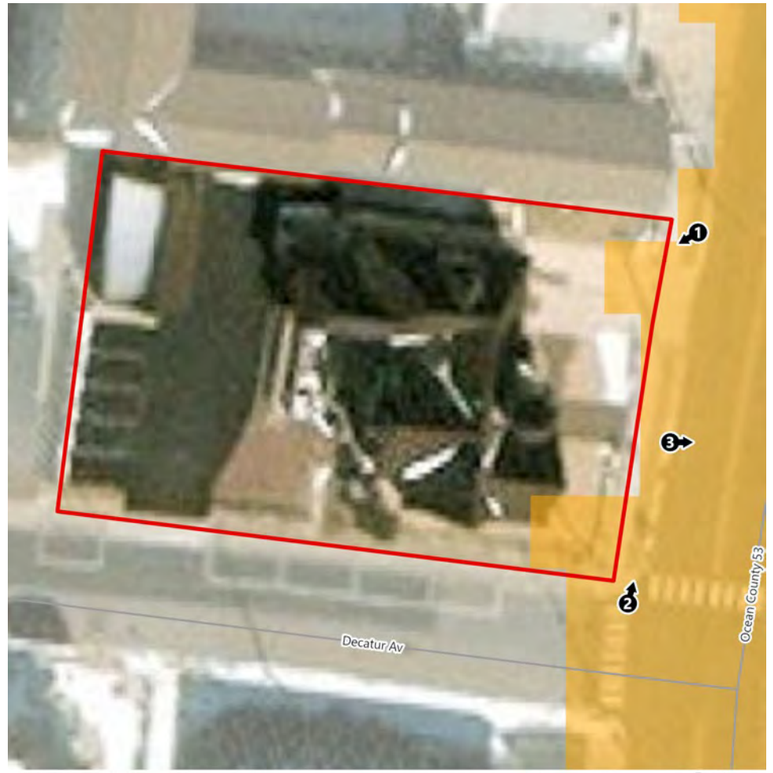
U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13 was previously determined to be eligible for NRHP listing by NJHPO. The former lifesaving station now functions as borough offices for Seaside Park and the historic-era garage is used as storage for lifeguard equipment. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with the Maritime History of Seaside Park.

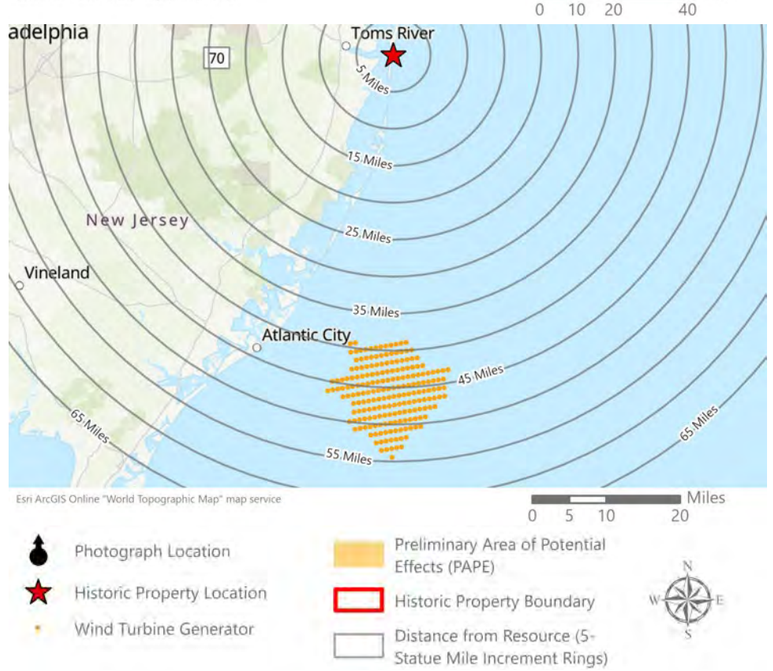
Maritime Setting

U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13 was constructed in Seaside Park in 1900 on the west side of North Ocean Avenue approximately 560 feet from the beaches at Seaside Park and the Atlantic Ocean. Its proximity to the beach and ocean was an essential part of its function as a lifesaving station. As a result, the building has unobstructed views to the shore and ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Minimal visibility of the Projects due to the distance between the historic district and the Projects.





Somers Mansion

1000 Shore Road
Somers Point, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 18.86
Number of Blade Tips Visible 46
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.44
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.23
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 16.22
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 21
Mid Tower Aviation 5
Coast Guard 0

Significance

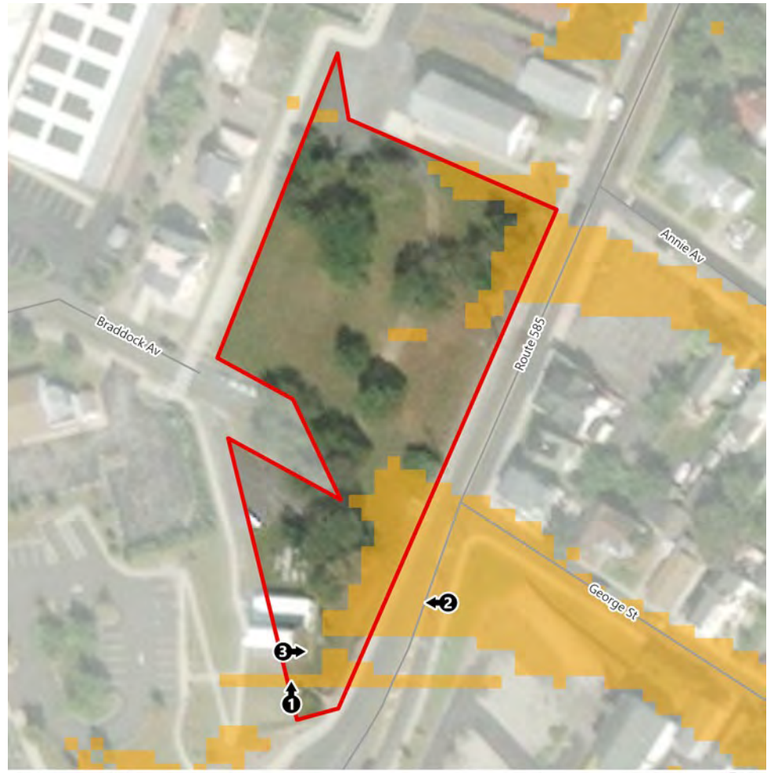
The Somers Mansion is the 2.5 story brick home of Richard Somers, the first member of the family for whom Somers Point is named to be born in New Jersey. Its brick walls are laid in Flemish Bond and it has a gambrel roof and is ringed by the stumps of timbers that supported a balcony that was added sometime after. It was in use by 1726 and is considered the oldest building in Atlantic County. It is listed in the NRHP under Criterion C.

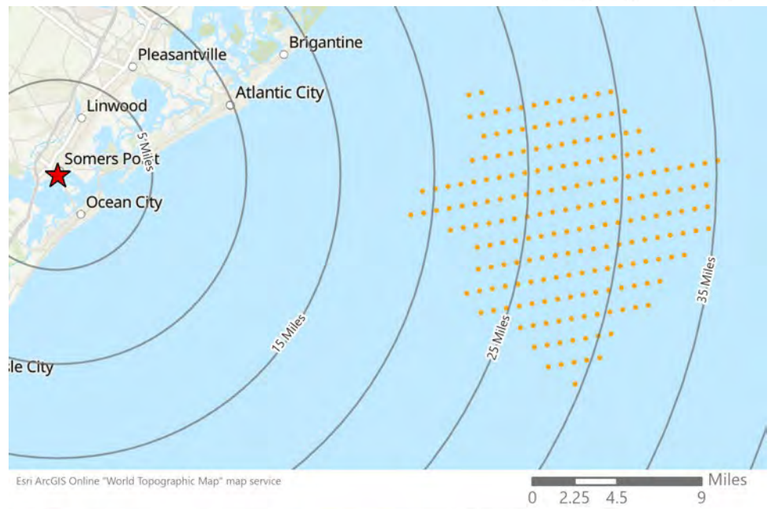
Maritime Setting

The Somers Mansion is positioned on a hilltop overlooking the eponymous point with broad views of Egg Harbor. The view of Egg Harbor Inlet, where the harbor meets the Atlantic Ocean, is obscured by the built environment.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.





New York Avenue School

121 W New York Avenue
Somers Point, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 18.82
Number of Blade Tips Visible 4
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.23
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.54
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

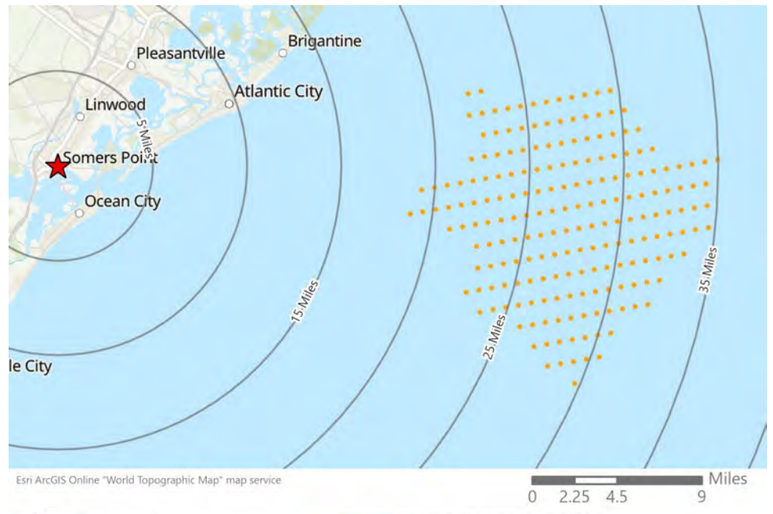
The New York Avenue School is a three-story ca. 1910 Classical Revival school. The resource is decorated with a brick belt course, a parapet, and a large central entrance with a half round transom set beneath an entablature with scrolled brackets.

Maritime Setting

The New York Avenue School is surrounded by residential and commercial development in the Shore Road corridor to the west of Ship Cannel. As a result, the resource does not have a maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its inland location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.



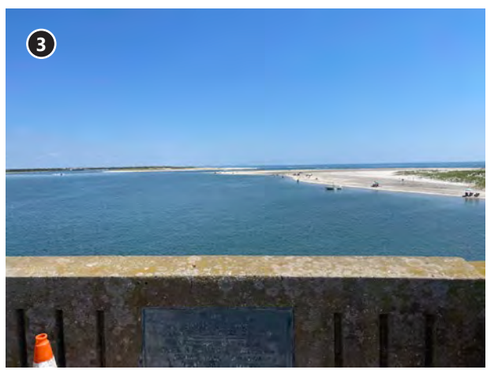
Photograph Location
Historic Property Location
Wind Turbine Generator
Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE)
Historic Property Boundary
Distance from Resource (5-Statue Mile Increment Rings)

Corson's Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100002)

Ocean Drive, Bay Avenue (County Rte. 619) over Strathmere Bay
Upper Township, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 22.42
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 2.91
Property Acreage within PAPE 2.39
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 82.02
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 179
Mid Tower Aviation 18
Coast Guard 0

Significance

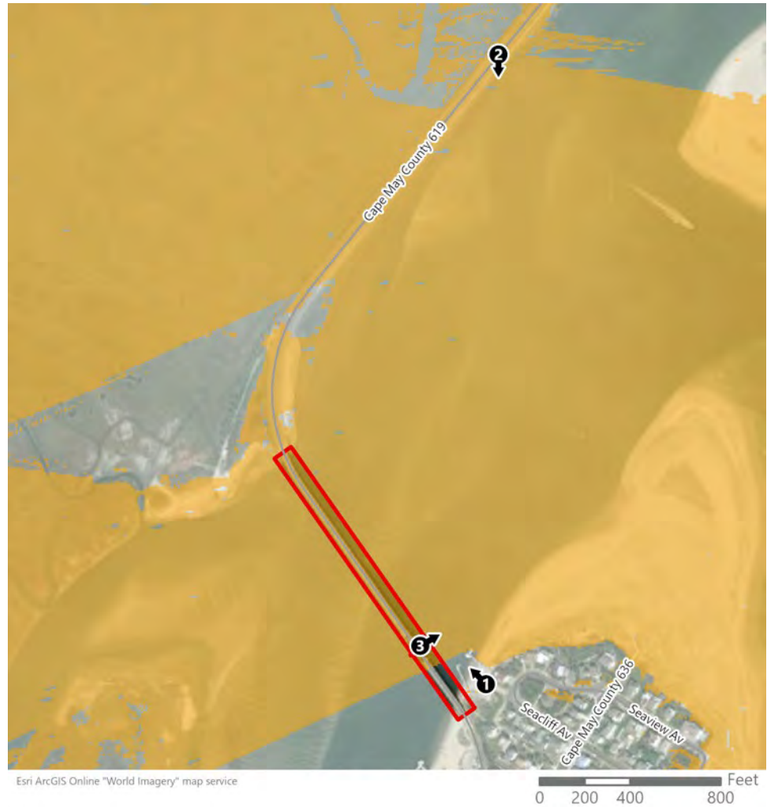
Corson's Inlet Bridge was previously determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2008. The moveable-bascule bridge from 1948 retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance for eligibility in the NRHP.

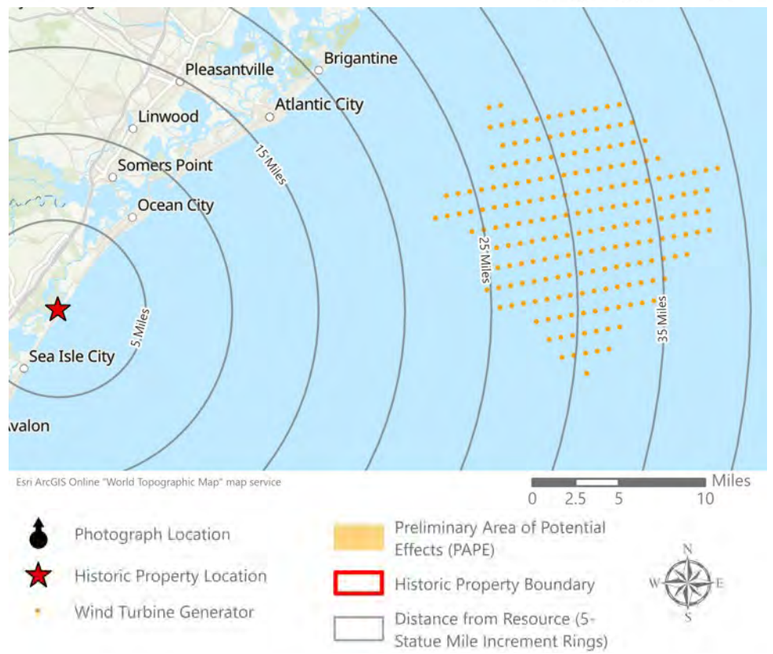
Maritime Setting

Corson's Inlet Bridge connects the barrier islands of Sea Isle City, Strathmere, and Ocean City and is a vital link between the islands and to the large tourist population in the area. Additionally, the bridge functions as an evacuation route during weather events and has a significant maritime setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Projects will be visible from this historic bridge, the bridge is significant for its engineering and the Projects will not adversely affect the character-defining features or its maritime setting along the inlet.

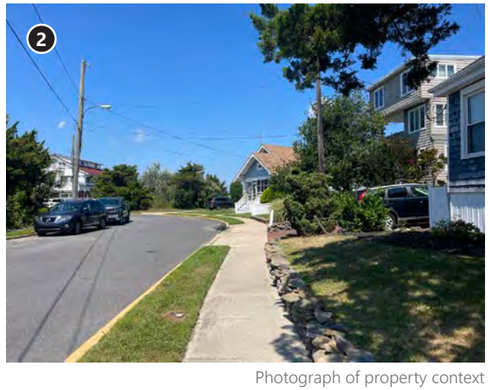




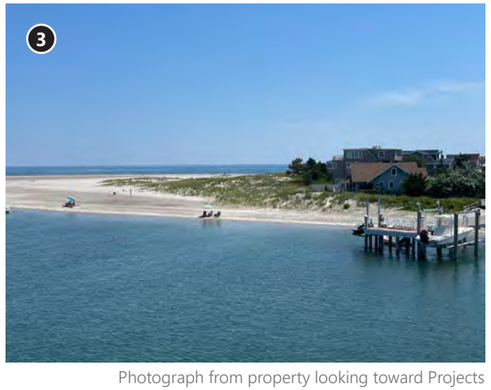
Residence at 25 North Bayview Drive

25 North Bayview Drive
Upper Township, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 22.36
Number of Blade Tips Visible 148
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.2
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 20.36
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 137
Mid Tower Aviation 28
Coast Guard 0

Significance

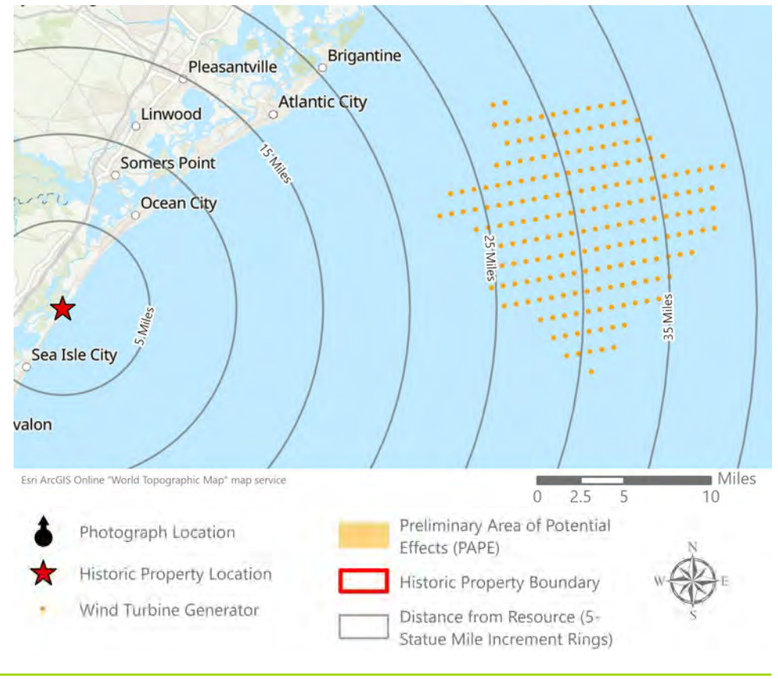
The house at 25 North Bayview Drive is a good example of an early twentieth century Craftsman bungalow with triangular braces in the gables and exposed rafter tails under the eaves. The porch piers and columns appear to have been replaced though the wooden flat arch they support appears original. Despite some alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

25 North Bayview Drive is a waterfront home near Whale Beach oriented to face Strathmere Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited as the primary view from the rear of the historic property is to Strathmere Bay with oblique visibility of the ocean to the east.



Two Residences at 1 Cove Road

Upper Township, Cape May County, NJ

❶

Aerial image of property

❷

Photograph of property context

❸

Aerial image of property

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 20.05
Number of Blade Tips Visible 105
Property Acreage within Study Area 11.44
Property Acreage within PAPE 1.65
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 14.39
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 11
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

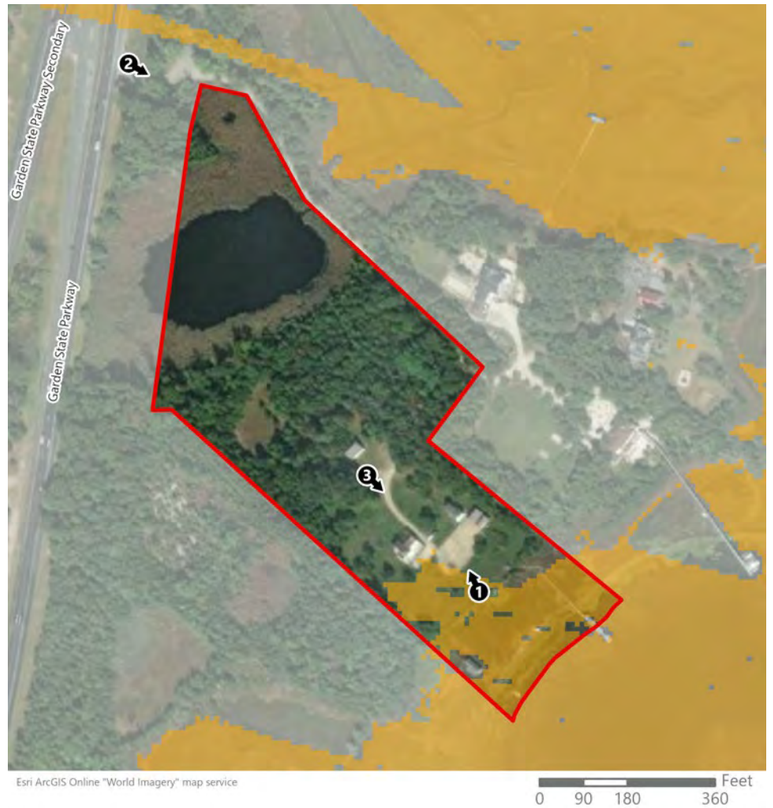
This resource is located on the shore of Peck Bay, just south of Golders Point. The resource, noted as being constructed in 1880 by county records, is situated off a long private dirt drive and is not visible from the public right-of-way. Topographic maps from 1890 to 1925 show a road extending straight off present-day Garden State Parkway to the vicinity of the residence, but no residence is mapped. Review of a 1931 aerial photograph reveals the presence of what appears to be a residence in the location of the current resource and cleared fields extending west and north from the residence, and the current road system is present. A 1951 aerial photograph shows the residence, cleared fields, and the road leading to the residence was tree-lined. By 1956, what appear to be two residences and numerous outbuildings are present on the property, and this configuration remains today. By the early 1990s it appears that the cleared fields were no longer being farmed, and reforestation continued throughout the years. While this resources was not visible during field survey, review of aerial photography reveals that the two residences are still extant and appear to retain integrity. For purposes of this study, this resources is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

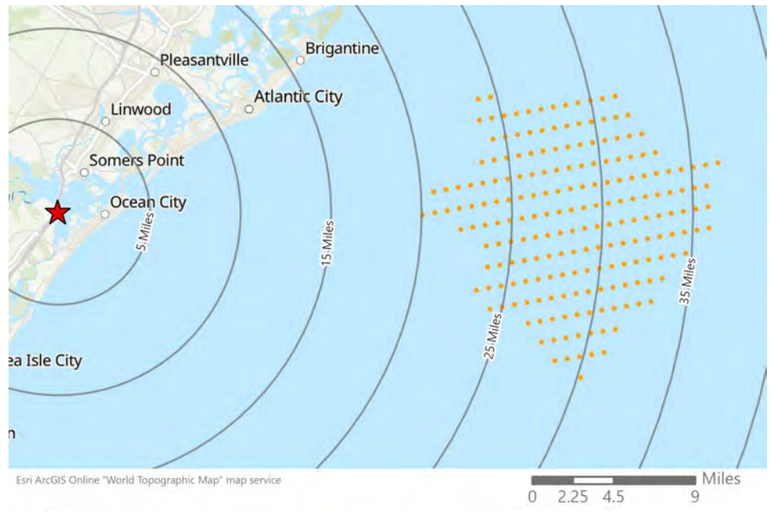
Maritime Setting

This resource is located on Peck Bay, on the mainland side, approximately two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The two building's primary orientations appear to be to the south and southeast towards Peck Bay.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the western shore of Great Egg Harbor Bay and the intervening land, vegetation, and modern structures of Ocean City.





Residence at 114 South Harvard Avenue

114 South Harvard Avenue
Ventnor City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 13.01
Number of Blade Tips Visible 191
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.19
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.1
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 55.1
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 186
Mid Tower Aviation 173
Coast Guard 10

Significance

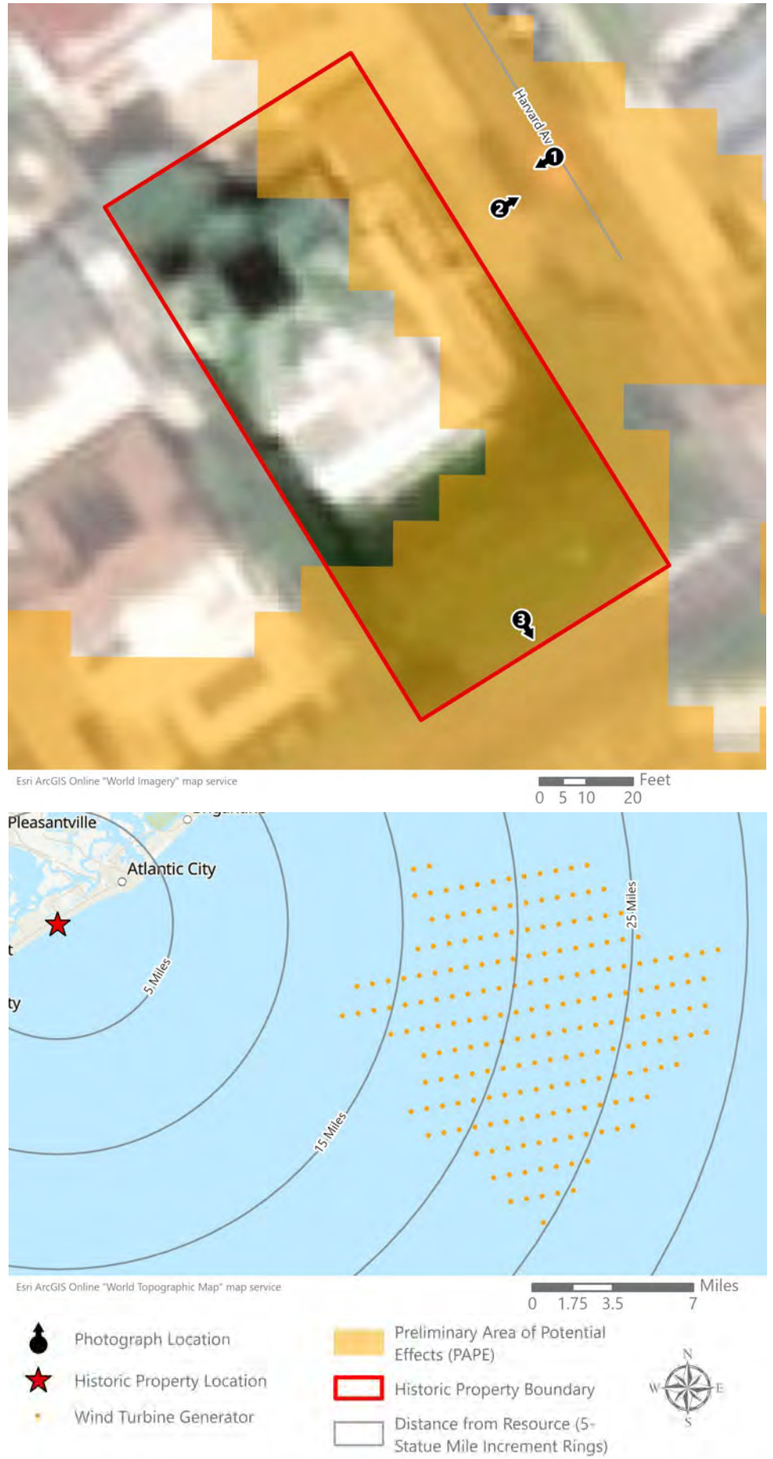
The residence at 114 South Harvard Avenue is a 2.5 story French Eclectic with a side porch, and attached garage, and a short stair turret tucked into the ell. The house is stuccoed with colored asphalt shingles on the roof. The entry porch is arched and has a small balustrade on the roof. This resource has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

114 South Harvard Avenue is a beach front home. Its primary orientation is to the street, but the 2nd floor side porch and windows have unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

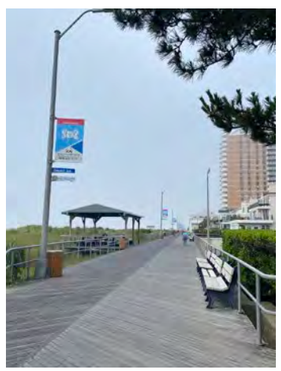
Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location adjacent to the boardwalk and elevated vantages within the property.



Ventnor City Fishing Pier

Cambridge Avenue at the Ventnor City Boardwalk
Ventnor City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.83
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.53
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.53
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 100
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 189
Coast Guard 6

Significance

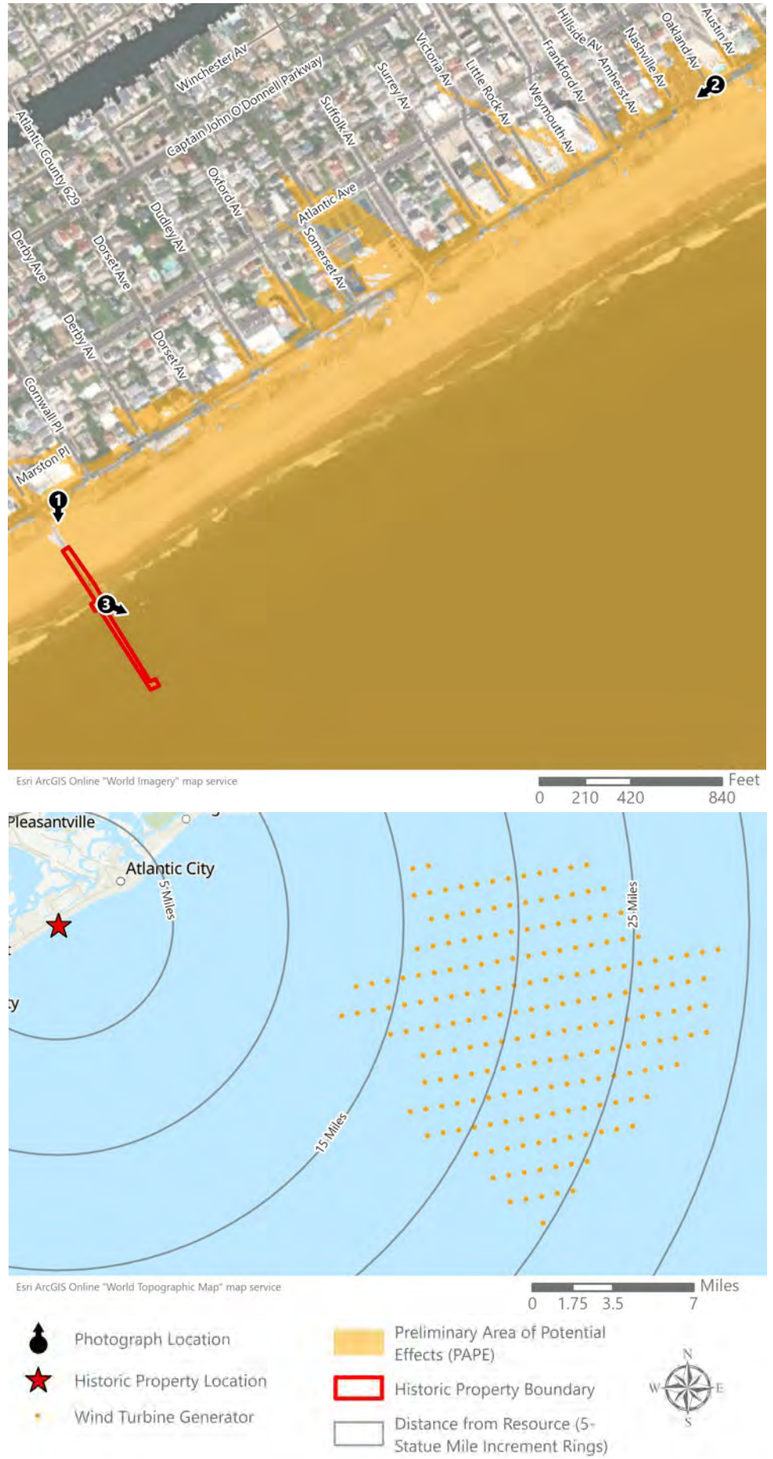
The Ventnor City Pier was constructed in 1963 and was the fourth pier built at this site. It is the longest fishing pier in New Jersey. Although the pier underwent extensive renovations in 2017, it retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with the Maritime History of Ventnor City.

Maritime Setting

The Ventnor City Fishing Pier extends approximately 990 feet from the boardwalk into the Atlantic Ocean. As the pier was constructed primarily for fishing, there are full and unobstructed views to the Atlantic Ocean from the pier. Repair and replacement of historic materials is an inherent characteristic of wood piers and the Ventnor City Pier retains its integrity of design, location, association, and feeling despite the loss of historic fabric.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

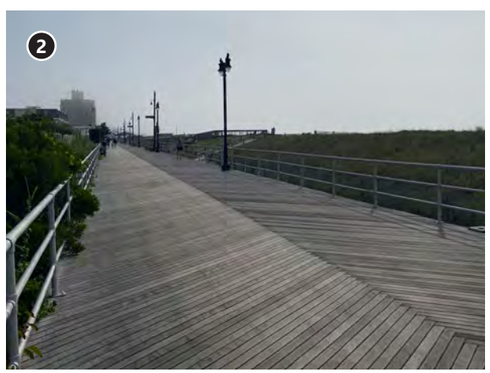
Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the pier's location on the beach over the ocean. Views of the ocean horizon are characteristic of historic piers projecting into the Atlantic Ocean and are intimately associated with the historic setting and feeling of this property.



Vassar Square Condominiums

4800 Boardwalk
Ventnor City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (BOEM-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.45
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.04
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.24
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 22.8
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 200
Coast Guard 20

Significance

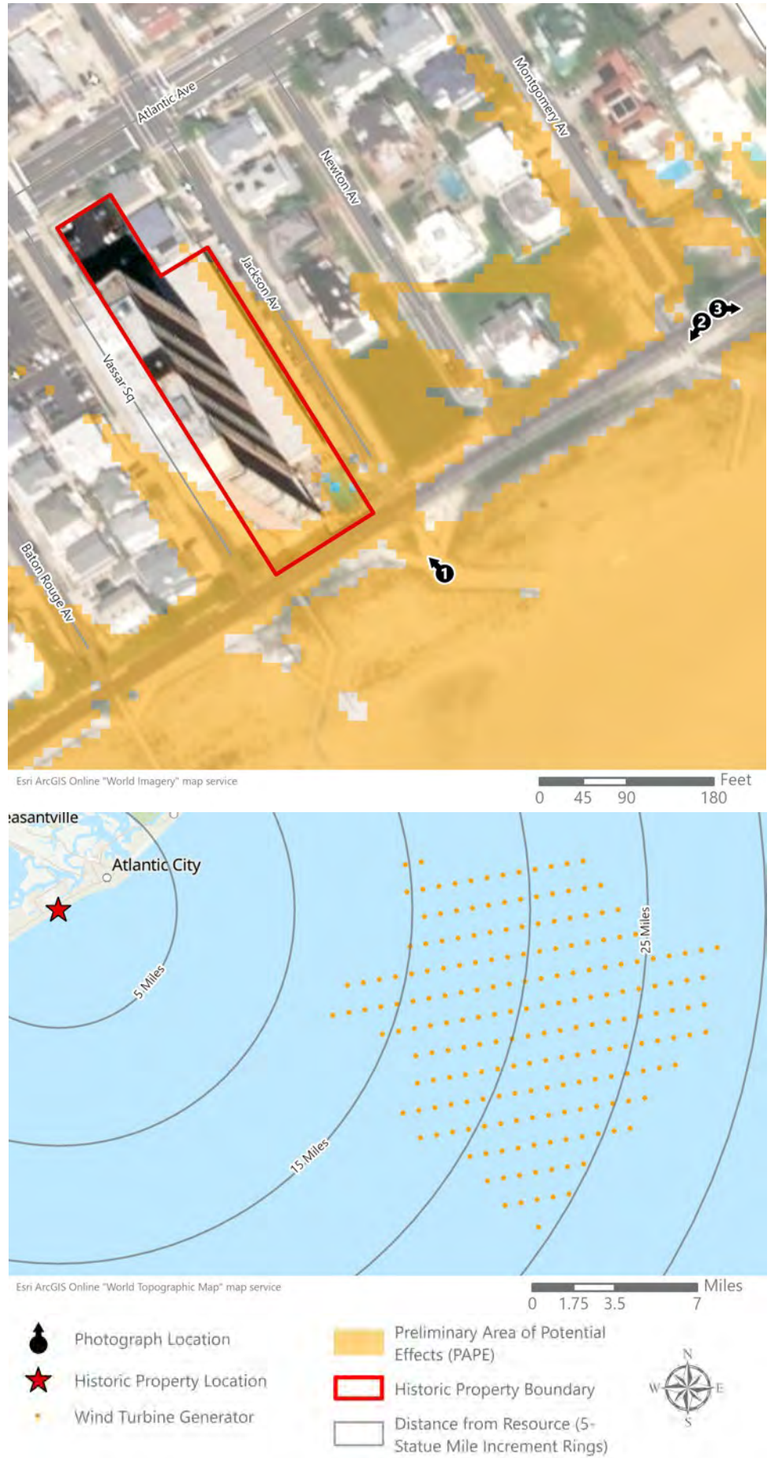
The Vassar Square Condominiums are sited in a high-rise brick and glass clad 20-story building located directly on the Boardwalk. Construction on the building began in 1968 and originally contained apartments. Following the real estate boom in the region in the 1970s, the building was converted into condominiums, the first high-rise building to make that conversion on the Ventnor Boardwalk. The building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its architecture. The building exhibits elements of Modern architecture including the cantilevered curved balconies with glass railings, and curved columns.

Maritime Setting

The Vassar Square Condominiums are located on the Boardwalk and the building was designed for views toward the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

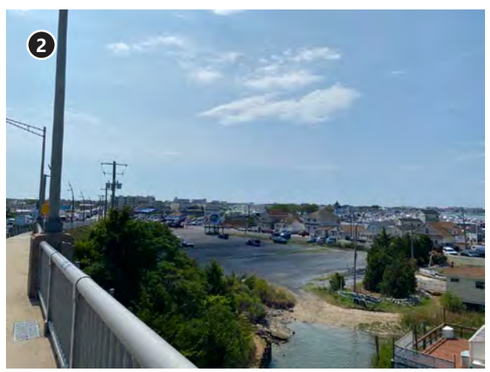
Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location adjacent to the boardwalk.



George A. Redding Bridge (SI&A # 0506150)

NJ Route 47 over Grassy Sound
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 37.08
Number of Blade Tips Visible 8
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.84
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.02
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 0.86
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

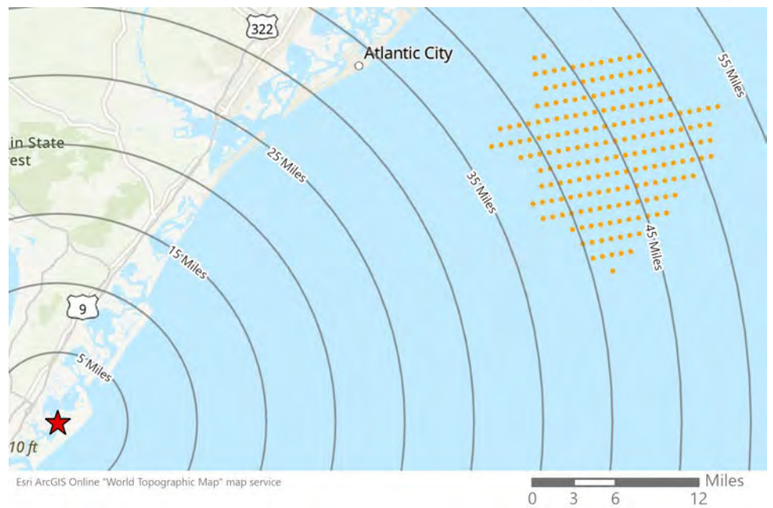
The George A. Redding Bridge was dedicated on July 27, 1950 and connects the mainland to Wildwoods barrier island. The bridge is a single-span Bascule bridge with the lift consisting of steel grate and the approaches covered in asphalt. The superstructure of the bridge consists of steel girders resting on poured concrete piers and abutments. The gate keeper houses are designed with Art Deco elements, and the bridge features sidewalks with poured concrete and metal railings on both sides of the road. This resource has previously been determined eligible for NRHP by the NJHPO. The bridge retains its historic integrity and is still recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture.

Maritime Setting

The George A. Redding Bridge carries Route 47 traffic over the Grassy Sound Channel between the mainland and Wildwoods barrier island. The prominent setting and views are of the bay and Grassy Sound Channel, with residential and commercial development along the channel and in the Wildwoods being the predominate setting.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Minimal visibility of the Projects due to the distance between the bridge and the Projects as well as the intervening land and structures.



U.S. Life Saving Station No. 14

Central Avenue
Berkeley Township, Ocean County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Listed
Distance to Nearest Turbine 36.5
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.69
Property Acreage within PAPE
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 194
Mid Tower Aviation 41.0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

The U.S. Lifesaving Station No. 14 was constructed in 1894 as a rescue station by the United States Life Saving Service. The building is significant for its architecture under Criterion C and Under Criterion A its association as a life saving station for commerce and transportation.

Maritime Setting

The U.S. Lifesaving Station No. 14 has a maritime function as a lifesaving station and has a maritime setting overlooking the Atlantic Ocean with wide ocean views.

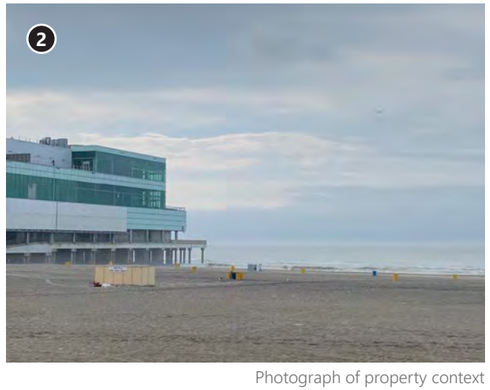
Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Although the Projects will be visible from the U.S. Lifesaving Station No. 14, visibility of the Projects will be diminished due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property. In addition, due to the location of the Projects, when viewing the Atlantic Ocean from the historic property, the Projects will occupy only approximately 14.6% of the ocean horizon. The majority of the view of the ocean will be unobstructed by the Projects.

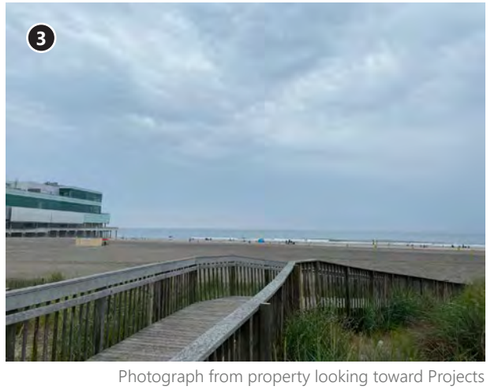
Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach)

Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context



Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.2
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 8.69
Property Acreage within PAPE 7.6
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 87.37
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 200
Coast Guard 46

Significance

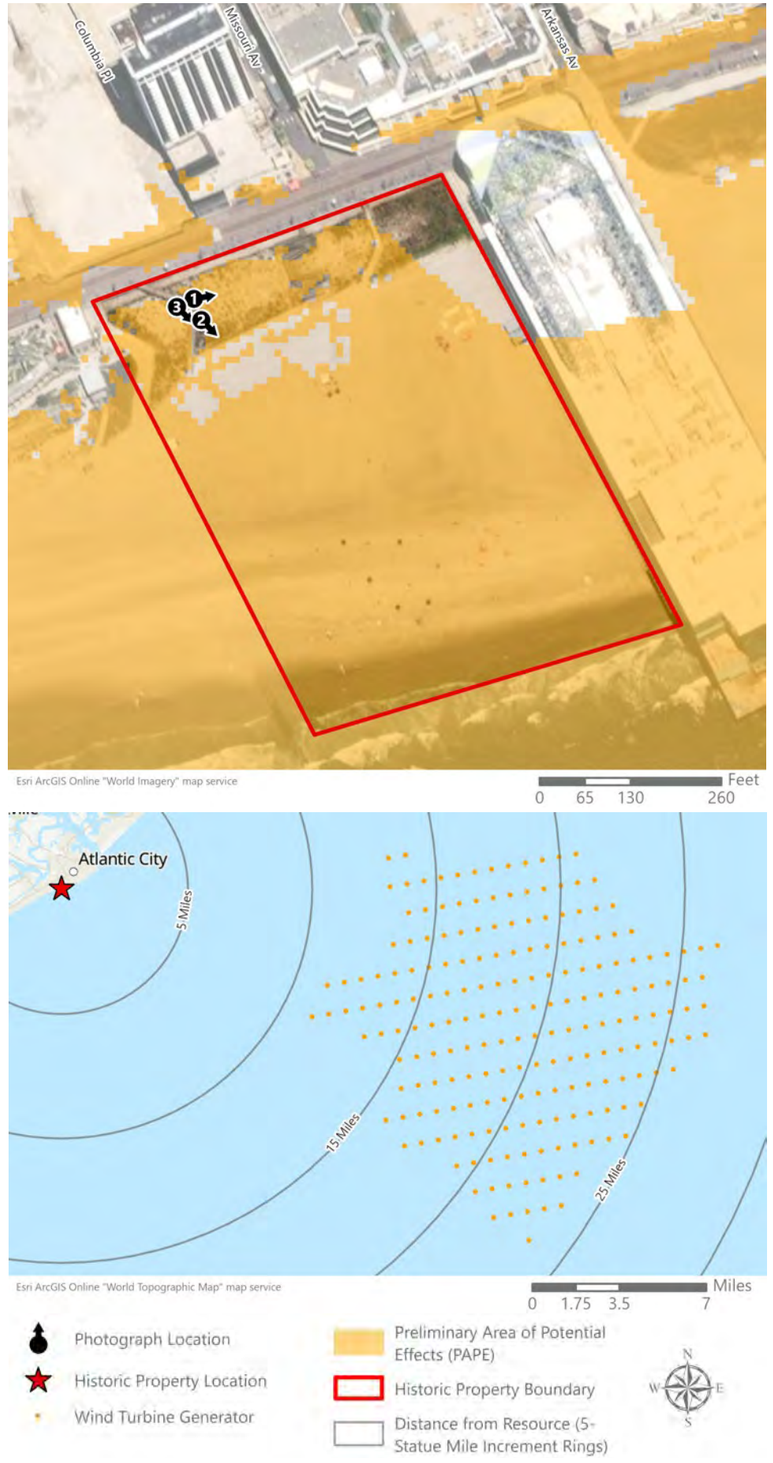
From the end of the 1920s to the 1960s, Missouri Avenue Beach was effectively Atlantic City's official black beach. African American members of the Atlantic City Beach Patrol were assigned exclusively to what locals came to call Chicken Bone Beach. Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach) is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the African American history of Atlantic City.

Maritime Setting

The significance of the Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach) is directly related to its maritime setting as a beach for the African American community from the end of the 1920s to the 1960s.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

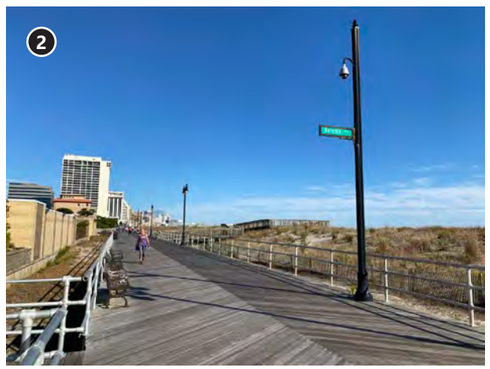
Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the Atlantic Ocean



Riviera Apartments

116 S. Raleigh Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 12.3
Number of Blade Tips Visible 117
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.20
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.10
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 50.14
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 59
Mid Tower Aviation 37
Coast Guard 3

Significance

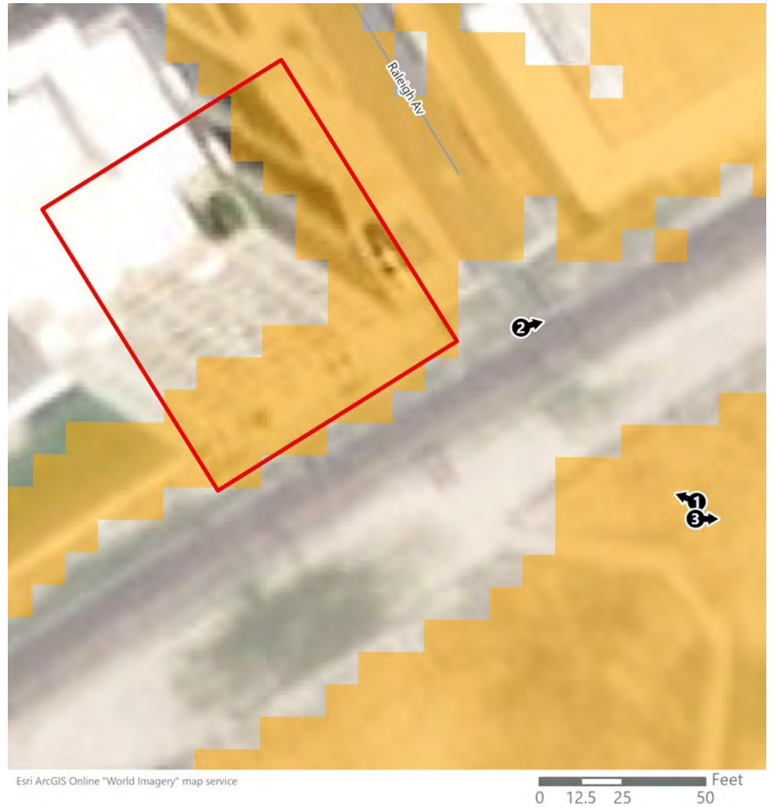
The Riviera Apartments building was designed by architect Henry Sternfeld and was constructed between 1929-30. The building has been determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO under Criterion C for its Spanish and Art Deco-style architecture.

Maritime Setting

The Riviera Apartments building is located on the Atlantic City boardwalk with clear ocean views from the main façade and partial views from the northern and southern elevations.

Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the boardwalk's location on the Atlantic Ocean.



Trylon Motel

1200 JFK Drive
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 35.2
Number of Blade Tips Visible 43
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.55
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.06
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 11.31
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 2
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

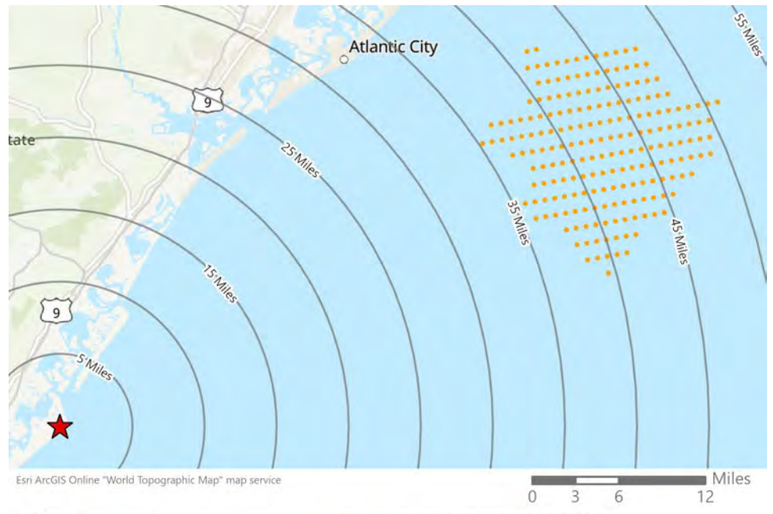
The Trylon Motel was constructed c.1959 and is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.

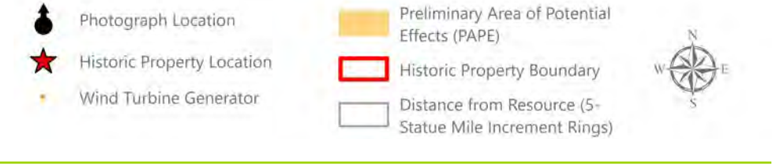
Maritime Setting

The Trylon Motel is a beachside motel with a clear maritime setting, adjacent to the beach with unobstructed views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects.

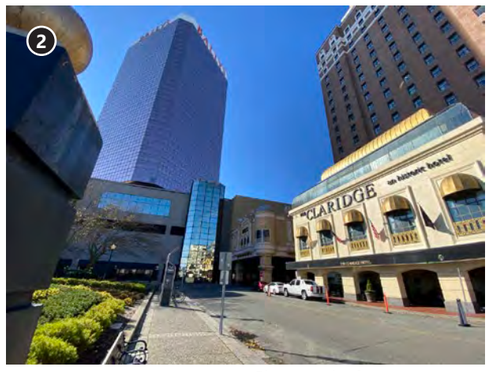




Clairidge Hotel

120 South Indiana Avenue
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 11.26
Number of Blade Tips Visible 4
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.43
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.18
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 12.90
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 2
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

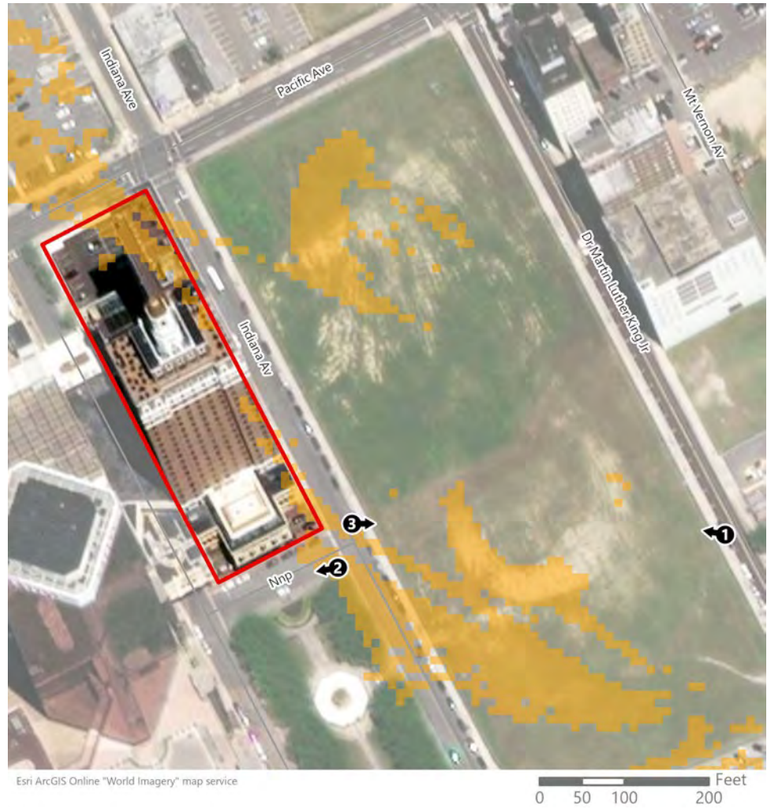
The Claridge Hotel is a 24-story hotel constructed in 1930 and is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Georgian Revival-style high-rise hotel on the New Jersey shore.

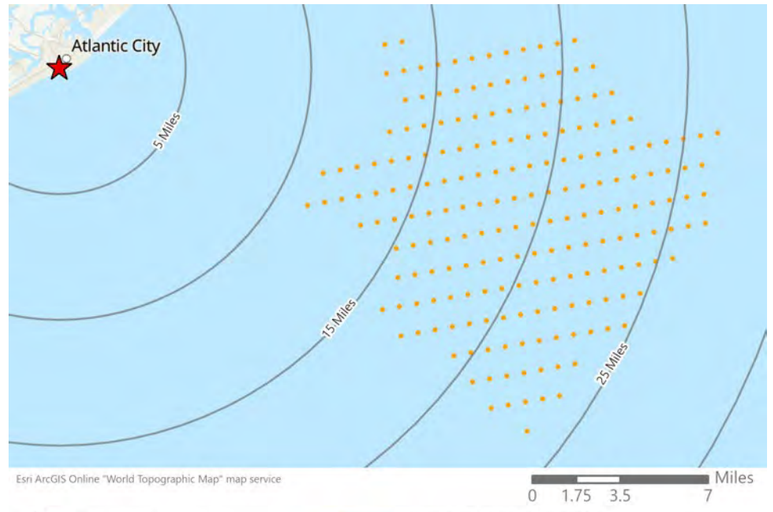
Maritime Setting

The Claridge Hotel was constructed as a high-rise beach hotel and has a clear maritime setting adjacent to Brighton Park and the Atlantic City Boardwalk with ocean views.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

Views of the Projects are limited from the Claridge Hotel's due to the historic property's location set back from the Atlantic City boardwalk behind Brighton Park.





Central Pier

1400 Boardwalk
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 10.85
Number of Blade Tips Visible 200
Property Acreage within Study Area 1.75
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.78
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 44.53
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 200
Mid Tower Aviation 200
Coast Guard 26

Significance

Central Pier is a two-story, seven-bay building located on the Atlantic City beach adjacent to the boardwalk. The pier is significant for its association with recreation and entertainment on the Atlantic City boardwalk under Criterion A and also for its architecture under Criterion C.

Maritime Setting

Central Pier has a maritime setting on the Atlantic City beach adjacent to the boardwalk with unobstructed views of the ocean.

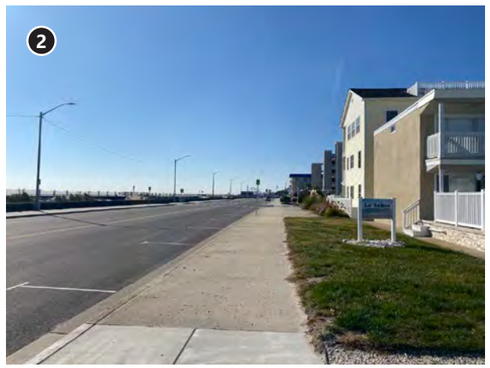
Effect Recommendation
Adverse Effect

Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the Atlantic Ocean

Le Sabre Condominiums

510 East 8th Avenue
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property



Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.91
Number of Blade Tips Visible 10
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.39
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.01
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 3.45
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

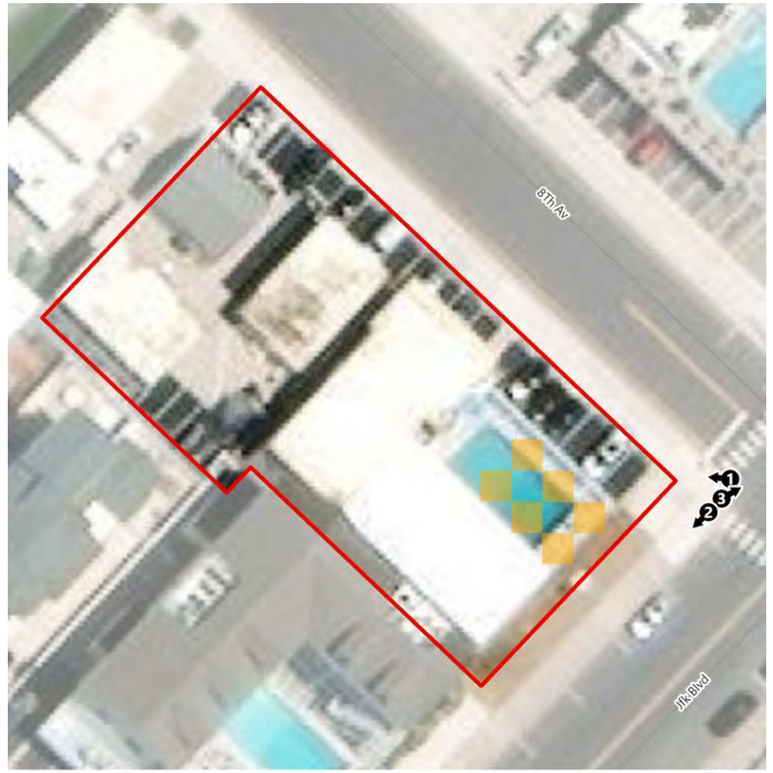
The Le Sabre Condominiums was constructed in the late 1960s and is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.

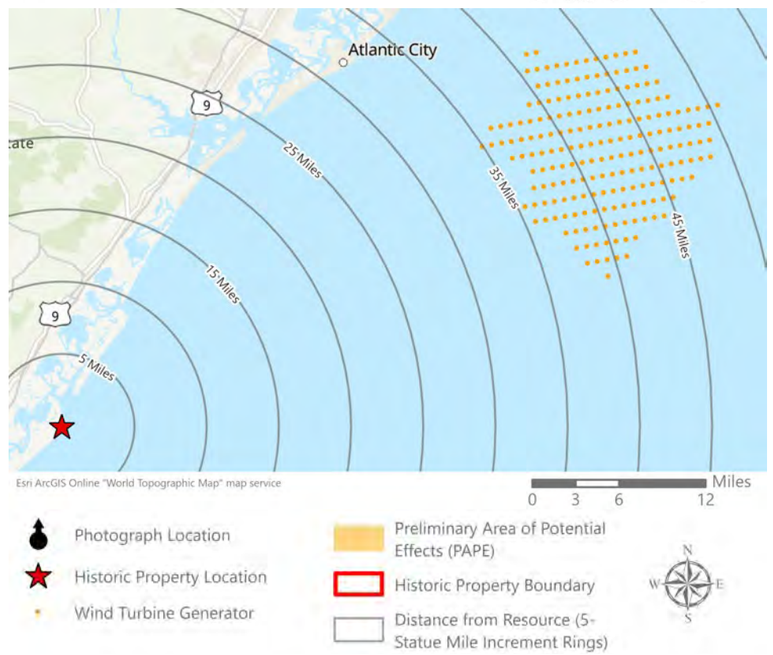
Maritime Setting

The Le Sabre Condominiums is a beachside motel with a clear maritime setting, adjacent to the beach with unobstructed views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects.





European Motel

300 Ocean Avenue
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.68
Number of Blade Tips Visible 86
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.23
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.06
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 27.61
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 13
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

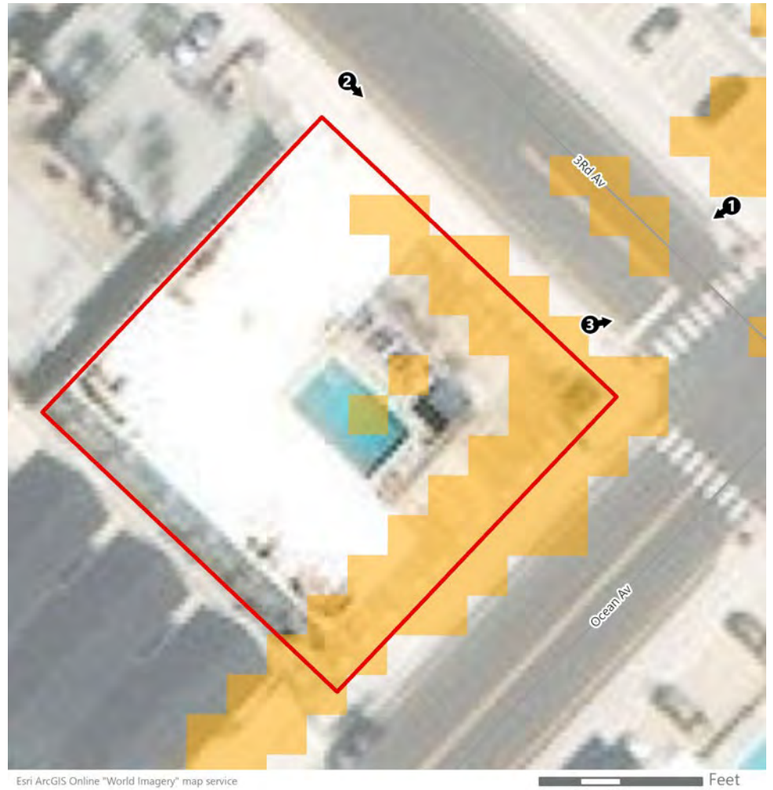
The European Motel was constructed c. 1960 and is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.

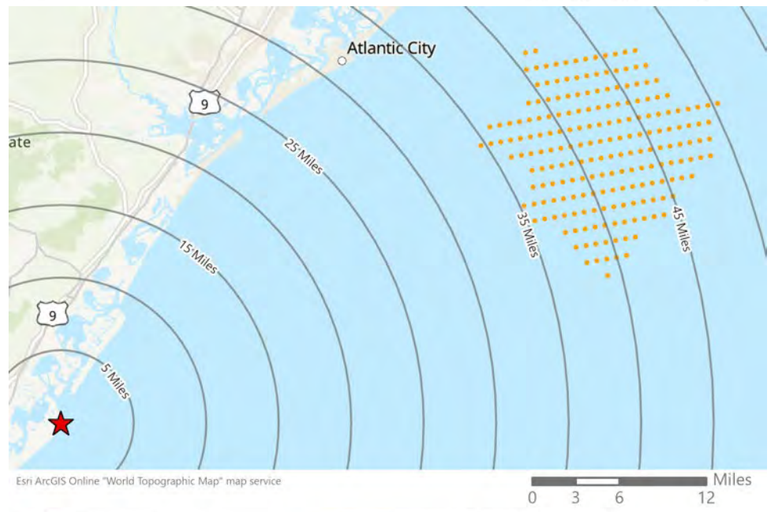
Maritime Setting

The European Motel has a maritime setting as a motel a block from the beach with partial views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property, the location of the historic property and the orientation of the building, away from the Projects.





Beach Hugger Motel (ex Al Sann)

210 Ocean Avenue
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.65
Number of Blade Tips Visible 134
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.23
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.04
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 18.90
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 24
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

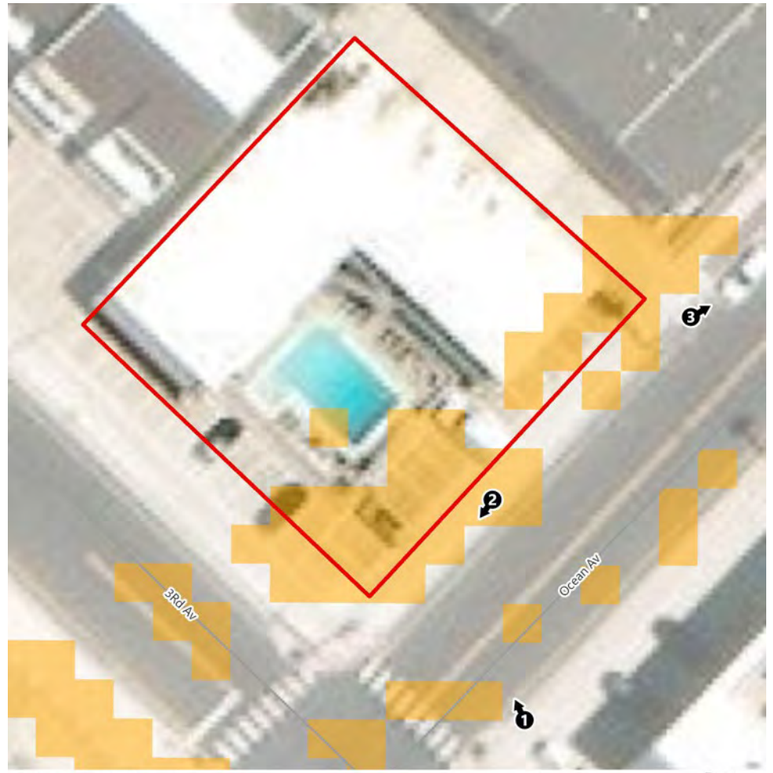
The Beach Hugger Motel (ex Al Sann) is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.

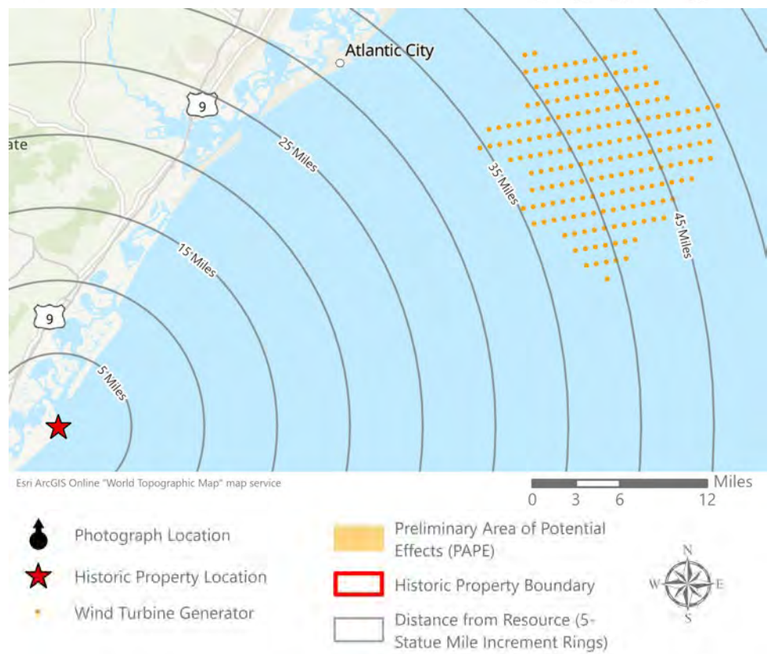
Maritime Setting

The Beach Hugger Motel (ex Al Sann) has a maritime setting as a motel a block from the beach with partial views of the ocean.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the Beach Hugger Motel as well as its location one block away from the beach and orientation away from the Projects.





Athens II Motor Inn

201 Ocean Avenue
Wildwood City, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Photograph of property context

Photograph from property looking toward Projects

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 34.62
Number of Blade Tips Visible 188
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.29
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.06
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 18.77
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 31
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

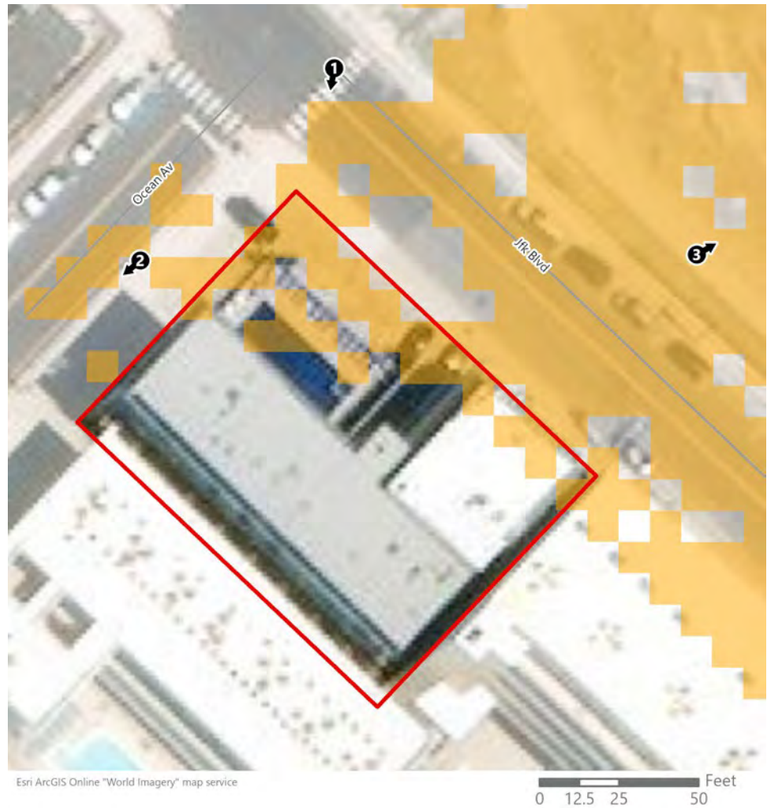
The Athens II Motor Inn is four-story motel, with a combination of brick and concrete for siding, and a sign reading "Athens" on the roof. The hipped roof projects over the plane of the wall and each story has a row of balconies. The Athens II Motor Inn is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF and is significant under Criterion A and C.

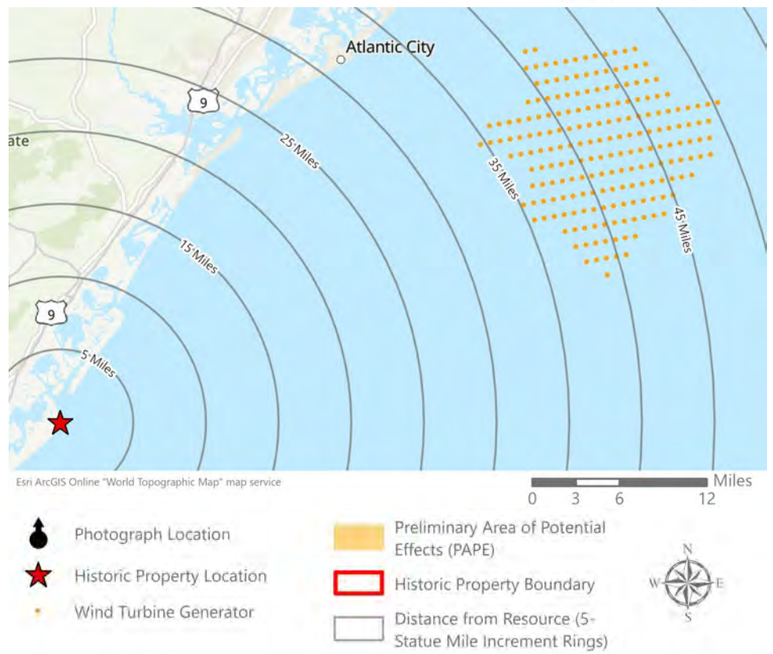
Maritime Setting

The Athens II Motor Inn is located across Ocean Avenue from the Atlantic Ocean with unobstructed views of the water.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the Athens II Motor Inn as the intervening buildings which partially block views of the Projects.





Acacia Beachfront Resort

9101 Atlantic Avenue
Wildwood Crest Borough, Cape May County, NJ

Photograph of property

Historic postcard of property

Aerial photograph of property. Source: Google Earth

Historic Designation NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)
Distance to Nearest Turbine 38.31
Number of Blade Tips Visible 10
Property Acreage within Study Area 0.51
Property Acreage within PAPE 0.05
Percentage of Property with Potential Visibility 10.43
Visible Light Units

Nacelle Aviation 0
Mid Tower Aviation 0
Coast Guard 0

Significance

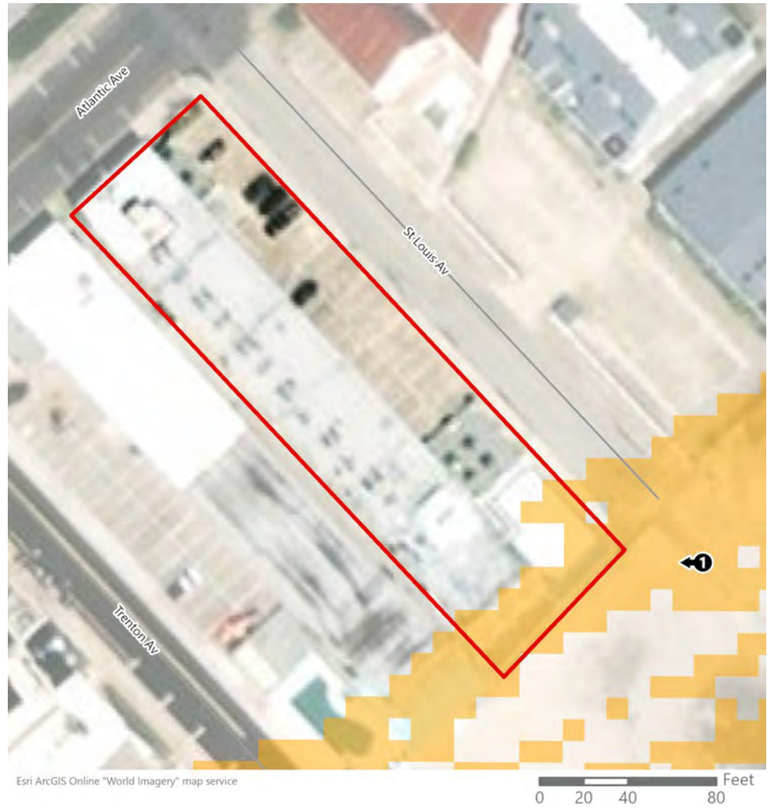
The Acacia Beachside Resort is a three-story motel with exterior balconies on the north and east elevations. The motel was constructed c. 1978 and is significant under Criterion A and C for its assocaition with the development of Wildwoods as a resort destination and its architecture.

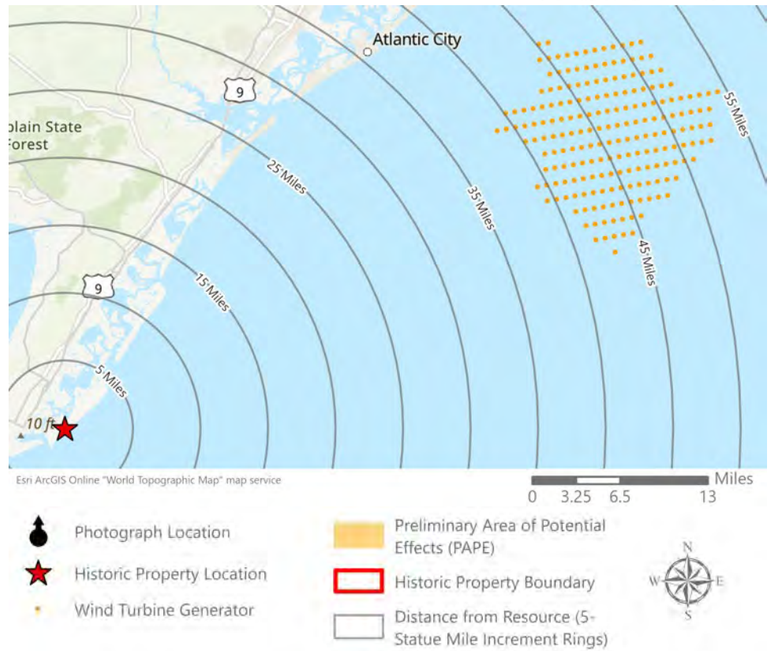
Maritime Setting

The Acacia Beachside Resort is lcoated on the Atlantic Ocean with unobstructed views of the water.

Effect Recommendation
No Adverse Effect

No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the Acacia Beachside Resort.





ATTACHMENT D

Aboveground Historic Property Information and Visual Effects Assessment Table

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
1	Dr. Jonathan Pitney House	57 North Shore Road	Absecon City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	16.63	4	0	0	0	0.34	0.09	27.30		The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House was constructed ca. 1799 and enlarged in 1848. It is listed in the NRHP under Criterion B in the areas of transportation and politics/government for its association with Dr. Jonathan Pitney. Dr. Pitney was an influential politician and businessman and served a key role in establishing Atlantic County in 1837, establishing the first railroad from Camden to Atlantic City in 1854, founding Atlantic City in 1854, and constructing the first lighthouse on Absecon Island in Atlantic City in 1857. The house is also a contributing resource to the NRHP-Eligible North Shore Road Historic District.	The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House is located approximately six miles to the northwest of the Atlantic Ocean and is situated within a tree-lined residential neighborhood few blocks from the Absecon Bay.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment C
2	South Shore Road Historic District	S. Shore Road roughly bounded by Nevada Avenue, and Statton Avenue	Absecon City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	16.36	4	0	0	0	45.74	0.22	0.48		The South Shore Road Historic District is primarily a residential district centered along South Shore Road. Residences date from the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The houses along South Shore Road, especially in the northern section of the district, are larger in scale and represent examples of Neoclassical, Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic Revival and vernacular styles of architecture. Along the side streets extending off of South Shore Road, residences are typically smaller in scale representing Craftsman and Colonial Revival architectural styles. The Absecon Inn, a "high-style" Second Empire building anchors the northern end of the district. This resource has been previously determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.	The South Shore Road Historic District is located on the mainland in Absecon City, Atlantic County, approximately six miles from the Atlantic Ocean. While the district does contain a small portion of Absecon Creek that flows into Absecon Bay, none of the properties within the district are located on the bay or in a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited, due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B
3	North Shore Road Historic District	N. Shore Road roughly bounded by Creek Road to the south and the town line to the north	Absecon City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	16.29	70	45	12	0	69.64	3.17	4.56		The North Shore Road Historic District is primarily a residential district centered along North Shore Road. Residences date from around the late-eighteenth to the twentieth century. The houses along North Shore Road, especially in the southern section of the district, are larger in scale and represent "high-style" examples of Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle, and vernacular styles of architecture. This resource has been previously determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.	The North Shore Road Historic District is located on the mainland in Absecon City, Atlantic County, approximately six miles from the Atlantic Ocean. None of the properties within the district are located on the bay or in a maritime setting. However, views of Absecon Creek, which eventually flows into Absecon Bay, are visible at the end of some roads from limited points in the district.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B
4	U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152)	U.S. Route 30 (Absecon Boulevard) over Beach Thorofare	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	12.81	38	10	0	0	1.27	0.14	10.68		The U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152) was originally constructed between 1942 and 1946 as a single-leaf bascule bridge. The bridge was recommended eligible in 2020 under Criterion C as an intact example of the rare single-leaf bascule design.	The U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152) also known as the Absecon Boulevard Bridge carries U.S. 30 over Beach Thorofare with views of the Thorofare to the north and south.	No Adverse Effect	This historic bridge is significant for its engineering; therefore visibility of the Projects will not adversely affect its significance or character-defining features. The relevant setting for the bridge is defined by the bayside Thorofare waterway and adjacent barrier island sections, not the distant Atlantic Ocean. In addition, visibility of the Projects is limited due to the intervening land, structures and vegetation of Atlantic City.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20; Attachment C
5	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 4700 Atlantic Avenue	4700 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	12.47	2	0	0	0	0.15	0.00	3.21	VC02	The house at 4700 Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-a-half story residence clad in stucco and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The residence retains historic integrity and exhibits significant characteristics of the Neo-Classical Revival style, such as the full-height Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting the triangular pediment portico, and the elaborate cornice exhibiting brackets and dentils. The house is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.	The house at 4700 Atlantic Avenue is sited in a mostly residential community and is situated in the first block of houses extending from the ocean. The house is located on the corner of Atlantic Avenue and S. Montgomery Avenue, and is oriented with its primary views facing towards Atlantic Avenue and away from the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 3.21% of the historic property due to its location on Atlantic Avenue and the density of the adjacent buildings. The location and orientation of the property suggest the very limited visibility of the Projects would not diminish the integrity of setting.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
6	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 104 S. Montgomery Avenue	104 S. Montgomery Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	12.45	30	24	14	2	0.18	0.05	29.77	VC02	This resource is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence set on a raised brick foundation, is clad in stucco, and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The residence features a full-width front porch with paired and triple Doric columns resting on a brick floor and supporting a hip roof. Hip-roof dormers are located on each elevation, and decorative brackets are present on the roof, porch, and dormer eaves. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent example of Colonial Revival style architecture in Atlantic City.	This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Montgomery Avenue and views of the neighboring residences are predominate, with portions of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean visible from ground level.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited from the historic property due to its location and the density of the adjacent buildings. The historic setting of the property is primarily defined by the local streetscape and adjacent buildings, not the distant ocean views that would be altered by the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
7	Residence at 125 S Montgomery Avenue	125 S Montgomery Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	EDR Identified	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	12.40	200	192	171	17	0.53	0.17	31.26	VC02	The resource at 125 S Montgomery Avenue is a ca. 1910 two-story Spanish Colonial dwelling covered in stucco and capped by a hipped roof covered in clay tile. The form of the building includes two Projecting wings on the southwest (front) elevation connected by a one-story central arcaded entry porch with three round arches supported by Corinthian columns. The windows are decorated with round arch surround on the second floor and decorative entablatures on the first floor. A carriage house/garage is attached to the northwest (side) elevation. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under National Register Criterion C.	The resource at 125 S Montgomery Avenue located immediately to the northwest of the Atlantic City Boardwalk and beaches. Although the house is oriented toward South Montgomery Avenue and not the ocean, it has a clear maritime setting as the views from the southeast (side) elevation offer unobstructed views to the ocean.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location adjacent to the boardwalk. The Projects is expected to be a significant focus of viewer attention from this area due to the proximity of WTGs to the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
8	Two-story Residence at 108 S. Raleigh Avenue	108 S. Raleigh Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	12.29	8	2	0	0	0.10	0.02	17.49		This resource is a two-story Mediterranean Revival residence clad in stucco and capped by a hip roof covered in clay tiles. The residence features arched windows on the facade, and decorative floral motif scrollwork in the stucco is present around ribbon windows and the main entrance on a one-story flat-roof wing on the facade, and decorative scrollwork "plaques" are located between bays on the second floor. The eaves feature exposed brackets. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival style architecture in Atlantic City.	This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Raleigh Avenue and views of the neighboring residences and a non-historic high-rise directly across the street are predominate. The house is set further back from the road than its neighboring houses and is lower in height. Views of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean are visible from the sidewalk in front of the house, but views of the ocean are not present.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to the eastern portion of the historic property due to the adjacent structures, including the high-rise condominium building.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
9	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	12.21	14	6	0	0	0.09	0.01	16.30		This resource is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence clad in weatherboard siding and capped by a steeply-pitched hip roof covered in slate tiles. The residence features a wrap-around porch with Doric columns supporting the hip roof. A large bay window with multi-pane wood sash windows is located on the northern elevation of the second floor, and a sleeping porch is located on the southern elevation that features six-over-six wood-sash windows. A series of multi-paned French-doors are sheltered under the porch, as well as the main entrance 12-light and panel door. Fenestration on the second floor facade consists of 12-over-12 wood-sash ribbon windows. The eaves feature exposed rafter tails and a central corbelled brick chimney with chimney pots rises from the roof. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent example of	This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Ridgeway Avenue and views of the neighboring residences are predominate, with portions of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean visible from ground level.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to the eastern portion of the historic property due to the adjacent structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
10	The Knife and Fork Inn	3600 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	12.08	10	6	5	0	0.14	0.04	29.70		The Knife and Fork Inn is a four story restaurant situated at the busy intersection of Atlantic, Albany, and Pacific Avenues. It was built in 1912 in an exuberant Flemish Revival style and features three stepped parapets on the façade with more on the sides, red tile roof, white stucco walls, and numerous "knife and fork" ornaments mounted on the walls. The restaurant began its existence as a bar of the same name that closed for good during prohibition. It is an Atlantic City icon with a colorful history, and retains sufficient integrity to convey eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion A (Commerce) and Criterion C (Architecture).	The Knife and Fork Inn is located one block from the Atlantic City boardwalk and beach and was constructed as a inn in the resort community.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location a block from the shoreline as well as the surrounding high-rise buildings. The very limited views of the Projects would not diminish the Knife and Fork's historical associations with local history or diminish appreciation of the building's architecture.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
11	Ritz Carlton Hotel	2715 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	11.66	134	81	47	5	1.14	0.20	17.40		The Ritz Carlton Hotel is an 18-story building clad in brick that opened in June of 1921. Constructed with elements of the Beaux Arts style, the building was a prominent hotel in Atlantic City in the 1920s, and housed prominent guests such as Calvin Coolidge, Warren G. Harding, and Al Capone. The hotel was converted to army barracks during World War II, and in 1969 was converted into apartments. In 1982 the building was converted into condominiums. Today the building survives as a rare representation of 1920s hotel architecture on the Atlantic City Boardwalk. It has been determined eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C.	The Ritz Carlton Hotel is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk with the building's primary orientation toward the ocean and the building is designed to provide views toward the sea. The building's location on the coast lends to its historic significance as a beachside resort hotel. Demolition and redevelopment of surrounding parcels has diminished the integrity of setting for the property, though the critical relationship of the historic hotel to the boardwalk and adjacent shoreline has been retained.	Adverse Effect	Although this historic property has a low integrity of setting, due to the surrounding modern structures and infrastructure, the historic property will have unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location on the boardwalk. The Projects will affect the most intact surviving elements of the property's historic setting.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
12	USCG Station Atlantic City	900 Beach Thorofare	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	11.46	176	142	92	11	7.38	2.98	40.44		The U. S. Coast Guard Station at Atlantic City was constructed in 1939 and was at that time the largest life boat station in the guard. It replaced a series of earlier stations that had served the area. Though renovated in 1988, it appears to retain sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Military).	The U. S. Coast Guard Station at Atlantic City is located to the junction of Clam Creek and Absecon Inlet, where the moorings are protected but only one mile form the open ocean. The setting and function of the property are maritime in character, and the property has partial views of the ocean.	Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects from this historic property due to its location on the Absecon Inlet. The majority of proposed WTGs would be visible from the historic property and could be a significant focus of viewer attention based on proximity.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20; Attachment C
13	Atlantic City Convention Hall	Boardwalk between Pacific, Mississippi, and Florida Avenues	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	National Historic Landmark	11.40	200	200	200	41	8.64	0.35	4.03	AC02	The Atlantic City Convention Hall, constructed in 1926-1929 by Lockwood-Greene and Co., exhibits Beaux Arts and Romanesque style elements and features a cut limestone façade and curved arcade fronting the beach. The arcade features a covered double row of columns anchored by public bath houses on each end. The facade of the building features massive columns supporting Romanesque arches, and the recessed entrances feature large arched windows. Decorative motifs include elements popular on the Atlantic City Boardwalk in the 1920s and include cut stone ocean flora and fauna. The massive auditorium behind the public entrance facade is clad in brick with an arched roof. The Atlantic City Convention Hall has been designated a National Historic Landmark with significance in architecture, entertainment, and recreation. It is significant for its most notable architecture, and accurately signifies	The Atlantic City Convention Hall is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk with the building's primary orientation toward the Atlantic Ocean. The building's arcade is constructed as to provide views of the beach and is anchored by public bath houses adjacent to the beach. The building's location on the Atlantic Coast lends to its historic significance as a beachside attraction within Atlantic City.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the NHL's location on the boardwalk. Although the primary association with historic recreation pertains to events held inside the convention hall, and the critical association of the property to the Atlantic City Boardwalk would be unaffected by the Projects, the property's design elements, siting, and orientation underscore the significance the beach and ocean views to the convention hall's historic setting. The proximity of the Projects to this property suggests the WTGs will be a significant focus of visitor attention when the property is experienced from the boardwalk or other exterior vantages.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment A
14	Administration Building for the Board of Education	1809 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	11.36	1	0	0	0	0.22	0.01	4.76		The brick Administration Building for the Board of Education is a good example of an Italian Renaissance office building. Its defining characteristics include the rusticated concrete detailing that wraps around the façade, the classical cloor surround, the bracketed cornice, and the roofline balustrade. The building retains its original windows and appears to have high integrity, thus conveying its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture).	The Administration Building for the Board of Education is located one large block from the ocean in an built-up urban area with little maritime setting. Though the building is oriented to face the water, its views from street level are obstructed by other buildings.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is extremely limited due to the historic property's inland location and surrounding high-rise buildings.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
15	Warner Theatre (façade)	Atlantic City Boardwalk between Michigan and Arkansas Avenues	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	11.34	110	76	38	2	0.57	0.07	12.28		The Warner Theatre was constructed on the Atlantic City Boardwalk in 1929 as a movie theatre and showroom. Constructed by the prominent Philadelphia architectural firm Hoffman-Henon Company, known for their theatre designs, the building exhibits Spanish Revival and Moorish elements. In later years, the building was converted to a bowling alley before having the auditorium and main lobby demolished in the late 1970s to make room for casino expansion. Today, the original facade is all that remains of the building. The building has previously been determined eligible for NRHP listing by the NJHPO, and the building's facade retains its architectural significance.	The Warner Theatre (façade) is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk with the building's primary orientation toward the ocean. Historically, the location of the building's setting on the Atlantic City Boardwalk and beachfront was integral to its significance as a recreational landmark.	No Adverse Effect	This historic property is a façade of a historic theatre with a low integrity of setting due to the surrounding modern structures and infrastructure. The Projects will not adversely affect the integrity or character-defining features of this historic property, which are rooted in the facade's specific design and ornamentation and its physical relationship to the boardwalk.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
16	Carnegie Library (Atlantic City Public Library)	35 South Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	11.27	2	0	0	0	0.71	0.02	2.50		The Carnegie Library (now known as the Carnegie Center) was one of 36 New Jersey libraries partially funded by Andrew Carnegie. It was designed in the Italian Renaissance style by Albert Randolph Ross and completed in 1904. Shortly after, Carnegie began scaling back the size and stylistic flourishes of his libraries to allow for more funds to be used for collections. The elaborate façade showcases classical elements and style-defining features such as the rusticated first story, and is made more impressive by the semi-circular, domed wings on either side. Despite a tall, boxy addition on the rear elevation, the Carnegie Library has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C. As one of 1,689 funded by Carnegie during the Golden Age of the American Library System, this resource is also eligible under Criterion A (Education).	The Carnegie Library is located one long block from the Atlantic Ocean and was constructed as a library for the resort community.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 2.5% of the historic property due to its inland location and surrounding high-rise buildings. The minimal visibility of the Projects would not diminish the integrity of the library's setting or diminish appreciation of the property's architectural merit.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
17	Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District	N. Connecticut Avenue roughly bounded by N. Massachusetts, N. New Jersey, Barret, and Adriatic Avenues	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	11.19	2	1	0	0	13.16	0.12	0.88		The Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2014 with significance under Criterion C. The district is characterized by Bungalow dwellings located in what was historically known as Bungalow Park.	The Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District is situated to the southwest of Absecon Channel in the northern extent of Atlantic City. The district's maritime setting is related to its proximity to the channel rather than the Atlantic Ocean and the district does not have direct views to the ocean or beaches in Atlantic City due to the dense residential and commercial development in the surrounding area.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.88% of this historic district due to its location on the bay side of Atlantic City as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation. Such minimal visibility would not adversely affect the integrity of district's setting.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20; Attachment B
18	Brighton Park	1801 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible as a contributing element to the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District (EDR-Recommended)	11.16	195	194	193	44	2.05	0.58	28.28	AC03	Brighton Park is located just to the north of the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District and just to the south of the contributing Claridge Hotel. The park is visible in aerial photographs dating to 1920, with the current concrete and brick walkways and decorative stone and concrete fountain in the middle of the park adhering the historic park layout and design. The southern portion of the park consists of a stepped concrete amphitheater added between 1984 and 1995, and a Korean War Memorial that was dedicated in 2000. This resource is recommended as a contributing resource to the Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District.	Brighton Park is located on the Atlantic City Boardwalk.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location adjacent to the boardwalk.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
19	The Inn of the Irish Pub	164 St. James Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	11.01	14	0	0	0	0.13	0.05	41.06	AC03	The Irish Pub, located at 164 St. James Place, is a six-story brick hotel and bar constructed in 1903 as the Elmwood Hotel. One of the most notable historic hotels in Atlantic City, it was a known speakeasy during Prohibition, and has housed notable guests throughout its years including Joe DiMaggio, a frequent visitor. The Elwood Hotel operated until 1967, when it became the Feeley's Hotel. In 1972, the Irish Pub purchased the bar space within the building, and the Irish Pub and Feeley's Hotel operated in concert until 1972 when the owners of the Irish Pub took over complete operations. The resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, under Community Planning and Development for its association as an early and notable hotel along the Atlantic City Boardwalk, and C under Architecture as an excellent surviving example of Colonial Revival hotel architecture in Atlantic City.	The Irish Pub is located approximately 0.1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean, in the first block of buildings extending north from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation is towards St. James Place and views of the boardwalk, streetscape, and neighboring hotels are predominate from ground level.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location a block from the shoreline as well as the surrounding high-rise buildings. The Projects would not affect the primary elements of the pub's historic setting, as defined by the streetscape and surrounding buildings.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
20	Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk	1425 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	EDR Identified	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.97	9	0	0	0	0.09	0.04	50.30	AC03	The Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk is a ca. 1920 commercial building built in the Art Deco and Exotic Revival styles. The two-story building has a square footprint and a flat roof. Ornamentation includes decorative spires on the roof, a frieze band decorated with shells, pointed arches above the windows, arrow shaped pilasters, and railing decorated with shells. The resource stands as a rare example of Art Deco/Exotic Revival commercial architecture in Atlantic City and retains sufficient integrity to express its eligibility for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.	The Commercial Building at 1425 Boardwalk fronts the Atlantic City Boardwalk and is located 100 feet from the beach. The southeast (front) elevation of the building has full and unobstructed views of the ocean, although views to the northeast, in the direction of the Projects, are screened by the Central Pier.	No Adverse Effect	Although the historic property is located on the boardwalk, views of the Projects are limited due to the large Central Pier located on the ocean side of the boardwalk.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
21	Two-and-a-half-story Residence at 124 Atlantic Avenue	124 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.65	131	130	122	25	0.09	0.02	17.54	AC01N, AC01, AC05	This resource is a two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial residence set on a raised foundation, is clad in brick on the first floor and wood shingle on the upper floors, and is capped by a cross-gable roof, with a gambrel gable on the front façade, covered in asphalt shingles. The residence features a full-width, curved front porch, with a flat roof supported by wood Ionic columns resting on brick supports. Arched windows and arcade are located in the raised basement and first floor, and a large Palladian window is located on the second floor facade. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture, as an excellent and exceedingly rare example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style architecture in northern Atlantic City.	This resource is located approximately 430 feet west of the Absecon Inlet and approximately 0.3 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean. The façade and associated porches are oriented towards Atlantic Avenue, roughly 90 degrees from the Projects, but demolition of intervening buildings once located to the east of the house substantially increased the ocean views.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the surrounding vacant land. The proximity of the property to the wind farm suggests the Projects will be a major focus of attention and may detract from the historic shoreline setting and integrity of feeling associated with the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14; Attachment C
22	Colonial Revival Residence at 120 Atlantic Avenue	120 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.65	114	108	108	21	0.11	0.10	89.99	AC01N, AC01, AC05	The property at 120 Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival style residence resting on a raised foundation. The building is clad in brick and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and features a full-width first floor porch with Doric columns supporting a heavy entablature featuring brackets and dentils and second story balcony. Three triangular pedimented dormers pierce the roof on the facade, two-story Projecting bays are located on the side elevations. Fenestration consists of nine-over-nine, twelve-over-twelve, windows with stone lintels and keystones. The main entrance is surrounded by multi-pane sidelights and transom. The building represents an excellent surviving example of the Colonial Revival style in Atlantic City and is recommended for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture.	The property at 120 Atlantic Avenue is located approximately 365 feet west of the Absecon Inlet and approximately 0.3 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean. The façade and associated porches are oriented towards Atlantic Avenue, roughly 90 degrees from the Projects, but demolition of intervening buildings once located to the east of the house substantially increased the ocean views.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the surrounding vacant land. The proximity of the property to the wind farm suggests the Projects will be a major focus of attention and may detract from the historic shoreline setting and integrity of feeling associated with the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14; Attachment C
23	Absecon Lighthouse	Pacific and Rhode Island Avenues	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	10.65	27	17	11	2	2.04	0.98	48.18	AC01N, AC01, AC05	The Absecon Lighthouse was constructed in 1856 under the direction of Lt. George Meade, who later commanded Union forces at the Battle of Gettysburg. Constructed of iron and brick, it rises 171 feet tall, is 27 feet in diameter at the base and 13 feet, seven-and-a-half inches at the lens chamber. The roof is pyramidal and caps rectangular glass panes with iron frames. The lighthouse was decommissioned in 1933, and was moved to its current location from its original site closer to the inlet. The current keeper's house serves as a museum and is not original to the lighthouse, being constructed after the lighthouse was moved to its current location. The lighthouse is listed in the NRHP and is significant for its architecture and association with navigational history.	The Absecon Lighthouse is currently located approximately 0.2 miles west of the Absecon Inlet, and approximately 0.3 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean. The lighthouse was sited at its original location to guide vessels to and around the Absecon Inlet.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the surrounding high-rise buildings. The integrity of setting for the lighthouse has been diminished due to unsympathetic development in the immediate surroundings. Limited views of the Projects would not diminish the significance of the property's architectural design or its association with historical navigation safety.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14; Attachment C
24	Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District	Boardwalk roughly bounded by S. Georgia Avenue to the southwest and Garden Pier to the northeast	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	10.47	200	200	200	49	35.91	7.66	21.35	AC02, AC03, AC04N, AC04S, AC04	The Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District encompasses approximately 1.4 miles of boardwalk in Atlantic City, stretching from the Atlantic City Convention Hall in the south to the Garden Pier in the north, and contains many of the iconic Atlantic City resorts along the boardwalk. Originally constructed in 1870 the Atlantic City Boardwalk is one of the most famous attractions on the New Jersey shore and boasts the typical attractions seen on boardwalks including amusement park rides, entertainment piers, food and drinks, and the iconic tram cars, in addition to renown hotels and resorts. The Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development in Atlantic City. Despite its fluid construction history, its significance as an enduring vacation destination provides the	The Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District has a clear maritime setting and is located adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and overlooks the beaches at Atlantic City.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic district's location on the boardwalk. Although the immediate shoreline and waters in proximity to the beaches along the district are critical elements of the historic setting, distant ocean views contribute to the district's integrity of feeling and association. The Projects will be a significant focus of attention based on proximity and the expansive ocean views available from within the district.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14, 20; Attachment B
25	Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	Within the former railroad grade that traveled from Camden in Camden County to Atlantic City in Atlantic County.	Atlantic City, Winslow Township, Waterford Township, Chesilhurst Borough, Absecon City, Pleasantville City, Egg Harbor Township, Egg Harbor City, Hammonton Town, Mullica Township, and Galloway Township	Atlantic, Camden	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	12.20	81	51	9	0	421.63	22.83	3.18		The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2012. The district is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the transportation history of Camden and Atlantic Counties.	Although the rail line crosses bodies of water and connects the barrier island to the mainland, due to its linear nature as a transpiration corridor, the historic district does not have a maritime setting that is sensitive to changes in distant ocean views.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the linear nature of this historic rail line, the Projects will be visible from a small portion (3.18%) of the historic district. In addition, the significance of the property is not derived from its setting, but its historical association with transportation development in Camden and Atlantic Counties. The railroad's existing integrity of setting has been substantially compromised by redevelopment along the rail corridor and the Projects would not substantively affect the property's integrity.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 6, 10, 11, 14, 20; Attachment B
26	Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003)	Ocean Highway over Townsend Inlet	Avalon Borough, Middle Township, and Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	27.25	200	144	1	0	2.19	1.57	71.95	SIC01, SIC02	The Townsend Inlet Bridge was one of four trunnion bascule bridges designed by Ash Howard Needles & Tammen and erected in Cape May County between 1938 and 1940. Moveable bridges were necessary to facilitate vehicular traffic between the barrier island resorts while still allowing boat traffic to navigate the inlet's confluence with the Atlantic Ocean. The bridge retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion C.	The Townsend Inlet Bridge has a definitively maritime setting due to its location on the edge of the Atlantic Ocean and contributes to the maritime setting of the area by linking one barrier island to another. It has unobstructed views of the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	This historic bridge is significant for its engineering and association with the New Deal Era; therefore visibility of the Projects will not adversely affect its significance or character-defining features. Visibility of the Projects would not diminish the capacity of the Bridge to convey its significance as a surviving movable bridge characteristic of its late pre-WWII era.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
27	Barnegat Lighthouse	Northern end of Long Beach Island	Barnegat Light Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	27.31	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	BLB02	The Barnegat Lighthouse was built between 1855 and 1857 by Lt. George Meade, an Army engineer and future Civil War General. The lighthouse is 163 feet tall and was built to replace a much shorter structure that was destroyed by coastal erosion. The lighthouse operated with its original 12 foot tall Fresnel lens from 1959 to 1927, after which other lighting apparatus were used until the light was decommissioned in 1944. The property was given to the State of New Jersey and shortly thereafter the surrounding municipality changed its name to Barnegat Light. Though currently undergoing repairs, the Barnegat Lighthouse retains sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP of Historic Places.	The Barnegat Lighthouse has a definitively maritime setting as it was built on the northwestern tip of Long Beach Island to guide ships navigating Barnegat Inlet. Partial views of the ocean may be seen from the ground and broad ocean views may be seen from the top of the house where four cameras live stream the vistas for visitors to the Interpretive Center.	No Adverse Effect	Due to its location on the bay side of Long Beach Island, as well as the intervening land and structures, the Projects will not be visible from ground-level vantages within this property. Potential elevated views of the WTGs would be diminished by the significant distance separating the lighthouse from the wind farms.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 3; Attachment C
28	Bass River State Forest Historic District	Stage Road	Bass River Township	Burlington, Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	17.99	169	66	18	0	7260.96	324.09	4.46	BRT01	The Bass River State Forest Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2004. The district is eligible under NRHP Criterion A for it association with the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) which was responsible for planting some of the pine plantations within the district and state forest.	The areas that comprise the Bass River State Forest Historic District are located inland in Bass River Township, along the Bass River within the Bass River State Forest. The area is characterized by the dense forest that contain come of the tallest growing trees in the New Jersey Pine Barrens region.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to a small portion of the historic district due to its inland location on the mainland intervening vegetation, structures on the barrier islands. Distant ocean views are not a significant element of the district's historic setting along the Bass River.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 4, 5, 7; Attachment B
29	Beach Haven Historic District	Roughly bounded on the north by 3rd Street, on the east by South Atlantic Avenue, on the south by Pearl Street, on the west by properties to the west of South Beach Avenue.	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	13.40	6	0	0	0	21.83	0.24	1.09	BHB01, BHB02	The Beach Haven Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1983 with significance under Criterion C with a period of significance that spans from 1878 to 1879. The district is comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth century mostly vernacular style homes with some high-style residences inter-mixed.	Initially conceived as a beach resort in the 1870s, Beach Haven's proximity to the beaches and Atlantic Ocean was an early defining characteristic of the community. The eastern boundary of the district is approximately 500 feet from the beaches at Beach Haven and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 1.09% of the historic district due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as the density of the area.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
30	Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)	Roughly bounded by Atlantic, Bay, Fifth, and Chatsworth Avenues	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	13.13	22	19	16	1	38.66	0.10	0.27	BHB01, BHB02	The Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) constitutes an expansion of the Beach Haven Historic District that was originally listed in the NRHP in 1983. The district was listed on the NRHP in 2014. The addendum expanded the boundary of the original district as well as the period of significance, which spans from 1873 to 1940. Additionally, the boundary increase included the addition of significance under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development.	Initially conceived as a beach resort in the 1870s, Beach Haven's proximity to the beaches and Atlantic Ocean was an early defining characteristic of the community. The eastern boundary of the district is approximately 500 feet from the beaches at Beach Haven and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.27% of the historic district due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as the density of the area.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
31	Greater Beach Haven Historic District	Roughly the west side of Atlantic Avenue to Chatsworth Avenue to the south, Bay Avenue to the west and the north side of Fifth Street.	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	Local Historic District	13.13	22	19	16	1	78.75	0.36	0.45	BHB01, BHB02	The Greater Beach Haven Historic District was locally designated as a district in 2007 by the Beach Haven Historic Preservation Advisory Commission. The district is significant under NRHP Criterion A (Entertainment/ Recreation, Community Planning and Development) and Criterion C (Architecture) with a period of significance from 1873 to 1957. Note: this local historic district overlaps the National Register-listed Beach Haven Historic District described separately.	Initially conceived as a beach resort in the 1870s, Beach Haven's proximity to the beaches and Atlantic Ocean was an early defining characteristic of the community. The eastern boundary of the district is approximately 500 feet from the beaches at Beach Haven and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.45% of the historic district due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as the density development in the area.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
32	Residence at 101 Dolphin Avenue	101 Dolphin Avenue	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	NJ	EDR Identified	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	13.12	14	1	0	0	0.29	0.04	12.16		The resource at 101 Dolphin Avenue is a two-and-a-half story ca. 1900 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring six bays wide and three bays deep. The house is covered din wood shingle siding and is called by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingle. The roof features three gable roof dormers and a large interior brick chimney. Fenestration consists of multi-pane louvered windows. The house retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C.	The resource fronts the northwest side of South Atlantic Avenue and is located approximately 175 feet from the beach at Beach Haven and the ocean. Although the dwelling has a maritime setting, views to the ocean are obscured by raised sand dunes and large, non-historic dwellings fronting the southeast side of South Atlantic Avenue.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility is limited to the east side of the property due to the location of the historic property as well as the existing buildings located along the shoreline.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment C
33	Garden State Parkway Historic District	Garden State Parkway	Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May	Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	18.52	200	200	112	0	6445.34	226.24	1.81		The Garden State Parkway Historic District is a transportation corridor which runs 173 miles from Cape May in southern New Jersey north to the New York border. The Parkway was constructed between 1946 and 1957. The Garden State Parkway Historic District was determined eligible for the NRHP by NJHPO and is significant under Criterion A.	The Garden State Parkway Historic District is an inland transportation corridor and does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the nature of the historic district as a linear transportation corridor, the Projects will be visible from a very small portion of the district, 1.81%. In addition, the Parkway's significance is not associated with the distant ocean views that would be altered by the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18; Attachment B
34	AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field	83 Bayview Avenue (Ocean County Route 617)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	38.04	96	0	0	0	212.68	24.72	11.62		The AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field was built in the 1930s as a high-frequency (shortwave) radio transmitting station that provided "ship to shore" telephone communications and to overseas locations. The resource is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for its association with Engineering and Maritime History.	The resource is located at the mouth of the Toms River overlooking Barnegat Bay with views to the beach at Seaside Park and the Atlantic Ocean. The location of the building in proximity to the ocean was essential to its function in providing ship-to-shore radio transmission and as a result is has unobstructed views to Barnegat and Seaside Park.	No Adverse Effect	Maritime setting does not contribute to the significance of this historic property. In addition, minimal visibility of the Projects due to the distance between the historic district and the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment C
35	Midway Camps Historic District	Bounded on the north by 14th Avenue, on the east by Ocean Avenue, on the south by 20th Avenue, and on the west by Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	37.12	155	25	0	0	24.41	0.73	2.97		The Midway Camps Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2001. The district is a grouping of one-story, front gabled cottages on concrete piers constructed between ca.1935 and ca.1960 as a planned community. The district is significant under Criterion A and C for its architecture and development as a seasonal resort community.	The Midway Camps Historic District was developed as a seaside, seasonal resort community on the Atlantic Ocean. The district is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and Central Avenue to the west.	No Adverse Effect	Primary views from this historic district are to the east, not to the south toward the Projects. Very limited visibility due to the distance between the historic district and the Projects, oblique views to the south.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment B
36	Island Beach State Park Historic District	Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	Ocean	NJ	EDR Identified	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	27.30	200	194	41	0	2671.43	1099.10	41.14	BT01	The Island Beach State Park Historic District encompasses the barrier island and State Park from its northern boundary south of 24th Avenue to Barnegat Inlet. The district includes the U.S. Lifesaving Station Number 14, which is listed on the NRHP; Erath/Lease #24, the Aeolium Visitor Center, Gatehouse and Governor's Mansion which were previously identified by NJHPO but not evaluated for listing in the NRHP; the Judge's Shack and Forked River Coast Guard Station No. 112 which have been determined eligible for the NRHP by NJHPO, as well as additional contributing structures. The barrier island was purchased by Henry Phipps to develop a resort community for the upper class; however the resort was not developed and the majority of the island's natural landscape was preserved. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criteria A and C.	The Island Beach State Park Historic District has a clear maritime setting as a primarily undeveloped barrier island between the Atlantic Ocean and Barnegat Bay.	No Adverse Effect	Although the Projects will be visible from the Island Beach State Park Historic District visibility of the Projects will be diminished due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic district. In addition, due to the location of the Projects, when viewing the Atlantic Ocean from within the district, the Projects will occupy a small portion of the ocean horizon, with the majority of the ocean views unobstructed by the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 2, 3; Attachment B
37	The Judge's Shack	Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	30.86	199	119	0	0	4.13	1.43	34.58		The Judge's Shack was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The building was constructed ca. 1911 and is the last known surviving example of its type. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criteria A and C.	The Judge's Shack is situated approximately 700 feet to the east of Shore Road and is set atop a remote dune overlooking the Island Beach State Park beach with unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean. The shack's relationship to ocean waters is integral to its significance and feeling of quiet and relative isolation.	No Adverse Effect	Although the Projects will be visible from the Judge's Shack, visibility of the Projects will be diminished due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property. In addition, due to the location of the Projects, when viewing the Atlantic Ocean from the Judge's Shack, the Projects will occupy a small portion of the ocean horizon, with the majority of the ocean views unobstructed by the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 3; Attachment C
38	Brigantine Lighthouse	Brigantine Boulevard (County Route 638)	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	10.66	10	5	1	0	0.12	0.04	34.05		The Brigantine Lighthouse was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO. The lighthouse was constructed in 1926 and was never used as a working lighthouse and was instead built as a tourist attraction to encourage visitors to Brigantine from Atlantic City. In the 1930s, the lighthouse functioned as the police station. Later in the 1970s, it was home to the Brigantine Historical Museum. The property is sited inside a traffic circle in a bayside section of Brigantine. The lighthouse retains sufficient integrity to maintain its eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the local history of Brigantine.	Although never a working lighthouse, the Brigantine Lighthouse is located on the western side of the barrier island, adjacent to the Absecon Bay with views of the Atlantic Ocean from the lantern level.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location on the bay side of the barrier island and the density of the intervening structures, land, and vegetation. Historic uses of the property were not dependent on ocean views and the limited visibility of the Projects would not diminish the important associations of the Brigantine Lighthouse with the surrounding community's history.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
39	Residence at 2201 Bayshore Avenue	2201 Bayshore Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.49	1	0	0	0	0.35	0.01	2.30		2201 Bayshore Avenue was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The house was constructed in the 1920s with steep rooflines and elements of a Tudor cottage. The building retains sufficient integrity to express its eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.	2201 Bayshore Avenue is located directly on Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway, approximately 0.61 mile to the northwest of the Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location on the bay side of the barrier island and the intervening structures, land and vegetation.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
40	Residence at 2707 West Brigantine Avenue	2707 West Brigantine Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.47	7	4	1	0	0.42	0.08	18.81		2707 West Brigantine Avenue was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The house was designed in the Spanish Colonial style and was constructed ca. 1920 for the president of the Island Development Company. The building retains sufficient integrity to express its eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.	2707 West Brigantine Avenue is located in the center of the barrier island between Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
41	Chateauesque House at 2807 Ocean Avenue	2807 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.32	1	0	0	0	0.13	0.00	2.62		The House at 2807 Ocean Avenue was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. It stands as an example of ca. 1920s Chateauesque style and retains sufficient integrity for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion C.	The House at 2807 Ocean Avenue is located a block from the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 2.62% of the historic property's due to its location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
42	Residence at 200 18th Street South	200 18th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.24	3	1	0	0	0.14	0.02	12.40		200 18th Street South was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. It stands as an extant example of a Mission style Foursquare dwelling constructed in the 1920s and retains architectural integrity and appears eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.	200 18th Street South is located in the center of the barrier island between Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
43	Central School / Brigantine Library	201 15th Street S	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	EDR Identified	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	10.14	1	1	0	0	0.44	0.00	0.51		The former Central School in Brigantine, which currently functions as the Brigantine Library, was opened in 1926. The school housed all public school students until 1974 when the North Middle School was opened for grades five through eight. The Kindergarten through Fourth Grade students used the school until 1991 when the North School was opened. In 1995, the building reopened as the Brigantine Library. The school is built in the Classical Revival style with Spanish Colonial elements. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Education in Brigantine and Atlantic County.	The Central School is located a block from Absecon Bay and 0.35 miles to the northwest of Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean on the barrier island. The building was constructed as a public school for the residents of Brigantine.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's location inland on the barrier island as well as the intervening land, structures, and vegetation.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
44	Brigantine Hotel	1400 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	9.91	200	200	200	70	1.20	0.50	42.05		The Brigantine Hotel was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The Art Deco style hotel was built in 1927. It is considered the first desegregated hotel of its type in New Jersey starting with the purchase of the hotel by the International Peace Mission Movement in 1941. The movement consisted of followers of spiritual leader Reverend M.J. Divine (also known as Father Divine) and his economic plan. The hotel was purchased by African American entrepreneur, civil rights leader, and philanthropist Sarah Spencer Washington and the beach in front of the hotel was one of the area's first integrated beach areas. The building currently functions as a beach resort with a beach-front restaurant and bar. The Brigantine Hotel is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation, African American Heritage and Community Planning and Development. The	The Brigantine Hotel is a 10-story high rise hotel situated on the southeast side of Ocean Avenue between 14th Street South and 15th Street South bordering the beach. The hotel was constructed as a seaside hotel with an associated beach area. The hotel has unobstructed views of Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean and is an imposing building that can be seen from most areas of Brigantine Beach. The historical association with racially integrated recreation on the New Jersey shore is an integral element of the property's significance.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the shoreline. The Projects will be a major focus of attention when viewed from the property due to proximity and expansive views of the affected ocean horizon from the hotel and associated shoreline.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C
45	St. Thomas Catholic Church	331 8th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	9.78	1	0	0	0	0.42	0.00	0.73		The St. Thomas Catholic Church was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The Mission/Spanish Revival church was constructed in 1927 retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.	The St. Thomas Catholic Church is located approximately 800 feet from Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.73% of the historic property due to the surrounding high-rise buildings.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 11, 20; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
46	North and South Tuckahoe Historic District	Main Street and NJ 50 from 303 NJ 50 to 2057 NJ 50	Corbin City and Upper Township	Atlantic, Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	26.87	14	3	0	0	85.19	0.06	0.07		The North and South Tuckahoe Historic District encompasses the villages of Corbin City to the north and Tuckahoe to the south. The latter area is separately listed on the NRHP as the South Tuckahoe Historic District. The Tuckahoe River divides the two district zones. The northern portion of this district follows Main Street from NJ 50 to the river, and encompasses the mixed commercial and residential center of Corbin City. The architecture north of the river includes Federal, Gothic, and vernacular nineteenth century forms. Despite some infill of non-contributing resources, especially in the north, the North and South Tuckahoe Historic District has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	The North and South Tuckahoe Historic District is located inland, approximately 8 mi from the Atlantic Coast and lacks a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.07% of the historic district.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 12, 13; Attachment B
47	Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House	152 Lee's Lane	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	24.29	10	0	0	0	52.76	11.13	21.10		The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is a two-story Federal style residence set far back from the road. The oldest section was reportedly built between 1815 and 1830, which is consistent with the 1816 marriage of Isaac and Keziah Smith. The building was enlarged in the late nineteenth century. The property includes a historic (though likely not original) barn. The property appears to retain sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is located on the Great Egg Harbor River approximately 9 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment C
48	Studebaker Showroom	7006 Black Horse Pike	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	16.27	1	0	0	0	0.57	0.00	0.78		The Studebaker Showroom is a one-story Mission-style commercial building clad in stucco and capped by a flat roof with pent roofs covered in tile on the facade and side elevations. The building consists of a main showroom and a long wing extending to the rear of the building. Fenestration consists of large plate glass windows providing clear views into the showroom, with arched windows on the corners of the main portion of the showroom. A series of arched windows run above the showroom windows on all elevations. Decorative elements consist of terra cotta plaques in a wheel motif with the Studebaker logo, and coping along the Mission-style parapet. This resources has previously been determined eligible for the NRHP, and the building continues to convey its architectural significance.	The Studebaker Showroom is located one block from Lakes Bay on mainland New Jersey. The property does not have a significant maritime setting or association.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.78% of the historic property due to its inland location and intervening land, structures and vegetation. The property's significance is not related to a maritime setting or viewshed and its integrity would not be diminished by the minimal views of the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14; Attachment C
49	L.N. Renault and Sons Winery	72 North Breman Avenue	Galloway Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	24.40	3	0	0	0	322.14	1.52	0.47		The L.N. Renault and Sons Winery was listed on the NRHP in 1973. It is the oldest active winery in New Jersey with vineyards first planted by Louis Nicolas Renault in 1864. The vineyard was opened to the public in 1870 and was for a time the largest producer of champagne in the United States. During the 1980s, the vineyard expanded to include a resort, restaurant, and hotel. A golf course was added to the grounds in 2004. The winery retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the history of wine making in New Jersey.	The L.N. Renault and Sons Winery is located in a rural setting in Galloway Township approximately 15 miles to the northwest of Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean. Due to its inland location, the resource does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.47% of the property due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 6; Attachment C
50	Germania Gunning Club	722 West Moss Mill Road	Galloway Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	23.30	3	0	0	0	1.20	0.06	5.35		The Germania Gunning Club was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for inclusion in the National Register. The club building formerly served as the Germania Farm School from 1909 to 1930 after which time it was converted for use as a private sporting club. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under National Register Criterion A for its association with Education in Egg Harbor Township and as an example of a private sporting club in Egg Harbor Township.	The Germania Gunning Club is located inland in Egg Harbor Township in the eastern quadrant of the intersection of West Moss Mill Road and Prague Avenue. It does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is extremely limited due to the historic property's inland location and intervening land, vegetation, and structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 7; Attachment C
51	Conovertown Historic District	North Shore Road roughly bounded by Old Shore Road to the north and the town line to the south	Galloway Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	16.17	1	0	0	0	32.97	0.01	0.02		The Conoverton Historic District encompasses a small residential area established in the 1800s along the east and west side of North Shore Road in Galloway Township, Atlantic County. The majority of the buildings within the district are wood-frame two-story vernacular residences, but the Queen Anne style is also represented. The district has previously been determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.	The Conovertown Historic District is located on the mainland of Galloway Township, Atlantic County, approximately seven miles from the Atlantic Ocean, blocks from Reeds Bay and does not have a direct maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is extremely limited due to the density of development in the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B
52	Seaview Golf Club (historic), Clarence Geist Pavilion	401 South New York Road	Galloway Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	15.60	200	196	51	0	268.11	67.33	25.11		The Seaview Golf Club consists of a 296-room hotel and Colonial Revival-style clubhouse set on 697 acres in Galloway Township. The property features two 18-hole golf courses. The Bay Course was opened in 1914 and was designed by Hugh Wilson and Donald Ross. This course is situated along the bay and provides bayside views and distant views of Brigantine on the barrier island. The Pines Course was opened in 1929 and was designed by William Flynn and Howard Toomey. This course is located to the west of the clubhouse and hotels and winds through New Jersey pinelands. The golf club is currently the site of the ShopRite LPGA Classic, and hosted nine holes in the 1942 PGA Championship. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C, under Recreation and Architecture.	The Seaview Golf Club is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the Atlantic Ocean and borders Reeds Bay with views of the bay from the Bay Course. Ocean views are in important component of the setting reflected in the course design and layout.	Adverse Effect	The Projects will be visible from the Bay Course on the eastern portion of the historic property, as well as in small areas of the property to the west of S. New York Road including the hotel and clubhouse.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment C
53	Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District	S. Leeds Point Road roughly bounded by E. Moss Road to the north and E. Somerstown Lane to the south.	Galloway Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	15.25	42	40	39	2	416.70	4.50	1.08		The Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District is a large mostly residential historic district centered along Leeds Point Road and Moss Mill Road. Most contributing resources date to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and consist of wood-frame one- to two-and-a-half-story wood-frame vernacular residences, with some residences representing the Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne styles. This resource has been previously determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.	The Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District is located inland on the mainland of Galloway Township, Atlantic County, approximately six miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and northwest of Absecon Bay and does not have a direct maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited, due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation on the mainland and barrier islands.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B
54	Abbott's Modern Cabins	217 NJ Route 40	Hamilton Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	31.57	1	0	0	0	8.57	0.01	0.17		Abbott's Modern Cabins are a group of one story, small, end-gabled cabins arranged in a V-shaped configuration. The cabins have clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, small side windows, and rear additions possibly for plumbing. The doors are sheltered by wall mounted gables trimmed with a simple decorative element to match the main roof. A 1930 aerial photograph shows a similar group of cabins across the street. The resource is characteristic of early motor camps. The property includes a Minimal Traditional residence that may have been occupied by the camp owner. The Abbott Modern Cabins retain sufficient integrity to convey eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation).	Abbott's Modern Cabins is located 17 mi from the Atlantic Coast and lacks a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the distance between the Projects and this historic property as well as the surrounding stands of trees, intervening land, and structures, the Projects may be visible from the northern-most portion of the property along Route 40.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 9; Attachment C
55	West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	N/A	Hamilton Township and Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	14.05	62	15	0	0	248.38	96.20	38.73		The West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad company constructed the ralline connecting Atlantic City and Newfield in 1880. The railroad is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the history of Transportation in New Jersey.	While the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad connects the New Jersey Shoreline to the mainland and crosses over bodies of water, the rail line does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the linear nature of this historic rail line, the Projects will be visible from a small portion of the historic district. The significance of the property is not derived from its setting, but its association with transportation in New Jersey.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 9, 10, 14; Attachment B
56	Woodmansee Estate	1 Game Farm Road	Lacey Township	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	31.79	181	27	0	0	506.74	127.74	25.21	LAT01	The Woodmansee Estate was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 1981. The district has a period of significance that spans from 1748 to 1912. The former game farm was established in 1912 and pheasants were raised on the farm and released into the wild for sportsmen. A portion of the property was converted into a rehabilitation center for teenage boys in the 1960s and presently is the Ocean Residential Community Home, a residential program for special needs juvenile offenders.	The Woodmansee Estate property extends east to Barnegat Bay and is partially bounded to the south by the North Branch Forked River.	No Adverse Effect	The Projects will be visible from the eastern-most portions of the property along the waterfront at the opposite end of the property from the buildings and structures. Ocean views are not a significant element of the property's historic setting or associated with the property's historic uses.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 2, 3; Attachment C
57	Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3)	The district comprises three separate dense residential areas in Lavallette Borough, each bisected by State Route 35 North and containing orderly east-west streets. Each district is bounded on the east by the beaches at Dover Beaches North (in the northern most district), Chadwick Beach (in the central district), and Island Beach (in the southern-most district).	Lavallette Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	42.04	84	0	0	0	114.11	12.85	11.26	TRT01	The Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3) was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2019. The district was developed as a vacation community for working-class families and developed in three stages (Units 1, 2, and 3) between 1946 and 1955. The district is eligible under Criteria A and C as a planned vacation community on the New Jersey shore and for its architecture.	The eastern boundary of the Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3) comprises the beaches at Dover Beaches North, Chadwick Beach, and Island Beach in Lavallette Borough. Dwellings situated on the east side of Sea View Road within each unit have full and unobstructed views of the beaches and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	The theoretically visible blade tips will be hard to discern under even ideal viewing conditions due to distance.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 1; Attachment B
58	Stevens House	1 Brown Avenue	Lavallette Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	41.41	35	0	0	0	0.34	0.07	21.13		The Stevens House was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The Dutch Colonial Revival house was constructed ca. 1900 and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.	The Stevens House is located on the west side of Ocean Avenue between Magee Avenue and Brown Avenue. The house is oriented with views directly to the Lavallette Boardwalk, Lavallette Beach, and the Atlantic Ocean. The views to the ocean are partially obstructed by sand dunes; however, the house was designed to have views of the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	The primary ocean view from the house is to the east, not to the southeast towards the Projects. Views of the WTGs will be substantially minimized by distance and the theoretically visible blade tips will likely be difficult to discern under even clear viewing conditions.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 1; Attachment C
59	Linwood Historic District	Roughly Shore Road from Royal Avenue to Sterling Avenue	Linwood	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	17.71	51	31	1	0	97.61	2.37	2.43		The Linwood Historic District is centered on a shady stretch of Shore Road and has historic markers announcing the district at either end. The district includes 129 architectural resources built during the period of significance of 1820-1935. These resources are mostly residential and include a wide range of styles popular during this period, from Federal to Craftsman and Colonial Revival. The district was populated by many whose livelihoods were maritime, including sea captains and Thomas Morris, a customs agent whose house represents one of the most intact examples of mid-19th century architecture in the district. The district retains sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C.	The Linwood Historic District is located inland on mainland New Jersey and does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to a small portion of the historic district (2.43%). The historic district's location on the mainland, as well as the density of development of the surrounding area, the intervening wildlife management areas and the structures located on the barrier islands provide effective screening from the vast majority of vantages within the District.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment B
60	Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23	800 Great Bay Boulevard	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	11.95	200	200	197	10	4.59	3.97	86.59	LEHT02, LEHT01	The Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23 was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Maritime History. The facility currently houses the Rutgers University Mullica River Field Station.	The Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23 is located at the end of a private wooden boardwalk approximately 0.25 mile to the southwest of the terminus of Great Bay Boulevard within the Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area. The resource overlooks Great Bay and is located to the northwest of the Little Egg Inlet between Long Beach and North Brigantine. The resource was initially constructed as a lifesaving station in 1937 and its location in proximity to the ocean was imperative in order for rescuers to reach nearby shipwrecks on the Atlantic Ocean.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location and maritime setting. Although some screening of the Projects will be provided by the barrier islands, expansive views of the wind farm will alter the historic viewshed of life saving station.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
61	Cape May Lighthouse	Cape May Point	Lower Township	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	45.00	0	0	0	0	0.82			LT02	The Cape May Lighthouse is a NRHP-listed resource that was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers between 1857 and 1859. The structure is 157.5 feet tall and the original cast iron spiral stairway is still intact and provides access to the lens chamber. Originally fired by oil in 1859, the light was automated in 1946.	The Cape May Lighthouse has a clear maritime setting. The lighthouse was constructed to assist ships navigating near and around Cape May Point from the Atlantic Ocean to Delaware Bay.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the distance between the Projects and the lighthouse as well as the intervening land and structures, the Projects will not be visible from ground level vantages within this historic property. Views from elevated vantages are expected to be minimal due to distance.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
62	Mantoloking Historic District	Bounded on the north by the municipal line with Bay Head Borough, the municipal boundary with Brick Township to the south, the beaches at Mantoloking to the east, and Barnegat Bay to the west	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	45.24	58	0	0	0	29.02	5.77	2.41		The Mantoloking Historic District was previously determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 1996. The historic district is a grouping of residential buildings from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century and is significant under Criterion A and C as a coastal resort town for its architecture and as a representative example of the seaside resort movement of Ocean County.	The Mantoloking Historic District is a coastal resort community with a clear maritime setting comprising an area from the bay side to the ocean side of the barrier island.	No Adverse Effect	The Projects will only be visible from a small portion (2.41%) of the historic district from areas along the shoreline. Distance between the Projects and the historic district as well as the density of the built environment within the district will make it difficult to discern the blade tips under even clear viewing conditions.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 1; Attachment B
63	Lucy, the Margate Elephant	Decatur and Atlantic Avenues	Margate City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	National Historic Landmark	14.40	139	136	116	4	0.56	0.08	14.66	MC01, MC02	Lucy, the Margate Elephant was built in 1881 by as a real estate marketing gimmick by James Lafferty, who patented zoomorphic architecture. His "Elephant Bazaar" (dubbed "Lucy" by subsequent owners), had a wood frame and tin-clad wood sheathing; the frame has since been reinforced with steel and the sheathing is currently being restored. At 65 ft tall and 60 ft long, it is one of the largest statue-like structures in America and the oldest roadside tourist attraction. In 1970, after threats of demolition, Lucy was moved to a nearby city-owned lot, and restored. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. Despite being moved from its original location and restored, Lucy retains sufficient integrity in terms of design, workmanship, feeling, and association to eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.	Lucy, the Margate Elephant is located on the edge of the Margate City beach overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. As an example of novelty architecture, this resource is suited to the beachside resort environment with partially obstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean from ground level.	Adverse Effect	The National Historic Landmark (NHL) was constructed as a real estate advertising gimmick in 1881. The NHL was moved from its original location to its current site in 1970. Today, Lucy is surrounded by modern structures and infrastructure; therefore, its integrity of setting has been diminished. However, Lucy's placement at the new location adjacent to the beach appears to intentionally allow for views from and of the Atlantic Ocean. The ocean, surrounding buildings, and the Intercoastal Waterway are prominently visible from Lucy's portal windows and the howdah and will create a direct line of sight to the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment A
64	Two-Story Residence at 114 South Osborne Avenue	114 South Osborne Avenue	Margate City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (Ocean Wind I-Determined)	14.11	171	170	152	5	0.11	0.04	32.65		114 South Osborne Avenue is a Colonial Revival residence with brick walls laid in Flemish bond. It has chimneys on the side gables, keystones over the windows, a fan light and sidelights at the entry, and modillions under the front eave and in the porch entablature. Though some alterations in the windows have been made, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	114 South Osborne Avenue is a beach front property. Though the façade is oriented to face the street, the windows on the south elevation appear to have clear unobstructed views of the ocean. From the street level, the sand dune topography limits views of the water.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the shoreline.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
65	Two-Story Residence at 108 South Gladstone Avenue	108 South Gladstone Avenue	Margate City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	13.82	198	198	186	6	0.14	0.07	50.89	MC03	The residence at 108 South Gladstone Avenue is a two-story French Eclectic built ca. 1930 of stone. It has a hipped roof with flaring eaves, a stone chimney, a centered tower entry, and a one-story side porch with arched openings. A juliet balcony in the tower and dormer balconies over the side porch have wrought iron rails. The property has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	108 South Gladstone Avenue is a beach front property. Though its principal facade is oriented to face the street, the side porch and upper windows face the water. It has unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the shoreline.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
66	Margate Fishing Pier	121 S. Exeter Avenue	Margate City	Atlantic	NJ	BOEM	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	13.60	200	200	175	2	0.45	0.30	66.53	MC03	The Margate Fishing Pier was built in 1923 by the Anglers Club of Absecon Island, a members only non-profit club. Although the pier has undergone various repairs over the course of the twentieth century and after Super Storm Sandy in 2013, the pier retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the Maritime History of Margate and Absecon Island.	The Margate Fishing Pier extends approximately 733 feet into the Atlantic Ocean from Margate Beach. The pier was constructed exclusively for the purpose of fishing by the Anglers Club of Absecon Island and as a result, the pier has full and unobstructed views of the ocean. Repair and replacement of historic materials is an inherent characteristic of wood piers and the Ventnor City Pier retains its integrity of design, location, association, and feeling despite the loss of historic fabric.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the pier's location on the beach over the ocean views of the ocean horizon are characteristic of historic piers projecting into the Atlantic Ocean and are intimately associated with the historic setting and feeling of this property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
67	Grassy Sound Historic District	Houses along the East and West Bank of Grassy Sound north of Route 147	Middle Township	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	34.33	3	0	0	0	38.23	0.11	0.29		The Grassy Sound Historic District encompasses a small fishing village established in the late 1800s on the east and west banks of Grassy Sound just north of Route 147 in Cape May County. The majority of the houses are raised on piers over the saltwater marsh and sound, and are connected by wooden gangplanks with no vehicular road access. Most of the houses are one or two-story vernacular in style, but the district also contains one-story Craftsman-style houses as well as one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod residences. Many of the original houses were destroyed or damaged in a 1962 storm, but the district still retains its rare character as small fishing village, and is considered one of the last remaining original fishing villages in New Jersey. The district has previously been determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO.	The Grassy Sound Historic District is situated in the saltwater marsh and banks of Grassy Sound. Many of the houses are located at sea level, being constructed just over the water or above the saltwater marsh of the sound, and boat piers extend into the sound. The predominate views are of the saltmarsh and Grassy Sound, and the newly constructed bridge extending over the sound that carries Route 147 traffic. While the district is within a maritime setting, the views are of the sound, and the ocean is not visible from the majority of the district.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the distance between the Projects and this historic district, as well as Grassy Sound, the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.29% of the historic district.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B
68	Sahara Motel	510 East 18th Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	35.41	9	0	0	0	0.44	0.00	1.02		The Sahara Motel is a good example of the Doo Wop motels built in Wildwood, New Jersey in the 1950s and 1960s. It has many of the defining characteristics of the type, including three stories, continuous porches with wide, overhanging eaves supported by exposed steel beams, and a second story sundeck positioned at a right angle to the building. The Sahara also has a sky sign and complementary kitschy decor consisting of artificial palm trees. The Sahara Motel has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP either as an individual listing under Criterion C or as part of a multiple properties nomination with other Doo Wop motels in Wildwood.	The Sahara Motel is typical of the resort architecture in this ocean-side community. It is located adjacent to the raised boardwalk and its ocean views at street level are obstructed.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects. There is minimal visibility of the Projects from this historic property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
69	American Inn (Lou Booth Motel)	510 East 13th Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	35.16	76	8	0	0	0.66	0.01	1.65		The American Inn (Lou Booth Motel) is a good example of the Doo Wop motels built in Wildwood, New Jersey in the 1950s and 1960s. It has several of the defining characteristics of the type, including three stories, continuous porches with wide, overhanging eaves supported by exposed steel beams and curved metal railings, and sundecks positioned at a right angle to the building. Though the exterior lacks the kitschy decor and sky sign typical of the themed motels, an absence that suggests a possible name change, the American Inn (Lou Booth Motel) still has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP either as an individual listing under Criterion C or as part of a multiple properties nomination with other Doo Wop motels in Wildwood.	The American Inn (Lou Booth Motel) is typical of the resort architecture in this ocean-side community. It is located adjacent to the boardwalk and the Wildwood beach. The existing sand dune topography obscures ocean views from the street level, but views are likely unobstructed from the sun deck and motel porches.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
70	Aloha Motel	210 John F Kennedy Boulevard	North Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	34.63	47	5	0	0	0.39	0.01	2.59		The Aloha is a late example of the Doo Wop motels built in Wildwood, New Jersey during the 1950s and 1960s. It has several of the defining characteristics of the type, including three stories, continuous porches with wide, overhanging eaves supported by exposed steel beams and metal railings, and a second story sundeck positioned at a right angle to the building. The-themed branding is more restrained than in motels built during the height of the Doo Wop movement. The Aloha has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP either as an individual listing under Criterion C or as part of a multiple properties nomination with other Doo Wop motels in Wildwood.	The Aloha is typical of the resort architecture of this ocean-side community. It is located adjacent to the boardwalk and the Wildwood beach, though the constraints of its narrow lot required that it be oriented perpendicular to the waterfront. There are unobstructed views from the front of the building including its characteristic sun deck.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects, no impacts to the integrity of the Aloha Motel are expected.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
71	Hereford Lighthouse	111 North Central Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	34.59	196	42	0	0	1.16	0.24	21.06	NWC01	The Hereford Lighthouse was designed by Paul Pelz and completed in 1874. His use of the Stick Style is unique on the East Coast, though he designed five similar lighthouses on the West Coast. The structure was residential, with living quarters for the keeper and the tower itself, which is 57 ft tall. The lighthouse was moved 150 ft to its current location after a 1913 storm damaged its foundation. The lighthouse continued to function until 1964 when an automated light nearby rendered it obsolete. In the 1980s, an automated light was installed in the tower to bring it into service again. The Hereford Lighthouse has sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.	The Hereford Lighthouse has a clear maritime setting as it was built to guide boat traffic navigating Hereford Inlet. Though situated further from the shore than most lighthouses, the structure retains a maritime setting with views of the Hereford Inlet and Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	While the Projects will be visible from portions of the property, visibility of the Projects is limited to the southeast corner of the property along the shoreline, away from the lighthouse. Distance will substantially diminish potential views of the WTGs from this property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
72	North Wildwood Life Saving Station	113 North Central Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	34.56	196	42	0	0	0.95	0.14	14.67	NWC01	The North Wildwood Life Saving Station was built in 1938 by the U.S. Coast Guard. The two-story Colonial Revival building has a columned porch with roof balustrade, single story flanking wings, gabled dormers, and a large look-out cupola. The station operated the adjacent Hereford Lighthouse until 1964 when both facilities were closed. The station was turned over to the State of New Jersey and became a marine police station. The North Wildwood Life Saving Station retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with maritime history and Criterion C.	The North Wildwood Life Saving Station has a maritime function as a former Coast Guard station and has a maritime setting overlooking the confluence of the Hereford Inlet and Atlantic Ocean. Views of the water are unobstructed from street level and the "crow's nest" cupola has wide ocean views.	No Adverse Effect	While the Projects will be visible from portions of the property, visibility of the Projects is concentrated along the shoreline and a small portion of the yard. Distance will substantially diminish the visibility of WTGs, even under clear viewing conditions.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
73	Shore Road Historic District	Shore Road roughly bounded by E. Oakcrest Avenue to the south and the town line to the north	Northfield	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	16.51	134	70	6	0	189.24	69.67	36.82		The Shore Road Historic District was evaluated as a part of a county-wide survey of historic resources in North Atlantic County in 1986. The Shore Road Historic District was evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the NRHP of Historic Places. The survey determined the district was eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the history and development of Northfield City. The district is also significant under Criterion C.	The Shore Road Historic District is located on mainland New Jersey, west of the Meadow Land and Lakes Bay. Maritime views and their contributions to the historic setting of the district are focused on Lakes Bay and the adjacent salt marshes.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited, due to the density of the area as well as the historic district's inland location and intervening land, structures, and vegetation.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B
74	Folk Victorian Residence at 5231-5229 Central Avenue	5231-5229 Central Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	20.82	200	200	75	0	0.08	0.02	25.95		The house stands as a rare example of a Folk Victorian dwelling in Ocean City. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.	The house is located on the southeast side of Ocean Avenue within a dense residential block. The simple porches, strong bilateral symmetry and massing of the house are characteristic of duplex beachfront historic homes of this era. The southeast (rear) elevation of the house has clear unobstructed views of Ocean City Beach and the Atlantic Ocean and the parcel has private beach access.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects from the rear of the property along the shoreline.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
75	St. Augustine Rectory	1310 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	17.80	38	34	3	0	0.23	0.02	6.53		Our Lady of Good Counsel Rectory was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The rectory was built for the St. Damien Parish located immediately to the north at 1337 Asbury Avenue (outside of the PAPE). Although the dwelling has undergone some alterations, it stands as an extant example of the Mission style and retains sufficient integrity for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion C.	Our Lady of Good Counsel Rectory is situated on the southwest side of Ocean Avenue within a dense residential block, approximately 0.15 mile to the northwest of Ocean City Beach and the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location a block from the shoreline as well as intervening structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
76	Music Pier	825 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	17.20	200	200	133	0	0.76	0.07	9.21	OC04	The Music Pier at Ocean City was opened in the summer of 1926. It was constructed after a fire destroyed a large portion of the boardwalk, including businesses and nearby homes. The Spanish Colonial style pier included a large concert hall and was used for conventions, bazaars, dances, and free summer concerts. At the onset of American involvement in World War II, a lookout tower was constructed on top of the pier to watch for submarines and U-boats on the Atlantic Ocean. Volunteers, ranging in age from teenagers to retirees, kept watch in the tower during the duration the war and eventually the tower was used to spot aircrafts. Volunteers were recruited and trained by the local American Legion. The tower was dismantled in 1968. The Music Pier retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation and Maritime	The Music Pier is located on the southeast side of the Ocean City boardwalk at Moorlyn Terrace. The pier extends approximately 218 feet over the beach and provides expansive views of the ocean from inside and outside of the building. The location on the beach and off of the boardwalk is one of the character defining features of the pier.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location on the beach.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
77	Gillian's Wonderland Pier	600 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	17.01	137	107	47	0	2.51	0.41	16.28	OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Pier was previously identified by NJHPO but was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The entertainment pier was opened in 1930 by David Gillian and is currently operated by 3rd generation owner Jay Gillian. The pier retains sufficient integrity for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Commerce and Community Planning and Development in Ocean City.	Gillian's Wonderland Pier is located on the southwest side of 6th street and the resource fronts the Ocean City Boardwalk. pier was built to serve patrons of the beach and boardwalk and its proximity to the beach and ocean is one of its character defining features.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the boardwalk.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
78	Residence at 319 W. Leeds Avenue	319 W Leeds Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	16.84	4	1	0	0	0.43	0.04	9.69		The resource at 319 W. Leeds Avenue is a ca. 1900 Folk Victorian dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The two-and-a-half story house is covered in vinyl siding and the cross gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle with decorative scalloped shingles and gable returns in the gables. The northeast (front) elevation includes a full-height central Projecting bay. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance for eligibility in the NRHP under Criterion C.	The resource is located inland in Pleasantville in Ocean County, approximately 6.62 miles to the northwest of the ocean and does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to the northern portion of the property along the public right-of-way due to its inland location and intervening vegetation, structures and land.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 11; Attachment C
79	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church (historic)	102-110 Linden Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	16.68	5	0	0	0	0.51	0.04	7.38		The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church was built ca. 1905 in the Romanesque and Classical Revival styles. The church includes round arch windows and over the entrances, Projecting gables decorated with pilasters and topped with simple, unadorned entablatures. The central section of the church includes a curved vaulted roof that formerly featured a cupola. The church retains sufficient integrity for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C.	The church is located inland in Pleasantville in Ocean County, approximately 5.60 miles to the northwest of the ocean and does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited to the southern portion of the property along the public right-of-way due to its inland location and intervening vegetation, structures and land.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 14; Attachment C
80	Chestnut Neck Boat Yard	758 Old New York Road	Port Republic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	18.98	89	86	19	0	1.51	0.40	26.65		The Chestnut Neck Boat Yard was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2004. It is an approximately 1.4-acre boat yard complex begun as early as the 1930s and eventually growing to include an array of services geared towards recreational boaters, including boat lifting, docking, storage, repair, and fueling; marine supply, bait, and tackle sales; boat sales and rentals; and a snack bar/cafe. The property includes three early-twentieth-century wood frame buildings, docks, a boat ramp, and a ca. 2015 building. The boat yard retains sufficient architectural integrity from its development in the early to mid-twentieth century to be significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of recreational boating in coastal New Jersey.	The Chestnut Neck Boat Yard is located on the south bank of the Mullica River and is surrounded by undeveloped land and limited residential development. Due to the boat yard's inland location, it does not have direct views to the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the historic property's inland location along the Mullica River, as well as the intervening Great Bay and barrier island.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 7; Attachment C
81	Residence at 22 54th Street	22 54th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	25.73	33	31	0	0	0.13	0.00	1.71		22 54th Street is a raised 1.5 story, side-gabled, wood-shingled, single-family residence with a large, hipped gable dormer centered over the integrated front porch. The porch wraps around the south elevation and has decorative bracketing. There is arched shingling over the dormer windows as well as the arched attic windows; both are original, This early twentieth century residence retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	The house at 22 54th Street is located on a corner one block from the public access to Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation is towards the street and away from the water. The surrounding residences are mostly non-historic rental units. The existing sand dunes block the view from street but the raised foundation suggests that the ocean may be visible from upper floors.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the rear yard and right-of-way on 1.71% of the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
82	Residence at 24 53rd Street	24 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	25.69	24	24	0	0	0.06	0.01	10.57		The property at 24 53rd Street is a one-story Front Gable dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The house is covered in asbestos and vinyl siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingle. A full-width screen porch supported by square posts and decorated with exposed rafter rails is attached to the northeast (front) elevation. The resource stands an extant example of an early twentieth century beach cottage and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion C.	The Residence at 24 53rd Street is located roughly one block from the Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation is toward the street and its fields are largely shielded by the adjacent two and three story properties. Additionally, ocean views from the resource are blocked by sand dunes.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
83	Folk Victorian Residence at 12 50th Street	12 50th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	25.55	187	146	3	0	0.12	0.02	18.84		12 50th Street is a 1.5 story Folk Victorian built ca. 1885 with a cross-gabled roof and a screened-in wrap around porch with simple decorative elements. The windows and siding have been replaced with vinyl but the gables and portions of the porch area retain decorative wood trim. Despite some alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	The property at 12 50th Street is located one house away from the public access to Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation to toward the street and away from the water. The house is dwarfed by large, non-historic single family and rental units that have compromised the historic setting. Ocean views from the street in front of the house are blocked sand dunes.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening structures, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the front of the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
84	Second Empire Residence at 26 46th Street	26 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	25.40	6	6	0	0	0.13	0.00	3.53		The property at 26 46th Street is a 2.5 story Second Empire residence with a wrap-around porch with spindle-like brackets. The lot is deep and has a rear outbuilding. Several older residences are located in the vicinity, though none have the integrity of this property. Despite some relatively minor alterations, this late nineteenth century Second Empire residence retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	26 46th Street is in positioned in the middle of the second block from the public access to Ludlam Beach and is oriented to face the street rather than the water. The ocean cannot be seen from the street in front of the house due to the sand due topography and other structures.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the rear of the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
85	Residence at 20 46th Street	20 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	25.39	8	0	0	0	0.07	0.02	26.57		The property at 20 46th Street is an altered and raised three-story Late Victorian built ca. 1890. The house has replacement siding, windows, and porch materials. A tower is located on the northeast (front) elevation. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	The property at 20 46th Street is one block from access to Ludlow Beach and the house is oriented toward the street. Views to the ocean from the street are obscured by raised sand dunes.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening structures and its location a block in from the shoreline, visibility of the Projects will be limited to the rear of the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
86	Folk Victorian Residence at 13 47th Street	13 47th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	25.39	71	62	0	0	0.12	0.02	16.63		15 47th Street is a raised, 2.5 story, end-gabled, Folk Victorian built ca. 1883. The wrap-around porch has turned balusters and cut-out brackets and is accessed by a sweeping brick staircase. The house retains many of its 2/2 windows and the replacement siding is asphalt shingles laid in a diamond-pattern; this pattern is present on the walls or roofs of scattered historic homes in the greater area. The house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion C.	15 47th Street is one house removed from the public access to Ludlam Beach. Its primary orientation is towards the street rather than the water. The ocean cannot be seen from the street in front of the house due to the sand dune topography. The raised foundation suggests that some ocean views are possible where not blocked by other structures.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the adjacent structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
87	Braca Cafe	18 JFK Boulevard	Sea Isle City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	25.17	47	4	0	0	0.09	0.00	4.55	SIC03	The Braca Café is a family-owned restaurant that opened in 1908 on the first floor of a 2.5 story, ca. 1901 residence. The business has been open for nearly 115 years and is a staple in the Sea Isle commercial district. Though the building has been altered, it still reads as a residence/restaurant and conveys its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Commerce).	The Braca Café is positioned three buildings from the paved promenade that borders Whale Beach. The building is oriented to face the street and Excursion Park, which lies across the street on the adjacent block. Though the Braca Cafe has a wider vista than most buildings in this densely built up area, the natural topography of the sand dunes obscures ocean views from the street level.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to the adjacent structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 17; Attachment C
88	U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13	1701 North Ocean Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	38.94	85	0	0	0	0.35	0.02	5.70	SPB01	U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13 was previously determined to be eligible for NRHP listing by NJHPO. The former lifesaving station now functions as borough offices for Seaside Park and the historic-era garage is used as storage for lifeguard equipment. The resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with the Maritime History of Seaside Park.	U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13 was constructed in Seaside Park in 1900 on the west side of North Ocean Avenue approximately 560 feet from the beaches at Seaside Park and the Atlantic Ocean. Its proximity to the beach and ocean was an essential part of its function as a lifesaving station. As a result, the building has unobstructed views to the shore and ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Minimal visibility of the Projects due to the distance between the historic district and the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment C
89	Somers Mansion	1000 Shore Road	Somers Point	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	18.86	46	21	5	0	1.44	0.23	16.22		The Somers Mansion is the 2.5 story brick home of Richard Somers, the first member of the family for whom Somers Point is named to be born in New Jersey. Its brick walls are laid in Flemish Bond and it has a gambrel roof and is ringed by the stumps of timbers that supported a balcony that was added sometime after. It was in use by 1726 and is considered the oldest building in Atlantic County. It is listed in the NRHP under Criterion C.	The Somers Mansion is positioned on a hilltop overlooking the eponymous point with broad views of Egg Harbor. The view of Egg Harbor Inlet, where the harbor meets the Atlantic Ocean, is obscured by the built environment.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment C
90	New York Avenue School	121 W New York Avenue	Somers Point	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	18.82	4	0	0	0	1.23	0.01	0.54		The New York Avenue School is a three-story ca. 1910 Classical Revival school. The resource is decorated with a brick belt course, a parapet, and a large central entrance with a half round transom set beneath an entablature with scrolled brackets.	The New York Avenue School is surrounded by residential and commercial development in the Shore Road corridor to the west of Ship Cannel. As a result, the resource does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its inland location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
91	Bay Front Historic District Extension	745-900 Shore Road	Somers Point	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	18.78	15	7	1	0	2.96	0.01	0.31		The Bay Front Historic District Extension includes eight properties on Shore Road, just north of the existing historic district. These include the Somers Point Baptist Church (1886), the former City Hall, now used as the local library (1906), two commercial buildings (1896, 1908), and four houses dating to the turn of the century. The church property includes the current City Hall, a non-contributing resource. As the Bay Front Historic District is largely residential, this extension incorporates some of the non-residential architecture, including municipal, religious, and commercial resources, that was important to the people of that community. The extension has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility for inclusion in the district under Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C.	The Bay Front Historic District Extension is located on Shore Road, approximately 0.2 mi from the edge of Egg Harbor Bay.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City. Views of the Projects would be available from just 0.31% of district.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B
92	Shore Road Historic District	Shore Road roughly bounded by Goll Avenue, Pleasant Avenue, and Center Street	Somers Point	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	18.60	46	24	8	0	25.06	0.72	2.89		The Shore Road Historic District is centered on a historic transportation corridor. The road was finished in 1731 and connected a string of communities on the inland side of Egg Harbor Bay. The district includes residential, commercial, and municipal architecture dating from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, as well as an eighteenth century house already listed on the NRHP of Historic Places. Some of its properties are contributing elements of the Bay Front Historic District Extension. Despite some infill, the Shore Road Historic District retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Social History) and Criterion C (Architecture).	The Shore Road Historic District is located approximately 0.2 mi from Egg Harbor Bay.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B
93	Bay Front Historic District	Roughly bounded by Decatur Ave., Egg Harbor Bay, George Ave., and Shore Rd	Somers Point	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	18.43	157	45	1	0	50.43	11.07	21.96		The Bay Front Historic District is a neighborhood positioned on a gentle hillside leading from Shore Road down to Egg Harbor Bay and bounded by George Street to the west and Decatur Avenue to the east. The district is significant because of its role in the development of southern New Jersey as a resort area. The homes and businesses in the district offered support for water-related recreation in the Egg Harbor Bay, which was a quieter extension of the coastal resort communities developing on the barrier islands. It is also significant as a large, cohesive, and intact group of buildings typical of seaside resort areas; most structures were built during the period of significance (1890-1935), particularly cottage, bungalow, and vernacular styles. The district retains sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation and Social History) and Criterion C.	The Bay Front Historic District is bounded by Great Egg Harbor Bay and has a distinctly maritime setting including public access features such as a fishing pier, beach, and parking.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the mainland as well as the Great Egg Harbor Bay and intervening vegetation, structures of Ocean City.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 13; Attachment B
94	Tuckerton Historic District (Local)	The district comprises select blocks on the north and south sides of U.S. Route 9 between Locust Street in the eastern extent and Taylor Street in the western extent.	Tuckerton Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	Local Historic District	17.47	2	1	0	0	124.88	0.10	0.08		The Tuckerton Historic District (locally designated boundaries) was locally designated by the Tuckerton Borough Landmarks Commission in 1983. The local district is significance for its association with the local history and architecture of Tuckerton.	The Tuckerton Historic District (locally designated boundaries) is located between Pohatcong Lake, Tuckerton Creek, and Little Egg Harbor. The maritime setting of the district is defined by the meandering waterways and expanse of the Great Bay bounded by Long Beach Island.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due toa small portion of the historic district (0.08%) the historic district's location on the mainland, as well as the density of the surrounding area, the intervening wildlife management areas and the structures located on the barrier islands.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
95	Tuckerton Historic District	U.S. Route 9 and County Route 539, roughly between Parkers Landing and Pohatcong Lake.	Tuckerton Borough	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	16.98	157	75	15	0	566.24	8.74	1.54		The Tuckerton Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP by NJHPO in 1991. The district is eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the maritime history and early economy of Tuckerton. The district is also eligible under NRHP Criterion C.	The Tuckerton Historic District is located inland between Pohatcong Lake, Tuckerton Creek, and Little Egg Harbor.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due toa small portion of the historic district (1.54%) the historic district's location on the mainland, as well as the density of the surrounding area, the intervening wildlife management areas and the structures located on the barrier islands.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 8; Attachment B
96	Marshallville Historic District	Roughly between 286 and 375 Marshallville Road	Upper Township	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	28.08	2	0	0	0	104.56	0.02	0.02		The Marshallville Historic District contains eight contributing buildings and one contributing structure with a period of significance from 1814-1816. The village of Marshallville was an early shipbuilding and glassmaking community on the south side of the Tuckahoe River. Its architecture is primarily Federal with several brick buildings. Brick was not a commonly used material in the region, so the cluster of brick houses is notable. The district has sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Industry, Transportation).	As a shipbuilding community, the Marshallville Historic District contributed to the maritime setting of coastal New Jersey. The historic district is located inland on the Tuckahoe River.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the distance between the Projects and this historic district, as well as the stands of mature trees, the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.02% of the historic district.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 12; Attachment B
97	South Tuckahoe Historic District	Roughly NJ 557 and NJ 50 from the Tuckahoe River to Kendall Lane	Upper Township	Atlantic, Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	26.87	14	3	0	0	42.64	0.04	0.10		The South Tuckahoe Historic District encompasses the central area of Tuckahoe village, which played an important part in the development of different modes of transportation, including shipbuilding, railroading, and automobiles. Its architecture dates to between 1810 and 1945, and includes numerous Federal, Gothic, Italianate residences, as well as early twentieth century American Foursquare and Craftsman styles. Non-residential structures of note include a bascule bridge, an early movie theater, and a 1945 diner built to service the automobile traffic. The district has sufficient integrity to retain its listing on the NRHP under Criterion A (Community Development, Transportation) and Criterion C.	The South Tuckahoe Historic District is located approximately 8 mi from the Atlantic Coast. It lacks a maritime setting and has no views of the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.01% of the historic district.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 12; Attachment B
98	Corson's Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100002)	Ocean Drive, Bay Avenue (County Rte. 619) over Strathmere Bay	Upper Township	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	22.42	200	179	18	0	2.91	2.39	82.02	UT01	Corson's Inlet Bridge was previously determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2008. The moveable-bascule bridge from 1948 retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance for eligibility in the NRHP.	Corson's Inlet Bridge connects the barrier islands of Sea Isle City, Strathmere, and Ocean City and is a vital link between the islands and to the large tourist population in the area. Additionally, the bridge functions as an evacuation route during weather events and has a significant maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Although the Projects will be visible from this historic bridge, the bridge is significant for its engineering and the Projects will not adversely affect the character-defining features or its maritime setting along the inlet.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 16; Attachment C
99	Residence at 25 North Bayview Drive	25 North Bayview Drive	Upper Township	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	22.36	148	137	28	0	0.20	0.04	20.36	UT01	The house at 25 North Bayview Drive is a good example of an early twentieth century Craftsman bungalow with triangular braces in the gables and exposed rafter tails under the eaves. The porch piers and columns appear to have been replaced though the wooden flat arch they support appears original. Despite some alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C.	25 North Bayview Drive is a waterfront home near Whale Beach oriented to face Strathmere Bay.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited as the primary view from the rear of the historic property is to Strathmere Bay with oblique visibility of the ocean to the east.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 16, 17; Attachment C
100	Two Residences at 1 Cove Road	1 Cove Road	Upper Township	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	20.05	105	11	0	0	11.44	1.65	14.39		This resource is located on the shore of Peck Bay, just south of Golders Point. The resource, noted as being constructed in 1880 by county records, is situated off a long private dirt drive and is not visible from the public right-of-way. Topographic maps from 1890 to 1925 show a road extending straight off present Bay Garden State Parkway to the vicinity of the residence, but no residence is mapped. Review of a 1931 aerial photograph reveals the presence of what appears to be a residence in the location of the current resource and cleared fields extending west and north from the residence, and the current road system is present. A 1951 aerial photograph shows the residence, cleared fields, and the road leading to the residence was tree-lined. By 1956, what appear to be two residences and numerous outbuildings are present on the property, and this configuration remains today. By the early 1990s it appears that the	This resource is located on Peck Bay, on the mainland side, approximately two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The two building's primary orientations appear to be to the south and southeast towards Peck Bay.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects is limited due to its location on the western shore of Great Egg Harbor Bay and the intervening land, vegetation, and modern structures of Ocean City.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 13, 16; Attachment C
101	Residence at 114 South Harvard Avenue	114 South Harvard Avenue	Ventnor City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	13.01	191	186	173	10	0.19	0.10	55.10	VC01	The residence at 114 South Harvard Avenue is a 2.5 story French Eclectic with a side porch, and attached garage, and a short stair turret tucked into the ell. The house is stuccoed with colored asphalt shingles on the roof. The entry porch is arched and has a small balustrade on the roof. This resource has sufficient integrity to convey its eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C.	114 South Harvard Avenue is a beach front home. Its primary orientation is to the street, but the 2nd floor side porch and windows have unobstructed views of the Atlantic Ocean.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location adjacent to the boardwalk and elevated vantages within the property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
102	Ventnor City Fishing Pier	Cambridge Avenue at the Ventnor City Boardwalk	Ventnor City	Atlantic	NJ	BOEM	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	12.83	200	200	189	6	0.53	0.53	100.00	VC01	The Ventnor City Pier was constructed in 1963 and was the fourth pier built at this site. It is the longest fishing pier in New Jersey. Although the pier underwent extensive renovations in 2017, it retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with the Maritime History of Ventnor City.	The Ventnor City Fishing Pier extends approximately 990 feet from the boardwalk into the Atlantic Ocean. As the pier was constructed primarily for fishing, there are full and unobstructed views to the Atlantic Ocean from the pier. Repair and replacement of historic materials is an inherent characteristic of wood piers and the Ventnor City Pier retains its integrity of design, location, association, and feeling despite the loss of historic fabric.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the pier's location on the beach over the ocean. Views of the ocean horizon are characteristic of historic piers projecting into the Atlantic Ocean and are intimately associated with the historic setting and feeling of this property.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
103	Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District	Ventnor and Atlantic Avenues roughly bounded by the shoreline, S. Surrey Avenue, N. Cambridge Avenue and the Intercoastal Waterway	Ventnor City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	12.69	200	200	197	15	72.59	7.07	9.74	VC01	The Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District is a grouping of approximately 250 residences constructed between 1906 and 1930. The buildings are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and C for as a designed community with strict building requirements for its architecture. The St. Leonard's Land Company purchased the land in 1896 and designed the district in a grid pattern.	The Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District is located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intercoastal Waterway with many residences having views of one or both bodies of water. The setting of the district on a coastal barrier and the presence of water views along the perimeter of the neighborhood are integral to its character and feeling.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects from contributing resources along shoreline.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment B
104	John Stafford Historic District	100 blocks of Vassar Square, Baton Rouge, Marion and Austin Avenues	Ventnor City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	12.47	200	199	167	11	4.21	0.84	20.05	VC02	The John Stafford Historic District is significant under Criterion A as a planned community associated with important figures (including prominent turn-of-the-20th-century real estate developer John Stafford and Philadelphia-based architect Frank Seeburger) of the area and Criterion C for its early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture. The development included early examples of zoning-type restrictions to ensure consistency and coherence of the neighborhood. Several contributing resources were commissioned works of prominent architects built for local hoteliers. The district was developed as a seaside resort that unlike other places on the shore, was easily accessible by automobile. The periods of significance span 1900 to 1924 and 1925 to 1949.	The John Stafford Historic District was designed as a resort planned community located on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean. The district shares some parallels with other oceanside residential neighborhoods that developed in response to the late 19th century expansion of passenger rail service along the New Jersey shore, but reflects a greater emphasis on roadways designed to accommodate automobiles. The district's relationship to the shoreline and ocean are integral to its planned design.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects from contributing resources along shoreline. The WTGs are expected to be a significant focus of viewers' attention from shoreline locations within the district's boundaries.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment B
105	Vassar Square Condominiums	4800 Boardwalk	Ventnor City	Atlantic	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (BOEM-Determined)	12.45	200	200	200	20	1.04	0.24	22.80	VC02	The Vassar Square Condominiums are sited in a high-rise brick and glass clad 20-story building located directly on the Boardwalk. Construction on the building began in 1968 and originally contained apartments. Following the real estate boom in the region in the 1970s, the building was converted into condominiums, the first high-rise building to make that conversion on the Ventnor Boardwalk. The building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its architecture. The building exhibits elements of Modern architecture including the cantilevered curved balconies with glass railings, and curved columns.	The Vassar Square Condominiums are located on the Boardwalk and the building was designed for views toward the ocean.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to its location adjacent to the boardwalk.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
106	Green Bank Historic District	East and west of the intersection of County Routes 542 and 561.	Washington Township	Burlington	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	26.82	2	0	0	0	470.68	0.18	0.04		The Green Bank Historic District was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by NJHPO in 1997. The district is a grouping of nineteenth century frame houses and is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the early agricultural economy of Washington Township and under Criterion C.	The Green Bank Historic District is located to the northeast of the Mullica River. The eastern limit of the district is approximately 17 miles from the Great Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The maritime setting of the district is related to its proximity to the Mullica River and the district.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the intervening land and structures, visibility of the Projects is limited to 0.04% of the historic district.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 6; Attachment B
107	George A. Redding Bridge (S&A # 0506150)	NJ Route 47 over Grassy Sound	Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	37.08	8	0	0	0	1.84	0.02	0.86		The George A. Redding Bridge was dedicated on July 27, 1950 and connects the mainland to Wildwoods barrier island. The bridge is a single-span Bascule bridge with the lift consisting of steel grate and the approaches covered in asphalt. The superstructure of the bridge consists of steel girders resting on poured concrete piers and abutments. The gate keeper houses are designed with Art Deco elements, and the bridge features sidewalks with poured concrete and metal railings on both sides of the road. This resource has previously been determined eligible for NRHP by the NJHPO. The bridge retains its historic integrity and is still recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture.	The George A. Redding Bridge carries Route 47 traffic over the Grassy Sound Channel between the mainland and Wildwoods barrier island. The prominent setting and views are of the bay and Grassy Sound Channel, with residential and commercial development along the channel and in the Wildwoods being the predominate setting.	No Adverse Effect	Minimal visibility of the Projects due to the distance between the bridge and the Projects as well as the intervening land and structures.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
108	Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District	Roughly Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Avenue between East Andrews and East Pittsburgh Avenues	Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	36.82	135	1	0	0	134.58	6.58	4.89		The Wildwoods Shore Resort District is a large collection of primarily commercial properties serving the vacation industry of the New Jersey shore. The district is centered on Ocean Avenue and bounded on the north by Atlantic Avenue and on the south by the Wildwood Boardwalk. Contributing elements to the district include scores of three-story Doo Wop motels built in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. These motels have recognizable forms, massing, feeling, and association. The district also includes non-historic properties built after the period of significance (1944-1977), though many of these are also commercial properties serving the tourist trade. Despite the infill, the district retains sufficient integrity to convey eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation)	The Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District is a grouping of hotels, motels, commercial, and residential buildings developed for the resort community on the New Jersey Shore. The district is bounded to the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.	No Adverse Effect	The Projects will only be visible from a small (4.89%) portion of the historic district from areas along the shoreline. Due to the distance between the Projects and the historic district as well as the density of the built environment within the district, no adverse effects are anticipated.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B
109	Wildwood Amusement Piers	3401 Boardwalk	Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	35.64	158	17	0	0	29.20	1.00	3.45	WC01	The Wildwoods Amusement Piers are amusement park stages associated with the Wildwoods boardwalk. Four are wooden and the fifth is concrete. Ocean Pier (later Hunt's Pier) was constructed in 1903, and the boardwalk was extended to meet this new attraction. Hunt's Pier burned in 1943 and was replaced with a concrete pier in 1957. Other amusement piers were added up through the early 1980s. Currently, most are owned by Morey's Pier, an amusement park company that has been operating rides here since 1968. Though the piers, like the boardwalk, have been rebuilt over time, they retain sufficient integrity to convey their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation).	The Wildwoods Amusement Piers have a maritime setting as they extend over the sand of the Wildwoods beach towards the Atlantic Ocean. The piers have unobstructed views of the water.	No Adverse Effect	Visibility of the Projects will be limited to 3.45% of the historic piers. The visibility of the WTGs will be substantially diminished by the distance separating the property from the proposed WTGs.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B
110	Wildwood Boardwalk and Piers Historic District	Between East 16th Avenue and East Cresse Avenue	Wildwood Crest Borough, North Wildwood City, and Wildwood City		NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	35.30	52	1	0	0	11.35	0.05	0.46		The Wildwood Boardwalk was constructed in 1921 and replaced an earlier boardwalk that was constructed in the 1903. The new boardwalk was situated closer to the ocean than the previous boardwalks constructed in Wildwood. The Wildwood Boardwalk is one of the most famous attractions in the Wildwoods area and boasts the typical attractions seen on boardwalks in the Jersey Shore including amusement park rides, entertainment piers, food and drinks, and the iconic tram cars. The Wildwood Boardwalk retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development in Wildwood. The Wildwoods Boardwalk and Piers Historic District encompasses the boardwalk and five piers. The wooden boardwalk was built in stages starting in 1898 and has been altered several times. It has concrete pathways for	The Wildwood Boardwalk and Piers Historic District is located 0.25-mile to the northwest of the Atlantic Ocean and overlooks the beaches at Wildwood. While the boardwalk is farther away from the ocean than other boardwalks on the Jersey Shore, the boardwalk still has full views of the beach and ocean.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the distance between the Projects and the historic property. In addition, while experiencing the boardwalk, the attractions are primarily located to the west, not the northeast, in the direction of the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment B
111	Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District	N/A	Winslow Township, Folsom, Richland, Dorothy, Estell Manor, Corbin City, Woodbine, Dennis Township, Ocean City, and Cape May	Atlantic, Camden, Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	19.77	129	15	0	0	658.56	23.04	3.50		The Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by NJHPO in 2005. The period of significance spans from 1893 to 1942. Contributing resources within the district include timber trestles, metal bridges, semaphore signals, as well as four extant stations and two interlocking towers. The railroad is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the history of Transportation in Atlantic, Camden, and Cape May counties. The railroad is also significant under Criterion C.	Although the rail line crosses bodies of water, due to its linear nature as a transpiration corridor, the historic district does not have a maritime setting.	No Adverse Effect	Due to the linear nature of this historic rail line, the Projects will be visible from a small portion 3.5% of the historic district. In addition, the significance of the property due to its association with transportation history and design would not be diminished by the partial views of the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 9, 12, 16, 17; Attachment B
112	U.S. Life Saving Station No. 14	Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	Ocean	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Listed	36.50	0	0	0	0	1.88	0.00	0.00	BT01	The U.S. Lifesaving Station No. 14 was constructed in 1894 as a rescue station by the United States Life Saving Service. The building is significant for its architecture under Criterion C and Under Criterion A its association as a life saving station for commerce and transportation.	The U.S. Lifesaving Station No. 14 has a maritime function as a lifesaving station and has a maritime setting overlooking the Atlantic Ocean with wide ocean views.	No Adverse Effect	Although the Projects will be visible from the U.S. Lifesaving Station No. 14, visibility of the Projects will be diminished due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property. In addition, due to the location of the Projects, when viewing the Atlantic Ocean from the historic property, the Projects will occupy only approximately 14.6% of the ocean horizon. The majority of the view of the ocean will be unobstructed by the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment C
113	Ocean City Boardwalk	N/A	Ocean City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	16.90	200	200	152	0	37.05	5.70	15.38	OC04	The Ocean City Boardwalk was originally constructed in 1905, replacing a wooden walkway that was constructed in 1880. Hotels, recreational, and entertainment venues were constructed in the early twentieth century. In 1927, the boardwalk and many surrounding buildings were destroyed by fire. When the boardwalk was reconstructed in 1928, it was moved closer to the Atlantic Ocean. Although portions of the boardwalk have been replaced, the Ocean City Boardwalk retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A for its association with Entertainment/Recreation and Community Planning and Development in Ocean City.	The Ocean City Boardwalk has a clear maritime setting and is located adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and overlooks the beaches at Ocean City.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the boardwalk's location on the Atlantic Ocean.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 2; Attachment B
114	Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach)	N/A	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	EDR Identified	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	11.20	200	200	200	46	8.69	7.60	87.37	AC02	From the end of the 1920s to the 1960s, Missouri Avenue Beach was effectively Atlantic City's official black beach. African American members of the Atlantic City Beach Patrol were assigned exclusively to what locals came to call Chicken Bone Beach. Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach) is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the African American history of Atlantic City.	The significance of the Missouri Avenue Beach (Chicken Bone Beach) is directly related to its maritime setting as a beach for the African American community from the end of the 1920s to the 1960s.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the Atlantic Ocean	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
115	Riviera Apartments	116 S. Raleigh Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	12.26	117	59	37	3	0.20	0.10	50.14		The Riviera Apartments building was designed by architect Henry Sternfeld and was constructed between 1929-30. The building has been determined eligible for the NRHP by the NJHPO under Criterion C for its Spanish and Art Deco-style architecture.	The Riviera Apartments building is located on the Atlantic City boardwalk with clear ocean views from the main façade and partial views from the northern and southern elevations.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the boardwalk's location on the Atlantic Ocean.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19; Attachment C
117	Trylon Motel	1200 JFK Drive	Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	35.21	43	2	0	0	0.55	0.06	11.31	WC01	The Trylon Motel was constructed c.1959 and is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.	The Trylon Motel is a beachside motel with a clear maritime setting, adjacent to the beach with unobstructed views of the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
118	Claridge Hotel	120 South Indiana Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	35.21	4	2	0	0	1.43	0.18	12.90		The Claridge Hotel is a 24-story hotel constructed in 1930 and is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Georgian Revival-style high-rise hotel on the New Jersey shore.	The Claridge Hotel was constructed as a high-rise beach hotel and has a clear maritime setting adjacent to Brighton Park and the Atlantic City Boardwalk with ocean views.	No Adverse Effect	Views of the Projects are limited from the Claridge Hotel's due to the historic property's location set back from the Atlantic City boardwalk behind Brighton Park.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
119	Central Pier	1400 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	Atlantic	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	35.21	200	200	200	26	1.75	0.78	44.53	AC02	Central Pier is a two-story, seven-bay building located on the Atlantic City beach adjacent to the boardwalk. The pier is significant for its association with recreation and entertainment on the Atlantic City boardwalk under Criterion A and also for its architecture under Criterion C.	Central Pier has a maritime setting on the Atlantic City beach adjacent to the boardwalk with unobstructed views of the ocean.	Adverse Effect	Unobstructed views of the Projects due to the historic property's location on the Atlantic Ocean	Figure 3.3-1, Sheets 14, 19, 20; Attachment C
121	Le Sabre Condominiums	510 East 8th Avenue	Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	35.21	10	0	0	0	0.39	0.01	3.45	WC01	The Le Sabre Condominiums was constructed in the late 1960s and is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.	The Le Sabre Condominiums is a beachside motel with a clear maritime setting, adjacent to the beach with unobstructed views of the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property and the adjacent buildings, as well as the fact that the primary views from the historic property are to the southeast, away from the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
122	European Motel	300 Ocean Avenue	Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	35.21	86	13	0	0	0.23	0.06	27.61	WC01	The European Motel was constructed c. 1960 and is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.	The European Motel has a maritime setting as a motel a block from the beach with partial views of the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the historic property, the location of the historic property and the orientation of the building, away from the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment D-Aboveground Historic Properties

Property ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	State	Source	Recommended Designation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (mi)	# Blade Tips Visible	# FAA Lights	# Mid-Tower Lights	# Coast Guard Lights	# Acres within 45.1 mi	# Acres in PAPE	% Property w/ Visibility	Nearby Key Observation Point (KOP)	Significance	Maritime Setting	Effect Recommendation	Effect Recommendation Narrative	Figure and Attachment Reference
123	Beach Hugger Motel (ex Al Sann)	210 Ocean Avenue	Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJHPO	NRHP-Eligible (NJHPO-Determined)	35.21	134	24	0	0	0.23	0.04	18.90	WC01	The Beach Hugger Motel (ex Al Sann) is identified as a contributing resource to the Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF. NJHPO determined the building eligible for the NRHP in 2022 under Criterion A and C.	The Beach Hugger Motel (ex Al Sann) has a maritime setting as a motel a block from the beach with partial views of the ocean.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the Beach Hugger Motel as well as its location one block away from the beach and orientation away from the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
125	Athens II Motor Inn	201 Ocean Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	34.62	188	31	0	0	0.29	0.06	18.77		The Athens II Motor Inn is four-story motel, with a combination of brick and concrete for siding, and a sign reading "Athens" on the roof. The hipped roof projects over the plane of the wall and each story has a row of balconies. The Athens II Motor Inn i	The Athens II Motor Inn is located across Ocean Avenue from the Atlantic Ocean with unobstructed views of the water.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the Athens II Motor Inn as the intervening buildings which partially block views of the Projects.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C
126	Acacia Beachfront Resort	9101 Atlantic Avenue	Wildwood Crest Borough	Cape May	NJ	NJ Parcel coded to contain building constructed at least 40 years ago	NRHP-Eligible (EDR-Recommended)	38.31	10	0	0	0	0.51	0.05	10.43		The Acacia Beachside Resort is a three-story motel with exterior balconies on the north and east elevations. The motel was constructed c. 1978 and is significant under Criterion A and C for its association with the development of Wildwoods as a resort destination and its architecture.	The Acacia Beachside Resort is located on the Atlantic Ocean with unobstructed views of the water.	No Adverse Effect	No adverse effects are anticipated due to the significant distance between the Projects and the Acacia Beachside Resort.	Figure 3.3-1, Sheet 18; Attachment C

*sorted alphabetically by municipality

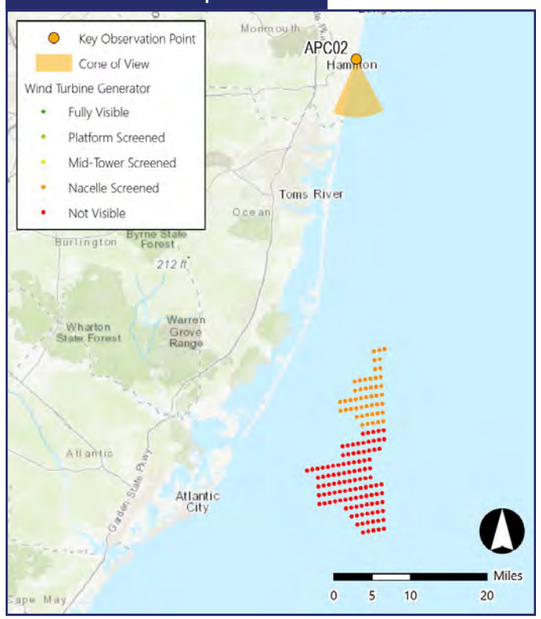
ATTACHMENT E
Visual Simulations

APC02 Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)

Asbury Park City, Monmouth County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach), panning clockwise from southeast (left) to southwest (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map

Simulation Information

Coordinates:	40.22099°N, 73.99873°W
Character Area:	Commercial Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists
Direction of View:	South
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	37.98 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Asbury Park Convention Hall, Boardwalk and Beach, Howard Johnson's Pavilion, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area, Census Tract 8070.03, EJA - 340258070032, EJA - 340258070033

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	03/03/2022
Time:	2:00 PM
Temperature:	43°F
Humidity:	31%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	14 mph
Conditions Observed:	Partly Cloudy

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	14.49 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph APC24357

APC02 Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)

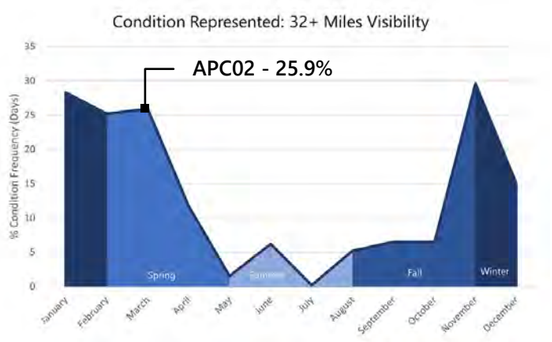
City of Asbury Park, Monmouth County, New Jersey

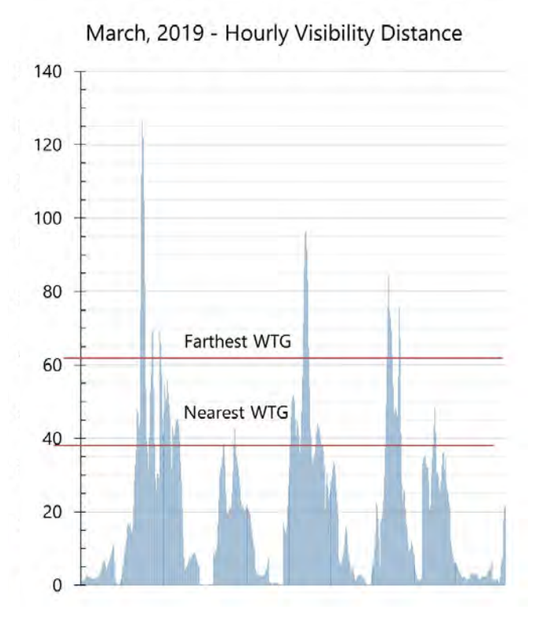
KOP Information

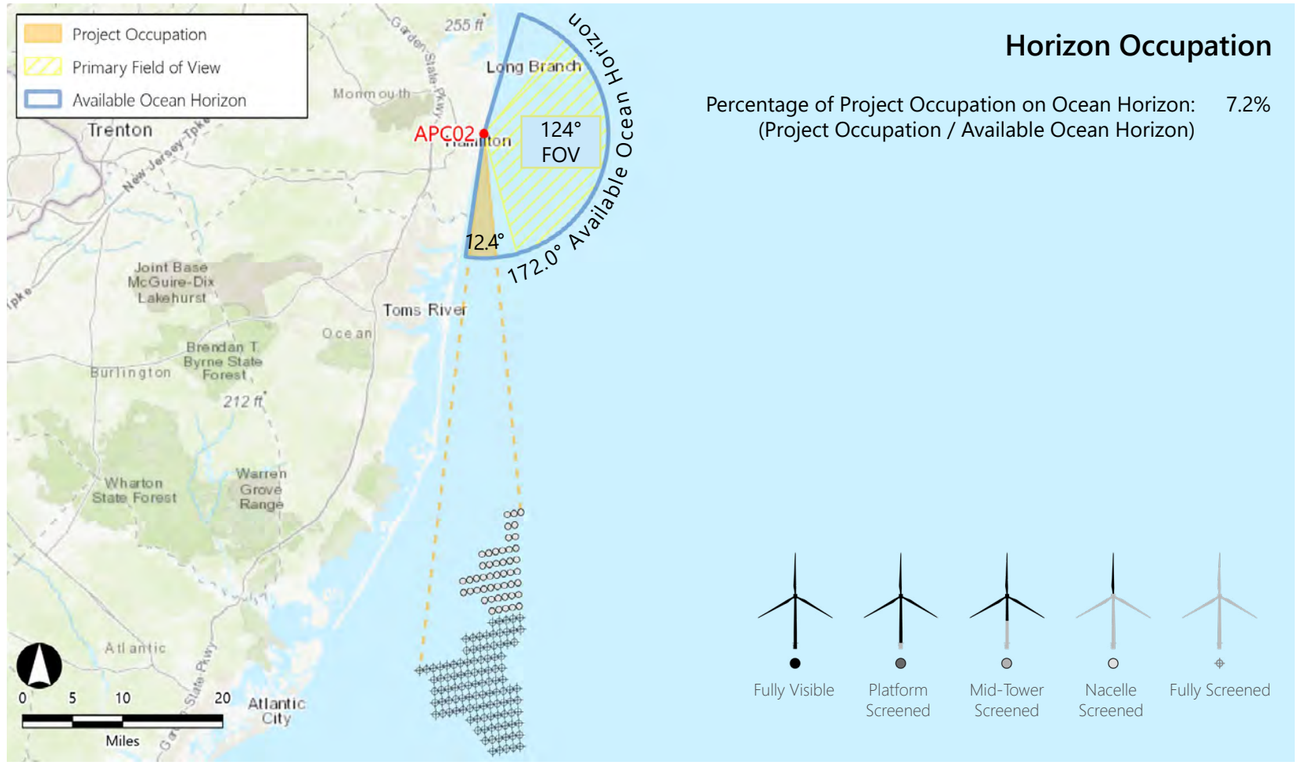
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	37.98 miles
Camera Height:	14.49 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.







Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 7.2%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)

WTG Color Contrast

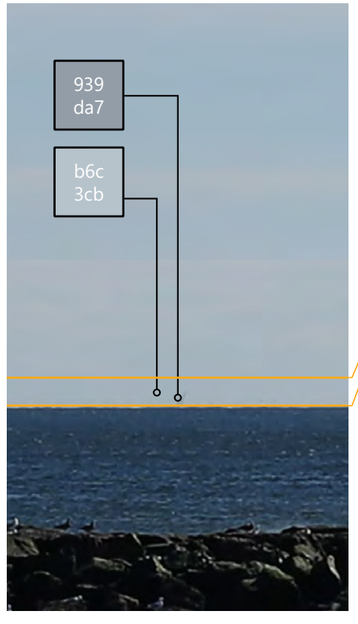
Color Contrast Rating:

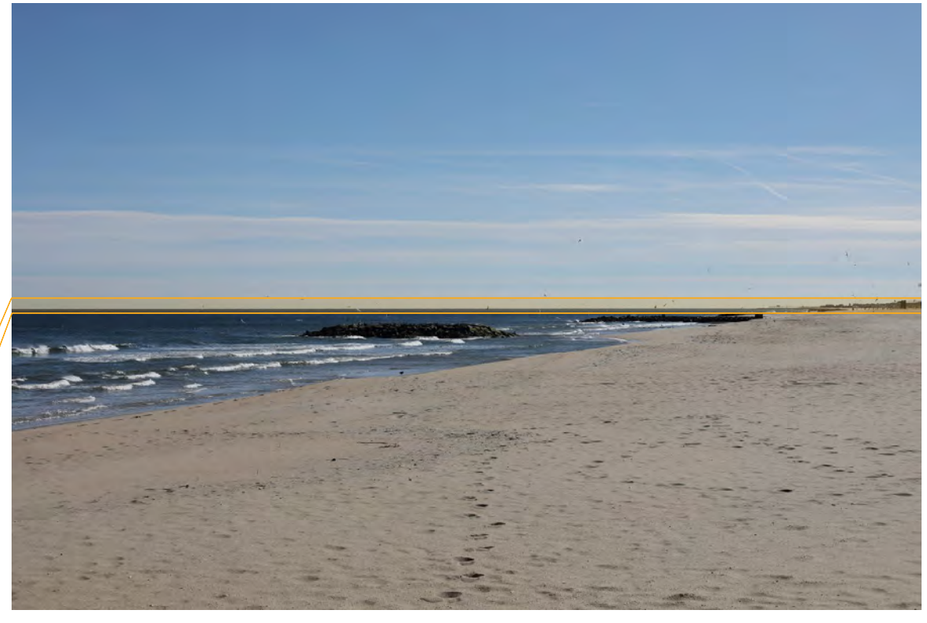
Turbine
Background
1.52

Lighting Condition:	Back lit
Season:	Winter
Sky Condition:	Partly Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

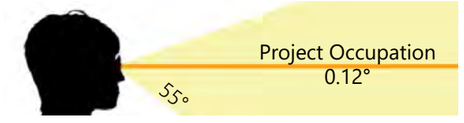
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

There are no other KOPs within the distance threshold represented by this KOP.

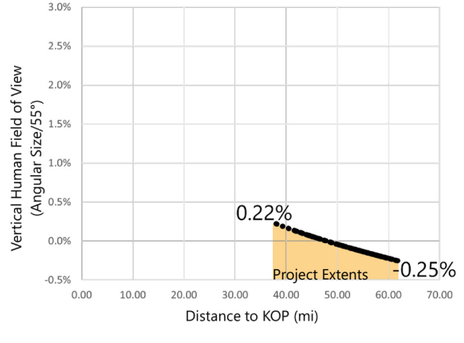




Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 0.22% (0.12° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point - APC02 - Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 3 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point APC02 - Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)

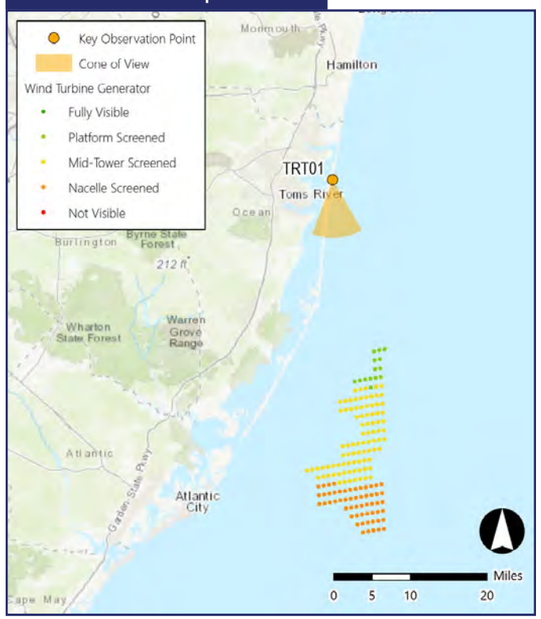
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 4 of 167

TRT01 Ocean Beach Historic District

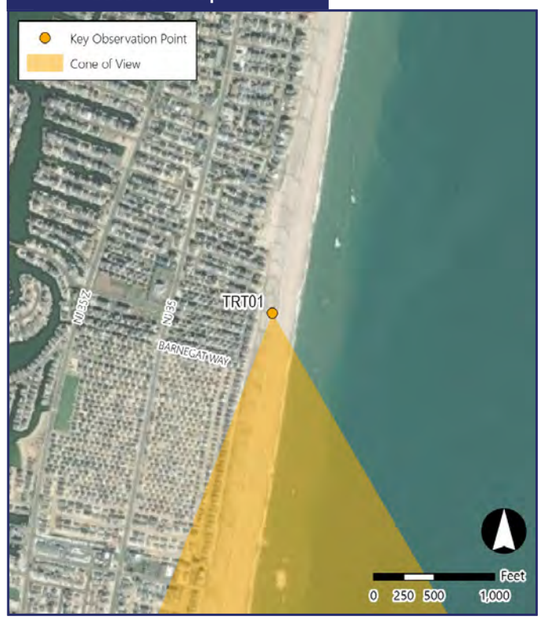
Toms River Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Ocean Beach Historic District clockwise from southeast (left) to southwest (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.99382°N, 74.06042°W
Character Area:	Residential Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists
Direction of View:	South
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	22.99 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3), New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	03/02/2022
Time:	2:15 PM
Temperature:	49°F
Humidity:	35%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	7 mph
Conditions Observed:	Partly Cloudy

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	27.00 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph 3084

TRT01 Ocean Beach Historic District

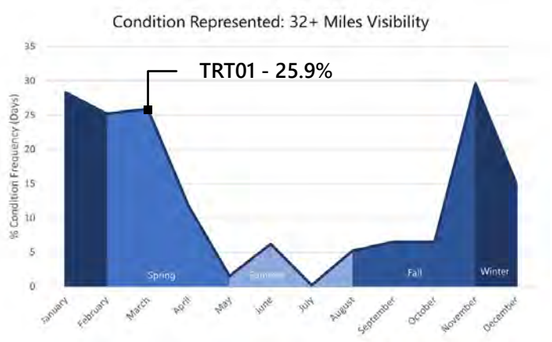
Toms River Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

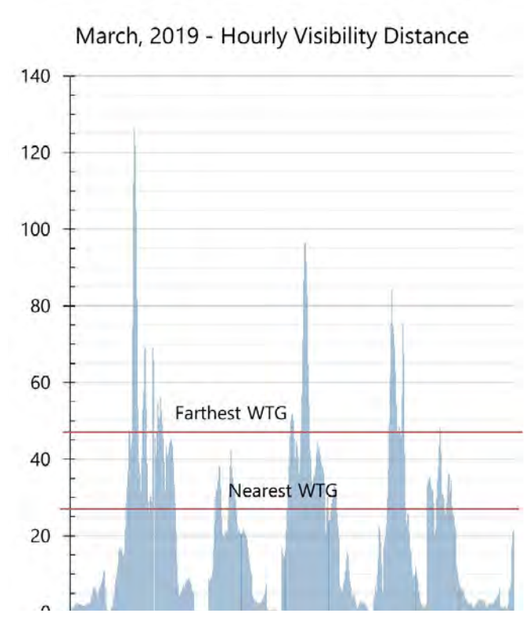
KOP Information

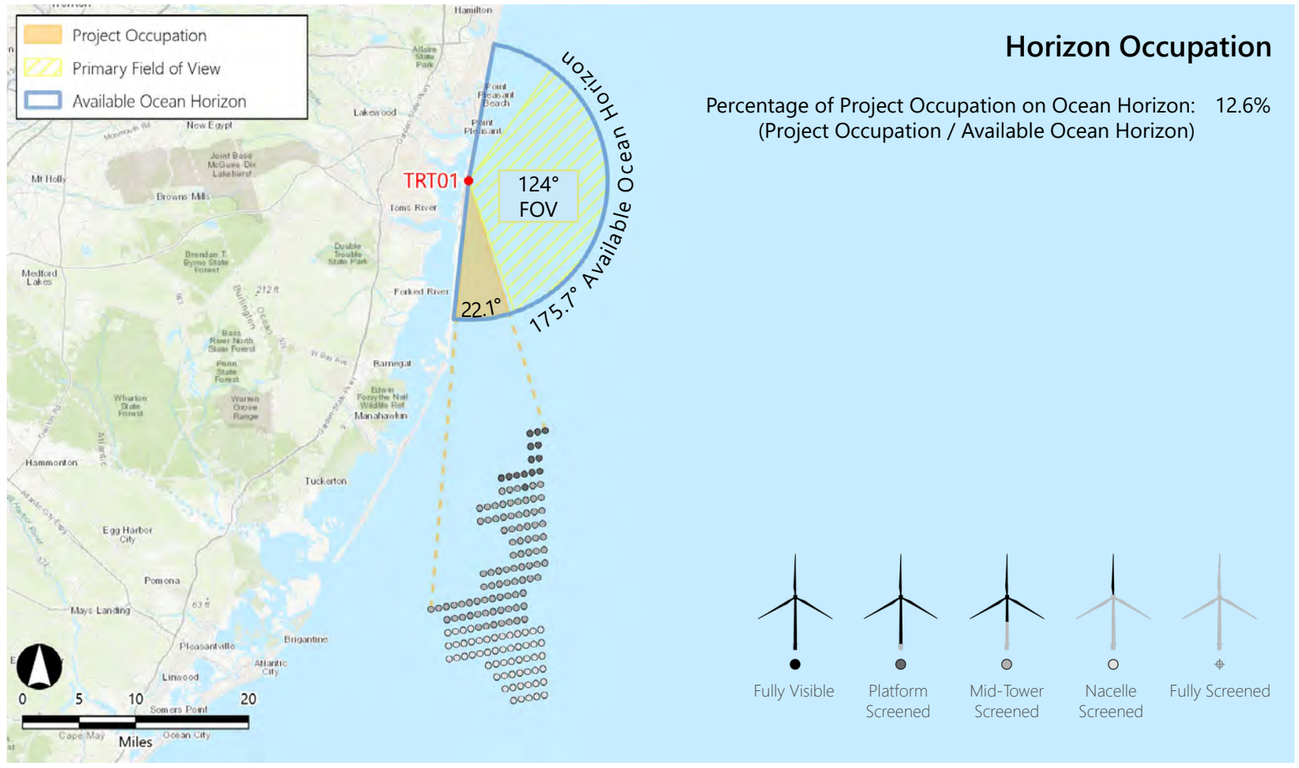
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	22.99 miles
Camera Height:	27.00 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

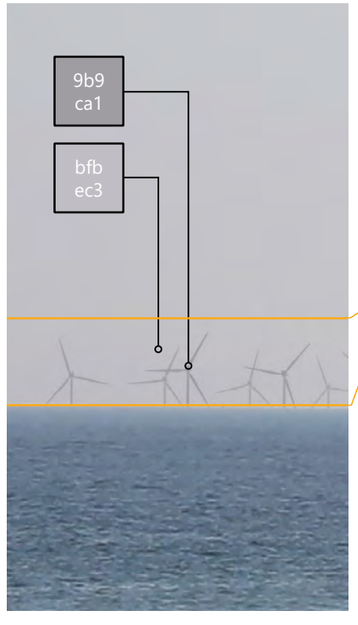


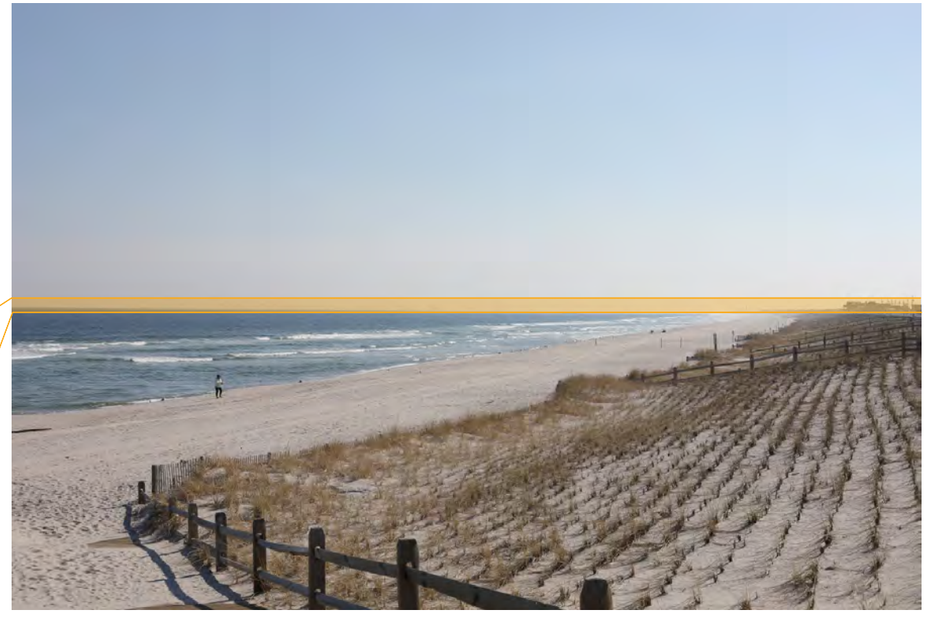




Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 12.6%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

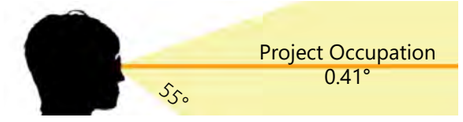
Turbine
Background
1.48

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Winter
Sky Condition:	Partly Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

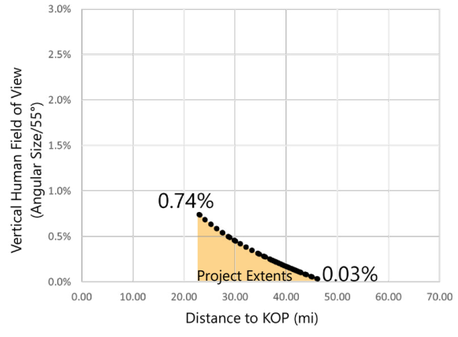
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP SPB01 Illustrates the project from 19.25 miles in the side lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during evening conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 0.74% (0.41° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: TRT01 - Ocean Beach Historic District
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 7 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

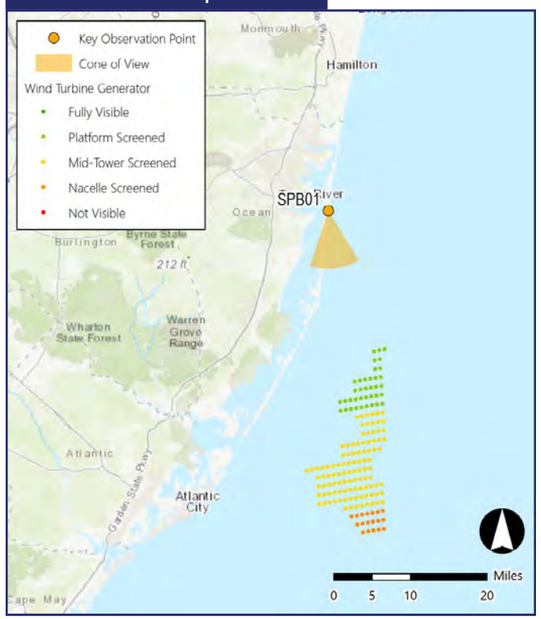
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: TRT01 - Ocean Beach Historic District
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 8 of 167

SPB01 Seaside Park Beach

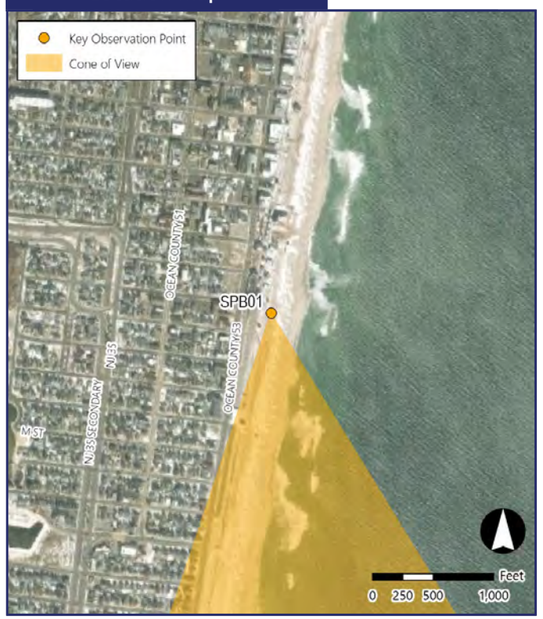
Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from Seaside Park Beach, panning clockwise from east (left) to south-southwest (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.93536°N, 74.07165°W
Character Area:	Commercial Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	South
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	19.25 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Seaside Park Beach and Boardwalk, U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area, EJA - 340297280007

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	09/23/2020
Time:	5:35 PM
Temperature:	74°F
Humidity:	52%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	7 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

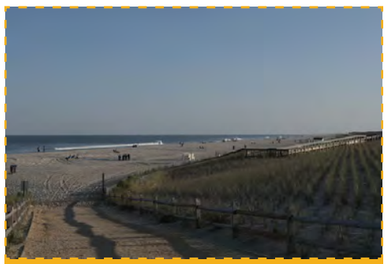
Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	23.18 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)



Photograph D9A8816

SPB01 Seaside Park Beach

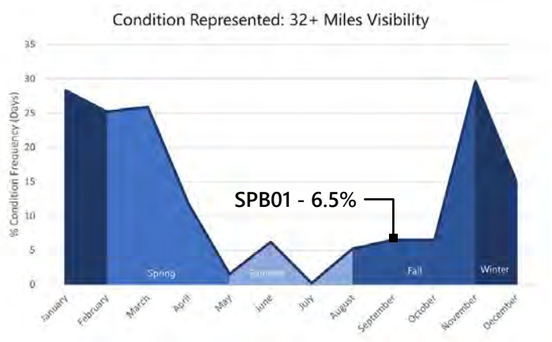
Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

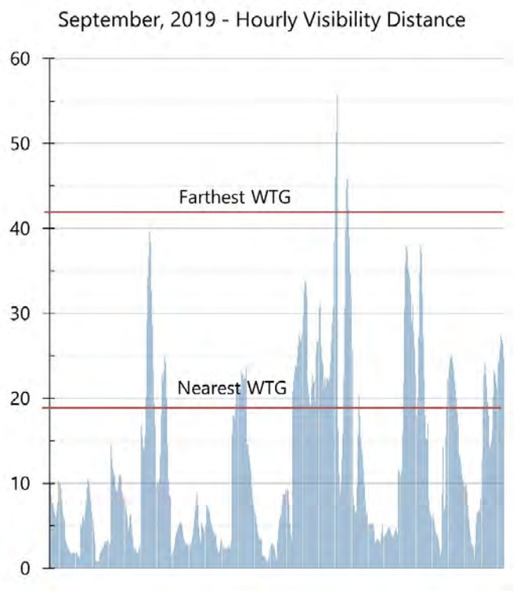
KOP Information

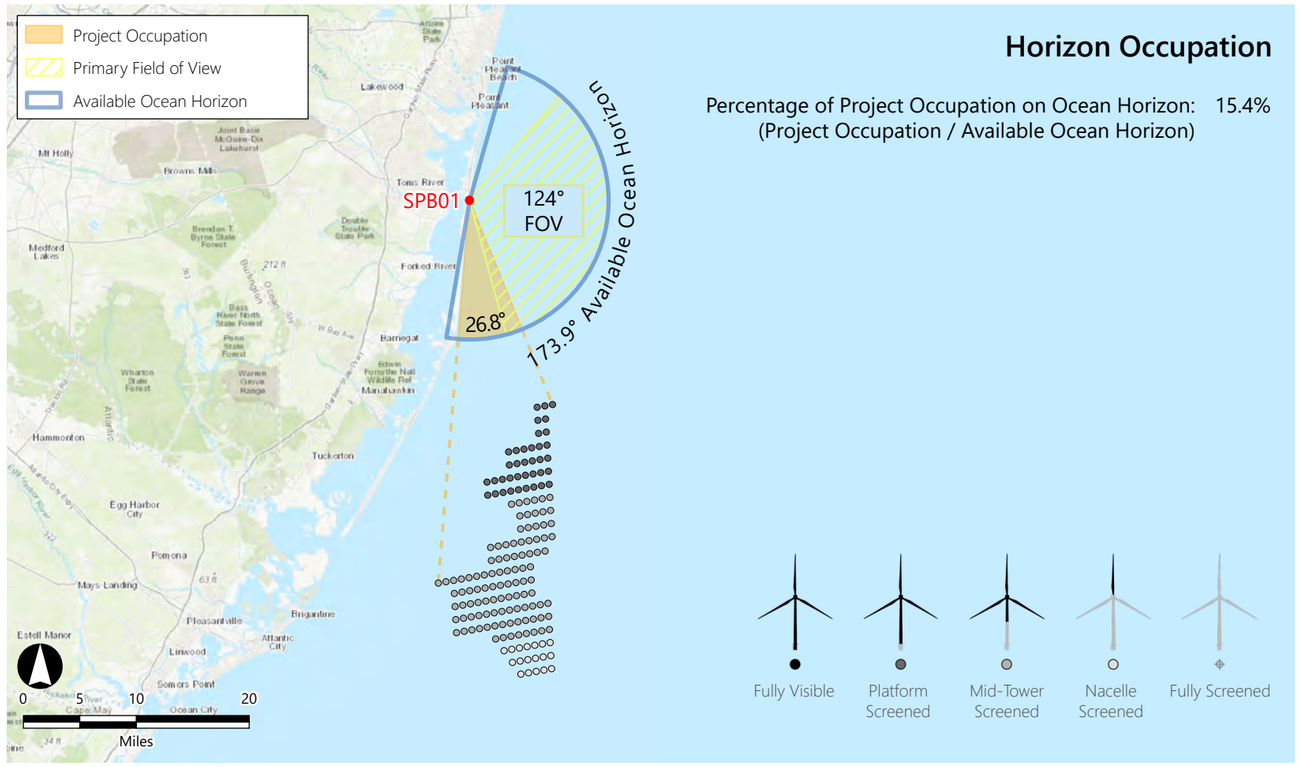
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	19.25 miles
Camera Height:	22.18 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fishermen

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

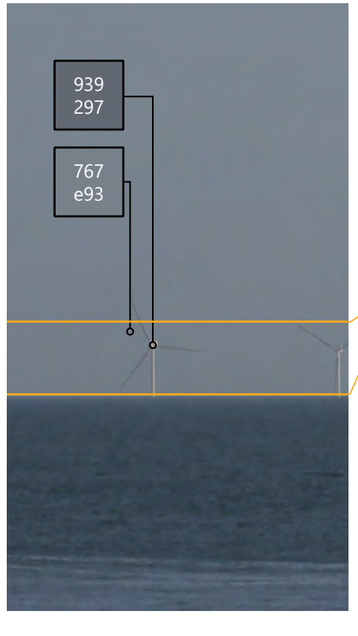


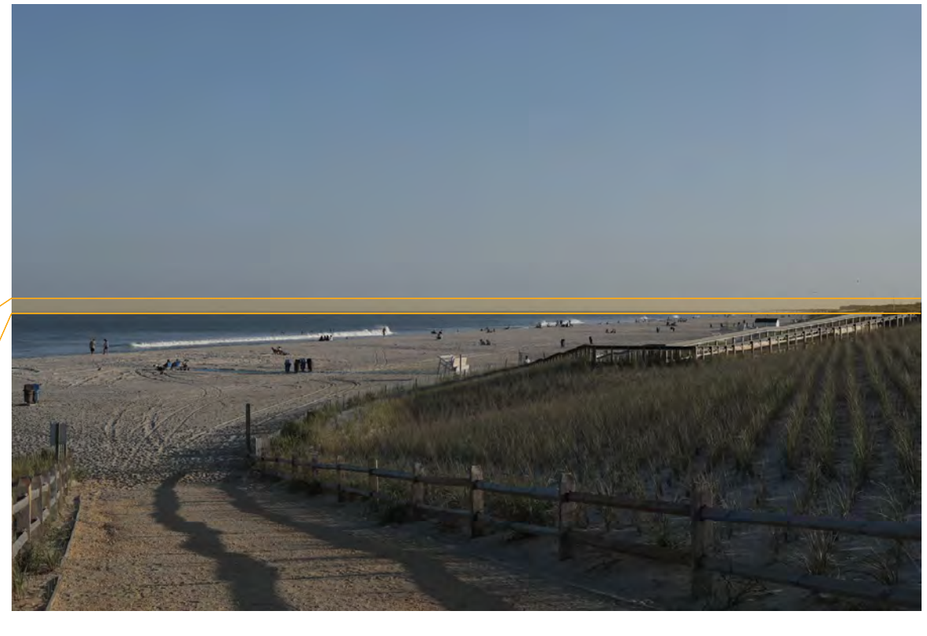




Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 15.4%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)





WTG Color Contrast

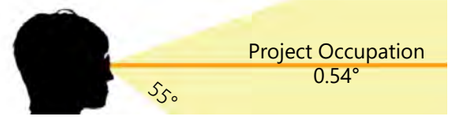
Color Contrast Rating:

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Fall
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

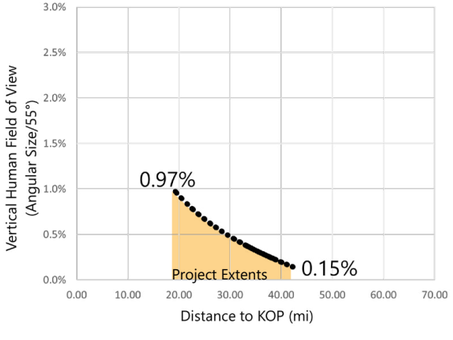
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP TRT01 Illustrates the project from 22.99 miles in the front lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during afternoon conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 0.97% (0.54° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point SPB01 - Seaside Park Beach

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 11 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

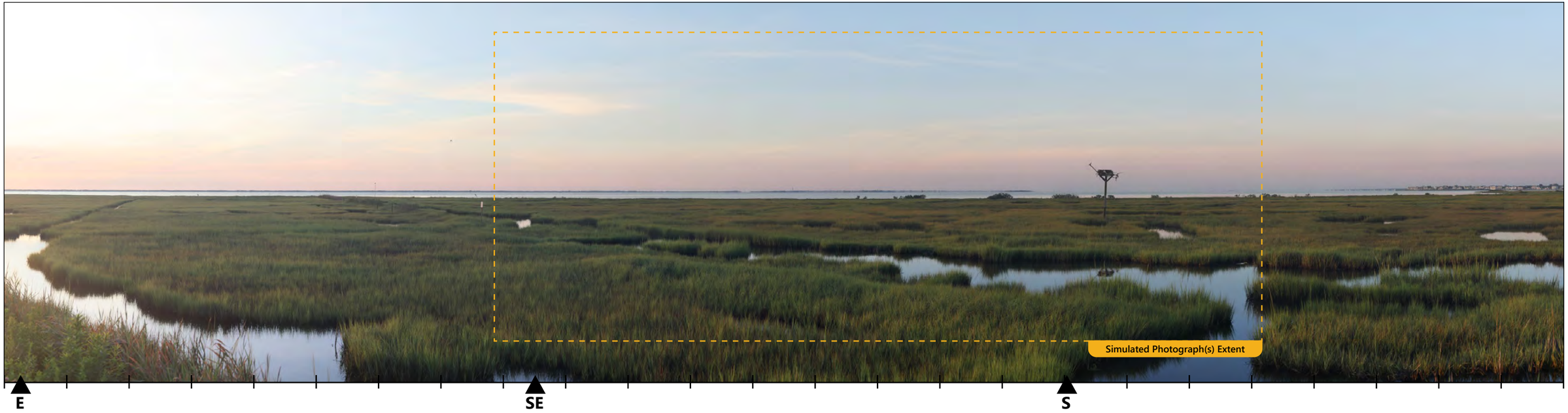
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point SPB01 - Seaside Park Beach

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 12 of 167

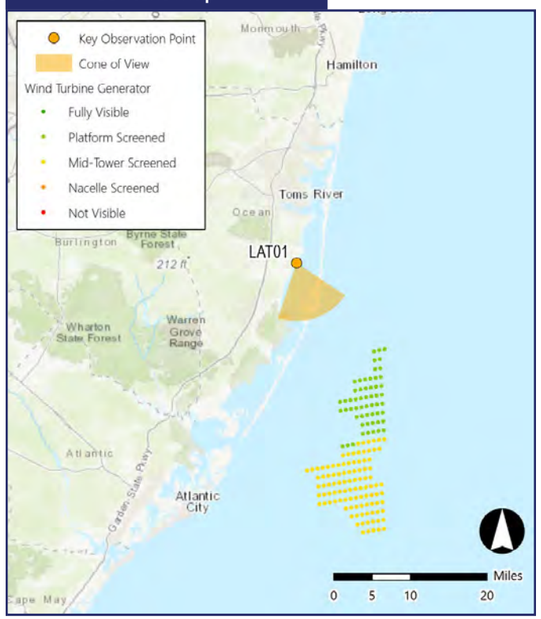
LAT01 Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate

Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

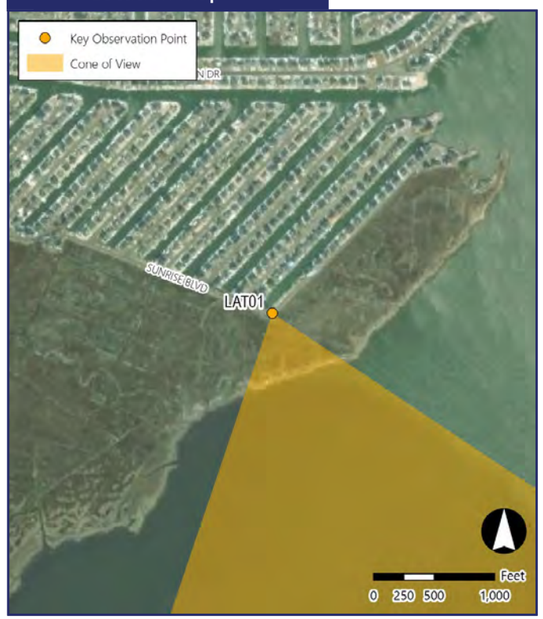


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) at the Woodmansee Estate, panning clockwise from east (left) to southwest (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.83711°N, 74.15082°W
Character Area:	Dredged Lagoon (LCA)
User Group:	Residents
Direction of View:	South-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	15.3 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	08/21/2020
Time:	6:24 AM
Temperature:	70°F
Humidity:	87%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	Calm
Wind Speed:	0 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	9.78 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph ASOW6967

Photograph ASOW6972

LAT01 Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate

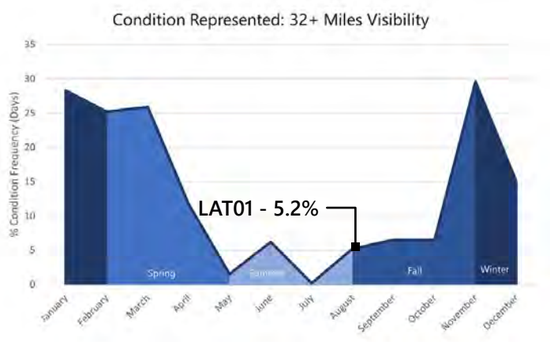
Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

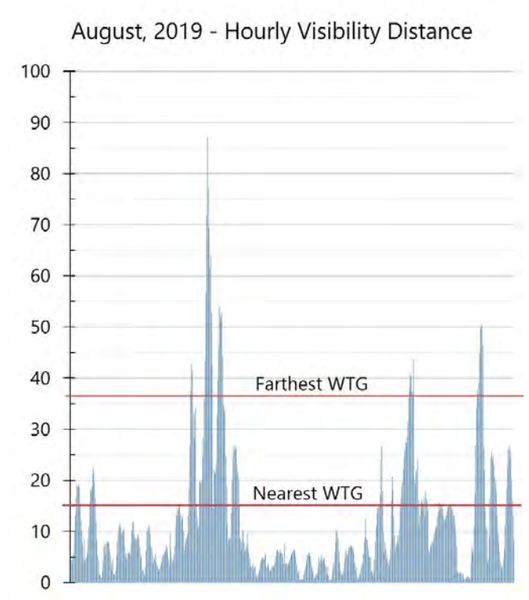
KOP Information

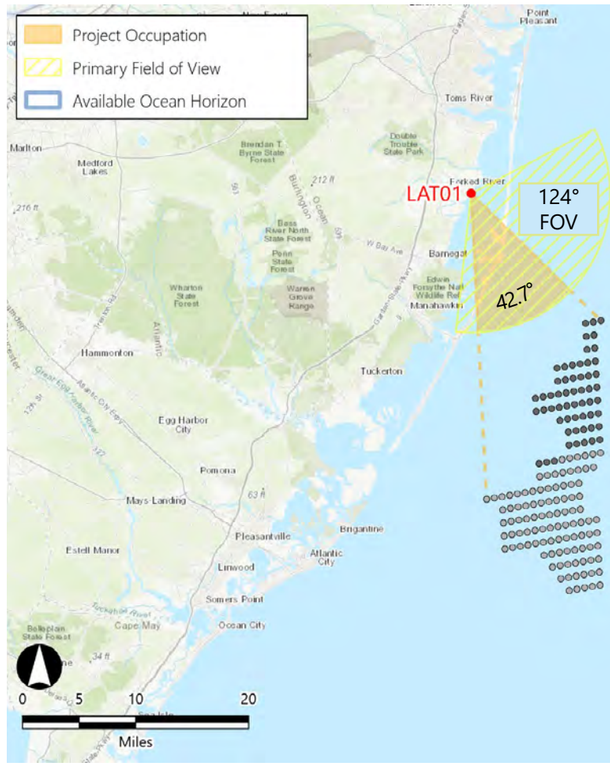
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	15.30 miles
Camera Height:	9.78 ft
User Groups:	Residents

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.





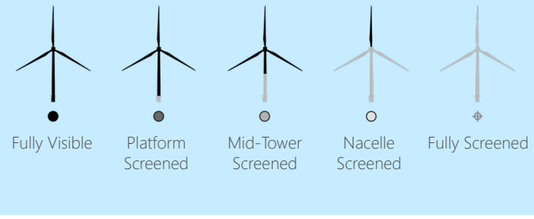


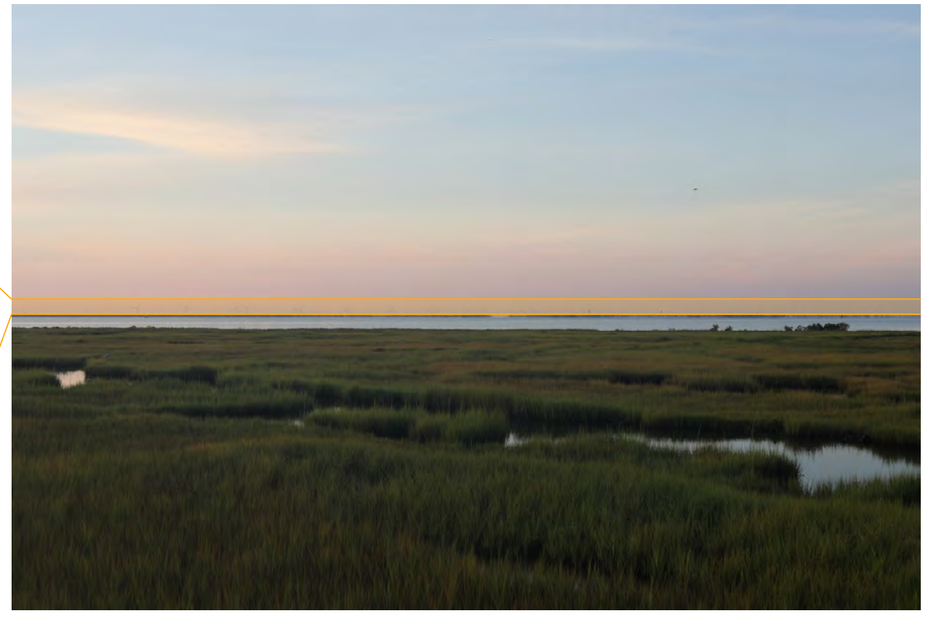
Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: <1%*
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)

Ocean Horizon Obstructed

*While the available Ocean Horizon is obstructed, project occupation is 42.7° from this KOP.





WTG Color Contrast

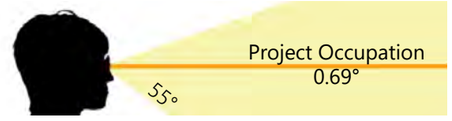
Color Contrast Rating:

Lighting Condition:	Back lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

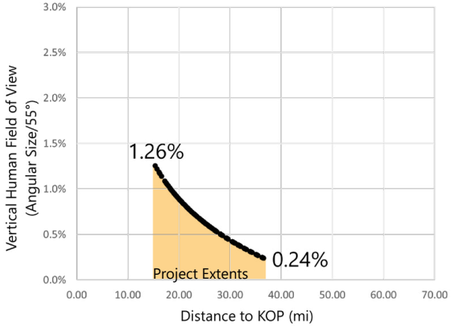
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP TB02 Illustrates the project from 14.03 miles in the front lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during Evening conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.26% (0.69° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LAT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge at the Woodmansee Estate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 15 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LAT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge at the Woodmansee Estate

Existing Conditions

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LAT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge at the Woodmansee Estate

Photosimulation

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LAT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge at the Woodmansee Estate

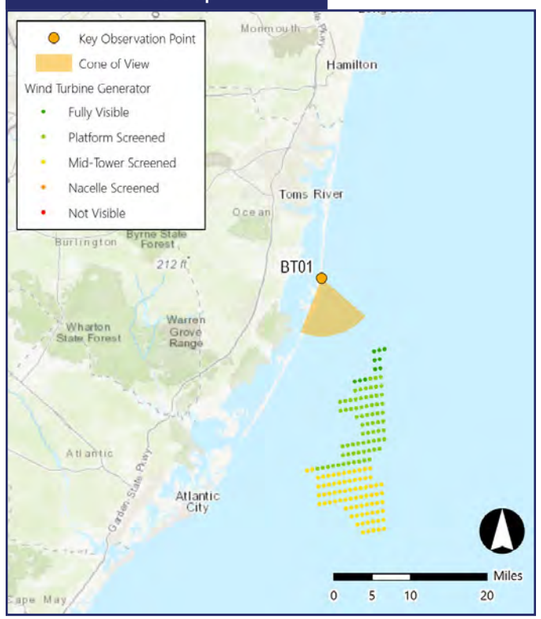
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 18 of 167

BT01 Island Beach State Park

Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Island Beach State Park, panning clockwise from east-southeast (left) to southwest (right). The yellow rectangle represents the extent of the simulated photograph(s).

Context Map



Location Map

Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.80805°N, 74.08997°W
Character Area:	Undeveloped Beach, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	South
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	11.73 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Island Beach State Park, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	08/21/2020
Time:	9:35 AM
Temperature:	79°F
Humidity:	62%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	South-southwest
Wind Speed:	6 mph
Conditions Observed:	Partly Cloudy

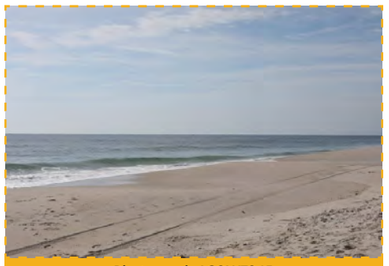
Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	10.52 feet AMSL

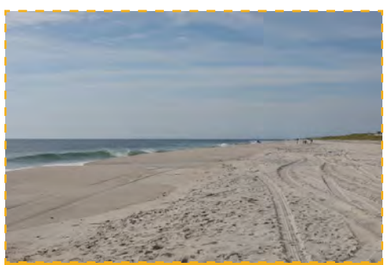
Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)



Photograph ASOW7345



Photograph ASOW7349

BT01 Island Beach State Park

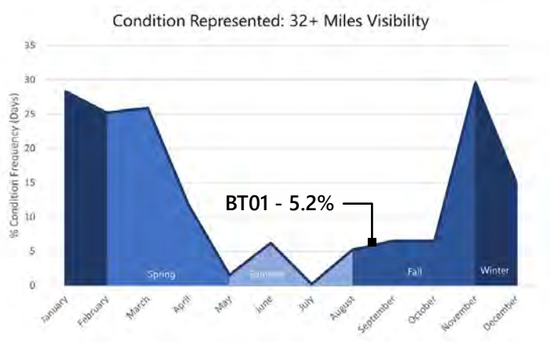
Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

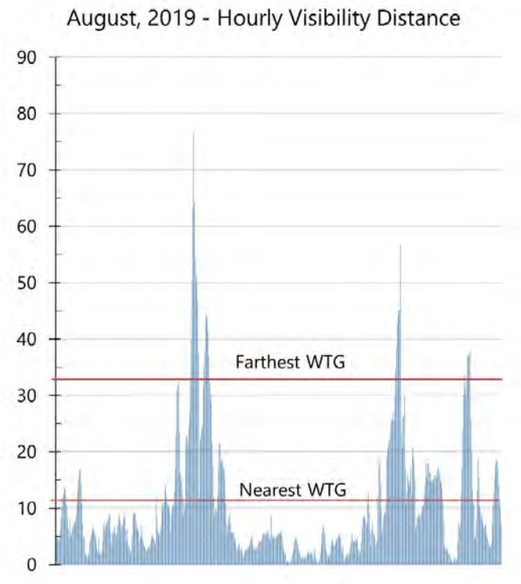
KOP Information

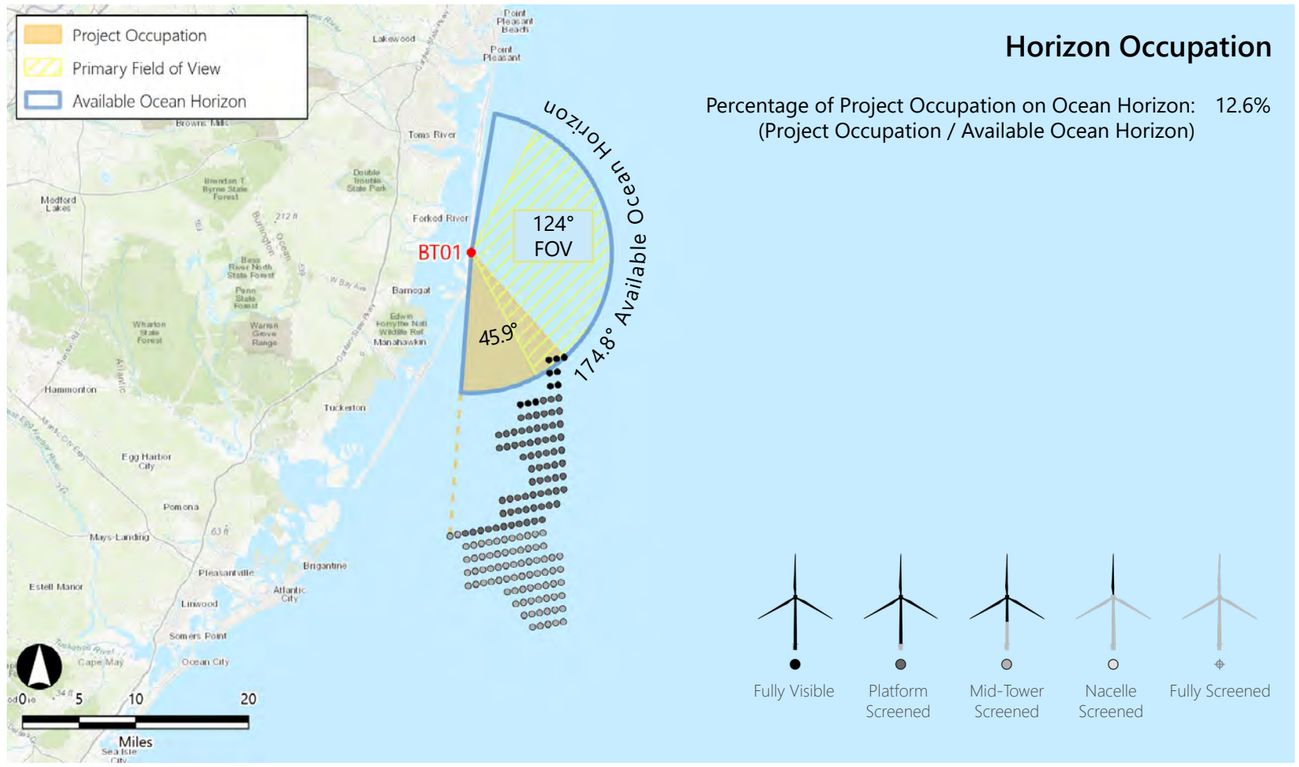
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	11.73 miles
Camera Height:	10.52 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fisherman

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

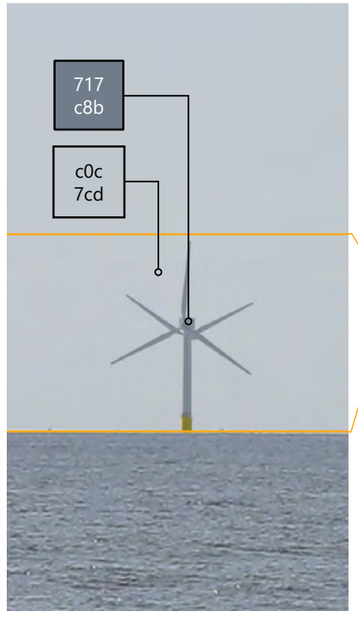


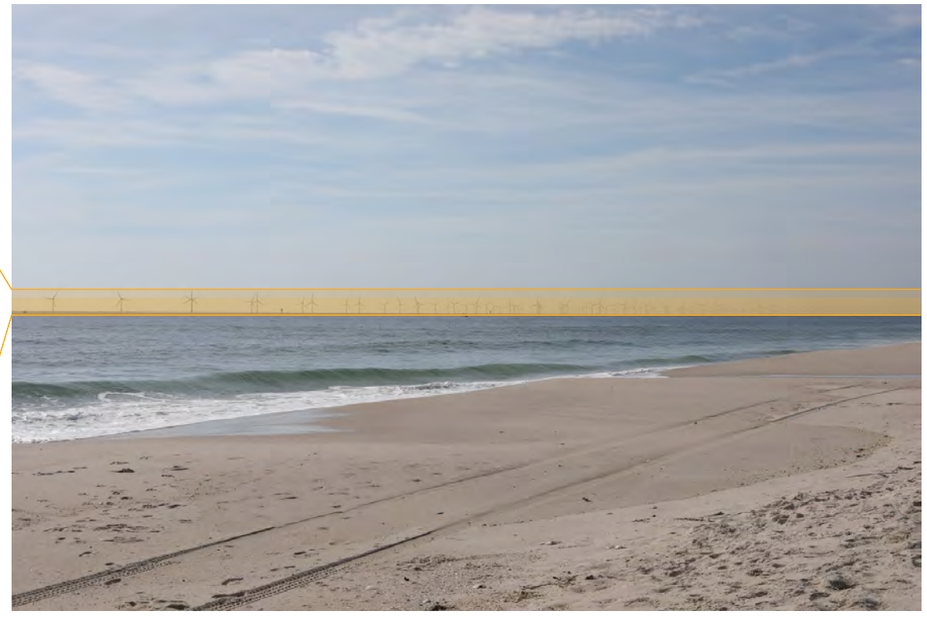




Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 12.6%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

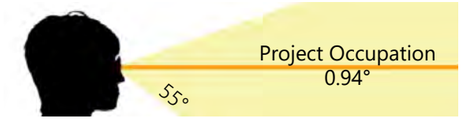
Turbine
Background
2.47

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Partly Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

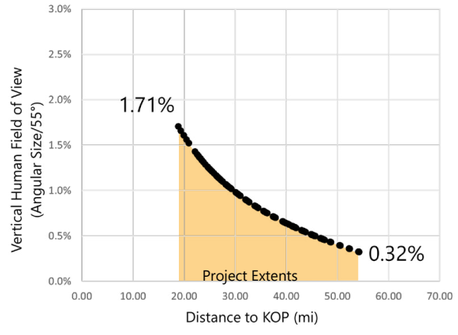
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP BHB01 Illustrates the project from 9.85 miles in the back lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during morning conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.71% (0.94° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BT01 - Island Beach State Park

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 21 of 167

Photosimulation

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BT01 - Island Beach State Park

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 22 of 167

Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BT01 - Island Beach State Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 23 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

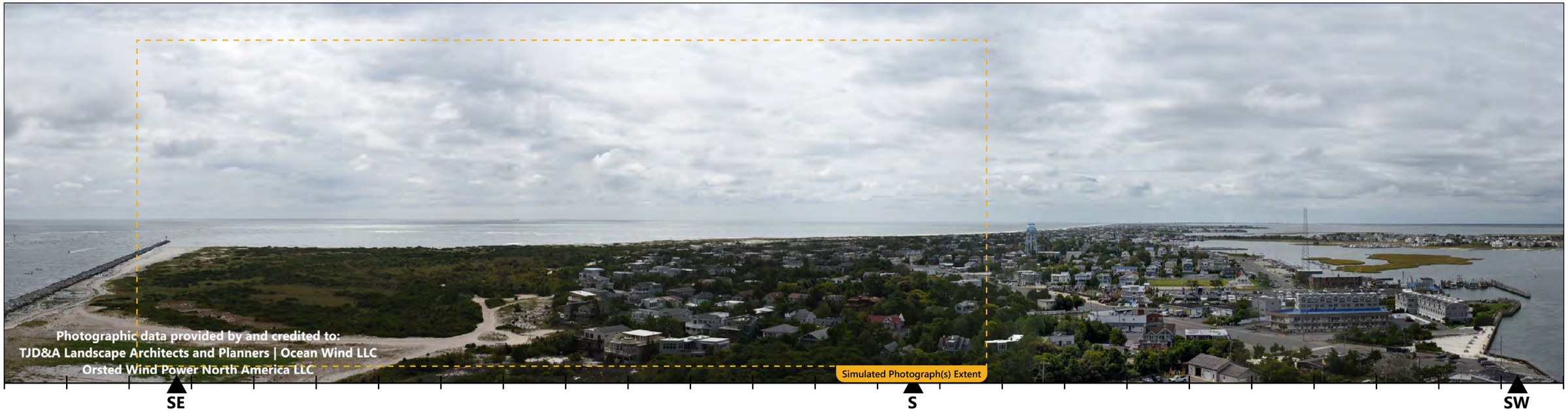
This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BT01 - Island Beach State Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 24 of 167

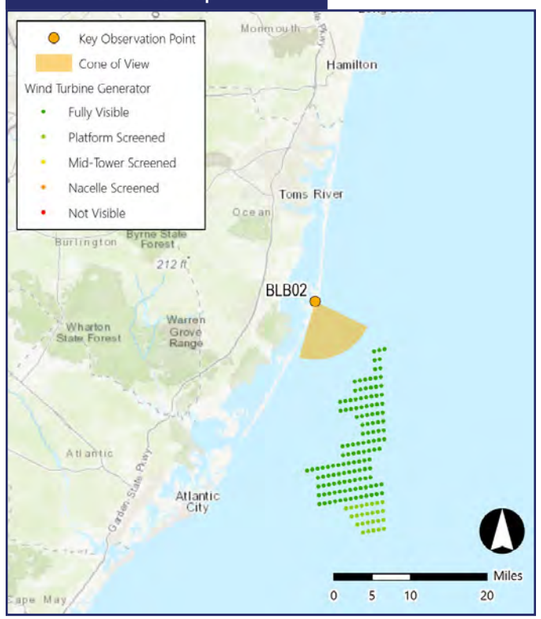
BLB02 Barnegat Lighthouse State Park

Barnegat Light Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey



The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from Barnegat Lighthouse State Park, panning clockwise from southeast (left) to southwest (right). The yellow rectangle represents the extent of the simulated photograph(s).

Context Map



Location Map

Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.76433°N, 74.10621°W
Character Area:	Recreation, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	South-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	10.07 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park, Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing Access, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	09/20/2018
Time:	11:35 AM
Temperature:	73°F
Humidity:	68%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	East
Wind Speed:	7 mph
Conditions Observed:	Cloudy

Photograph Information

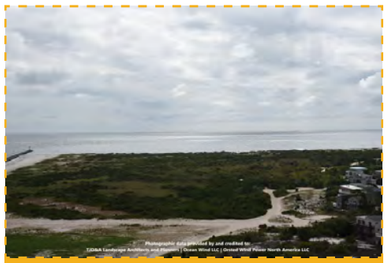
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	155.70 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Viewshed Analysis indicates no ground-level visibility from this resource.

Simulated Photograph(s)



Photograph DSC_9670

Photograph DSC_9666

BLB02 Barnegat Lighthouse State Park

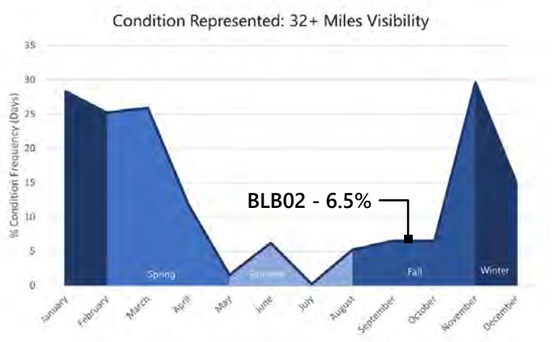
Barnegat Light Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

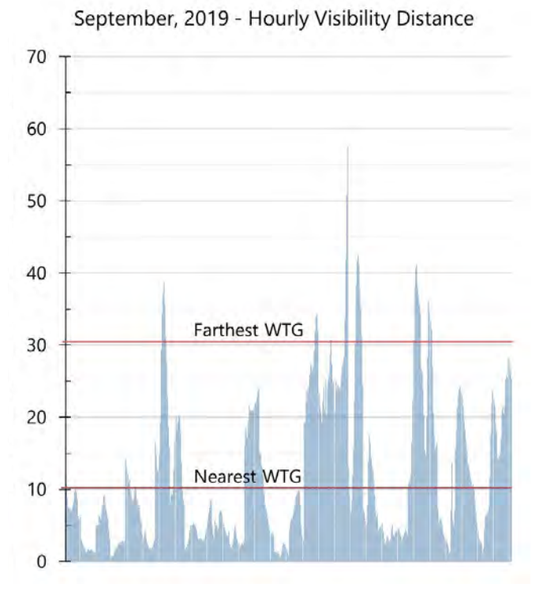
KOP Information

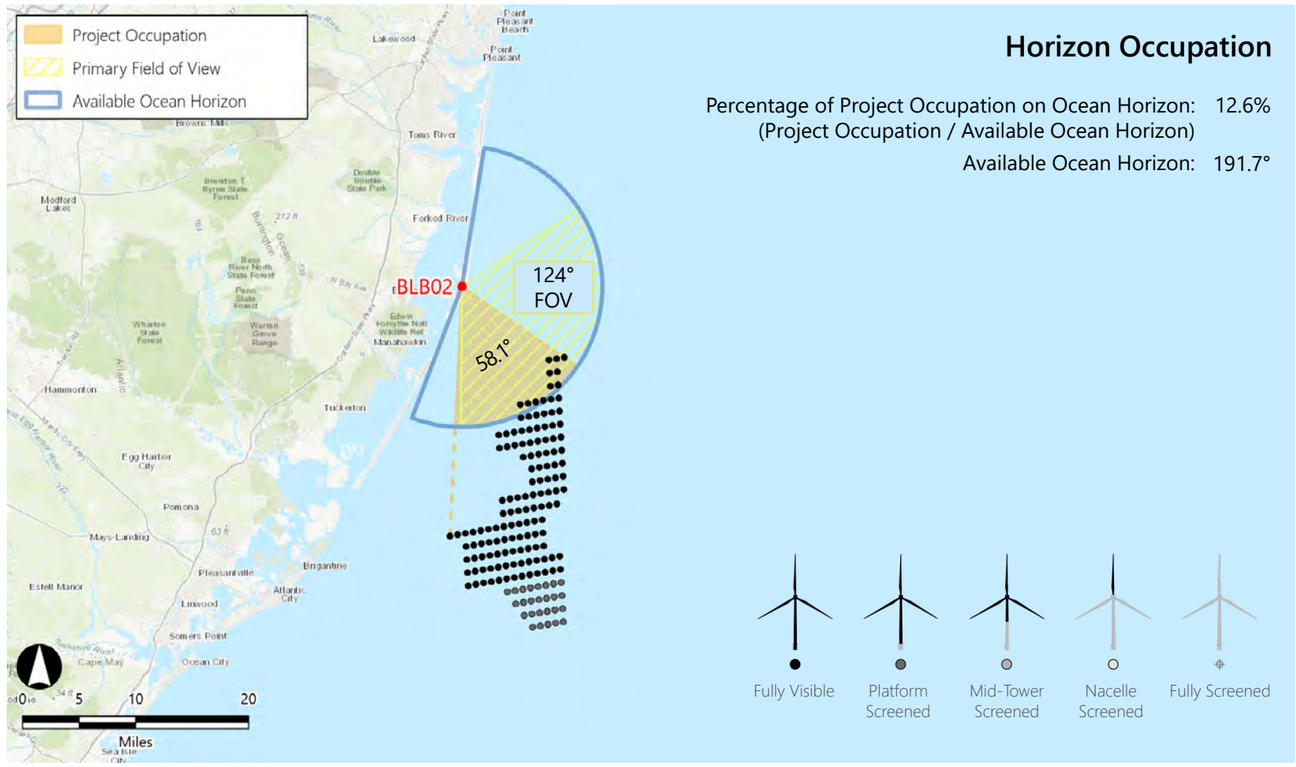
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	10.07 miles
Camera Height:	155.70 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

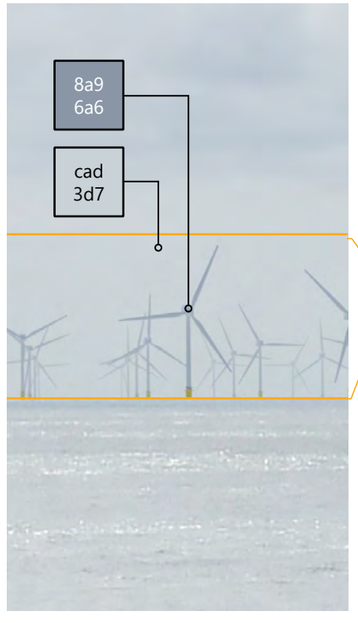






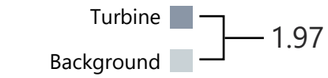
Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 12.6%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)
Available Ocean Horizon: 191.7°



WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

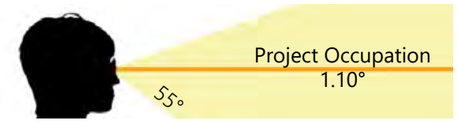


Lighting Condition:	Back lit
Season:	Winter
Sky Condition:	Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

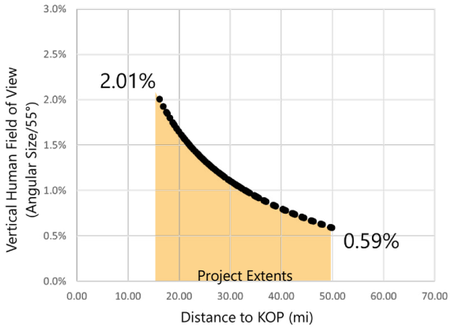
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP BC02 Illustrates the project from 11.26 miles in the side lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during midday conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 2.01% (1.10° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

Photographic data provided by and credited to:
TJD&A Landscape Architects and Planners | Ocean Wind LLC | Orsted Wind Power North America LLC

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BLB02 - Barnegat Lighthouse State Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 27 of 167

Photosimulation

Photographic data provided by and credited to:
TJD&A Landscape Architects and Planners | Ocean Wind LLC | Orsted Wind Power North America LLC

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BLB02 - Barnegat Lighthouse State Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 28 of 167

Existing Conditions

Photographic data provided by and credited to:
TJD&A Landscape Architects and Planners | Ocean Wind LLC | Orsted Wind Power North America LLC

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BLB02 - Barnegat Lighthouse State Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 29 of 167

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Photographic data provided by and credited to:
TJD&A Landscape Architects and Planners | Ocean Wind LLC | Orsted Wind Power North America LLC

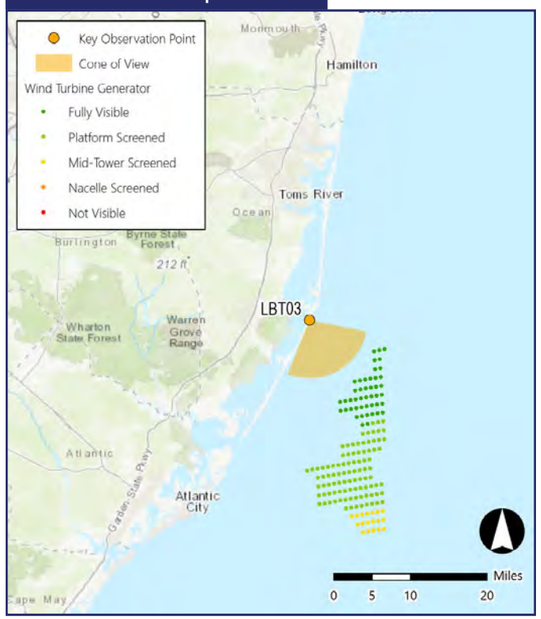
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BLB02 - Barnegat Lighthouse State Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 30 of 167

LBT03 Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences

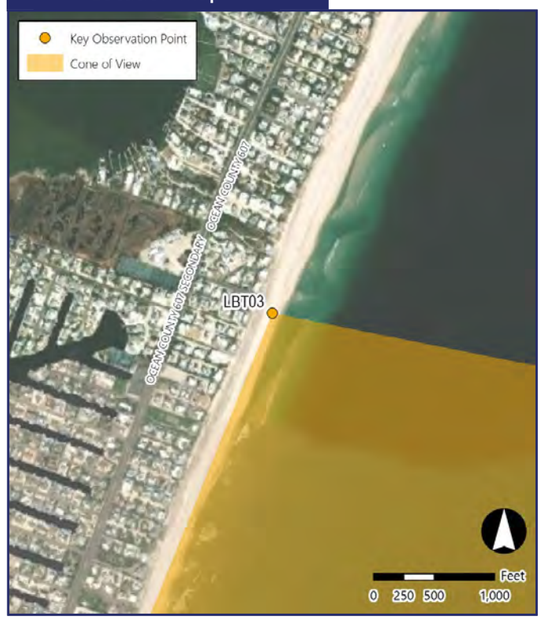
Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences NRI, panning clockwise from east (left) to south-southwest (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.72895°N, 74.12058°W
Character Area:	Residential Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	South-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	9.35 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	09/22/2020
Time:	5:17 PM
Temperature:	69°F
Humidity:	38%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West
Wind Speed:	10 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	16.64 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph D9A7483

Photograph D9A7488

Photograph D9A7493

LBT03 Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences

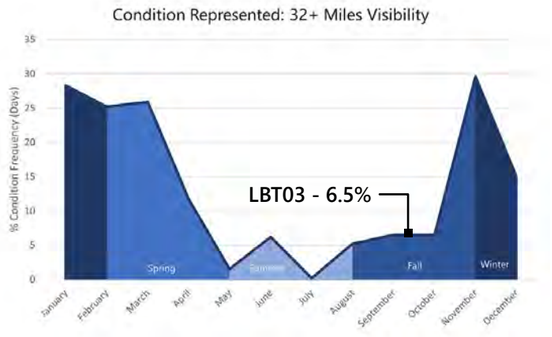
Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

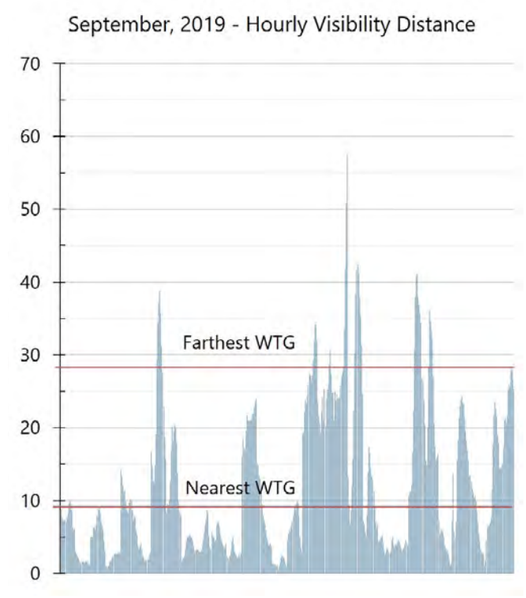
KOP Information

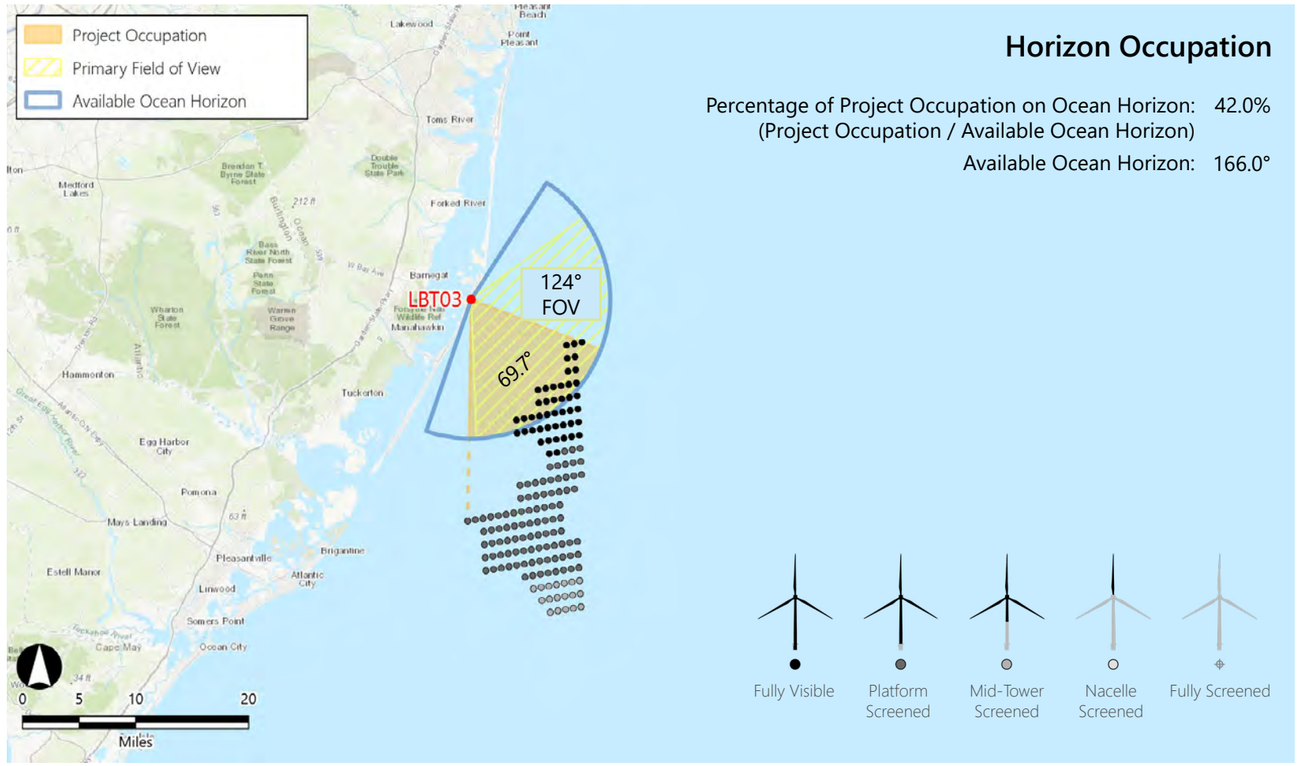
Primary Field of View:	Easr
Distance to Closest WTG:	9.35 miles
Camera Height:	16.64 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fishermen

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

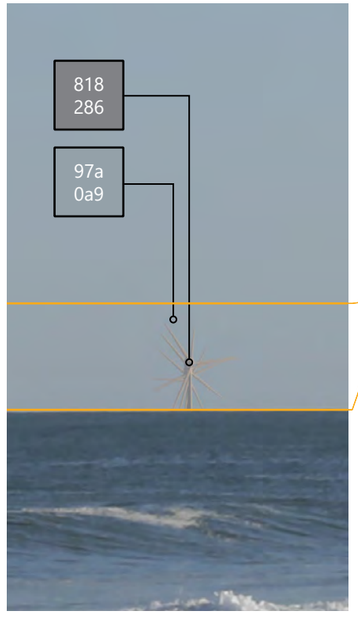


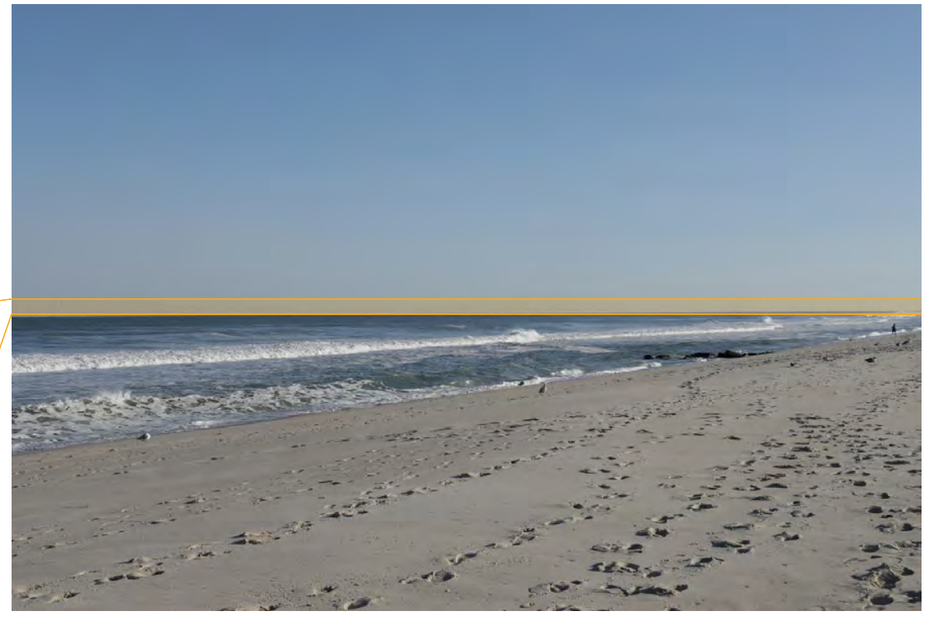




Horizon Occupation

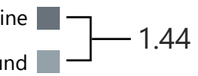
Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 42.0%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)
Available Ocean Horizon: 166.0°





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

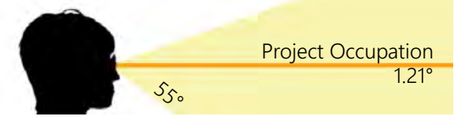


Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Fall
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

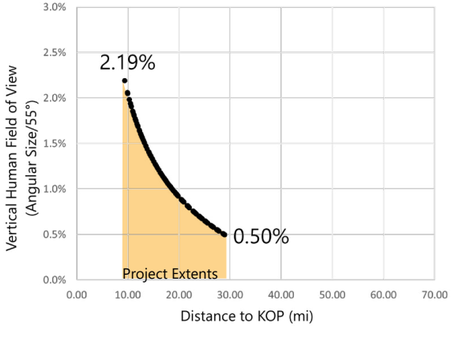
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP BHB03 Illustrates the project from 9.62 miles in the front lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during Evening conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 2.19% (1.21° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: LBT03 - Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 33 of 167

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT03 - Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 34 of 167

Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT03 - Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 35 of 167

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT03 - Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 36 of 167

Existing Conditions

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point LBT03 - Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

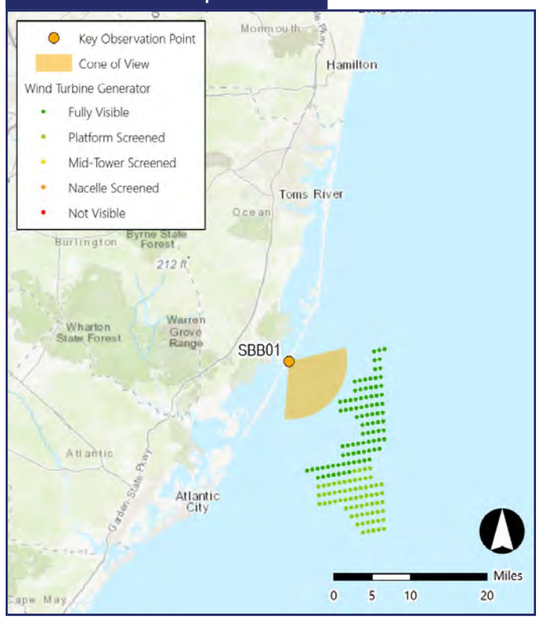
Key Observation Point LBT03 - Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 38 of 167

SBB01 Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

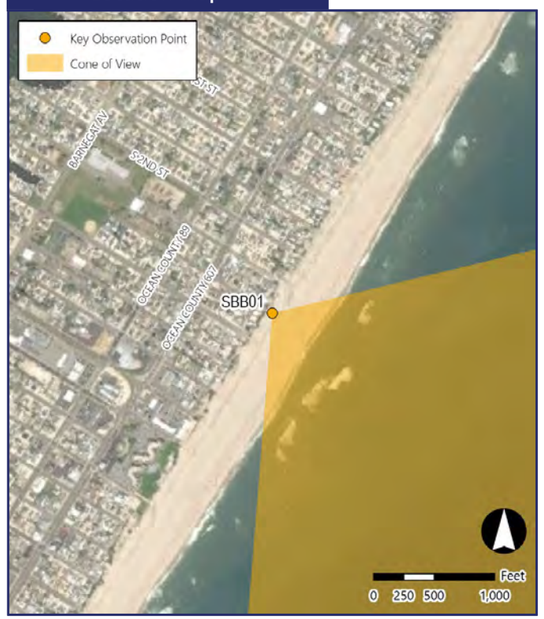
Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to south (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.65152°N, 74.17169°W
Character Area:	Residential Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists
Direction of View:	Southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	8.52 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	09/22/2020
Time:	3:45 PM
Temperature:	72°F
Humidity:	33%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	12 mph
Conditions Observed:	Clear

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	24.04 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph D9A7289

Photograph D9A7295

Photograph D9A7301

SBB01 Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

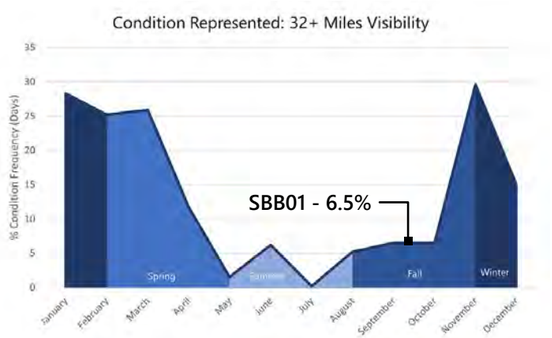
Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

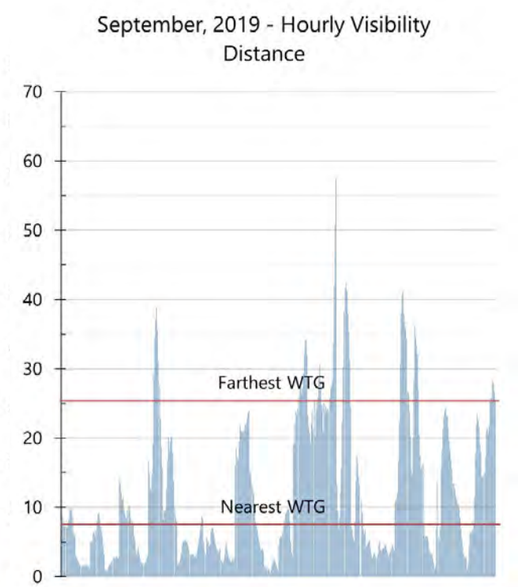
KOP Information

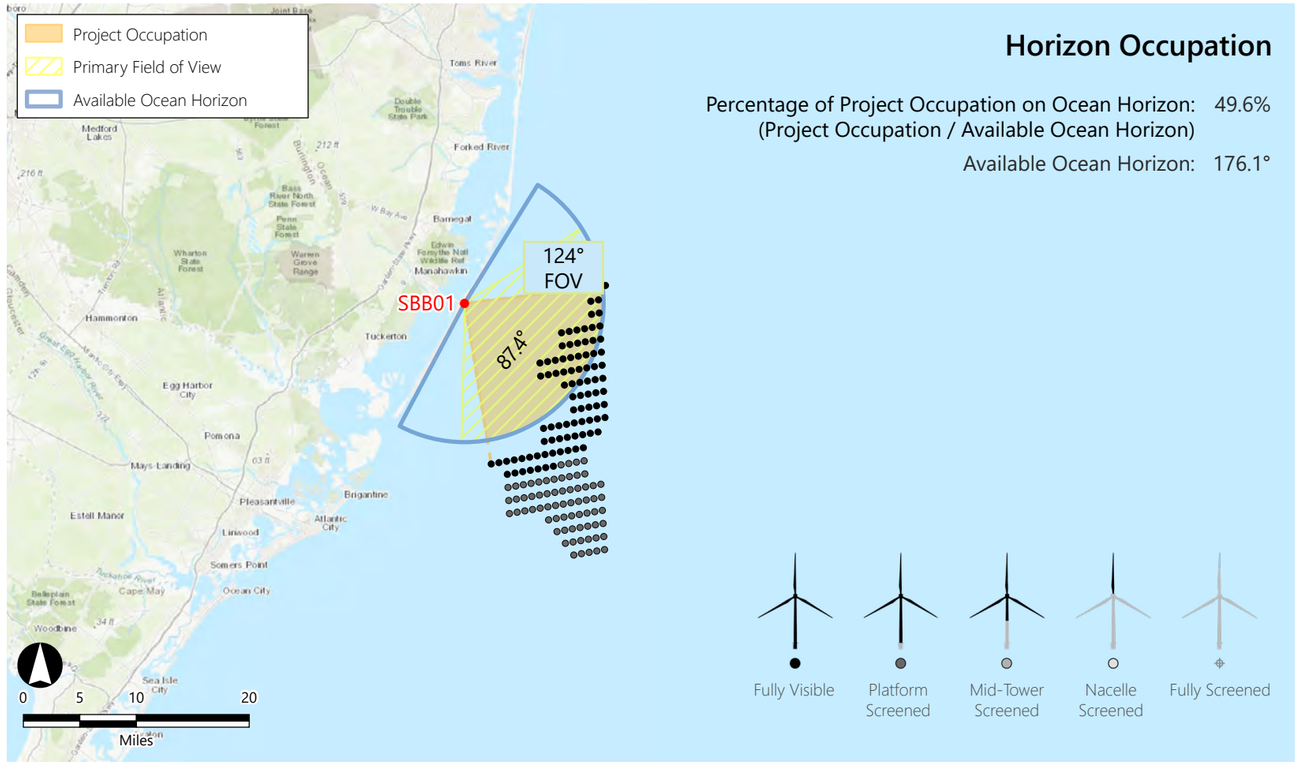
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	8.52 miles
Camera Height:	24.04 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.



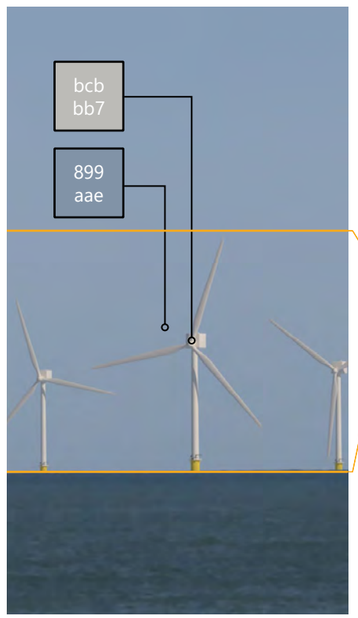


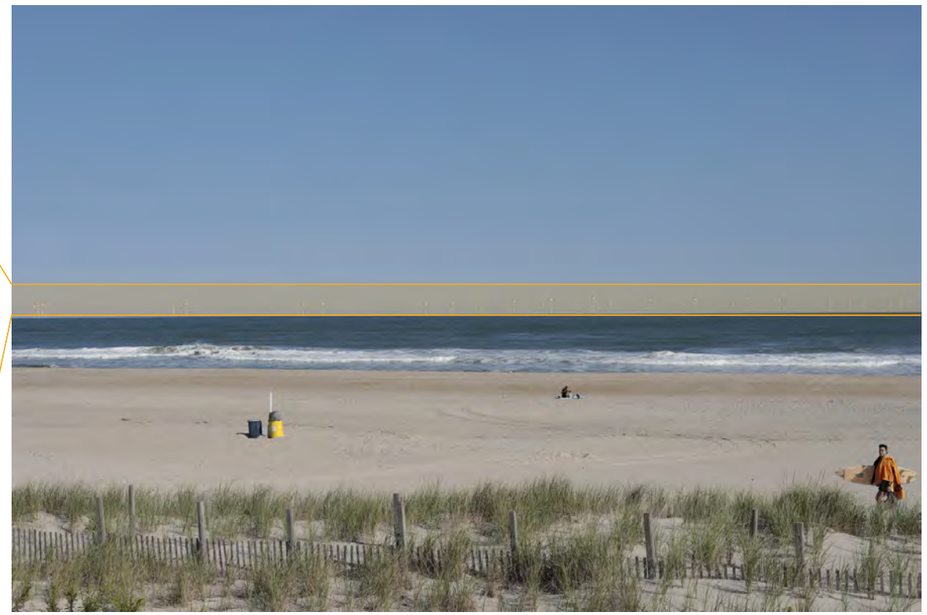


Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 49.6%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)

Available Ocean Horizon: 176.1°





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

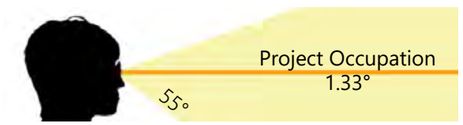
Turbine / Background — 1.49

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Fall
Sky Condition:	Clear
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

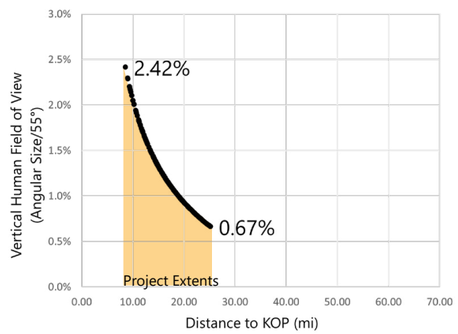
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP LBT03 Illustrates the project from 9.35 miles in the side lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during evening conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 2.42% (1.33° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point SBB01 - Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

Photosimulation

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point SBB01 - Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 42 of 167

Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: SBB01 - Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 43 of 167

Photosimulation

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: SBB01 - Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 44 of 167

Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: SBB01 - Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 45 of 167

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: SBB01 - Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

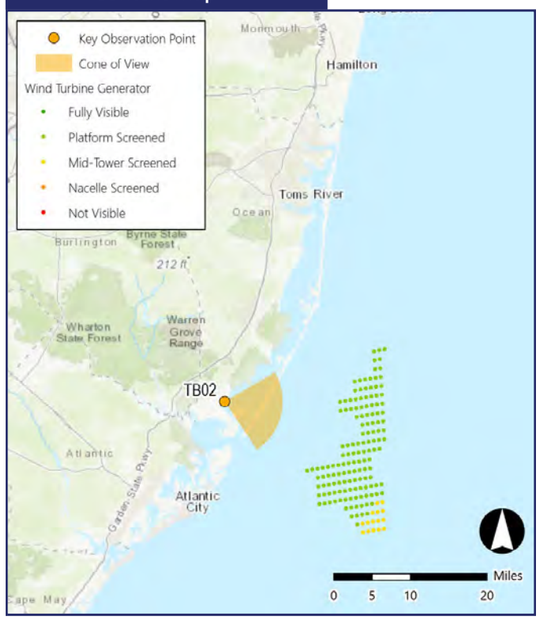
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 46 of 167

TB02 South Green Street Park

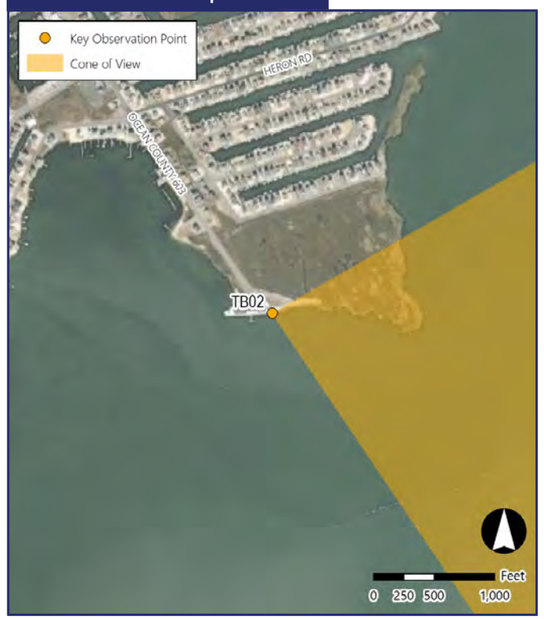
Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the South Green Street Park, panning clockwise from northeast-east (left) to south (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.57661°N, 74.33016°W
Character Area:	Recreation, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	East-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	14.03 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Tuckerton Green Street Beach, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	08/18/2020
Time:	5:34 PM
Temperature:	83°F
Humidity:	49%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	7 mph
Conditions Observed:	Partly Cloudy

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	5.46 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph ASOW3502

Photograph ASOW3509

TB02 South Green Street Park

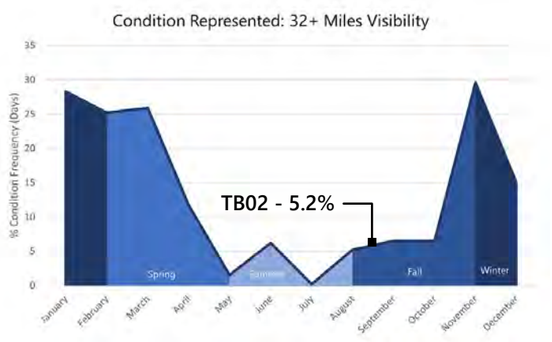
Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

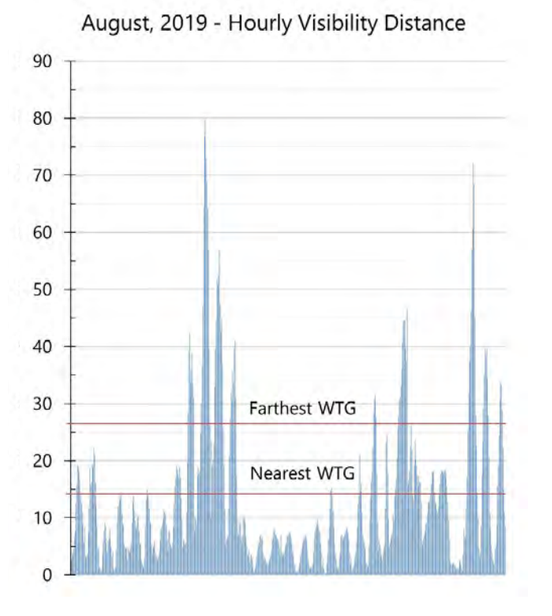
KOP Information

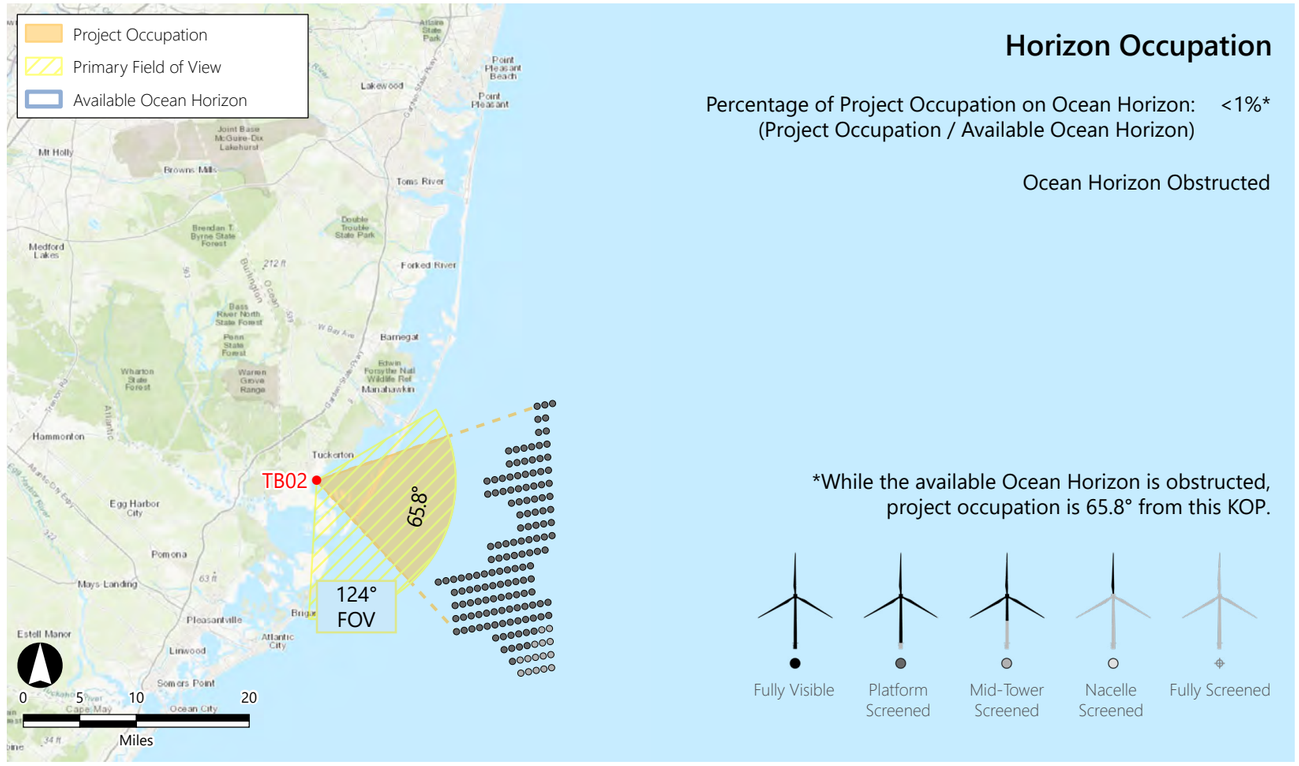
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	14.03 miles
Camera Height:	5.46 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fishermen

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.





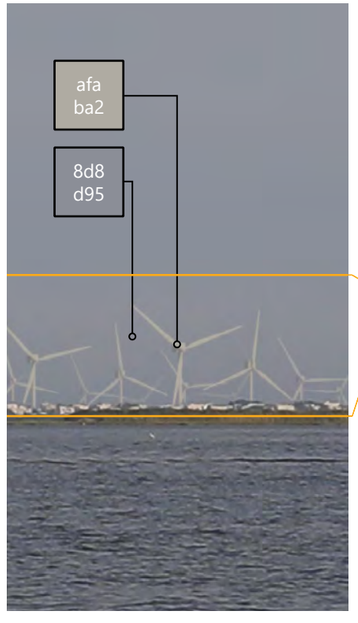


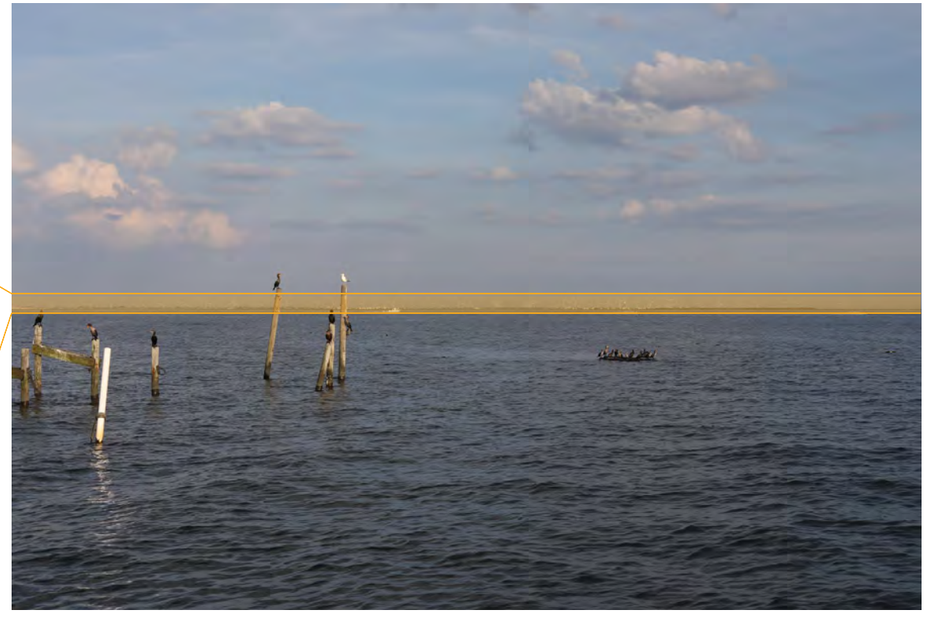
Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: <1%*
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)

Ocean Horizon Obstructed

*While the available Ocean Horizon is obstructed, project occupation is 65.8° from this KOP.





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

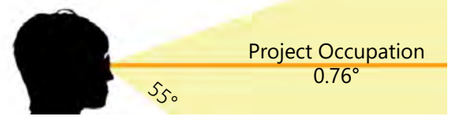
Turbine
Background
1.43

Lighting Condition:	Front lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Partly Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

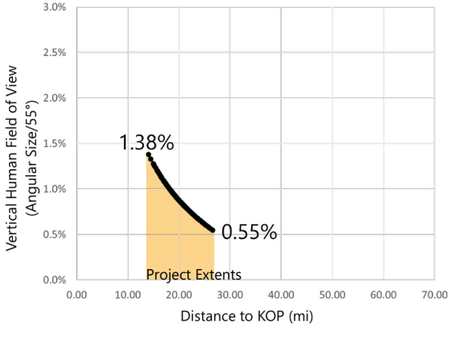
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP LEHT02 Illustrates the project from 11.1 miles in the back lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during morning conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.38% (0.76° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: TB02 - South Green Street Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 49 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: TB02 - South Green Street Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 50 of 167

Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: TB02 - South Green Street Park

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 51 of 167

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

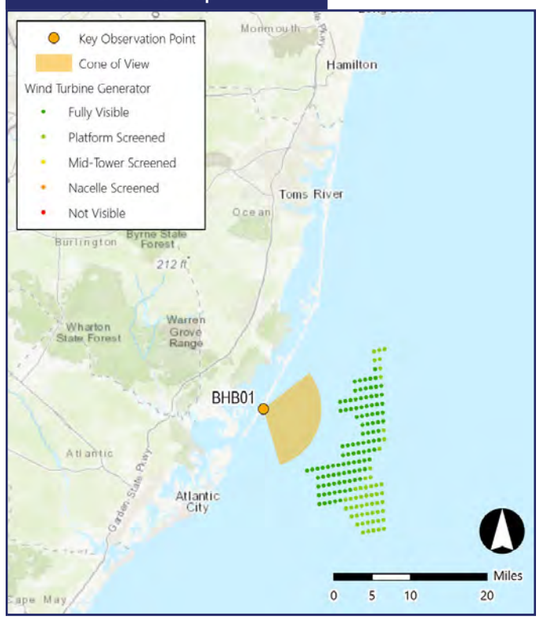
Key Observation Point: TB02 - South Green Street Park
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 52 of 167

BHB01 Beach Haven Historic District

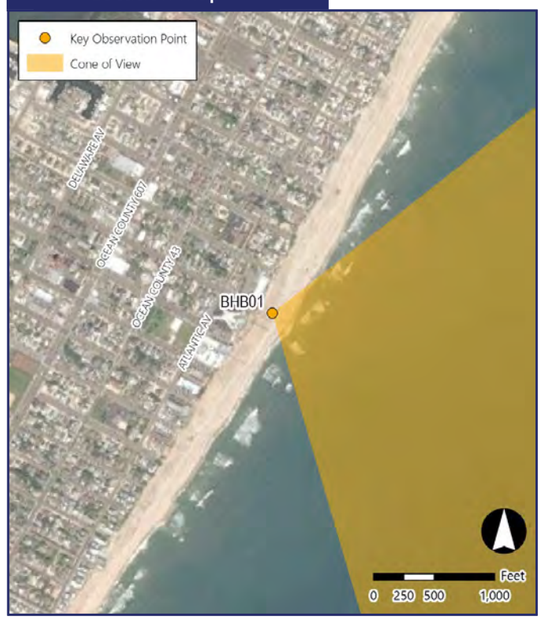
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Beach Haven Historic District, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.56188°N, 74.23545°W
Character Area:	Residential Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	East-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	9.85 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Beach Haven Borough Public Beach, Beach Haven Historic District, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	08/19/2020
Time:	7:19 AM
Temperature:	73°F
Humidity:	87%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	Calm
Wind Speed:	0 mph
Conditions Observed:	Cloudy

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	17.72 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Night time simulations are digitally adjusted from daytime photographs.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph ASOW4006

Photograph ASOW4012

Photograph ASOW4018

BHB01 Beach Haven Historic District

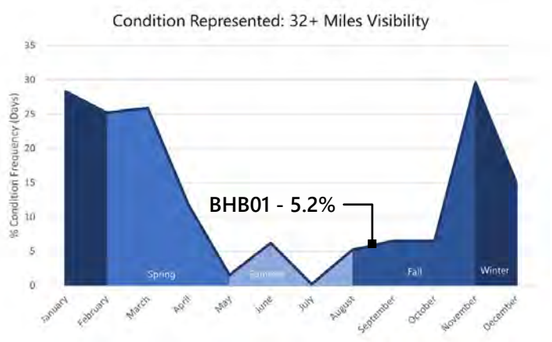
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

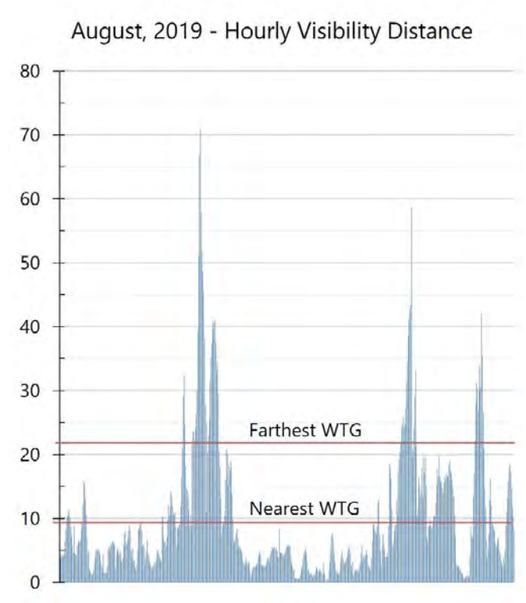
KOP Information

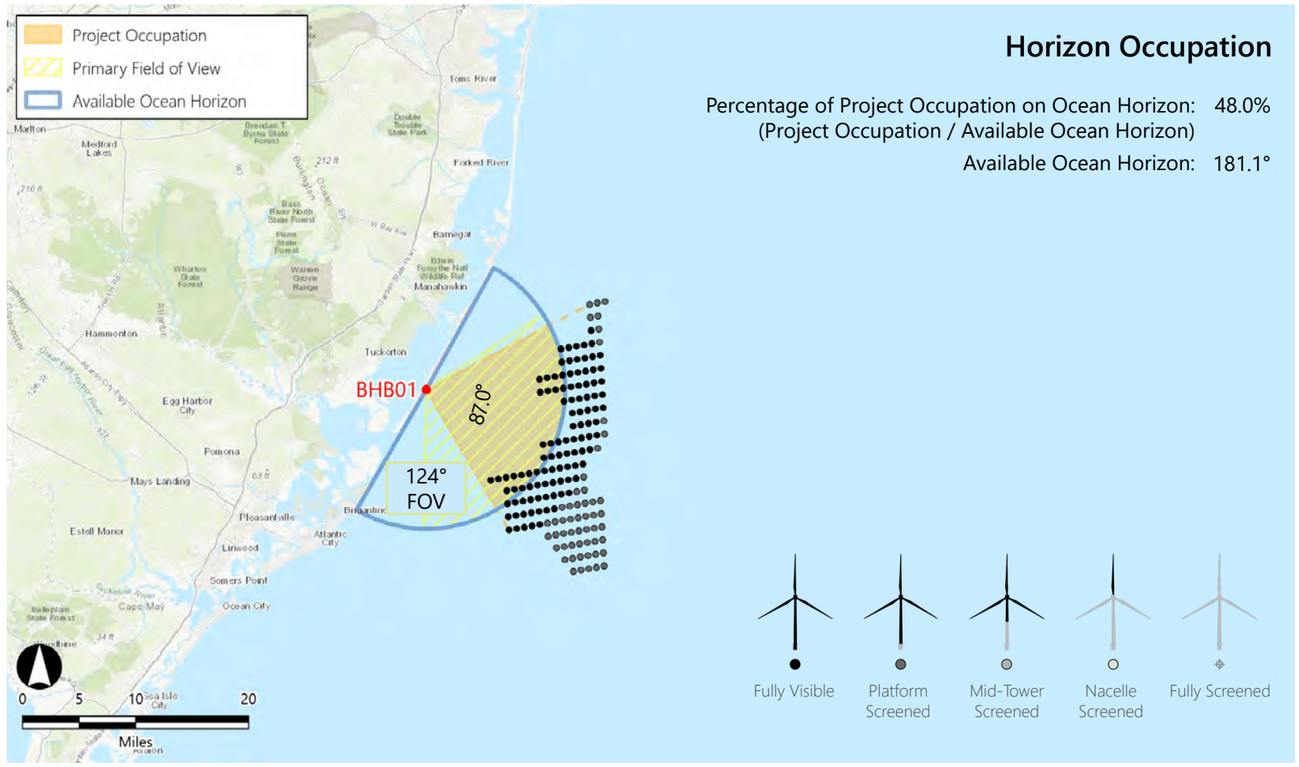
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	9.85 miles
Camera Height:	17.72 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fishermen

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

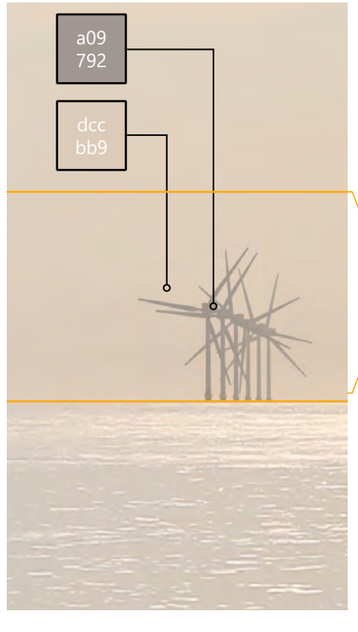


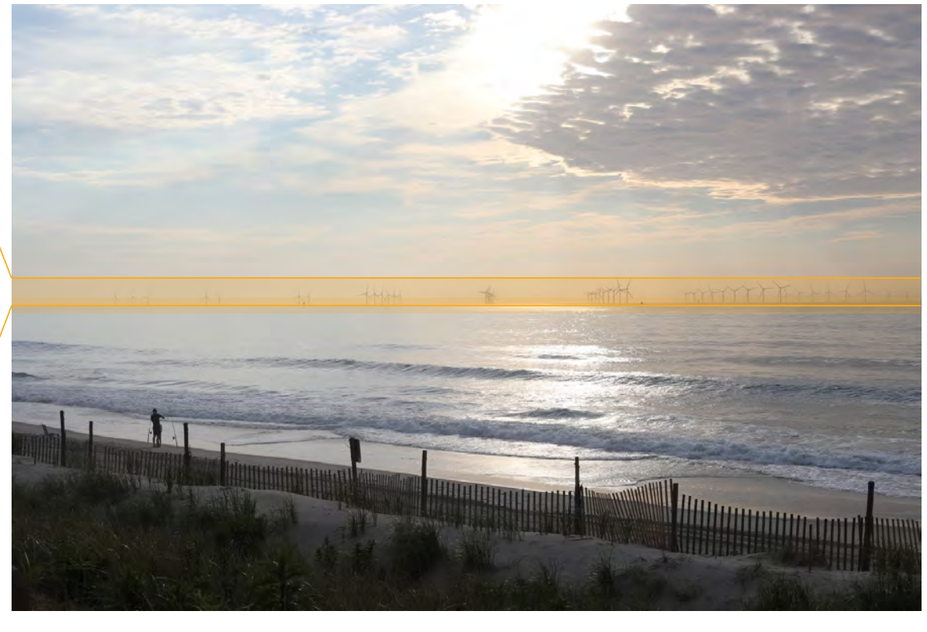




Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 48.0%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)
Available Ocean Horizon: 181.1°





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

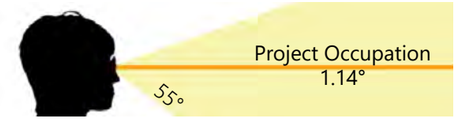
Turbine
Background
1.81

Lighting Condition:	Back lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

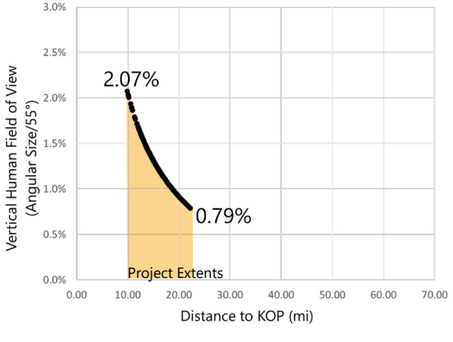
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP BHB02 Illustrates the project from 9.84 miles in the side lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during midday conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 2.07% (1.14° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 55 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

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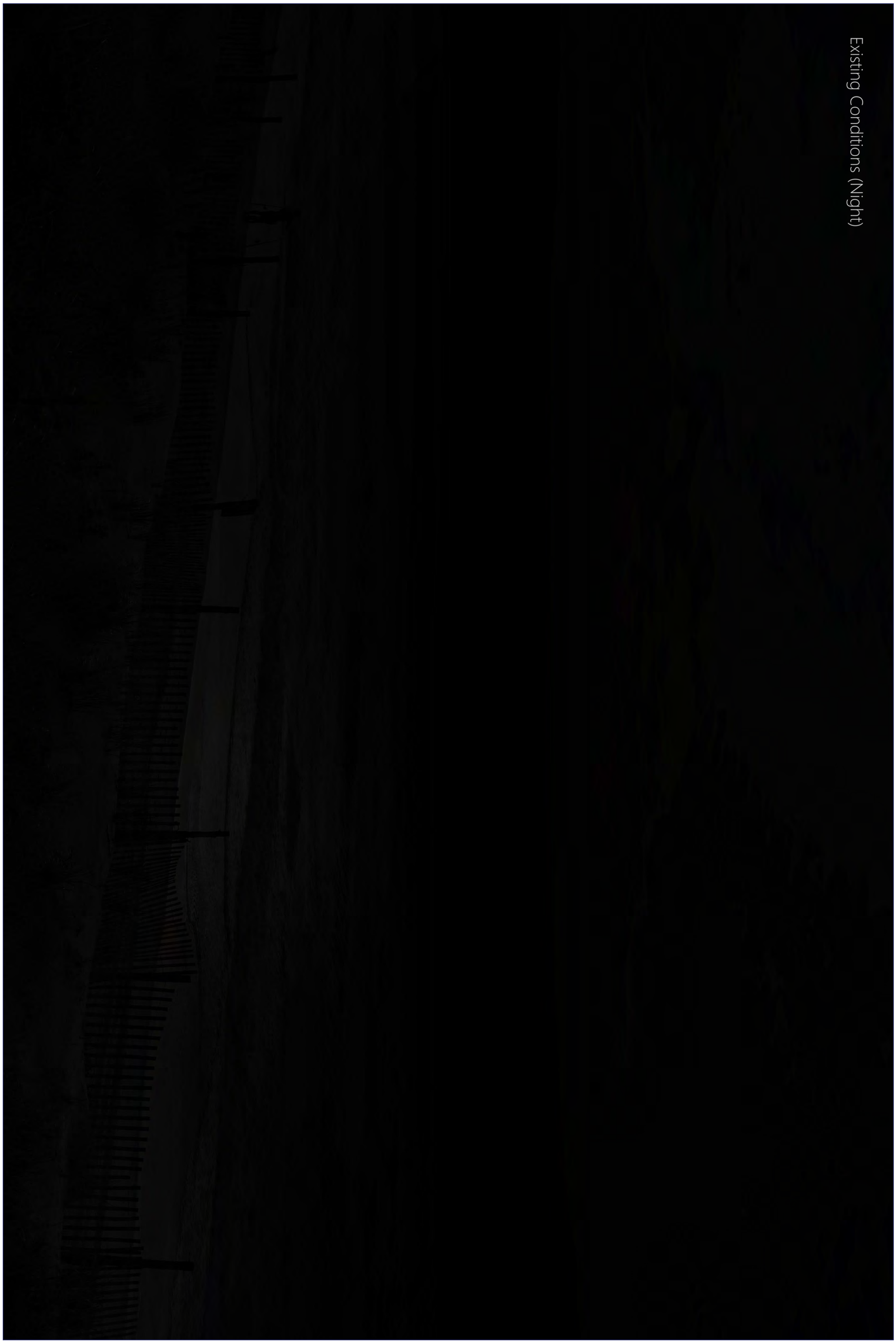
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 56 of 167



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

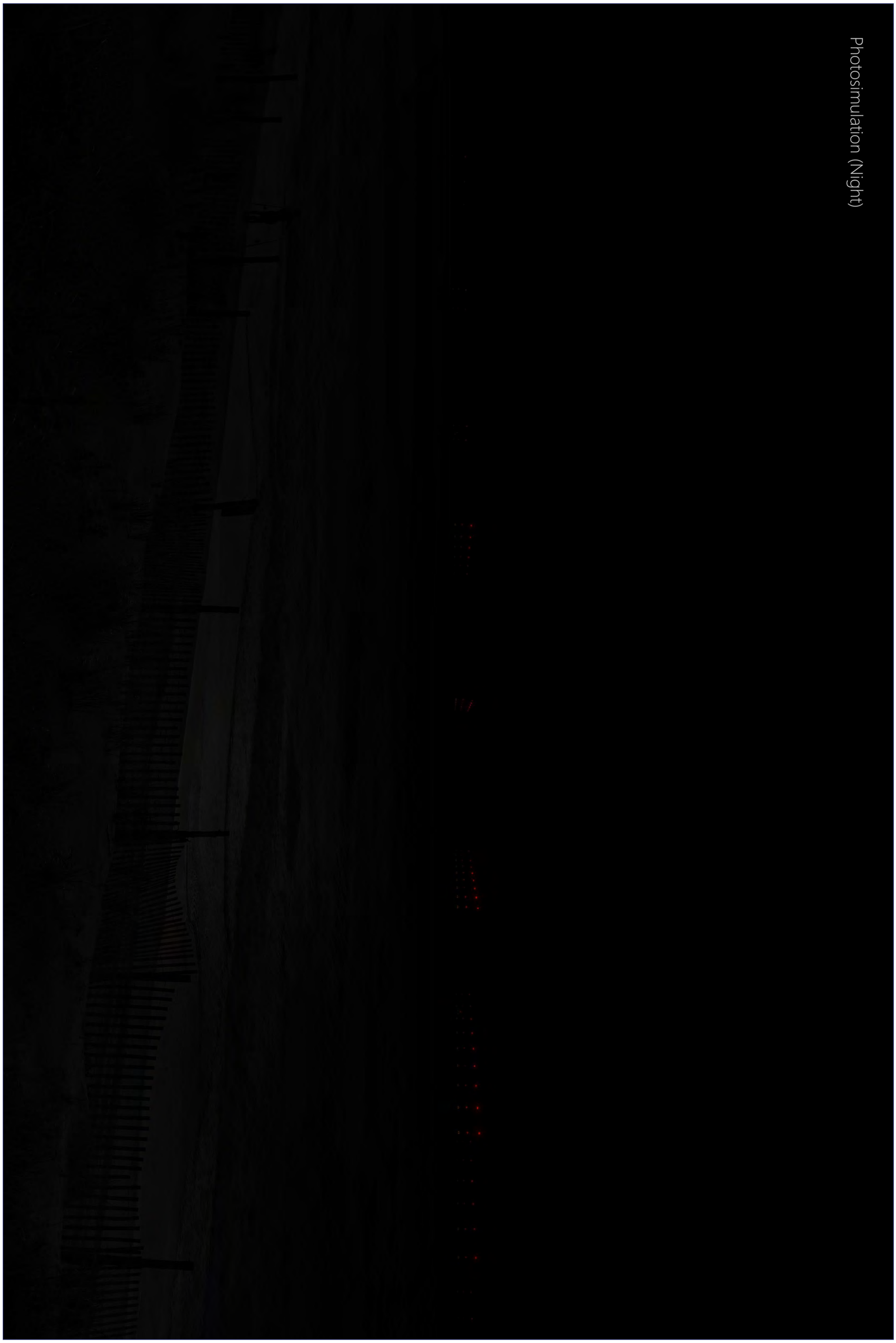
Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 57 of 167

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 58 of 167

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Existing Conditions

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 59 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

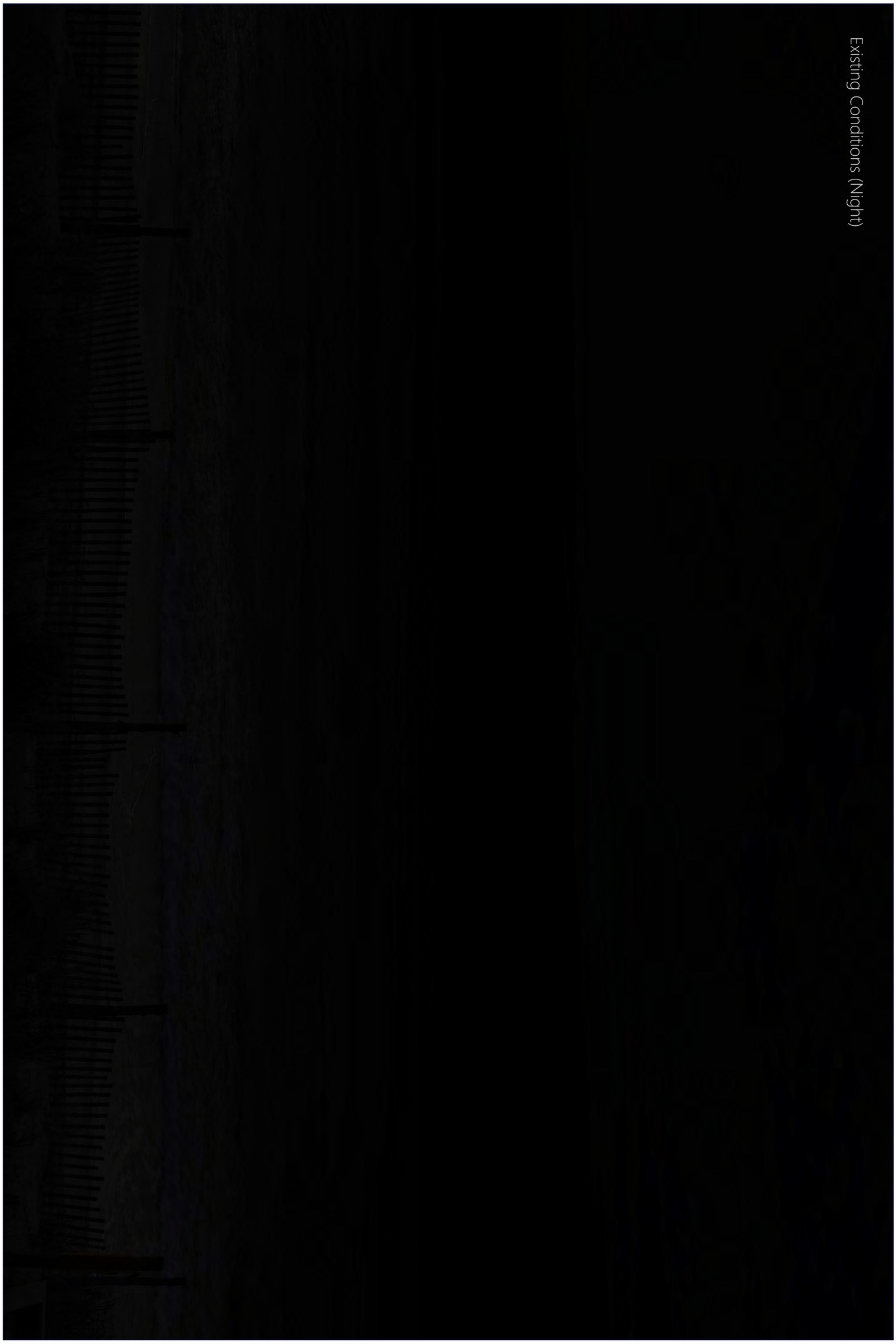
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 60 of 167



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

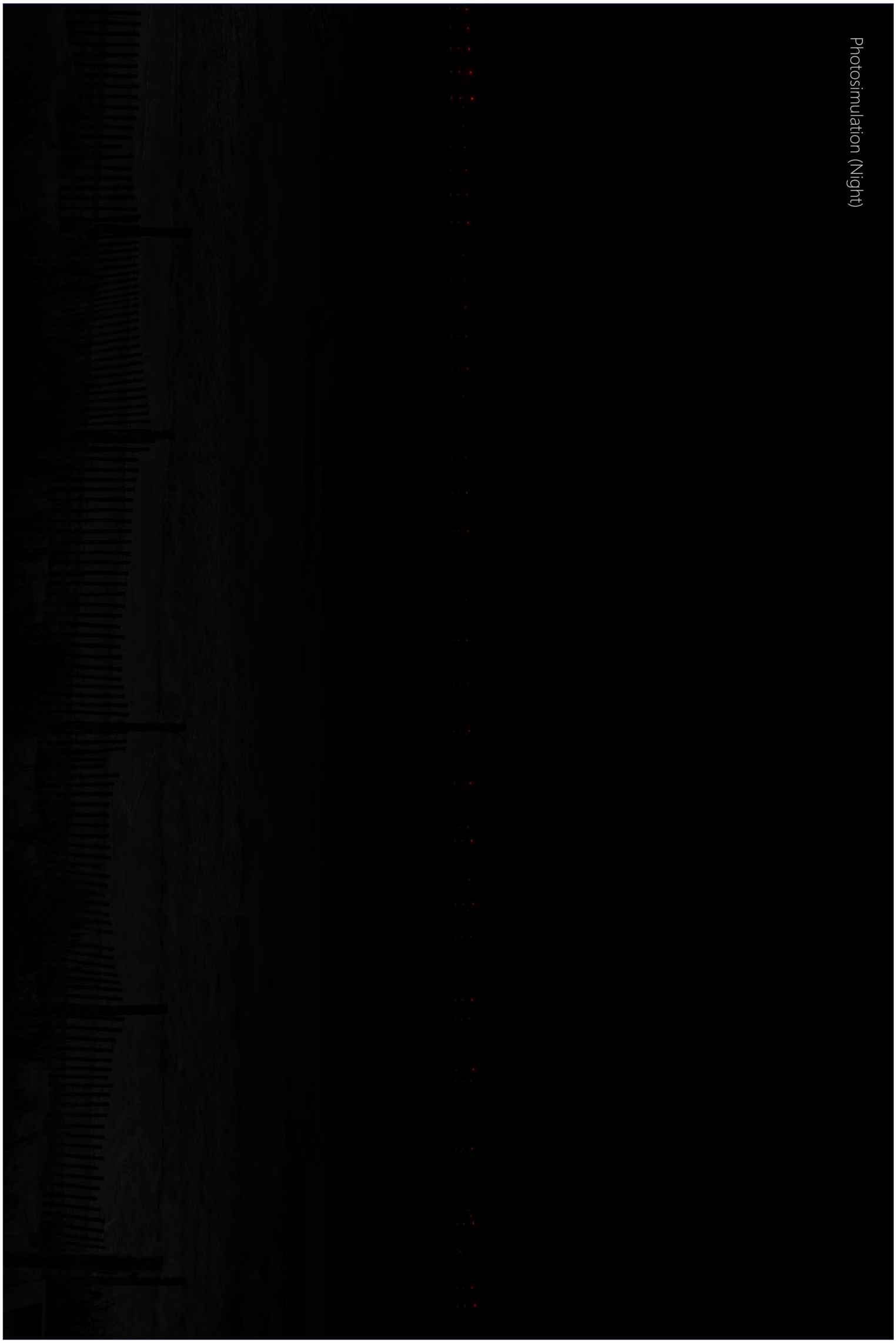
Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 61 of 167

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Existing Conditions

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 63 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

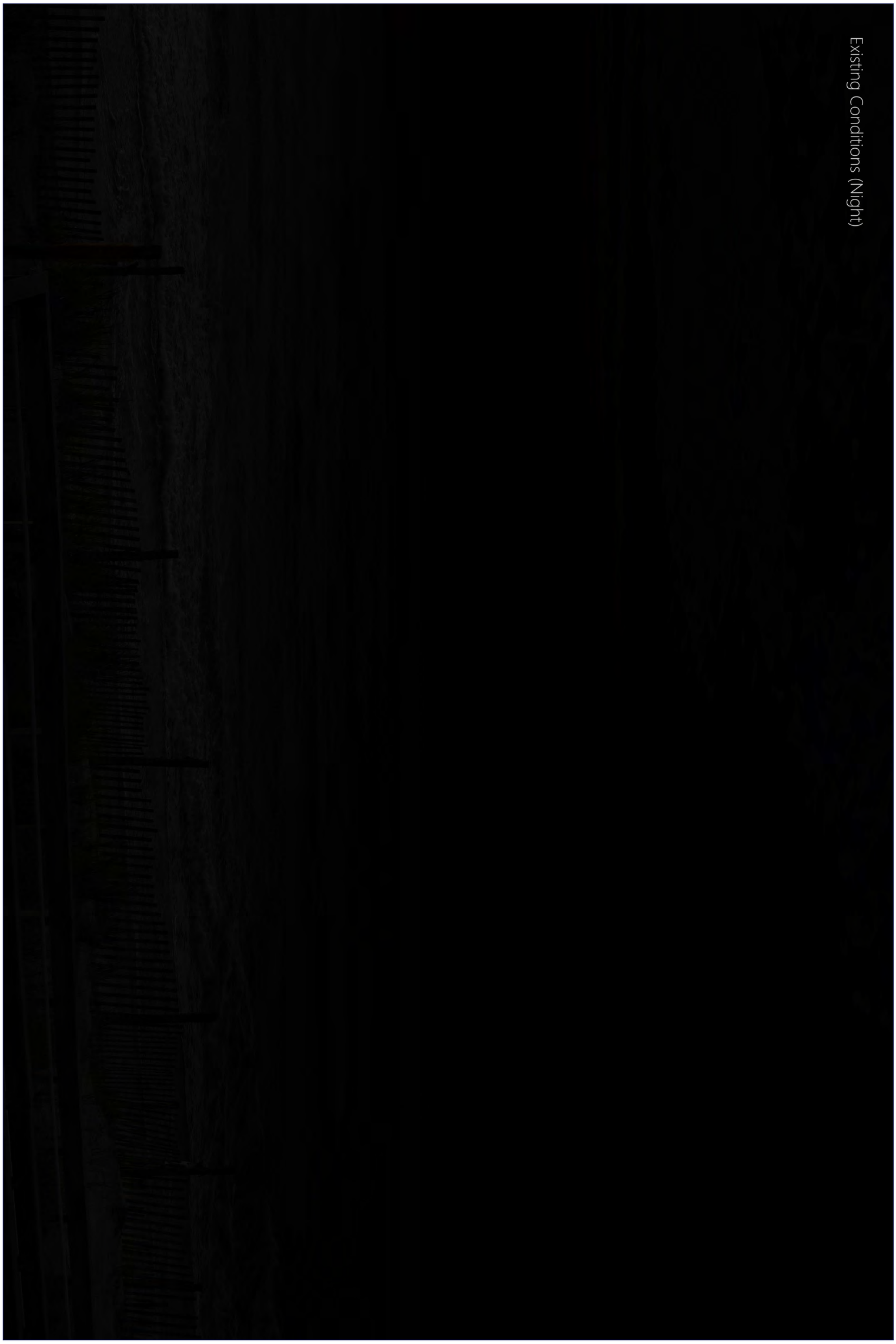
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 64 of 167



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

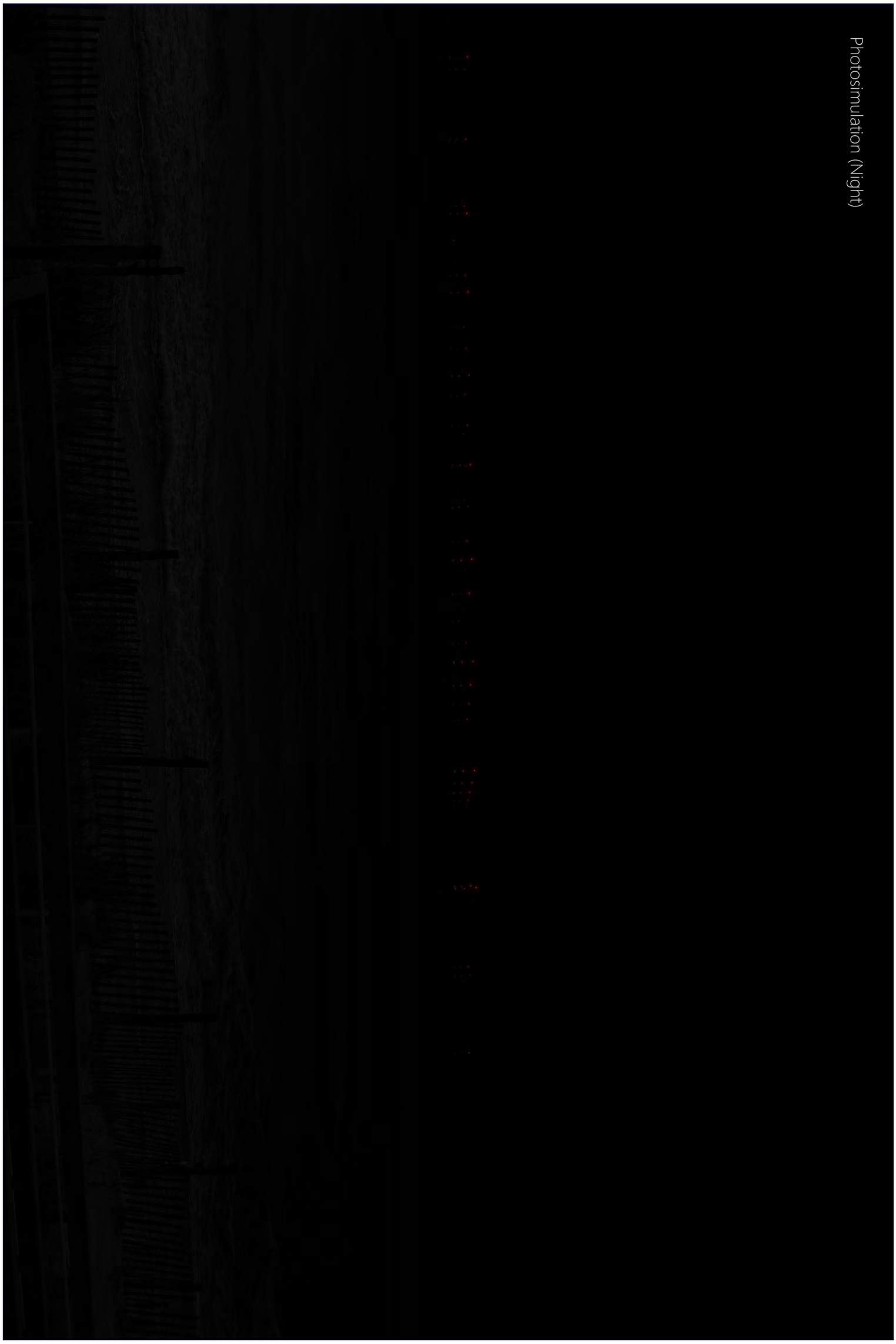
Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 65 of 167

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB01 - Beach Haven Historic District

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 66 of 167

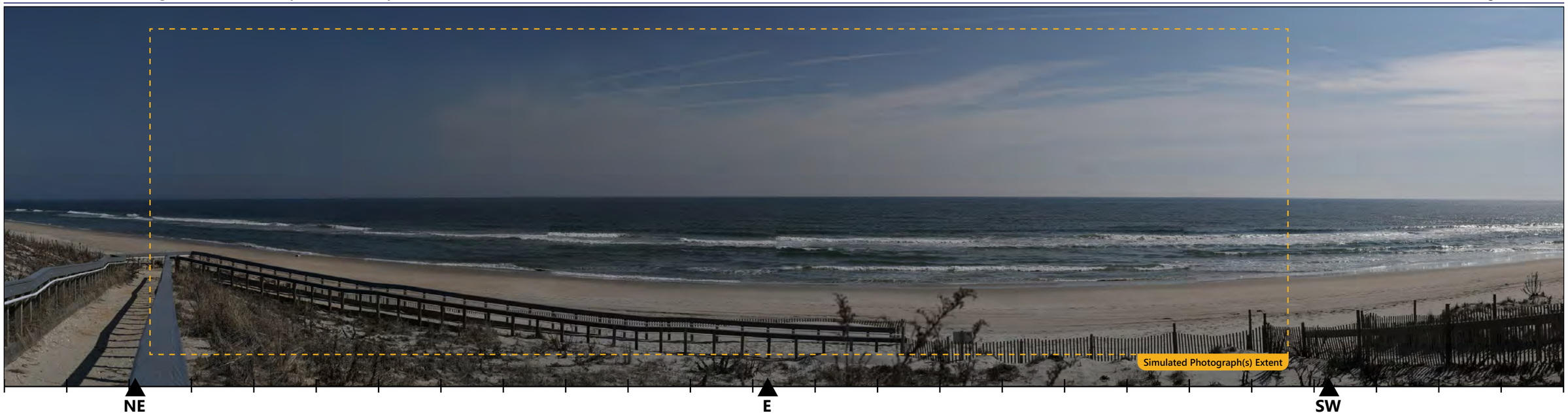
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

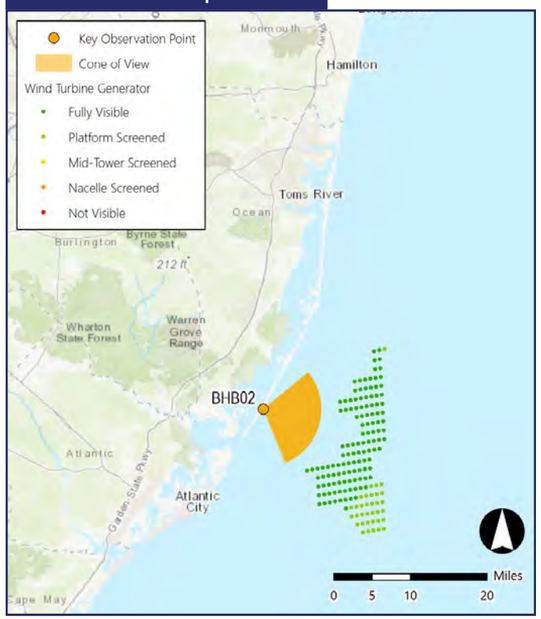
BHB02 Centre Street, Beach Haven

Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

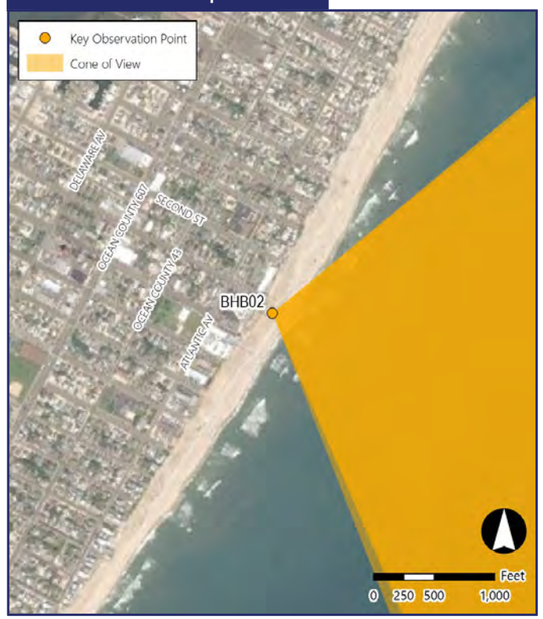


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Long Beach Island, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.56166°N, 74.23568°W
Character Area:	Residential Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists
Direction of View:	South-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	9.84 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Beach Haven Borough Public Beach, Beach Haven Historic District, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	03/02/2022
Time:	12:03 PM
Temperature:	54°F
Humidity:	40%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	13 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	27.01 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

BHB02 Centre Street, Beach Haven

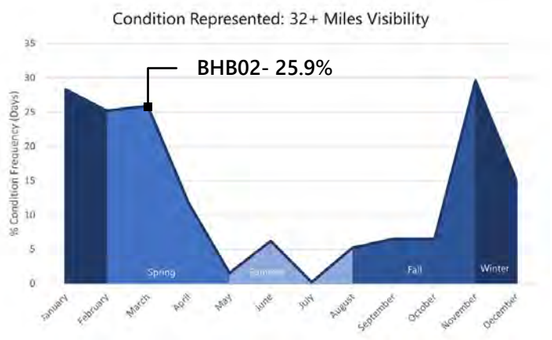
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

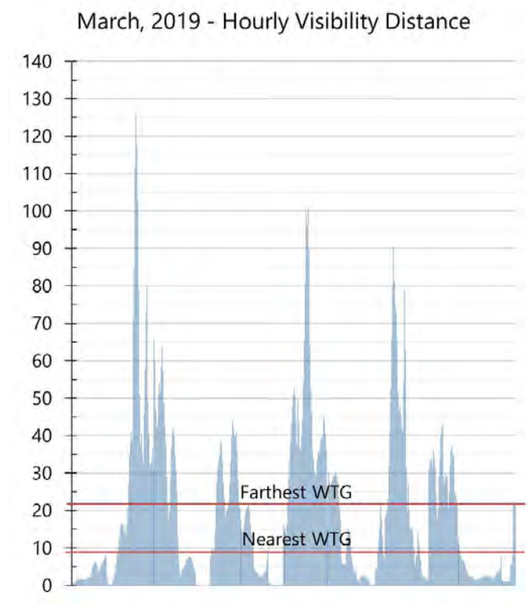
KOP Information

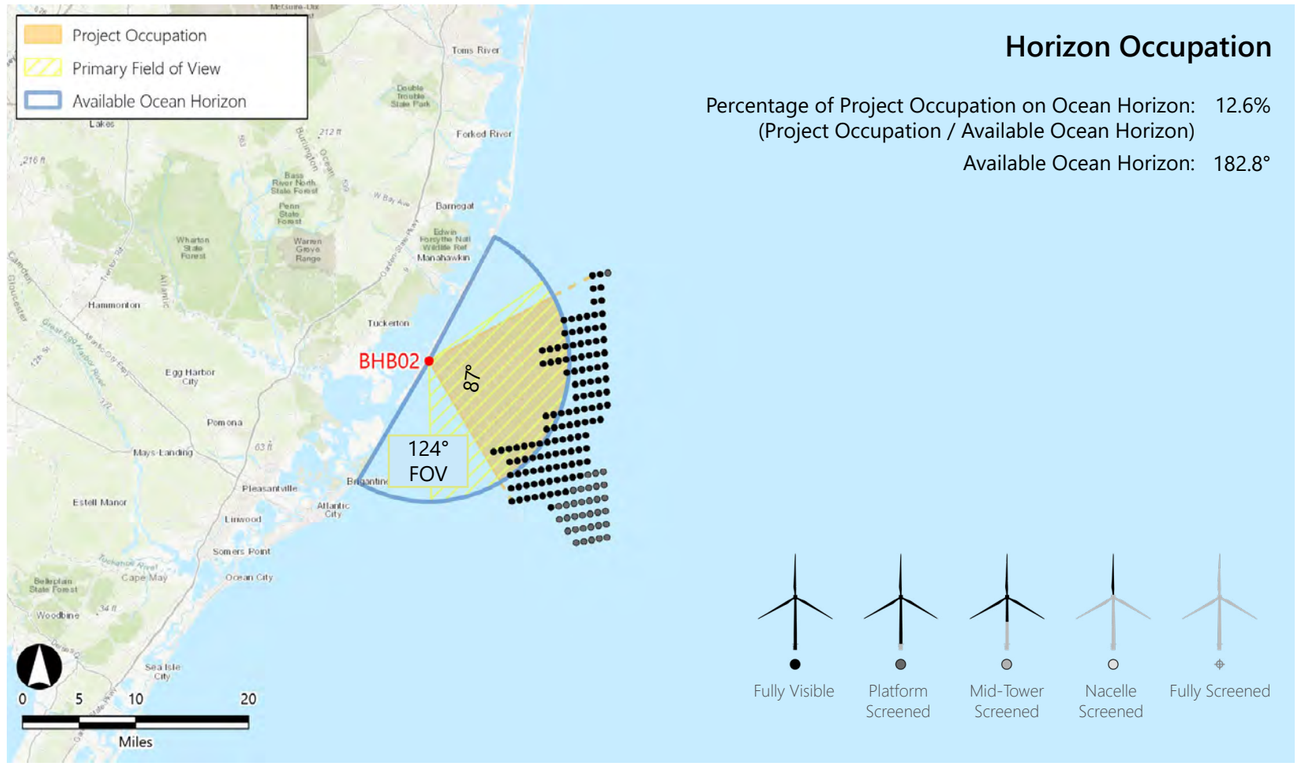
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	9.84 miles
Camera Height:	27.01 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

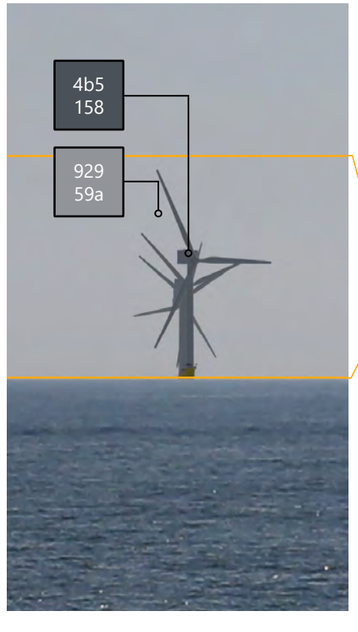


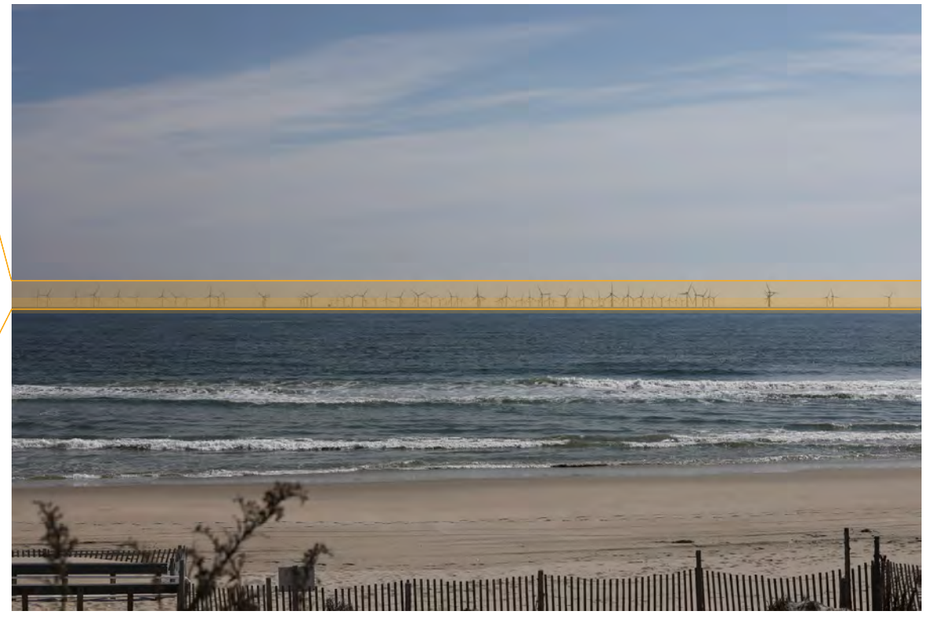




Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 12.6%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)
Available Ocean Horizon: 182.8°





WTG Color Contrast

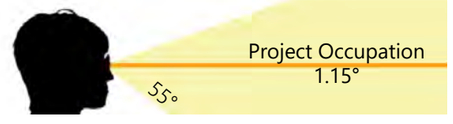
Color Contrast Rating:

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Winter
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

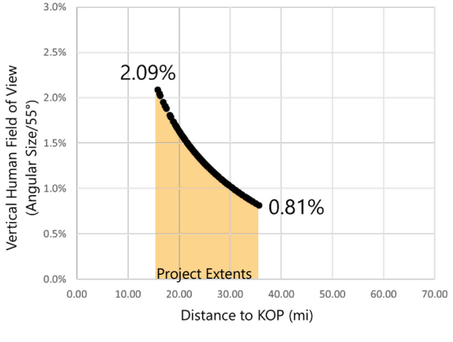
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP BLB02 Illustrates the project from 10.07 miles in the back lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during midday conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 2.09% (1.15° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions (Morning)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 69 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 70 of 167

Existing Conditions (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 71 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 72 of 167

Existing Conditions (Morning)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 73 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 74 of 167

Existing Conditions (Morning)

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 75 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 76 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 77 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 78 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 79 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 80 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

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Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 81 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 82 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 83 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 84 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 85 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 86 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 87 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 88 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 89 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 90 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 91 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

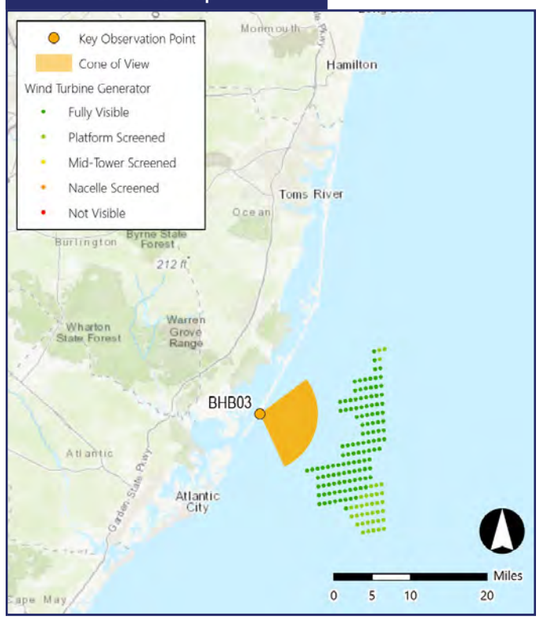
Key Observation Point: BHB02 - Centre Street, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 92 of 167

BHB03 Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven

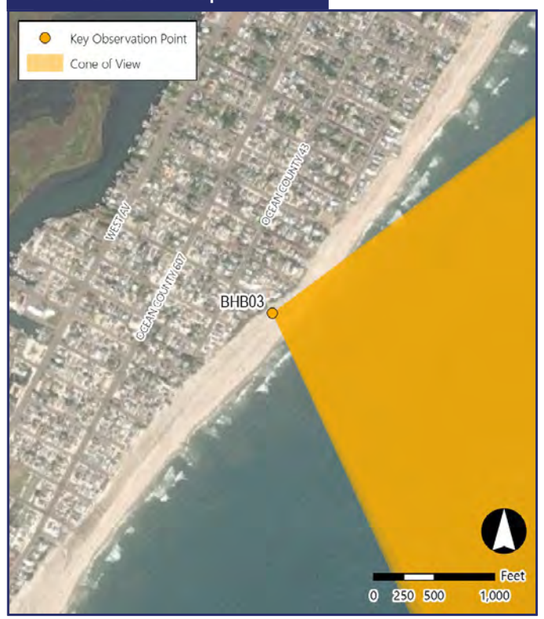
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Long Beach Island, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.55258°N, 74.24419°W
Character Area:	Residential Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists
Direction of View:	South-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	9.62 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Beach Haven Borough Public Beach, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	03/02/2022
Time:	5:23 PM
Temperature:	55°F
Humidity:	30%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West
Wind Speed:	9 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	26.85 feet AMSL

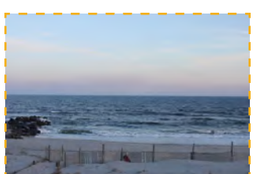
Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph LBI33511

Photograph LBI33515


Photograph LBI33521

BHB03 Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven

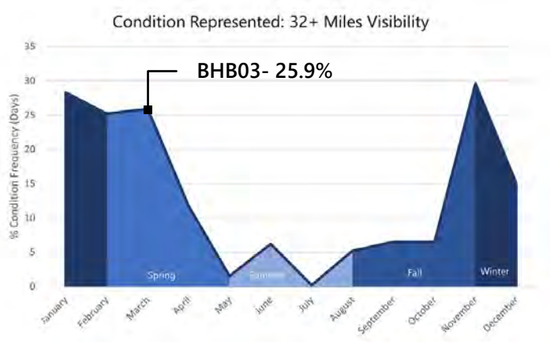
Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

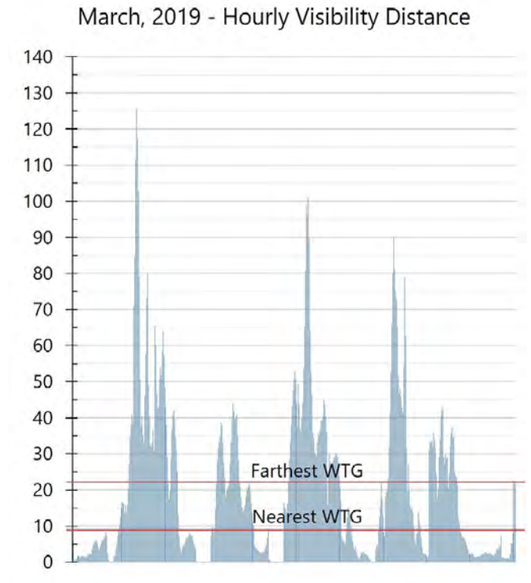
KOP Information

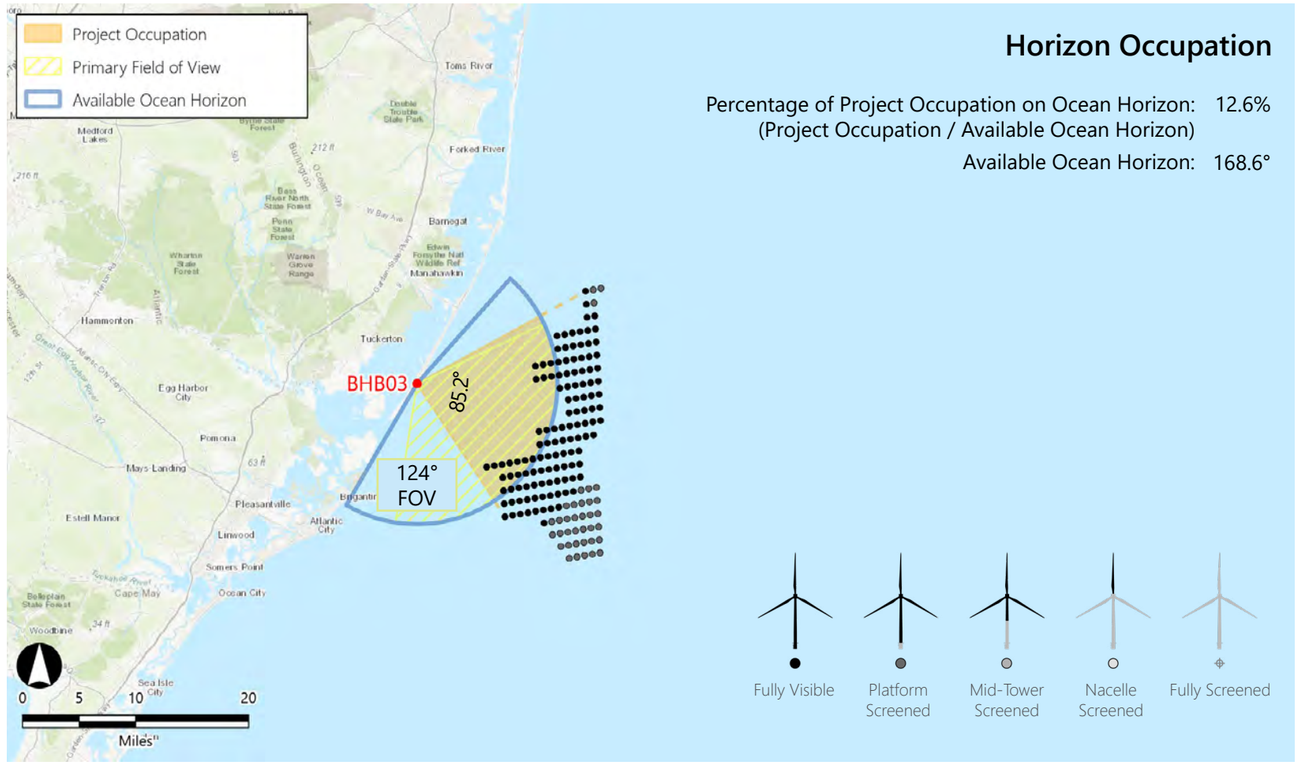
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	9.62 miles
Camera Height:	26.85 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

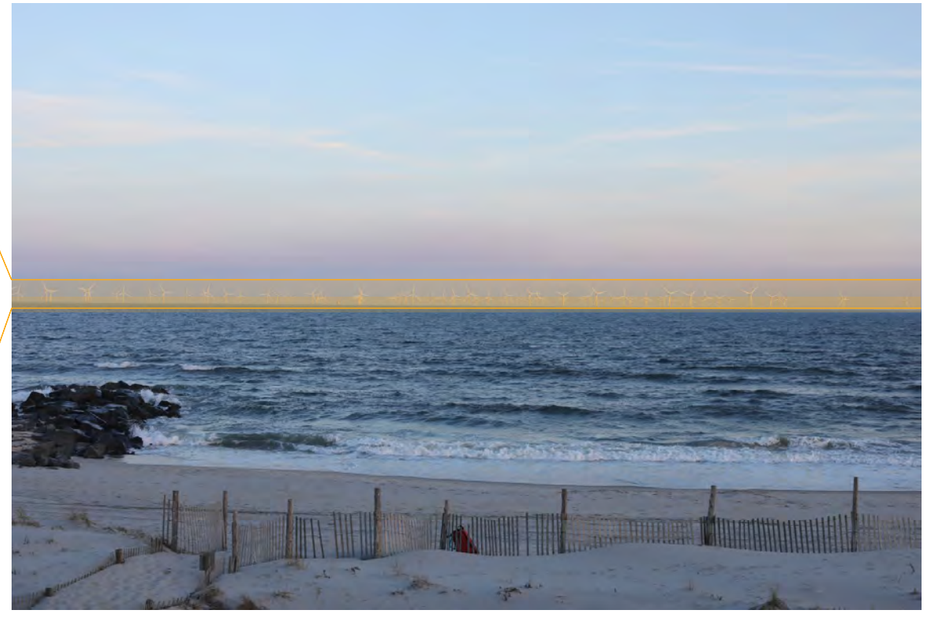
Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.









WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

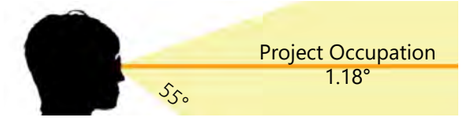
Turbine / Background — 2.20

Lighting Condition:	Front lit
Season:	Winter
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

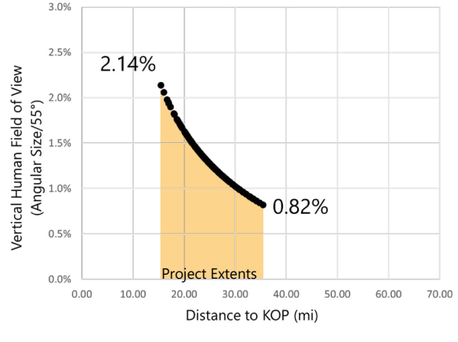
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP BT01 Illustrates the project from 11.73 miles in the side lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during morning conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 2.14% (1.18° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions (Morning)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 95 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 96 of 167

Existing Conditions (Morning)

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 97 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 98 of 167

Existing Conditions (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 99 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 100 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations:

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 102 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 103 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 105 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 106 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 107 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 108 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 109 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 110 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 111 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

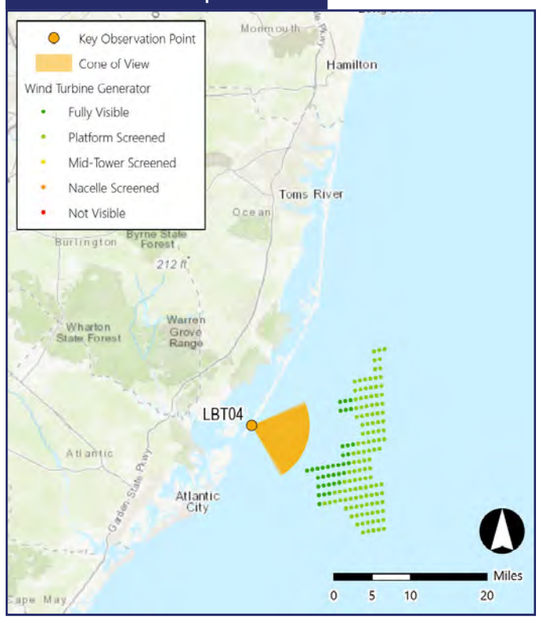
Key Observation Point: BHB03 - Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 112 of 167

LBT04 Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

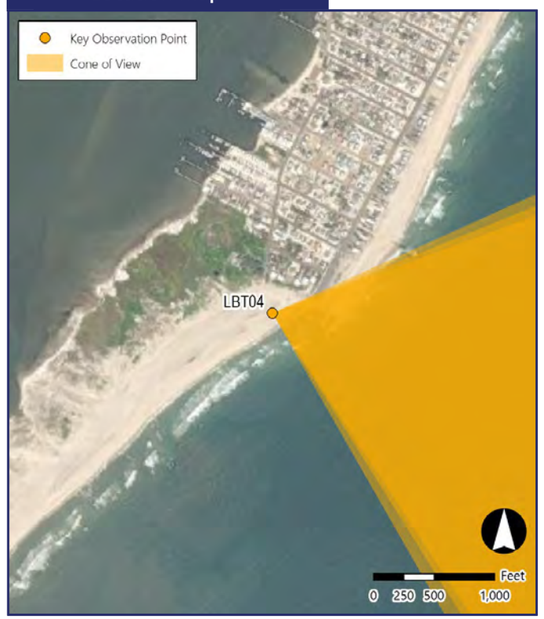
Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Long Beach Island, panning clockwise from notheast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.53091°N, 74.26447°W
Character Area:	Residential Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists
Direction of View:	East-southeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	9.32 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Beach Haven Heights Park, Long Beach Township Municipal Beach, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	03/03/2022
Time:	7:00 AM
Temperature:	47°F
Humidity:	71%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	10 mph
Conditions Observed:	Cloudy

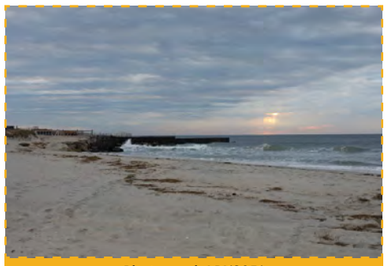
Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	7.03 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)



Photograph LBI13951

Photograph LBI13957

LBT04 Long Beach Township

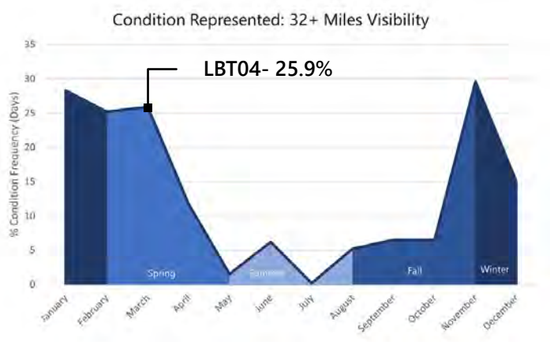
Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

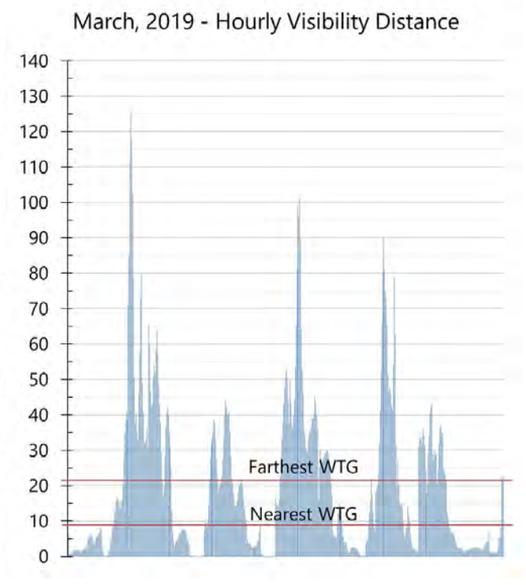
KOP Information

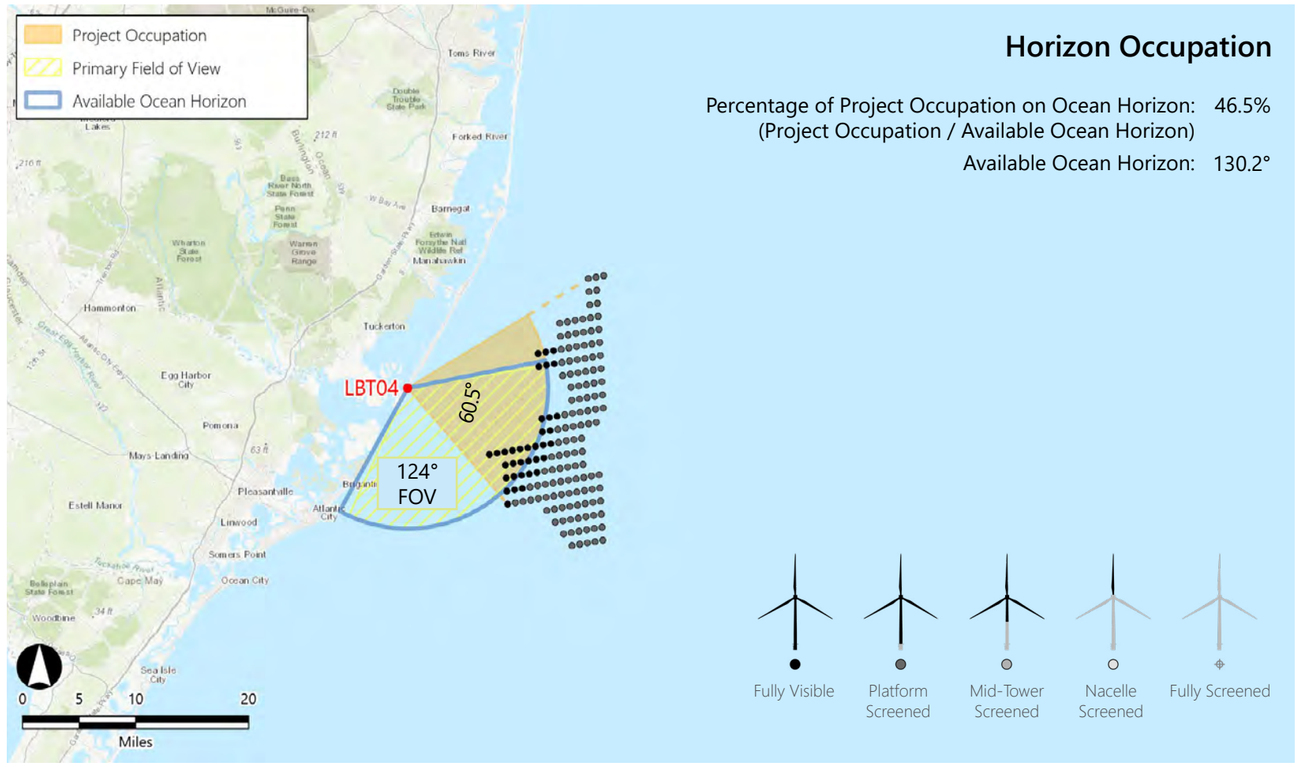
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	9.32 miles
Camera Height:	7.03 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

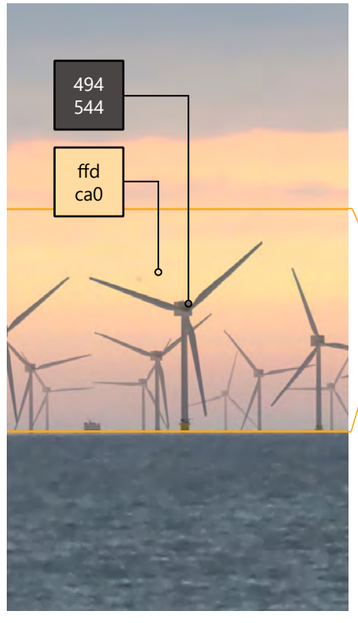


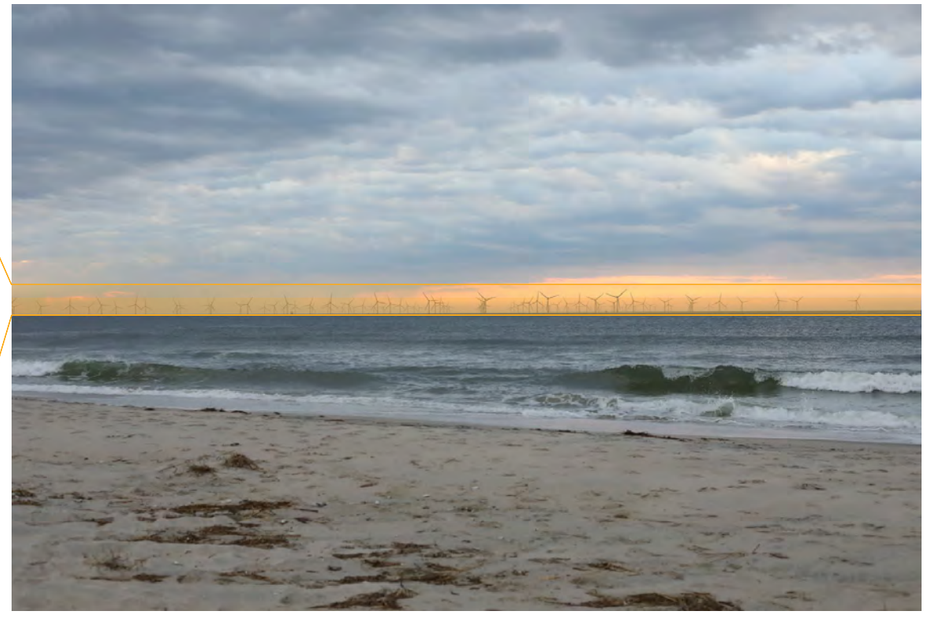




Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 46.5%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)
Available Ocean Horizon: 130.2°





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

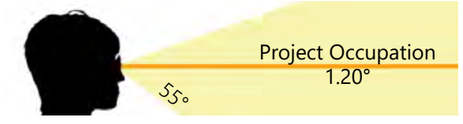
Turbine
Background
7.21

Lighting Condition:	Back lit
Season:	Winter
Sky Condition:	Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

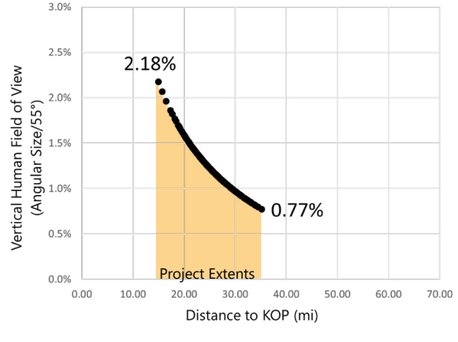
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP SPB01 Illustrates the project from 19.25 miles in the side lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during evening conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 2.18% (1.20° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 115 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 116 of 167

Existing Conditions (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 117 of 167

Photosimulation (Morning)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 118 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 119 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 120 of 167

Existing Conditions (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 121 of 167

Photosimulation (Noon)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 122 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 123 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 124 of 167

Existing Conditions (Evening)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 125 of 167

Photosimulation (Evening)

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LBT04 - Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate

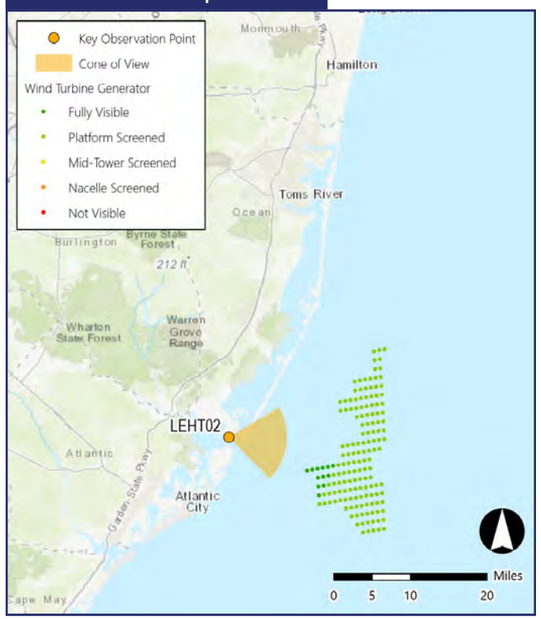
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 126 of 167

LEHT02 Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station

Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (WMA)/Rutgers Field Station, panning clockwise from east (left) to south (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map

Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.50912°N, 74.32037°W
Character Area:	Salt Marsh (LCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	East
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	11.10 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area, Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	09/22/2020
Time:	8:32 AM
Temperature:	59°F
Humidity:	49%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	North-northwest
Wind Speed:	12 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	10.00 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph D9A6643

Photograph D9A6648

LEHT02 Great Bay Boulevard WMA - Rutgers Field Station

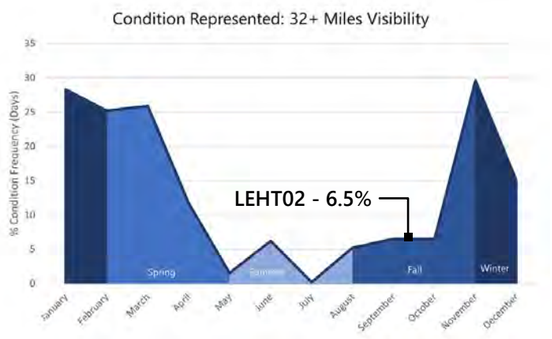
Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

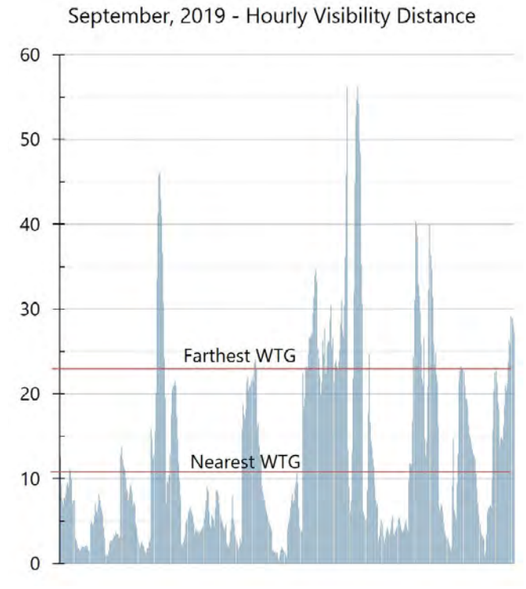
KOP Information

Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	11.10 miles
Camera Height:	10.00 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fishermen

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.



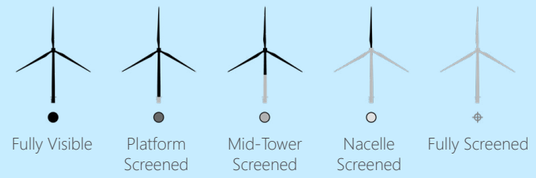


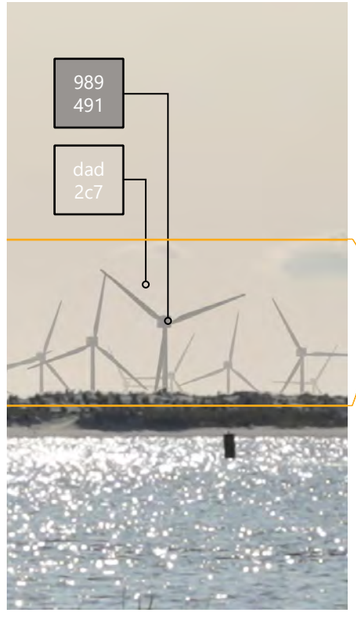
Horizon Occupation

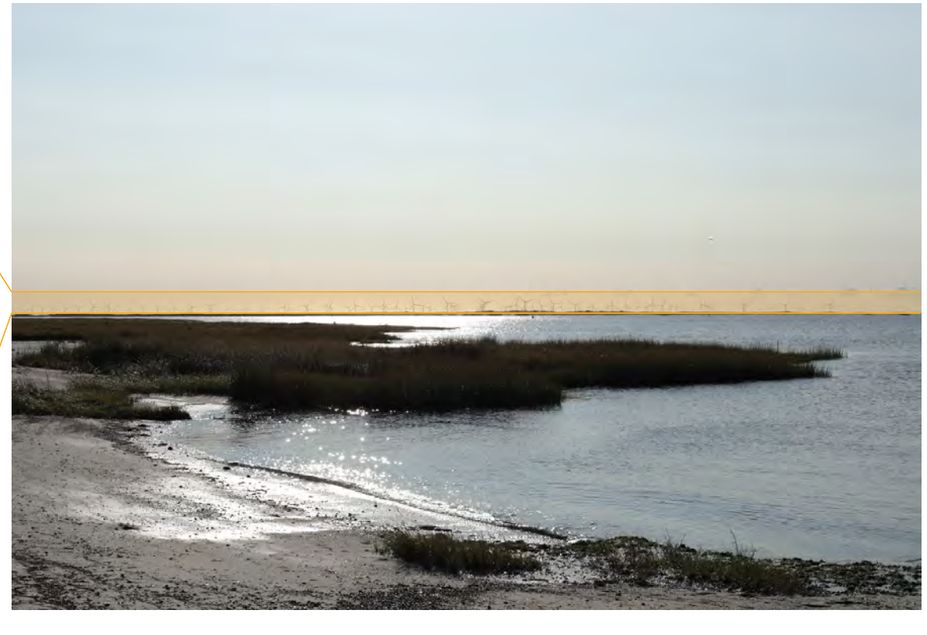
Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: <1%*
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)

Ocean Horizon Obstructed

*While the available Ocean Horizon is obstructed, project occupation is 67.1° from this KOP.

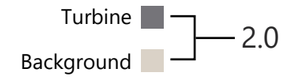






WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

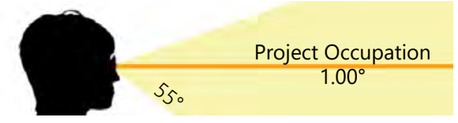


Lighting Condition:	Back lit
Season:	Fall
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

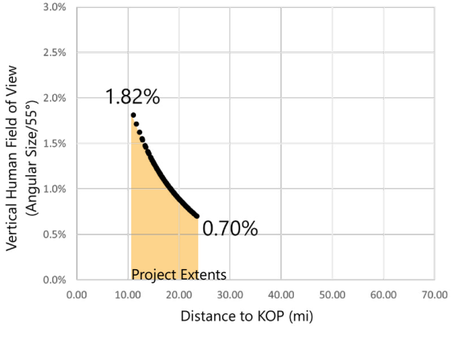
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP SBB01 Illustrates the project from 8.52 miles in the front lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during afternoon conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.82% (1.00° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: LEHT02 - Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 129 of 167

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: LEHT02 - Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 130 of 167

Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LEHT02 - Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 131 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

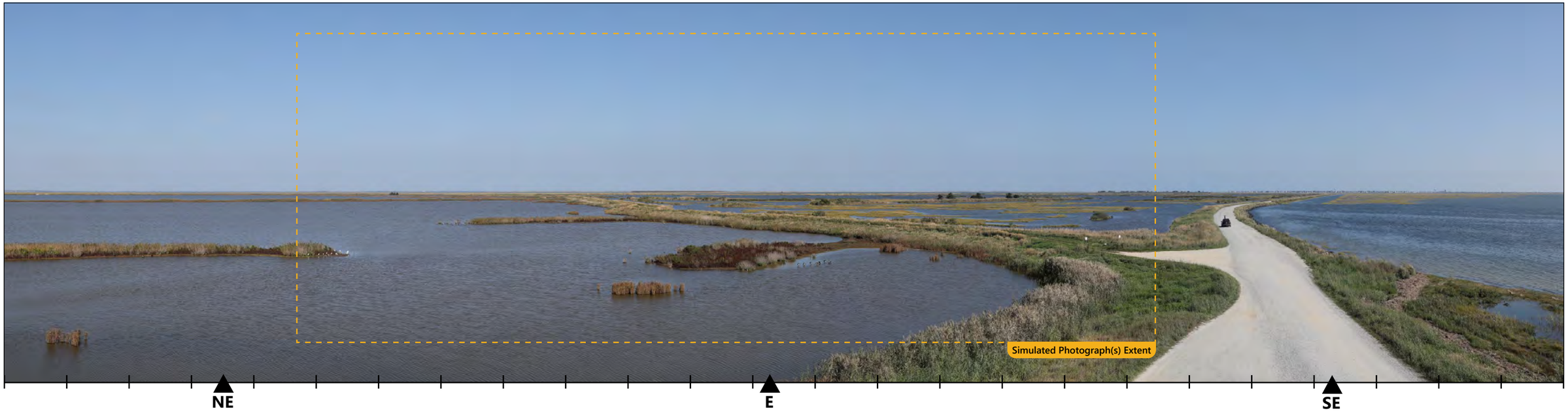
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: LEHT02 - Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 132 of 167

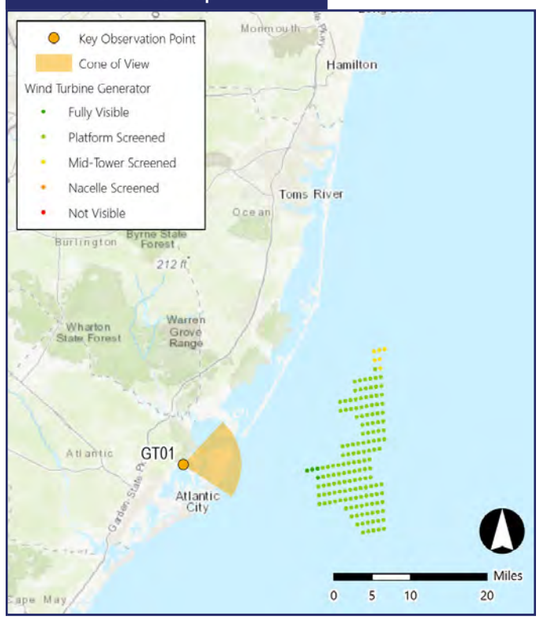
GT01 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge

Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey

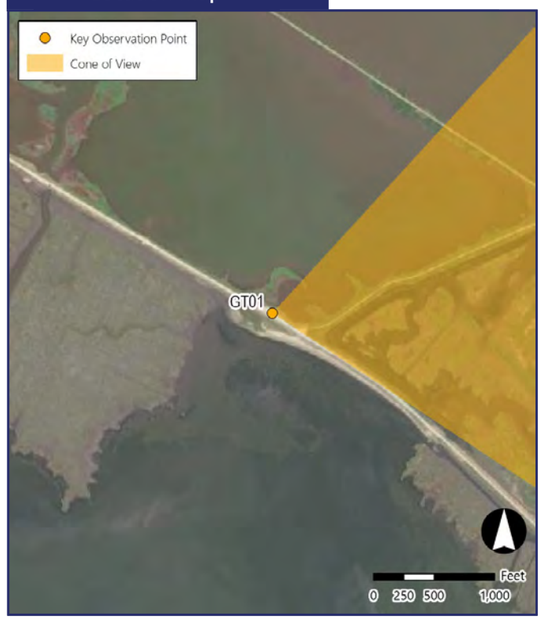


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, panning clockwise from north-northeast (left) to south-southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.45787°N, 74.43224°W
Character Area:	Salt Marsh, Landscape (LCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists
Direction of View:	East
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	16.18 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	09/23/2020
Time:	3:19 PM
Temperature:	80°F
Humidity:	39%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-northwest
Wind Speed:	14 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	32.59 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph ASOW0183

Photograph ASOW0189

GT01 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge

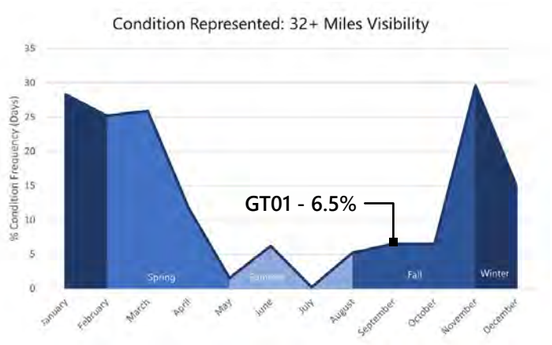
Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey

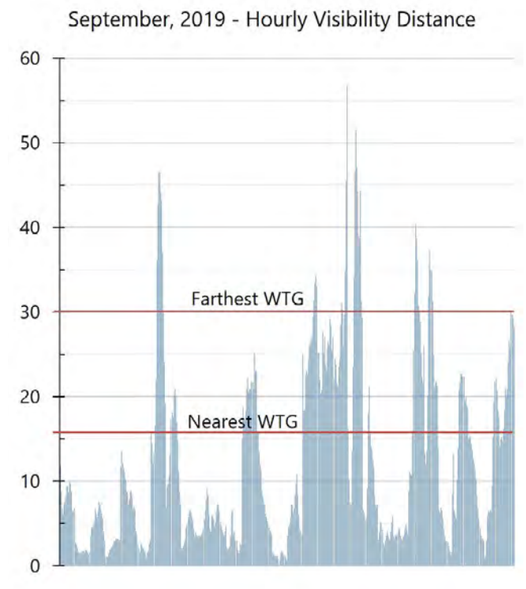
KOP Information

Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	16.18 miles
Camera Height:	32.59 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.



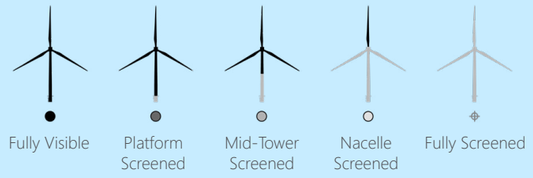


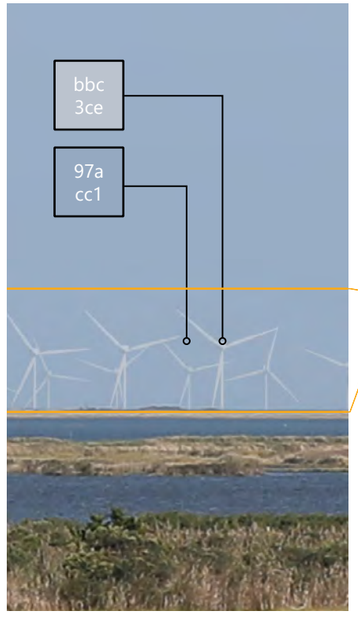
Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: <1%*
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)

Ocean Horizon Obstructed

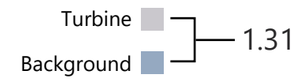
*While the available Ocean Horizon is obstructed, project occupation is 51.3° from this KOP.





WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

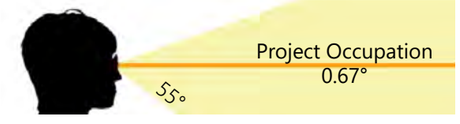


Lighting Condition:	Front lit
Season:	Fall
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

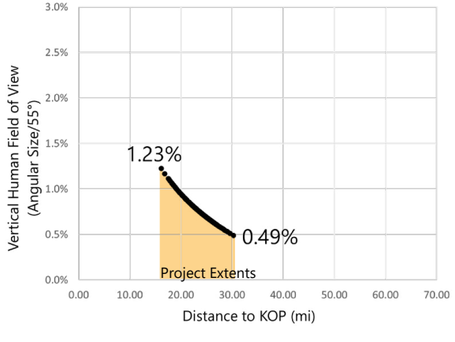
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP LAT01 Illustrates the project from 15.3 miles in the back lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during morning conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.23% (0.67° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

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Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point GT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 135 of 167

Photosimulation

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point GT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 136 of 167

Existing Conditions

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Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point GT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge

Photosimulation

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point GT01 - Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge

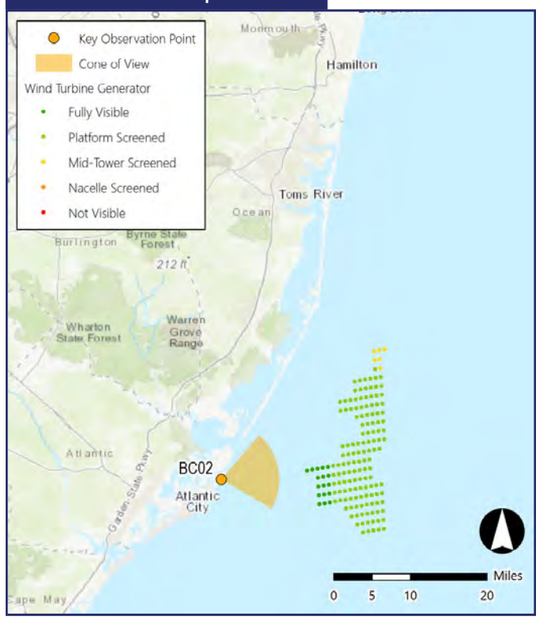
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 138 of 167

BC02 North Brigantine Natural Area

Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the North Brigantine Natural Area, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to south (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map

Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.42954°N, 74.33968°W
Character Area:	Undeveloped Beach, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	East
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	11.26 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	North Brigantine State Natural Area, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	08/18/2020
Time:	10:58 AM
Temperature:	83°F
Humidity:	60%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West-southwest
Wind Speed:	3 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

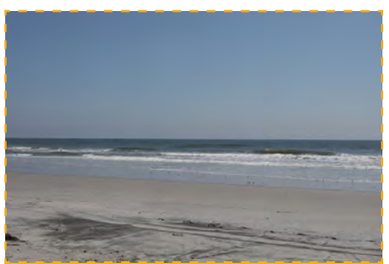
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	11.06 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph ASOW2788



Photograph ASOW2794

BC02 North Brigantine Natural Area

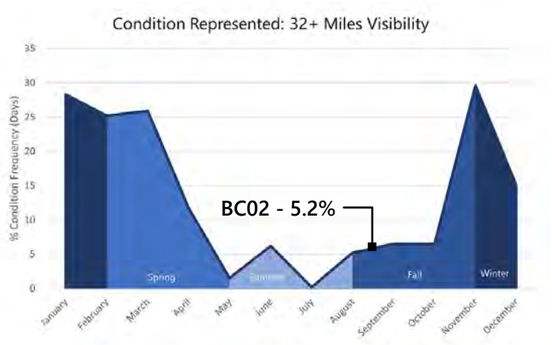
Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

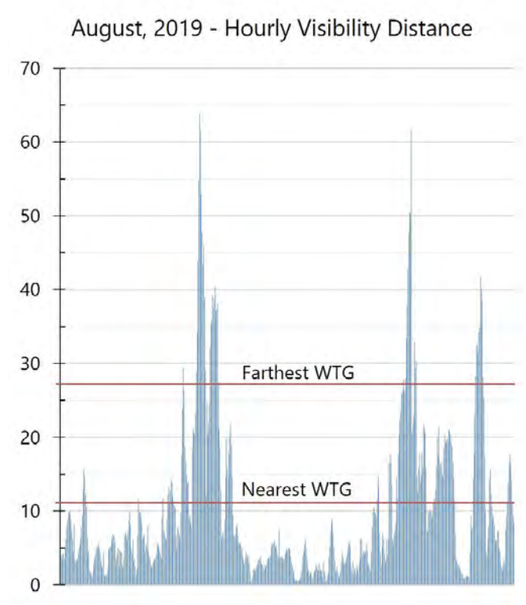
KOP Information

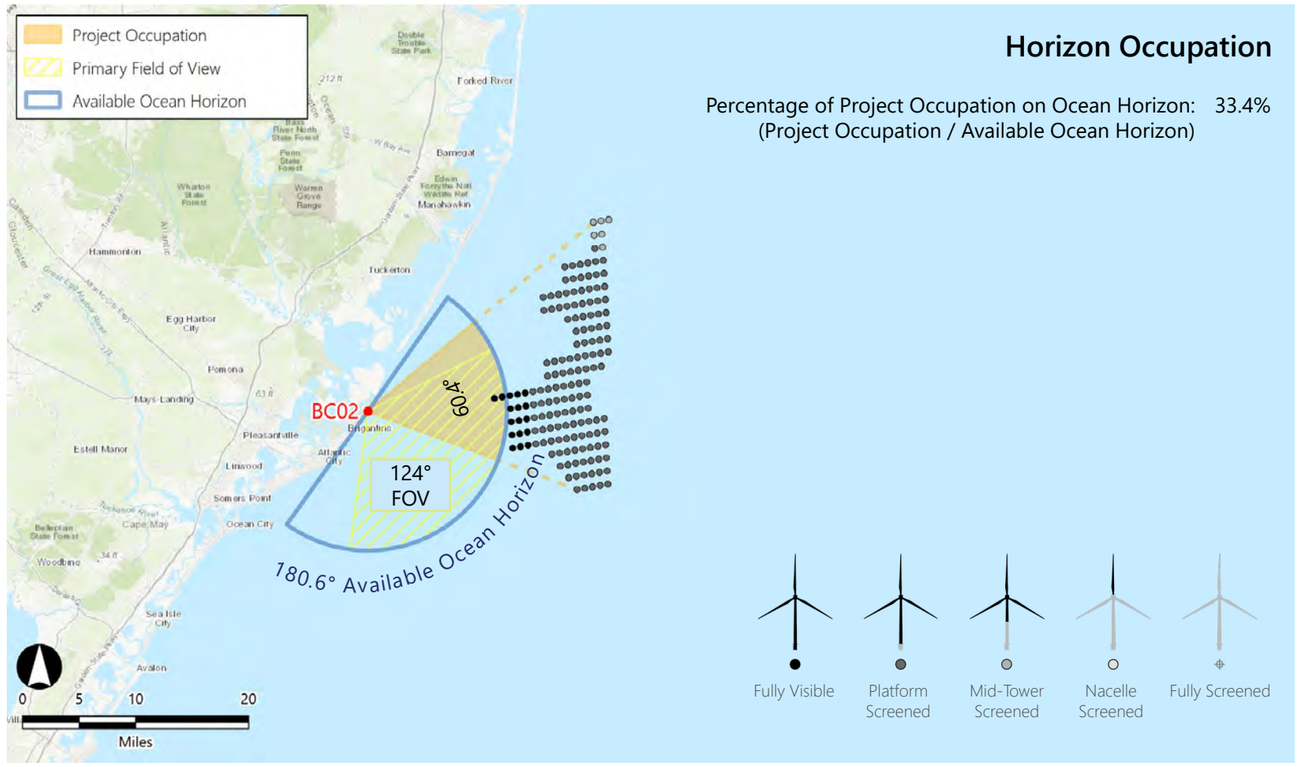
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	11.26 miles
Camera Height:	11.06 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fishermen

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

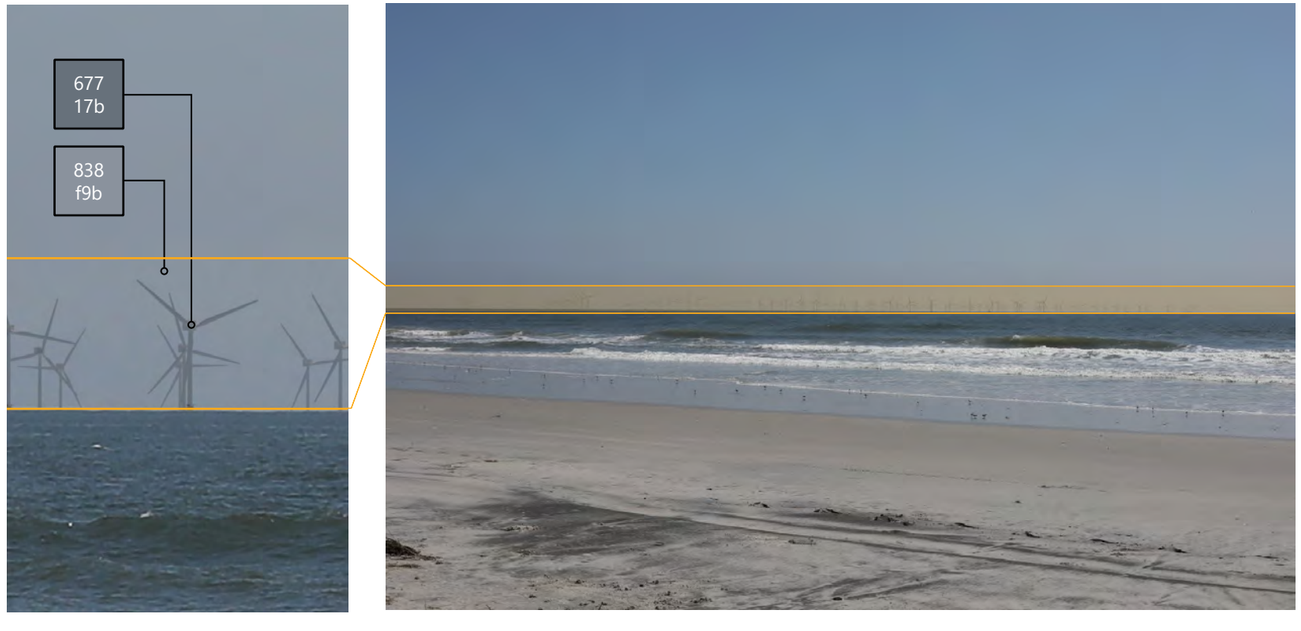






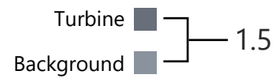
Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 33.4%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)



WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

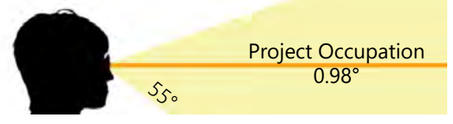


Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

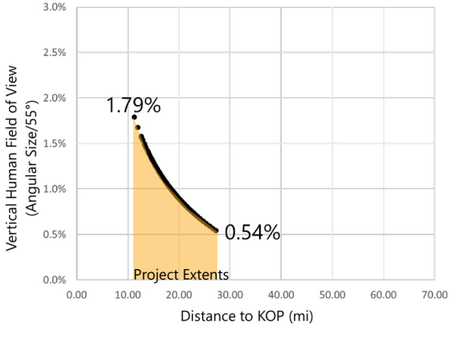
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP BLB02 Illustrates the project from 10.07 miles in the back lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during midday conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.79% (0.98° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BC02 - North Brigantine Natural Area
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 141 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BC02 - North Brigantine Natural Area

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 142 of 167

Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BC02 - North Brigantine Natural Area
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 143 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

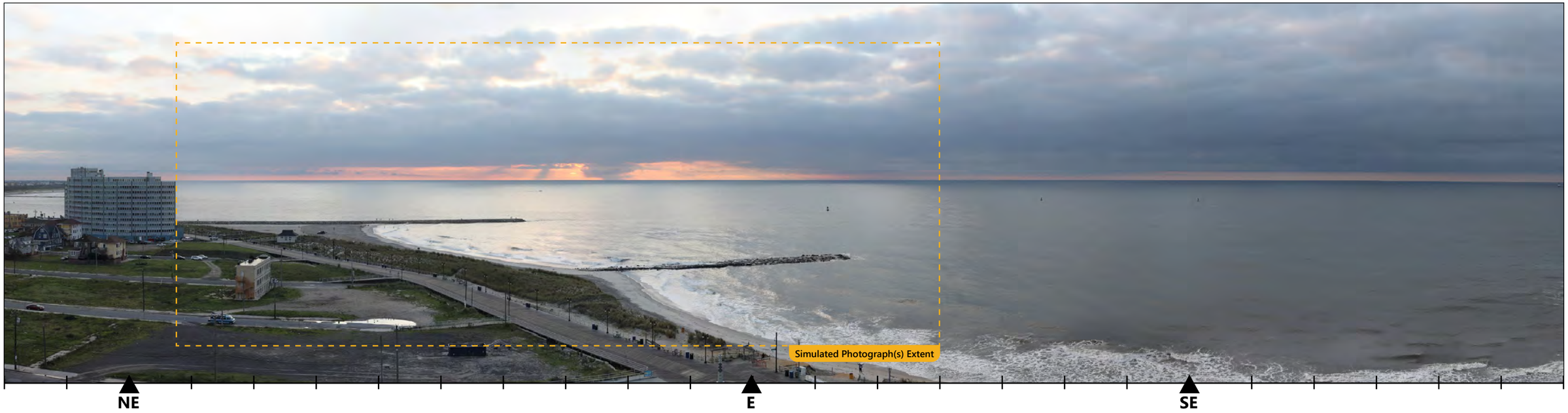
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: BC02 - North Brigantine Natural Area

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 144 of 167

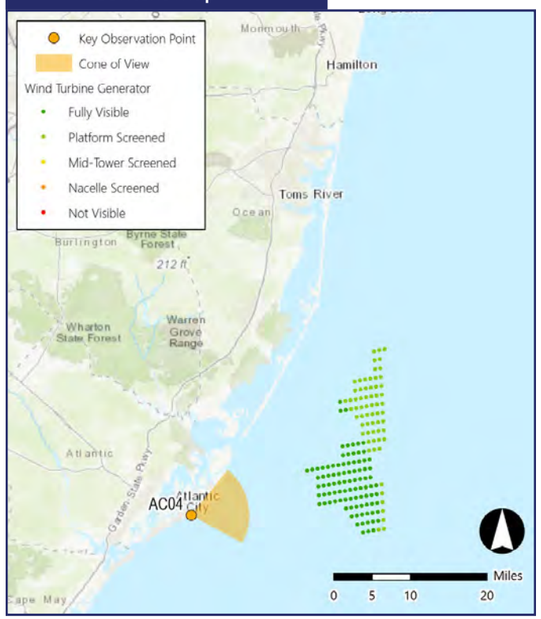
AC04 Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

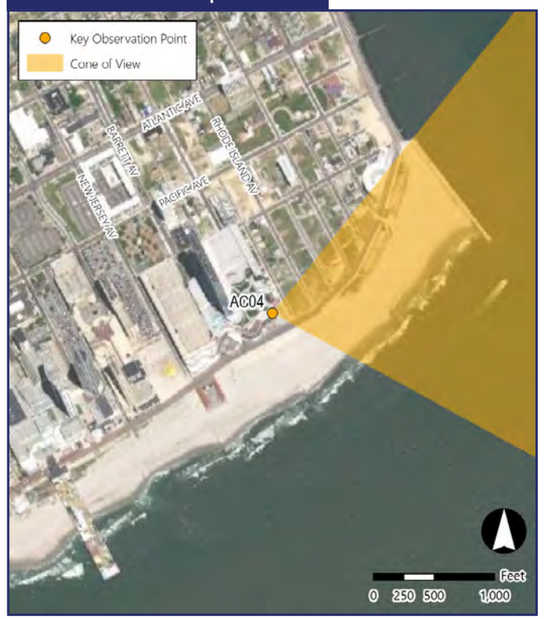


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.36225°N, 74.41353°W
Character Area:	Atlantic City, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Resident/Tourist
Direction of View:	East-northeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	16.20 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Atlantic City Beach, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area, Census Tract 19, Census Tract 24, EJA - 340010024003, EJA - 340010019001

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	08/18/2020
Time:	6:31 AM
Temperature:	70°F
Humidity:	93%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	Calm
Wind Speed:	0 mph
Conditions Observed:	Mostly Cloudy

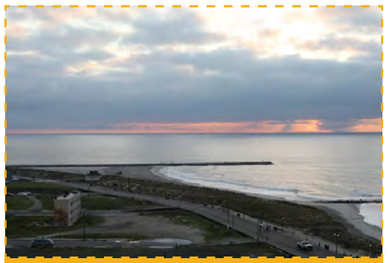
Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	117.26 feet AMSL

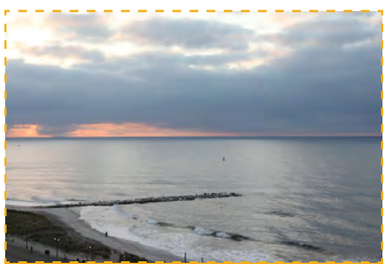
Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)



Photograph ASOW2413



Photograph ASOW2419

AC04 Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

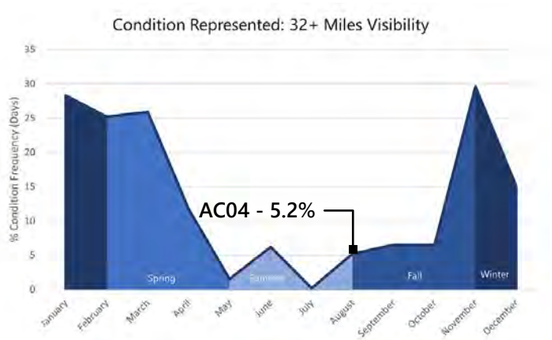
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

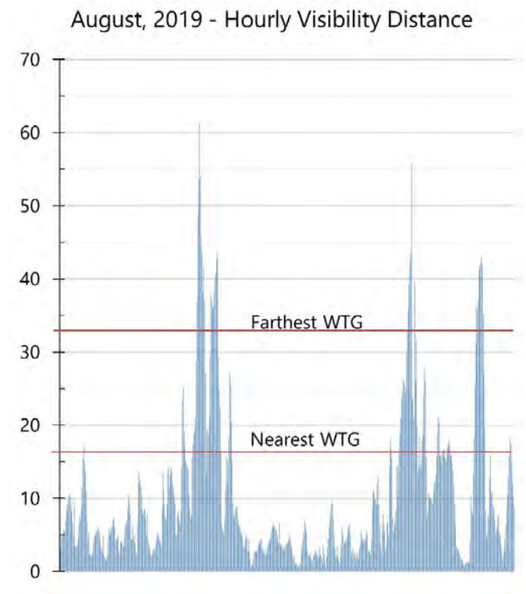
KOP Information

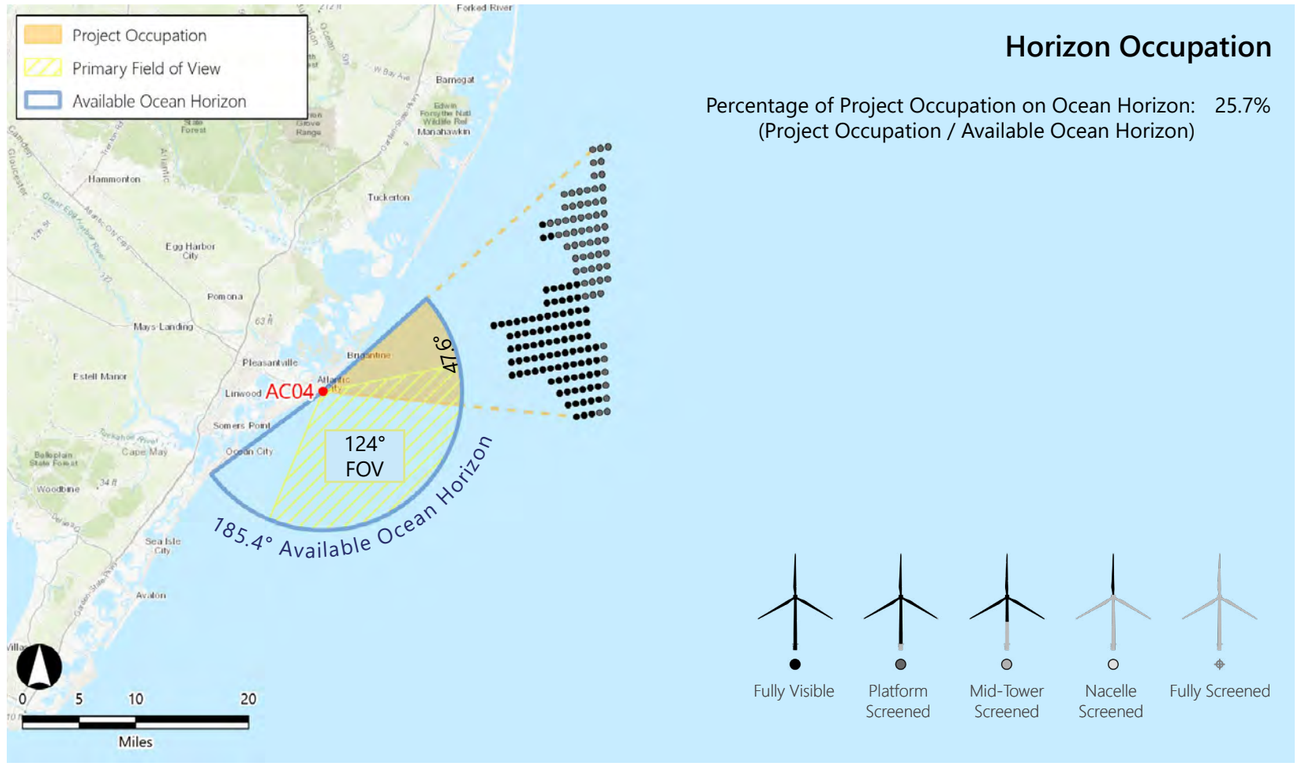
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	16.20 miles
Camera Height:	117.26 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

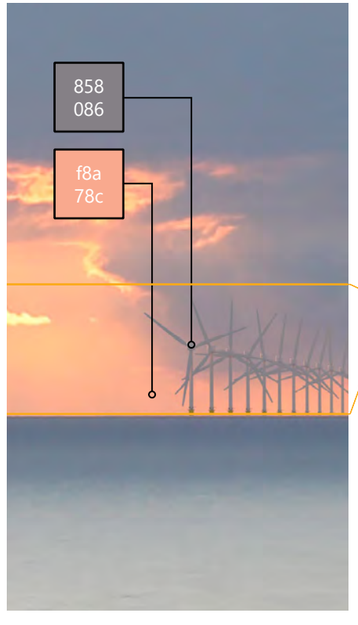


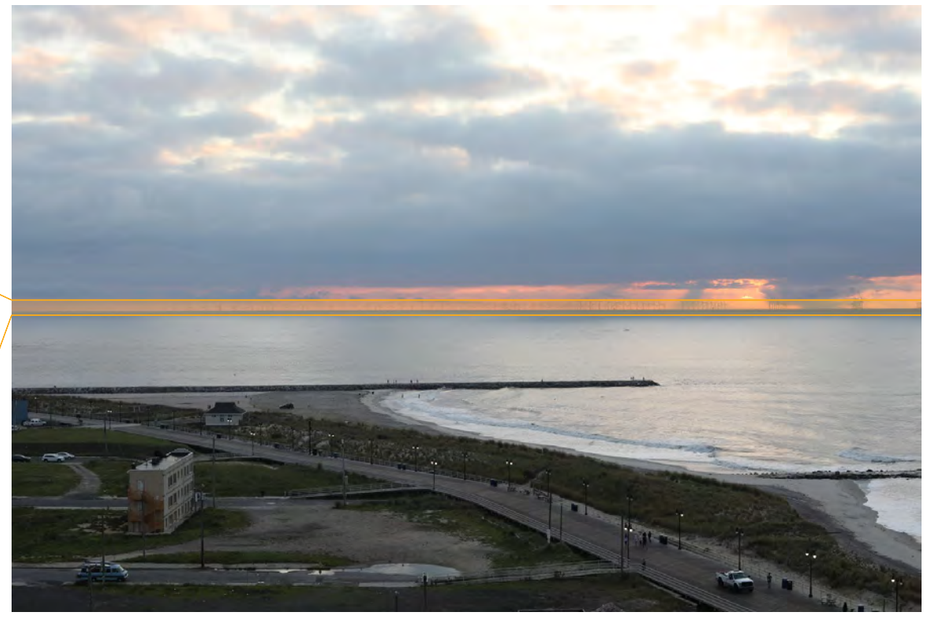




Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 25.7%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)





WTG Color Contrast

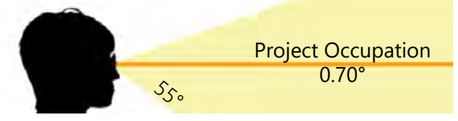
Color Contrast Rating:

Lighting Condition:	Back Lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Mostly Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

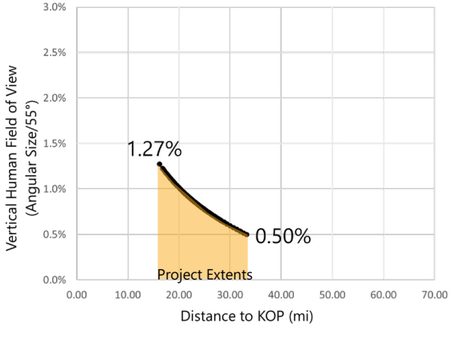
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP AC02 Illustrates the project from 17.67 miles in the front lit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during midday conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.27% (0.70° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

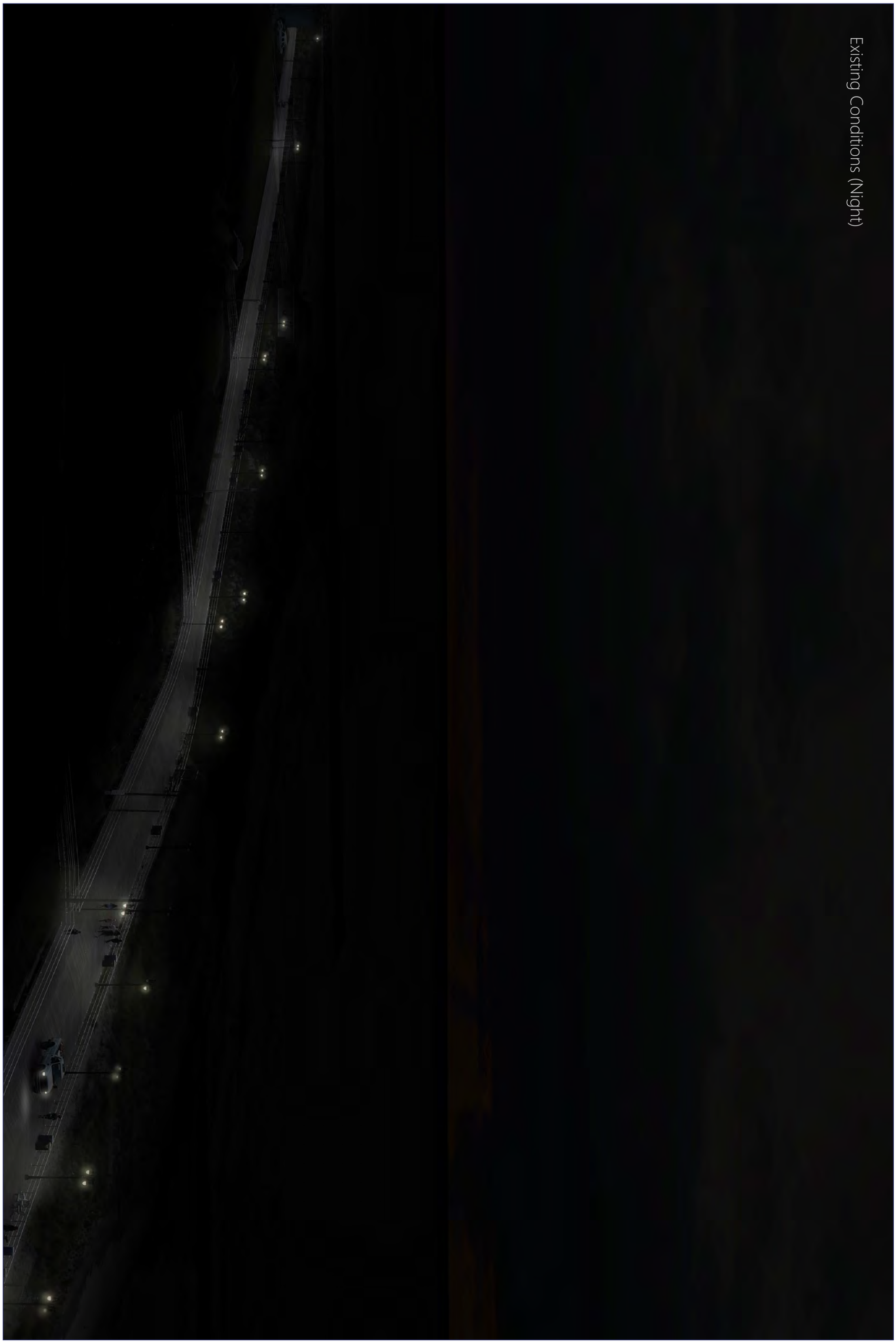
Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 147 of 167

Photosimulation

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 148 of 167



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

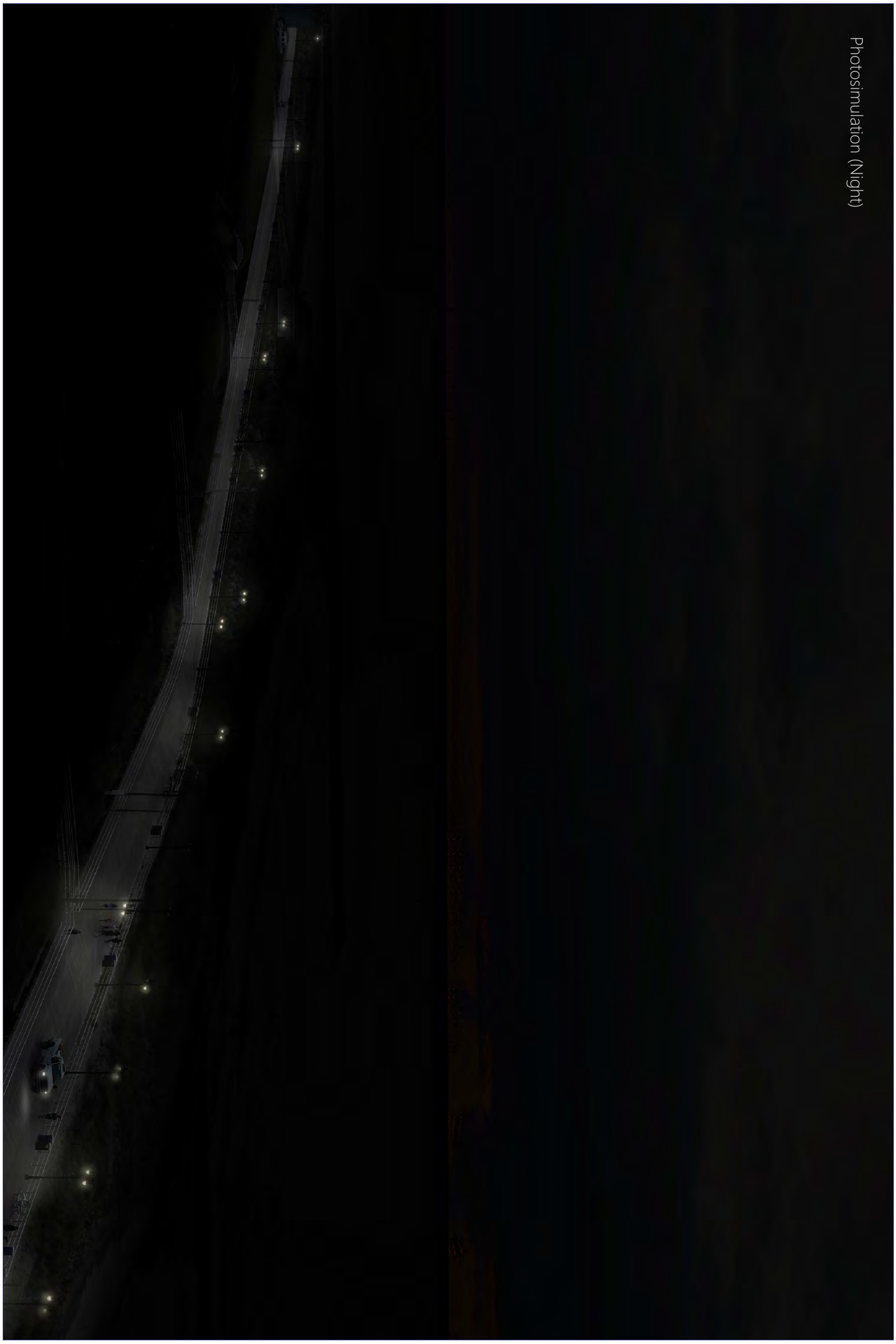
Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 149 of 167

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 150 of 167

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Existing Conditions

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 151 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 152 of 167

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 153 of 167

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Photosimulation (Night)

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

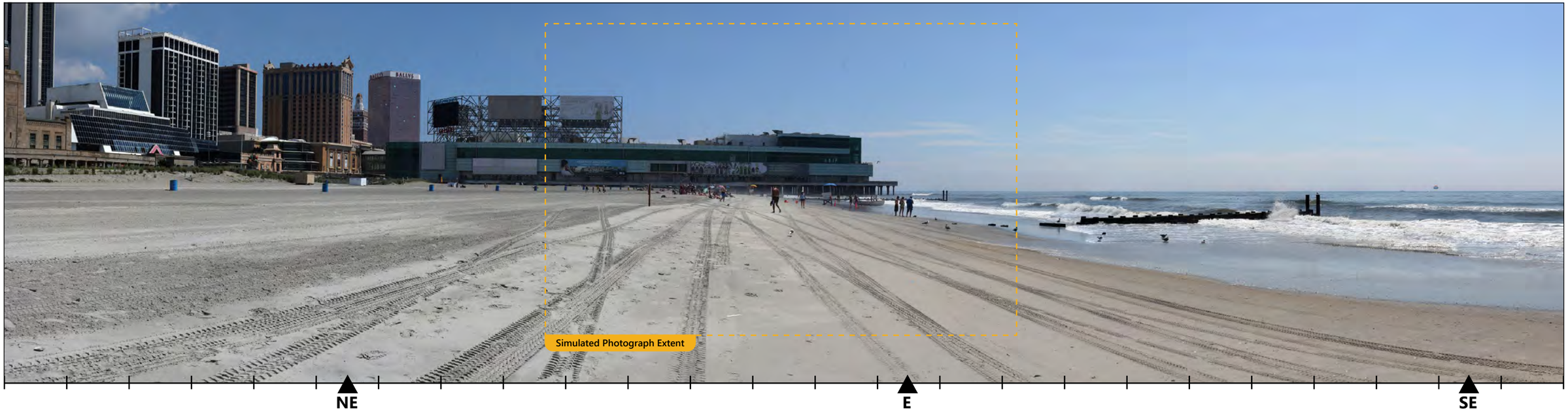
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC04 - Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 154 of 167

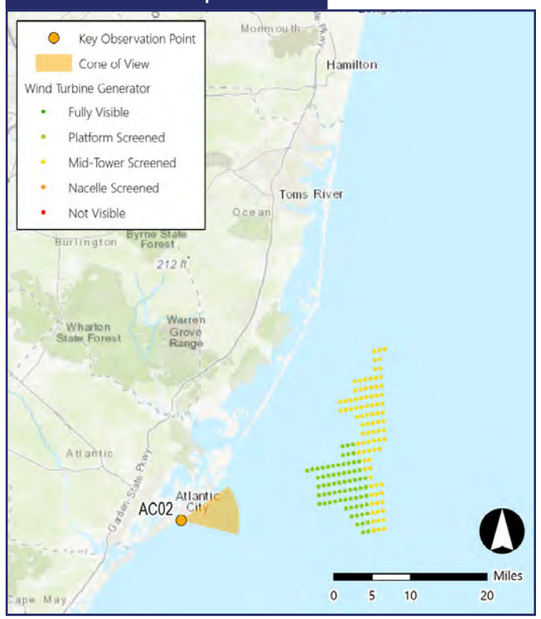
AC02 Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center NHL)

Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

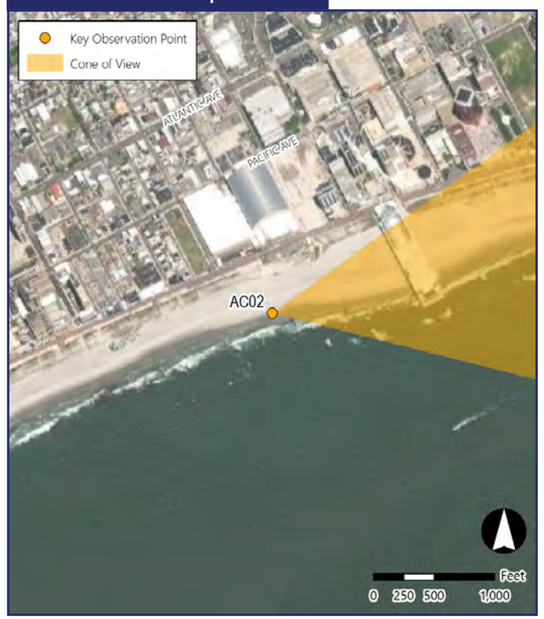


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from near the Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center National Historic Landmark), panning clockwise from north-northeast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.35245°N, 74.43817°W
Character Area:	Commercial Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Resident/Tourist
Direction of View:	East
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	17.67 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Atlantic City Beach, New Jersey

Coastal Heritage Trail Area, Census Tract 4, Census Tract 23, EJA - 340010004003, EJA - 340010004002, EJA - 340010023001

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	07/29/2020
Time:	11:45 AM
Temperature:	90°F
Humidity:	48%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	West
Wind Speed:	6 mph
Conditions Observed:	Partly Cloudy

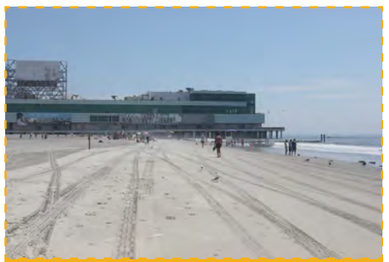
Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	8.91 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)



Photograph ASOW0837

AC02 Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall

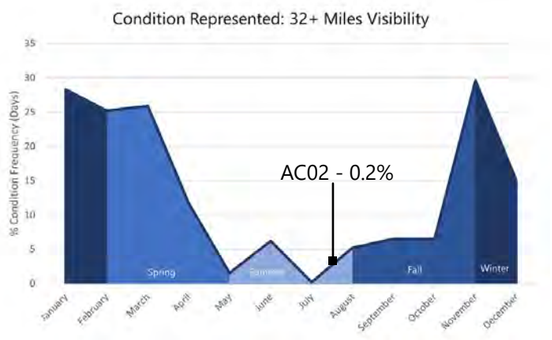
Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

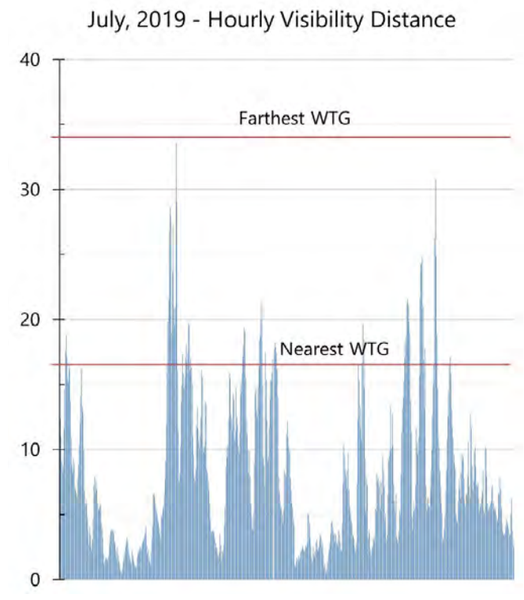
KOP Information

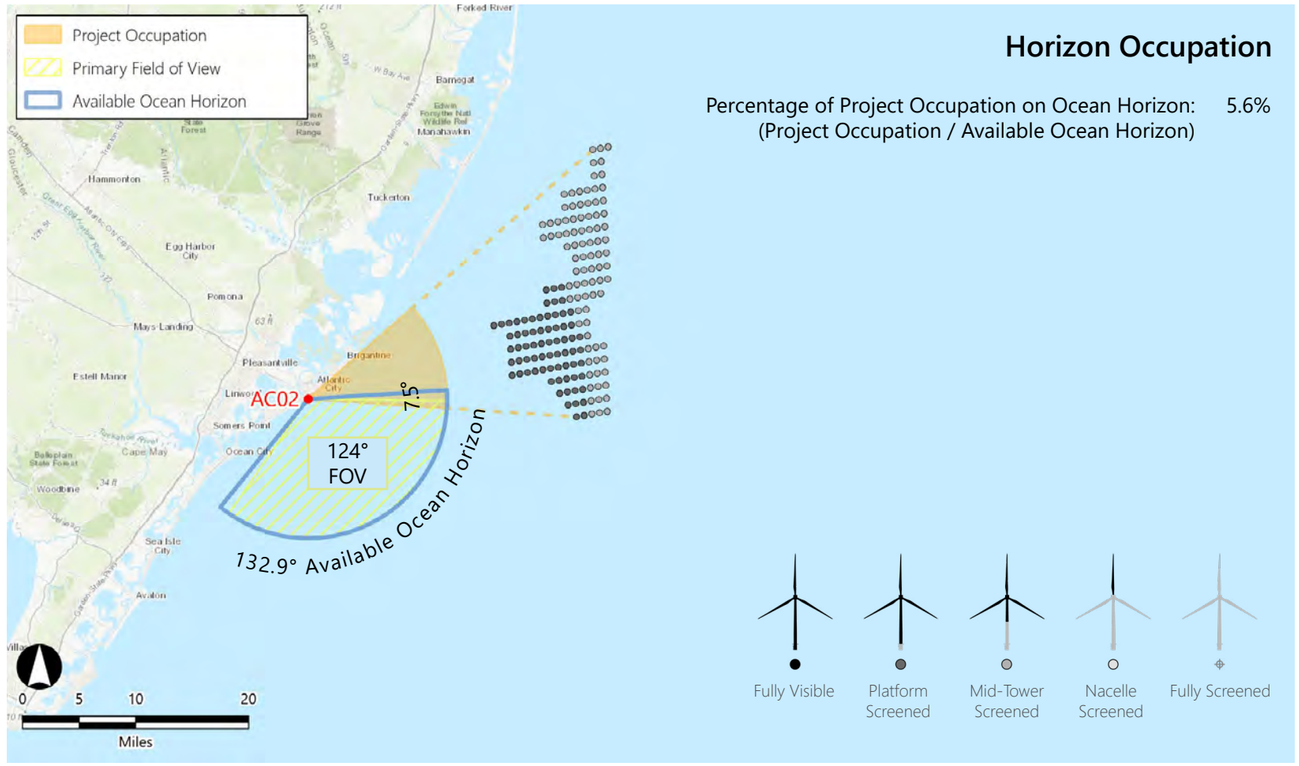
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	17.67 Miles
Camera Height:	8.91 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

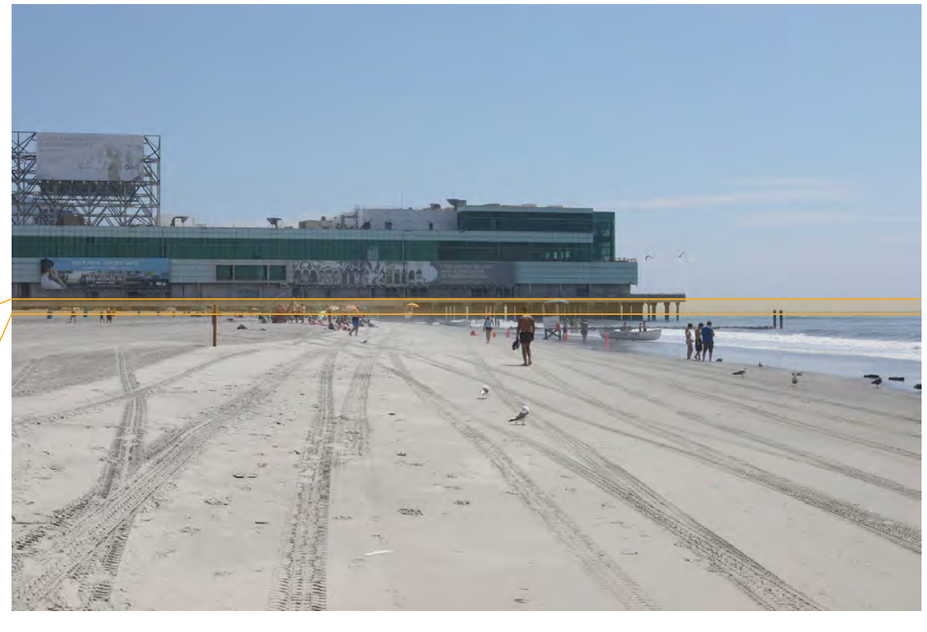






Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 5.6%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)



WTG Color Contrast

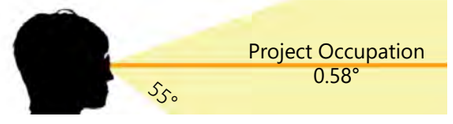
Color Contrast Rating:

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Summer
Sky Condition:	Partly Cloudy
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

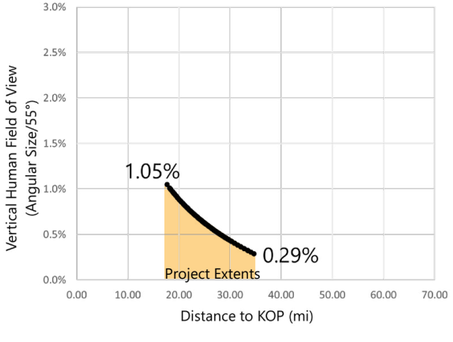
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

KOP AC04 Illustrates the project from 16.20 miles in the backlit condition. This provides an indication of how the turbines may appear from this KOP during morning conditions.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 1.05% (0.58° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC02 - Jim Whalen Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL)
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 157 of 167

Photosimulation

0 1 in 2 in

This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

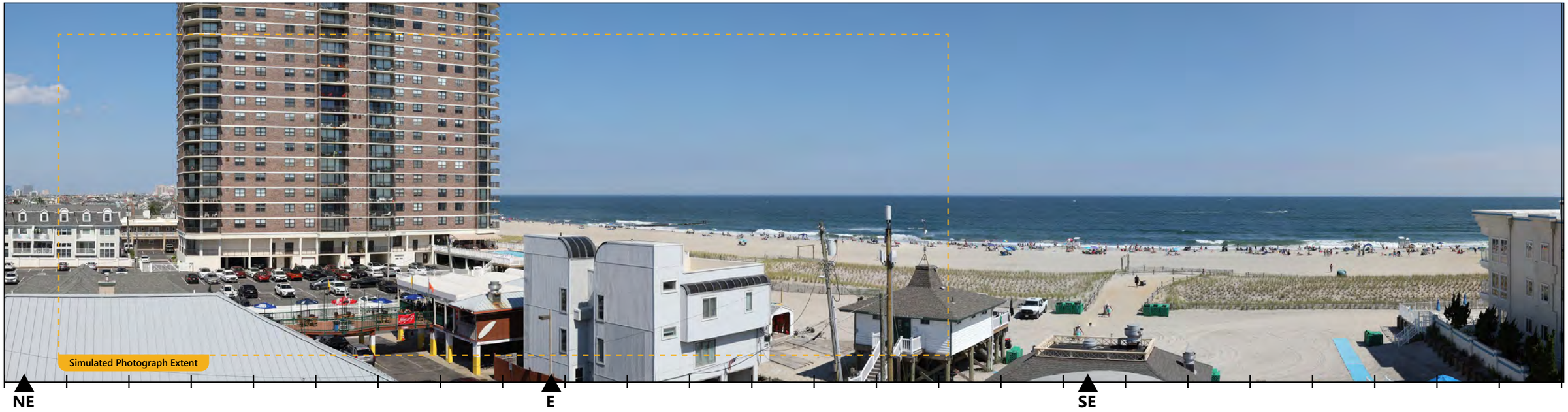
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: AC02 - Jim Whalen Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL)

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 158 of 167

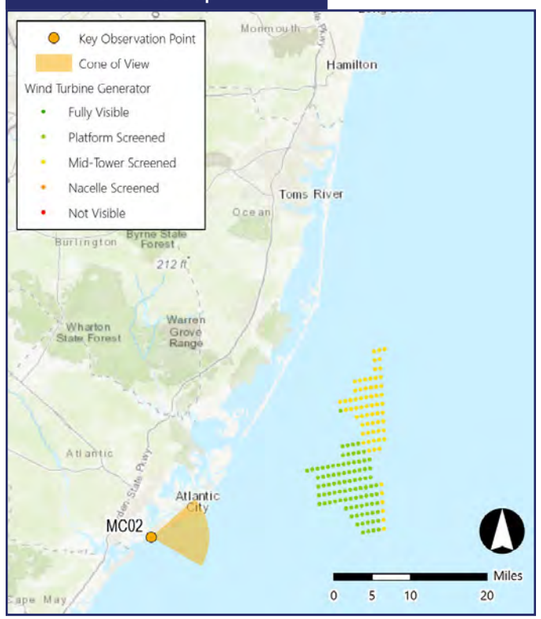
MC02 Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

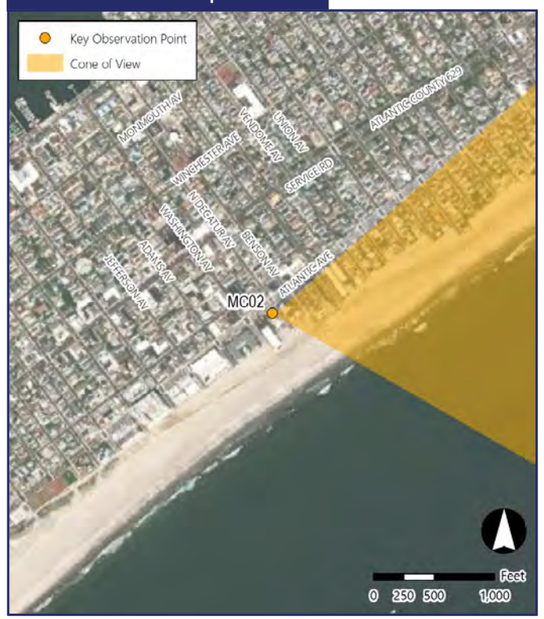


The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the lookout on top of Lucy the Margate Elephant, panning clockwise from northeast (left) to south-southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.32088°N, 74.51170°W
Character Area:	Commercial Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Resident/Tourist
Direction of View:	East
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	22.13 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Atlantic Coast Public Beach, Lucy The Margate Elephant, Margate City Public Beach

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	07/29/2020
Time:	3:30 PM
Temperature:	92°F
Humidity:	35%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	Southwest
Wind Speed:	10 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

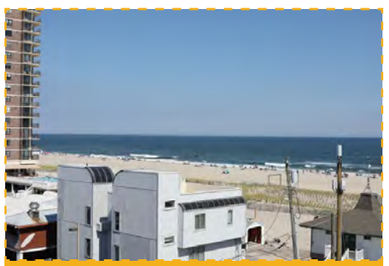
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	51.5 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph ASOW1116



Photograph ASOW1119

Existing Conditions

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This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 160 of 167

Photosimulation

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point: MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 161 of 167

Existing Conditions

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 162 of 167

Photosimulation

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point MC02 - Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark

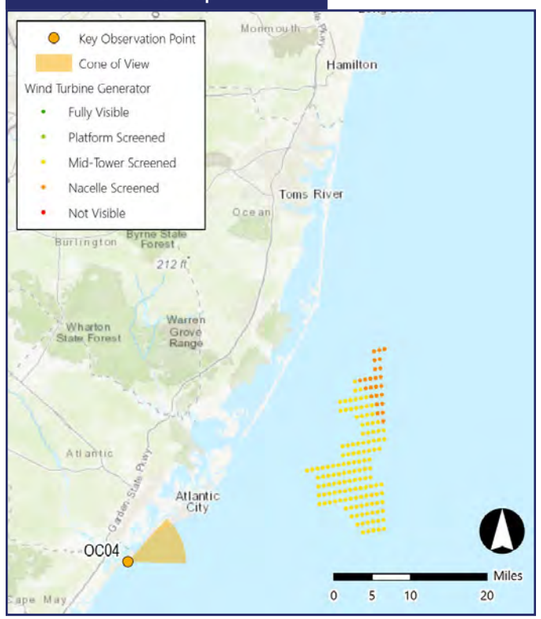
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 163 of 167

OC04 Gillian's Wonderland Pier

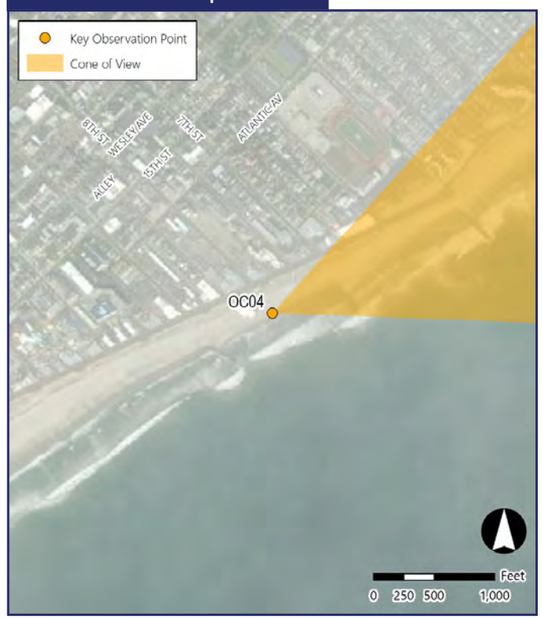
Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey

The image above is a +/- 124° panorama photograph from the beach near Gillian's Wonderland Pier, panning clockwise from north-northeast (left) to southeast (right). The yellow rectangle within the photo represents the extent of the photosimulation photo(s).

Context Map



Location Map



Simulation Information

Coordinates:	39.27510°N, 74.56878°W
Character Area:	Commercial Beachfront, Seascape (SCA)
User Group:	Residents/Tourists, Fishermen
Direction of View:	East-northeast
Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine:	26.11 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource:	Ocean City Beachfront, Pavilion Motor Lodge, Ocean City Music Pier, New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Area, EJA - 340090201021, EJA - 340090201014

Environmental Information

Date Taken:	09/22/2020
Time:	9:21 AM
Temperature:	63°F
Humidity:	41%
Visibility:	10 miles
Wind Direction:	North-northwest
Wind Speed:	14 mph
Conditions Observed:	Fair

Photograph Information

Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Focal Length:	50mm
Camera Height:	14.50 feet AMSL

Notes

Printed at 100%, the photosimulations are 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size, the photosimulation(s) should be viewed from a distance of 21 inches.

Simulated Photograph(s)

Photograph D9A8816

OC04 Gillian's Wonderland Amusement

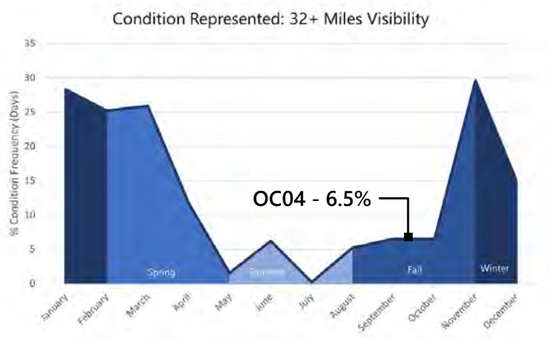
Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey

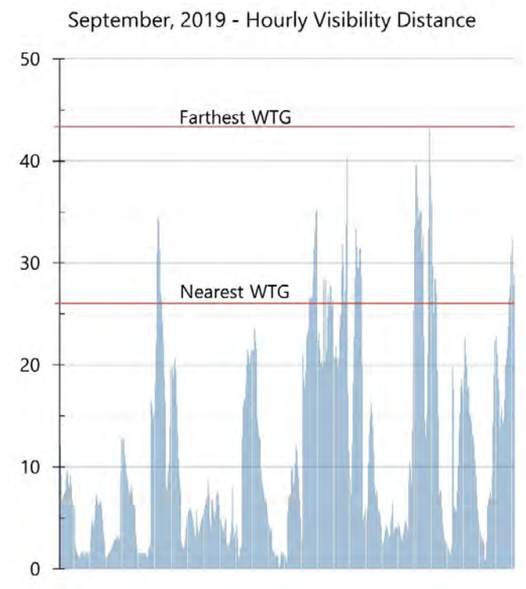
KOP Information

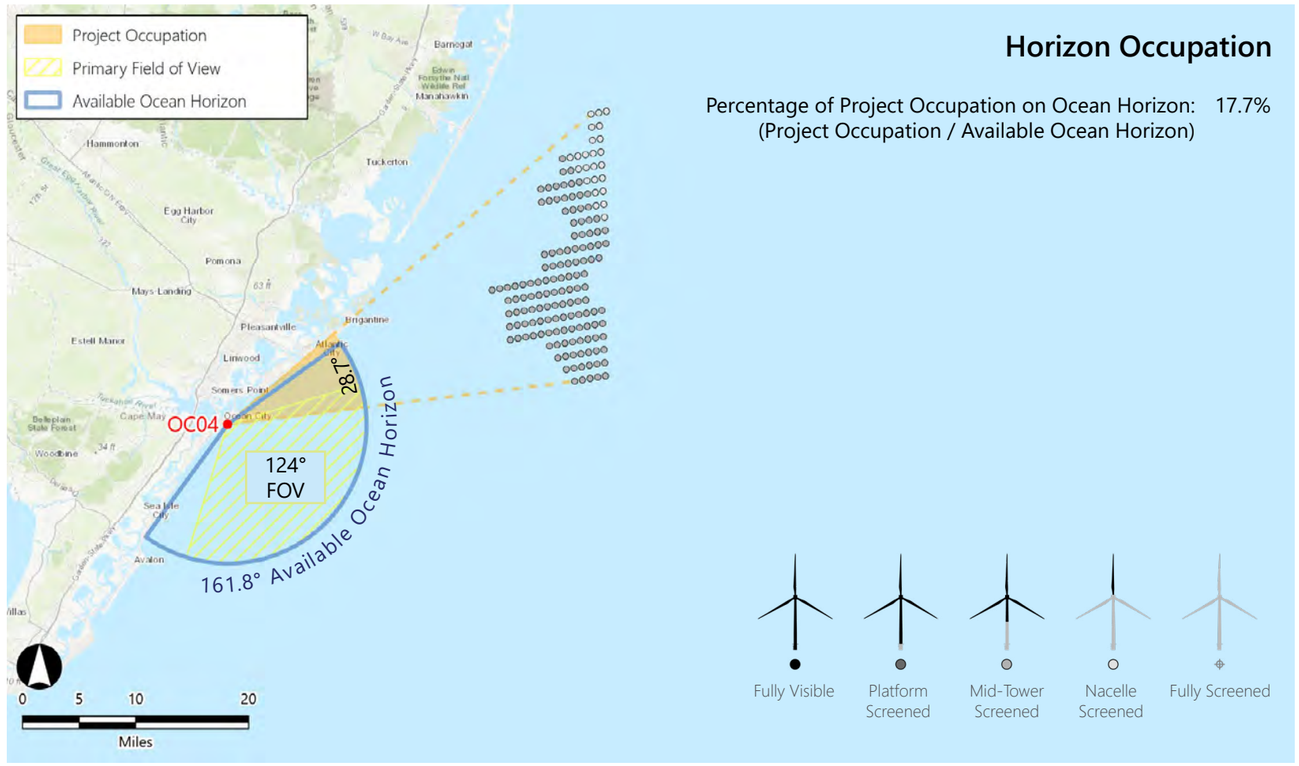
Primary Field of View:	East
Distance to Closest WTG:	26.11 miles
Camera Height:	14.50 ft
User Groups:	Residents, Tourists, Fishermen

Atmospheric Perspective

The effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

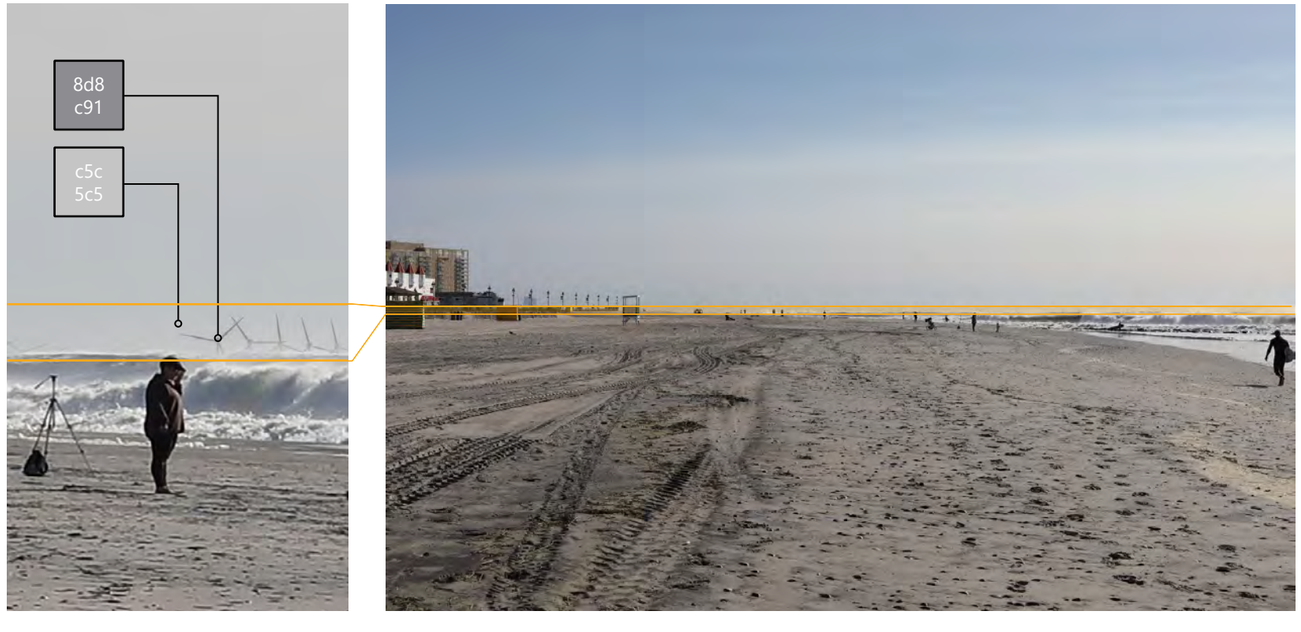






Horizon Occupation

Percentage of Project Occupation on Ocean Horizon: 17.7%
(Project Occupation / Available Ocean Horizon)



WTG Color Contrast

Color Contrast Rating:

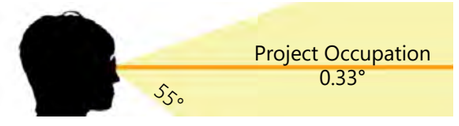
Turbine
Background
1.93

Lighting Condition:	Side lit
Season:	Fall
Sky Condition:	Fair
Atmospheric Condition:	>10 Miles

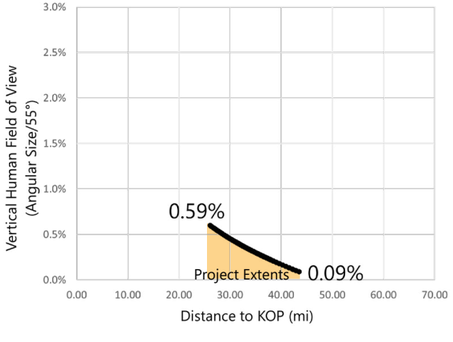
SIMILAR VIEWING PARAMETERS:

There are no other KOPs within the distance threshold represented by this KOP.

Vertical Occupation



Percentage of Human FOV: 0.59% (0.33° / 55°)
(Considering the nearest visible turbine)



Existing Conditions

0 1 in 2 in

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey

Key Observation Point OC04 - Gillian's Wonderland Pier
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 166 of 167

Photosimulation

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Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project
Outer Continental Shelf - New Jersey
Key Observation Point: OC04 - Gillian's Wonderland Pier
Attachment E: Photosimulations: Page 167 of 167

ATTACHMENT F All
PropertiesReviewed

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Leisure Bay Motel	Absecon Boulevard (also US Highway 30)	Absecon City	Atlantic
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House	57 North Shore Road	Absecon City	Atlantic
303 PITNEY ROAD	303 PITNEY ROAD	Absecon City	Atlantic
The Knife and Fork Restaurant	29 South Albany Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
The Strand and Marine Apartments	3821-3825 Boardwalk Ave.	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Atlantic City High School	29 South Ohio Avenue/1809 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Administration Building for the Board of Education	1809 Pacific Ave	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Atlantic City Convention Hall	Boardwalk between Pacific, Mississippi, and Florida Avenues	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Ritz Carlton Hotel	2715 Boardwalk at Iowa Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Church of the Ascension	1601 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Beach Throrofare Railroad Bridge	Atlantic City Rail Line (Camden and Atlantic Railroad) over Beach Thorofare	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Atlantic City Electric Company Building	1600 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Riviera Apartments	116 South Raleigh Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Atlantic City High School	3701 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Brighton Park	Corner of boardwalk and Park Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
White Tower (Atlantic City #2)	1714 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Carnegie Library (Atlantic City Public Library)	35 South Illinois Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Auditorium Pier (Steeplechase Pier)	1100 Boardwalk (corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and the boardwalk)	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Garden Pier	600 Boardwalk (corner of New Jersey Avenue and the boardwalk)	Atlantic City	Atlantic
USCG Station Atlantic City	900 Beach Thorofare	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Atlantic City Armory	1008 Absecon Boulevard [Atlantic Boulevard and New York Avenue]	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Warner Theatre (façade)	Atlantic City Boardwalk between Michigan and Arkansas Avenues	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Absecon Lighthouse	Pacific and Rhode Island Avenues	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Blenhiem Hotel	Boardwalk and Ohio Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Shelburne Hotel	Michigan Avenue and the Boardwalk	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Traymore Hotel	Boardwalk and Illinois Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
143 -149 S. St. James Place	149 St. James Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
4700 Atlantic Avenue	4700 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
216 S Vermont Avenue	216 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
228 S Victoria Avenue	228 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
210 S Vermont Avenue	210 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
114 Atlantic Avenue	114 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
228 S Rhode Island Avenue	228 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
255 S Metropolitan Avenue	255 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
137 S Massachusets Avenue	137 S Massachusets Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
250- 252 S Rhode Island Avenue	250- 252 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
222 S Victoria Avenue	222 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
247 S Metropolitan Avenue	247 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
315 Oriental Avenue	315 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
209 S. Vermont Avenue	209 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
114 S Vermont Avenue	114 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
210 S Victoria Avenue	210 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
227 S Vermont Avenue	227 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
123 Atlantic Avenue	123 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
329 Hygeia Avenue	329 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
237-239 S Victoria Avenue	237-239 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
#217 S	217 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
140 South Carolina Avenue	part of 124 South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
215 S Rhode Island Avenue	215 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
229 S Metropolitan Avenue	229 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
231 S Rhode Island Avenue	231 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
229 S Rhode Island Avenue	229 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
243 S Metropolitan Avenue	243 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
112 S Texas Avenue	112 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
139 S Texas Avenue	139 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Venice Park School	1601 Penrose Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
200 S Rhode Island Avenue	200 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
#204 S	204 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
211 S Victoria Avenue	211 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
217 S Vermont Avenue	217 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
226 S Victoria Avenue	226 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
335 Hygeia Avenue	335 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
117 Grammercy Place	117 Grammercy Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
215 S Victoria Avenue	215 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
232 S Vermont Avenue	232 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
222 S Vermont Avenue	222 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
202 S Victoria Avenue	202 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
238- 240 S Rhode Island Avenue	238- 240 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
214 S Rhode Island Avenue	214 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
242 S Vermont Avenue	242 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
118 S Vermont Avenue	118 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
233-235 S Victoria Avenue	233-235 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
337 Hygeia Avenue	337 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
242- 244 S Rhode Island Avenue	242- 244 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
229 Oriental Avenue	229 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
226 S Rhode Island Avenue	226 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
137 S Texas Avenue	137 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
121 Grammercy Place	121 Grammercy Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
116 S Texas Avenue	116 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
2 S Maine Avenue	2 S Maine Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
221 S Vermont Avenue	221 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
112 S Vermont Avenue	112 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
208 S Rhode Island Avenue	208 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
234 S Rhode Island Avenue	234 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
228 S Rhode Island Avenue	228 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
251 S Metropolitan Avenue	251 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
204 S Rhode Island Avenue	204 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
124 Atlantic Avenue	124 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
215 S Vermont Avenue	215 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
135 S Texas Avenue	135 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
221 S Victoria Avenue	221 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
230 S Victoria Avenue	230 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
220 S Victoria Avenue	220 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
216 S New Hampshire Avenue	216 S New Hampshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
210 S New Hampshire Avenue	210 S New Hampshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
339 Hygeia Avenue	339 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
234 S Vermont Avenue	234 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
212 S New Hampshire Avenue	212 S New Hampshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
143 S Texas Avenue	143 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
233 S Metropolitan Avenue	233 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
323 Hygeia Avenue	323 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
222 S Rhode Island Avenue	222 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
220 S Rhode Island Avenue	220 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
145 S Texas Avenue	145 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
107 Atlantic Avenue	107 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
233 S Rhode Island Avenue	233 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
224 S Victoria Avenue	224 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
212 S Victoria Avenue	212 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
204 S Vermont Avenue	204 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
327 Hygeia Avenue	327 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
165 S Ocean Avenue	165 S Ocean Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
207 S Victoria Avenue	207 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
223 S Vermont Avenue	223 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
257 S Metropolitan Avenue	257 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
225 S Vermont Avenue	225 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
211 S Rhode Island Avenue	211 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
253 S Metropolitan Avenue	253 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
229-231 S Victoria Avenue	229-231 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
109 S California Avnenue	109 S California Avnenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
35 New Hampshire Avenue	35 N New Hampshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
116 S Vermont Avenue	116 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
213 S Vermont Avenue	213 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
115 Grammercy Place	115 Grammercy Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
114 S Texas Avenue	114 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
236 S Rhode Island Avenue	236 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
# 124 Stanley Hotel, #140 Princess Motel	124 S South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
110 S South Carolina Avenue	110 S South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
217 S Metropolitan Avenue	217 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
116 South Carolina Avenue	120 South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
108 Albion Pl.	108 Albion Pl.	Atlantic City	Atlantic
141 S Texas Avenue	141 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
128 1/2 Florida Avenue	128 1/2 Florida Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
224 S Vermont Avenue	224 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
313 Oriental Avenue	313 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
325 Hygeia Avenue	325 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
214 S Vermont Avenue	214 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
218 S Vermont Avenue	218 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
259 S Metropolitan Avenue	259 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
240 S Vermont Avenue	240 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
237 S Rhode Island Avenue	237 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
212 S Vermont Avenue	212 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
331 Hygeia Avenue	331 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
205 S Victoria Avenue	205 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
227 S Rhode Island Avenue	227 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
321 Hygeia Avenue	321 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
109 Atlantic Avenue	109 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
140 S Tennessee Avenue	140 S Tennessee Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
122 South Carolina Avenue	122 S South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
102 S California Avnenue	102 S California Avnenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
221 S Metropolitan Avenue	221 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
#106 Mercer Memorial Home	106 S Indiana Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
# 117 Acapulco Hotel	117 S Kentucky Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
# 111 S "Trophy House"	111 S Belmont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
164 St. James Pl.	164 St. James Pl.	Atlantic City	Atlantic
162 St. James Pl.	162 St. James Pl.	Atlantic City	Atlantic
311 Oriental Avenue	311 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
33 New Hampshire Avenue	33 N New Hampshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
207 S Vermont Avenue	207 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
226 S Vermont Avenue	226 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
110 Atlantic Avenue	110 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
225 Oriental Avenue	225 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
110 S Vermont Avenue	110 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
212 S Rhode Island Avenue	212 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
220 S Vermont Avenue	220 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
208 S Vermont Avenue	208 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
200 S Vermont Avenue	200 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
121 Atlantic Avenue	121 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
215 S Metropolitan Avenue	215 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
228 S Vermont Avenue	228 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
111 Atlantic Avenue	111 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
213 S Victoria Avenue	213 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
128 Florida Avenue	128 Florida Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
214 S New Hampshire Avenue	214 S New Hampshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
147 S Texas Avenue	147 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
219 S Metropolitan Avenue	219 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
218 S Victoria Avenue	218 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
142 S Tennessee Avenue	142 S Tennessee Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
223 Oriental Avenue	223 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
206 S Vermont Avenue	206 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
213 S Metropolitan Avenue	213 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
245 S Metropolitan Avenue	245 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
219 S Victoria Avenue	219 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
125 Atlantic Avenue	125 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
227 S Metropolitan Avenue	227 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
238 S Vermont Avenue	238 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
229 S Vermont Avenue	229 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
235 S Metropolitan Avenue	235 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
153 South Carolina Avenue	149 South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
231 S Metropolitan Avenue	231 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
205 S Vermont Avenue	205 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
112 Pacific Avenue	112 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
109A Atlantic Avenue	109A Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
209 S Rhode Island Avenue	209 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
219 S Vermont Avenue	219 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
201 S Victoria Avenue	201 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
236 S Vermont Avenue	236 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
333 Hygeia Avenue	333 Hygeia Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
231 Oriental Avenue	231 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
254- 256 S Rhode Island Avenue	254- 256 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
237 S Metropolitan Avenue	237 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
227 Oriental Avenue	227 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
112 Atlantic Avenue	112 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
246- 248 S Rhode Island Avenue	246- 248 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
216 S Victoria Avenue	216 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
209 S Victoria Avenue	209 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
230 S Vermont Avenue	230 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
225-227 S Victoria Avenue	225-227 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
218 S Rhode Island Avenue	218 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
225 S Rhode Island Avenue	225 S Rhode Island Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
200 S New Hampshire Avenue	200 S New Hampshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
163 S Ocean Avenue	163 S Ocean Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
239 S Metropolitan Avenue	239 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
203 S Victoria Avenue	203 S Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
211 S Vermont Avenue	211 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
153 South Carolina Avenue	149 South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
159 St. James Place	1401 Boardwalk	Atlantic City	Atlantic
157 South Carolina	149 South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
116 South Carolina Avenue	112 South Carolina Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
111 Grammercy Place	111 Grammercy Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
113 Grammercy Place	113 Grammercy Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
111 Lincoln Place	111 Lincoln Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Marborough Hotel	1811 BOARDWALK	Atlantic City	Atlantic
109 Lincoln Place	109 Lincoln Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Million Dollar Pier	1 Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Chalfonte Hotel	1201 BOARDWALK	Atlantic City	Atlantic
212 Parkside Avenue	212 Parkside Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Penrose Canal Bridge	U.S. Route 30 (Absecon Boulevard)	Atlantic City	Atlantic
249 Adriatic Avenue	249 Adriatic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
210 Parkside Avenue	210 Parkside Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
1808 E RIVERSIDE DR	1808 E RIVERSIDE DR	Atlantic City	Atlantic
400 New Hamshire Avenue	400 New Hamshire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
211 Tomlin Avenue	211 Tomlin Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
233 Adriatic Avenue	233 Adriatic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
237 Adriatic Avenue	237 Adriatic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Atlantic City Airport/Bader Field	601 N ALBANY AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic
213 Tomlin Avenue	213 Tomlin Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
243 Adriatic Avenue	243 Adriatic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
245 Adriatic Avenue	245 Adriatic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
247 Adriatic Avenue	247 Adriatic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
235 Adriatic Avenue	235 Adriatic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
200 Parkside Avenue	200 Parkside Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Administration Building for the Board of Education 1809 Pacific Avenue	1809 Pacific Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Adriatic Court Apartments The Strand and Marine Apartments 3821-3825 Boardwalk Avenue	3821-3825 Boardwalk Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Ritz Carlton Hotel Iowa and the Boardwalk	Iowa and the Boardwalk	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Brighton Park Boardwalk & Park Place	Boardwalk & Park Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Pilings & timber heads from former pier Along tidal zone of beach, Morris Avenue (marked with buoys)	Along tidal zone of beach, Morris Avenue (marked with buoys)	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Tropicana Casino	Along tidal zone of beach, Tropicana Casino	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, California Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, California Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Convention Center (at south side of Center)	Along tidal zone of beach, Convention Center (at south side of Center)	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Double outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Convention Center (at north side of Center)	Along tidal zone of beach, Convention Center (at north side of Center)	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Ocean One Mall Pier Along tidal zone of beach, Arkansas Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Arkansas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Timber heads Along tidal zone of beach, Ocean One Mall Pier, 25' north of Mall Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Ocean One Mall Pier, 25' north of Mall Pier	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Caesar Casion, 30' north of Casino	Along tidal zone of beach, Caesar Casion, 30' north of Casino	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Central Pier, 35' south of Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Central Pier, 35' south of Pier	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Timber bulkhead groin Along tidal zone of beach, Central Pier, 15' south of Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Central Pier, 15' south of Pier	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Central Pier Along tidal zone of beach, Tennessee Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Tennessee Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Stone jetty/groin Along tidal zone of beach, Central Pier, 60' north of Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Central Pier, 60' north of Pier	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Timber bulkhead groin Along tidal zone of beach, between Mansion & South Carolina Avenues	Along tidal zone of beach, between Mansion & South Carolina Avenues	Atlantic City	
Outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Steeplechase Pier, 20' south of Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Steeplechase Pier, 20' south of Pier	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Wooden bulkhead groin Along tidal zone of beach, Steep Pier, 20' south of Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Steep Pier, 20' south of Pier	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Steel Pier Along tidal zone of beach, Steel Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Steel Pier	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Outflow pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Steel Pier, 50' north of Pier	Along tidal zone of beach, Steel Pier, 50' north of Pier	Atlantic City	
Outflow pipe with timber bulkhead Along tidal zone of beach, south side of Showboat Casino	Along tidal zone of beach, south side of Showboat Casino	Atlantic City	
Concrete Pilings Along tidal zone of beach, north side of Showboat Casino	Along tidal zone of beach, north side of Showboat Casino	Atlantic City	
Outflow pipe with timber bulkhead Along tidal zone of beach, Connecticut Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Connecticut Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Stone jetty/groin Along tidal zone of beach, Massachusetts Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Massachusetts Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Stone jetty/groin Along tidal zone of beach, Victoria Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Victoria Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_3_3	104 S MONTGOMERY AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_14_3	116 S RIDGEWAY AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_27_6	3211 BOARDWALK	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_36_58	2514 PACIFIC AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_55_1	1325 BOARDWALK	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_1_125	1400 BOARDWALK	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_47_18	1701 BOARDWALK	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_11_10	108 S RALEIGH AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0102_204_10	4301 ATLANTIC AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic
2-story flat roof residence	3955 FIRST AVENUE	Avalon Borough	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0501_8.02_6	26 W 8TH STREET	Avalon Borough	Cape May
2.5-story Queen Anne residence	56 W 7TH STREET	Avalon Borough	Cape May
2-story Modern residence	61 N INLET DRIVE	Avalon Borough	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0501_5.04_59	273 6TH STREET	Avalon Borough	Cape May
1-story Modern residence	688 FIRST AVENUE	Avalon Borough	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0501_8.01_4	865 AVALON AVENUE	Avalon Borough	Cape May
Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003)	Ocean Highway (CR 619) over Townsend Inlet	Avalon Borough,Middle Township,Sea Isle City	Cape May
Ca. 1981 Modern/Shed style dwelling	2013 SEAVIEW AVE	Barnegat Light Borough	Ocean
Barnegat Lighthouse	Northern end of Long Beach Island	Barnegat Light Borough	Ocean
379 Bay Shore Drive	379 Bay Shore Drive	Barnegat Township	Ocean
Blurred out in streetview	107 CHATSWORTH AVE	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean
Altered Folk Victorian	101 CENTRE STREET	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean
Altered stucco-covered Colonial Revival dwelling	1000 S ATLANTIC AVE	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean
Altered 2 1/2 story Colonial Revival dwelling	910 S ATLANTIC AVE	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean
Only partially visible on streetview - Ranch dwelling	133 PELHAM AVE	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean
Ca. 2014 dwelling	101 Pearl ST	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean
2207 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	2207 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
2007 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	2007 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
One-story altered minimal Ranch	198 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
194 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	194 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
190 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	190 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
180 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	180 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
178 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	178 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
168 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	168 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
160 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	160 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
158A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	158A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
158 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	158 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
188B Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	188B Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
188A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	188A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
188 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	188 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
186 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	186 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
184 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	184 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
182 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	182 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
156 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	156 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley	Ocean
"The Judges Shack" Island Beach State Park	Island Beach State Park	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Island Beach State Park, Fluted Point Findspot Island Beach State Park	Island Beach State Park	Berkeley Township	Ocean

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field	83 Bayview Avenue (Ocean County Route 617)	Berkeley Township	Ocean
The Judge's Shack	Central Avenue	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Aeolium Visitor Center	Central Avenue [no number available]	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Gatehouse	Central Avenue [no number available]	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Governor's Mansion	Central Avenue [no number available]	Berkeley Township	Ocean
One-story altered Minimal Traditional	158 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1506_1693_1_C.190	190 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Mobile Home	83 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Mobile Home	81 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Mobile Home	84 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Mobile Home	82 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Shore Acres Yacht Club	780 Drum Point Road	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.04_13	13 OCEAN FRONT TERR	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_4.20_1	532 OCEAN TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_35_10	100 KUPPER DR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_3.19_1	546 OCEAN TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_4.20_9	542 OCEAN TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_43.08_8	8 EBB TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_50.02_9	262 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_3.19_4	550 OCEAN TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.04_11	11 OCEAN FRONT TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_32_17.01	498 SUNSET BLVD.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_37_8	394 ROUTE 35 NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_39_6	101 FABER LANE	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_4	144 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_46.02_38	290 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_1	138 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_50.02_1	252 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_46.02_29.01	282 SUNSET LN SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_36_10.08	104 LYNDHURST DR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_14	166 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_32_1	480 SUNSET BLVD	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_16.01	174 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_32_12.01	492 SUNSET BLVD.(13)	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.06_14	14 FALLS RD.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_32_16.01	496 SUNSET BLVD (17)	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_32_21	502 SUNSET BLVD	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_12	162 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.06_11	11 FALLS RD.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.04_12	12 OCEAN FRONT TERR	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.06_12	12 FALLS RD.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_52.01_8	244 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_4.20_4	536 OCEAN TERR	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_52.01_6	242 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_3	142 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_32_8.01	488 SUNSET BLVD.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.02_14	14 EDGEWATER TERR	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_42.02_16	16 EDGEWATER TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_32_6.01	486 SUNSET BLVD.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_52.01_1	238 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_57_3	230 DUNE AVENUE	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_50.02_4	256 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_46.02_36	288 SUNSET LANE SO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_7	150 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_64_6.01	126 ROUTE 35 NO.(1601)	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_64_9.01	106 ROUTE 35 NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_15	168 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_16	172 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_2	140 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_62_5	146 SUNSET LANE NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_64_9	112 ROUTE 35 NO.	Brick Township	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1507_64_10	104 ROUTE 35 NO.(1565)	Brick Township	Ocean
2807 Ocean Avenue 2807 Ocean Avenue	2807 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine Borough	Atlantic
2707 Brigantine Avenue 2707 Brigantine Avenue	2707 Brigantine Avenue	Brigantine Borough	Atlantic
333 32nd Street 333 32nd Street	333 32nd Street	Brigantine Borough	Atlantic
300 Block of 27th Street Includes 305 and 308 27th Street and other unnamed houses on same block	Includes 305 and 308 27th Street and other unnamed houses on same block	Brigantine Borough	Atlantic
401 28th Street South	401 28th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
223 35th Street South	223 35th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
Brigantine Lighthouse	Brigantine Boulevard (County Route 638)	Brigantine City	Atlantic
3511-3529 Bay Shore Avenue	3511-3529 Bay Shore Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
Citta del Mar Restaurant	3400 Atlantic-Brigantine Boulevard (34th Street and Circle)	Brigantine City	Atlantic
333 32nd Street South	333 32nd Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
2807 Ocean Avenue	2807 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
2707 Brigantine Avenue	2707 Brigantine Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
313 27th Street South	313 27th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
308 27th Street	308 27th Street	Brigantine City	Atlantic
305 27th Street	305 27th Street	Brigantine City	Atlantic
2201 Bayshore Avenue	2201 Bayshore Avenue (22nd Street South in survey)	Brigantine City	Atlantic
1800 Revere Boulevard	1800 Revere Boulevard	Brigantine City	Atlantic
200 18th Street South	200 18th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
31 17th Street South	31 17th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
1519 Bayshore Avenue	1519 Bayshore Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
1619 Bayshore Avenue	1619 Bayshore Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
Brigantine Hotel	1400 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
140 4th Street South [heavily altered]	140 4th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
401 West Beach Avenue	401 West Beach Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
222 3rd Street South	222 3rd Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
Leeds House	226 3rd Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
223 10th Street North	223 10th Street North	Brigantine City	Atlantic
14th Street behind [former] Brigantine Castle Parking lot	237 14th Street (approx.)	Brigantine City	Atlantic
Brigantine Country Club (demolished)	North Shore Drive	Brigantine City	Atlantic
St. Thomas Catholic Church	331 8th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic
Brigantine Boulevard and Atlantic Avenue	Brigantine Boulevard and Atlantic Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_806_21	250 9TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_9	205 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_15	206 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_10	223 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_22	230 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_7	209 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_17	215 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_17	210 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_16	202 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_803_20	352 8TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_23	234 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_706_18	218 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_8	231 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_6	211 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_12	206 W BEACH AVE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_17	204 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_706_25	250 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_802_20	236 7TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_802_21	240 7TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_802_23	250 7TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_804_19	242 8TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_2	206 ROOSEVELT BLVD SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_806_20	246 9TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_102_11	1219 E BRIGANTINE AVE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_27	254 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_706_22	234 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_4	247 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_706_23	238 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_312_6	101 6TH STREET NO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_15	200 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_15	211 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_7	216 ROOSEVELT BLVD SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_8	207 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_16	208 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_16	213 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_11	201 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_19	219 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_5	213 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_18	206 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_19	214 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_13	200 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_503_20	210 2ND STREET NO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_11	108 W BEACH AVE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_3	208 ROOSEVELT BLVD SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_12	205 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_13	202 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_13	207 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_10	203 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_5	212 ROOSEVELT BLVD SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_505_14	209 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_14	202 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_4	215 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_15	204 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_9	209 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_16	206 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_17	208 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_12	201 4TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_18	210 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_20	210 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_19	212 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_21	218 VERNON PLACE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_20	214 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_21	216 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_21	212 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_601_2	219 2ND STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_6	221 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_5	225 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_602_4	229 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_26	230 3RD STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_17	214 4TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_603_27	238 3RD STREET S0	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_18	218 4TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_11	215 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_10	219 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_9	223 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_8	227 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_7	231 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_22	238 4TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_12	215 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_6	235 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_21	226 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_702_4	243 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_9	227 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_24	238 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_706_19	222 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_706_20	226 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_6	239 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_26	248 5TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_706_21	230 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_5	243 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_704_2	255 6TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_802_19	230 7TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_804_20	246 8TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_804_21	250 8TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_1601_15	318 16TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_1406_4	1900 OCEAN AVE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_2101_20	2201 OCEAN AVE	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_1801_8	406 20TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0103_2301_5	400 26TH STREET SO	BRIGANTINE CITY	Atlantic
Edith Approximately 1800 yards from Cape May East Jetty Light, off Cold Spring Inlet	Approximately 1800 yards from Cape May East Jetty Light, off Cold Spring Inlet	Cape May	
Irma, Pauline, and Hermaline 1/4 mile from Cape May Inlet	1/4 mile from Cape May Inlet	Cape May	
Transmarine No. 122 Approximately 1.6 miles from light on Cold Spring Inlet	Approximately 1.6 miles from light on Cold Spring Inlet	Cape May	
Gunning Club	508 Dock Road	Eagleswood Township	Ocean
Studebaker Showroom	North West Corner Verona and Toulon Avenues	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
211 West Plaza Place	211 West Plaza Place	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Grenada and Bay Drive	Grenada and Bay Drive	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
1512 Bay Drive	1512 Bay Drive	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Toledo Avenue	Toledo Avenue	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Atlantic City Minicipal Airport Control Tower	FAA TECH CENTER	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Atlantic City Municipal Airport Terminal	FAA TECH CENTER	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Bennett Chevrolet	6740 BLACK HORSE PIKE	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Chicken Farm	2 MOUNTAIN LANE (BASIN)	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Cardiff Station	6614 REEGA AVENUE	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Mount Calvary Cemetery	6804 Black Horse Pike	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
Searstown Mall	6725 BLACK HORSE PIKE	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic
L.N. Renault and Sons Winery	Bremen Avenue and Leibig Street	Galloway Township	Atlantic
Old US Coast Guard Station	Little Beach Island, Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge	Galloway Township	Atlantic
Marriott's Seaview Resort & Spa	401 South New York Road	Galloway Township	Atlantic
722 Moss Mill Road	722 Moss Mill Road	Galloway Township	Atlantic
Cologne Avenue East of Herschel Street	170 S Cologne Avenue	Galloway Township	Atlantic
Abbott's Modern Cabins	217 NJ Route 40	Hamilton Township	Atlantic
Atlantic City International Airport	Amelia Earhart Boulevard	Hamilton Township,Egg Harbor Township,Galloway Township	Atlantic
Ca. 1980 raised one-story Front Gable with wood shingle	7-A E 69TH ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1970 Modern dwelling on piles with vertical board	15 E BURLINGTON AVE	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Shed style dwelling with gray wood shingles and blue detail	15 E SUSSEX AVE	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1980 dwelling - no streetview	7101 LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1975 dwelling - no streetview	12 E CUMBERLAND AVE	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1970 International style dwelling	8-A E 69TH ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1975 altered 2 story dwelling	20-22 E 80TH ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1971 dwelling - no streetview	6311F LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
3 story dwelling with shed roofs - only partially visible on streetview	13 E 86TH ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1982 dwelling - no streetview	5309D LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1968 altered dwelling - no streetview	7-B E 70TH ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1975 dwelling - no steetview	5311C LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
No streetview - ca. 1982 Dwelling	12 E BERGEN AVE	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
No streetview - ca. 1979 dwelling	6309F LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
No streetview - appears to be Modern style dwelling	6403G LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
No streetview - potentially a ca. 1962 Modern dwelling	13 E MERCER AVE	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1980 dwelling - no streetview	14 E 82ND ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Two-story with rectangular footprint and vertical board	14 E 77TH ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1971 dwelling - no streetview	16 E 83RD ST	Harvey Cedars Borough	Ocean
Stevens House 906 Ocean Front	906 Ocean Front	Lavallette	Ocean
3 Philadelphia Avenue	3 Philadelphia Avenue	Lavallette	Ocean
Cape Cod with Colonial Revival detail	2306 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette	Ocean
Two-story Front Gable	604 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette	Ocean
No streetview	1102 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette	Ocean
Two-story with wood shingle	602 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette	Ocean
Two-story with wood shingles and cross gable roof	900 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette	Ocean
Beach Pavilion (demolished)	Kerr Avenue and Oceanfront	Lavallette Borough	Ocean
Stevens House	1 Brown Avenue/906 Ocean Front	Lavallette Borough	Ocean
Scull-Leeds Cemetery	106 E Devonshire Avenue	Linwood City	Atlantic
Lingwood Golf & Country Club	500 Shore Road	Linwood City	Atlantic
34 Oak Avenue	34 Oak Avenue	Linwood City	Atlantic
Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23	800 Great Bay Boulevard	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean
No streetview	5615 WEST AVE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1971 New Traditional 2-story dwelling with wood shingle	1001D LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1980 dwelling - no streetview	1129C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1960 Dwelling	1113A LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered Cape Cod dwelling with wood shingles	6312 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story dwelling with side gable roof and ground level garage	3707 S LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story New Traditional dwelling with ground level garage	201 E DUNE LANE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story New Traditional dwelling	4909 S LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Potentially a Modern dwelling - no streetview	107F LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
No streetview	107E LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1975 dwelling - no streetview	77D LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
No streetview	171E LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
No streetview - possibly ca. 1950 dwelling	163 LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Heavily altered two-story Colonial Revival	201 E SOUTH 31ST STREET	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story Front Gable with second level patio	12309 OCEAN AVE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1965 dwelling - no streetview	1053C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1970 dwelling - no streetview	65E LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered ca. 1948 raised Craftsman dwelling	3207 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1970 altered raised 2 story dwelling	1111B LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story raised dwelling	6109 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Heavily altered Colonial Revival dwelling	115 E NEW YORK AVE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1964 Front Gable - no streetview	1075 LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered raised two-story dwelling	3905 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
One-story hipped roof dwelling	7605 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Heavily altered two-story dwelling with ground level garage	4009 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Heavily altered Craftsman dwelling	5812 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story raised hipped roof dwelling	6107 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Modern dwelling with wood shingle, stucco, vinyl	7 E SEASHELL LANE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1965 dwelling - no streetview	5 E SEASHELL LANE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story side gable house	6503 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story side gable dwelling	109 E HOBART AVE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Potentially a Modern dwelling - no streetview	7 COAST AVE	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Late Brutalist dwelling - potentially eligible	15C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca .1979 altered Shed style dwelling	1051C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Side gable dwelling - no streetview	175G LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
No streetview	75D LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1982 dwelling - no streetview	1127C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Altered two-story dwelling with ground level garage	3901 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1975 dwelling - no streetview	1115C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Potentially Modern dwelling - no streetview	93B LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Ca. 1970 dwelling - no streetview	71E LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach Township	Ocean
Storm drain pipe cover (timber heads with rock fill Along tidal zone of beach, 14th Street	Along tidal zone of beach, 14th Street	Longport	Atlantic
Storm drain pipe cover (row of 12 timber heards) Along tidal zone of beach, 20th Street	Along tidal zone of beach, 20th Street	Longport	Atlantic
Storm drain pipe cover (3 timber heads) Along tidal zone of beach, 23rd Street	Along tidal zone of beach, 23rd Street	Longport	Atlantic
Storm drain pipe cover (timber heads with rock fill Along tidal zone of beach, 29th Street	Along tidal zone of beach, 29th Street	Longport	Atlantic
Storm drain pipe cover (timber heads with rock fill Along tidal zone of beach, 27th Street	Along tidal zone of beach, 27th Street	Longport	Atlantic
Wood pilings with drain pipe Along tidal zone of beach, Manor Street	Along tidal zone of beach, Manor Street	Longport	Atlantic
Storm drain pipe cover (timber heads with rock fill Along tidal zone of beach, 32nd Street	Along tidal zone of beach, 32nd Street	Longport	Atlantic
Timber frame with drain pipe Along tidal zone of beach, 33rd Street	Along tidal zone of beach, 33rd Street	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_21_12.01	112 SO 25TH AVE	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_13_7	111 SO 17TH AVE	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_103_1	105 SO 36TH AV	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_24_3	107 SO 25TH AVE	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_17_7	105 SO 21ST AVE	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_17_12	110 SO 22ND AVE	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_6_5.01	109 SO 13TH AVE	Longport	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0115_2_6	115 SO 11TH AVE	Longport	Atlantic
108 22nd Street	108 22nd Street	Longport Borough	Atlantic
109 21st Avenue	109 21st Avenue	Longport Borough	Atlantic
Gospel Hall Home	SO 29th Avenue	Longport Borough	Atlantic
111 21st Avenue	111 21st Avenue	Longport Borough	Atlantic
107 23rd Avenue 107 23rd Avenue	107 23rd Avenue	Longport Borough	Atlantic
Loveladies Lifesaving Station #18 Long Beach Island Boulevard	Long Beach Island Boulevard	Loveladies	Ocean
Cape May Lighthouse	Cape May Point	Lower Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 1520_41_15	1559 OCEAN AVENUE	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1520_41_11	1539 OCEAN AVENUE	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1520_41_10	1537 OCEAN AVENUE	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Resource at NJ Parcel 1520_41_14	1557 OCEAN AVENUE	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1520_41_7	1525 OCEAN AVENUE	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean
Resource at NJ Parcel 1520_41_6	1521 OCEAN AVENUE	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean
Camp Osborn historic District	NJ Route 35 (northbound) and Atlantic Ocean	Mantoloking Borough	Ocean
Stone jetty/groin Along tidal zone of beach, Colidge Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Colidge Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Monroe Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Monroe Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Jefferson Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Jefferson Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Adams Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Adams Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Stone groin/jetty Along tidal zone of beach, Benson Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Benson Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Union Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Union Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead Along tidal zone of beach, Sumner Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Sumner Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Quincy Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Quincy Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Osbome Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Osbome Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Mansfield Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Mansfield Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Stone groin Along tidal zone of beach, Jerome Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Jerome Avenue	Margate	Atlantic
Margate Fishing Pier Along tidal zone of beach, Exeter Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Exeter Avenue	Margate	
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Brunswick Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Brunswick Avenue	Margate	
Bulkhead/wooden groin Along tidal zone of beach, Argyle Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Argyle Avenue	Margate	
Lucy, The Margate Elephant	Decatur and Atlantic Avenues	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_11.01_13	110 S JEROME AVE	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_10.03_20	112 S IROQUOIS AVE	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_10.02_16	8301 SALEM RD	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_1.01_9	102 S FREDERICKSBURG AVE	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_17_8	115 S QUINCY AVE	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_16_17	114 S OSBORNE AVE	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_9_16	4 DOLPHIN DR	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_9_1	8200 ATLANTIC AVE	Margate City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0116_7.02_12	108 S GLADSTONE AVE	Margate City	Atlantic
Maurice River Lighthouse	East Point by the Maurice River Cove, 3 miles Southwest of Heislerville	Maurice River Township	Cumberland
Bennys Landing Road	417 E PACIFIC AVE	Middle Township	Cape May
Hereford Lighthouse	First and Central Avenues	North Wildwood City	Cape May
North Wildwood Life Saving Station	113 North Central Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May
Sahara Motel	510 E 18TH AVE	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_30_2	139 SEAVIEW CT	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_30_1	141 SEAVIEW CT	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_30_4	135 SEAVIEW CT	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_30_3	137 SEAVIEW CT	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_222_1	101 E WALNUT AVE	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_6.01_5	8 N NEW YORK AVE	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_221_11	204 N CENTRAL AVE	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0507_6.03_12	202 HEREFORD AVE	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Athens II Motor Inn	201 OCEAN AVE	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Aloha	210 KENNEDY DR	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
Acropolis Oceanfront Resort	300 KENNEDY DR	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
American Inn	510 E 13TH AVE	NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	Cape May
D. Howard Evans House	4901 Wesley Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
912 Fourth Street	912-14 Fourth Street	Ocean City	Cape May
Fourth and Corinthian	901-03 Fourth Street	Ocean City	Cape May
SW corner 17th and Wesley	1701 Wesley Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
Amusement Park	Sixth Street at Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
St. Augustine Rectory	1310 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
888 Park Place	888-90 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
912 Stenton Place	912 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
900 North Street	900 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
1417 Ocean Avenue	1417 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
826 North Street	826 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
1401 Ocean Avenue	1401 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
905 Park Place	905 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
909 Fourth Street	909 Fourth Street	Ocean City	Cape May
910 Fourth Street	910 Fourth Street	Ocean City	Cape May
Harris House Motor Inn	1200-30 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
319 Corinthian Avenue	309-11 Corinthian Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
908 North Street	908 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
907 Park Place	907 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
1445 Ocean Avenue	1445 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
931 Pennlyn Place	929-31 Pennlyn Place	Ocean City	Cape May
921 St James Place	929 St James Place	Ocean City	Cape May
880 Park Place	880-82 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
1437 Ocean Avenue	1437 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
1318 Ocean Avenue	1318 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
Franconia Apartments 1945	1124 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
910 St James Place	910 St James Place	Ocean City	Cape May
926 Second Street	200-02 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
912 Brighton Place	912-14 Brighton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
908-10 Brighton Place	908-10 Brighton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
830 North Street	830 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
865 Park Place	865 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
814 North Street	814 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
916-18 Park Place	916-18 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
914 Stenton Place	914 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
Andrew's	1320-24 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
920-22 St Charles Place	920-22 St Charles Place	Ocean City	Cape May
850 Stenton Place	850 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
848 Stenton Place	848 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
911 St Charles Place	911 St Charles Place	Ocean City	Cape May
The Gardens Plaza	322 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
916 Brighton Place	916-18 Brighton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
611 Chelsea Place	611 Chelsea Place	Ocean City	Cape May
884 Park Place	884 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
609 St Albans Place	609 St Albans Place	Ocean City	Cape May
834 North Street	834 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
1304-08 Ocean Avenue	1308 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
1113 Ocean Avenue	1113 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
900 Park Place	900 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
908 Park Place	908 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
852 Stenton Place	852 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
908 First Street	908 First Street	Ocean City	Cape May
915 Fourth Street	915 Fourth Street	Ocean City	Cape May
Days Inn	870 Seventh Street	Ocean City	Cape May
911-13 Fourth Street	911-13 Fourth Street	Ocean City	Cape May
16th Street at Boardwalk	1600 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
913-19 St Charles Place	913-19 St Charles Place	Ocean City	Cape May
832 North Street	832 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
872 North Street	872 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
918-24 Stenton Place	918 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
908 Stenton Place	908 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
810 North Street	810 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
1122 Ocean Avenue	1122 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
1441 Ocean Avenue	1441 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
869 Park Place	869 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
921 Fifth to Boardwalk	925 Fifth Street	Ocean City	Cape May
620 16th Street	620 16th Street	Ocean City	Cape May
608 Chelsea Place	608 Chelsea Place	Ocean City	Cape May
904 North Street	904 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
600 Wayne Avenue	600 Wayne Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
900-24 Pennlyn Place	900 Pennlyn Place	Ocean City	Cape May
924 Stenton Place	924 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
905 St Charles Place	905 St Charles Place	Ocean City	Cape May
Boardwalk at St James Place	30 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
612 Chelsea Place	612 Chelsea Place	Ocean City	Cape May
902 North Street	902 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
1421 Ocean Avenue	1421 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
906 North Street	906 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
824 North Street	824 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
916-18 St Charles Place	916-18 St Charles Place	Ocean City	Cape May
906 St Charles Place	906 St Charles Place	Ocean City	Cape May
1732 Boardwalk	Boardwalk at St Albans entire block	Ocean City	Cape May
875 Stenton Place	875 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May
906 First Street	906 First Street	Ocean City	Cape May
920 First Street	920-22 First Street	Ocean City	Cape May
925 Second Street	925 Second Street	Ocean City	Cape May
13th and Boardwalk	1280 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
330 Corinthian Avenue	330 Corinthian Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May
812 North Street	812 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
901 Park Place	901 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May
St Albans Place at Boardwalk	1730 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May
912-14 St Charles Place	912-14 St Charles Place	Ocean City	Cape May
Seaview Beach	1619 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
1304-1308 Ocean Ave.	1304-1308 Ocean Ave.	Ocean City	Cape May
1920 Wesley Ave.	1920 Wesley Ave.	Ocean City	Cape May
1930 Wesley Ave.	1930 Wesley Ave.	Ocean City	Cape May
9489 Wesley Ave.	9489 Wesley Ave.	Ocean City	Cape May
826 North Street	826 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
860 North Street	860 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
864 North Street	864 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
900 North Street	900 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
902 North Street	902 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
904 North Street	904 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
906 North Street	906 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
908 North Street	908 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
820 North Street	820 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May
Amusement Park 6th Street at Boardwalk, between 6th and 7th Streets	6th Street at Boardwalk, between 6th and 7th Streets	Ocean City	Cape May
Sindia Shipwreck Site Block 1601, Lot 18, 16th and 17th Streets (beach)	Block 1601, Lot 18, 16th and 17th Streets (beach)	Ocean City	Cape May
28-CM-19 On beach, directly seaward of 19th Street	On beach, directly seaward of 19th Street	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.53_11	422 WAVERLY BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.53_12	507 SEACLIFF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.47_2	501 WAVERLY BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_18.01	20 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_19	14 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_20	10 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_22	4 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_100_7	110 BOARDWALK	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_4_12	828 NORTH ST	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_2300_4_C1	2313-15 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_8	66 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_9	54 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_7	100 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_10	46 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_14	44 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_15	38 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_16	30 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_17	28 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_23	829 NORTH ST	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_1902_15	1900 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_2300_7	2321 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_2301_16	2312A&B WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_2200_2	2205 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.40_10	22 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.40_8	34 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.40_6	29 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.30_5	331 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_2000_10	601 21ST ST	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_2901_19	2908-10 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_26	26 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_31	16 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_27	24 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_29	20 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.42_4.01	233 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.42_5	237 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_13	123 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.33_31	166 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.28_33	200 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.33_32	164 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.28_29	218 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.29_25	357 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.29_24	365 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_30	334 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_29	340 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_28	344 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_27	350 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_26	356 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_25	360 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.40_15	2 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.40_14	4 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.41_3.01	19 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.39_7	16 NASSAU RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.39_2_C1	3A GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.39_2_C2	3B GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.39_5	15 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.39_4	11 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.39_3	7 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.39_1	1 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_21	8 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_5	79 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_4	71 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_3	65 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.37_2	61 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_13	53 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_11	45 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_9	33 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_3	9 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_4	15 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_8	29 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_5	19 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_6	23 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.38_7	25 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_38	2 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.35_11	58 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.35_12	56 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_19	42 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_20	40 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_21	36 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_34	10 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_22_C1	34 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.34_23	32 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.28_16	401 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_24	364 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_23	368 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_22	372 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.26_21	376 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_2700_2	2705 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_3001_9	3000 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_901_21	974 BOARDWALK	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_5802_10	5815 ASBURY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_4702.02_5	4712 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_5802_25_C3	5848 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_3701_13.01_C2	3704-06 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_5802_24_C5842	5840-42 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_5902_5_C1	5912-14 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_3601_14_C2	3620-22 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_5201_7	5231 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_5101_10	5101-03 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.41_7.01	113 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0508_70.28_9.01	239 OCEAN RD	Ocean City	Cape May
Ocean City-Longport Bridge (SI&A #3100001)	Ocean Drive over Great Egg Harbor	Ocean City,Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic, Cape May
World War [One] Memorial Bridge (SI&A# 0511153)	NJ Route 52 over Ship Channel	Ocean City,Somers Point City	Atlantic, Cape May

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Possible Shipwreck A36 Atlantic Ocean, soutn of Cape May City	Atlantic Ocean, soutn of Cape May City	Off Cape May City	Cape May
213 Verona Avenue	213 Verona Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
House, 319 Leeds Avenue	319 W Leeds Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
26 East Verona	30 E Black Horse Pike	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
222 Seventh Avenue	222 E California Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
802 Doughty	806 Doughty Road	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
27 East Verona	27 E Black Horse Pike	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
40 Washington Street	40 E Washington Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
103 East Jersey Avenue	103 S Chetser Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
Presbyterian Church At the northwest corner of Washington and Madison Streets	24 E Washington Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
Brick Renaissance Revival Church	102-110 Linden Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
Pleasantville Baptist Church	101 N First Street	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
Martins General Store at 521 Doughty	503 Doughty Road	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
At the corner of Washington and Doughty	821-23 W Washington Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
2 South Main Street. The Boardwalk National Bank Building	2 South Main Street	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
23 East Verona	23 E Black Horse Pike	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
The Pleasantville Senior High School	350 S Franklin Blvd.	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
11 Edgewater	11 W Edgewater Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
517 Linden Street	517 Linden Street	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
A large octagonal tower	36 E Black Horse Pike	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
9 East Verona	9 E Black Horse Pike	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
321 Franklin Street	321 Franklin Blvd.	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
The St. Peters Church	25 W Black Horse Pike	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
16 Adams Street	14-16 Adams Street	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
21 East Veron	21 E Black Horse Pike	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
The Washington Avenue School	225 W Washington Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
33 Walnut Avenue	33 Walnut Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
ATLANTIC CITY CEMETERY	500 -501, 600 W BLACK HORSE PIKE	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
PETER LUMBER CO	300 E WASHINGTON AVE	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
O.J. Hammell Monument Co.	500 W BLACK HORSE PIKE	Pleasantville City	Atlantic
Gulf Service Station	758 Old New York Road	Port Republic City	Atlantic
21 49th Street	21 49th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
17 34th Street	3305 Pleasure Avenue South	Sea Isle City	Cape May
26 38th Street	3800 Pleasure Avenue	Sea Isle City	Cape May
20 46th Street	20 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
20 38th Street	3800 Pleasure Avenue	Sea Isle City	Cape May
22 54th Street	22 54th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
22 57th Street	20 57th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
11 48th Street	11 48th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Shelbourne Cottage	4800 Pleasure Avenue North	Sea Isle City	Cape May
28 46th Street	26 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
13 47th Street	13 47th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
9 51st Street	11 51st Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
9 46th Street	9 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
18 50th Street	18 50th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
11 49th Street	9 49th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
10 49th Street	10 49th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Braca Cafe	18 JFK Boulevard	Sea Isle City	Cape May
12 44th Street	12 44th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
11 51st Street	11 51st Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
25 36th Street	25 36th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
24 45th Street	4400 Pleasure Avenue North	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Sea Isle City Beach Patrol Station	10 44th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
21 46th Street	21 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
1876 Centennial Building	14-18 43rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
20 53rd Street	20 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
14 48th Street	14 48th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
14 52nd Street	14 52nd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Gordon's Sea View	13 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
14 53rd Street	14 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
20 51st Street	20 51st Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
4700 Pleasure Avenue	4700 Pleasure Avenue	Sea Isle City	Cape May
4110 Landis Avenue	4110 Landis Avenue	Sea Isle City	Cape May
21 36th Street	21 36th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
18 45th Street	18 45th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
18 46th Street	18 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
18-20 42nd Street	18 42nd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
11 50th Street	11 50th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
12 50th Street	12 50th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
20 49th Street	20 49th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
24 53rd Street	24 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
10 48th Street	10 48th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
4606 Pleasure Avenue	4606 Pleasure Avenue	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Sea Isle City Beach Patrol Marine Place between 44th and 45th Streets	Marine Place between 44th and 45th Streets	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Townsend Inlet Bridge Ocean Highway over Townsend Inlet	Ocean Highway over Townsend Inlet	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Lighthouse	105 35th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May
3-story shingled Modern residence	4 84TH ST	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0509_74.01_671.02	7401 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0509_74.01_670	7407 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0509_72.01_2.02	7201 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0509_50.02_11	20 50TH ST	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0509_39.01_5.02_C-208	3901 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0509_52.01_14_C-3	12 52ND ST 1ST FLR REAR	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0509_52.01_14_C-2	12 52ND ST 2ND-3RD REAR	Sea Isle City	Cape May
Indian Site along the shoreline, between Seaside Heights and Ortley Beach	along the shoreline, between Seaside Heights and Ortley Beach	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Carousel Northwest corner of Boardwalk and Grant Avenue	Northwest corner of Boardwalk and Grant Avenue	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Seaside Heights Boardwalk Buildings Between Dupont and Grant Avenues	Between Dupont and Grant Avenues	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Belle Freeman Carousel 22 The Boardwalk and Dupont Avenue	22 The Boardwalk and Dupont Avenue	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Two-story buildings with arcade games at ground level and mini golf upper level	819 BOARDWALK CENTER	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Altered one-story concrete block commercial building	1103 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Beach Paradise	1005-07 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Midway Steakhouse - ca. 1970 one-story commercial building	511 BOARDWALK	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Altered one-story concrete block commercial building	1107 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
TLC's Polish Water Ice	201 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
EJ's Tap House - heavily altered one-story commercial building	919 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Two-story concrete block with rear apartments	211 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Steaks Unlimited	16 DUPONT AVE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Regent and Co - ca. 1950 one-story conc blk commercial building	401-07 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean
Illions Carousel	Boardwalk at Dupont Avenue	Seaside Heights Borough	Ocean
114 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	114 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean
107A West Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	107A West Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean
U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13	1701 North Ocean Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean
Altered 2 1/2 story Dutch Colonial Revival	1015 South Ocean Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean
3-story altered Craftsman	905-907 South Ocean Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean
101 South Ocean Avenue, southwest corner of Ocean and 1st Avenue	101 South Ocean Avenue, southwest corner of Ocean and 1st Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean
Seaside Park Lifeguard House Northwest corner of North Ocean Avenue and Decatur Avenue	Northwest corner of North Ocean Avenue and Decatur Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean
No streetview	2609 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
No streetview	305 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Heavily altered ca. 1940 Craftsman	135 E 27TH ST	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1981 Modern dwelling with wood shingle	2601 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Heavily altered ca. 1970 Front Gable	130 E 7TH ST	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Altered two-story side gable with double porches	126 E 7TH ST	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Ca. 1965 two-story Front Gable dwelling	131 E 19TH ST	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
No streetview	1817 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Heavily altered ca. 1954 two-story dwelling with hipped roofs	2113 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
No streetview - ca. 1974 dwelling	1307 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Altered ca. 1975 Shed style dwelling	148 E 24TH ST	Ship Bottom Borough	Ocean
Angler's Club	901 Shore Road	Somers Point City	Atlantic
Somers Mansion	1000 Shore Road	Somers Point City	Atlantic
20 E New York Avenue	20 E New York Avenue	Somers Point City	Atlantic

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
New York Avenue School	121 W New York Avenue	Somers Point City	Atlantic
24 E New York Avenue	24 E New York Avenue	Somers Point City	Atlantic
Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor	12 96TH ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
2-story modern residence	100 114TH ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
2-story vernacular residence	2 108TH ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
2-story vernacular residence	2 88TH ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
2-story, flat roof, modern residence	2 102ND ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0510_98.01_10.02	5 98TH ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0510_108.01_14.02	10802 FIRST AVE	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0510_89.01_13.01	2 90TH ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
2-story modern residence	1 92ND ST	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
2-story modern residence	1 91st Street	Stone Harbor Borough	Cape May
Ca. 1955 altered Cape Cod style dwelling	601 N OCEAN AVE	Surf City	Ocean
Ca 1960 altered Folk Victorian style dwelling	1901 N OCEAN AVE	Surf City	Ocean
Ca. 1957 1 1/2 story Craftsman style dwelling with wood shingle and garage	1303 N OCEAN AVE	Surf City	Ocean
St. Elizabeth's Chapel (demolished)	3rd Avenue	Toms River Township	Ocean
Tuckerton Armory	383 East Main Street [Route 9]	Tuckerton Borough	Ocean
319 East Main Street (Route 9)	319 East Main Street (Route 9)	Tuckerton Borough	Ocean
Bethany Off the coast of Two Mile Beach	Off the coast of Two Mile Beach	Two Mile Beach	
Stillwell Inn/Henry Clay House	912 Shore Road (Route 9)	Upper Township	Cape May
Corson's Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100002)	Ocean Drive,Bay Avenue (County Rte. 619) over Strathmere Bay	Upper Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0511_857_8.02	30 E SEACLIFF AVE	Upper Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0511_845_14	42 E WHITTIER AVE	Upper Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0511_862_1	1 E SEAVIEW AVE	Upper Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0511_834_6	22 E SUMNER AVE	Upper Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0511_834_7	26 E SUMNER AVE	Upper Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0511_809_3	1301 S COMMONWEALTH AVE	Upper Township	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0511_838_15.02	35 E TECUMSEH AVE	Upper Township	Cape May
Pier foundations Along tidal zone of beach, Martindale Avenue, at south end of Ventnor Boardwalk	Along tidal zone of beach, Martindale Avenue, at south end of Ventnor Boardwalk	Ventnor City	
111 Victoria Avenue(	111 Victoria Avenue	Ventnor City	Atlantic
106 Victoria Avenue(different number)	108 Victoria Avenue	Ventnor City	Atlantic
5301 Atlantic Avenue 5301 Atlantic Avenue	5301 Atlantic Avenue	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_59_1	5601 ATLANTIC AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_9_1	5200 BOARDWALK	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_8_10	110 S AMHERST AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_19_11	6003 BOARDWALK	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_4_10	108 S MARION AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_37_8	110 S PHILADELPHIA AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_25_11	110 S PRINCETON AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_2_1	115 S BATON ROUGE AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_16_1	111 S DUDLEY AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_3_9	106 S BATON ROUGE AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_500_1	RICHARDS & FREDERICKSBURG	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_2_10	114 S VASSAR SQUARE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_3_10	108 S BATON ROUGE AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_2_11	116 S VASSAR SQUARE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_4_9	106 S MARION AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_4_11	110 S MARION AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_7_2	109 S AMHERST AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_11_9	108 S LITTLE ROCK AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_58_4	5515 ATLANTIC AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_12_1	111 S SURREY AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_16_7	106 S OXFORD AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_19_1	111 S CORNWALL AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_23_13	110 S HARVARD AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_23_15	114 S HARVARD AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_34_9	104 S WISSAHICKON AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_34_12	110 S WISSAHICKON AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_44_10	108 S MARTINDALE AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Resource at NJ Parcel 0122_1_1	4800 BOARDWALK	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Ventnor City Fishing Pier Along tidal zone of beach, Cambridge Avenue	Along tidal zone of beach, Cambridge Avenue	Ventnor City	Atlantic
Timber heads from abandoned pier Along tidal zone of beach, Dudley Street	Along tidal zone of beach, Dudley Street	Ventnor City	
Residence	Box 73, East River Road	Washington Township	Burlington

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Lower Bank Road Bridge (SI&A #03G8045)	Lower Bank Road (County Route 542) over Mullica River	Washington Township,Egg Harbor City	Atlantic, Burlington
Silver Lake Off coast of Wildwood	Off coast of Wildwood	Wildwood	
Jersey Belle 2 miles off the beach at Wildwood	2 miles off the beach at Wildwood	Wildwood	
Resource at NJ Parcel 0514_188_1.01	3401 BOARDWALK	Wildwood	Cape May
Nancy Historic - Turtle Gut Inlet; Present Day - southend of Wildwood Crest	Historic - Turtle Gut Inlet; Present Day - southend of Wildwood Crest	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Wildwood Crest Beach On the beach	On the beach	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0501	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0505	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0506	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0507	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0508	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0408	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0510	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_170_1_C0218	9101 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_170_1_C0216	9101 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_170_1_C0103	9101 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_170_1_C0101	9101 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_170_1_C0217	9101 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_170_1_C0318	9101 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_169_2_C9001	9000A BEACH AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Granada Resort Motel	8801 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0511	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Resource at NJ Parcel 0515_117.02_23_C0409	427 E MIAMI AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Commander-By-The-Sea Motel	8803 ATLANTIC AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Waters Edge Ocean Resort	5600 BEACH AVE	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Admiral Motel (current name - Ocean View)	7201 Ocean Avenue	Wildwood Crest	Cape May
Wildwood Boardwalk	3320 BEACH	Wildwood Crest Borough,North Wildwood City,Wildwood City	Cape May
Atlantic City Electric Utility Corridor, 132kv Line	Spans Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Atlantic Counties		Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester
Dwelling at 2416 N U.S.RT 9	2416 N U.S.RT 9		Cape May
Tuckahoe Inn	1 Harbor Road		Cape May
Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House	152 Lee's Lane		Atlantic
AT&T Receiver Building and Antenna Field at Manahawkin	Beach Avenue [Block 296, Lots 63, 108]		Ocean
Elijah and Barzilla Somers Smith House	Lee's Lane [8503/4]		Atlantic
Great Egg Harbor River Crossing Transmission Towers	Great Egg Harbor River		Atlantic, Cape May
George A. Redding Bridge (SI&A # 0506150)	NJ Route 47 over Grassy Sound		Cape May
B.L. England Generating Station 900 Route 9	900 RT US 9 NO		Cape May
Marine'r Cove Marina	125 MARGATE BLVD.		Atlantic
6862 Harding Highway	6862 Harding Highway		Atlantic
Benny's Landing	BENNYS LANDING RD		Cape May
38 S TRENTON AVE	38 S TRENTON AVE		Atlantic
Lower Bank Road Bridge [modern]	Lower Bank Road Bridge over the Mullica River		Atlantic, Burlington
U.S. Route 30 Bridge (SI&A # 0103-152)	U.S. Route 30 (Absecon Boulevard) over Beach Thorofare		Atlantic
758 PHILADELPHIA AVE	758 PHILADELPHIA AVE		Atlantic
Moss Mill-Motts Farm 69 kV Transmission Line	N/A		Atlantic, Burlington, Ocean
745 PHILADELPHIA AVE	745 PHILADELPHIA AVE		Atlantic
Conovertown Historic District			Atlantic
Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic District			Atlantic
Bay Front Historic District			Atlantic
John Stafford Historic District			Atlantic
Linwood Historic District			Atlantic
Beach Haven Historic District			Ocean
Greater Beach Haven Historic District			Ocean
Bed and Breakfast Overlay Zone			Ocean
Green Bank Historic District			Burlington
Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District			Cape May
North and South Tuckahoe Historic District			Atlantic, Cape May
Marshallville Historic District			Cape May
South Tuckahoe Historic District			Atlantic, Cape May
Bass River State Forest Historic District			Burlington, Ocean
Midway Camps Historic District			Ocean

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality

Attachment F-All Properties Reviewed

Property Name	Address	Municipality	County
Mantoloking Historic District			Ocean
Tuckerton Historic District			Ocean
Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)			Ocean
Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District			Atlantic
Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District			Atlantic, Camden
Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3)			Ocean
Shore Road Historic District			Atlantic
Atlantic City Railroad Cape May Division Historic District			Atlantic, Camden, Cape May
South Shore Road Historic District			Atlantic
North Shore Road Historic District			Atlantic
South Maine Avenue Streetscape			Atlantic
West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic District			Atlantic
Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District			Atlantic
Grassy Sound Historic District			Cape May
Shore Road North Historic District			Atlantic
Shore Road Historic District			Atlantic
Bay Front Historic District [Survey Boundaries]			Atlantic
Shore Road South Historic District			Atlantic
Tuckerton Historic District [locally-designated boundaries]			Ocean
Woodmansee Estate			Ocean
Atlantic City Municipal Airport			Atlantic
Municipal Airport Historic District			Atlantic
Atlantic City Boardwalk Historic District			Atlantic
Egg Harbor City Historic District			Atlantic
Crab Island			Ocean
Morris Beach Historic District			Atlantic
Bay Front Historic District Extension (745-820 Shore Road)			Atlantic
U.S. Route 40 Motel Historic District			Atlantic
Garden State Parkway Historic District			Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Ocean
The Shoe Stop/ Sundaes Ice Cream	1317 Boardwalk		Atlantic
Garnder's Basin	800 N. New Hampshire Ave.		Atlantic

*Sorted alphabetically by municipality