

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 South Corridor. A review of the proposed Fjord Trail North is provided in Chapter III.F, “Historic and Archaeological Resources – Fjord Trail North.” The analysis 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 include 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 EFFECT

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 **Figure IV.F-1**) encompasses the proposed Fjord Trail South’s potential limits of disturbance (also referred to as the Fjord Trail South Corridor) and a 100-foot radius around 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: 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, 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, where needed, as described under Existing Conditions below. The results of this study are documented in the Phase 1A report and summarized in Section C, “Existing Conditions.”

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 within the limits of disturbance of the Fjord Trail. Local landmarks designated by the Village of Cold Spring also were considered. The known architectural resources were compiled, tabulated, and mapped. On October 21, 2021 and February 5, 2024, a field survey was 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



Area of Potential Effects

Trail Corridor - Fjord Trail South

Photograph View Direction and Reference Number

Known Resources

Breakneck Siphon Uptake Chamber (S/NR-eligible)

Lands within Local Cold Spring Historic District only

Lands within both National Register and Local Cold Spring Historic Districts

Potential Resources

117 Fair St

0 2,000 FEET

resources”). Information collected during the field survey 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*, presents the results of documentary research and a site walkover and identified areas of archaeological sensitivity in the APEs for both Fjord Trail North and the 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. The Phase 1A did not identify any archaeologically sensitive areas within the Fjord Trail South APE.

Subsequent to the preparation of the Phase 1A, project modifications were made, including the proposed expansion of the existing Washburn parking area, requiring an expansion of the Fjord Trail South APE. SHPO was consulted regarding this area in a submittal dated August 8, 2023. In a letter dated September 1, 2023, SHPO determined that the Washburn Lot 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**).

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

There are two known architectural resources in the APE, and one potential resource located in the APE. The resources are described below and mapped on **Figure IV.F-1**. Photos of the resources are provided in **Figure IV.F-2**.

KNOWN ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Area of Potential Effects

NYCDEP Hudson River Drainage Chamber (S/NR-eligible)

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) Hudson River Drainage Chamber (HRDC) is located at the northern end of the Fjord Trail South Corridor off NYS Route



Breakneck Siphon Uptake Chamber (S/NR eligible) 1

Hudson Highlands Fjord Trail

9D and adjacent to the Metro-North Railroad (MNR) tracks in the Town of Fishkill (see **Figures IV.F-1 and IV.F-2**). The resource was determined eligible for the National Register in 2016. The Beaux Arts-style stone chamber was constructed to house the siphoning equipment to control the underground flow of potable water in the Catskill Aqueduct. Built in 1912, the chamber's battered exterior walls are composed of bluestone, rock-faced course ashlar, and refined stone. The building features two steel paneled doors; existing window openings are covered with steel plates. The building has a hipped roof covered in clay tiles. The building is part of the Catskill Aqueduct system, which spans 100 miles between the Ashokan Reservoir in Ulster County and Yonkers and New York City, where it connects to the New York City water supply system. The building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture and engineering and as a contributing resource of the Catskill Aqueduct.

Cold Spring Historic District (S/NR-listed)

The Cold Spring Historic District was listed on the State and National Register in 1982. A Cold Spring Historic District encompassing a larger area (including but not limited to the S/NR Historic District boundaries) was locally designated in 1976 under legislation adopted by the Village of Cold Spring (see **Figure IV.F-1**). The boundaries of the S/NR-listed Cold Spring Historic District are not within the portion of the APE that encompasses the proposed Fjord Trail South Main Trail, and views from buildings in the S/NR-listed portion of the historic district do not have clear or proximate views of the Main Trail Corridor. Both the S/NR-listed Cold Spring Historic District and the locally designated Cold Spring Historic District are characterized by mid to late 19th and early 20th century buildings, including wood-frame and brick residences and commercial buildings. Buildings in the Historic Districts display a variety of architectural styles, including Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles. The historic districts include buildings constructed from 1780 to 1940.

Under legislation adopted by the Village of Cold Spring in 1976, the Cold Spring Architectural and Historic District Review Board must review and determine the appropriateness of changes to structures within the locally designated Cold Spring Historic District.¹

The boundary of the locally designated Cold Spring Historic District overlaps slightly with the APE. The portion of the historic district in the APE encompasses a section of the MNR right-of-way and does not contain buildings or structures. The Cold Spring Historic District directly abuts the entrance to Dockside Park.

POTENTIAL RESOURCES

Area of Potential Effects

117 Fair Street

The property at 117 Fair Street is located in the APE on the residential Fair Street in the Village of Cold Spring (see **Figures IV.F-1 and IV.F-3**). The house is a two-story wood-frame building with clapboard siding and a side-gable roof. It has a porch that extends the length of the primary (east) elevation and features spindlework. The building's windows contain one-over-one replacement sash and are flanked by shutters. The building was constructed in the late 19th

¹ "Design Standards for the Architectural and Historic District, Village of Cold Spring, New York." Prepared by The Cold Spring Architectural and Historic District Review Board. September 1999.



117 Fair Street 2

century, according to available historical maps. It is not included on an 1867 map, but a building at the location is recorded in an 1891 map, as the residence of J. Bailey.²

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area was designated by Congress in 1996 and encompasses 10 counties adjacent to the Hudson River, including Putnam County where the Fjord Trail South Corridor is located, as shown in **Figure IV.F-4**. 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 financial and technical assistance.³ 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 South, no significant changes to historic resources are anticipated.

It is important to note that the condition of architectural resources in the APE could change in the future with or without Fjord Trail South. 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.

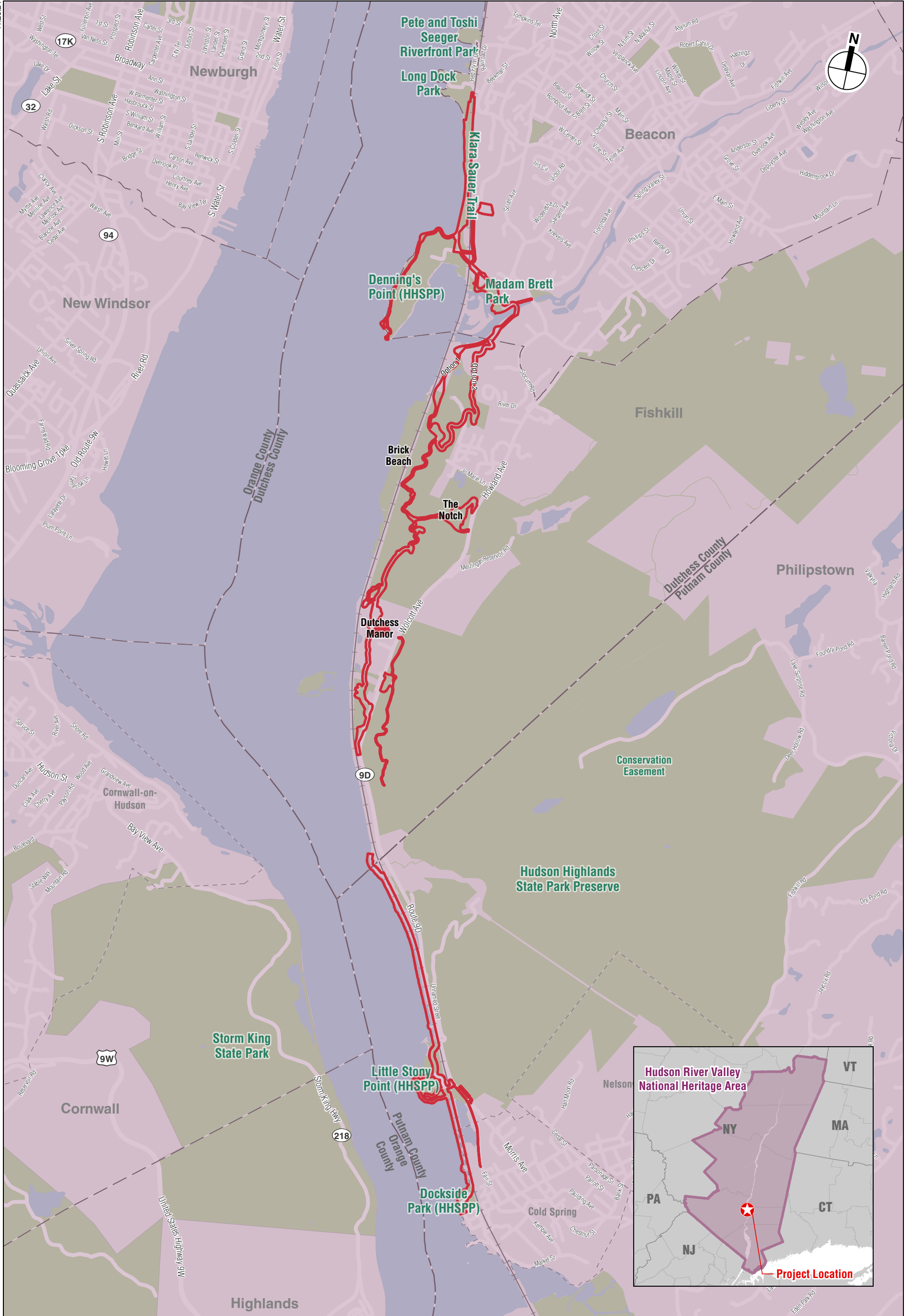
E. FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

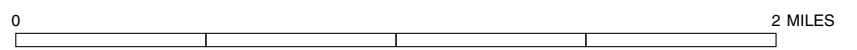
As described above, a Phase 1A Archaeological Study was prepared for the project, including the Fjord Trail North and the Fjord Trail South Corridors, which identified areas within the APE that are considered sensitive for precontact and historic-period archaeological resources. However, no areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified within the Fjord Trail South APE (see **Figure IV.F-5**). No further archaeological investigation was recommended for areas within the Fjord Trail South APE. Therefore, no adverse impacts on archaeological resources are anticipated.

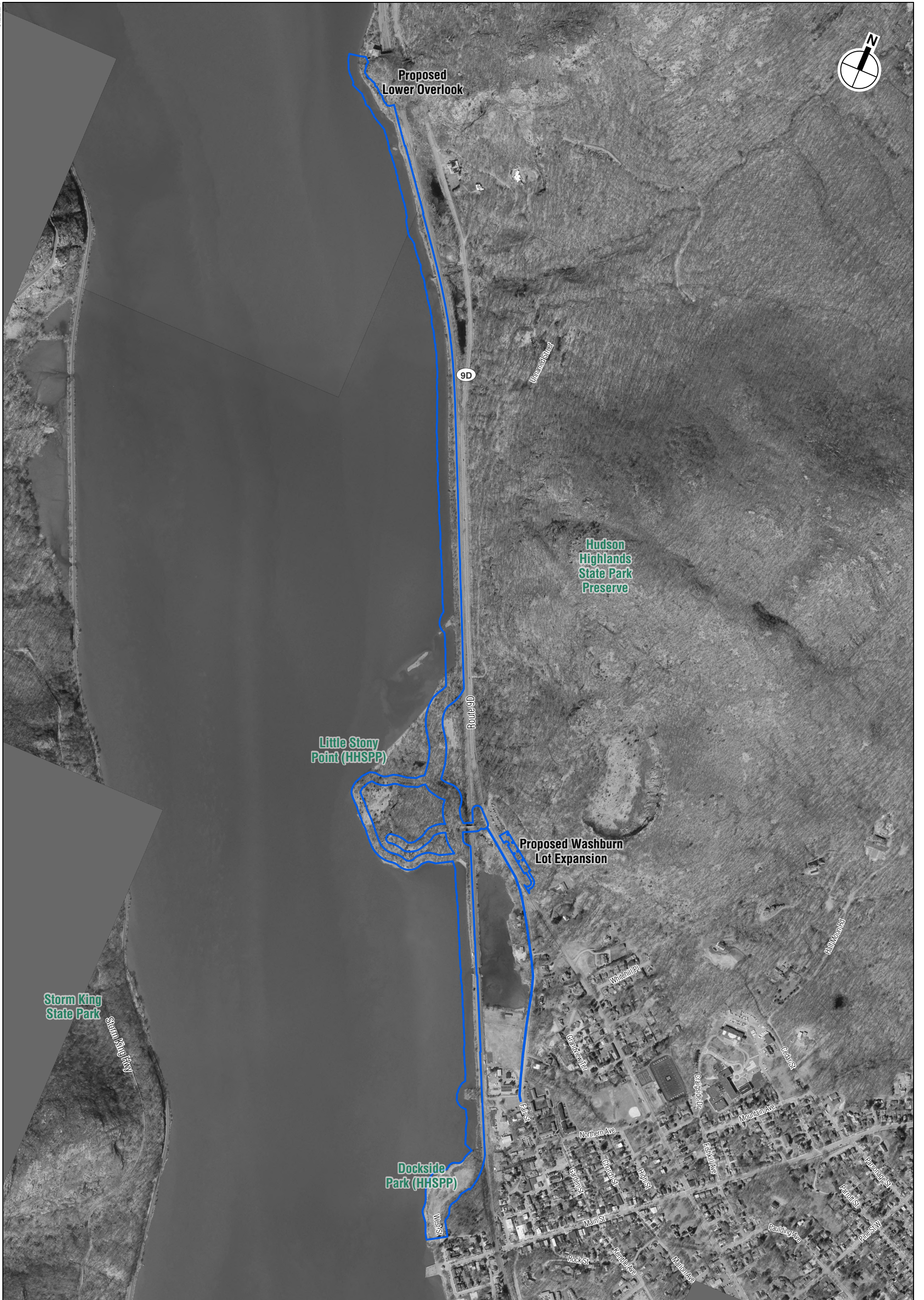
² Beers, Frederick W. *New York and its Vicinity (Cold Spring)*. Published by Beers, Elis & Soule, 1867; Watson. *Hudson River Valley 1891 (Putnam County Portion Section 13)*, Watson & Company, 1891.

³ Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Management Plan, 2002, accessed 2022 at <https://www.hudsonrivervalley.com/documents/hrvnha-management-plan>



- Trail Corridor
- Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area





Trail Corridor - Fjord Trail South

0 2,000 FEET

Areas Identified as Archaeologically Sensitive in Phase 1A Study

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

KNOWN RESOURCES

Area of Potential Effects

NYCDEP Hudson River Drainage Chamber (S/NR-eligible)

NYCDEP's HRDC is located on a steep hillside between the MNR tracks and the Hudson River near the Breakneck Tunnel. The building overlooks the northern terminus of the proposed Fjord Trail South and would have a view of Fjord Trail South as it travels along the Hudson River waterfront. As described above, the stone chamber is eligible under Criterion C for its architecture; views of the Hudson River waterfront are not identified as contributing to the building's significance. Fjord Trail South would replace the thickly vegetated area immediately west/southwest and south of the HRDC. However, the setting of the HRDC already includes transportation corridors, including the MNR access road to the north, NYS Route 9D to the northeast and east, and the MNR tracks along the Hudson River shoreline that pass to the north and east. The proposed Lower Overlook component of Fjord Trail South would also be near the HRDC, but it would be on the opposite side of the Breakneck Ridge and would not be visible from the HRDC. As such, Fjord Trail South would not introduce an element that is incompatible with the HRDC. Located along the waterfront and at a lower elevation, Fjord Trail South would also not obstruct views of the resource.

Cold Spring Historic District (S/NR-listed)

The Main Trail of Fjord Trail South would not be located within the S/NR-listed Historic District and would overlap with a small portion of the locally designated Cold Spring Historic District with no proposed changes to any structures. No impacts to the Cold Spring Historic District are anticipated.

POTENTIAL RESOURCES

Area of Potential Effect

117 Fair Street House

The residence at 117 Fair Street would have views of the Main Trail of Fjord Trail South. The Main Trail of Fjord Trail South would be located along the MNR right-of-way, west of the potential architectural resource. Views west from the house currently include the MNR corridor and causeway; therefore, the Main Trail of Fjord Trail South would be compatible with the existing views from 117 Fair Street. The Main Trail of Fjord Trail South would also be located on the west side of the MNR causeway, further away from the residence than the current rail corridor. As currently designed, the Main Trail of Fjord Trail South would be a maximum of 17 feet above ground. Fjord Trail South would, therefore, be visible from the residence but at a distance and across the MNR tracks and would not substantially alter views. The view of the house from the river could be partially obstructed by a support pile of Fjord Trail South depending on the location from which the resource is viewed. However, unobstructed views of the resource from the river would still remain available. This would not be considered an adverse effect.

The potential Meander along Fair Street would include sidewalks that pass in front of the house at 117 Fair Street. This section of Fair Street does not currently have sidewalks but includes a marked shoulder. While 117 Fair Street is outside the Village of Cold Spring municipal boundary, much of the potential sidewalk would be within the Village and the design would be developed in coordination with the Village of Cold Spring. The sidewalk is expected to be five feet wide and ADA compliant and would be constructed within the existing roadway right-of-way. It is

anticipated that the sidewalk would be consistent with sidewalks throughout the Village of Cold Spring and would not adversely impact the setting of the house at 117 Fair Street. Therefore, the potential sidewalk is not expected to change the setting of the house at 117 Fair Street and the Proposed Action is not expected to result in an adverse impact on 117 Fair Street.

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Fjord Trail South would be located in the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. Construction and operation of Fjord Trail South are 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 South 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 South 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 (as described in Chapter II, "Project Description"), and the alignment selected for, Fjord Trail South were carefully chosen to integrate into the natural environment, and to blend with the existing landscape. Fjord Trail South would further enhance the public's enjoyment of the Heritage Area's natural and cultural resources.

F. CONCLUSION

No adverse effects on archaeological or architectural resources are anticipated to result from construction and use of Fjord Trail South. Therefore, measures to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects are not required. As design plans for Fjord Trail South are advanced, additional consultation with SHPO and the Cold Spring Architectural and Historic District Review Board, as necessary, would be undertaken to confirm whether additional analyses are required. *