

This Subsection contains information withheld under 10 CFR 2.390(a)(3)

2.5.3 Historic Properties

This section of the Environmental Report (ER) focuses on a description of the existing archaeological resources and historic properties on and immediately adjacent to the Clinch River Property (Figure 2.5.3-1) and the Melton Hill Dam as well as the historic properties within a 10-mile (mi) radius of the center of the Clinch River Nuclear (CRN) Site (Figure 2.5.3-2). The 10-mi radius includes portions of Anderson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, and Morgan Counties as shown on Figure 2.5.3-2. As defined by Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR) 800.16 (l)(1), historic properties are those properties deemed eligible for listing or that are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

As a federal project requesting a permit from a federal agency, the Clinch River (CR) Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Project is subject to review and consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S. Code [USC] § 470 et seq.) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800. Additionally the CR SMR Project is subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470aa-mm), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 USC 1996), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 469).

A total of 59 recorded archaeological sites, four isolated finds (IF-1 [2015], IF-1 [2011], IF-2, IF-3), one non-site locality (NS-1), and one cemetery have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the approximately 1305-acre (ac) CR SMR Project archaeological Area of Potential Effect (CR SMR Project archaeological APE). Some of these sites are solely prehistoric, some solely historic, and others contain both prehistoric and historic components. None of these archaeological sites are currently listed on the NRHP.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) determined a 0.5-mi radius surrounding the area in which vegetation clearing would take place at the CRN Site as the historic architecture APE (CR SMR Project historic architecture APE). TVA identified no historic architectural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP within the CR SMR Project historic architecture APE.

No NRHP-listed properties are located on or immediately adjacent to the CRN Site as shown in Figure 2.5.3-2. Twenty-six NRHP-listed properties are located within a 10-mi radius of the center of the CRN Site as shown in Figure 2.5.3-2 and described in Table 2.5.3-1. In Anderson County, there are three aboveground NRHP-listed properties within the 10-mi radius. The NRHP-listed Woodland-Scarboro Historic District also in Anderson County contains another 622 aboveground structures that contribute directly to the significance and integrity of the district. An additional nine aboveground NRHP-listed properties are located in Loudon County within the 10-mi radius. Eleven aboveground NRHP-listed properties and two historic districts are located in Roane County within the 10-mi radius. The two Roane County historic districts contain another 131 buildings and 33 structures that contribute directly to the significance and integrity of the district.

TVA identified the need for a future minor modification to the flow of the Clinch River in the project vicinity. A number of alternatives are being considered for providing the additional required flow; some could require changes at the Melton Hill Dam. TVA is currently preparing to nominate the Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project/Melton Hill Dam, completed in 1964, as a National Register of Historic Places District. The proposed district contains eight buildings, two sites, and five structures, including the concrete dam, powerhouse, navigational lock, a lock operation building, and a visitor's building, that contribute directly to the significance and integrity of the district. The draft application states that the Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project meets National Register criteria A and C for its historical significance as an integral part of the TVA Hydroelectric Project. It is significant for the improvement of navigation, expansion of energy, and improvement of quality of life through transmission of electricity, control of seasonal flooding and creation of public recreational facilities. (Reference 2.5.3-65)

In April 2016, the Keeper of the National Register approved TVA's multiple properties documentation form for the "Historic Resources of the TVA Hydroelectric System, 1933-1979". The Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project/Melton Hill Dam is one of these documented properties. This documentation process was the first step completed in the individual nomination process for each hydroelectric project. (Reference 2.5.3-66)

Archaeological surveys have been conducted in the past at the Melton Hill Dam reservation. At present no ground-disturbing activities are anticipated in the vicinity of the Melton Hill Dam. Therefore, the dam has not been included in the CR SMR Project archaeological APE. The potential changes at the Melton Hill Dam could result in aesthetic or visual changes to the dam. However, the nature of the potential changes needed are currently unknown. Therefore, an historic architecture APE will be established for the Melton Hill Dam at a future date and assessed at that time.

In August 2016, TVA consulted with the SHPO regarding an expansion to the CR SMR Project APE to include Melton Hill Dam and a 0.5-mi radius surrounding the dam (Reference 2.5.3-67).

The following subsections describe the existing archaeological resources and historic properties on and immediately adjacent to the Clinch River Property.

2.5.3.1 Cultural Resource Surveys

The CR SMR Project APE includes the approximately 1200-ac Clinch River Property, an additional approximately 105 ac northwest of the property near the CRN Site entrance and along Bear Creek Road and Tennessee State Highway (TN) 58, the Melton Hill Dam, and a 0.5-mi radius around the Melton Hill Dam. The CR SMR Project archaeological APE is shown in Figure 2.5.3-1. Between the years of 2003 and 2015, the entirety of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE was surveyed (Reference 2.5.3-1; Reference 2.5.3-2). TVA conducted four archaeological surveys (one in 2003, two in 2011, and one in 2015) including all parts of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE with the exceptions of approximately 14.6-ac of U.S.

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Department of Energy (DOE) land in the northwestern part of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE that had been included in a recent (2008-2010) DOE archaeological survey. Additionally, several previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted at and in the vicinity of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE in conjunction with various planned development activities. The various surveys that have occurred at the CRN Site are described in this subsection. The areas investigated for the majority of these past surveys are shown on Figure 2.5.3-3.

The first recorded archaeological investigation in the Clinch River valley occurred in 1886

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a Native American mound complex with associated camps, villages, and burials was reported. The investigation team also observed the presence of two mounds [
] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute. (Reference 2.5.3-3)

In 1941, five archaeological sites were recorded along the river within the CR SMR Project archaeological APE. This 1941 survey is the first record of these five sites: 40RE104, 40RE105, 40RE106, 40RE107, and 40RE108 (Reference 2.5.3-3).

A 1972 survey reinvestigated the five sites originally identified in 1941 and recorded five additional sites. The authors recommended no further investigation for sites 40RE104 and 40RE106. Further investigation of sites 40RE105, 40RE107, and 40RE108 was recommended. (Reference 2.5.3-3) Additionally, the authors recommended the preparation of drawings and photographs of five additional sites: 40RE119, 40RE120, 40RE121, 40RE122, and 40RE123 (Reference 2.5.3-4; Reference 2.5.3-3).

A January 1973 survey resulted in the production of plan maps and identification of additional historic features at sites 40RE120 and 40RE121 (Reference 2.5.3-5). In November 1973, it was discovered that the historic log structure at 40RE123 had been completely destroyed by parties unknown (Reference 2.5.3-6).

TVA conducted a survey to assess NRHP eligibility of the area outside, but in the vicinity of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE, in 1973. During this survey, the closest NRHP-listed site identified was located 4 mi from the CR SMR Project archaeological APE boundary. A field survey of the surrounding area identified five locations containing structures potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. (Reference 2.5.3-7)

In the winter of 1973 to 1974, researchers investigated sites 40RE108 and the newly identified site 40RE124. The authors recommended further investigation of both of these sites. (Reference 2.5.3-8; Reference 2.5.3-9)

A survey to assess potential historic sites within the CR SMR Project archaeological APE was conducted in spring 1974 utilizing information from a 1940 map. During the 1974 survey, 12

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land parcels were investigated within the CR SMR Project archaeological APE. Whole or partial historic structures were identified in nine locations. One additional structure was found to have been moved from its 1940 location within the CRN Site to a new location a short distance away within the CRN Site sometime before 1974. Finally, an additional historic feature was located within the CR SMR Project archaeological APE, but outside of the area covered on the 1940 map. The authors of the 1974 survey recommended additional investigation of these sites. (Reference 2.5.3-6)

Site 40RE129 was first identified and investigated in 1974, at which time it was thought to be a prehistoric earthen burial mound. Site 40RE129 [

] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute was not identified in any previous surveys, despite its prominent location which would have been easily viewed during the 1941 survey. The 1974 investigation determined this site contained cultural material suggesting it is an historic Anglo-American feature constructed in the first half of the 20th century. It was constructed for an unknown reason, likely using material from the immediate vicinity. (Reference 2.5.3-10) Tennessee site records indicate the site number for 40RE129 has been vacated (Reference 2.5.3-11).

Cultural resources surveys conducted on and around the CR SMR Project archaeological APE in 1974 and 1975 identified four previously unrecorded sites (Reference 2.5.3-12). The 1974 survey identified site 40RE125. The 1975 survey resulted in the identification of sites 40RE138, 40RE139, and 40RE140. (Reference 2.5.3-13) Further investigation of site 40RE138 was recommended due to the significance and extent of the site. [

] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute No further work was recommended at sites 40RE125 and 40RE139. (Reference 2.5.3-14)

A survey in the winter of 1981 to 1982 investigated portions of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE not previously surveyed. The 1981-1982 survey resulted in the identification of 17 previously unrecorded sites and the redefinition of three previously recorded sites (40RE106, 40RE125, and 40RE128 [this site was reported to have been previously investigated by Schroedl in 1972 but was not included in the survey report]). (Reference 2.5.3-13) The 17 new sites were 40RE151, 40RE152, 40RE153, 40RE154, 40RE155, 40RE156, 40RE157, 40RE158, 40RE159, 40RE160, 40RE161, 40RE162, 40RE163, 40RE164, 40RE165, 40RE166, 40RE167. The authors recommended no further investigation for sites 40RE151, 40RE152, 40RE153, 40RE154, 40RE155, 40RE156, 40RE157, 40RE158, 40RE159, 40RE160, 40RE161, 40RE162, 40RE163, and 40RE164. (Reference 2.5.3-14) The authors also recommended that in the event of potential disturbance, sites 40RE166, 40RE167 and two unassigned loci (L-19 and L-20) be further investigated. The authors also recommended Site 40RE165 was a “significant cultural resource.” (Reference 2.5.3-13)

A survey was completed in 1995 in the northwestern portion of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE during the planning stages for proposed modifications to TN 58 and TN 95. This survey identified seven archeological sites within the new right of way needed for the road modifications. Three of these sites are in the CR SMR Project archaeological APE: 40RE135, 40RE138, and 40RE233. Sites 40RE135 and 40RE138 were originally discovered by Fielder in 1974 and 1975, respectively. During the 1995 survey, profile cuts were made in the riverbanks in the vicinity of Gallaher Bridge. No pre-historical artifacts were found; only historical items that were presumed to be from the construction of the bridge in the 1960s were found. Site 40RE233 was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A; further investigation was recommended. Site 40RE232 was discovered during the 1995 survey. Site 40RE232 is located outside of but adjacent to the CR SMR Project archaeological APE. The survey was unable to determine NRHP-eligibility. (Reference 2.5.3-15)

In 2002, a survey of a low-lying area in the central portion of the CR SMR Project archaeological APE identified three previously unrecorded archaeological sites in the CR SMR Project archaeological APE: 40RE547, 40RE548, and 40RE549. The authors recommended no further investigation of sites 40RE547 and 40RE548. Site 40RE549 was recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and the authors recommended additional site investigation prior to any future construction or use. Sites 40RE121 and 40RE122 were reinvestigated but no further investigation was recommended. During this survey the authors unsuccessfully attempted to relocate 40RE156, 40RE157, and 40RE158 and additional investigation was deemed unnecessary (Reference 2.5.3-16; Reference 2.5.3-15).

A Phase I and Phase II survey and testing of 40RE233 was performed in January 2008, May 2009, and July 2010. Site 40RE233 is known historically as the Happy Valley temporary worker housing area. The site was occupied by workers at the K-25 Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, part of the Manhattan Project during World War II. Researchers recommended that Site 40RE233 is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D. Site 40RE219, the Wheat Community African Burial Ground, was also reinvestigated and further investigation of the immediate vicinity of the cemetery was recommended if ground disturbing activities were to occur in this area. (Reference 2.5.3-17)

In 2011, TVA performed two archaeological cultural resource surveys (Reference 2.5.3-11). The archaeological portion of the surveys covered the majority of the approximately 1200-ac Clinch River Property managed by TVA. The surveys did not reexamine the portion of the Clinch River Property investigated in the 2002 survey. In conjunction with the archaeological surveys, TVA also performed an assessment of the architectural resources within the CR SMR Project historic architecture APE, the 0.5-mi radius centered on the previous Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project (CRBRP) construction area (Reference 2.5.3-18).

The first of the two surveys occurred in the winter of 2011 and consisted of an archaeological survey of 687-ac within the Clinch River Property. The purpose of this survey was for site investigations and infrastructure improvements. The winter 2011 survey consisted of a Phase I

archaeological survey of approximately 157 ac and identified five previously unrecorded archaeological sites: 40RE585, 40RE586, 40RE587, 40RE588, and 40RE589. The authors recommended sites 40RE585, 40RE586, 40RE587, and 40RE589 as ineligible for listing on the NRHP and recommended no further work at these sites. Site 40RE588 is the historic Hensley Cemetery, which the authors recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. However, because of the presence of human burials, the authors recommended this site be avoided. (Reference 2.5.3-11)

The winter 2011 survey also reinvestigated 12 previously identified sites: 40RE106, 40RE107, 40RE108, 40RE120, 40RE129, 40RE152, 40RE153, 40RE154, 40RE159, 40RE163, 40RE165, and 40RE166. The authors recommended that sites 40RE106, 40RE107, 40RE108, 40RE165, and 40RE166 are eligible for the NRHP and should be avoided. If it is not possible to avoid these sites, the authors recommend development of a data recovery plan for the affected sites. The authors concluded that 40RE120, 40RE152, 40RE154, and 40RE163 are ineligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended at these sites. As described previously, the site number for 40RE129 has been vacated. The authors of the winter 2011 survey recommended no further work at 40RE129. The authors were unable to locate site 40RE159 and assumed it was destroyed during previous site activities. No further work was recommended at 40RE159. The authors recommended no further work for site 40RE153 because it was located outside of the winter 2011 survey area for the site investigations and infrastructure improvements work. (Reference 2.5.3-11) TVA consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in February 2011 with regard to the findings of the winter 2011 survey. The SHPO concurred with TVA's determinations on NRHP eligibility.

The second survey occurred in the spring of 2011. The purpose of this survey was to investigate the balance of the Clinch River Property. The spring 2011 survey investigated 35 sites, including 15 previously unrecorded sites: 40RE590, 40RE591, 40RE592, 40RE593, 40RE594, 40RE595, 40RE596, 40RE597, 40RE598, 40RE600, 40RE601, 40RE602, 40RE605, 40RE606, and 40RE607 in addition to three isolated finds. The authors recommended 12 of the investigated sites as potentially eligible for the NRHP (40RE104, 40RE105, 40RE106, 40RE108, 40RE124, 40RE128, 40RE140, 40RE167, 40RE549, 40RE595, 40RE600, and 40RE601). The remaining 23 sites and the three isolated finds were recommended as ineligible for the NRHP (40RE122, 40RE123, 40RE125, 40RE151, 40RE153, 40RE155, 40RE160, 40RE161, 40RE162, 40RE163, 40RE164, 40RE590, 40RE591, 40RE592, 40RE593, 40RE594, 40RE596, 40RE597, 40RE598, 40RE602, 40RE605, 40RE606, 40RE607, IF-1 (2011), IF-2, and IF-3). The spring 2011 survey also investigated two caves. No cultural material was identified in these caves; therefore, the authors recommended no further work for these locations. (Reference 2.5.3-1) TVA consulted with the SHPO in August 2011 regarding the results of the spring 2011 survey. The SHPO concurred with TVA's determinations on NRHP eligibility and requested that the 12 potentially-eligible sites identified in the survey be avoided by all ground-disturbing activities or subjected to Phase II archaeological testing investigations. (Reference 2.5.3-19)

In August 2011 TVA performed a Phase I architectural survey of the CR SMR Project historic architecture APE, the 0.5-mi radius around the previously disturbed CRBRP area. This previously disturbed area was chosen as a focal point because it was defined as the area most likely to be impacted by the CR SMR Project. A total of approximately 1289 ac was evaluated during this survey. The architectural survey began with a records search of Roane County, NRHP, and Tennessee Historical Commission records followed by the field survey. The historic architectural survey identified no previously unrecorded architectural resources with the CR SMR Project historic architecture APE. Based on the results of the survey, researchers recommended no further investigation of aboveground properties in association with the proposed action. (Reference 2.5.3-18)

An additional survey was conducted in 2015. The purpose of this survey was to investigate the Barge/Traffic Area (101 ac), which is the offsite area extending from the entrance to the CRN Site to the area at the junction of TN 58 and Bear Creek Road. The refurbishment of a barge terminal and roadway modifications are planned in the Barge/Traffic Area. This survey included the reinvestigation of four sites (40RE135, 40RE138, 40RE139, and 40RE202) and the discovery of one isolated find (IF-1) and one non-site locality. This investigation included an area of approximately 110 ac, which included the Barge/Traffic Area and a portion of the Clinch River Property near the site entrance on the northwest side of Grassy Creek. The findings indicated that avoidance or further investigation is warranted for 40RE138. The other sites (40RE135, 40RE139 and 40RE202), IF-1, and the non-site locality were recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. Site 40RE233 is located within the 110-ac area investigated; however, reinvestigation of the site was not conducted because a thorough investigation had been conducted of the site in 2010-2011. Site 40RE233 is discussed in further detail in Subsection 2.5.3.5. (Reference 2.5.3-2)

2.5.3.2 Consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office and Native American Tribes

Fifty-nine recorded archaeological sites, four isolated finds, one non-site locality, and one cemetery have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the approximately 1305-ac CR SMR Project archaeological APE. The prehistoric sites are discussed in Subsection 2.5.3.3, the multi-component prehistoric and historic sites are discussed in Subsection 2.5.3.4, and the historic sites are discussed in Subsection 2.5.3.5. Table 2.5.3-2 lists the archaeological and historic sites within and immediately adjacent to the CR SMR Project APE identified during the surveys described above. A small number of cultural resource sites have been identified in the vicinity of the CR SMR Project APE, including a cave located across the river, historic cemeteries in the surrounding area, and some prehistoric and historic sites on TVA and DOE land. All sites with the potential to be impacted by the current undertaking are discussed in the subsections below and in Subsections 4.1.2 and 5.1.3.

TVA consulted with the Tennessee SHPO and federally-recognized Native American tribes regarding the 2002 cultural resources survey, the two archaeological surveys conducted in 2011, the 2015 survey, and the 2011 architectural survey. TVA consulted on a

government-to-government basis with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Shawnee Tribe, and Poarch Band of Creek Indians. The SHPO has concurred with TVA's determinations on the eligibility of the 59 archaeological sites and one cemetery that have been identified within the Clinch River Property. TVA and the SHPO agree that 16 of the archaeological sites (40RE104, 40RE105, 40RE106, 40RE107, 40RE108, 40RE124, 40RE128, 40RE138, 40RE140, 40RE165, 40RE166, 40RE167, 40RE549, 40RE595, 40RE600, and 40R601) are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the remaining 44 archaeological sites, four isolated finds, one non-site locality, and the cemetery are ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO also concurred with TVA's determinations that no architectural resources listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP are located within the CR SMR Project historic architecture APE. TVA in consultation with the SHPO executed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to address the management of cultural resources affected by the CR SMR Project. (Reference 2.5.3-20) The PA was initially signed in August 2015, was later revised and signed in April 2016 by TVA and May 2016 by the SHPO. In August 2016, TVA reinitiated consultation with the SHPO under Section I.A of the PA to expand the CR SMR Project APE to include the Melton Hill Dam and a 0.5-mi radius around the dam.

TVA also consulted with federally recognized tribes in or with cultural interest in the region. TVA received a reply from the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma on August 29, 2011, who stated they had no objections to TVA's proposed undertaking. In April 2015, in response to notification from TVA regarding the expanded APE, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation responded they were unaware of any culturally significant sites within the project areas and concurred with TVA's determination that Site 40RE233 is eligible for the NRHP and would be avoided. In July 2015 TVA received a response from the United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma acknowledging the revised PA. ER Appendix A includes letters sent to and received from regulatory agencies and Native American tribes regarding the cultural resources consultation associated with the proposed SMR project.

2.5.3.3 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

A total of 39 of the recorded archaeological sites and three of the isolated finds within the CR SMR Project archeological APE are prehistoric and are addressed in this subsection. An additional two of the recorded archaeological sites are multi-component prehistoric and historic and are discussed in Subsection 2.5.3.4.

The 2003 and 2011 surveys revisited previously recorded sites in the CR SMR Project archaeological APE. Archaeological sites 40RE104, 40RE105, 40RE106, 40RE107, 40RE108, 40RE128, 40RE166, 40RE167, 40RE549, 40RE595, 40RE600, and 40RE601 contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits representative of prehistoric open habitation. TVA and

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SHPO agreed these sites are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D of 36 CFR 60.4; TVA plans to avoid these sites if possible. If avoidance is not possible, further investigation may be required. (Reference 2.5.3-1)

One additional prehistoric site, 40RE138, was investigated in the 2015 survey. It is a previously recorded prehistoric multi-component (Paleoindian – Woodland periods) prehistoric site [] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute. In conjunction with pedestrian reconnaissance, systematic subsurface excavations, and geomorphological analyses, only a small portion of the site was identified during the 2015 survey. A portion of the site may extend [] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute but is covered by historic fill that made it impossible to determine the full extent of the site. Avoidance or additional investigation of 40RE138 is recommended in the event of ground disturbance. (Reference 2.5.3-2)

Site 40RE124 consists of the remains of a Late Woodland period mound containing intact subsurface archaeological deposits. It is also possible this site may contain human remains. TVA and SHPO agreed this site is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D of 36 CFR 60.4. TVA has agreed to avoid Site 40RE124 [] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute. (Reference 2.5.3-1)

Based on the studies performed, TVA has determined several of the prehistoric archaeological sites and the three prehistoric isolated finds are ineligible for listing on the NRHP because of a lack of research potential and lack of intact archaeological deposits. These sites generally consist of prehistoric open habitation and/or contain light scatter of lithic debitage and/or prehistoric ceramics. The sites include 40RE125, 40RE135, 40RE151, 40RE152, 40RE153, 40RE154, 40RE155, 40RE160, 40RE163, 40RE202, 40RE547, 40RE548, 40RE585, 40RE589, 40RE592, 40RE602, 40RE605, IF-1 (from the 2015 survey), and IF-2 and IF-3 (from the 2011 surveys). No further work is recommended at these sites. (Reference 2.5.3-1)

The 2003, 2011, and 2015 surveys were unable to relocate previously investigated prehistoric sites 40RE139, 40RE156, 40RE157, 40RE158, 40RE159, 40RE161, 40RE162, and 40RE164 (Reference 2.5.3-1; Reference 2.5.3-16; Reference 2.5.3-2; Reference 2.5.3-11). These sites are presumed destroyed by previous site activities [] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute. No further work at these sites was performed.

2.5.3.4 Multicomponent Archaeological Sites

Two sites, 40RE140 and 40RE165, include both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Site 40RE140 consists of [] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute containing intact prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Prehistoric resources indicate this site was occupied during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. Historic resources include the remains of a moonshine still and a scattering of animal bone. Earlier surveys recovered human remains and intact subsurface deposits [] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute. Based on these findings, 40RE140 is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D of 36

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CFR 60.4. [

] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute (Reference 2.5.3-1) Site 40RE165 consists of a prehistoric open habitation with light scatter and lithic debitage and an historic fish weir and is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D of 36 CFR 60.4. (Reference 2.5.3-11)

2.5.3.5 Historic Archeological Sites

Twenty-one of the recorded archaeological sites, one isolated find, and the one non-site locality identified within or immediately adjacent to the CR SMR Project archaeological APE are determined as historic sites or isolated finds. Two of these sites are multi-component prehistoric and historic and are discussed in Subsection 2.5.3.4. In addition to the identified historic sites, two historic roads, the Access Road and River Road shown on Figure 3.1-2, are located on the Clinch River Property. The Access Road that connects the interior of the CRN Site to Bear Creek Road is visible on aerial photographs from 1939. The River Road that circles the southern portion appears to have been constructed by 1952. This road is absent from a 1943 TVA land transfer map. It appears on an April 30, 1952 TVA aerial photograph, and on the 1953 editions of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Bethel and Elverton 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The road is labelled “Cane Island Patrol Road” on TVA’s 1961 “D-stage” map, which documents land changes after the construction of Watts Bar Reservoir. No information is available that identifies which year the River Road was constructed, but the date can be bracketed between 1943 and 1952 based on the above information. The Access Road appears to have connected individual homesteads to Bear Creek Road. The River Road/Cane Island Patrol Road may have been associated with the K-25 Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant during the Manhattan Project of World War II, given the decade of its construction and the name it was given. Both the Access Road and River Road are currently dirt/gravel roads that have been modified with the addition of culverts and grading (both during the CRBRP and at other times) since their original construction. The NRHP-eligibility for these roads has not been determined, but they most likely would not be eligible. Although the River Road, if constructed by the Atomic Energy Commission as part of the Manhattan Project, would be associated with events of historic significance, it no longer retains its integrity of association due to changes in land use that have taken place in the past six decades, nor its integrity of materials or workmanship due to the modifications. This subsection addresses the remaining historic sites.

Site 40RE233 is the Happy Valley temporary worker housing area, occupied by workers at the K-25 Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, part of the Manhattan Project during World War II. The site was occupied from 1943 to 1947. Population ranged from 9000 to nearly 15,000 workers during this period. Facilities at the site included hutments, barracks, trailers, a school, a commercial center, a theater, and recreation halls. Because of the secrecy surrounding all components of the Manhattan Project at the time, limited information exists about daily life at Happy Valley. Records that record information about Happy Valley include maps, photographs, archival records, and oral history interviews. Happy Valley is one of the largest and best preserved workers camps associated with the Manhattan Project. The site remains part of the

DOE Oak Ridge Reservation and therefore possesses fair integrity of setting. Though the buildings and structures have been removed, the site has good archaeological integrity in that the substructural elements remain in place. The site retains strong integrity of workmanship, “it expresses the landscape and design” of the community and the remains of streets, utilities, building foundations, and other features can be matched up with maps of the camp. The loss of site architecture has impacted the integrity of feeling, however. The site retains a strong integrity of association with the Manhattan Project, a significant event in United States history.

Researchers recommended that Site 40RE233 is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D. Site 40RE219, the Wheat Community African Burial Ground, was also reinvestigated and further investigation on the immediate vicinity of the cemetery was recommended if ground disturbing activities were to occur in this area. (Reference 2.5.3-17)

Site 40RE232 was discovered during the 1995 survey. This site is located outside of but adjacent to the CR SMR Project archaeological APE. This historic site was identified based on a posted sign identifying an inactive waste site, “Old Firehouse and Burn Area” “K-1085.” The boundaries of the site are unknown. Because of the potential presence of surface and subsurface hazardous materials, no subsurface investigations were conducted. Because of the inability to investigate the site or to gain more detailed information about the site, the NRHP-eligibility has not been determined. (Reference 2.5.3-15)

Based on the survey findings, TVA and SHPO agreed 13 of the historic sites, one isolated find, and the one non-site locality are ineligible for listing on the NRHP due to a lack of research potential and intact archaeological deposits. Historic sites 40RE120, 40RE121, 40RE122, 40RE123, 40RE586, 40RE587, 40RE591, 40RE593, 40RE594, 40RE596, 40RE598, and one isolated find (IF-1, from the 2011 survey) consist of 19th to 20th century farmstead structural debris and historic artifacts (Reference 2.5.3-6; Reference 2.5.3-4; Reference 2.5.3-11). Sites 40RE590 and 40RE597 consist of historic artifact scatter including the remains of a 20th century moonshine still. (Reference 2.5.3-1) The non-site locality consists of five aboveground structural elements that do not appear to be more than 50 years of age. No further work is recommended for these thirteen sites, IF-1 (2011), and the non-site locality.

The historic Hensley Cemetery is site 40RE588. In 1972, this site was designated as site 40RE119; however, that site number was later reassigned to another offsite location (Reference 2.5.3-11). Generally, cemeteries are not eligible for the NRHP unless they contain the graves of persons of particular significance, distinctive design features, or from their association with historic events. The Hensley Cemetery fulfills none of these requirements and is therefore recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

However, due to the presumed presence of human remains, TVA has consulted with the SHPO regarding the Hensley Cemetery and has committed to avoiding the cemetery under the proposed undertaking. If the site cannot be avoided, any actions would be subject to Tennessee state law with respect to treatment of cemeteries. (Reference 2.5.3-11; Reference 2.5.3-19).

Exempted from Disclosure by Statute – Withheld Under 10 CFR 2.390(a)(3)

Three sites within the CR SMR Project archaeological APE consist of single or multiple stone mounds. In the 1974 survey site 40RE129 was determined to be a recent historic soil disturbance (Reference 2.5.3-10). The site number was vacated in the Tennessee state records (Reference 2.5.3-11). Two series of stone mounds are located at sites 40RE606 and 40RE607. A single disc plow blade was the only artifact recovered in one mound at each site. These mounds are presumed to be remnants from previous ridge clearing in association with mid-20th century farming activities and are assumed to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is planned at these sites. (Reference 2.5.3-1)

2.5.3.6 Caves

One cave, [] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute containing prehistoric and historic cultural material was identified during the 1975 survey. The 2011 survey also investigated two additional caves within the CR SMR Project archaeological APE, Rennies Cave and 2-Batteries Cave. No prehistoric or historic cultural material was located within these caves. No further archaeological work is planned with respect to these caves. []

[] Exempted from Disclosure by Statute

2.5.3.7 Historic Sites

As described above, no aboveground historic sites with intact standing structures were identified on the CRN Site during the previous surveys as being potentially eligible for listing, eligible for listing, or listed on the NRHP. However, within a 10-mi radius of the center point of the CRN Site, there are 23 individual NRHP-listed properties and three NRHP-listed historic districts as shown in Figure 2.5.3-2 and described in Table 2.5.3-1. In Anderson County, there are three aboveground NRHP-listed properties within the 10-mi radius. The NRHP-listed Woodland-Scarboro Historic District contains another 622 aboveground structures that contribute directly to the significance and integrity of the district. An additional nine aboveground NRHP-listed properties are located in Loudon County within the 10-mi radius. Eleven aboveground NRHP-listed properties and two historic districts are located in Roane County within the 10-mi radius. The two historic districts contain another 131 buildings and 33 structures that contribute directly to the significance and integrity of the district.

2.5.3.7.1 National Register of Historic Places Listed Sites

The NRHP is a list of buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects significant to local, state, or national history. Properties may qualify for inclusion in the NRHP under one of four criteria:

- **Criterion A:** This criterion is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. This criterion includes literature, ethnic heritage, health/medicine, transportation, and many others.
- **Criterion B:** This criterion is associated with the life of significant persons. An example of an NRHP property nominated under Criterion B is George Washington's Mt. Vernon estate.

- Criterion C: This criterion is the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. This inclusion also includes the works of a master or buildings that possess high artistic value. Criterion C applies to architecture.
- Criterion D: This criterion includes properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. This category is mainly relevant to archaeological properties.

In addition to these criteria, a property must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as described in 36 CFR 60.4 to be considered NRHP-eligible.

Twenty-nine NRHP-listed properties (26 individual properties and three historic districts) are located within a 10-mi radius of the center of the CRN property. One eligible historic district is included within the CR SMR Project APE. Following are brief descriptions of the 26 NRHP-listed individual properties. The historic districts are addressed in Subsection 2.5.3.7.2.

George Jones Memorial Baptist Church

The George Jones Memorial Baptist Church, located in Roane County, was listed on the NRHP in 1992. It was constructed in 1901 using funding from Pastor George Jones, lumber donated by the congregation, and bricks which were made onsite. It is a gable front brick church on a stone foundation with a metal roof, wooden siding, and a square bell tower. There are two interior rooms, an anteroom, and a sanctuary leading to a basement. The original siding and wood floors remain. The church is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance in social history and Criterion C for its architecture. The period of significance is 1901 to 1942. The social significance is due to its importance in the Wheat Community where the building served as a church, a school, and a community gathering center until its purchase by DOE in 1942. The George Jones Memorial Baptist Church represents conditions present in late 19th and early 20th century rural Tennessee prior to the inception of the Manhattan Project. (Reference 2.5.3-21)

X-10 Reactor, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

The X-10 Reactor at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, located in Roane County, was listed on the NRHP in 1979, at which time the building was still in active use. The reactor was constructed as part of the Manhattan Project in 1943; it was built to supply the initial quantities of Plutonium-239 for the development of the atomic bomb. The reactor began operations in 1943 and was the first full scale nuclear reactor globally. It was also the first reactor to produce significant amounts of heat energy and plutonium isotopes. The reactor made radioactive isotopes for medical therapy beginning in 1946 and was an atomic research facility until it was shut down in 1963. The reactor is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A for its importance to the Manhattan Project. The reactor was opened to the public for tours and educational visits in 1968. (Reference 2.5.3-22)

New Bethel Baptist Church

The New Bethel Baptist Church, also known as Bethel Church, was listed on the NHRP in 1992. It is a one story, three bay rectangular church with a small square bell tower, built in approximately 1900. The existing building was completed in 1924, but the church was organized in 1851. It was partially updated over the years, but the interior has not been significantly changed. The church contains the original pews, floors and paneled walls. The church is located in Roane County on Bethel Valley Road, directly across from Oak Ridge Reservation's X-10 facility. There is also a marker at the site commemorating the last service conducted in the church on Memorial Day, 1949; this marker is a contributing object to the historic significance of the church. There is a cemetery behind the church containing approximately 250 gravestones, mostly dating from the 1880s to the 1940s. There are also two gravehouses which are also included as historical contributing structures. The church is significant under Criterion A for its role in the social history of Oak Ridge and for its military association; it was used as a meeting room during the Manhattan Project. The church is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture. The gravehouses are significant as examples of mortuary folk architecture built between the 1880s and 1960s in rural areas throughout the south to represent the tombs of wealthy area residents. (Reference 2.5.3-23)

Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station

The Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station is located in Roane County on the Oak Ridge Turnpike and consists of two concrete buildings, one on each side of the road. The checking station was listed on the NHRP in 1992. The larger building is located on the north side of the road and consists of a one story structure with a two story tower. The smaller building is a small guard house located on the south side of the road. The checking station is significant under Criterion A due to its importance in relation to the military history of Oak Ridge. This checking station was one of seven entry points into the Oak Ridge Reservation. It replaced a war-time checking station for the Manhattan Project in 1949 when it was decided that operations at the Oak Ridge Reservation would continue past World War II. The gates surrounding the town site were removed in 1949 and active security at the checking stations was discontinued in 1959. (Reference 2.5.3-24)

Roane County Courthouse

The Roane County Courthouse, located in Kingston Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1971. It was accepted officially by the county in 1856, although it had been completed earlier. It is of the Greek revival design with an open central hall with office wings on either side of the ground floor and two flights of stairs leading to second and third floor offices and the courtroom. It has a dome and cupola on the top in which a gallows still remains. A three story brick addition was added to the rear of the building in 1936. It is significant under Criterion C (architecture) as an example of early Tennessee courthouses which were used for a multitude of public

purposes. As of 1971, the Roane County Courthouse was one of only seven remaining courthouses in Tennessee constructed before the Civil War. (Reference 2.5.3-25)

Colonel Gideon Morgan House

The Colonel Gideon Morgan House, located in Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1983. It was built between 1810 and 1813 and is a Federal style building. It is located across the street from the Roane County Courthouse. The Colonel Gideon Morgan House is a Flemish bond brick house with a one and a half story front section and a one story rear section and a two story facade. There are five rooms on the first floor; a large central room with two flanking rooms on each side. The second story was believed to have been built as a single room and partitioned later in the late 19th century. The house is significant because it is believed to be the oldest building in Roane County and is the only surviving example of the Federal style. Many of the original construction materials remain, including windows, doors and the Flemish brickwork. The house is listed under Criteria B and C for its association with Colonel Gideon Morgan and later owners and for its architecture. (Reference 2.5.3-26)

Bethel Cemetery

Bethel Cemetery, located in Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 2006. The older section of the cemetery dates back to 1811 and the newer portion dates back to 1920. It operated as a city cemetery and therefore does not have strict denominational associations. On the north side of the cemetery there is a historic pedestrian entrance and a marker commemorating the restoration of the cemetery by the City of Kingston and the Southwest Point Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). An information kiosk describes pioneer families buried in the cemetery. The Southwest Point DAR Bethel Millennium Project has identified over 800 individual burials in the cemetery and each is marked on a grid location. Due to modifications and maintenance, it is possible that 100 unmarked graves are also located in the cemetery. Grave markers vary from thin slab stone to ornamental headstones (sculpted pillars, and obelisks used during the second half of the 19th century) to thick relatively unadorned blocks (used in the 20th century). Bethel Cemetery also contains four box tombs, which are relatively unusual in Tennessee. The cemetery is still active, though currently burials are only available to those who already have a family plot. The cemetery is considered significant under Criterion A due to its importance to local social history and as the burial place of most of Kingston's prominent citizens and families. Additionally, it is the only known cemetery in the state which has a war veteran buried there from each war with American involvement up to the Vietnam War. The cemetery also contains a large number of 'steamboat' men, who were part of the important trade route up and down the Tennessee River in the late 19th century. (Reference 2.5.3-27)

Southwest Point

Southwest Point, located in Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1972. The fort was built in 1792 at the conjunction of the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers. At the time this location was in the State of North Carolina and the Territory Southwest of the River Ohio. The fort was initially manned by the Territorial militia, but was then garrisoned by the United States Army in 1794. The fort provided a good vantage point against Native American attacks and it was in a good position to receive supplies along the rivers. After 1796, when Congress passed an act to preserve peace on the frontier, the fort served to protect Native Americans from the settlers. In 1972, nothing remained of the original buildings or other structures and the site was being used as a recreation area by the City of Kingston. Southwest Point is historically significant under Criterion A due to its role in Native American-settler relations in the early settlement of Tennessee. (Reference 2.5.3-28) Southwest Point was also the first location of the Roane post office and the first Native American school. Restoration of the site began in 1974 with archeological investigations (Reference 2.5.3-29). Currently the palisade and several buildings have been reconstructed and a museum and tours operate on the grounds (Reference 2.5.3-30).

Harriman City Hall

The Harriman City Hall, located in Roane County, was listed on the NRHP in 1971. It was built in approximately 1890 for the East Tennessee Land Company, which founded the town of Harriman. It was used as the American Temperance University from 1893 to 1909. After that time it housed a prep school for boys. From 1912 to 1950, the structure became Harriman City Hall. The building has three stories and a partial basement and is built of brick and stone. It has Romanesque arches, four Norman towers, a slate roof, and it is heated by a steam system. (Reference 2.5.3-31) The interior is divided into office spaces. It has been at least partially restored and is currently home to the Harriman Heritage Museum, which is open to the public by appointment only (Reference 2.5.3-32). Harriman City Hall is listed under Criterion A for its association with the founding of the city and Criterion C for its architecture (Reference 2.5.3-31).

Colonial Hall

Colonial Hall, located in Oliver Springs, was listed on the NRHP in 1975. It is the oldest house in Oliver Springs; it was constructed before 1799. It was originally a two story log house with a dog trot. A front porch, which enclosed the dog trot, was added in 1898. The first story contains an oval shaped living room, a dining room, and a kitchen. The second story consists of two bedrooms and a bath. There is an L-shaped addition on the back of the house which serves as a second living room and dining area. Behind the house there is a brick patio, a 90-foot well, a smoke house, and a formal garden. The house is significant under Criterion B for its association with many prominent citizens important to area history. The house was originally constructed by Major Moses C. Winters who settled Winters Gap, Tennessee before 1799. The house was sold to Joseph Estabrook, the fifth president of the University of Tennessee, in 1852. Later prominent

owners and residents included Major John Scott, Mrs. Eliza Gerding Hannah McFerrin, and her sons General Harvey H. Hannah and Gerald Gerding Hannah. (Reference 2.5.3-33)

Abston Garage (Oliver Springs Motor Company, Oliver Springs Theater, or Daughtery Motor Company)

The Abston Garage is located in Oliver Springs, Roane County and was listed on the NRHP in 2009. It is a one-story brick commercial garage constructed in approximately 1922. It was converted to a movie theater and performance venue in 1942, and returned to service as a garage in 1951. It is constructed of local brick, with decorative brick detailing, on a poured concrete foundation. It has structural brick pilasters, and a composite shingle, gable roof with a deck concealed by brick. Although reversible changes were made to the building as its function changed, it retains much of its original components. It is significant under Criteria A and C for its role in commerce and transportation, as an entertainment/recreation destination, and its historical architecture. (Reference 2.5.3-34)

Dr. Fred Stone, Sr. Hospital

The Dr. Fred Stone, Sr. Hospital, located in Oliver Springs, Roane County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 2006. It was constructed in approximately 1920 as a medical clinic and commercial rental space. It was originally a two story brick building, but was extensively expanded beginning in 1943. It was expanded in an eccentric fashion, including circumventing a tree, irregular exterior terraces and stairways, and a six story square tower. During this expansion it began to function as a hospital, but it also still housed Dr. Stone's clinic and the two commercial rental units. If viewed from the side, the expansions can be distinguished; the original 1920's structure is in the front, then there is a three to four story middle section with a six story tower, and then there is a later four story section at the rear. Portions of the building were also upgraded in the 1970's for Dr. Stone's son's dental practice. The interior rooms are generally simple and functional, providing space for the clinic and family functions. Because of the modifications, there are a variety of floor, ceiling, and wall materials throughout the structure. Considerable damage was incurred due to structural failure of a portion of the building in 2003 when a concrete slab collapsed on the two floors beneath it. This damage has since been repaired with reference to photographs from 1946. The nomination includes the one and a half story bungalow adjacent to the hospital, which was built in 1924 for Dr. Hayes (who also ran a clinic in the hospital) and his wife. It is a large brick structure with a Spanish tile roof. As of 2006, the upstairs was largely an unfinished attic, but the remainder of the house contained a living room, kitchen, a dining room, and two bedrooms. The two buildings are significant under Criterion A because of their association with local medical history. They provide an example of early professionalization of the medical practice in Tennessee. Dr. Stone and Dr. Hayes were examples of very few formally educated and licensed doctors in the early 1900s in this part of Tennessee. (Reference 2.5.3-35)

Lenoir City Company

The Lenoir City Company, located in Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1982. It was constructed in 1890 as an office building in the Stick style. It was originally a ticket office for the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railway in addition to being the offices of the Lenoir City Company. It is a small cottage-like building with a hipped roof, a single dormer window and wooden shingles. The building was expanded when the original ticket window was enclosed to make more office space. A front porch was also added after the initial construction. The interior door and window trim, wainscoting, doors, and ticket window were still intact at the time of the nomination. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Lenoir City Company, which planned and developed Lenoir City, Tennessee, and Criterion C as an example of Victorian Cottage architecture. In 1982, the Lenoir City Company was still operating out of this original building, managing over 700 parcels of land. (Reference 2.5.3-36) The structure is now a museum open to the public (Reference 2.5.3-37).

Lenoir Cotton Mill Warehouse

The Lenoir Cotton Mill Warehouse, located in Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 2006. It is a one and a half story wooden framed warehouse built in approximately 1830. It was constructed as a raw cotton storage space for the Lenoir Cotton Mill, with access to the confluence of the Tennessee and Little Tennessee Rivers. The associated cotton mill was also on the NRHP, but it was destroyed in a fire in 1991. Renovations to the warehouse began in 2004, after over 20 years of abandonment. Damage repaired included rotten wood floors and siding, a rusted metal roof, and broken windows and doors. Restoration of the exterior was consistent with a drawing from 1872, but the work included modern amenities such as a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system and adherence to the current building codes. Minor interior accommodations were also made for plumbing and electrical systems. Despite these modernizations, the historic appearance is retained, illustrated by an exposed timber frame with brick fill and original or reproduced hardware and windows. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Lenoir City Cotton Mill and because it is one of two extant resources associated with Lenoir City's 19th century commercial and industrial history. (Reference 2.5.3-38)

War Memorial Building

The War Memorial Building is located in Lenoir City and was listed on the NRHP in 2011. It was completed in 1951 and honors the citizens of Lenoir City who served in the military. It is situated in an urban area with a high density of multi-story commercial buildings and single family housing. The main section is a two-story brick building and the secondary section is a one-story gymnasium. The interior finishes include tile and wood floors, painted concrete, and acoustic asbestos ceiling tiles. The west façade shows three large bays, with the central bay protruding and containing a recessed entryway. The building displays decorative modern architectural elements and has an industrial appearance. In the entryway there are three plaques recording

the names of those who died in World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. The building is significant under Criterion A, for its social history. (Reference 2.5.3-39)

Bussell Island Site (40LD17)

The Bussell Island Site is located on the northern end of Bussell Island, at the confluence of the Little Tennessee and Tennessee Rivers. It is an archeological site which was first investigated in 1887, then again in 1919 and finally in the early to mid-1970s. It was listed on the NRHP in 1978 (Reference 2.5.3-40). Investigations have identified the presence of Early and Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland, Early and Late Mississippian, and historic Cherokee components. The significance of the site relates to the duration of occupation, the site features, and the state of preservation. The significance of the site relates to the duration of occupation, the site features, and the state of preservation. First, the presence of components demonstrating over 9000 years of occupation is significant and provides the opportunity to study cultural change in the region. Additionally, Bussell Island components indicate it was previously the site of an Early Archaic base camp. At the time of nomination in 1978, Bussell Island was the only known example of this type of settlement (other known sites had been inundated by filling of Tellico Reservoir). It is also significant due to the fact that the artifacts and other materials from various periods of occupation are well preserved. (1467 National Park Service 1978)

John Winton House

The John Winton House, also known as Magnolia Manor, located in Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 2003. The site is actually a complex containing five contributing resources: a two story brick home built in 1839, a timber frame saddlebag cottage from approximately 1795, a smokehouse, a limestone springhouse, and a limestone wall with an iron gate. These items are located on a hill that was once known as Muddy Creek, which was originally part of Roane County. The property retains some of its prior appearance even though many changes have taken place. Changes that have occurred include multiple landscaping projects, a move of the driveway, and changes to the front porch and façade. The Winton House itself is a brick five-bay, two story I-house. It has three chimneys and gables and a low hip roof over the main section of the house. The cottage was originally a single pen with an exterior chimney, most likely of post and grit construction. The second pen was added in approximately 1800. The cottage was remodeled in 1961, which resulted in upgrades such as a concrete patio and asphalt roof shingles. The springhouse is located between the cottage and the Winton House. The springhouse roof was replaced in the 1940s and the dry-placed limestone was mortared over sometime in the 1900s. The springhouse was once used to allow visitors and neighbors to refresh themselves after a long journey. The two story smokehouse is located behind the main house. It was probably built between 1880 and 1900 and had a staircase added in the 1940s. Two non-contributing resources on the property include a carport and a gazebo. The Winton House is significant under Criterion C as an example of early local architecture, as an I-house with Greek Revival details and later Queen Anne, Colonial Revival,

and Craftsman/Bungalow influences. John Winton was a wealthy land owner and Methodist preacher and he led campground meetings at the Muddy Creek property. (Reference 2.5.3-41)

Albert Lenoir House

The Albert Lenoir House, located in Loudon, Loudon County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1973. It is a large three story brick structure built in a plantation style. It was originally built in 1857, but was altered to include large two-storied pillars to replace the front porch. The entry way has double doors which lead to a small hall, a parlor on the right, and a living room on the left. The central winding stairway rises through all three stories. The kitchen and the dining room were originally on the basement floor, but have since been relocated to the main floor. The house is located on 225 ac which also contain a brick slave house and smokehouse in good repair. The house was built by Albert Lenoir, who was the son of William Lenoir, who founded Lenoir City. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with Albert Lenoir and under Criterion C for its architecture. (Reference 2.5.3-42)

Mason Place

Mason Place, located in Loudon, Loudon County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1990. It was constructed in approximately 1865. The property contains four contributing resources: a two story Greek Revival I-house, a brick smokehouse, a grain house, and a log barn. Mason Place is a three bay, two story, wood frame house with a brick foundation and full basement. There is a full height entry porch on the front façade. The central area of the house has a central hall and four rooms per floor. The first adjustments to the house were made in the 1900s, including the installation of gas light fixtures, the addition of closets, and the replacement of some door and window hardware. Some of the original windows were replaced during a 1940s remodeling and one of the chimneys has been rebuilt. Plumbing was also installed at a later date. The brick one story smokehouse was also built in approximately 1865. This area originally contained a log servant's quarters and outhouse, but these were torn down in the 1940s and replaced with a two story garage and apartment. The grain house and log barn are located on another tract, separated by a service road. The grain house was built in the mid-1800s as a one story wood frame structure on a brick foundation with a metal gable roof. The log barn, which was built before the main house, was used as a mule barn. There are also six non-contributing structures on the property: the garage/apartment, a board garage, a workshop/equipment storage building, a small frame shed, two frame barns, and a grain silo. These were all constructed around 1940. The property is significant under Criterion B for its association with Thomas Jefferson Mason and Eliza Mason, community leaders in the early development of Loudon County. It is also significant under Criterion C as an example of residential Greek Revival architecture in East Tennessee. (Reference 2.5.3-43) Mason Place is currently a privately-run bed and breakfast hotel (Reference 2.5.3-44).

Orme Wilson and Company Storehouse

The Orme Wilson and Company Storehouse, located in Loudon, Loudon County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1980. The storehouse was built in 1852 and is a two story brick commercial building with a brick foundation and a flat roof. It has a simple façade with three bays with round-head openings. Two of the original double doors remain, but the third has been paved in with brick. The storehouse is significant under Criterion A for its importance as part of the commercial center of Loudon when the Tennessee River was one of the main arteries in East Tennessee. The storehouse was built after the town built a steam boat wharf in 1820. This commercial center declined when the railroad reached Loudon in 1853. It is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture. In 1980, the building was still in use as a commercial warehouse. (Reference 2.5.3-45) As of 2006, the storehouse was home to the Wharf Street Coffeehouse (Reference 2.5.3-46).

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Loudon

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Loudon in Loudon County, Tennessee was listed on the NRHP in 1982. The church is a Victorian Gothic period ecclesiastical building built in 1882. It is a simple weather boarded building on a stone foundation with a central decorative tower. As of 1999 it had not been significantly altered and was in excellent condition. The front façade is three bays wide and the entryway has a round stained glass window over double doors. All of the windows, including the stained glass, were added in 1929. There is an addition in the rear of the church. The first floor of this addition was constructed in 1919 and the second floor in 1939. The church is significant under Criterion C as an example of Victorian Gothic architecture in Loudon, Tennessee. The Cumberland Presbyterian congregation constructed the building after they had been worshipping in other buildings in Loudon since 1853. (Reference 2.5.3-47) The Church is still active today (Reference 2.5.3-48).

Loudon County Courthouse

The Loudon County Courthouse, located in Loudon, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1975. The courthouse was completed in 1870, two years after Loudon County was established. It is a brick building in the Italian Villa style. The structure is two stories tall with white wood trim and a cupola. It has a central rectangular block with two wings. Each wing has a centrally located door. The main courtrooms are on the second story. As of 1977, very few changes had been made and the building was in very good condition. The courthouse played a large role in the community; besides being used for court functions, it was also the town meeting house and was a center for religious and political gatherings and public auctions. Loudon County was originally part of Roane, Blount, and Monroe counties, and the courthouse played an important part in solidifying the new county, which was created in 1870. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the establishment of Loudon County and Criterion C for its architecture. The courthouse is still operating today. (Reference 2.5.3-49)

Blair's Ferry Storehouse

The Blair's Ferry Warehouse, located in Loudon, Loudon County, Tennessee, was listed on the NRHP in 1977. It is a two story brick storehouse which is two bays wide and three bays deep. The warehouse was constructed in approximately 1935, and a two story porch was added in 1936. As of 1974 it still had the original molded brick cornice, floors, doors, mantels, and interior partitions. It was built to support the river boat trade and was functioning as a retail space until at least 1974. It is considered a local landmark and has been the center of economic activity for the surrounding area. The warehouse is significant under Criterion A for its historical associations and Criterion C for its architecture. (Reference 2.5.3-50)

Freel's Cabin

Freel's Cabin, located in Anderson County, Tennessee, was listed on the NHRP in 1992. It is a one story log cabin that was built in two stages, one in approximately 1810 and one in approximately 1844. A porch was added in the late 1940s. The cabin has a stone pier foundation, a wood shingle roof, and a stone chimney. The doors and windows were added in approximately 1900. The interior has exposed log walls and a wood floor, which was also added in approximately 1900. When it was built and until the construction of Melton Hill Dam, the cabin overlooked a small gully draining into the Clinch River; it now faces Melton Hill Reservoir. A contributing structure on the property is a one story log crib, which was constructed in approximately 1840. This building has been remodeled into a restroom facility, but still retains its exterior form. After the purchase of the land by the War Department in 1942, the cabin was used as a picnic area for Manhattan Project employees. Freel's Cabin is significant under Criterion A as a representative of early settlement in Anderson County, Tennessee. It is also significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a saddlebag log dwelling, one of the earliest permanent structures built on the frontier. (Reference 2.5.3-51)

Oliver Springs Banking Company

The Oliver Springs Banking Company in Anderson County, Tennessee was listed on the NRHP in 1992. It is an elaborate two story brick building built in 1907. The building is trimmed in white marble capitols, window sills, and a beltcourse. It has a 14-foot high first floor, a 9-foot high second floor, and a roof parapet. The oak double doors still retain an elaborate brass door pull and are located under a large plate glass window with a transom light. The original interior was a single large space with a metal ceiling. This ceiling was covered over and damaged by modernization, but has been recently restored. Both fireplace mantels have been removed and walled over; however, most of the original trim remains. The structure is significant under Criterion A for its role in the banking history of the small community of Oliver Springs. It is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture and its importance to Oliver Springs and Anderson County. (Reference 2.5.3-52)

Bear Creek Road Checking Station

The Bear Creek Road Checking Station is located in Anderson County and was listed on the NRHP in 1992. The Bear Creek Road Checking Station is identical in nature and appearance to the Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station, and is also significant under Criterion A as one of the security checkpoints utilized during and after the Manhattan Project. The Bear Creek Road Checking Station was one of three built in 1947 to control access from Oak Ridge into the Y-12 plant after World War II. This checking station also has not been used since 1959. (Reference 2.5.3-53)

2.5.3.7.2 National Register of Historic Places Listed Historic Districts

A National Register Historic District (NRHD) derives its importance from being a diverse group of resources unified by one or more of the NRHP criteria as described in Subsection 2.5.3.7.1. A district can reflect one principal purpose, such as a medical district, or a grouping of archaeological sites related by common elements. NRHDs can also represent a collection of buildings with a common type or style that, as a group, embodies the characteristics of construction within a period.

Following are brief descriptions of the three NRHDs within a 10-mi radius of the center point of the CRN Site and the one eligible district within the CR SMR Project APE.

Cornstalk Heights Historic District

The Cornstalk Heights Historic District in the City of Harriman in Roane County was listed on the NRHP in 1991. The district is roughly bounded by Georgia Avenue, Sewanee Street, Morgan Avenue, and Trenton Street. The Cornstalk Heights Historic District is located approximately 9 mi from the CRN Site (Figure 2.5.3-2). The district contains 101 contributing buildings and 33 contributing structures. Some of the district was included in the original area platted as Harriman by the East Tennessee Land Company in the 1880s. The streets in the district are on a grid pattern with Walden Avenue marking the southern boundary. Larger lots are situated at the crest of a local ridge; smaller lots are located towards the edges of the district. Although the streets were covered in concrete and asphalt in the mid-1890s, some of the streets retain the original brick sidewalks. Historic resources in the district range in construction date from 1890 to 1940. Earlier buildings are predominantly Victorian, such as the public school which was built in 1891. Later buildings are generally in the revival styles such as Dutch Colonial, Tudor, Neoclassical, and Colonial. Other styles include Four Square, Bungalow, Craftsman, and Minimal traditional. Almost all of the 134 listed buildings and structures have been altered, but retain their architectural integrity and setting. The town of Harriman is somewhat unique in its development because it changed from a rural area consisting of two farms to a town of approximately 4000 residents in the period between 1890 and 1892. This growth was due to the influence of the East Tennessee Land Company, which spearheaded development with ministers, farmers, bankers, businessmen, and developers. Therefore, the architecture in the

district hails from a distinctly narrow period of history, ranging from 1890 to 1940. Planning included lot sizes, home sizes, street paving, a community park, and a temperance provision which stated that intoxicating beverages could not be made, stored, or sold on the premises. The Cornstalk Heights Historic District is significant under Criterion A (event) and Criterion C (architecture). (Reference 2.5.3-54)

Roane Street Commercial Historic District

The Roane Street Commercial Historic District in the City of Harriman in Roane County was listed in the NRHP in 1989. The district is roughly bounded by Roane Street between Morgan Avenue NW and Crescent Avenue NW. It is located approximately 9.2 mi from the CRN Site (Figure 2.5.3-2). The district contains 31 contributing buildings, nearly all of which are commercial or retail in use. The district began to be constructed at the same time as the Cornstalk Heights Historic District. Over one-third of the buildings in the Roane Street Commercial Historic District were built between 1890 and 1895. Slower paced growth occurred between 1895 and 1939. The dominant style is Commercial; other styles include Romanesque, Revival and Modern Movement. Almost all of the buildings are brick and range from one to three stories. Although a few original storefronts remain, most were remodeled in the 1960s. Despite this, the district retains its architectural and historical integrity. The East Tennessee Land Company paved and graded the streets prior to the incorporation of Harriman. The Roane Street Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion A (event) and Criterion C (architecture). (Reference 2.5.3-55)

Woodland-Scarboro Historic District

The Woodland-Scarboro Historic District in the City of Oak Ridge in Anderson County was listed in the NRHP in 1991. The district is roughly bounded by Rutgers Avenue, Lafayette Drive, Benedict Avenue, Wilburforce Avenue, and Illinois Avenue. It is located approximately 9.4 mi from the CRN Site (Figure 2.5.3-2). The district contains 622 contributing structures and 294 noncontributing structures. The Skidmore Owings and Merrill Stone and Webster Engineering Firm designed the community for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1948. The plan consisted of thousands of new housing units in Woodland, Scarboro, and Oak Ridge to alleviate housing shortages due to the war. Both Woodland and Scarboro were built in 1949; the first residents arrived in 1950. The architects designed 10 different house types, five apartment types, and one dormitory style accommodation for the towns. These replaced the trailer camps and hutment areas that existed during the war. The streets are laid out in curves that respect the natural slopes of the land. The homes are simple and generally of concrete block or frame construction. Residents were allowed to purchase their homes beginning in 1956. At this point people began to make alterations, including gabled roofs and the conversion of duplexes to single family homes. It is estimated that over 900 houses were constructed and of the 885 that were surveyed, 70 percent are considered contributing resources. The district is significant within the historical context of Oak Ridge, one of the first 'atomic cities'. Additionally, the district is significant in African American history because it provides an example of the federal

government's 'separate but equal' policy at the time of its construction. The Woodland-Scarboro Historic District is significant under Criterion A (event) and Criterion C (architecture). (Reference 2.5.3-56)

Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project/Melton Hill Dam

TVA intends to nominate the Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project/Melton Hill Dam District in Roane County, as an NRHD. The district is located on the Clinch River, 23.1 mi upstream of the confluence of the Clinch River with the Tennessee River. It is located 9 mi south of the City of Oak Ridge and 19 mi west of the City of Knoxville. The Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project impounds the Melton Hill Reservoir. The reservoir extends 44 mi upstream and has a maximum width of 0.8 mi. The Melton Hill Dam is the only TVA tributary dam with a navigational lock. Construction of the Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project began in 1960 and was completed in 1964.

The Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project/Melton Hill Dam proposed NRHD consists of 15 contributing resources (eight buildings, two sites, and five structures) and seven non-contributing resources (seven buildings). Contributing resources include the Melton Hill Dam (a concrete non-overflow dam and spillway), powerhouse, navigational lock, lock control buildings 1 and 2, the lock operation building, switchyard and transmission lines, visitor building, main office building, flammable materials storage shed, hazardous materials storage shed, visitor building picnic area, recreation area, and bathhouse 1 and 2. The Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project/Melton Hill Dam is proposed to be nominated as significant under Criterion A (event) and C (architecture). (Reference 2.5.3-65)

2.5.3.8 National Historic Parks

The US Congress Passed the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015. This Act established the Manhattan Project as a National Historical Park (Reference 2.5.3-57). The park is located in three separate locations where work was completed during the Manhattan Project; Hanford, Washington, Los Alamos, New Mexico and Oak Ridge Tennessee (Reference 2.5.3-58). According to the National Park Service, the Oak Ridge Portion of the park includes three separate locations:

- The X-10 Graphite Reactor National Historic Landmark, a pilot nuclear reactor which produced small quantities of plutonium
- Buildings 9731 and 9204-3 at the Y-12 complex, home to the electromagnetic separation process for uranium enrichment
- The site of the K-25 Building, where gaseous diffusion uranium enrichment technology was pioneered. Buildings 9731, 9204-3 and K-25 together enriched a portion of the material for the uranium bomb (Reference 2.5.3-59)

2.5.3.9 Historic Cemeteries

One extant Euroamerican cemetery has been identified within the CRN Site. The Hensley Cemetery is labeled on the Elverton 7.5' USGS quadrangle map and is shown as 40RE588 in Figure 2.5.3-1 (Reference 2.5.3-60). Five identifiable grave markers and one illegible metal marker are present in the Hensley Cemetery (Reference 2.5.3-3). The graves in the cemetery date from the late 19th to mid-20th century. Generally cemeteries are ineligible for the NRHP and this cemetery is not an exception (Reference 2.5.3-11). Other small family cemeteries are located within 10 mi of the center of the CRN Site; however, none of these have been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP.

The African American Wheat Community Burial Ground (Site 40RE219) is located approximately 1 mi northwest of northern boundary of the CRN Site on the east side of TN 58. A single marker stands within the burial ground which describes the history of the cemetery. Approximately 90 to 100 graves with no inscribed markers are present within this cemetery. It is presumed that slaves and their dependents who lived and worked on plantations and farms in the area are buried here. Historical records indicate the cemetery dates from the mid-19th century (Reference 2.5.3-61).

2.5.3.10 Traditional Cultural Properties

No specific traditional cultural properties of special sensitivity or concern have been identified on or very near the CRN Site.

2.5.3.11 References

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Reference 2.5.3-11. Barrett, Jared, Hockersmith, Kelly, Karpyne, Ted, and McKee, Larry, "Phase I Archaeological Survey, TVA Clinch River Site Characterization Project, Roane County, Tennessee Draft Report," TRC Project # 181678, TRC Environmental Corporation, Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Valley Authority, February, 2011.

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Reference 2.5.3-14. Fielder, George F., "Cultural Resource Survey of the Exxon Nuclear Facility Oak Ridge, Tennessee An Interim Report," University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Department of Anthropology, Exxon Nuclear Company, May, 1975.

Reference 2.5.3-15. Pace, Robert A., "Archaeological Survey of Proposed State Route 58/95 Modifications," DuVall and Associates, Inc., Neel-Schaffer, Inc. and Tennessee Department of Transportation Environmental Planning Branch, September 18, 1995.

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Reference 2.5.3-26. National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination - Colonel Gideon Morgan House," 1983.

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Reference 2.5.3-54. National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination - Cornstalk Heights Commercial Historic District," 1991.

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Table 2.5.3-1 (Sheet 1 of 3)
Previously Recorded Aboveground Historic Properties Within a 10-Mile Radius of the CRN Site

Property Name	Address (if known)	General Location	Property Association	NRHP/Tennessee Landmark Status
George Jones Memorial Baptist Church	Blair Rd.	Roane County	Individual	Listed
X-10 Reactor, Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Roane County	Individual	Listed
New Bethel Baptist Church	Bethel Valley Rd.	Roane County	Individual	Listed
Oak Ridge Turnpike Checking Station	Oak Ridge Tpk.	Roane County	Individual	Listed
Roane County Courthouse	Kentucky Ave.	Kingston, Roane County	Individual	Listed
Colonel Gideon Morgan House	149 Kentucky St.	Kingston, Roane County	Individual	Listed
Bethel Cemetery	Euclid Ave., and Third St.	Kingston, Roane County	Individual	Listed
Southwest Point	1 mi. SW of Kingston	Kingston, Roane County	Individual	Listed
Harriman City Hall	Roane and Walden Sts	Harriman, Roane County	Individual	Listed
Colonial Hall	Spring and Main Sts	Oliver Springs, Roane County	Individual	Listed
Abston Garage	505 Winter Gap Avenue	Oliver Springs, Roane County	Individual	Listed
Dr. Fred Stone, Sr. Hospital	105 Roane St.	Oliver Springs, Roane County	Individual	Listed

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Table 2.5.3-1 (Sheet 2 of 3)
Previously Recorded Aboveground Historic Properties Within a 10-Mile Radius of the CRN Site

Property Name	Address (if known)	General Location	Property Association	NRHP/Tennessee Landmark Status
Cornstalk Heights Historic District	Bounded by Georgia Ave., Sewanee St., Morgan Ave., and Trenton St.	Harriman, Roane County	Historic District	Listed
Roane Street Commercial Historic District	Roughly Roane St. between Morgan Ave. NW. and Crescent Ave. NW.	Harriman, Roane County	Historic District	Listed
Lenoir City Company	Depot St.	Lenoir City, Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Lenoir Cotton Mill Warehouse	150 Bussells Ferry Rd.	Lenoir City, Loudon County	Individual	Listed
War Memorial Building	103 North B Street	Lenoir City, Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Bussell Island (40LD17)	Bussell Island	Lenoir City, Loudon County	Individual	Listed
John Winton House	18350 Martel Rd.	Lenoir City, Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Albert Lenoir House	W. of Loudon on River Rd. (TN72)	Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Mason Place	600 Commercial St.	Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Orme Wilson and Company Storehouse	Hackberry St.	Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Loudon	College St.	Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Loudon County Courthouse	Grove and Mulberry Sts.	Loudon County	Individual	Listed

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Table 2.5.3-1 (Sheet 3 of 3)
Previously Recorded Aboveground Historic Properties Within a 10-Mile Radius of the CRN Site

Property Name	Address (if known)	General Location	Property Association	NRHP/Tennessee Landmark Status
Blair's Ferry Storehouse	800 Main St.	Loudon County	Individual	Listed
Freel's Cabin	Freels Bend Rd.	Anderson County	Individual	Listed
Oliver Springs Banking Company	Tri County Blvd	Oliver Springs, Anderson County	Individual	Listed
Bear Creek Road Checking Station	Jct, of S. Illinois Ave, and Bear Creek Rd.	Anderson County	Individual	Listed
Woodland-Scarboro Historic District	Rutgers Ave., Lafayette Dr., Benedict, Wilburforce and Illinois Aves	Anderson County	Historic District	Listed
Manhattan Project National Historic Landmark	Three locations, X-10 Graphite Reactor East Tennessee Technology Park (former home to the K-25 gaseous diffusion building) Y-12 New Hope Center.	Oak Ridge, Roane County	Historic Landmark	Established by the National Defense Authorization Act, 2015.
Melton Hill Hydroelectric Project/Melton Hill Dam	2009 Grubb Road, Lenoir City	Roane County	Historic District	Eligible, Nomination pending

Sources: Reference 2.5.3-62; Reference 2.5.3-39; Reference 2.5.3-59; Reference 2.5.3-63; Reference 2.5.3-21; Reference 2.5.3-22; Reference 2.5.3-23; Reference 2.5.3-24; Reference 2.5.3-25; Reference 2.5.3-26; Reference 2.5.3-27; Reference 2.5.3-30; Reference 2.5.3-31; Reference 2.5.3-33; Reference 2.5.3-35; Reference 2.5.3-36; Reference 2.5.3-38; Reference 2.5.3-41; Reference 2.5.3-42; Reference 2.5.3-43; Reference 2.5.3-45; Reference 2.5.3-47; Reference 2.5.3-49; Reference 2.5.3-50; Reference 2.5.3-51; Reference 2.5.3-52; Reference 2.5.3-53; Reference 2.5.3-54; Reference 2.5.3-64; Reference 2.5.3-57; Reference 2.5.3-34; Reference 2.5.3-65

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Table 2.5.3-2 (Sheet 1 of 9)
Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE104	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE105	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Woodland	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE106	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Middle and Late Woodland	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE107	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Early Archaic and Woodland	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary data recovery plan should be established	Potentially Eligible	
40RE108	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE120	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	

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Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE121	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE122	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to Mid-20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE123	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	Site destroyed by unknown persons in 1973
40RE124	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Late Woodland	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE125	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Archaic and Woodland	No further work	Not Eligible	
40RE128	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Woodland	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE129	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE135	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	Site probably destroyed by the construction of the Gallaher Bridge

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Table 2.5.3-2 (Sheet 3 of 9)
Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE Boundary	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE138	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Early Archaic through Mississippian	Request or conduct intensive cultural resources field survey	Potentially Eligible	Site partially disturbed during construction of bridge and barge terminal
40RE139	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No further work	Not Eligible	
40RE140	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric and Historic	Late Archaic to Early Woodland, and 20th Century	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	Site is known to relic hunters, signs of past disturbance evident
40RE151	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE152	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE153	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE154	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE155	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE156	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	

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Table 2.5.3-2 (Sheet 4 of 9)
Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE Boundary	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE157	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE158	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE159	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	Presumed destroyed during grading operations in early 1980s
40RE160	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE161	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	Site may have been destroyed by logging activities
40RE162	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	Site may have been destroyed by logging activities
40RE163	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE164	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	Site may have been destroyed by logging activities

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Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE Boundary	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE165	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric and Historic	Early and Late Archaic; Historic	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE166	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Middle to Late Archaic and Early to Middle Woodland	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE167	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE202	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	Destroyed by the construction of the sedimentation basin for the K-1515 water sanitation plant.
40RE232	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Early to Mid-20th Century	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	

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Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE Boundary	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE233	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Mid-20 th Century	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Eligible	Disturbed by road construction and demolished in the 1960s. Foundations and cultural material remain.
40RE547	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE548	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE549	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric; possible pre-Woodland	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE585	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE586	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to Mid-20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE587	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to Mid-20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	

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Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE Boundary	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE588 (previously 40RE119)	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Early to Mid-20th Century	Hensley Cemetery; site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary Tennessee state law regarding treatment of cemeteries must be followed	Not Eligible	
40RE589	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE590	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE591	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE592	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE593	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE594	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE595	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	

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Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE Boundary	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
40RE596	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE597	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE598	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE600	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE601	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	Site should be avoided if possible; if site disturbance is necessary further investigation is recommended	Potentially Eligible	
40RE602	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Late Woodland to Mississippian	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE605	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE606	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Mid-20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
40RE607	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Mid-20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	

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Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites on and in the Vicinity of the CRN Site

Site Number	Relative Location to Clinch River Site APE Boundary	Site Type	Time Range of Site Occupation and Time Period	Previous Survey Recommendation	NRHP Status	Disturbed by Previous Site Construction
IF-1 ¹	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
IF-1 ²	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
IF-2	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
IF-3	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric	No Further Work	Not Eligible	
NS-1	Figures 2.5.3-1 and 2.5.3-3	Historic	Mid-20th Century	No Further Work	Not Eligible	

¹ IF-1 locale identified in (Reference 2.5.3-2)

² IF-1 locale identified in (Reference 2.5.3-1; Reference 2.5.3-11)

Sources: (Reference 2.5.3-16; Reference 2.5.3-1; Reference 2.5.3-11; Reference 2.5.3-2)

Exempted from Disclosure by Statute – Withheld Under 10 CFR 2.390(a)(3)

(See Part 7 of this Early Site Permit Application)

Figure 2.5.3-1. Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Sites On and Adjacent to the Clinch River Property

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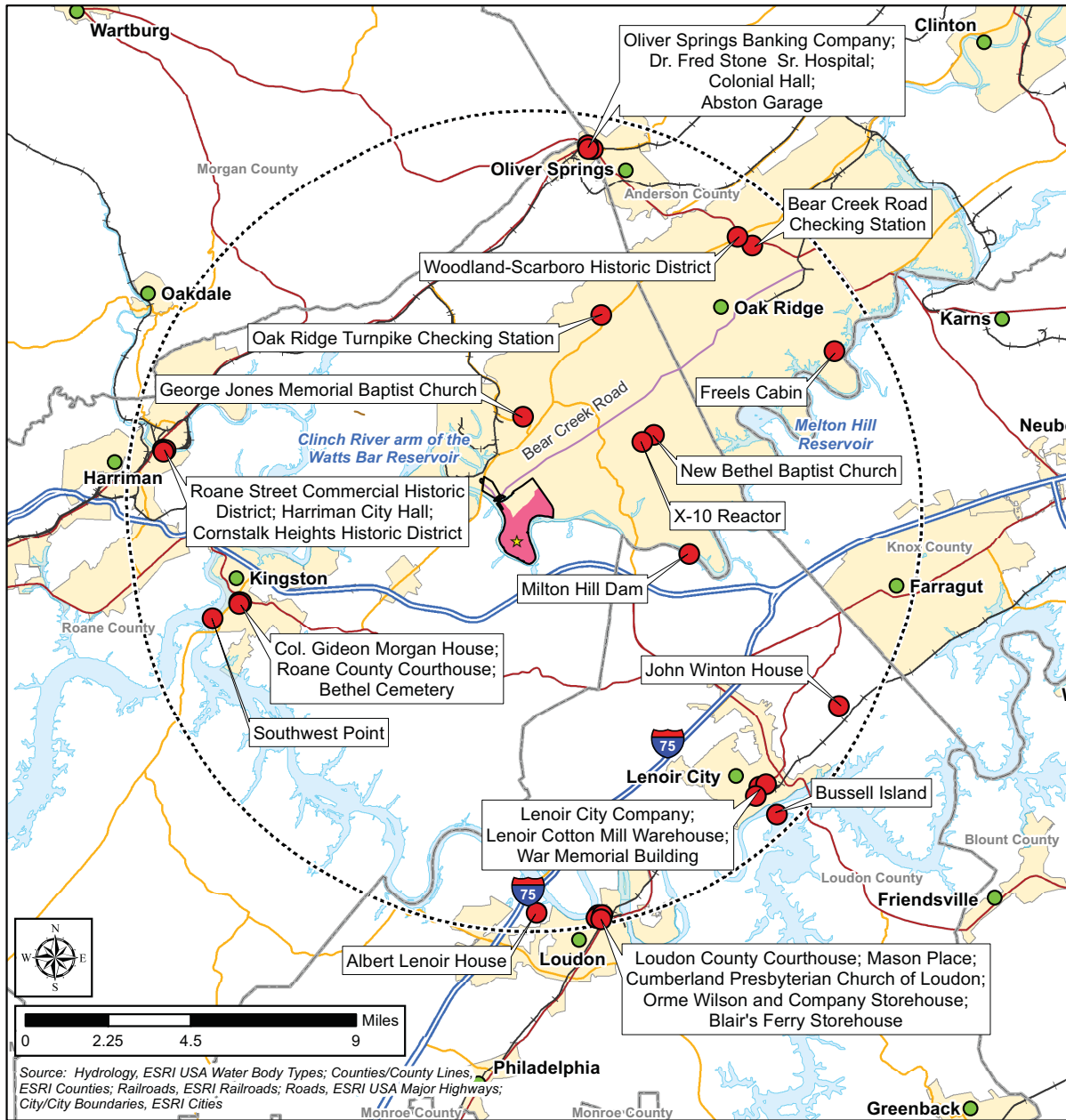


Figure 2.5.3-2. NRHP-Listed Aboveground Historic Properties Within 10-Mile of the Center Point of the CRN Site

Exempted from Disclosure by Statute – Withheld Under 10 CFR 2.390(a)(3)

(See Part 7 of this Early Site Permit Application)

Figure 2.5.3-3. Previous Surveys On and Adjacent to the CR SMR APE