COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BOARD OF UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
FINAL MINUTES OF PUBLIC MEETING – September 29, 2022

MEMBERS PRESENT (ROLL CALL):

Jack Chapin (Designee of the Director of Environmental Law Enforcement)
Michael Driscoll (Designee, Director of DCR Division of Waterways)
Vincent Malkoski (Dive Community Representative [Organization])
Graham McKay (Marine Archaeologist)
John Warner (State Archivist)

David Robinson, Director (Staff for the Board)

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Mark McClanan (Dive Community Representative [At-Large])
Dan Sampson (Designee of Lisa Berry Engler, Director of Coastal Zone Management)
Brona Simon (State Archaeologist)
VACANT (Designee of Brona Simon, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Historical Commission)

PROCEEDINGS:

This virtual public meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (or the Board or BUAR) was convened by its Director, David Robinson (Dave R), with the assistance of co-host, MassBays Executive Director, Pam DiBona, at 12:31 PM on September 29, 2022, with a quorum of five (5) current members of the Board in attendance.

The purpose of this regularly-scheduled public meeting was to conduct the BUAR's business that required the involvement of the full Board.

Items on the agenda included:

- approval of the May 26, 2022 Board meeting's minutes
- the Director's report
- Board Member reports
- a summary of the Board's Public Engagement Activities
- Old Business, and
- New Business.

Dave R explained that BUAR staff and BUAR's Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management (CZM) administrative host, which had worked remotely between March 2020 and January 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, had transitioned to a hybrid "Future of Work" schedule adopted by the Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs (EEA), allowing us to telework four days per week while working in-person in our 251 Causeway Street offices, in the field, or at off-site in-person meetings one day per week. All BUAR business and communications continue to be conducted primarily via email, supplemented by virtual meetings, limited in-person meetings and phone calls, and hard-copy mailings and weekly transmittals of BUAR mail from MA Coastal Zone Management's (CZM's) offices to BUAR's off-site telework location. Holding BUAR's meetings virtually through publicly-available, internet-based, remote access "Zoom" technology as an alternative means of meeting was authorized initially by Governor Baker's Executive Order of March 12, 2020 (MGL c. 30A, s. 20), and then extended on June 16, 2021 with the Governor's signing into law of "An Act Relative to Extending Certain COVID-19 Measures Adopted During the State of Emergency" (MGL c. 20, s. 20). The Board voted at its January 27, 2022 meeting to continue holding its public meetings via remote access for the remainder of this year. The Board will consider and vote on the future format of its public meetings in 2023 (and beyond) at its December 1, 2022 meeting. Board votes during this meeting were taken through a roll call, as is required by MGL c. 30A, ss. 18-25. Virtual meeting ground-rules and security precautions were reviewed by Dave R, and Board members, permittees, and members of the public were welcomed to the meeting.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BOARD OF UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
FINAL MINUTES OF PUBLIC MEETING – September 29, 2022

1. MINUTES

A. Minutes of the May 26, 2022 Meeting of the Board

Dave R asked if the Board had any comments or corrections to the draft minutes of the Board's May 26, 2022 public meeting. There were no comments or corrections to the minutes.

Vincent Malkoski moved to accept the minutes of the Board's May 26, 2022 public meeting as written. Michael Driscoll seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

***Change in the Order of Business

Due to the full agenda for the meeting, Dave R as Chair changed the order of business to move directly to the agenda's Old Business and New Business action items. These agenda items were then followed by the Director's Report, Board Member Reports, and a summary of the Board's Public Engagement Activities since its May 26, 2022 meeting.

5. OLD BUSINESS

A. Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., which holds BUAR SUP 22-003 for the Middlesex Canal portion of the Lowell Area Gas Modernization Project in Lowell, contacted the Board's staff via email on June 22, 2022 with a project status update and a request for an opinion. The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC's) opinion was also requested by CHG.

CHG reported that construction had commenced on the gas line installation, although work had not yet begun in the vicinity of the two crossings of the Middlesex Canal where CHG's BUAR-permitted archaeological monitoring work is planned. CHG remains on-call for this monitoring work, which will begin once the project's construction activities approach either canal crossing.

CHG also reported that National Grid has proposed a new installation option involving placing wetland mats directly into the Middlesex Canal to form an "air-bridge" over the canal's berms and tow-path and to allow for direct trenching from the mats through the Middlesex Canal. CHG assessed the proposed new installation option and determined that it would result in a narrower (2-ft wide) trench than what was planned originally, thereby reducing impacts to the canal bottom. This proposed approach would also minimize impacts to the canal's tow-path and berm, and enhance CHG's archaeological monitoring of the trenching, documentation of the canal structure, and examination of the work by providing CHG field staff with closer access to the canal. Downsides of the proposed new installation approach are that it would cause compression impacts to the canal's bottom, potentially crushing any artifacts that were present and compressing the canal floor. These impacts will be minimized by the use of wetland mats, and CHG considers the likelihood for cultural materials to be present within the canal to be low, based on their historical research for the project. The Board's and MHC's staff concurred with CHG's assessment that the proposed direct trenching from mats in the canal approach would be the preferable and least impactful option.

B. Gary V. Esper

On July 29, 2022, Gary Esper notified the Board's staff and staff at the Cape Cod National Seashore (CACO), as required by his permit, of the commencement of his 2022 fieldwork activities within his BUAR Excavation Permit area (12-006) in Eastport. Mr. Esper also submitted to the BUAR monthly field reports for July and August 2022, as required under his permit. Mr. Esper reported that activities in his permit area have been generally limited due to rough sea conditions, vessel trouble, and poor underwater visibility, and that he has not yet encountered any vessel remains or artifacts as a result of his 2022 field investigations.

C. Neil Good

Neil Good's Reconnaissance Permit (19-002) for his Waquoit Bay (Falmouth and Mashpee) site was up for renewal. Mr. Good's permit expiration date was extended by the Board at its previous (May 26, 2022) public meeting. The Board's staff was informed by Mr. Good through a third party that he needed to request another extension due to an ongoing health issue. It has been the Board's practice to grant up to two extensions in a permit year under these circumstances. This would be the permit's second and final extension. Mr. Good was not in attendance to represent this permit. There was no further discussion.

Vin Malkoski moved to extend the expiration date of Mr. Good's Reconnaissance Permit (19-002) for his Waquoit Bay site in Falmouth and Mashpee with all the standard and special conditions in effect, until the Board's next scheduled meeting on December 1, 2022. Jack Chapin seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

D. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.'s (RCG&A) Special Use Permit (21-005) for the state waters portion of the Mayflower Wind Project's Mount Hope Bay Area (i.e., the "Brayton Point Export Cable Corridor [ECC]" project area), in Fall River, Somerset, and Swansea, was up for renewal. RCG&A submitted a complete renewal application and annual, and revised annual, reports, in accordance with the Board's regulations. RCG&A's revised annual report submitted to the Board as part of its permit renewal application provided a concise summary of the geophysical survey and geotechnical sampling (i.e., vibracoring) programs conducted in 2021 under SUP 21-005 for Mayflower Wind in the state waters portion of the proponent's Brayton Point ECC project area. Field acquisition of high-resolution geophysical (HRG) survey data and geoarchaeological vibracores was completed in conformance with BUAR regulations and published policy guidance standards. Six (6) potential cultural resources (or "targets") were identified by RCG&A within the BUAR permit area. Only one of these targets ("Target BP-21") was determined by RCG&A to possibly possess the qualities of significance defined in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Places and was recommended for avoidance. RCG&A interpreted Target BP-21 to be the remains of a wooden ship's hull partially buried in the bay floor's sediments. While this shipwreck was not inventoried in either the NOAA or BOEM shipwreck databases, it was previously identified as target "Swn-Ha-20," or the "Offshore Berth Area Potential Shipwreck Target" site during a marine archaeological survey of the area Dave R performed in 2008-2009 while working as a marine archaeological consultant on behalf of another project proponent.

In addition to this shipwreck target, RCG&A identified two acoustic reflectors in the project's subbottom profiling data within the horizontal extent of the surveyed permit area that they interpreted to be submerged and buried paleolandforms. However, with the uppermost extent of both of these geological features buried 5.15 m (16.89 ft) and 6.06 m (19.88 ft) beneath the bayfloor's surface, RCG&A determined that they are below the vertical limit of potential project effects, thus are outside of the project's area of potential effects. Consequently, no further geoarchaeological examination of these features was recommended by RCG&A. RCG&A also reported that none of the cores recovered within their BUAR permit area were found to contain evidence of formerly subaerial paleolandforms, organic strata, or material for which age-dating or pollen analysis would be recommended, or was even possible. In addition to the annual reports included in RCG&A's permit renewal application, the Board's staff also received and is reviewing a copy of the project's DRAFT Marine Archaeological Resources Assessment (MARA) report. RCG&A's Steve Schmidt and Ashley Himmelstein were in attendance to represent this permit.

Dave R asked RCG&A about next steps and project schedule for any upcoming additional fieldwork. RCG&A's Steve Schmidt replied that RCG&A was working on drafting proposed mitigation plans and that they did not yet have a projected schedule for any additional upcoming fieldwork. There was no further discussion.

Michael Driscoll moved to renew R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.'s Special Use Permit (21-005) for the state waters portion of the Mayflower Wind Project's Mount Hope Bay Area/Brayton Point ECC in Fall River, Somerset, and Swansea, with all the standard and special conditions in effect, for the

period of one year, with its new expiration set as September 30, 2023. John Warner seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

E. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

On September 20, 2022, BUAR staff received a letter via email from RCG&A informing the Board of a personnel change to RCG&A's SUP 22-002 project team for the Vineyard Northeast Project in Buzzards Bay and Westport. Former RCG&A staff member, Tyler McLellan, who was acting as Project Archaeologist, has been replaced by RCG&A's Ashley Himmelstein. Ms. Himmelstein is known to the Board for her work on other BUAR-permitted RCG&A projects. Her resume was included in the materials sent out to the Board. The Board acknowledged the change. There was no further discussion.

F. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Gray & Pape, Inc.'s (Gray & Pape) Special Use Permit (17-003) for their Vineyard Wind I Project area in the state waters portion of Nantucket Sound in Barnstable, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Yarmouth was up for renewal. Gray & Pape submitted a complete renewal application and Annual Report in accordance with the Board's regulations. Gray & Pape's annual report submitted to the Board as part of its permit renewal application provided a concise summary of the research tasks performed over the past permit year as part of the Section 106 mitigative compliance "Ancient Submerged Landforms Study" that is being conducted under BUAR SUP 17-003. The annual report also provided preliminary results of the research conducted to date. Gray & Pape reported that the specific tasks completed on the study this year were:

1) recovery of archaeological vibracores in select areas of the Massachusetts State waters portion of the Vineyard Wind 1 Offshore Export Cable Corridor (or OECC) where previous project surveys had identified submerged and buried paleolandscapes; and

2) sampling of select archaeological vibracores for radiocarbon dating, pollen analysis, macrobotanical analysis, and geochemical analysis.

These tasks were completed as part of the effort to mitigate adverse effects to eight (8) submerged landforms within the state waters portion of the OECC, which, despite the proponent's impact minimization efforts, remained unavoidable within the Vineyard Wind 1 project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The mitigation approach for the study is using vibratory coring to sample select submerged paleolandforms within the APE to address specific research questions about those landscapes and their archaeological sensitivity. The answers to these questions are expected to contribute substantive new details on the environmental history of Nantucket Sound and enhance our general understanding of the Sound's broader geomorphological and paleoenvironmental contexts and archaeological sensitivity. This new information will serve as a foundation upon which to build increasingly better-informed and more sophisticated underwater archaeological assessments of submerged paleocultural landscapes and improve the ability to identify the archaeological deposits they may contain within the waters of Massachusetts. The mitigation plan was developed in consultation with BUAR, MHC, and the Tribes as an approach to paleolandscape reconstruction that seeks to understand the preserved elements of the submerged paleolandscape through multiple research lenses. These research lenses include:

a) the geographical environment (the physical landscape partially documented by acoustic and other geotechnical data);

b) the operational environment (focusing on resources available for human use); and

c) the modified environment (evidence of human use, consisting of actual artifacts, "micro-debitage" left behind during stone tool manufacture, and/or geochemical evidence in sampled soils associated with human occupation and use of a land surface).

Gray & Pape reported that 22 vibracores were taken for the mitigation study in the state waters portion of Vineyard Wind 1's OECC. Profile analyses was completed by Gray & Pape for the cores from "Channel Groups" 8 through 17, 21, and 22. These profiles contained indicators of marine, lacustrine, and alluvial deposits. Channel Groups 8 through 11 and 14 through 17 showed evidence of submerged and buried paleolandscapes. Channel Groups 14 and 17, in particular, showed strong evidence of preserved terrestrial landforms with surficial soil horizons, while core samples from Channel Groups 9, 10, 11, 15, and 16 showed moderate evidence of similar preservation. Channel Group 8 appeared to contain lacustrine deposits that formed within a formerly terrestrial context with little evidence of soil development. Channel Groups 12, 13, 21, and 22 contained only marine deposits.

Gray & Pape reported that radiocarbon dates for Channel Group 8 show that, underlying the marine deposits, the profile is likely that of glacial Lake Nantucket Sound lying to the south of the Buzzards Bay moraine and dating from ca. 22,000 cal BP. Channel Groups 10 and 11 both showed a pattern of terrestrial landscapes transitioning to a wetland environment between 8,000 and 6,500 cal BP, consistent with models of sea level rise within this portion of the ancient Nantucket Sound landscape. Channel Group 14, a small lake or pond, showed that it was submerged earlier. This is, again, consistent with current sea level rise models for the region, as it is in a position on the former terrestrial landscape that was relatively lower in elevation than surrounding areas. Channel Groups 15 and 16, with respective dates of ca. 12, 000 and ca. 17,000 cal BP, show general ages of the terrestrial landscape east of Martha's Vineyard, but do not appear to indicate when these landscape locations would have been submerged. Channel Group 17, however, returned a date of ca. 5,800 cal BP from peaty organics, which appears to agree with the region's sea level rise modeling. Together, these dates broadly support sea level rise models that include the OECC and indicate that human occupation of the landscape could have occurred from as early as about 22,000 cal BP to 9,000 cal BP, when sea waters began to first encroach from Vineyard Sound and the west side of Nantucket Sound where it created a large bay. With sea level rise, this bay would have increased in size over the next several thousand years, eventually inundating the landscape close to the southern margin of Cape Cod before the landscape that was closer to the northwestern shore of Martha's Vineyard was inundated. Gray & Pape reported that, because of extended lab processing and analysis time required by third-party vendors, the pollen and geochemical analyses remain ongoing. Microdebitage analysis is scheduled after these other analyses are complete. Analysis and reporting of the findings are anticipated to be complete in late 2022 or early 2023.

Dave R noted that the results from this vibracoring and geoarchaeological analysis effort will be extremely important, as they will provide the most extensive and detailed examination to date of Nantucket Sound's submerged paleolandscapes. While coarse-resolution geophysical data within the Sound and elsewhere off the coast has been available in some abundance for decades, high-resolution geophysical data acquired for archaeological analysis and site identification, ground-truthed by geotechnical data (i.e., vibracoring data), has not been as available. Dave R noted further that rather than this project be a standard mitigation approach that is repeated for each project proposed in Massachusetts waters, this study's approach should be seen more as foundational and simply as a good starting point from which more robust, more sophisticated, and more focused underwater archaeological investigations will be developed for future projects to assess not only archaeological sensitivity or site potential, but also to determine the presence or absence of precontact period Indigenous archaeological deposits, in much the same way that such a determination is made by doing remote sensing, coring, and subsurface archaeological testing on land. Gray & Pape's Dr. Amanda Evans and Nathan Scholl were in attendance to represent this permit. There was no further discussion.

Vincent Malkoski moved to renew Gray & Pape, Inc.'s Special Use Permit (17-003) for their Vineyard Wind I Project area in the state waters portion of Nantucket Sound in Barnstable, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Yarmouth, with all standard and special conditions in effect for the period of one year with its new expiration date set as September 30, 2023. Michael Driscoll seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

G. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Gray & Pape's SUP (21-003) for their Eversource Energy 5th Cable Project in Vineyard Sound between Falmouth and Oak Bluffs was up for renewal. Gray & Pape submitted a complete renewal application and Annual Report in accordance with the Board's regulations. Gray & Pape's annual report submitted to the Board as part of its permit renewal application provided a concise summary of the geophysical survey and geotechnical sampling (i.e., vibracoring) programs that were conducted between August and November 2021 under BUAR SUP 21-003, as well as their preliminary results. Preliminary analyses of project survey data revealed an irregular seafloor within the project area, mainly resulting from the erosion and erosional resistance of the area's underlying glacial deposits, with sand ripples, sand ripple scour depressions, and general scoured/eroded appearance all visible in the data. A total of 74 sidescan sonar contacts were inventoried. A majority were identifiable as large boulders or other non-anthropogenic seabed geo-form features. One consistent linear feature that was visible across multiple survey transects was interpreted by Gray & Pape to likely represent an extant, although possibly broken, submarine cable. Finally, three sidescan sonar contacts ("C-0058," "C-0059," and "C-0061") all appeared to be associated with a single potential shipwreck that was detected and visible along adjacent survey lines. A total of 174 magnetic anomalies were identified, 20 of which correlated with inventoried sidescan sonar contacts. Two magnetic anomalies ("M-5" and "M-18") were associated with sidescan sonar contacts interpreted as being "potentially historically significant in origin," while the remaining 18 magnetic anomalies correlated with sidescan sonar contacts that appeared to be boulders, lobster/fish traps, or unidentified debris whose extent and appearance were inconsistent with those typically associated with underwater archaeological resources (e.g., shipwrecks). Analysis of the project's parametric seismic/subbottom profiler data recorded multiple stratigraphic horizons below the seabed's surface. The first, or uppermost, of these horizons was interpreted to be the erosional and disturbed "ravinement" layer. This layer is somewhat analogous to a "plow-zone" that we find on land, the former of which was created naturally as the ocean transgressed the land, in a plow-like manner, during the early to middle Holocene within the project area. Gray & Pape observed the ravinement in the data as a continuous surface across the Project Area overlying shallow paleochannels/lakes with associated marsh areas along their margins, and noted the presence of potentially preserved formerly terrestrial surfaces within interfluve areas. The deepest strata observed in the subbottom data were channels interpreted as terminal Pleistocene to early Holocene-aged fluvial and lacustrine sediments. None of the horizons visible in the survey data buried beneath the ravinement surface were observed to be continuous across the Project Area.

Originally, Gray & Pape proposed conducting sediment sampling every 305 m (1,000 ft) along the centerline of the project survey corridor, in accordance with BUAR's published policy guidance, and roughly coincident with underwater video transects planned for the project. However, subsequent identification and mapping of hard seafloor areas during the marine geophysical survey conducted in the project area resulted in the determination, made in consultation with BUAR, that vibracoring was safely feasible at just 13 of the originally planned locations. Consequently, only these 13 locations, where 18 core sections were collected, were sampled along the proposed cable alignment. These samples were recovered between November 17 and 19, 2021 and the cores were split and analyzed on January 11 and 12, 2022 at Gray & Pape's Providence, RI offices. Cores were assessed for grain size, Munsell color, any inclusions, such as shell, botanical/organic materials, and cultural materials, and sampled as necessary for additional geoarchaeological testing. Three cores ("VC-29A," "VC-30B," and "VC-31A") contained sediments suggestive of anything other than an archaeologically sterile, fully-marine geological environment. All three cores contained one stratigraphic unit composed of organic rich clays consistent with estuarine deposits that included ample shell. This stratigraphic unit in VC-31A was sampled at the base of the lower core section, from 1.73-1.82 m (5.68-6.0 ft) below the top of the core for paleoenvironmental indicators. A single radiocarbon sample was tested for vibracore VC-31A. This test returned a date of 954-640 cal BP (996-1310 cal AD), temporally well within the Late Woodland (pre-contact) period. A sample of organic sediment material from vibracore VC-31A was also submitted to PaleoResearch Institute for pollen analysis. This analysis identified the presence of birch, alder, hornbeam, juniper, chestnut, oak, walnut, hickory, sweetgum, fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, poplar, and elm pollen. Amaranth, sunflower, sagebrush, ragweed, sumpweed, holly, mint, grass, rose, ferns, and buckwheat were also identified. Generally, these recovered pollen samples reflect a pine-oak forest, likely near the wetland the sample came from, typical in the Late

Holocene, prior to inundation. Gray & Pape's Dr. Amanda Evans and Nathan Scholl were in attendance to represent this permit.

Dave R asked Gray & Pape several questions:

1) What did the radiocarbon date and palynological results indicate about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the geological deposit/horizon identified in VC-29A, VC-30B, and VC-31A?

2) What, if anything, did the subbottom profiling data from the areas where VC-29A, VC-30B, and VC-31A were recovered indicate about the nature and extent (horizontally and vertically) of the buried geological that was identified in those cores?

3) Will the proposed project (as currently designed) have the potential to disturb the pre-contact period geological horizon identified in VC-29A, VC-30B, and VC-31A (and possibly detected as well in correlating sub-bottom data), and if yes, what additional geoarchaeological sampling does Gray & Pape plan to recommend and conduct to delimit the extent of the potentially archaeologically sensitive submerged, formerly terrestrial, geological deposit/horizon (e.g., additional analysis of subbottom data and systematic [or selective based on subbottom data] vibracoring) and/or to conduct underwater archaeological subsurface testing (i.e., the equivalent of underwater "shovel testing" using an induction-dredge) to determine presence/absence of precontact period archaeological deposits within the identified geological deposit/horizon that will be impacted by the proposed cable project?

Gray & Pape replied that the recovered and analyzed pollen data that is being used for paleoenvironmental reconstruction within the permit area is suggestive of a marsh/wetland pine-oak-forested environment overlying a terrestrial landform. Such landforms by their nature have archaeological sensitivity, although no evidence of cultural materials (e.g., "micro-debitage" [microscopic conchoidally-fractured stone flakes] from stone tool creation) have been found in the cores. The extent of the buried geological horizon is undefined at present, thus the project's potential to disturb it has not yet been characterized, but it will be as the project moves forward and the archaeological assessment continues. The recommended approach for delimiting the extent of the archaeologically sensitive geological feature would potentially involve recovering additional cores and conducting subsurface testing to obtain more geoarchaeological data to inform Gray & Pape's assessment. There was no further discussion.

Jack Chapin moved to renew Gray & Pape, Inc.'s Special Use Permit (21-003) for their Eversource Energy 5th Cable Project in Vineyard Sound between Falmouth and Oak Bluffs, with all standard and special conditions in effect for the period of one year with its new expiration date set as September 30, 2023. Vincent Malkoski seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

H. Gray & Pape, Inc.

Gray & Pape's Special Use Permit (21-004) for their Eversource Energy #91 Replacement Cable Project in Vineyard Sound from Falmouth to Tisbury was up for renewal. Gray & Pape submitted a complete renewal application and Annual Report in accordance with the Board's regulations. Gray & Pape's annual report submitted to the Board as part of its permit renewal application provided concise summaries of the geophysical survey and geotechnical sampling (i.e., vibracoring) programs that were conducted between October and December 2021 under BUAR SUP 21-004 and of their preliminary results.

Gray & Pape reported that their preliminary analyses of project survey data revealed an irregular seafloor, which they had interpreted to be mainly the result of the erosion and erosional resistance of the underlying glacial deposits, with sand ripples, sand waves, sandy-gravel waves, boulder fields, and portions of existing utility crossings all identified within the project area. A total of 42 sidescan sonar targets consistent with non-anthropogenic seabed features, such as boulders, scour, or logs, and fish, as well as miscellaneous debris, a cable and/or cable trench feature, lobster traps, and one possible section of chain

with an anchor, were inventoried in the sidescan sonar data. A total of 1,001 individual magnetic anomalies were identified in the survey's magnetometer data. A subset of 114 magnetic anomalies were found to be associated with inventoried sidescan sonar targets. None of the inventoried magnetic anomalies and sidescan sonar targets were interpreted by Gray & Pape to be associated with potential underwater archaeological resources (e.g., shipwrecks). Analysis of the project's parametric seismic/subbottom profiler data identified multiple stratigraphic horizons in the acoustic sediment record below the seabed. The first, or uppermost, of these horizons was interpreted to be an erosional and disturbed ravinement layer. Gray & Pape observed this ravinement as a continuous surface across the Project Area overlying shallow paleochannels/lakes with associated marsh areas along their margins, and potentially preserved formerly terrestrial surfaces within interfluve areas. The deepest strata observed in the subbottom data were geomorphological features interpreted by Gray & Pape to be terminal Pleistocene to early Holocene-aged fluvial and lacustrine sediments. None of the horizons buried beneath the ravinement surface were observed to be continuous across the Project Area.

Gray & Pape had proposed 21 sediment sampling stations spaced approximately 305 m (1,000 ft) apart, in accordance with BUAR's published policy guidance, along the centerline of the project survey corridor and roughly coincident with underwater video transects planned for the project. However, subsequent identification and mapping of hard seafloor areas during marine geophysical survey conducted in the project area resulted in the determination, made in consultation with BUAR, that vibracoring was not safely feasible at 13 of the 21 proposed sediment sampling stations. Consequently, only eight locations, where ten (10) core sections were collected, were sampled along the proposed cable alignment. These samples were recovered between December 8 and 9, 2021 and the cores were split and analyzed on January 10, 2022 at Gray & Pape's Providence, RI offices. Cores were assessed for grain size, Munsell color, any inclusions such as shell, botanical/organic materials, and cultural materials, and sampled as necessary for additional geoarchaeological testing.

Gray & Pape reported that only one core, "VC-02C," contained sediments suggestive of anything other than an archaeologically sterile fully-marine environment. VC-02C contained one stratigraphic unit of organic-rich, estuarine deposits that included ample shell. This stratigraphic unit was sampled and subjected to radiocarbon dating to determine a *terminus ante quem* (i.e., the date before which) for this estuarine deposit. This radiocarbon testing returned a date of 488-144 cal BP (1462-1806 cal AD), reflecting coastal wetlands present during the Late Woodland (pre-contact) to contact and post-contact periods. A sample of organic sediment material from vibracore VC-02C was also submitted to PaleoResearch Institute for pollen analysis. This analyzed sample contained the pollen of arboreal species, including: maple, alder, birch, hornbeam, hickory, juniper, chestnut, oak, sweetgum, black gum, fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, poplar, basswood, and elm pollen. These arboreal species are dominated by pine pollen (likely pitch-pine), followed by oak, indicative of the pre-contact period natural pine-oak forests of the local region. Hemlock is the next most prevalent species, likely indicating a wetlands environment, followed by birch and fir. Non-arboreal species also present included: amaranth, sagebrush, ragweed, cocklebur, sumpweed, aster, rabbitbrush, snakeweed, sunflower, sedge, mint, lousewort, plantain, grass, rose, ferns, and cattails. Grasses dominate the non-arboreal species, followed by ferns, and then ragweed, cocklebur, and sumpweed species. Microscopic charcoal was also present and slightly more abundant than pollen, suggesting proximity to natural or cultural fire in this area. The presence of two types of foraminifera (linear and planispiral) in this record suggested marine inundation of the sediments after sea level rose and covered this landscape. Gray & Pape's reported preliminary results indicated the presence of estuary or other coastal wetland deposits within 800 m of the modern shoreline within the project area. This wetland environment may have existed up to approximately 150 to 500 years before present, and, as such, was only submerged in the archaeologically-recent past. The pollen record from this estuary for the time that it was being submerged indicates a late pre-contact period vegetation environment consisting of a pine-oak forest with wetland marginal species of trees and plants, as well as wetland plants. Gray & Pape's Dr. Amanda Evans and Nathan Scholl were in attendance today to represent this permit.

Dave R stated that he had, essentially, the same questions for this project that he had asked Gray & Pape about their previous project and permit (SUP-21-003 - the Eversource Energy 5th Cable Project) and asked Gray & Pape if their responses would also, essentially, be the same. Gray & Pape replied in the affirmative and noted with the SUP 21-003 and SUP 21-004 project areas located in the same general

vicinity (i.e., Vineyard Sound), Gray & Pape was comparing and correlating the results from the geoarchaeological work in both areas to the extent possible. There was no further discussion.

Michael Driscoll moved to renew Gray & Pape, Inc.'s Special Use Permit (21-004) for their Eversource Energy #91 Replacement Cable Project in Vineyard Sound between Falmouth and Tisbury, with all standard and special conditions in effect for the period of one year with its new expiration date set as September 30, 2023. John Warner seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

I. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (or PAL's) Special Use Permit (16-003) for intertidal portions of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site (NBHSS) in Acushnet/Fairhaven/New Bedford was up for renewal. PAL submitted a complete renewal application and Annual Report in accordance with the Board's regulations. As has been the case for the past few years, PAL's application to renew this permit is intended to accommodate and expedite their response to any unanticipated discoveries that may take place during the on-going remediation activities being conducted within archaeologically-cleared portions of the NBHSS. PAL's Jay Waller was in attendance to represent this permit. Mr. Waller noted that there have been no unanticipated discoveries to which PAL has had to respond over the last several years and that the COVID pandemic had delayed much of the remaining planned remediation work in the NBHSS. Mr. Waller stated that PAL would consult with the Board and adhere to its published protocols should an unanticipated discovery of an underwater archaeological resource occur. There was no further discussion.

Vincent Malkoski moved to renew the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.'s Special Use Permit (16-003) for their New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site project area in Acushnet/Fairhaven/New Bedford, with all standard and special conditions in effect for the period of one year with its new expiration date set as September 30, 2023. Jack Chapin seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

J. The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

PAL's Special Use Permit (SUP 21-002) for the Town River Restoration-High Street Dam and Bridge Removal Project in Bridgewater was up for renewal. PAL submitted a complete renewal application and Annual Report in accordance with the Board's regulations. PAL reported that renewal of the permit for construction phase archaeological monitoring and walkover survey was needed, because the Town's dam removal and fishway project had experienced permitting delays with construction now anticipated to start later this fall or winter. PAL has not yet undertaken any construction monitoring or walkover survey fieldwork. PAL's Suzanne Cherau was in attendance to represent this permit. Ms. Cherau stated that she'd heard from the project team recently that they remain hopeful that construction will start this fall/winter. There was no further discussion

Graham McKay moved to renew the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.'s Special Use Permit (21-002) for their Town River Restoration-High Street Dam and Bridge Removal Project in Bridgewater, with all standard and special conditions in effect for the period of one year with its new expiration date set as September 30, 2023. Michael Driscoll seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

6. NEW BUSINESS

A. Gray & Pape, Inc.

On June 21, 2022, Gray & Pape submitted a complete Special Use Permit application to the Board's staff for conducting marine archaeological assessment of the submerged lands portion of the proposed Brayton Point Redevelopment Project in Mount Hope Bay, Somerset, as detailed in the work plan and maps accompanying their application. Activities allowed under this permit would include reconnaissance and remote sensing, video documentation, and geological sampling (borings and vibracores) necessary for identifying heretofore unidentified underwater archaeological resources within the permit area. On June 22, 2022, the Board's Director reviewed, approved, and issued provisional Special Use Permit 22-006 to Gray

& Pape. On August 23, 2022, the Board's staff received an email message from Gray & Pape notifying the Board that project cores had been collected and Gray & Pape would be moving forward with geoarchaeological analysis of the samples as soon as possible. Gray & Pape asked if BUAR wanted them to reach out to the Tribes to inform them of the upcoming core splitting and analysis and to invite Tribal representatives to participate in/monitor the process in-person or virtually in real-time. The Board's staff replied in an emailed message sent to Gray & Pape on August 26, 2022 that BUAR supports and appreciates any effort to make the analysis of geotechnical cores recovered as part of the marine archaeological assessment of Massachusetts submerged lands as accessible and transparent as possible to BUAR and other agencies (e.g., MHC), and Tribes with archaeological project review authority and responsibilities, and that we looked forward to coordinating with Gray & Pape on the details of participation/monitoring. Gray & Pape's Dr. Amanda Evans and Nathan Scholl were in attendance to represent this permit.

Dave R noted that the Board's staff had logged into Gray & Pape's high-resolution, on-line, audio-video feed enabling real-time virtual access to their core-splitting and analysis and found it to be an excellent real-time interactive format for seeing what was in the split core samples and for talking with Gray & Pape's staff who were handling the cores. Gray & Pape stated that they appreciated the positive feedback on the technologies they employed to make the core splitting accessible remotely, and noted that there had not been much participation by outside agencies and Tribes in the process. Gray & Pape also stated that preparation of the project's technical report was underway. There was no further discussion.

Michael Driscoll moved to formally approve, for the period of one year, effective September 29, 2022, Gray & Pape, Inc.'s Special Use Permit (22-006) to conduct marine archaeological assessment of the submerged lands portion of the proposed Brayton Point Redevelopment Project in Mount Hope Bay, Somerset, as detailed in the work plan and maps accompanying the application, with all standard conditions in effect, and with the further condition that Gray & Pape, Inc. submit its research design and methodology to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO [MHC]) for review. Activities allowed under this permit include reconnaissance and remote sensing, video documentation, and geological sampling (borings and vibracores) necessary for identifying heretofore unidentified underwater archaeological resources within the permit area. Vincent Malkoski seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

*****Change in the Order of Business**

The Chair again changed the order of business and moved to the Director's Report, Board Member Reports, and a summary of the Board's Public Engagement Activities since its May 26, 2022 meeting.

2. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

A. Meetings

- BUAR-THPOs Meeting – Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Reservation

Dave R reported that on May 27, 2022, BUAR staff participated in an all-day, on-site, informal meeting at the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation's Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) with staff from the THPOs of the federally-recognized Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). The purposes of the meeting were to continue BUAR's work on relationship-building with our region's Indigenous communities and colleagues and to discuss on-going projects and current underwater archaeological resource management concerns.

- BUAR & NPS-CACO "STAMP" Coordination Meeting

Dave R reported that on June 3, 2022, the Board's staff participated in a remote access meeting with staff from the National Parks Service's (NPS) Northeast Archeological Resources Program (NARP) and Cape Cod National Seashore (CACO) to discuss CACO's recent implementation of the Shipwreck Tagging Archaeological Management Program (or "STAMP") as a tool for inventorying and tracking intertidal ship remains within the park. BUAR's possible adoption of STAMP and ways the two programs

might be integrated for statewide coverage in Massachusetts were also discussed. The Board's staff looks forward to its continued collaboration with the NPS CACO staff on the investigation and monitoring of shipwrecks reported along the Massachusetts coast.

- Multi-Use Ocean Planning Workshop

Dave R reported on June 30, 2022, the Board's staff was an invited participant in a "Multi-Use Ocean Planning Workshop" hosted by the Coastal Resource Center at the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography. The purpose of the meeting was to open dialog between different representatives from the fishing, conservation, research, and government sectors to engage in a process to thoughtfully develop a realistic, yet optimistic, 10-year vision for shaping an ocean future together that considers how to strategically and appropriately balance local and national climate goals, offshore renewable energy development, and concerns related to community justice and health, biodiversity, and fisheries. The Board's staff also participated in a follow-up meeting with the CRC's Director and staff on September 2, 2022.

- Bay State Council of Divers Meetings

Dave R reported that on July 20 and September 7, 2022, the Board's staff attended via remote access regular meetings of the Bay State Council of Divers (BSC). The BSC has resumed in-person/remote-access hybrid meetings and they are now being held on the USS *Salem*, in Quincy. Topics of discussion at the meetings included a Womens' Dive Day event, the New England Aquarium's Great Annual Fish Count, and the return of the BSC's annual Treasure Hunt. In addition to generating interest in diving, gathering together members of the diving community, and raising funds for the BSC, the BSC Treasure Hunt also serves as a CZM-Coastsweep Beach Cleanup event and a food-drive for The Open Door food bank in Gloucester. Other topics of discussion during the meetings were the 2022 Sea Rovers Clinic, continued parking access issues in Rockport involving new and expanding resident-only parking, an occurrence of tire vandalism to divers' cars that had been parked at Lane's Cove in Gloucester while their owners were diving, and a status update on the ongoing Back Beach Neighborhood Association's legal cases. BSC President, Jim Nannery, noted that diving community activity in Massachusetts seems to be increasing with more people getting into diving. BUAR's staff reported-out at both meetings and discussed the radiocarbon dating of the recently-discovered (2021) pre-contact period Castle Neck fish-trap/-weir, the management challenge posed by the increasing number of coastal archaeological sites being exposed and damaged in multiple locations along the MA coastline from sea level rise-related erosion, and the idea that BSC could engage MCZM re: the coastal access issues (e.g., invite them to the next BSC meeting). BUAR's staff offered to assist the BSC coordinate with CZM.

- MAS Trustees Meeting

Dave R reported that on September 17, 2022, the Board's staff attended via remote access a meeting of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society's Board of Trustees.

- Boston Sea Rovers 2022 Clinic

Dave R reported that the 2022 Boston Sea Rovers Clinic is being held this year at the DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Boston North Shore in Danvers MA on October 1 and 2, 2022. Vincent Malkoski noted that this year's Clinic has a good assortment of talks that include presentations on shipwrecks and underwater archaeology. Dave R noted that BUAR staff was, unfortunately, unable to attend this year's Clinic because of a previous public engagement activity commitment with the Trustees of Reservations.

B. Fieldwork

- Cape Cod Bay Weirs and Paleolandscape

Dave R reported that on June 18, 2022, BUAR staff was contacted by Cape Cod Museum of Natural History (CCMNH) Curator, Kate Roderick, about a report of an oval-shaped pattern of wooden stakes visible

at a moon-low low-tide protruding out from the extensive sand flats in Cape Cod Bay north of Quivet Neck in Dennis. Photographs provided to BUAR allowed the feature to be identified as the remains of a fish-weir. BUAR staff coordinated with the local residents who reported the fish-weir find to the CCMNH (Diane and Stephen Poirier) and conducted a preliminary site investigation on June 21, 2022. Although the subtidal fish-weir remains were not relocated by BUAR, another local resident (John Cronin) who was out walking on the flats pointed out to BUAR's staff an area of exposed paleosols with tree roots and stumps located in the intertidal zone southwest of the fish-weir's reported location. BUAR's staff conducted a preliminary site investigation and recorded photographs and a GPS location for this intertidal paleolandscape area. On June 24, 2022, the Poiriers returned to the Dennis Flats and relocated the now subtidal fish-weir. At BUAR's request, they obtained additional photographs, counted the number of exposed weir stakes (n=20, set ca. 3 ft apart from each other), estimated the weir's overall dimensions (ca. 26 ft long-x-16 ft wide), recorded a GPS position for the feature, and collected a small wood sample on behalf of BUAR for future wood species identification and AMS radiocarbon dating (pending available funding). In the process of searching for the first fish-weir that they discovered, they located the wooden remains of a second subtidal fish-weir nearby. This other fish-weir's remains consisted of larger-diameter wooden stakes extending further out of the sand and a single wooden post. Each of these three areas will be added to BUAR's inventory of underwater archaeological resources.

- Castle Neck Fish-Trap/-Weir and Paleolandscape

Dave R reported that on June 22, 2022, the Board's staff received from the Trustees of Reservation the results of the PaleoResearch Institute's AMS radiocarbon dating and wood species identification of a BUAR-recovered small wooden stake sample collected from the remains of a wooden fish-trap or fish-weir located in the intertidal zone of the Castle Neck River on the backside of Castle Neck on the Trustees' Crane Estate property in Ipswich. The wooden fish-trap/-weir find was made and reported to MHC staff by local residents David and Maura Alger. MHC staff then alerted BUAR about the find on August 18, 2021. BUAR staff visited the site with the Algers and measured, photo-documented, obtained GPS coordinates, and sampled one of the weir stakes on August 21, 2021. The sample was identified as *Pinus* (pine) and returned an uncalibrated date of 390 ± 20 RCYBP. This date calibrates to 1447–1515 and 1590–1621 CAL yr. AD at 95% probability. Although two calibrated date ranges occur within the two-sigma (95% probability) range, the greatest statistical probability within the date range is 1447–1515 CAL yr. AD (77% probability within the two-sigma range). Based on a review of BUAR's site files, the Castle Neck Fish-Trap/Fish-Weir site would be only the second known location in Massachusetts with archaeological remains of a pre-contact period wooden fish-trap/-weir (the other being the large complex of much older [ca. 5,300 to 3,700 years old] wooden fish-weirs found deeply buried underground in Boston at the Boyleston Street Fish-Weir Site.

- Rexhame Beach Shipwreck and Paleolandscape

Dave R reported that on July 19, 2022, the Board's staff conducted a preliminary site investigation of a recently exposed shipwreck in the shallow subtidal waters of Rexhame Beach in Marshfield that was reported to BUAR staff by local resident, Tom Ward on July 17, 2022. The site consisted of minimally exposed planking and framing timbers and what appeared to be an associated deposit of stone shingle ballast. In addition to the shipwreck that had been exposed by erosion, shallow sub-tidal and inter-tidal organic paleolandform deposits were also exposed and visible in the area at and around the shipwreck site. The Board's staff plans to coordinate with Mr. Ward and revisit the Rexhame Beach site with snorkeling equipment and an underwater camera to document the shipwreck and paleolandform further.

- Westport River Possible Shell Middens

Dave R reported that on September 8, 2022, the Board's staff conducted a preliminary site investigation in Westport to examine 10 deposits of shell found by archaeologists Dr. Kevin Smith and Dr. Michèle Hayeur Smith while they were kayaking in the East and West Branches of the Westport River, which they reported to BUAR as potential shell midden sites. Of the 10 identified shell deposits, time and tide permitted an examination of just the East Branch sites. While several of the deposits were located around rock outcrops and appeared to be avian in origin (i.e., seabirds dropping shellfish on the rocks to

break them open to eat), several other deposits appeared to be anomalous concentrations of smaller, more weathered, shell fragments within soft marine and marsh sedimentary matrices that did not appear to contain nearby rock outcrops. Planning is underway to schedule the examination of the West Branch sites sometime later this year or early next year.

C. CZM/BUAR Office Move Update

Dave R reported that CZM and BUAR's offices will be moving by the end of the year to EEA's 100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900 location in downtown Boston. Although Dave R had explored with Board member, Vin Malkoski, the option of moving BUAR's offices in with DMF at their New Bedford location, EEA/CZM's ability to accommodate BUAR's active file storage, equipment storage, research library, and office-space needs led BUAR's staff to conclude remaining physically housed within its administrative host's (CZM) offices at 100 Cambridge Street was the best option. Between July and August 2022, the Board's staff inventoried and packed 90 banker-boxes of BUAR file archives and artifacts for off-site storage with the rest of CZM/EEA's files in a secure, climate-controlled, facility. EEA has informed CZM and BUAR that these off-site stored files will be accessible via online request within 48 hours of the requested access.

3. BOARD MEMBER REPORTS

Dave R noted that Graham McKay and his master's degree thesis research on the wooden hull remains of the 1860s *Light Vessel No. 9* (*LV-9*), were featured in a news article appearing in the August 28, 2022 edition of the *Eagle-Tribune* (https://www.eagletribune.com/news/haverhill/river-shipwreck-once-a-beacon-for-safe-passage/article_be2cd860-2234-11ed-94b5-f33b641e3718.htmlLV-9). Mr. McKay reported that *LV-9* had been an ocean-going relief lightship stationed at various posts when regular lightships were taken out of service for overhauls and repairs. *LV-9* was condemned and then sold in 1925 for use as a gasoline barge in Boston Harbor. In 1932, the ship was bought for $800 by the Haverhill Elks Lodge, who donated it to the Haverhill Sea Scouts for use as a training vessel. Towed from Boston to Newburyport and then upriver to Haverhill, *LV-9*'s fuel tanks were removed in 1934. On January 11, 1935, during a period of high water, the ship broke its mooring and was carried on an ice floe below the Groveland Bridge to where it remains today and is, according to Mr. McKay, "very visible to boaters."

4. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUAR-Munson Institute, Mystic Seaport

Dave R reported that on July 21, 2022, BUAR staff gave an invited guest lecture on underwater archaeology at the Munson Institute at Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT. The Munson Institute is considered among the leading maritime history teaching centers in the United States. BUAR's invited lecture was part of an enhanced session of the program that the Institute offered undergraduate and graduate students this past summer. The session offered an expanded cadre of lecturers that included specialists from collaborating institutions and other organizations, as well as representatives from the region's Native communities. This year's Munson Institute program, entitled "Reimagining New England Histories: Historical Injustice, Sovereignty and Freedom," coincided with the Seaport's "Entwined: The Sea, Sovereignty and Freedom" exhibition.

B. BUAR and the Trustees of Reservations's "SummerQuest Crane Camp"

Dave R reported that on August 5, 2022, BUAR staff delivered five compressed versions of the "Shipwreck Scholars" public educational program," developed by BUAR staff and the Trustees of Reservations Educators for interpreting the *Ada K. Damon* shipwreck site, to 60 children, ages 5-15, who were participating in the Trustees' "SummerQuest Crane Camp" at the Castle Hill/Crane Estate property in Ipswich.

C. Ship Graveyard Tours

Dave R reported that on September 9 and September 25, 2022, BUAR staff narrated two tours of the Green Jacket Shoal Ship Graveyard located at the mouth of the Seekonk River. These tours of southern New England's largest and most historic ship graveyard are run annually by the Providence River Boat Company.

D. Trustees of Reservations "Choate Island Days"

Dave R reported that on October 1 (or 2, depending on weather), 2022, BUAR staff will be participating in the Trustees of Reservations "Choate Island Days" event at their Crane Wildlife Refuge site and giving an informal talk on the archaeological research and site monitoring and management activities that BUAR and the Trustees have collaborated on recently for the identified archaeological resources on Steep Hill Beach and Castle Neck. Dave R noted that his contacts with the Trustees reported that this event typically attracts about 500 visitors a year for its series of scheduled talks, guided and self-guided walks, and education activities for families. Visitors will park at Crane Beach (free for this event), and take a shuttle bus to a nearby boat dock where they will check in (if they pre-purchased tickets online) or buy tickets at the boat dock (if available) before boarding the ferry to Choate Island, a less than 10-minute boat trip each way. The shuttles will be running continuously between 10:00 am and 3:00 pm. See the Trustees' Choate Island Days webpage for more information. Cost for non-Trustees of Reservation members is $25 for adults and $10 for children.

E. MAS Archaeology Month Event

Dave R reported that on October 15, 2022, from BUAR staff will be participating in the Massachusetts Archaeological Society's "Archaeology Fair," being held at the Society's Robbins Museum in Middleboro. The event is being conducted as part of Massachusetts Archaeology Month and will feature displays, activities, traditional Indigenous food (chowder), and free access to the museum. The event will take place between 11:00 am and 3:00 pm and is open and free to the public and MAS members.

F. Salem Marine Society

Dave R reported that on October 20, 2022, BUAR staff will be giving an invited in-person presentation on the 1927-1928 sinking and recovery of the USS submarine *S-4* off Provincetown at the Annual Dinner Meeting of the Salem Marine Society in Salem. The Salem Marine Society was founded in 1766 by sea captains to: provide relief for disabled and aged members and their families; to promote knowledge of this coast; and to communicate observations for making navigation safer. The Society continues to fulfill its original purposes and also provides scholarships for aspiring mariners, as well as generous support for local maritime and historical programs.

G. Essex Shipbuilding Museum *Sylvina W. Beal* "Necropsy" Event

Dave R reported that on November 5, 2022, BUAR staff will be working with Essex traditional shipbuilder, Harold Burnham, and participating in the H.A. Burnham Shipyard's and Essex Shipbuilding Museum's *Sylvina W. Beal* "Necropsy" public event involving the disassembly, examination, documentation, and interpretation of the design and construction of parts of the 1911 *Sylvina W. Beal*, the oldest existing auxiliary knockabout fishing schooner in North America and one of two known existing Maine-built fishing schooners. The shipyard, Museum, and their partners are rehabilitating the schooner according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Ship and Vessel Preservation Projects, so that the *Sylvina W. Beal* can be returned to the water for future use as a commercial charter, education, and research vessel operating out of its future homeport of Gloucester.

H. *Ada K. Damon* Wreck Site "Talk & Walk"

Dave R reported that on November 6, 2022, the Board's staff will be presenting a talk on, and on-site tour of, the *Ada K. Damon* shipwreck site on Steep Hill Beach at the Trustees of Reservation's Castle

Hill/Crane Estate site in Ipswich. For more information, visit the Trustees of Reservation's Crane Estate website.

Dave R reminded everyone that the Board's next regularly-scheduled public meeting of the Board will be held via remote-access at 12:30 pm on Thursday, December 1, 2022. Permittees and interested members of the public were encouraged to monitor the BUAR webpage's Public Meetings Information section for updates, meeting agendas, remote-access meeting log-in instructions, and the Board-approved minutes from past meetings.

Dave R thanked everyone for their attendance and participation in the public meeting of the Board, and extended special thanks to MassBays' Pam DiBona for co-hosting, and to the Board and its permittees for their continued effort, cooperation, and patience during these challenging times. He wished everyone continued good health and safety.

Graham McKay moved to adjourn the meeting at 1:51 pm. Vincent Malkoski seconded. Unanimous in favor by a roll-call vote. So voted.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. Robinson
Director