# CHAPTER 5: HISTORIC RESOURCES – ARCHITECTURAL

## A. INTRODUCTION

Historic resources are defined as districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, aesthetic, cultural, and archaeological importance. This includes properties that have been designated as or are under consideration as New York City Landmarks or Scenic Landmarks, or are eligible for such designation; properties within New York City Historic Districts; properties listed on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places or contained within a district listed on or formally determined eligible for the State and/or National Register of Historic Places; and National Historic Landmarks. An assessment of historic/archaeological resources is usually needed for projects that are located adjacent to historic or landmark structures or within historic districts, or projects that require in-ground disturbance, unless such disturbance occurs in an area that has already been excavated.

Archaeological resources are assessed only in areas where excavation is likely and would result in new in-ground disturbance. The Proposed Development Site, which is expected to be redeveloped as a result of the Proposed Action, would experience new development that would require ground disturbance. However, in a letter dated 4/3/2009, the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) indicated that all of the lots comprising the rezoning area have no archaeological significance (refer to Appendix A to this EIS). As such, the Proposed Action and the resulting development on the Proposed Development Site is not expected to result in any significant adverse impacts to archaeological resources. Therefore, an archaeological analysis is not warranted and this chapter focuses exclusively on historic architectural resources.

Designated historic resources have been identified within and adjacent to the proposed rezoning area. The Proposed Development Site and the larger rezoning area are located within the State and National Register-listed (S/NR) Sugar Hill Historic District, and Lot 14, which falls partially within the rezoning area, also falls within the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) designated Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Historic District. In addition, designated individual landmarks located within a 400-foot radius include the 155$^{th}$ Street Viaduct (NYCLPC-designated and S/NR-listed), 409 Edgecombe Avenue (NYCLPC-designated and S/NR-listed), and a portion of Jackie Robinson Park, which encompasses the NYCLPC-designated and S/NR-listed Jackie Robinson (Colonial Park) Play Center. Therefore, this chapter assesses the Proposed Action's potential to impact historic architectural resources in the area.

Based on potential impacts that could result from proposed construction activities, and also to account for visual and contextual effects, the study area for architectural resources is defined as the area within approximately 400 feet of the proposed rezoning area (see Figure 5-1). As described more fully below, because the existing building on the Proposed Development Site, which is identified as a contributing structure to the S/NR-listed Sugar Hill Historic District, would be demolished to facilitate construction of the Proposed Development, the Proposed Action would result in a significant adverse impact with respect to historic architectural resources. Partial

mitigation measures that would minimize or reduce this significant adverse impact are discussed in Chapter 12, "Mitigation" of this EIS.

## B. EXISTING CONDITIONS

As shown in Figure 5-1, the Proposed Development Site and rezoning area are located within the State and National Register-listed (S/NR) Sugar Hill Historic District, and Lot 14, which falls partially within the rezoning area, also falls within the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) designated Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Historic District. Notably, the remainder of the proposed rezoning area, including the Proposed Development Site, is excluded from the NYCLPC-designated historic District. In addition, the western edge of the 155th Street Viaduct is located diagonally across from the rezoning area, and 409 Edgecombe Avenue and the northernmost area of Jackie Robinson Park (which encompasses the Jackie Robinson Play Center) are located within a 400-foot radius of the rezoning area. Each of these resources is discussed briefly below. It should be noted that the Old Croton Aqueduct passes underneath Lot 26; however, this portion is not part of the National Historic Landmark designation, which applies to the portions of the aqueduct that fall mainly within Westchester County, stretching from the Old Croton Dam in Cortlandt to Van Cortlandt Park at the Bronx County/City of Yonkers border.

### S/NR Sugar Hill Historic District[1]

The S/NR Sugar Hill Historic District, designated in 2002, consists of 414 contributing buildings, which are primarily late nineteenth and early twentieth century row houses and apartment buildings. It is bounded to the south by West 145th Street and to the north by West 155th Street, running irregularly along the side streets west of Convent Avenue and in some cases as far west as Amsterdam Avenue. The hilly topography, parks, and numerous trees create vistas that juxtapose the natural and urban environments.

The district is recognized by the National Register as significant under Criteria A, B, and C for evaluation of historic properties. Criterion A identifies the buildings of the district as important due to their association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Criterion B recognizes buildings in the Sugar Hill Historic District for their association with lives of significant individuals, notably central figures in the cultural history of Harlem. Criterion C focuses on the diverse architectural character of the buildings in the Sugar Hill Historic District and recognizes it as representative or embodying distinctive characteristics of various styles that resulted from distinct periods of growth and development.

This S/NR historic district encompasses the proposed rezoning area in its entirety and the 2-story garage on the Proposed Development Site is identified as a contributing structure, as discussed below.

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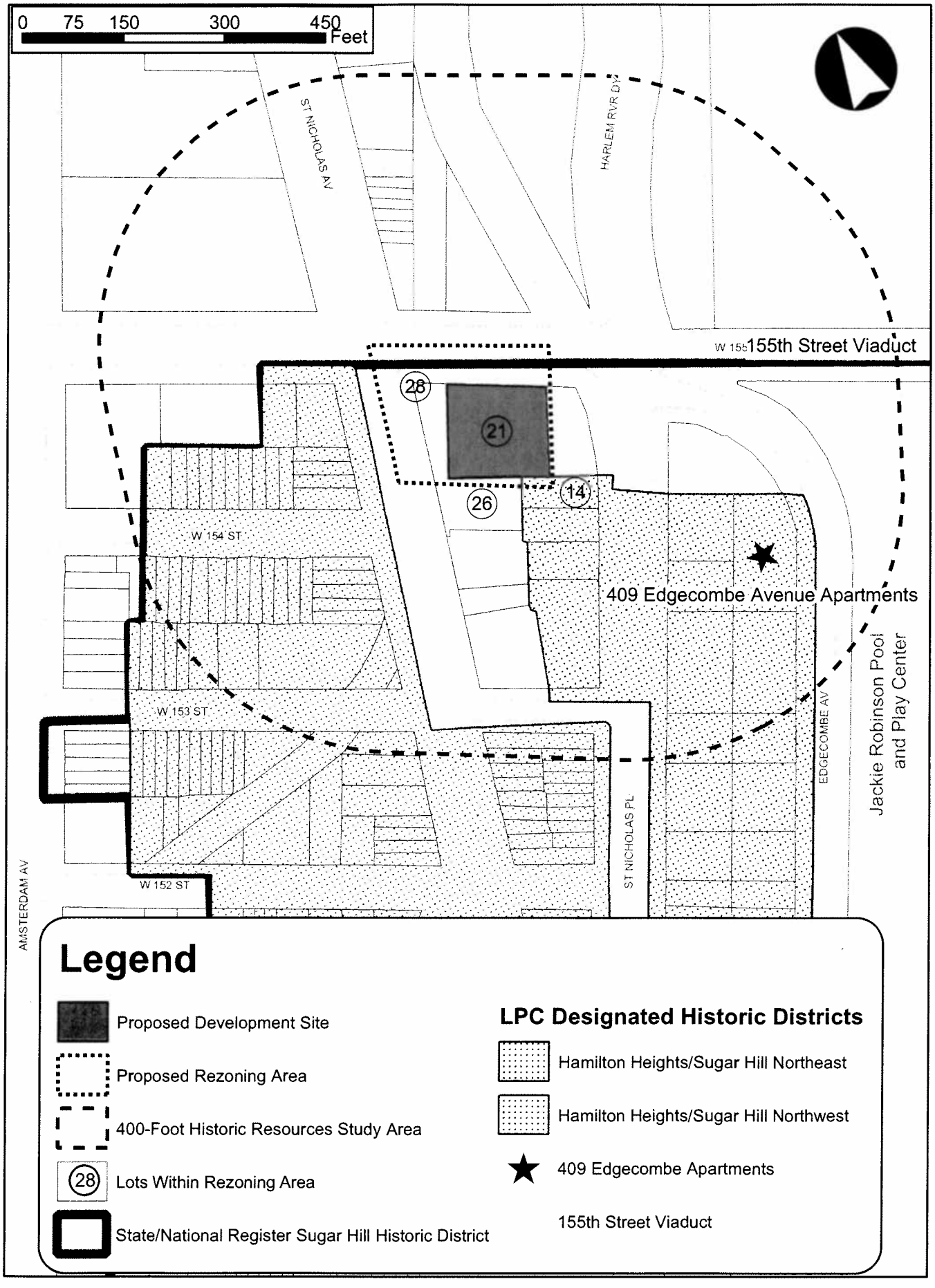
[1] Information in this section, including detailed description of Proposed Development Site, is from *424 West 155th Street – Historical Background Report*, Higgins Quasebarth & Partners, LLC; February 2009, which is attached as Appendix B to this EIS document.

Figure 5-1
Historic Resources Within 400-Foot Study Area



## *Proposed Development Site*

The Proposed Development Site (414 West 155th Street) is located just within the northern boundary of the Sugar Hill National Register Historic District. The National Register Nomination notes it as a contributing structure to the district and describes it as a two-story neo-Gothic brick and terra-cotta parking garage with Oxford embellishments. According to the nomination report, "Erected in 1901 as The Speedway Livery Stable ... at half its current size, this building became a garage by 1915. ... In 1927 it was transformed into its current state in which the embellishments of Oxford lend dignity to an otherwise utilitarian structure." Due to the steep grade in the site to the west, the garage rises three stories at the northeast corner and is one story at the northwest corner. 414 West 155th Street has continuously been used as a parking garage, but has had numerous tenants over time.

Higgins Quasebarth & Partners, LLC ("Higgins") was retained by the applicant, Broadway Housing Communities, to compile a report ("Higgins report") to assist in assessing the history, context and physical fabric of 414 West 155th Street. The report was intended for use as part of the historic preservation review by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) in connection with the planned new construction on the site. The report indicates that the structure, which is clad in buff brick with tan-colored mortar joints and finished with white glazed terra-cotta details, has been modified over time with alterations to the entries and window bays, including: modifications to the ground-floor openings on the West 155th Street elevation, non-original glass block infill at the second-floor windows on both facades, paint on the brick facade, and the removal of historic signage.

414 West 155th Street has two street elevations: the north, primary, facade on West 155th Street and the east facade, visible from St. Nicolas Place (see photos in Figure 5-2), which are articulated in a tri-partite composition defined by the terra-cotta details at the parapet. There are thirteen bays on each facade, divided into three sections: a center section of seven bays with flanking sections of three bays. The ground floor of the north elevation is composed of numerous entries. At the second floor, both facades have large window bays divided by brick piers. White glazed terra-cotta tiles clad the center bay of each section and are defined by a raised parapet marked with tile-clad pinnacles at the center and terminus of each bay (see Figure 5-2). The pinnacles are all linked by a terra-cotta crenelated parapet.

As also shown in Figure 5-2, the ground floor of the north elevation is marked by openings that step up in height as the grade increases. There are five vehicle entries (Bays 1, 3, 7, 11, and 13) and two doors (Bays 2 and 6). The brick is painted black and white at this level. The Higgins report indicates that all of the bays have been altered over time with non-historic infill (concrete and glass block) and non-historic metal windows. The large second-floor window bays have also been altered and are occupied by non-original glass block surrounding non-historic metal windows and louvers. The Higgins report states that the glass block is in very poor condition. The terra-cotta details begin between the center windows of the three sections and rise up to the parapet. Original rounded terra-cotta pinnacles extend above the crenelated parapet emphasizing these bays.

The east elevation exhibits similar changes over time. The ground floor has a nonoriginal entry and window. Large exposed steel beams, which originally functioned as signage armature, extend from the ground floor to the first floor. The first floor level, which originally was obscured by signage, is clad in common red brick topped by the buff brick of the second floor. The second-floor window

bays have the same nonoriginal infill as found on the north elevation. Three of the bays however are clad with the original buff brick.

Historically, 414 West 155th Street had large spans of glazing on the first and second floors. The typical unit consisted of a four-over-four center pivot steel window with four lights above and below. At the first floor this unit was used in the transoms and storefronts. At the second floor, the large bays had two of these units. The Higgins report indicates that non-original infill at the first and second floors has changed the overall transparency and symmetry of the 1920s design. The exposed common red brick and non-original entry on the east elevation have also changed the original character of this facade.

The Higgins report indicates that the condition of the buff brick and white glazed terra cotta is fair. The brick shows wear. It is cracked and spalled, notably on the east elevation. The tan-colored joints are eroded. The terra cotta has some surface cracking and spalling. There are also sections of soiling and stains on the terra cotta.

The rolled roof of the garage, which is not original, appears to be in good condition. Eight skylights project from the center of the roof and a bulkhead sits just off center on the rear south elevation. On the interior, one staircase provides non-vehicular circulation. The concrete of the interior shows typical signs of wear such as cracking and areas of effloresence on the surface. Building management notes concern for the condition of the concrete structure in the eastern half of the garage based on significant cracking in the floor slab.

### *Other Lots Within Rezoning Area*

The proposed rezoning area also includes Lot 28 and parts of Lots 14 and 26, which are all located within the S/NR Sugar Hill Historic District. The S/NR nomination report identifies Lot 26 as a non-contributing one-story garage building for NYCDEP, c. 1960, with an address of 882 St. Nicholas Avenue. Lot 14 is identified as one of two six-story Beaux Arts style apartment houses (this building is further described in the discussion of the NYCLPC-designated historic district in the section below).

## NYCLPC's Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Historic District (Northeast and Northwest)[2]

The boundaries of the NYCLPC-designated Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Historic District (Northeast and Northwest) are different from the S/NR district discussed above, as illustrated in Figure 5-1. The rezoning area is included within the boundaries of the S/NR district but is mostly excluded from the NYCLPC-designated district, with the exception of the portion of Lot 14 located within the rezoning area, which falls within both districts. The Proposed Development Site is excluded from the NYCLPC-designated historic district.

[2] Information in this section is from NYCLPC's *Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northeast Historic District Designation Report* (October 23, 2001), and *Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northwest Historic District Designation Report* (June 18, 2002).

Photographs of Existing Garage on Proposed Development Site




View of northern and eastern facades of Proposed Development Site from the corner of West 155th Street and St. Nicholas Place, looking southwest.




Close up view of eastern facade of Proposed Development Site from adjacent sidewalk on West 155th Street, looking west towards St. Nicholas Avenue.

Figure 5-2 (cont'd)
Photographs of Existing Garage on Proposed Development Site



Close-up view of northern facade (western end of building).




Close-up view of northern facade (eastern end of building).

### *Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northeast Historic District*

The Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northeast Historic District was designated in 2001. Nearly all of the buildings in this historic district were constructed between 1905 and 1930, a period when developers ceased building single-family houses and began to build medium-size apartment buildings. These structures are located on uninterrupted block fronts that extend along St. Nicholas Place and Edgecombe Avenue, from West 150th to West 155th Streets. Nearly all of the thirty-two buildings in this historic district are apartment houses; two attached single-family residences are also included in the district. Most of the buildings are five or six stories tall, and generally have brick and stone facades, reflecting popular neoclassical styles, especially Renaissance and Colonial Revival.

During the 1920s, the area became commonly known as Sugar Hill. Visible from central Harlem, where most tenants occupied older tenements and crowded rooming houses, these recently-constructed apartment houses represented a world of domestic comfort and personal success. Many African-American professionals were attracted to the area, including jazz composer and big band leader Duke Ellington whose family occupied a five-room apartment at 381 Edgecombe Avenue, from 1929 to 1939. He and his frequent collaborator Billy Strayhorn celebrated the neighborhood in song, urging listeners to "Take the A Train . . . to go to Sugar Hill." Other important residents were the composer and music publisher W. C. Handy and the poet and playwright Langston Hughes. During the 1930s and 1940s, the most prestigious address in the district was 409 Edgecombe Avenue (see Figure 5-3), near West 155th Street, which is also a designated individual landmark (see discussion below).

As noted above, this historic district incorporates Lot 14 (a.k.a. 87 St. Nicholas Place), which falls partially within the proposed rezoning area. This building is one of a pair of Beaux Arts style apartment houses (the other being #83 St. Nicholas Place). Known as the "Montvale" and the "Non Pared," the pair was built in 1905 at a time when the area was rapidly developing with five- and six-story apartment houses. Typical of apartment buildings of that period, 87 St. Nicholas Place features standard floor plans intended to attract middle-class residents and is constructed of inexpensive materials. The facades are enlivened through the inventive use of mass-produced facade ornament and popular revival styles (see Figure 5-3). According to promotional literature published in 1908, each building originally had apartments of four to six rooms and a bath, which could easily be combined into larger apartments with eleven rooms and two bathrooms. The designation report indicates that Nos. 83 and 87 St. Nicholas Place, which are distinguished by their limestone bases, columnar porticos with surmounting balustrades, and splayed lintels, remain largely intact. The words "Non Pared" are incised in the frieze of 87 St. Nicholas place.

### *Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northwest Historic District*

The Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northwest Historic District was designated in 2002. The historic district includes approximately 97 buildings and extends from the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and West 151st Street and the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, just south of West 151st Street, north to the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and West 155th Street. Buildings in this historic district face on Convent Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue, St. Nicholas Place, and West 152nd, West 153rd, West 154th, and West 155th Streets. The area of the historic district remained largely rural until the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Beginning in 1881 speculative builders started erecting handsome residential structures in the historic district, most of which were single-family row houses. Between 1881 and 1898, 62 extant row houses were erected. These row

houses were designed in several popular late nineteenth-century styles, including Neo-Grec, Queen Anne, Neo-Renaissance, and Beaux-Arts. They are faced with various materials, notably brick, brownstone, and limestone, and are trimmed with finely crafted terra cotta, cast iron, wrought iron, stained glass, and wood (refer to Figure 5-3 for examples).

Besides the row houses, there is one freestanding mansion, dating from 1887, in the district. A few middle-class apartment buildings were also erected during the late nineteenth century, but most of the district's multiple dwellings date from the early twentieth century. In total, there are 33 apartment houses in the district. These apartment houses are either five or six stories tall and almost all have brick facades with limestone bases and terra-cotta trim. In addition, this district includes a 2-story building containing a store with residence above and a masonic lodge, the only institutional building within the boundaries.

## 409 Edgecombe Avenue

This 13-story building (see Figure 5-3), originally called the Colonial Parkway Apartments, was designated by NYCLPC in 1993, and falls within the S/NR-listed Sugar Hill Historic District. Constructed in 1916-1917 and set on a ridge overlooking central Harlem, this was the most prestigious address for African-American New Yorkers from the 1930s through the 1950s. Notable for its conspicuous height and illustrious tenants, the curving thirteen-story apartment house attracted such luminaries as Thurgood Marshall, Aaron Douglass, and W.E.B. Dubois. The E-shaped building dominates the block and the wide façade curves to follow the route of Edgecombe Avenue as it turns west. At the time of completion, it was intended for upper middle class white tenants, who occupied spacious soundproof apartments with as many as six rooms. Units were fitted with dumbwaiters, gas stoves, and other modern amenities, and the two passenger elevators were staffed by uniformed operators.

## Macomb's Dam Bridge and 155th Street Viaduct

Spanning the Harlem River between West 155th Street and St. Nicholas Place in Manhattan, and Jerome Avenue and East 162nd Street in the Bronx, Macomb's Dam Bridge and 155th Street Aqueduct were designated by NYCLPC in 1992. Known until 1902 as Central Bridge, this is the oldest metal truss swing bridge and the third-oldest bridge in the city. The ensemble consists of a swing bridge over the Harlem River with an intricate latticework of steel crowned with four finials; stone end piers capped by shelter houses; a camelback span over the railroad tracks in the Bronx; the 155th Street steel viaduct with tall stairways in Manhattan; and a shorter steel approach road in the Bronx.

## Jackie Robinson Play Center

The Jackie Robinson (Colonial Park) Play Center was designated by NYCLPC in April 2007, including the swimming pool, bath house, former diving pool, band shell, dance floor terrace and extension between West 148th and West 150th Streets, retaining walls, fencing, stairways, linking pathways, playground, former wading pool and comfort station. NYCLPC also granted landmark protection to the interior of the complex's bath house. As shown in Figure 5-1, only a small portion

Figure 5-3
Historic Resources Within 400-Foot Study Area

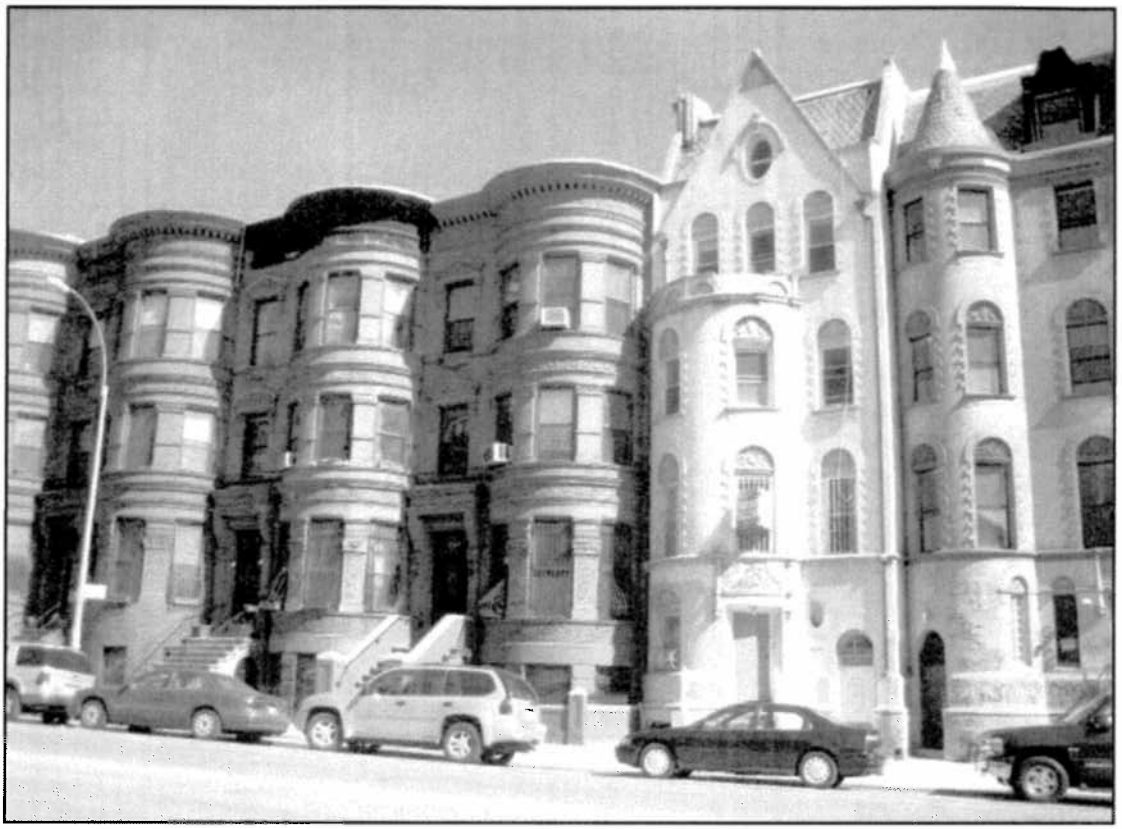


The pair of Beaux Arts style apartment houses known as the "Montvale" (#83 St. Nicholas Place, to the left) and the "Non Pared" (#87 St. Nicholas Place, to the right). The building to the right occupies Lot 14, which falls partially within the proposed rezoning area.

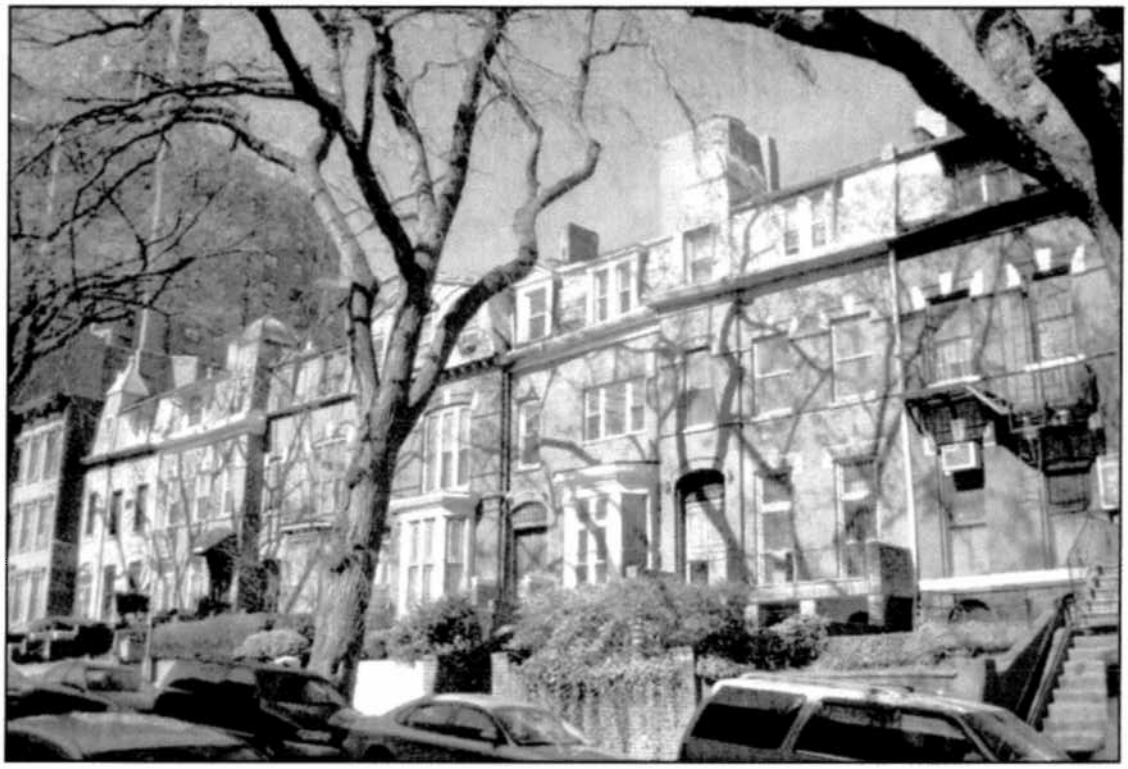


409 Edgecombe Avenue, an individual LPC landmark, which also falls within the S/NR and LPC historic districts.

Figure 5-3 (cont'd)
Historic Resources Within 400-Foot Study Area



Two examples of row houses within the LPC-designated Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northwest Historic District. ABOVE: view of eastern blockfront of St. Nicholas Avenue between W. 152nd and W. 153rd Streets, looking northeast. BELOW: view of northern blockfront of W. 154th Street between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues.



of Jackie Robinson Park falls within the 400-foot study area, and none of the designated features described below fall within that area.

Originally named the Colonial Park Play Center, the complex stretches from Wet 145th to West 155th Streets along Edgecombe and Bradhurst avenues in Manhattan, and is set within a 1.28-acre, narrow hillside. The exterior of the imposing two-story bath house features Romanesque Revival-inspired details, and incorporates elements of the Art Moderne style. The exterior of the bath house features a series of recessed bays, a parapet embellished with a cast-stone balustrade, and several large round towers that rise above the roof line of the building. The pool, which measures 82 feet by 236 feet and owes its unusual shape to the narrow site, is located above the grade of Bradhurst Avenue. The lobby includes two cascading stairways that lead in opposite directions to the men's and women's locker room, bas-relief panels of water-related activities, floral limestone corbels supporting the concrete Gothic arches, an original flagged bluestone floor and a ticket booth that resembles the prow of a ship.

## C. THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTION (NO-ACTION)

In the future without the Proposed Action, the RWCDS assumes none of the properties within the proposed rezoning area would be redeveloped, and the existing land uses would remain. The Proposed Development Site would continue to be occupied by a public parking garage (Lot 21). It is expected that the study area's current land use trends and general development patterns would continue. Although no developments are anticipated within the defined historic resources study area, as discussed in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," several other developments are expected to occur outside the 400-foot study area in the future without the Proposed Action. None of these developments would directly affect designated architectural resources, and all of the identified landmark structures and historic districts within the study area would remain in their current state.

## D. PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

As presented in Chapter 1, "Project Description," in the future with the Proposed Action, the existing 2-story garage on the Proposed Development Site, which is identified as a contributing building in the S/NR district, would be demolished in order to construct the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would consist of a mixed-use building that is 13 stories plus one cellar, with a height of approximately 120 feet from the average curb level to the roof line. The proposed building would incorporate the required setback at 76 feet, with the upper portion of the building sliding back from the base with a 10' cantilever. The Proposed Development would be completed and occupied in late 2012.

The Proposed Action was assessed in accordance with guidelines established in the *CEQR Technical Manual* (Chapter 3F, Part 420), to determine (a) whether there would be a physical change to any designated property or its setting as a result of the Proposed Action, and (b) if so, is

the change likely to diminish the qualities of the resource that make it important (including nonphysical changes such as context or visual prominence).

Privately owned properties that are NYC landmarks or S/NR-listed, or are pending designation as landmarks, are protected under the New York City Landmarks Law, which requires NYCLPC review and approval before any alteration or demolition can occur. Similarly, developments occurring within NYCLPC-designated historic districts require a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) from NYCLPC. As noted above, the Proposed Development Site is excluded from the NYCLPC-designated historic district, and therefore does not require a COA from NYCLPC. In addition, the city has procedures for avoiding damage to historic structures from adjacent construction, as discussed in the "Construction" section below.

Likewise, historic resources that are listed on the S/NR or that have been found eligible for listing are given a measure of protection from the effects of federally sponsored or federally assisted projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although preservation is not mandated, federal agencies must attempt to avoid adverse impacts on such resources through a notice, review, and consultation process. Properties listed on the S/NR are similarly protected against impacts resulting from State-sponsored or State-assisted projects under the State Historic Preservation Act. However, private owners of properties that are eligible for – or even listed on – the S/NR can, using private funds, alter or demolish their properties without such a review process. Because the Proposed Development is expected to utilize State and/or Federal funding (including NYS Low Income Housing Tax Credits allocated by the NYC Division of Housing Community Renewal (DHCR), as well as funding from the NYS Office of Temporary Disability Assistance under their Homeless Assistance Program) and is located in a S/NR-listed historic district, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) was consulted during the preliminary design process in order to determine whether the Proposed Development may adversely affect the S/NR historic district.

As discussed in the assessment below, the Proposed Development would relate in height and bulk to several of the taller apartment buildings in the area, and is not expected to result in any indirect impacts to historic resources. However, as the Proposed Action would result in the demolition of the existing garage structure, which is identified as a contributing structure to the S/NR historic district, OPRHP has indicated that this would constitute a significant adverse impact. Mitigation measures that would minimize or reduce this impact are discussed in Chapter 12 of this EIS.

## Assessment

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, generally, if a proposed action would affect those characteristics that make a resource eligible for NYC Landmark designation or S/NR listing, this could be a significant adverse impact. The designated historic resources in the study area are significant both for their architectural quality as well as for their historical value as part of the City's development. This section assesses the potential for the Proposed Action to result in significant adverse impacts on identified architectural resources, including effects resulting from construction of the Proposed Development, or visual effects on existing historic resources in the study area once construction is completed.

## *Direct Effects*

Historic resources can be directly affected by physical destruction, demolition, damage, alteration, or neglect. Direct effects also include changes to an architectural resource that cause it to become a different visual entity, such as a new location, design, materials, or architectural features.

The Proposed Development Site is excluded from the NYCLPC-designated historic District. Although the existing garage structure on the Proposed Development Site falls within the S/NR-listed historic district, which identifies it as a contributing structure, an architectural assessment report conducted by Higgins Quasebarth & Partners LLC indicates that the building has been modified over time since its construction and transformation into its current form in 1927 (see discussion under "Existing Conditions" above). The report found that alterations have been made to the structure's entries and window bays, including: modifications to the ground-floor openings on the West 155th Street elevation, non-original glass block infill at the second-floor windows on both facades, paint on the brick facade, and the removal of historic signage. The report also indicates that non-original infill at the first and second floors has changed the overall transparency and symmetry of the structure's 1920s design. The exposed common red brick and non-original entry on the east elevation have also changed the original character of this facade.

In addition, while the history of the project site reflects the general historic trends experienced in the Sugar Hill area, it is not a historic "site" as defined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. It is not associated with specific events or sequence of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (NR Criterion A for evaluation of historic properties), nor is it associated with lives of significant individuals, notably central figures in the cultural history of Harlem (NR Criterion B for evaluation of historic properties).

Thus, many of the building's most notable historic features have been altered or removed, and there do not appear to be especially notable historic events associated with this building in particular. Moreover, the building is not typical or characteristic of the surrounding historic district, as it exhibits a different scale, use and style. With the loss of many of the historic features that make this building a contributing resource, its demolition would not diminish the special architectural and historic character of the rest of the S/NR historic district because it would not create a significant change in the overall context or cohesion of the historic district as compared to existing or No-Action conditions. This is particularly due to the site's location on the northern periphery of the historic district and away from the core of historic and architecturally significant buildings.

Nevertheless, as the Proposed Action would result in the demolition of the existing garage structure, which is identified as a contributing structure to the S/NR historic district, this would constitute a significant adverse direct impact to historic architectural resources. Identified mitigation measures that would minimize or reduce this significant adverse impact are discussed in Chapter 12, "Mitigation" of this document.

## *Indirect Effects*

Indirect effects, also referred to as contextual effects, can occur when development results in the isolation of a property from or alteration of its setting or visual relationship with the streetscape; introduction of incompatible visual, audible, or atmospheric elements to a resource's setting;

replication of aspects of a resource so as to create a false historic appearance; or elimination or screening of publicly accessible views of the resource.

The Proposed Development, at 13-stories, would be taller than most buildings immediately to the south of the rezoning area, which fall within the S/NR historic district and partially within the NYCLPC historic district. However, there are several buildings within a 400-foot radius that are of similar height or taller than the Proposed Development. These include the 13-story landmark building at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, as well as newer mid-century buildings, especially those owned by the New York City Housing Authority, such as the 22-story NYCHA development at Amsterdam Avenue and West 156th Street, the 20-story NYCHA building at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West 155th Street, one block to the west of the Proposed Development, and the 30-story Polo Grounds Towers to the northeast of the rezoning area. Moreover, the Proposed Development would be located along West 155th Street, which is a major two-way thoroughfare that divides the historic district to the south and the open spaces and the 30-story Polo Ground residential complex to the north. Most of the taller structures noted above are located along West 155th Street, similar to the Proposed Development. As such, the Proposed Development would relate well to the taller contemporary buildings in the study area, while respecting the visual context of historic structures to the south.

It should be noted that the Proposed Development, at a height of 120 feet, would be shorter than the approximately 140-foot tall landmark building at 409 Edgecombe Avenue. Moreover, 409 Edgecombe Avenue is set on a ridge overlooking central Harlem, which contributes to its prominent visual presence in the neighborhood. The Proposed Development, by being lower in height than the nearby historic building at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, would maintain physical and visual deference to this historically significant structure.

The Proposed Development would have a continuous streetwall and high lot coverage, in keeping with the character of many of the area's historic buildings. The proposed new building is expected to use modern materials and design and would not create an ersatz historic building that would detract from the original historic character of the area. In addition, it would not eliminate any public views of other historic resources. As such, the Proposed Development would not impair distinguishing architectural and decorative characteristics and views to nearby historic resources. These historic resources and their distinguishing characteristics are oriented to and viewed from the public streets and these views would not be obstructed by the Proposed Development.

Moreover, the proposed landscaped entry plaza on St. Nicholas Avenue would be a publicly accessible community resource that highlights the presence of the Old Croton Aqueduct underneath that lot (Lot 26). The entry plaza is expected to draw attention to the path of the Old Croton Aqueduct, one of the great engineering feats of the 19th century. Although the plans for the plaza have not yet been finalized, it is expected that the entry plaza would be landscaped, and may include a linear configuration of concrete pavers to locate the Aqueduct, distinguishing it from the surrounding paved open space.

It should also be noted that one of the measures identified to partially mitigate the significant adverse impact on historic architectural resources calls for the applicant to consult with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation regarding the design of the new building (refer to Chapter 12, "Mitigation"). This would help ensure that the Proposed Development would be visually complementary to its historic surroundings.

Overall, while some elements of the Proposed Development would be considerably different from those of neighboring buildings, these changes would be compatible as the area has a wide range of building types, sizes, and architectural styles. Just as existing buildings from different historic periods contribute to the layers of history evident in the area, the proposed building would add to this mixture by creating a new purpose-built mixed-use building representing the early twenty-first century. Accordingly, the Proposed Action would not result in any significant adverse indirect effects on nearby historic architectural resources.

## Shadows

As described in Chapter 4, "Shadows," historic resources that could potentially be affected by shadows from the Proposed Development are those located mostly to the north, east and west of the rezoning area. These include small areas of the S/NR-listed Hamilton Heights Historic District, and the West 155th Street Viaduct. The NYCLP-designated Hamilton Heights/Sugar Northeast Historic District and the landmark 409 Edgecombe Avenue are located to the south of the rezoning area and are not within the defined shadow radius. The resources falling within the maximum shadow radius display distinctive architectural styles relevant to the history of New York City. However, the architectural details of these resources are not dependent on sunlight during the day to the extent that shadows from the Proposed Development would obscure their significance. Therefore, while the Proposed Development facilitated by the Proposed Action could potentially cast shadows on portions of some of the historic resources identified above, the Proposed Action is not expected to result in significant adverse shadows impacts related to historic resources.

## Construction

The Proposed Development would entail demolition of an existing structure and the construction of a new building adjacent to a historic structure, namely, the building on Block 2069/Lot 14, which falls within both the NYCLPC-designated Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northeast Historic District and the S/NR-listed Sugar Hill Historic District. Therefore, the Proposed Action has the potential to cause damage to this historic architectural resource from ground-borne construction vibrations.

There are two mechanisms to protect buildings in New York City from potential indirect damage caused by construction activities. All buildings are provided some protection from accidental damage through New York City Department of Buildings controls that govern the protection of any adjacent properties from construction activities, under Building Code Section 27-166 (C26-112.4. For all construction work, Building Code section 27-166 (C26-112.4) serves to protect buildings by requiring that all lots, buildings, and service facilities adjacent to foundation and earthwork areas be protected and supported in accordance with the requirements of Building Construction Subchapter 7 and Building Code Subchapters 11 and 19.

The second protective measure applies only to designated NYC Landmarks and S/NR-listed historic buildings located within 90 linear feet of the proposed construction site. For these structures, the DOB's *Technical Policy and Procedure Notice (TPPN) #10/88* applies. *TPPN 10/88* supplements the standard building protections afforded by the Building Code C26-112.4 by requiring, among other things, a monitoring program to reduce the likelihood of construction damage to adjacent NYCLPC-designated or S/NR-listed resources (within 90 feet) and to detect at

an early stage the beginnings of damage so that construction procedures can be changed. By following these measures, which are required for any designated historic resources within 90 feet of the Proposed Development Site, the proposed demolition/construction work would not cause any significant adverse construction-related impacts.

## E. CONCLUSION

The Proposed Action would not result in any significant adverse impacts to archaeological resources. Although the Proposed Development Site would experience new development that would require ground disturbance, the NYCLPC has indicated that all of the lots comprising the rezoning area have no archaeological significance. As such, the Proposed Action and the resulting development on the Proposed Development Site is not expected to result in any significant adverse impacts to archaeological resources.

As the Proposed Action would result in the demolition of an existing 2-story garage which is identified as a contributing structure to the S/NR historic district, this would constitute a significant adverse direct impact to historic architectural resources. Identified mitigation measures that would minimize or reduce this significant adverse impact are discussed in Chapter 12, "Mitigation" of this EIS.

The Proposed Action is not expected to have any significant adverse indirect impacts on existing historic resources in the area. As noted above, the Proposed Development would not alter the setting or visual context of any historic resources in the area, nor would it eliminate or screen publicly accessible views of any resources. Moreover, no incompatible visual, audible or atmospheric elements would be introduced by the Proposed Development to any historic resource's setting, nor would the Proposed Action result in any significant adverse shadows impacts relating to historic resources. Finally, designated NYC Landmarks and S/NR-listed historic buildings located within 90 linear feet of the Proposed Development Site would be subject to the protections of NYCDOB's TPPN #10/88, which would ensure that such development resulting from the Proposed Action would not cause any significant adverse construction-related impacts to historic resources. With these protection measures, the Proposed Action and subsequent construction of the Proposed Development would not result in any significant adverse construction-related impacts to historic resources in the area.