

**FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE  
CROTON WATER TREATMENT PLANT  
AT THE EASTVIEW SITE**

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## **5.12. HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **5.12.1. Introduction**

An historic and archaeological resource analysis evaluates an action's affects on an area that has been reported to potentially possess an historical importance and/or has not been disturbed due to construction activities. Resources encompass buildings, structures, and objects of historical, aesthetic, cultural and archaeological (subsurface) importance. In an archaeological analysis, data must be gathered from the surrounding area to predict the likelihood of resources existing in the project area.

For the purpose of this analysis, a study area of one-mile radius from the periphery of the Eastview Site has been established (Figure 5.12-1). A description of the City-owned property is presented in Section 5.2, Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy. The methodology used to prepare this analysis is presented in Section 4.12, Data Collection and Impact Methodologies, Historic and Archaeological Resources. Supporting documentation is included in Appendix D.

### **5.12.2. Baseline Conditions**

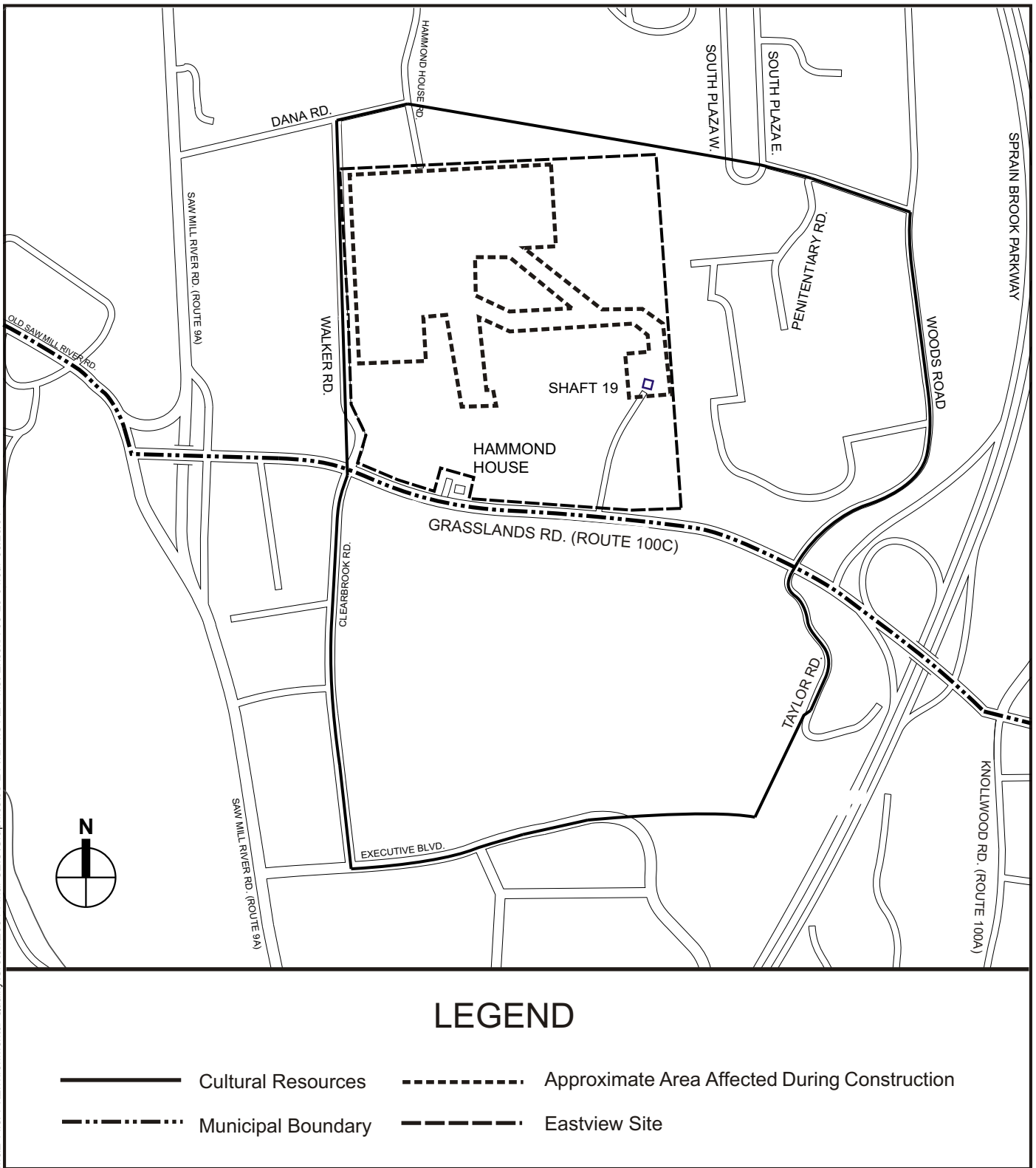
#### **5.12.2.1. *Historical Background***

Native Americans lived in the Westchester County area beginning about 13,000 years ago, and remained until after Europeans arrived in the 17th century. During that long period of occupation, their culture, settlement, and subsistence patterns changed. At the time of European contact, a Native American group known as the Wiechquaesgeek, a Munsee-speaking group of Delawares, occupied the Westchester County area.

During the 17th century, Dutch farmers settled in southern Westchester County, and were quickly followed by the English. Under the English, the County was divided into six manors and the project area was part of Philipsburg Manor. Frederick Philipse came to New Amsterdam and quickly set about making his fortune. Well known as a trader in wampum and other goods, Philipse also made an advantageous marriage to a wealthy widow in 1662. Following his marriage, Philipse began to acquire land along the Hudson River. The Manor of Philipsburg was officially established by a grant from the English Governor, Benjamin Fletcher in 1693. The estate, almost 52,000 acres in size, sat between the Hudson and Bronx Rivers.

Adolph Philipse took over the manor following his father's death in 1702, and his son Frederick who became the third Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg subsequently inherited the parcel. By the 1750's, more than a thousand people were living on the Philipsburg Manor, farming the land and clearing forests to support the demand for lumber. Most of these residents were tenant farmers who leased land from the Philipse family. The residents of the manor, established small hamlets within the Philipse estate and ran the civil affairs. In these hamlets, tenants constructed meetinghouses, taverns, and mills. Among the early tenants were the families of Hammond, Storm, Buice, VanWart, and Paulding.

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Not to Scale

## Eastview Site Cultural Resources Study Area

Croton Water Treatment Plant

Figure 5.12-1

Westchester County was actively involved in the American Revolution, particularly because of its location between the British Army, stationed in New York City with outposts in Westchester County, and the Continental Army, stationed north of the Croton River. From 1776 to 1783, the British and Continental armies faced each other across the County, which was described as the “Neutral Ground.” The Continental army lines were located north of the Croton River, and stretched from Peekskill to Connecticut and down to the Long Island Sound. During the seven years of war, the people of Westchester endured countless raids, battles, and plunder by both the British and Colonial forces. Battles were fought in Pelham and White Plains, and troops marched through the County on many occasions. In the study area, Continental outposts were stationed in numerous places, leading to skirmishes with British raiding parties. One of these skirmishes took place at Young’s Corner, which was located approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the east of the Eastview Site.

Three local militias accomplished the capture of the British spy, Major John Andre, on September 23, 1780, in nearby Tarrytown. Andre was returning from a meeting with Benedict Arnold when Isaac VanWart, David Williams, and John Paulding apprehended him. The Paulding tenant farm was located just west of the Eastview Site. The three captors turned over their prisoner by marching him through the study area to the Continental Army headquarters at Armonk. Prior to his capture, Andre’s travels took him through Greenburgh and up the Old Saw Mill River Road.

Revolutionary events also directly affected the Eastview Site. Just prior to the war, James Hammond, whose family lived on the site, was commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel in the First Westchester County regiment on October 14, 1775. At the outbreak of the war, he was given full command. Hammond’s regiment saw considerable action during the war and had to be reorganized in 1778 due to heavy losses. In May of 1780, George Washington reportedly came to visit Hammond at his family home. Tory sympathizers alerted the closest British troops, but upon arrival the soldiers found only Hammond and his wife in residence. Hammond was taken to New York City and remained a prisoner there for more than a year.

Philipsburg Manor, which had remained intact for more than 80 years, was finally dissolved following the American Revolution when the loyalist Philipse family lost their land rights. In 1788, the Philipse manor was divided into three townships: Yonkers, Greenburgh, and Mount Pleasant. Tenant farmers quickly subdivided the large acreage and purchased the property that they formerly leased. Colonel James Hammond purchased the land surrounding his family home on either side of Lower Cross Road, now Grasslands Road/Route 100C. These land purchases collectively led to the official organization of roads and the establishment of a school system. As tenant farmers transformed into land owners, agricultural production in the County increased. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, farming was the chief occupation of the residents of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant. The local farmers were mostly engaged in market-garden farming, supplying produce to White Plains and New York City. The area continued to be primarily agrarian in character until the beginning of the 20th century.

Between 1867 and 1872, the New York and Boston Railroad (later called the Putnam Line) had been laid out through Greenburgh, west of the Eastview Site; then called East Tarrytown. While the introduction of the train enabled farmers to send produce to New York City, it also brought new residents to the area. A number of these new residents, like John D. Rockefeller and James Butler, were wealthy businessmen who established country estates.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. purchased most of the land to the west of the Eastview Site and removed the buildings. He also had the Putnam Railroad rerouted around this area. As the 20th century progressed, the area became more commercial and industrial in character as farmland was sold to developers. Because the Eastview Site was purchased by New York City in the early 20th century, it has remained largely undeveloped open land, with the Hammond House representing the only substantial structure on the property.

During the 19th century, the rapid expansion of the City made the need for clean water of paramount importance. Most of Manhattan's springs, wells, and ponds were already polluted by the end of the 18th century. The search for a clean water source outside the City led to Westchester County and the Croton River. The Croton Aqueduct opened in 1842 and for the next 75 years the Croton System provided much of the City's water. As the City's needs grew, reservoirs were constructed and new sources were tied into the Croton System.

The consolidation of New York City in 1898, which brought Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the Bronx into the City, taxed what was quickly becoming a meager water supply. In an effort to solve the problem, the City looked toward the Catskill Mountains. The Catskill Aqueduct was completed in 1917, although reservoirs such as the Ashokan, Kensico, Hillview, and Silver Lake were added to the system up to 1926. Even before completion of this system, the City was contemplating the construction of another aqueduct to divert water from the Delaware River. The Delaware Aqueduct was completed in 1945, and the Delaware System was completed by 1964. The deeply buried Delaware Aqueduct passes beneath the Eastview Site, while the Catskill Aqueduct runs just east of the property.

Maintaining the quality of the water arriving to the City from all of the outside sources was of constant concern. The watershed communities were heavily affected by construction of the water supply systems and often heavily regulated afterward. Although the Catskill area was sparsely populated, the City's Board of Water Supply was still concerned about maintaining the water quality provided by the Catskill System. In the 1909 Annual Report, the Board noted that the increasing population around the watershed areas might make filtration necessary. In preparation for this, the City purchased 315 acres in the Towns of Mount Pleasant and Greenburgh, near the Catskill Aqueduct, with the vision that this land could be used for a water treatment plant should it become necessary. Years following this purchase, the City of New York released ownership of approximately 160 acres of land to Westchester County.

### **5.12.2.2. Existing Conditions**

#### **5.12.2.2.1. Historic Resources**

The Hammond House, the colonial farmhouse of William Hammond, is State/National Registry (S/NR) listed and is also on the Westchester County Inventory of Historic Places. The Hammond House is located on the northern side of Grasslands Road/Route 100C, to the east of Hammond House Road (Figure 5.12-2). The original portion of the house was completed in 1719, by William Hammond, on land leased from Philipsburg Manor. Typical of the structures built by tenant farmers, it had no basement so that it could be more easily moved when the property lease ended.

The wooden clapboard covered house is five bays wide and one and one-half stories high. It has two wings that were added later. The west wing was originally a small cottage that was moved to the site and joined to the original house in 1835. In 1860, the east wing was added. William's son, Colonel James Hammond, inherited the farm from his father. After the Revolutionary War and the dissolution of Philipsburg Manor, he purchased the surrounding acreage. The house and land stayed in the family until the 1830's. The farm passed through the hands of many individual owners until it and the surrounding 315 acres were purchased by the City of New York in the early 20th century. The house itself was largely ignored until the Westchester County Historical Society undertook a restoration campaign in 1926. The Society purchased the house, although New York City retained ownership of the land. The Westchester County Historical Society restored the 18th century character of the central portion of the house, removing some of the 19th century additions. The house was maintained as a museum until 1989. Currently, the house is privately owned, while the 153 acres surrounding the house is owned by the City of New York.

The Hammond House is architecturally and historically significant as an 18th century tenant farmer dwelling on the former Philipsburg Manor estate. Two hundred small structures once dotted the landscape of the estate, but Hammond House is the only historically significant farmhouse still extant.

No identified or potentially eligible historic resources were identified within the study area surrounding the Eastview Site.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Grasslands Medical Correctional Complex (now known as the Westchester County Valhalla Campus or Grasslands Reservation), located to the north and east of the Eastview Site, was surveyed in 1987 by the Westchester Planning Council Office. OPRHP made no formal determination on the eligibility of the buildings within that area. Based on a conversation with Peter Shaver, OPRHP, February 10, 2000, the Westchester Planning Council Office did not pursue the determination as it felt that based on the numerous changes within the area, the complex, as a whole may not be eligible.

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View of Hammond House looking northeast 1



Looking west on Grasslands Road toward Hammond House 2

## Photographs of Historic Resources at the Eastview Site

#### ***5.12.2.2.2. Archaeological Resources***

A Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report was prepared to document the Eastview site's potential to yield significant archaeological resources. . A copy of the report will be submitted to the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

***Prehistoric Potential and Sensitivity.*** The Eastview Site lies in an area known to have hosted Native American populations during the prehistoric era. At least six sites have been reported within a five-mile radius of the Eastview Site, including the Indian village of Aliponeck. Furthermore, a quarry site less than one-quarter mile to the west of the Eastview Site, has been excavated. The types of sites found in the surrounding region, as reported by archaeologists, ethnographers, and amateur collectors, reflect the seasonal use of a diverse environment and include villages, smaller campsites, temporary hunting stations, and resource extraction locales.

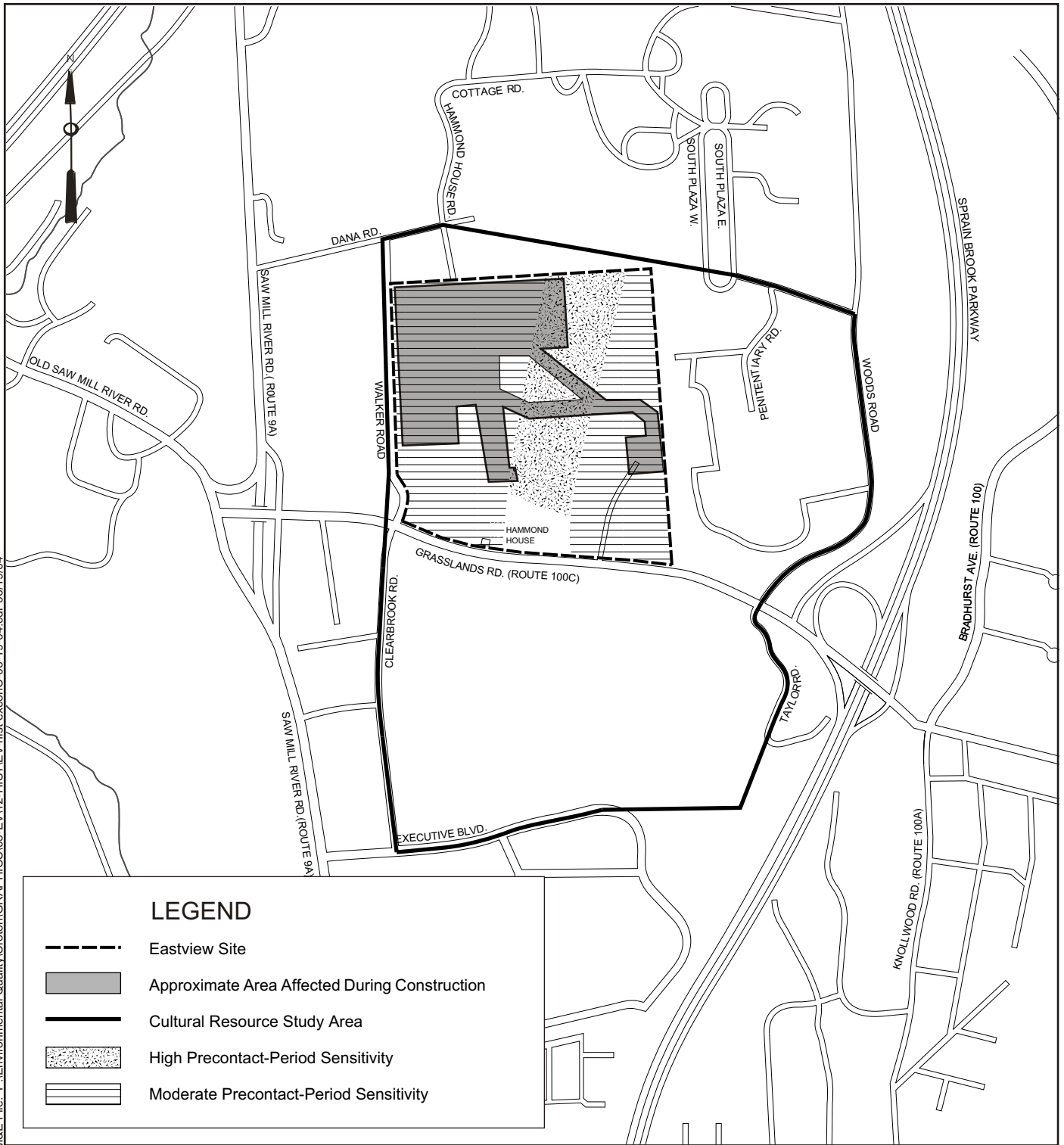
The New York State Museum has rated the area as having a probability of producing prehistoric archaeological data. This sensitivity is based on the physiographic characteristics of the Eastview Site and the similarity of its terrain to reported sites in the region. It is also based on the assumption that the site is undisturbed, and has retained its natural stratigraphy. Soil tests conducted on the property from April to July 1999 by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) did not reveal any significant signs of disturbance, such as displaced soil layers or the presence of fill.

It is likely that prehistoric peoples once used the Eastview Site for hunting or camping activities. Given the lack of historical development on much of the site, there is a high probability that additional prehistoric resources deposited on the property may have remained relatively undisturbed. A reconnaissance conducted by two archaeologists in April 2000 revealed prehistoric quartz debitage, quartz blocks, and two broken projectile points on the ground surface near the stream (Mine Brook) that flows through the center of the site. The presence of quartz debitage and chert projectile points indicates a strong possibility for the archaeological recovery of significant in situ pre-European contact cultural remains (Figure 5.12-3).

***Historical Potential and Sensitivity.*** The cartographic review and documentary research conducted for the Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment have shown that the Eastview Site was used as farmland from the early 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century. The presence of the 1719 Hammond House indicates that there may be buried cultural materials relating to this structure still extant. During the 1980's, the Westchester County Historical Society determined that there had been very little disturbance to the immediate house site. Therefore, there is a potential for historical cultural materials in the locations of the Hammond House and its historic outbuildings (Figure 5.12-4). The area delineated for "historic sensitivity" is based on the locations of these buildings, the division of the overall farm into domestic, work/support, and agricultural spheres, and activity zones around the house and the outbuildings.

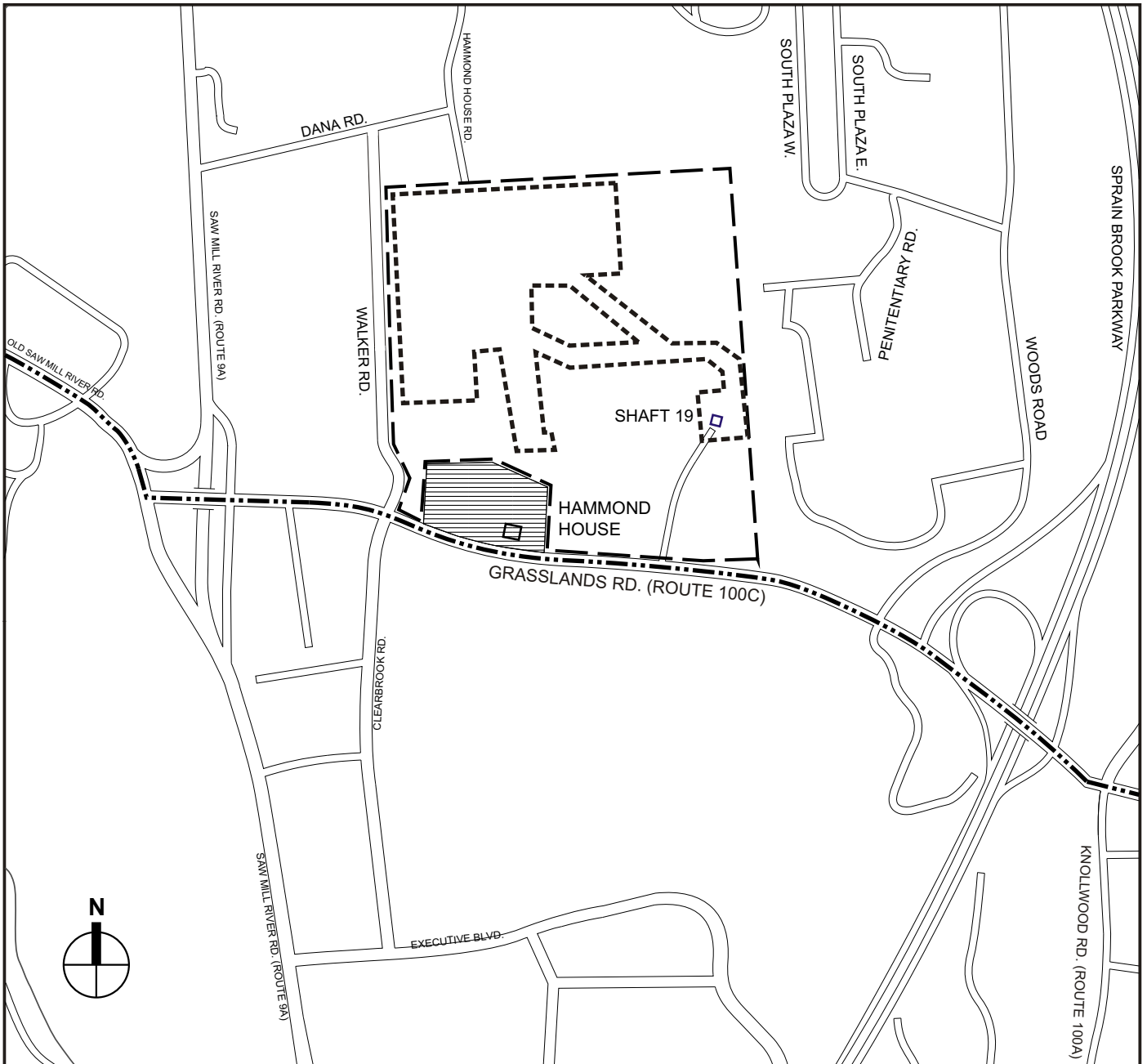


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# Archeological Sensitivity Precontact Period Eastview Site

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### LEGEND

-  Historic Sensitivity
-  Approximate Area Affected During Construction
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Eastview Site (Area of Prehistoric Sensitivity)

Not to Scale

## Eastview Site Historic Sensitivity

During the 20th century, Hammond House Road was excavated for the installation of a sand fill bedding and asphalt pavement. The cuts can still be noted on both sides of the road. During a site visit it was also noted that the road was recently disturbed when most of the asphalt was removed. Because of this disturbance to the tree-lined Hammond House Road, there is little potential remaining to examine the colonial roadbed. Although architectural demolition debris was noted near the northwestern corner of the property, these deposits clearly relate to the short-term 20th century structures shown on maps after 1929. This architectural debris is from a small house that served as a home to the person who oversaw the farm activities conducted on the property by the inmates of a work farm/penitentiary during the 1930's. Therefore, there is little potential for the recovery of significant materials in this area.

### ***5.12.2.3. Future Without the Project***

The Future Without the Project conditions were developed for the anticipated peak year of construction (2008) and the anticipated year of operation (2010) for the proposed project. The anticipated peak year of construction is based on the peak number of workers.

For each year, two scenarios are assessed: one in which the NYCDEP Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet (UV) Light Disinfection Facility (Cat/Del UV Facility) would not be analyzed on the Eastview Site and another in which the Cat/Del UV Facility is included in the site analysis; specifically the Cat/Del UV Facility would be located in the southeastern area of the Eastview Site. It should be noted that the Eastview Site is the only location under consideration for the Cat/Del UV Facility. This scenario without the Cat/Del UV Facility is included because that project has not yet received its necessary approvals and its inclusion or not would reflect major changes to the site. By the peak construction year, two additional NYCDEP projects could be located on the Eastview Site, namely a Police Precinct and possibly an Administration Building<sup>2</sup>. The Police Precinct may be located in the southwest corner of the Mount Pleasant parcel. The Administration Building is less certain; however, as the Eastview Site is one of several properties currently being evaluated for use as a possible site for that particular building. In addition to these projects, NYCDEP's Kensico-City Tunnel (KCT) may be under construction at the Eastview Site starting in 2009. All of these NYCDEP projects are analyzed in this Final SEIS to the extent to which information is available. They are all separate actions from the proposed project and will undergo their own independent environmental reviews.

The scenario that analyzes the Cat/Del UV Facility at the Eastview Site describes the additional incremental impact of the proposed Croton project if the Cat/Del UV Facility and the other projects planned for the area would be built.

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<sup>2</sup> This depends on the results of a siting evaluation which is currently ongoing. The siting decision will be evaluated and discussed as part of a separate independent environmental review.

#### ***5.12.2.3.1. Without Cat/Del UV Facility at the Eastview Site***

***Historic Resources.*** In this scenario, The NYCDEP police precinct may be constructed to the west of the Hammond House in the southwest corner of the north parcel. It would alter the setting of the Hammond House by increasing the density of development in its vicinity. Visible from the Hammond House, it would alter the currently open westward view from the resource. The Police Precinct project would include screening measures in the form of plantings and a retaining wall, and the vegetation along Hammond House Road would be maintained as a visual buffer.

Depending on where it is sited, and if constructed on the Eastview Site, the Administration Building may also alter the setting of the Hammond House. If the KCT project begins construction at the Eastview Site in 2009, it could have temporary construction effects on the Hammond House, depending on where the staging area is located on the Eastview Site.

#### ***Archaeological Resources.***

The NYCDEP police precinct would be located in an area determined sensitive for pre-contact-period archaeological resources and historic-period archaeological resources associated with the Hammond House and its former outbuildings. To determine whether archaeological resources are, in fact, located on the site of the police precinct, a Phase 1B archaeological field-testing was conducted in October 2003. Only a limited number of mostly 20th-century artifacts were recovered. The Phase 1B report concluded that the area of construction disturbance for the proposed Police Precinct has been previously disturbed by grading and land manipulation and is not State or National Register-eligible for pre-contact- or historic-period archaeological resources. However, the Phase 1B field-testing did identify potential historic-period archaeological resources (a possible cistern and partial foundation) on the southeast corner of the police station site outside that project's area of disturbance.

If the KCT project begins construction at the Eastview Site in 2009, it could occupy a section of the Eastview Site that is sensitive for pre-contact-period archaeological resources, thereby potentially disturbing and/or destroying archaeological resources that may be present. Depending on where it is sited, and if constructed on the Eastview Site, the administration building may also disturb and/or destroy potential archaeological resources that may be located on the Eastview Site. Therefore, it is anticipated that archaeological field testing would be performed for the KCT and the administration building project as part of their environmental reviews. Each of these planned projects is subject to its own independent separate environmental review.

#### ***5.12.2.3.2. With Cat/Del UV Facility at Eastview Site***

The Cat/Del UV Facility would be primarily located on the southeastern side of the Site. It would consist of a main disinfection building, two forebay structures, an electrical generator building, and structures built adjacent to the Catskill Connection Chamber in the Town of Greenburgh, south of Grasslands Road. The main access road to the Cat/Del UV Facility would connect to Walker Road, which borders the western edge of the site. Two alternate routes for the

treated water pipelines to the Catskill Connection Chamber, in addition to a raw water pipeline, are located on the eastern half of the Greenburgh parcel.

It is not anticipated that the Cat/Del UV Facility would have any adverse visual or contextual impacts on the Hammond House. The Eastview Site is large and the Cat/Del UV Facility would only develop a small percentage of the total area with above-ground facilities. The southern portion of the site, where the Hammond House is located, would be left wooded. There would be no project construction within approximately 400 feet of the historic resource, and all of the above-grade structures would be located at least 600 feet to the northeast. Since the above-grade Cat/Del UV Facility structures and the access road would not be located in the Hammond House's immediate vicinity, distance and intervening vegetation would limit their visible relationship with it. The main disinfection building, which would be the largest structure, would be located closest to the Hammond House. However, much of the disinfection building would be located below-grade. In addition, the above-grade portion would be designed to blend into the landscape. It would be constructed of reinforced concrete and either pre-cast panels or masonry with aluminum windows and curtain wall segments. The structure would conform to the east-west slope of the site, with the tallest portion located at its western end. The arched roof would follow the site's downward slope from west to east, and it would have triangular skylights or louvers. The forebay and generator buildings would be similarly designed. Landscaping would reinforce the topography and vegetative coverage of the site, while providing screening for the facility.

While the Cat/Del UV Facility would provide new landscaping and vegetation to buffer views of the proposed facilities from the Hammond House, the Cat/Del UV Facility would also remove vegetation and trees from certain areas of the Eastview Site. Beginning approximately 350 feet north of the Hammond House, the mature trees lining Hammond House Road, which contribute to the house's rural setting, would be removed to allow for construction staging. In any case, the trees lining the road in the house's immediate vicinity would be retained. In addition, vegetation would be removed above the treated water pipeline, the raw water pipeline, and the bypass line all of which would run approximately north-south along the Eastview Site's eastern edge. Due to distance, intervening topography, and existing vegetation, these new clear swaths of land through the site would not be visible in relation to the Hammond House.

Although the Police Precinct (and possibly the Administration Building) may be located in the vicinity of the Hammond House, it is not anticipated that the Cat/Del UV Facility would have an adverse incremental change on the Hammond House's setting from the Future Without the Project. As described above, the police precinct would provide screening measures to limit its visibility from the Hammond House. Similarly, the Cat/Del UV Facility would provide vegetative screening, and distance, building and landscape design, and existing vegetation would limit its visibility in relation to the Hammond House.

### ***Archaeological Resources.***

Pre-contact Period. The Cat/Del UV Facility would require subsurface disturbance on the site for construction of the Cat/Del UV Facility structures and the underground electrical connections to the Grasslands Reservation Substation adjacent to the site's eastern edge. The Cat/Del UV Facility would also require grading and subsurface disturbance for the road connection to Walker Road. There could also be subsurface disturbance if a raw water pipeline from the Greenburgh parcel to Shaft No. 19 is chosen as the preferred means of conveying raw Catskill water to the Cat/Del UV Facility.

Information collected during background research indicates that the Eastview Site has high potential for the presence of pre-contact-period cultural material (see Figure 5.12-3). Recent soils tests did not indicate a significant amount of disturbance on most of the property. Any in-ground construction, excavation, or grading (except in areas identified as previously disturbed) would disturb or possibly destroy any pre-contact-period archaeological resources, if they exist. Therefore, prior to any construction work, a Phase 1B site investigation would be conducted to determine the presence/absence of any potential archaeological resources that might be located on the project site. A Phase II investigation would assess any identified resources for their National Register eligibility. Any National Register-eligible resources would either be protected *in situ* (by avoiding work in the area) or they would be recovered. The Phase 1B, in addition to the Phase II, would be conducted in compliance with all applicable guidelines and regulations, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, prior to any in-ground disturbance undertaken as part of the construction of the Cat/Del UV Facility.

Historic Period. The limit of project disturbance, as currently contemplated, would remain approximately 400 feet to the northeast of the Hammond House and just outside the area of historic-period archaeological sensitivity. The Cat/Del UV Facility would not disturb any potential archaeological resources associated with the Hammond House domestic compound or the former farm outbuildings.

### **5.12.3. Potential Impacts**

#### ***5.12.3.1. Potential Project Impacts***

The anticipated year of operation for the proposed plant is 2010. Therefore, potential project impacts have been assessed by comparing the Future With the Project conditions against the Future Without the Project conditions for the year 2010.

##### ***5.12.3.1.1. Without Cat/Del UV Facility at Eastview Site***

***Historical Resources.*** The proposed Croton project would not drastically alter the rural context of the Hammond House, because existing vegetation on the Eastview Site immediately surrounding the Hammond House would be retained and views of the main treatment building from the Hammond House would be minimal and largely screened by existing vegetation. Although the main treatment building would be partially visible from this location, it would not be immediately adjacent or visually intrusive in background views containing the Hammond

House. Vegetation immediately surrounding the Hammond House would not be removed or altered as a result of the proposed Croton project. However, the proposed Croton project would remove some of the mature trees lining Hammond House Road, beginning approximately 350 feet north of the Hammond House. These trees do not date to the house's 18th-century context, but they do contribute to the 19th-century rural character of the Eastview Site, the house's setting, and the feeling of an earlier agrarian period of time. The treeless section of the road would be visible from the Hammond House, but the trees along the road adjacent to the house would be retained.

The Eastview Site with Pressurization alternative would require lining of the New Croton Aqueduct (NCA). The lining of the NCA would significantly adversely impact the historic character of the aqueduct and NCA Shaft No. 14, NCA Shaft No. 18, and Gate House No. 1, which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the eligible listing of the NCA, its shafts and gate houses, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation in addition to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties would be consulted to minimize impacts to the historic character of the structures. There would not be any work conducted that would affect archaeological resources; therefore, no adverse impacts to archaeological resources would occur as part of this proposed work.

### ***Archaeological Resources.***

Pre-contact Period. The proposed Croton project would require subsurface disturbance on the Eastview Site for construction of the proposed project structures and the underground electrical connections to the Grasslands Reservation Substation adjacent to the site's eastern edge. The proposed Croton project would also require grading and subsurface disturbance for the road connection to Walker Road. There would also be subsurface disturbance for a treated water conduit from the water treatment plant to Shaft No. 19 and natural gas pipeline.

Information collected during background research indicates that the Eastview Site has high potential for the presence of precontact-period cultural material (see Figure 5.12-3). As described above, recent soils tests did not indicate a significant amount of disturbance on most of the property. Any in-ground construction, excavation, or grading (except in areas identified as previously disturbed) would disturb or possibly destroy any precontact-period archaeological resources, if they exist. Therefore, prior to any construction work, a Phase IB site investigation would be conducted. If any resources are discovered they would either be protected in situ (by avoiding work in the area) or they would be recovered. The Phase IB in addition to the Phase II would be conducted in compliance with all applicable guidelines and regulations. Therefore, no significant adverse impact is anticipated to archaeological resources as a result of the proposed project.

Historic Period. As shown in Figure 5.12-4, the limit of project disturbance, as currently contemplated, would remain approximately 500 feet to the north of the Hammond House and 250 feet outside the area of historic-period archaeological sensitivity. The proposed project would not disturb any potential archaeological resources associated with the Hammond House domestic compound or the former farm outbuildings, and there would be no adverse impacts to historic-period archaeological resources. Therefore, no archaeological testing is recommended for this location.

Research indicates that by the second half of the 19th century structures relating to the Decker farm once stood near the southern boundary of the project site. Identifying the specific function of these structures may contribute to an understanding of the use of the site as a whole, and more specifically to the use of the site by its former occupants. Current plans for the proposed project indicate that no project construction would occur in the vicinity of the former Decker farm (Figure 5.12-4). Therefore, no archaeological testing is warranted for this location.

#### ***5.12.3.1.2. With Cat/Del UV Facility at Eastview Site***

***Historic Resources.*** The proposed Croton project would not have incremental contextual or visual impacts on the Hammond House from the Future Without the Project. Although the proposed Croton project would further transform the undeveloped and wooded area into a light industrial site, the areas developed by the proposed Croton project and the Cat/Del UV Facility would be located at the site's northwestern and southeastern edges, removed from the immediate vicinity of the Hammond House. In the Future Without the Project, the Cat/Del UV Facility would have altered the southeastern portion of the largely undeveloped site, but it would be located at least 600 feet from the Hammond House, and existing vegetation and topography would obscure most views of the Cat/Del UV Facility from the vicinity of the historic resource. Similarly, distance, existing vegetation, and building and landscape design would limit the proposed Croton project's visibility in relation to the Hammond House. Since neither project would significantly intrude into the Hammond House's visual setting, the proposed facility would not have an adverse incremental contextual or visual change on the Hammond House.

As stated above in the Potential Impacts With Cat/Del UV Facility at Eastview Site, the Eastview Site with Pressurization alternative would require lining of the NCA. This would be considered a significant adverse impact. Due to the eligible listing of the NCA, its shafts, and gate houses, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties would be consulted to minimize impacts to the historic character of the structures.

#### ***Archaeological Resources.***

Pre-contact Period. Excavation for the Cat/Del UV Facility would disturb any potential archaeological resources that may be located on the eastern portion of the site. Additionally, as described above, excavation and grading for the proposed Croton project would disturb any potential pre-contact-period archaeological resources that may be located in the northwest portion of the project site. However, the Cat/Del UV Facility would be located on a different portion of the Eastview Site than the proposed Croton project, and the Croton project's potential impacts would, therefore, be the same in the future with or without the Cat/Del UV Facility.



Historic Period. Neither the proposed Croton project, the Cat/Del UV Facility, nor the police precinct, as currently contemplated, would disturb areas potentially sensitive for historic-period archaeological resources associated with the former Hammond House farm and former Decker farm.

### **5.12.3.2. Potential Construction Impacts**

The anticipated year of peak construction for the proposed project is 2008. Therefore, potential construction impacts have been assessed by comparing the Future With the Project conditions against the Future Without the Project conditions for the year 2008.

#### **5.12.3.2.1. Without Cat/Del UV Facility at Eastview Site**

**Historic Resources.** No construction activity is required within approximately 500 feet of the Hammond House. Drilling and blasting would occur during construction of the raw water pump station, which would be located approximately 1,500 feet away from the Hammond House. Because of the distance between the Hammond House and the construction activity, vibrations from blasting and drilling would not have a significant adverse impact on the historic structure.

**Archaeological Resources.** As stated in Existing Conditions, the Eastview Site has a high potential for producing pre-contact- and historic-period archaeological data. Therefore, measures would be taken, in consultation with the SHPO, to avoid significant impacts to archaeological resources that could result from the proposed project.

Prior to excavation or grading in any area of the project site identified as archaeologically sensitive, archaeological field-testing would be undertaken in consultation with the SHPO. As currently contemplated, no project construction would occur in areas identified as potentially sensitive for historic-period archaeological resources (see Figure 5.12-4). Testing would begin with a Phase 1B archaeological reconnaissance for those areas deemed to have pre-contact-period sensitivity that would be disturbed by excavation for the proposed facility. This type of study is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of archaeological resources through the excavation of a series of shovel test pits within the locations deemed archaeologically sensitive. The results of the testing would be submitted to the SHPO for review and approval.

If necessary, based on the results of the Phase 1B testing, a Phase II field investigation would be designed and undertaken in consultation with the SHPO to determine the age, function, limits, integrity, and National Register eligibility of the sites or resources found. Full mitigation can only be achieved through avoidance. If avoidance is not possible, then further testing and data recovery would be undertaken in consultation with the SHPO.

It is anticipated that the procedures noted above would be followed for the NYCDEP Police Precinct, Administration Building, and KCT projects proposed for the Eastview Site, since excavation associated with them could also disturb and/or destroy archaeological resources. As noted above, each of these projects is subject to its own independent environmental review.

#### **5.12.3.2.2. With Cat/Del UV Facility at Eastview Site**

**Historic Resources.** Neither the proposed Croton project nor the Cat/Del UV Facility are located close enough to the Hammond House to potentially cause adverse construction-related impacts from drilling and blasting, subsidence, collapse, or other accidental construction damage.

**Archaeological Resources.** As described above, excavation for the proposed Croton project could potentially cause a significant adverse impact to pre-contact-period archaeological resources. Since the Cat/Del UV Facility would be located on a different portion of the Eastview Site than the proposed Croton project, the proposed Croton project's potential impacts would, therefore, be the same in the future with or without the Cat/Del UV Facility.

To identify the presence/absence of any resources, Phase 1B field testing would be performed prior to project excavation or grading. If necessary, based on the results of the Phase IB testing, a Phase II field investigation would be undertaken, followed by avoidance or data recovery if warranted.

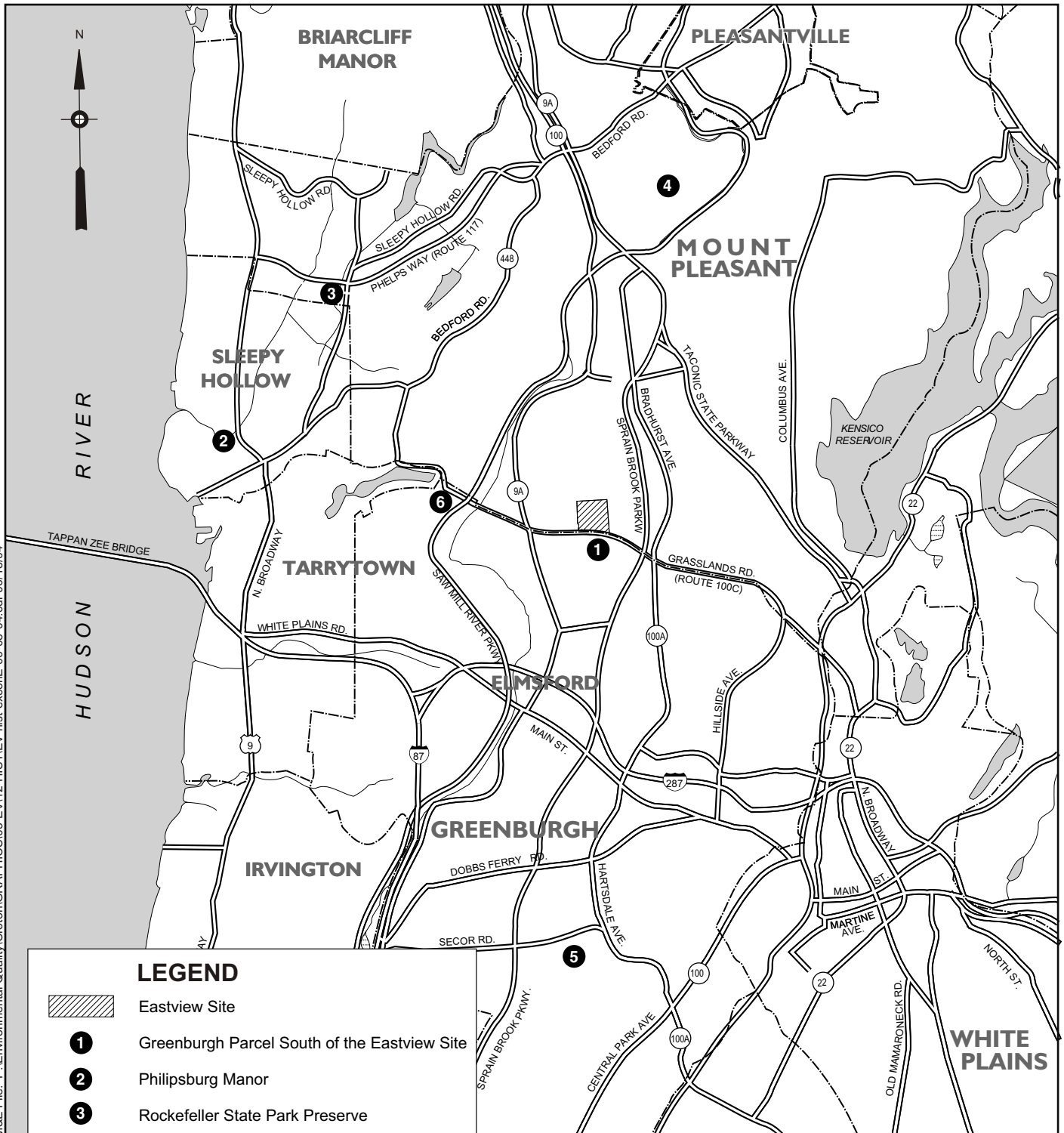
The procedures noted above would also be followed for the NYCDEP Cat/Del UV Facility proposed for the Eastview Site, since excavation associated with this project could also disturb and/or destroy archaeological resources. The Cat/Del UV Facility is subject to its own independent environmental review.

#### **5.12.4. Potential Impacts of Relocating the Hammond House**



NYCDEP may choose in the future to relocate the Hammond House from the Eastview Site to another location as part of the Cat/Del UV Facility due to security concerns associated with a private residence being located on the same site as critical components of the City's water system. As shown in Figure 5.1-8, which illustrates the NYCDEP's comprehensive long-term plan for the site, the Hammond House would be an isolated residential use surrounded by NYCDEP's water supply facilities if the other facilities considered for the Eastview Site would be constructed. Its historic integrity could be preserved and appreciated by the public in a new location. Possible alternative sites for the Hammond House are shown in Figure 5.12-5.

The potential adverse impacts associated with the relocation of the Hammond House would only take place as a consequence of siting the Cat/Del UV Facility at the Eastview Site. The impacts of this possible action are described in the Draft EIS May 2004 for that project.

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**LEGEND**

-  Eastview Site
- 1** Greenburgh Parcel South of the Eastview Site
- 2** Philipsburg Manor
- 3** Rockefeller State Park Preserve
- 4** Graham Hills Park
- 5** Ridge Road Park
- 6** Buttermilk Ridge Park
-  Municipal Boundary

## Potential Relocation Site for the Hammond House Eastview Site