

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter considers the Proposed Action’s potential impacts on historic and cultural resources, including architectural resources and archaeological resources, within the Fjord Trail North Corridor. An evaluation of the proposed Fjord Trail South is provided in Chapter IV.F, “Historic and Archaeological Resources – Fjord Trail South.” The analysis herein was conducted in accordance with Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), the State counterpart to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

B. METHODOLOGY

The New York State Historic Preservation Act requires that state agencies consider the impact of their actions on properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places (SR) and National Register of Historic Places (NR). This includes consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) for actions that may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the character of a property that is listed on or determined eligible for listing on the S/NR. It also requires state agencies to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to such properties to the fullest extent practicable, and to fully explore all feasible and prudent alternatives that would avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to such properties.

For the purposes of this analysis, cultural resources are defined as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) and properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places (S/NR). Criteria for inclusion on the NR are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 63. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are eligible for the NR if they retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- B. Are associated with significant people;
- C. Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. May yield information important in prehistory or history.

Architectural resources may include districts, structures, buildings, and objects. Archaeological resources may include “precontact period” resources, which relate to Native American habitation prior to contact with European colonists, and “historic period” resources, which relate to the period during and after Native American contact with colonists.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

A required step in the evaluation process for architectural and archaeological resources is determining the Area of Potential Effects (APE), also known as the Project Impact Area (PIA). This is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a proposed undertaking may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the character or use of an S/NR-eligible or listed property.

In general, potential impacts on architectural resources can include both direct physical impacts—demolition, alteration, or damage from construction—and indirect impacts, such as the isolation of a property from its surrounding environment, or the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric (e.g., pollutants) elements that are out of character with a property or that alter its historic setting and context. Adverse impacts can occur if a project would cause a change in the quality of a property that qualifies it for inclusion in the State and/or National Register of Historic Places. Potential adverse impacts on archaeological resources are typically limited to direct effects such as ground disturbance that could cause physical disturbance to archaeological resources.

For the purpose of this DGEIS, the APE for architectural resources (presented in **Figures III.F-1a and III.F-1b**) encompasses the proposed Fjord Trail North’s potential limits of disturbance (also referred to as the Fjord Trail North Corridor) and a 100-foot radius around proposed project components that may be visible from historic resources to account for potential visual, audible, or atmospheric effects on those resources. The APE for archaeological resources is the boundaries of the project’s potential limits of disturbance where direct ground disturbance may occur.

IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological investigations typically proceed in a multi-phase process generally consisting of the following steps, as needed: Phase 1 (determining the presence/absence of archaeological resources through documentary research and field testing); Phase 2 (determining the boundaries of the resources and their S/NR eligibility); and Phase 3 (mitigating unavoidable impacts through performance of a data recovery or other form of mitigation). The Phase 1 is typically divided into two sub-phases: A Phase 1A documentary study, which reviews written sources, previous archaeological studies, prior disturbance, and environmental factors to evaluate the sensitivity of the site; and Phase 1B, which uses field testing to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant (National Register-eligible) archaeological resources. The need for the next phase is dependent upon the results of the preceding phase. A Phase 1A archaeological study was conducted for this project, followed by subsequent analyses (Phase 1Bs and 2s), where needed, as described under Existing Conditions below.

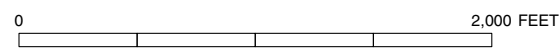
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Information on NHLs and properties previously listed on or determined eligible for listing on the S/NR (“known architectural resources”) was collected from SHPO’s online Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) database. There are no NHLs located in the APE for Fjord Trail North. Local landmarks designated by the City of Beacon were considered. The known architectural resources were compiled, tabulated, and mapped. On October 21, 2021 and February 5, 2024, field surveys were conducted by an architectural historian meeting the National Park Service (NPS) Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History (36 CFR Part 61). The architectural historian inventoried and evaluated previously unevaluated properties that appear to meet one or more of the NR criteria described above (“potential architectural resources”). Information








- Area of Potential Effects
- Trail Corridor - Fjord Trail North
- Photograph View Direction and Reference Number

- Known Resources**
- A Denning's Point Road Bridge (S/NR-eligible)
- Potential Resources**
- 1 17 Newlins Mills Rd





 Area of Potential Effects
 Trail Corridor - Fjord Trail North


Known Resources
 Dutchess Manor (S/NR-listed)
 Bannerman's Island (S/NR-listed)

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collected during the field surveys was supplemented by research to gather data on historic resources in the APE.

C. EXISTING CONDITIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A Phase 1A archaeological documentary study was prepared for the project in 2021 by STRATA Cultural Resource Management LLC. This report, entitled *Phase 1A Archeological Investigation: Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail (22SR00047)*, presents the results of documentary research and a site walkover and identifies areas of archaeological sensitivity in the APEs for both the Fjord Trail North and Fjord Trail South. The Phase 1A study analyzed a preliminary APE for the project. Due to subsequent design refinements, some areas were removed from the APE after the Phase 1A study was completed while other areas were added. All areas that were added to the project APE after the Phase 1A study was completed were subject to subsequent archaeological review in the form of consultation with SHPO and/or additional archaeological studies, as summarized below.

The Phase 1A study reviewed documentary records, such as historic maps and local histories, inventoried the locations of previously identified archaeological sites and reviewed previous archaeological surveys, evaluated topographical and hydrological conditions, and assessed ground disturbance in the APE to determine the potential for intact precontact and historic-period archaeological resources to exist within the APE.

The Phase 1A concluded that overall, the APE has varying degrees of sensitivity for precontact-period archaeological deposits. Multiple previously identified precontact-period archaeological sites were identified in the APE and its vicinity. While the area would have been occupied and used by Native Americans over a long period of time, many locations within the APE have been subject to extensive ground disturbance, which would likely have destroyed evidence of Native American habitation. Further, some areas along the Hudson River shoreline consist of filled land, created after the period of European contact. The Phase 1A identified specific areas within the APE that were considered to have the potential to contain intact precontact-period deposits. These areas are illustrated on **Figure III.F-2a and III.F-2b**. Overall, the APE was considered to possess high sensitivity for historic-period archaeological deposits. Documentary research indicated that many structures were present in and adjacent to the APE from the late seventeenth century onwards. Multiple previously identified historic-period archaeological sites were identified in the APE and its vicinity. Some areas where historic-period activities were documented in the APE were subsequently subjected to ground disturbance and were therefore considered to lack archaeological potential.

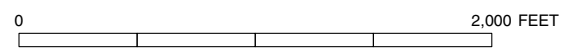
The areas within the APE that were identified as possessing precontact and/or historic-period archaeological potential were the subject of subsequent Phase 1B archaeological testing, the initial stage of which was presented in a Phase 1B report (STRATA 2022; 22SR00205). Where Phase 1B testing indicated that potentially significant archaeological resources were present in the APE, additional Phase 1B and/or Phase 2 archaeological testing was undertaken for those locations, the results of which were presented in a Phase 2 report (STRATA 2022; 22SR00323).

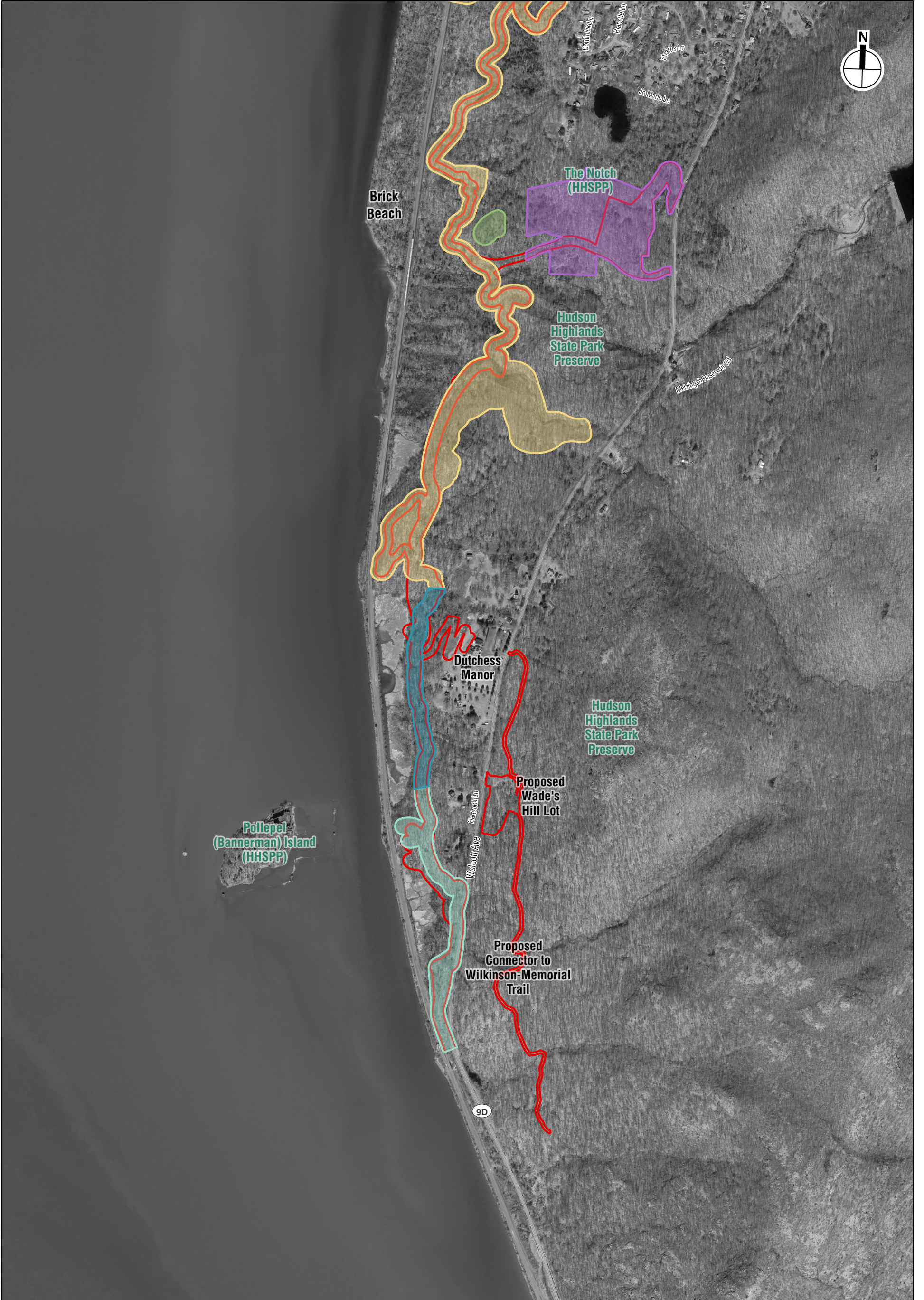
In addition, following the preparation of the Phase 1A, the APE was amended to incorporate project modifications. SHPO was consulted to determine whether additional archaeological investigations were required for any areas within the APE expansion due to project modifications. Supplemental Phase 1A research and additional Phase 1B and Phase 2 testing for select areas was performed in a supplemental archaeological investigation (STRATA 2024; 24SR00176). The



- Trail Corridor - Fjord Trail North
- Brickyards
- Madam Brett Park Meander Area

Phase 1A Study: Archaeological Sensitivity





- Trail Corridor - Fjord Trail North
- Camp Nitgedaiget Area
- Phase 1A Study: Archaeological Sensitivity**
- Brickyards
- Dutchess Manor Area
- Hammond Brick Residence Area
- Pollepel Overlook and South Meander Area

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Areas Identified as Archaeologically Sensitive in Phase 1A Study
Figure III.F-2b

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results of these archaeological investigations are summarized below, organized by area and/or project-identified archaeological site.

- **Madam Brett Park:** Based on the initial Phase 1A Study, this area along the shoreline of Fishkill Creek was considered to possess both precontact and historic-period archaeological potential. It is situated near a previously identified precontact-period site (the Scenic Hudson Land Trust, Prehistoric 1 Site). It also includes locations associated with the Newlin Mill site, where remains of a former mill, possibly the first mill on Fishkill Creek, are still visible above ground. Phase 1B and Phase 2 testing carried out in a portion of the APE resulted in the identification of a significant historic-period archaeological site: the Madame Brett's Mill Site (Unique Site Number [USN] 02741.000341). To avoid this sensitive archaeological site, a project modification was developed consisting of an alternate trail route for the Madame Brett Park Meander. The alternate trail route area was then subject to Phase 1B/2 archaeological testing. This additional testing resulted in the identification of additional significant archaeological features associated with historic mill activities.
- **The Brickyards/Dutchess Junction/Timoneyville:** The Brickyards denotes a large area of the central portion of the Fjord Trail North Corridor located east of the Metro-North Railroad (MNR) tracks (excluding the filled land to the west), which was considered to possess high precontact period sensitivity based on the Phase 1A analysis. It was also considered to possess high historic-period sensitivity, being the locus of multiple map-documented structures and operations associated with the brickmaking industry. Portions of this area were considered likely disturbed by subsequent mining and industrial uses. Phase 1B testing and a subsequent Phase 2 investigation identified multiple archaeological sites within this area, including the Dutchess Junction MDS #1 Historic Site (USN 02706.000118); the Dutchess Junction Third Train Station Historic Site (USN 02706.000123); the Power House Historic Site (USN 02706.000124); the Brickyard MDS #2 Historic Site (USN 02706.000125); the Hammond Brickyard Ruins Historic Site (USN 02706.000046); and the Timoneyville Brickyard Ruins #5 (02706.000121). Based on the archaeological investigations, all of these sites were found not to be eligible for the S/NR due to their fragmentary nature. In a letter dated August 19, 2022, SHPO concurred that the sites were not eligible and no additional archaeological investigations were necessary (see **Appendix III/IV.F-1**).
- **Camp Nitgedaiget:** Located in The Notch area of the APE, the Phase 1A Study characterized this area as sensitive for both precontact and historic-period archaeological deposits. Camp Nitgedaiget, later known as Camp Beacon, was a Jewish vacation resort, which operated from the 1920s through the mid-1950s. The area includes the ruins of a brick residence, a dining hall, and a trash midden identified during the site walkover. Phase 1B testing in this area resulted in the identification of a historic site, the Camp Nitgedaiget Historic Site (USN 02706.000119). The portion of the site in the APE was determined not eligible for S/NR and required no additional testing for the purposes of this project. The Phase 1B also identified the potentially significant Camp N Precontact Site (02706.000120). Supplemental Phase 1B and Phase 2 investigations were subsequently undertaken to evaluate the S/NR eligibility of the Camp N Precontact Site. These identified the site as S/NR eligible and recommended supplemental Phase 2 testing to better define its boundaries.
- **Hammond Brick Residence:** This area, to the west of Camp Nitgedaiget, includes the ruins of the 1916 Hammond residence, which was built with waste Hammond brick and includes a brick cistern and cellar identified during the site walkover. The Phase 1A Study characterized this area as sensitive for historic-period archaeological deposits. This area was tested at the

Phase 1B level, and no significant site was identified. Further, due to project modifications, the project would not result in ground disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the residence ruins.

- **Dutchess Manor Area:** Dutchess Manor is a S/NR-listed historic estate, which includes a late nineteenth century residence. This area was considered to possess precontact-period archaeological sensitivity, particularly given its relatively intact river shoreline. Phase 1B testing in the APE at Dutchess Manor did not result in the identification of a potentially significant archaeological site.
- **Pollepel Overlook and South Meander Area/ Bannerman Sites:** The Phase 1A Study characterized this area as sensitive for precontact-period archaeological deposits. The area consists of a relatively intact shoreline exhibiting similar characteristics to a nearby previously identified precontact-period archaeological site. The location of a small Meander on the south shore of a wetland area below Pollepel Overlook was also considered sensitive for precontact-period archaeological deposits for the same reasons. An important Late Archaic period archaeological site known as the Bannerman Precontact Site (USN 02706.000008), which had been identified in the 1950s by William Ritchie, is believed to be located in this area; however, the locational information recorded in the 1950s was vague.

Phase 1B and Phase 2 testing conducted for this project identified the Bannerman Companion Precontact Site (USN 02760.000122) in an area south of the original Bannerman Site. The Bannerman Companion Site was recommended eligible for the S/NR. In a letter dated August 19, 2022, SHPO concurred with the eligibility of the site (see **Appendix III/IV.F-1**).

As a result of modifications to the proposed alignment of the Forest Trail South Reach in the vicinity of the original Bannerman Precontact Site (USN 02706.000008), supplemental Phase 1B testing was conducted in this vicinity. This supplemental testing identified a locus of artifacts that was interpreted as relating to the original Bannerman Precontact Site (USN 02706.000008). If this area cannot be avoided, Phase 2 testing was recommended to evaluate the integrity of the site and delineate its boundaries.

- **Wade’s Hill Lot:** The proposed Wade’s Hill Lot parking area was a project modification included after the preparation of the initial Phase 1A. In a letter dated September 5, 2023, SHPO determined that the proposed Wade’s Hill Lot (referred to as the “New Route 9D Parking Lot with connection to Wilkinson Trail”) component of the project would have no impacts on archaeological resources and no further archaeological study was warranted for this area (see **Appendix III/IV.F-1**).
- **Beacon Transfer Station:** Subsequent to the initial Phase 1A Study, a proposed maintenance facility was added to the project on the site of the existing Beacon Transfer Station at 90 Dennings Avenue in the City of Beacon. This area was evaluated for archaeological sensitivity at the Phase 1A level in the supplemental archaeological study for the project, which concluded that the area had been subject to extensive ground disturbance. No further archaeological investigation was recommended. In a letter dated May 9, 2024, SHPO concurred with this recommendation (see **Appendix III/IV.F-1**).
- **Wilkinson Memorial Trail Connector:** Subsequent to the initial Phase 1A Study, a connector trail was proposed between the proposed Wade’s Hill Lot and the existing Wilkinson Memorial Trail within the Hudson Highlands State Park Preserve (HHSPP). In a letter dated March 29, 2024, SHPO determined that the Wilkinson Memorial Trail Connector (referred to as “Hartsook to Wilkinson Trail connection”) component of the project would

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have no impacts on archaeological resources and no further archaeological study was warranted for this area (see **Appendix III/IV.F-1**).

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

KNOWN ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

There are three known architectural resources in the APE, and one potential architectural resource located in the APE. The resources are described below and mapped on **Figures III.F-1a and III.F-1b**. Photos of the resources are provided in **Figures III.F-3 and III.F-4**.

Area of Potential Effects

Denning's Point Road Bridge (S/NR eligible)

Denning's Point Road Bridge is located along the Fjord Trail North Corridor in the City of Beacon (see **Figures III.F-1a and III.F-3**). The bridge was determined S/NR eligible in 2018. The steel bridge travels over the MNR tracks, connecting Dennings Avenue to Denning's Point. Built in 1915, the bridge is a pony truss design, spanning approximately 170 feet in length, with a deck that is 20 feet in width.¹ The bridge has a wood deck, a single lane for vehicles and a separate pedestrian lane. The bridge was rehabilitated between 2016 and 2019, with modifications that include new steel guard rails and lane separation.²

Dutchess Manor (S/NR listed)

Dutchess Manor is a S/NR-listed property located on the west side of NYS Route 9D, in the Town of Fishkill.³ The property is along the Fjord Trail North Corridor and is owned by Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail, Inc. (HHFT, Inc.) (see **Figures III.F-1b and III.F-3**). The resource was listed on the S/NR in 1982. The Second Empire-style brick building was constructed in 1889 as a house for Francis Timoney. Born in Ireland, Timoney was a wealthy brick manufacturer. The two-story building features a mansard roof with hooded gable dormers with quatrefoil cut work, quoins on all corners, and segmental-arched window surrounds. The primary façade features a projecting center bay with a mansard roof that surrounds a round-arched opening and decorative cutwork. The building's fenestration consists of two-over-two-light windows with projecting brick surrounds and stone sills. The building has been altered with the addition of one-story east and west wings, and a round-arched awning on the ground floor.

Bannerman's Island (S/NR listed)

Bannerman's Residence and Arsenal, listed on the S/NR in 1982, is a stabilized architectural ruin on Pollepel Island, which is in the Hudson River within the Town of Fishkill (see **Figure III.F-1b**). The property is significant as the residence and arsenal operations for Francis Bannerman, a noted collector and dealer in military equipment and memorabilia.

¹ Historic Bridge Foundation. Historic and Notable Bridges of The U.S. accessed 11/2021 at <https://bridgehunter.com/ny/dutchess/5524010/>.

² Clarkson University's Beacon Institute for Rivers and Estuaries. About the Beacon Institute. Accessed 11/2021 at <https://www.clarkson.edu/about-beacon-institute>.

³ "Dutchess Manor," Building Structure Inventory Form, prepared by Rosemary A. Sorkin for New York State Parks and Recreation, 1979.



Denning's Point Road Bridge (S/NR-eligible) 1



Dutchess Manor (S/NR-listed) 2



17 Newlins Mill Road, east elevation 3



17 Newlins Mill Road, north elevation 4

POTENTIAL RESOURCES

Area of Potential Effects

17 Newlins Mill Road

The property at 17 Newlins Mill Road is located northeast of the Fjord Trail North Corridor on the residential street Newlins Mill Road in the City of Beacon (see **Figures III.F-1a and III.F-4**). Constructed of brick with wood trim, the house is a two-story building with a cross gable roof and a porch that wraps around the primary (east) and side (south) elevations. The building was constructed in the Carpenter Gothic style, featuring decorative bargeboard trim, segmental-arched window heads with dentiled brickwork, and simple curved wood braces on the porch. The building’s fenestration consists of two-over-two sash windows in a symmetrical arrangement on the primary (east) elevation. Round-headed windows are in the gable ends of the attic story. The building appears to have been altered at one point in its history with the relocation of the primary entrance from the north elevation to the east façade. The former north façade entrance has been converted into segmental-arched window. A single-story side porch is on the west end of the building.

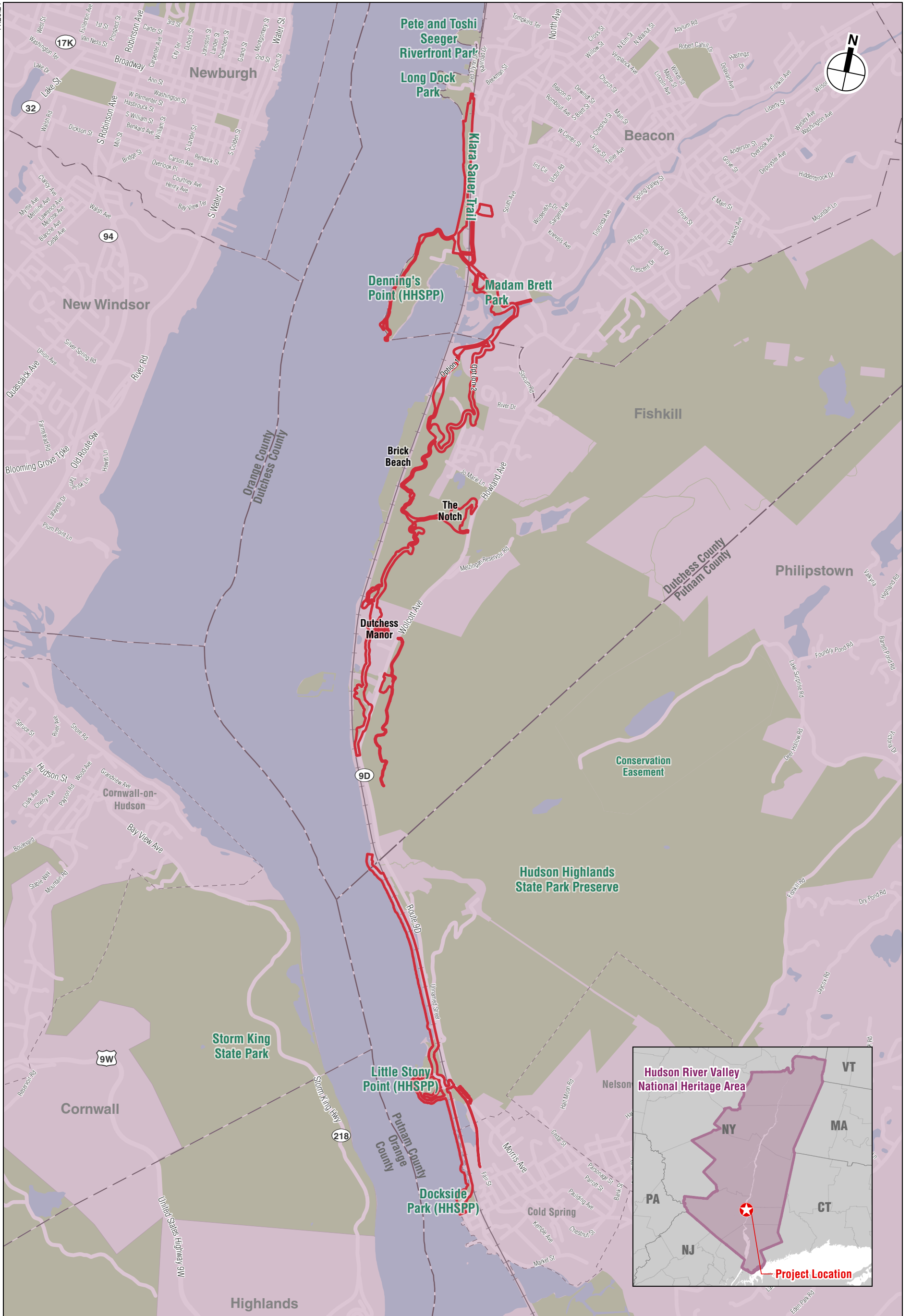
The house was built prior to 1867, according to historical maps,⁴ the building’s Carpenter Gothic architectural style indicates that it was constructed circa 1855. The house was located near the mouth of the Fishkill River in a settlement of Fishkill once known as Byrnsville, or Tioronda. By the 1860s, Byrnsville had a church, school room, a grist and saw mill (established before 1709), and a store.⁵ The earliest record of an inhabitant at the house is the 1860 U.S. Census, which records that John Dolson (1824–1903) lived there with his wife Lavina, their six children between the ages of 2 and 10, and three laborers. Dolson’s occupation is recorded as sawyer. The 1865 New York Census and the 1870 Census also record John Dolson residing at the house with second wife Mary Ann Morley. By 1880, according to the U.S. Census, John Dolson had retired and his sons Millard and William worked at the nearby wool hat factory. The property appears to meet National Register Criteria A and C, as an example of mid-19th century vernacular residential architecture in the Carpenter Gothic style, and for its associations with the mid-19th century growth of Dutchess County as families moved to the area to work in the saw mills and, later, newly established manufacturers.

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

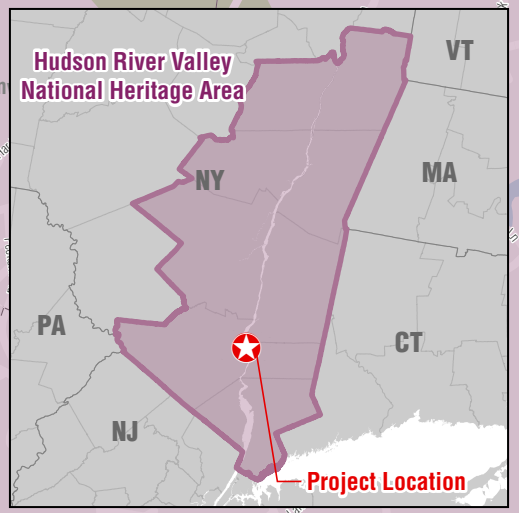
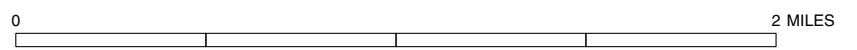
The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (“Heritage Area”) was designated by Congress in 1996 and encompasses 10 counties adjacent to the Hudson River, including Dutchess County where the Fjord Trail North Corridor is located, as shown in **Figure III.F-5**. According to the National Park Service, the Hudson River Valley is a landscape that defined American history, serving as a political boundary during the early Revolutionary War, a destination on the Underground Railroad, as well as a powerhouse for early industry. The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Management Plan (2002) states that the purpose of the Heritage Area is to recognize this historical significance, interpret and protect this heritage, and authorize federal

⁴ Beers, Frederick W. *Fishkill on the Hudson (Beacon)*. Published by Beers, Elis & Soule, 1867; A.M. Davis, *Dutchess County 1876*, New York, Reading Publishing House, Reading PA, 1876.

⁵ *Historical Sketch and Directory of the Town of Fishkill*, Fishkill Landing, NY: Dean and Spaight Publishers, 1866.



- Trail Corridor
- Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area



Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail

financial and technical assistance.⁶ This is largely achieved by linking and interpreting the many Heritage Sites within the Heritage Area.

The Management Entities of the Heritage Area are the Hudson River Valley Greenway Communities Council (“Greenway”) and the Greenway Conservancy for the Hudson River Valley, Inc. As described in Chapter III.A, “Land Use and Zoning – Fjord Trail North,” the Greenway is a state agency that works with local and county governments to enhance local planning and carry through the Greenway’s guiding principles. These guiding principles include improving public access to the Hudson River. Linking historic sites within the Hudson River Valley and improving public access to the Hudson River are primary goals for the Heritage Area.

D. FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTION

In the future without construction of Fjord Trail North, significant changes to historic resources within the APE are not anticipated, with the exception of planned modifications to Dutchess Manor.

As part of a separate action by HHFT, Inc. that is undergoing SEQR review by the Town of Fishkill, HHFT, Inc. intends to repurpose the S/NR-listed Dutchess Manor property, which it owns, from its most recent use as a catering hall to serve as offices for HHFT, Inc. and as a small visitor center and provide parking for users of trails in the area. As part of this repurposing of the site, the more recent 20th century additions at Dutchess Manor would be removed, restoring the building to emphasize the period in which it served as an estate. The proposed repurposing of the site will undergo any necessary environmental review and review under Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act, as applicable.

It is important to note that the condition of architectural resources in the APE could change with or without Fjord Trail North. While federal and state agencies are required to consider potential adverse effects under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980, respectively, private owners of properties eligible for or listed on the Registers using private funds can alter or demolish their properties without such a review process.

E. FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

For each of the archaeological sites identified under “Existing Conditions,” potential adverse impacts are described below:

- **Madame Brett Park:** Fjord Trail North would include a proposed Meander at Madame Brett Park that extends from the Main Trail toward the Fishkill Creek shore. This Meander would traverse the Madame Brett’s Mill Site, a significant archaeological site, which includes features and deposits relating to historic milling activities. As project design progresses, efforts will be made to avoid or minimize impacts to Madame Brett’s Mill Site. Additional Phase 2 archaeological testing may be necessary to further refine the site boundaries and depths of significant deposits. As described in a Draft Letter of Resolution (LOR) for this project between SHPO and HHFT, Inc., any impacts to the site that cannot be avoided will be

⁶ Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Management Plan, 2002, accessed 2022 at <https://www.hudsonrivervalley.com/documents/hrvnha-management-plan>

addressed through mitigation measures devised in consultation with SHPO and any participating Indigenous Nations (see **Appendix III/IV.F-2** and corresponding attachments).

- **Camp Nitgedaiget:** Phase 1B and Phase 2 archaeological testing identified the Camp N Precontact Site as being S/NR-eligible. Ongoing archaeological investigations would be required to fully delineate the boundaries of the Camp N Precontact Site. The project design in the Notch area has been modified, reducing potential impacts to the precontact site; however, a parking area is still proposed which may affect a small portion of the site. As project design progresses, alternatives that would avoid or minimize impacts on the precontact site will be considered. If impacts to the precontact site cannot be avoided by the proposed project, additional consultation with SHPO will be undertaken to devise and implement mitigation measures, which may include Phase 3 data recovery as described in the Draft LOR.
- **Pollepel Overlook and South Meander Area/Bannerman Sites:** Based on Phase 1B and Phase 2 archaeological investigations, the Bannerman Companion Site has been determined S/NR-eligible. In a letter dated August 19, 2022, SHPO recommended that the project avoid the archaeological site. As described in the LOR, if the site cannot be avoided, and if the proposed project would result in an adverse impact to the site, additional consultation with SHPO and participating Indigenous Nations would be necessary to identify and implement mitigation measures, including Phase 3 data recovery (see **Appendix III/IV.F-2** and corresponding attachments).
- Supplemental Phase 1B testing to the north of the Bannerman Companion Site identified a loci of artifacts, which was interpreted as relating to the original Bannerman Precontact Site, which was identified in the 1950s without clear locational information. If the proposed project cannot avoid the Bannerman Site, additional Phase 2 archaeological testing is recommended to evaluate the integrity of the site and delineate its boundaries. If the site is confirmed to be S/NR-eligible and cannot be avoided by the proposed project, additional consultation with SHPO and participating Indigenous Nations would be necessary to identify and implement mitigation measures, including Phase 3 data recovery.

If adverse impacts on significant archaeological resources cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures would be identified and implemented in consultation with SHPO and any participating Native Nations and/or Consulting Parties as described in the Draft LOR.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

KNOWN ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Denning's Point Road Bridge

No physical changes to the Denning's Point Road Bridge are planned as part of the construction of Fjord Trail North. Views from the bridge of the MNR tracks would remain. Therefore, the proposed action would result in no direct or indirect adverse effects to Denning's Point Road Bridge.

Dutchess Manor (S/NR-listed)

As discussed earlier under Section D, "Future without the Proposed Action" of this chapter, HHFT, Inc. plans to repurpose the Dutchess Manor site as part of a separate action that is undergoing SEQR review by the Town of Fishkill. However, as part of Fjord Trail North, a Connector trail would be constructed between the Main Trail and Dutchess Manor. The landscape to the (west) rear of the building would be altered to include the Connector trail, but these alterations to the landscape would not impact the historic resource's setting nor would they remove

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or diminish the property's character-defining features, including its view to the river. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not constitute an adverse effect to Dutchess Manor.

Bannerman's Island (S/NR listed)

Bannerman's Island would have views of Fjord Trail North along the Hudson River waterfront, including the Pollepel Overlook southeast of the island. However, views from the island to the waterfront are not identified in the resource's statement of significance. The change of context at the Hudson River waterfront from Fjord Trail North would not constitute an adverse effect to Bannerman's Island.

POTENTIAL RESOURCES

Area of Potential Effect

17 Newlins Mills Road

Fjord Trail North may be visible from the residence at 17 Newlins Mills Road. However, Fjord Trail North would be at a lower elevation than the residence and at a sufficient distance, so that it would not substantially change the resource's setting. In this area, Fjord Trail North would be located along the existing inactive Beacon Line tracks approximately 300 feet west of the potential architectural resource and would therefore not alter its context and setting by introducing an incompatible use to the neighborhood or removing a preexisting structure. Due to the steep topography of the immediate area and the orientation of the street, down a steep hill and around the corner, Fjord Trail North would not be prominent in views from the property. Fjord Trail North would also not be visible in views of the architectural resource from the street. Therefore, Fjord Trail North would not have any direct (physical) or indirect (visual/contextual) effects on the architectural resource. Construction of Fjord Trail North would therefore not result in an adverse effect to the potential architectural resource at 17 Newlins Mills Road.

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Fjord Trail North would be located in the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. Construction and operation of Fjord Trail North is not anticipated to result in an adverse impact to the Heritage Area. The development of a trail is in keeping with other, similar, recreational resources in the area. Creation of Fjord Trail North would grant users greater access to the Hudson River shoreline and other natural features of the area. This aligns with the stated goals of the Greenway, a designated Management Entity, as detailed in the Greenway County Compacts. Fjord Trail North would provide greater connectivity to other regional recreational resources, consistent with the Heritage Area's stated priority of connecting Heritage Sites along the river. The materials proposed to construct, and the alignment selected for, Fjord Trail North, were carefully chosen to integrate this section of the Fjord Trail with its natural environment, and to blend it into the existing landscape. Fjord Trail North would further enhance the public's enjoyment of the Heritage Area's natural and cultural resources.

F. MITIGATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As described above, archaeological studies undertaken for this project have included Phase 1A, Phase 1B, and Phase 2 investigations. Supplemental archaeological studies are ongoing to fully evaluate the boundaries and significance of the identified archaeological sites and to explore avoidance alternatives. As the design of Fjord Trail North progresses, adjustments in the alignment would be made to avoid significant archaeological resources where possible. In keeping with the

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Draft LOR for this project, if significant archaeological sites in the APE cannot be avoided, measures to minimize and/or mitigate any adverse effects to archaeological resources would be identified and implemented in consultation with SHPO and any participating Native Nations and/or Consulting Parties (see **Appendix III/IV.F-2**).

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The proposed Fjord Trail North is not anticipated to result in adverse effects on historic architectural resources. Therefore, no mitigation would be required. If design plans for Fjord Trail North change, additional consultation with SHPO would be undertaken to confirm whether additional analyses are required. *