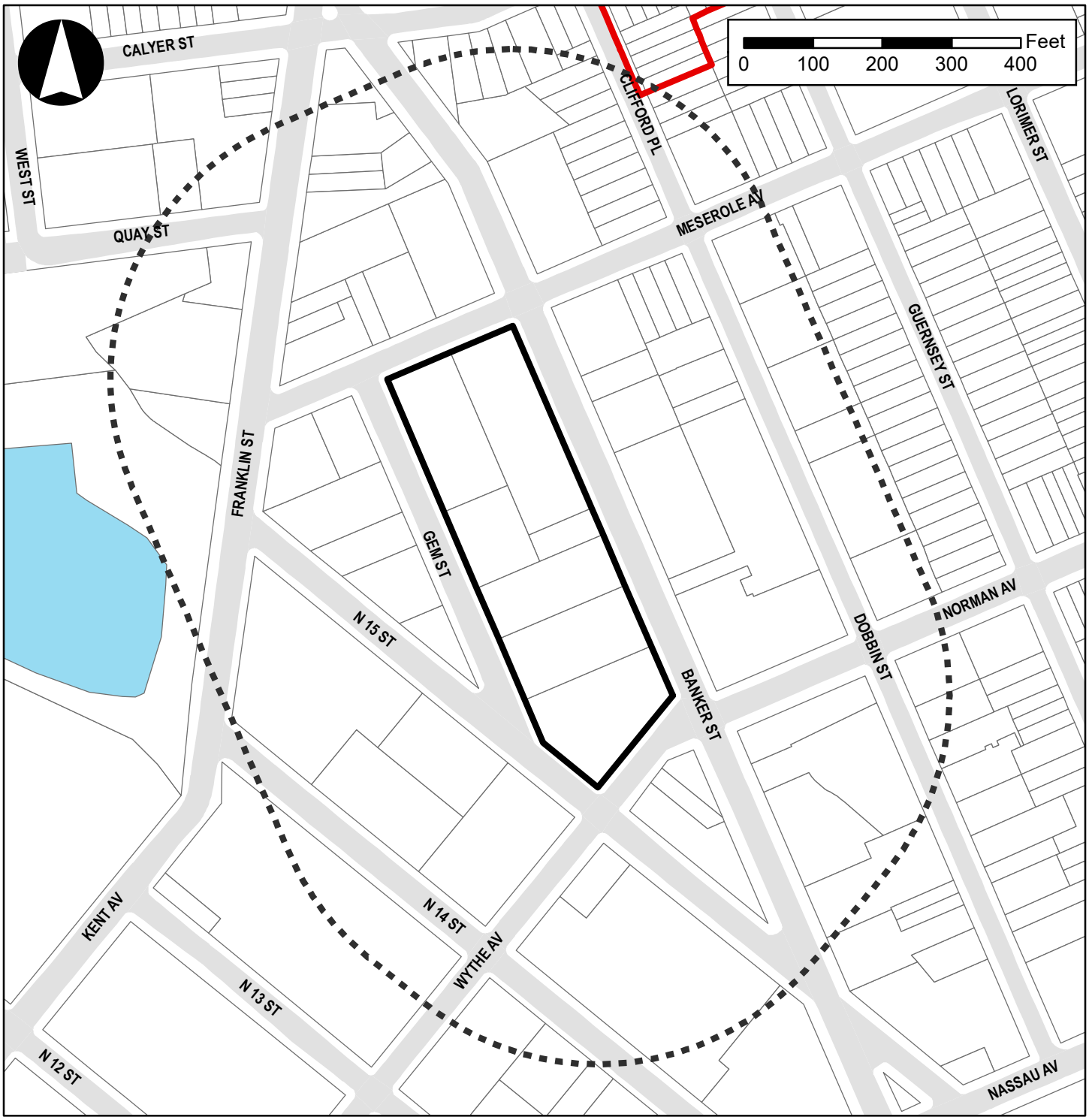
A. INTRODUCTION

Historic and cultural resources include both architectural and archaeological resources. The 2014 *City Environmental Quality Review* (CEQR) *Technical Manual* identifies historic and cultural resources as districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, aesthetic, cultural, and archaeological importance. This includes designated New York City Landmarks (NYCL); properties calendared for consideration as landmarks by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC); properties listed on the State/National Registers of Historic Places (S/NR) or contained within a district listed on or formally determined eligible for S/NR listing; properties recommended by the New York State Board for listing on the S/NR; National Historic Landmarks (NHL); and properties not identified by one of the programs listed above, but that meet their eligibility requirements. 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.

According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, impacts on historic architectural resources are considered on those sites affected by the Proposed Actions and in the area surrounding the proposed Development Site. The historic resources study area is therefore defined as the Development Site (Brooklyn Block 2615, Lots 1, 6, 19, 21, 25, 50, and 125) plus an approximate 400-foot radius around the Development Site (refer to Figure 6-1), which is typically adequate for the assessment of historic architectural resources, in terms of physical, visual, and historical relationships.

As discussed in this chapter, the proposed Development Site does not encompass any designated or eligible historic architectural resources, and is not located within 400 feet of any designated/listed architectural resources. The Greenpoint Historic District, which is LPC-designated and S/NR-listed, is located further to the northeast of the Development Site. As shown in Figure 6-1, a small corner of that historic district intersects with a 400-foot radius of the Development Site. As such, an assessment of potential effects on historic architectural resources was conducted and is provided below.

Archaeological resources are considered only in those areas where new excavation or ground disturbance is likely and would result in new in-ground disturbance as compared to No-Action conditions; these are limited to sites that may be developed as a result of the Proposed Actions. As determined by the LPC in a letter dated May 16, 2018 (provided in Appendix B), none of the lots comprising the Development Site have archaeological significance. Therefore, the Proposed Development would not result in any significant adverse archaeological impacts and an archaeological analysis is not warranted for the Proposed Actions. Therefore, this chapter focuses exclusively on historic architectural resources.



Legend

- Development Site
- 400-Foot Radius
- LPC-Designated and S/NR-listed Greenpoint Historic District

B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

An assessment was conducted and determined that the Proposed Actions would not result in significant adverse impacts on historic or cultural resources, as summarized below.

As it was found that none of the lots comprising the Development Site have archaeological significance, an archaeological analysis was not warranted for the Proposed Actions. As such, the Proposed Development would not result in any significant adverse archaeological impacts.

Direct (Physical) Impacts

The Proposed Actions are site-specific, and the Development Site does not contain any designated or eligible historic resources. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not result in any direct impacts to historic architectural resources.

Indirect (Contextual) Impacts

The Proposed Actions would not result in significant adverse indirect impacts on historic architectural resources. The Proposed Development on the Development Site would not significantly alter the context or setting of the Greenpoint Historic District as compared to No-Action conditions. The Proposed Actions would facilitate the development of a building rising up to nine stories (maximum building envelope height of approximately 178.5 feet to the roofline, plus mechanical bulkhead, with a maximum permitted envelope height of 178.5 feet) on the Development Site. Although it is possible that the top of the Proposed Development could be visible when looking southwest in the Greenpoint Historic District, this would not be significant or adverse. The study area is a dense urban environment with multiple existing mid-rise buildings that currently form the backdrop for the Greenpoint Historic District. The Proposed Development would not substantially change the visual setting of the Greenpoint Historic District so as to affect those characteristics that make it eligible for listing on the S/NR or designation as a NYCL.

Additionally, in the future with the Proposed Actions, no incompatible visual, audible, or atmospheric elements would be introduced to any historic resource's setting. The Proposed Development would not alter the relationship of any identified historic architectural resources to the streetscape, as all streets in the study area would remain open and all historic resources' relationships to the street would remain unchanged in the future with the Proposed Actions. The Proposed Development would not eliminate or screen public views of any historic architectural resources, which would remain visible in view corridors on adjacent public streets and sidewalks. No primary facades, significant architectural ornamentation, or notable features of the buildings within the Greenpoint Historic District would be obstructed by the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Actions would not result in development that would diminish the qualities that make the LPC-designated and S/NR-listed Greenpoint Historic District historically and architecturally significant. As such, the Proposed Actions would not result in any significant adverse indirect or contextual impacts on historic architectural resources.

Construction-Related Impacts

Any new construction taking place within historic districts or adjacent to individual landmarks has the potential to cause damage to contributing buildings to those historic resources from ground-borne

construction vibrations. As there are no historic architectural resources located within 90 feet of the Development Site, the Proposed Actions would not result in any significant adverse construction-related impacts to historic resources.

Shadows Impacts

The Proposed Actions would not result in any significant adverse shadows impacts on historic resources. As detailed further in Chapter 5, "Shadows," no historic resources in the vicinity of the Development Site contain sunlight-sensitive features. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not generate any shadows that would affect sunlight-sensitive historic resources.

C. DEVELOPMENT BACKGROUND

Prior to the arrival of the European colonists, Brooklyn was inhabited by the Canarsie Indians, a largely autonomous tribe of the Leni Lenape. The first European to settle in Greenpoint was Dirck Volckertsen, a ship carpenter, who was granted a large tract of land by the Dutch in 1645. Volckertsen built a house to the west of what is now the intersection of Calyer and Franklin Streets, immediately northwest of the 400-foot study area (see Figure 6-1). In 1653, Jacob Hey purchased Volckertsen's land as well as a large section of Hunter's Point on the Queens side of Newtown Creek. By 1684, much of Hey's land had come into the possession of Captain Pieter Praa through his marriage to Maria Hey. When Praa died in 1740, his land was divided amongst his five daughters; by the end of the 18th century, Greenpoint was still divided into five farms occupied by Praa's descendants. The area comprising the Development Site and the 400-foot study area was farmed by Praa's granddaughter, Janitie Meserole Calyer, and her husband Jacobus, namesakes of two of the streets to the north of the Development Site (refer to Figure 6-1).

The urban development of Greenpoint began in 1832 when Neziah Bliss and Eliphalet Nott purchased 30 acres of farmland along the East River. In 1833, Bliss married Mary Meserole, acquiring more land in the area. Subsequently, in 1839, Bliss established the Ravenswood, Green Point, and Hallet's Cove Turnpike along what is now Franklin Street, connecting Greenpoint with Williamsburg to the south and Astoria to the north. The turnpike hastened the end of Greenpoint's rural character and precipitated its growth as an urban center. It was later renamed Franklin Street in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and became the commercial center of the area until the 1880s, when commerce largely shifted to Manhattan Avenue.

Several additional factors lead to the rapid transformation of Greenpoint from an isolated rural area into an urban center in the mid-19th century. Improved public transportation in Greenpoint connected it to surrounding areas, including the establishment of ferry service to Manhattan and the extension of the New York Railroad up Franklin Street. Unprecedented immigration in Manhattan during the 1840s and 1850s created a building boom on the island, displacing large shipyards from their traditional sites along the East River. During this time, over a dozen shipbuilding firms moved across the river to Greenpoint, turning it into one of the foremost shipbuilding areas in the country. Development of a variety of housing types in Greenpoint followed, including townhouses erected for shipyard masters and tenement buildings for workers. Housing development in Greenpoint during this time was unique amongst Brooklyn communities, as most homes were constructed for employees of the shipbuilding industry, rather than workers commuting to Downtown Brooklyn or Manhattan, which was typical in most other residential communities of Brooklyn.

In 1855, Greenpoint was annexed by the City of Brooklyn. After the Civil War, there was a marked decline in shipbuilding in the area and throughout the country, generally attributed to rising costs for copper and

lumber, labor shortages, the introduction of iron vessels, and the public auction of ships owned by the government during the war. By the late-19th century, shipbuilding had all but disappeared from the Greenpoint waterfront. However, because a number of other industries had been established in the area during the mid- to late-19th century, Greenpoint continued to boast a diversified industrial economy, including factories producing porcelain, china, glass, refined sugar, boxes, pencils, machinery and boilers, and oil refineries.

During the late-19th century, the Development Site and most of the 400-foot study area south of Meserole Avenue remained undeveloped. Industrial uses located to the north of Meserole Avenue included a brass foundry, clock case manufacturer, steel forging, a machine shop and planning mill, a ball and jewel machine shop, lumber storage, hay, grain, and feed producers, a porcelain letter factory, and the Eureka Oil Company. It should be noted that the blocks to the east and northeast of the 400-foot study area were predominately developed with tenements and rowhouses by this time.

In 1898, Brooklyn was consolidated into the City of New York. In the early decades of the 20th century, the blocks to the north of Meserole Avenue continued to accommodate a variety of industrial uses, including the National Copper and Iron Construction Works. The block to the west of the Development Site across Gem Street was occupied by the Bulmer Lumber Company, and the Franklin Boiler Workers and the Chevalier Brothers Piano Plate Factory were located further west across Franklin Avenue in the study area. The existing one- and two-story industrial buildings on the Development Site largely date from the 1920s and 1930s.

Many of the late-19th and early-20th century industries in Greenpoint were later replaced with modern manufacturing and industrial uses, and the area remained a major manufacturing hub throughout the 20th century. Acme Smoked Fish, founded in 1905, opened their current facility on Lot 50 of the Development Site in 1955. After a major fire in 1966, the facility was rebuilt, and expanded to occupy the majority of the Development Site during the second half of the 20th century. By the 1980s, Greenpoint was home to over 500 firms in manufacturing, processing, wholesaling, retailing, and warehousing, employing around 21,000 workers.

However, the character of Greenpoint changed dramatically around the turn of the 21st century. Total U.S. manufacturing declined significantly in the last decades of the 20th century as a result of import penetration and the push by domestic manufacturers towards offshore production; industry in Greenpoint mirrored these trends. Between 1991 and 2002, Greenpoint lost approximately 40 percent of its industrial jobs, and manufacturing employment declined by 60 percent. During this time, heavy manufacturing uses which once dominated Greenpoint gave way to light manufacturing, wholesaling, distribution, and construction-related uses.

In 2005, the western and southern portions of the 400-foot study area were rezoned as part of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg Rezoning, which updated the area's manufacturing zoning and special mixed-use district designations to permit residential use on the waterfront and residential and mixed-uses on upland areas, and to restrict certain heavy manufacturing areas to promote light industrial uses. As a result of the rezoning and demographic changes underway in Greenpoint, the neighborhood surrounding the Development Site has seen significant changes since 2005, including a substantial amount of new hotel, office, and residential development.

D. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Criteria and Regulations

Once the study area was determined, an inventory of officially recognized architectural resources was compiled. Criteria for listing on the National Register are in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 63. As recommended in the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, Chapter 9, Section 160, LPC has adopted these criteria for use in identifying National Register listed and eligible architectural resources for CEQR review. Following these criteria, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are eligible for the National Register if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and: (1) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); (2) are associated with significant people (Criterion B); (3) 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 (Criterion C); or (4) may yield [archaeological] information important in prehistory or history. Properties younger than 50 years of age are ordinarily not eligible, unless they have achieved exceptional significance. Official determinations of eligibility are made by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

In addition, LPC designates historically significant properties in the City as NYCLs and/or Historic Districts, following the criteria provided in the Local Laws of the City of New York, New York City Charter, Administrative Code, Title 25, Chapter 3. Buildings, properties, or objects are eligible for landmark status when a part is at least 30 years old. Landmarks have a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or nation. There are four types of NYCLs: individual landmarks, interior landmarks, scenic landmarks, and historic districts.

Existing Conditions

Project Area

In a letter dated May 16, 2018 (provided in Appendix B), LPC determined that there are no designated or eligible historic architectural resources on any of the lots that comprise the Development Site.

400-Foot Study Area

The proposed Development Site is not located within 400 feet of any designated/listed architectural resources. The Greenpoint Historic District, which is LPC-designated and S/NR-listed, is located further to the northeast of the Development Site. As shown in Figure 6-1, a small corner of that historic district intersects with a 400-foot radius of the Development Site.

GREENPOINT HISTORIC DISTRICT (LPC-DESIGNATED, S/NR-LISTED)

The Greenpoint Historic District is unique among Brooklyn's historic districts in that the neighborhood was developed as residences for employees of the surrounding industrial community rather than for workers who commuted to Downtown Brooklyn or Manhattan. Furthermore, most buildings in the Greenpoint Historic District were erected by individual owners and builders rather than constructed in groups by speculative developers. As such, the neighborhood displays a variety of mid- to late-19th century buildings

in the Italianate, French Second Empire, neo-Grec, and Queen Anne styles, often interpreted in the vernacular builder tradition.

Most buildings in the Greenpoint Historic District were constructed between the 1850s and the 1890s as residences for the owners, managers, and workers of the waterfront shipyards. Additionally, portions of several commercial streets with their own distinctive architecture are an integral part of the historic district, as well as five churches that exemplify the ecclesiastical tradition of 19th century Brooklyn, which was dubbed the "City of Churches." The Greenpoint Historic District was designated by the LPC in 1982 and listed on the S/NR in 1983.

The structures of the Greenpoint Historic District in closest proximity to the Development Site are the buildings on the eastern side of Clifford Place, just south of Calyer Street (refer to Figure 6-1). Clifford Place was opened in 1852 as the northern portion of Dobbin Street; it is unknown when and why the street name was changed. The five rowhouses included in the Greenpoint Historic District on Clifford Place (Nos. 2 through 10) were constructed in 1880-81 for Francis J. Barrett. These buildings were designed in the neo-Grec style by local architect Frederick Weber, who also designed houses on Calyer Street in the 1870s.

As shown in Figure 6-2, these five brick houses on Clifford Place have stone trim and rise two stories above low basements. The windows and entrances of the rowhouses are crowned with incised lintels, and to the side of each entrance are two-window-wide projecting oriels. The oriels originally had paneled wooden pilasters, but are now covered with shingles. The oriels are topped by modillioned cornices, and the wooden roof cornices are carried on brackets. Only No. 6 retains its original double doors. No. 2 has contemporary ironwork, while the original ironwork remains at the four other rowhouses (refer to Figure 6-2).

The Future without the Proposed Actions (No-Action Condition)

Under No-Action conditions, the status of historic resources could change. S/NR-eligible architectural resources could be listed in the Registers, and properties found eligible for consideration for designation as NYCLs could be calendared and/or designated. Changes to the historic resources identified above or to their settings could also occur irrespective of the Proposed Actions. Future projects could affect the settings of architectural resources. It is possible that some architectural resources in the area surrounding the Development Site could deteriorate, while others could be restored. In addition, future projects could accidentally damage architectural resources through adjacent construction.

Properties that are designated NYCLs are protected under the New York City Landmarks Law, which requires LPC review and approval before any alteration or demolition of those resources can occur. All properties within LPC-designated historic districts also require LPC permit and approval prior to new construction, addition, enlargement, or demolition. The owners of a property may work with LPC to modify their plans to make them appropriate. Properties that have been calendared for consideration for designation as NYCLs are also afforded a measure of protection insofar as, due to their calendared status, permits may not be issued by the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB) for any structural alteration to the buildings for any work requiring a building permit, without at least 40 days prior notice being given to LPC. During the 40-day period, LPC has the opportunity to consider the case and, if it so chooses, schedule a hearing and move forward with designation.

The New York City Building Code provides some measures of protection for all properties against accidental damage from adjacent construction by requiring that all buildings, lots, and service facilities



1) No. 2 Clifford Place, in the southern area of the Greenpoint Historic District.



2) No. 4 Clifford Place, in the Greenpoint Historic District.



3) No. 6 Clifford Place, in the Greenpoint Historic District.



4) Nos. 8 and 10 Clifford Place, in the southern area of the Greenpoint Historic District.

adjacent to foundation and earthwork areas be protected and supported. Additional protective measures apply to designated NYCLs and S/NR-listed historic buildings located within 90 linear feet of a 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 by requiring, among other things, a monitoring program to reduce the likelihood of construction damage to adjacent NYCL-designated or S/NR-listed historic resources (within 90 feet) and to detect at an early stage the beginnings of damage so that construction procedures can be changed.

Additionally, 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, and are similarly protected against impacts resulting from state-sponsored or state-assisted projects under the New York State 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. Private property owners using private funds can, however, alter or demolish their S/NR-listed or S/NR-eligible properties without such a review process.

Anticipated Developments in the No-Action Condition

DEVELOPMENT SITE

In the 2024 future without the Proposed Actions, without a new state-of-the-art purpose-built facility for its operations, Acme Smoked Fish would relocate outside of New York State and vacate its buildings on the Development Site (Block 2615, Lots 1, 21, 25, and 50). Lot 6, which is currently occupied by ABC Stone, is also expected to be vacated in the No-Action scenario, as the business is currently in the process of moving out. Based on existing and anticipated real estate market trends, the existing structures and site conditions, and uses allowed by existing zoning, it is expected that those vacated buildings on Lots 1, 6, 21, 25, and 50 of the Development Site would be re-occupied by a mix of eating/drinking/entertainment establishments, creative office and warehouse uses. In addition, the vacant building on Lot 19 is assumed to be re-occupied by restaurant use in the No-Action condition. Finally, the No-Action scenario assumes that Lot 125, which currently accommodates parking and open storage, would be redeveloped with a new three-story commercial building with distillery, office, dance studio, and restaurant uses.

Overall, the No-Action condition for the Development Site is assumed to consist of a total of 169,485 gross square feet (gsf), comprised of approximately 35,225 gsf of restaurant/entertainment uses, 66,750 gsf of creative office space, 28,610 gsf of warehousing spaces, and 17,500 gsf of industrial space (a distillery), as well as an estimated 21,400 gsf of accessory parking (107 spaces).

400-FOOT STUDY AREA

As detailed in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, & Public Policy," four projects are anticipated to be completed in the 400-foot study area in the future without the Proposed Actions, including one new development, one reoccupation of an existing building, and two expansions of existing buildings. Directly west of the Development Site, a seven-story building is expected to be completed at 12 Franklin Street, which will include a mix of retail, office, and light industrial uses, as well as below-grade accessory parking. Along the southern boundary of the 400-foot study area, the existing one-story building at 1 Nassau Avenue is expected to be tenanted by an indoor rock climbing gym in the future No-Action condition.

Additionally, two existing buildings are currently being expanded as-of-right in the study area. The expansion of an existing industrial building at 193 Banker Street is currently underway, and once

completed, will rise three stories. The vertical expansion of an existing two-story industrial building at 50 Franklin Street, one block north of the Development Site, is expected to be developed in the No-Action condition. The building will rise five stories and include a mix of industrial and community facility uses, in addition to accessory parking in the future No-Action condition.

The Future with the Proposed Actions (With-Action Condition)

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, generally, if a project would affect those characteristics that make a resource eligible for NYCL designation or S/NR listing, this could be a significant adverse impact. This section assesses the Proposed Actions' potential to result in significant adverse impacts on identified architectural resources in the study area, including impacts resulting from construction of the Proposed Development, project-generated shadows, or other indirect effects on existing historic resources in the study area.

The Proposed Actions were assessed in accordance with guidance established in the *CEQR Technical Manual* (Chapter 9, Part 420), to determine (a) whether there would be a physical change to any designated or listed property as a result of the Proposed Actions; (b) whether there would be a physical change to the setting of any designated or listed resource, such as context or visual prominence, as a result of the Proposed Actions; and (c) if so, whether the change is likely to diminish the qualities of the resource that make it important. Whereas this chapter focuses specifically on the Proposed Actions' effects on the visual context of historic resources, an assessment of the Proposed Actions' effects on the visual character of the study area in general is provided separately in Chapter 7, "Urban Design & Visual Resources."

As detailed in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the Proposed Actions would allow the Applicant to construct a new development with approximately 654,300 gsf on the Development Site, comprised of a new and improved approximately 109,300 gsf Acme Smoked Fish processing facility, and approximately 545,000 gsf of commercial office and retail space (including parking/loading/bike storage spaces). The Acme Smoked Fish processing facility would contain four stories with a maximum building height of approximately 74 feet to the building roofline[1]. There would be a metal louver screen on the roof that is 25 feet high. The Acme Smoked Fish facility would be located on the northeastern portion of the block, fronting on Meserole Avenue and Banker Street. The commercial office/retail component of the Proposed Development would consist of nine stories, reaching a maximum height of approximately 172.5 feet to the building roofline[2], occupying the remainder of the block. There would be a mechanical bulkhead and mechanical equipment screen on the roof that would be 25 feet tall. Up to approximately 150 off-street accessory parking spaces would be provided on the ground level, with access via Gem Street. In addition, the Proposed Development is also anticipated to include partially covered publicly accessible open space areas at the southern portion of the Development Site, totaling approximately 21,403 sf, of which approximately 12,880 sf would be open to the sky.

[1] It should be noted that, although the Acme Smoked Fish processing facility would reach a roofline height of approximately 74 feet, plus a mechanical louver screen above, the requested LSGD special permit would permit a maximum building height envelope of approximately 104 feet (including mechanical bulkhead). As such, this maximum permitted height will be used for CEQR analysis purposes throughout this document, unless otherwise noted.

[2] It should be noted that, although the commercial/retail component of the Proposed Development would reach a roofline height of approximately 172.5 feet, plus a mechanical bulkhead above, the requested LSGD special permit would permit a maximum building height envelope of approximately 178.5 feet (including mechanical bulkhead). As such, this maximum permitted height will be used for CEQR analysis purposes throughout this document, unless otherwise noted.

Direct (Physical) Impacts

Historic resources can be directly affected by physical destruction, demolition, damage, alteration, or neglect of all or part of a historic resource. For example, alterations, such as the addition of a new wing to a historic building or replacement of the resource's entrance could result in significant adverse impacts, depending on the design. 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 Actions are site-specific, and, as discussed above, the Development Site does not contain any designated or eligible historic resources. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not result in any direct impacts to historic architectural resources.

Indirect (Contextual) Impacts

Contextual impacts may occur to architectural resources under certain conditions. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, possible impacts to architectural resources may include isolation of the property from, or alteration of, its setting or visual relationships with the streetscape. This includes changes to the resource's visual prominence so that it no longer conforms to the streetscape in terms of height, footprint, or setback; is no longer part of an open setting; or can no longer be seen as part of a significant view corridor. Significant indirect impacts can occur if the Proposed Actions would cause a change in the quality of a property that qualifies it for listing on the S/NR or for designation as a NYCL.

The Proposed Actions would not result in significant adverse indirect impacts on historic architectural resources. The Proposed Development on the Development Site would not significantly alter the context or setting of the Greenpoint Historic District as compared to No-Action conditions. As detailed above, the Proposed Actions would facilitate the development of a building rising up to nine stories (approximately 172.5 feet to the roofline, plus mechanical bulkhead, with a maximum permitted envelope height of 178.5 feet) on the Development Site. Although it is possible that the top of the Proposed Development could be visible when looking southwest in the Greenpoint Historic District, This would not be significant or adverse. The study area is a dense urban environment with multiple existing mid-rise buildings that currently form the backdrop for the Greenpoint Historic District. The Proposed Development would not substantially change the visual setting of the Greenpoint Historic District so as to affect those characteristics that make it eligible for listing on the S/NR or designation as a NYCL.

Additionally, in the future with the Proposed Actions, no incompatible visual, audible, or atmospheric elements would be introduced to any historic resource's setting. The Proposed Development would not alter the relationship of any identified historic architectural resources to the streetscape, as all streets in the study area would remain open and all historic resources' relationships to the street would remain unchanged in the future with the Proposed Actions. The Proposed Development would not eliminate or screen public views of any historic architectural resources, which would remain visible in view corridors on adjacent public streets and sidewalks. No primary facades, significant architectural ornamentation, or notable features of the buildings within the Greenpoint Historic District would be obstructed by the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Actions would not result in development that would diminish the qualities that make the LPC-designated and S/NR-listed Greenpoint Historic District historically and architecturally significant. As such, the Proposed Actions would not result in any significant adverse indirect or contextual impacts on historic architectural resources.

Construction-Related Impacts

Any new construction taking place within historic districts or adjacent to individual landmarks has the potential to cause damage to contributing buildings to those historic resources from ground-borne construction vibrations. As noted above, the New York City Building Code provides some measure of protection for all properties against accidental damage from adjacent construction by requiring that all buildings, lots, and service facilities adjacent to foundation and earthwork areas be protected and supported. Additional protective measures apply to LPC-designated and S/NR-listed historic resources located within 90 linear feet of a proposed construction site. For these structures, DOB's TPPN #10/88 applies. TPPN #10/88 supplements the standard building protections afforded by the Building Code by requiring, among other things, a monitoring program to reduce the likelihood of construction damage to adjacent LPC-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. As there are no historic architectural resources located within 90 feet of the Development Site, the Proposed Actions would not result in any significant adverse construction-related impacts to historic resources.

Shadows Impacts

The Proposed Actions would not result in any significant adverse shadows impacts on historic resources. As detailed further in Chapter 5, "Shadows," no historic resources in the vicinity of the Development Site contain sunlight-sensitive features. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not generate any shadows that would affect sunlight-sensitive historic resources.