Fort Greene Park Entrances, Paths, Plaza and Infrastructure Reconstruction

Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS)

Fort Greene Park

Brooklyn, New York

CEQR No.: 22DPR009K

New York City Department of Parks & Recreation

JUNE 2023

City Environmental Quality Review
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT (EAS) FULL FORM

Please fill out and submit to the appropriate agency (see instructions)

Part I: GENERAL INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME Fort Greene Park Entrances, Paths, Plaza and Infrastructure Reconstruction

1. *Reference Numbers*

CEQR REFERENCE NUMBER (to be assigned by lead agency)	BSA REFERENCE NUMBER (if applicable)
22DPR009K	
ULURP REFERENCE NUMBER (if applicable)	OTHER REFERENCE NUMBER(S) (if applicable) (*e.g.*, legislative intro, CAPA)

2a. *Lead Agency Information*			**2b. *Applicant Information***		
NAME OF LEAD AGENCY			NAME OF APPLICANT		
New York City Department of Parks & Recreation			New York City Department of Parks & Recreation		
NAME OF LEAD AGENCY CONTACT PERSON			NAME OF APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE OR CONTACT PERSON		
Emily Humes			Chris Syrett		
ADDRESS The Arsenal, Central Park 830 Fifth Avenue, Room 401			ADDRESS The Olmsted Center, 117-02 Roosevelt Avenue		
CITY New York	STATE NY	ZIP 10065	CITY Flushing	STATE NY	ZIP 11368
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3. *Action Classification and Type*

SEQRA Classification

☐ UNLISTED ☒ TYPE I: Specify Category (see 6 NYCRR 617.4 and NYC Executive Order 91 of 1977, as amended): 617.4(b)(6)(i) physical alteration of 10 or more acres

Action Type (refer to CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 2, "Establishing the Analysis Framework" for guidance)

☒ LOCALIZED ACTION, SITE SPECIFIC ☐ LOCALIZED ACTION, SMALL AREA ☐ GENERIC ACTION

4. *Project Description*

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements to portions of Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn, New York. The improvements facilitated at the Park are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

See Attachment A, "Project Description," for more detailed project description.

Project Location

BOROUGH Brooklyn	COMMUNITY DISTRICT(S) 2	STREET ADDRESS 100 Washington Park
TAX BLOCK(S) AND LOT(S) Block 2088, Lot 1		ZIP CODE 11205

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY BY BOUNDING OR CROSS STREETS Myrtle Avenue to the north, Washington Park to the east, Dekalb Avenue to the south and St Edwards Street and the Brooklyn Hospital Center to the west.

EXISTING ZONING DISTRICT, INCLUDING SPECIAL ZONING DISTRICT DESIGNATION, IF ANY Park | ZONING SECTIONAL MAP NUMBER 16c

5. *Required Actions or Approvals* (check all that apply)

City Planning Commission: ☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ UNIFORM LAND USE REVIEW PROCEDURE (ULURP)

☐ CITY MAP AMENDMENT	☐ ZONING CERTIFICATION	☐ CONCESSION
☐ ZONING MAP AMENDMENT	☐ ZONING AUTHORIZATION	☐ UDAAP
☐ ZONING TEXT AMENDMENT	☐ ACQUISITION—REAL PROPERTY	☐ REVOCABLE CONSENT
☐ SITE SELECTION—PUBLIC FACILITY	☐ DISPOSITION—REAL PROPERTY	☐ FRANCHISE
☐ HOUSING PLAN & PROJECT	☐ OTHER, explain:	

☐ SPECIAL PERMIT (if appropriate, specify type: ☐ modification; ☐ renewal; ☐ other); EXPIRATION DATE:

SPECIFY AFFECTED SECTIONS OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

***Board of Standards and Appeals*:** ☐ YES ☒ NO

☐ VARIANCE (use)

☐ VARIANCE (bulk)

☐ SPECIAL PERMIT (if appropriate, specify type: ☐ modification; ☐ renewal; ☐ other); EXPIRATION DATE:

SPECIFY AFFECTED SECTIONS OF THE ZONING RESOLUTION

***Department of Environmental Protection*:** ☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ Cogeneration Facility ☐ Title V Permit

Other City Approvals Subject to CEQR (check all that apply)

☐ LEGISLATION
☐ RULEMAKING
☐ CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
☐ 384(b)(4) APPROVAL
☒ OTHER, explain: Direct Undertaking

☐ FUNDING OF CONSTRUCTION, specify:
☐ POLICY OR PLAN, specify:
☐ FUNDING OF PROGRAMS, specify:
☐ PERMITS, specify:

Other City Approvals Not Subject to CEQR (check all that apply)

☐ PERMITS FROM DOT'S OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION AND COORDINATION (OCMC)

☒ LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION APPROVAL
☐ OTHER, explain:

***State or Federal Actions/Approvals/Funding*:** ☐ YES ☒ NO If "yes," specify:

6. *Site Description:* *The directly affected area consists of the project site and the area subject to any change in regulatory controls. Except where otherwise indicated, provide the following information with regard to the directly affected area.*

***Graphics*:** *The following graphics must be attached and each box must be checked off before the EAS is complete. Each map must clearly depict the boundaries of the directly affected area or areas and indicate a 400-foot radius drawn from the outer boundaries of the project site. Maps may not exceed 11 x 17 inches in size and, for paper filings, must be folded to 8.5 x 11 inches.*

☒ SITE LOCATION MAP ☒ ZONING MAP ☒ SANBORN OR OTHER LAND USE MAP
☒ TAX MAP ☐ FOR LARGE AREAS OR MULTIPLE SITES, A GIS SHAPE FILE THAT DEFINES THE PROJECT SITE(S)
☒ PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE TAKEN WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF EAS SUBMISSION AND KEYED TO THE SITE LOCATION MAP

Physical Setting (both developed and undeveloped areas)

Total directly affected area (sq. ft.): Approximately 13 acres
Waterbody area (sq. ft.) and type: 0
Roads, buildings, and other paved surfaces (sq. ft.):
Other, describe (sq. ft.): parkland

7. *Physical Dimensions and Scale of Project* (if the project affects multiple sites, provide the total development facilitated by the action)

SIZE OF PROJECT TO BE DEVELOPED (gross square feet): Improve approximately 13 acres of parkland
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: NA
GROSS FLOOR AREA OF EACH BUILDING (sq. ft.): NA
HEIGHT OF EACH BUILDING (ft.): NA
NUMBER OF STORIES OF EACH BUILDING: NA

Does the proposed project involve changes in zoning on one or more sites? ☐ YES ☒ NO
If "yes," specify: The total square feet owned or controlled by the applicant:
The total square feet not owned or controlled by the applicant:

Does the proposed project involve in-ground excavation or subsurface disturbance, including, but not limited to foundation work, pilings, utility lines, or grading? ☒ YES ☐ NO
If "yes," indicate the estimated area and volume dimensions of subsurface disturbance (if known):
AREA OF TEMPORARY DISTURBANCE: 373,500 sq. ft. (width x length)
VOLUME OF DISTURBANCE: 324,000 cubic ft. (width x length x depth)
AREA OF PERMANENT DISTURBANCE: 13,550 sq. ft. (width x length)

8. *Analysis Year* CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 2

ANTICIPATED BUILD YEAR (date the project would be completed and operational): 2026
ANTICIPATED PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION IN MONTHS: 18 Months
WOULD THE PROJECT BE IMPLEMENTED IN A SINGLE PHASE? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF MULTIPLE PHASES, HOW MANY?
BRIEFLY DESCRIBE PHASES AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE: See Attachment, "Construction"

9. *Predominant Land Use in the Vicinity of the Project* (check all that apply)

☒ RESIDENTIAL ☐ MANUFACTURING ☒ COMMERCIAL ☒ PARK/FOREST/OPEN SPACE ☐ OTHER, specify:

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONDITIONS

The information requested in this table applies to the directly affected area. The directly affected area consists of the project site and the area subject to any change in regulatory control. The increment is the difference between the No-Action and the With-Action conditions.

	EXISTING CONDITION	NO-ACTION CONDITION	WITH-ACTION CONDITION	INCREMENT
LAND USE				
Residential	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify the following:				
Describe type of residential structures				
No. of dwelling units				
No. of low- to moderate-income units				
Gross floor area (sq. ft.)				
Commercial	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify the following:				
Describe type (retail, office, other)				
Gross floor area (sq. ft.)				
Manufacturing/Industrial	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify the following:				
Type of use				
Gross floor area (sq. ft.)				
Open storage area (sq. ft.)				
If any unenclosed activities, specify:				
Community Facility	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify the following:				
Type				
Gross floor area (sq. ft.)				
Vacant Land	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," describe:				
Publicly Accessible Open Space	☒ YES ☐ NO	☒ YES ☐ NO	☒ YES ☐ NO	
If "yes," specify type (mapped City, State, or Federal parkland, wetland—mapped or otherwise known, other):	NYC Parks-Fort Greene Park	NYC Parks-Fort Greene Park	NYC Parks-Fort Greene Park	Improvements to approximately 13 acres of Fort Greene Park
Other Land Uses	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," describe:				
PARKING				
Garages	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify the following:				
No. of public spaces				
No. of accessory spaces				
Operating hours				
Attended or non-attended				
Lots	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify the following:				
No. of public spaces				
No. of accessory spaces				
Operating hours				
Other (includes street parking)	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," describe:				
POPULATION				
Residents	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify number:				
Briefly explain how the number of residents was calculated:				

	EXISTING CONDITION	NO-ACTION CONDITION	WITH-ACTION CONDITION	INCREMENT
Businesses	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If "yes," specify the following:				
No. and type				
No. and type of workers by business				
No. and type of non-residents who are not workers				
Briefly explain how the number of businesses was calculated:				
Other (students, visitors, concert-goers, *etc.*)	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	☐ YES ☒ NO	
If any, specify type and number:				
Briefly explain how the number was calculated:				
ZONING				
Zoning classification	PARK	PARK	PARK	
Maximum amount of floor area that can be developed				
Predominant land use and zoning classifications within land use study area(s) or a 400 ft. radius of proposed project				
Attach any additional information that may be needed to describe the project. If your project involves changes that affect one or more sites not associated with a specific development, it is generally appropriate to include total development projections in the above table and attach separate tables outlining the reasonable development scenarios for each site.				

Part II: TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

INSTRUCTIONS: For each of the analysis categories listed in this section, assess the proposed project's impacts based on the thresholds and criteria presented in the CEQR Technical Manual. Check each box that applies.

- If the proposed project can be demonstrated not to meet or exceed the threshold, check the "no" box.
- If the proposed project will meet or exceed the threshold, or if this cannot be determined, check the "yes" box.
- For each "yes" response, provide additional analyses (and, if needed, attach supporting information) based on guidance in the CEQR Technical Manual to determine whether the potential for significant impacts exists. Please note that a "yes" answer does not mean that an EIS must be prepared—it means that more information may be required for the lead agency to make a determination of significance.
- The lead agency, upon reviewing Part II, may require an applicant to provide additional information to support the Full EAS Form. For example, if a question is answered "no," an agency may request a short explanation for this response.

	YES	NO
1. *LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 4		
(a) Would the proposed project result in a change in land use different from surrounding land uses?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project result in a change in zoning different from surrounding zoning?	☐	☒
(c) Is there the potential to affect an applicable public policy?	☐	☒
(d) If "yes," to (a), (b), and/or (c), complete a preliminary assessment and attach.		
(e) Is the project a large, publicly sponsored project?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," complete a PlaNYC assessment and attach.		
(f) Is any part of the directly affected area within the City's Waterfront Revitalization Program boundaries?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," complete the Consistency Assessment Form.		
2. *SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 5		
(a) Would the proposed project:		
○ Generate a net increase of more than 200 residential units *or* 200,000 square feet of commercial space?	☐	☒
▪ If "yes," answer *both* questions 2(b)(ii) and 2(b)(iv) below.		
○ Directly displace 500 or more residents?	☐	☒
▪ If "yes," answer questions 2(b)(i), 2(b)(ii), and 2(b)(iv) below.		
○ Directly displace more than 100 employees?	☐	☒
▪ If "yes," answer questions under 2(b)(iii) and 2(b)(iv) below.		
○ Affect conditions in a specific industry?	☐	☒
▪ If "yes," answer question 2(b)(v) below.		
(b) If "yes" to any of the above, attach supporting information to answer the relevant questions below. If "no" was checked for each category above, the remaining questions in this technical area do not need to be answered.		
i. Direct Residential Displacement		
○ If more than 500 residents would be displaced, would these residents represent more than 5% of the primary study area population?	☐	☐
○ If "yes," is the average income of the directly displaced population markedly lower than the average income of the rest of the study area population?	☐	☐
ii. Indirect Residential Displacement		
○ Would expected average incomes of the new population exceed the average incomes of study area populations?	☐	☐
○ If "yes:"		
▪ Would the population of the primary study area increase by more than 10 percent?	☐	☐
▪ Would the population of the primary study area increase by more than 5 percent in an area where there is the potential to accelerate trends toward increasing rents?	☐	☐
○ If "yes" to either of the preceding questions, would more than 5 percent of all housing units be renter-occupied and unprotected?	☐	☐
iii. Direct Business Displacement		
○ Do any of the displaced businesses provide goods or services that otherwise would not be found within the trade area, either under existing conditions or in the future with the proposed project?	☐	☐
○ Is any category of business to be displaced the subject of other regulations or publicly adopted plans to preserve,	☐	☐

	YES	NO
enhance, or otherwise protect it?		
iv. Indirect Business Displacement		
○ Would the project potentially introduce trends that make it difficult for businesses to remain in the area?	☐	☐
○ Would the project capture retail sales in a particular category of goods to the extent that the market for such goods would become saturated, potentially resulting in vacancies and disinvestment on neighborhood commercial streets?	☐	☐
v. Effects on Industry		
○ Would the project significantly affect business conditions in any industry or any category of businesses within or outside the study area?	☐	☐
○ Would the project indirectly substantially reduce employment or impair the economic viability in the industry or category of businesses?	☐	☐
3. *COMMUNITY FACILITIES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 6		
(a) Direct Effects		
○ Would the project directly eliminate, displace, or alter public or publicly funded community facilities such as educational facilities, libraries, health care facilities, day care centers, police stations, or fire stations?	☐	☒
(b) Indirect Effects		
i. Early Childhood Programs		
○ Would the project result in 20 or more eligible children under age 6, based on the number of low or low/moderate income residential units? (See Table 6-1 in Chapter 6)	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the project result in a collective utilization rate of the Early Childhood Programs in the study area that is greater than 100 percent?	☐	☐
○ If "yes," would the project increase the collective utilization rate by 5 percent or more from the No-Action scenario?	☐	☐
ii. Public Schools		
○ Would the project result in 50 or more elementary or middle school students, or 150 or more high school students based on number of residential units? (See Table 6-1 in Chapter 6)	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the project result in a utilization rate of the elementary or middle schools that is equal to or greater than 100 percent?	☐	☐
○ If "yes," would the project generate 100 or more elementary or middle school students past the 100% utilization rate?	☐	☐
○ If "yes," would the project result in a utilization rate of the high schools that is equal to or greater than 100 percent?	☐	☐
○ If "yes," would the project increase the high school utilization rate by 5 percent or more from the No-Action scenario?	☐	☐
iii. Libraries		
○ Would the project result in a 5 percent or more increase in the ratio of residential units to library branches? (See Table 6-1 in Chapter 6)	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the project increase the study area population by 5 percent or more from the No-Action levels?	☐	☐
○ If "yes," would the additional population impair the delivery of library services in the study area?	☐	☐
iv. Health Care Facilities		
○ Would the project result in the introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the project affect the operation of health care facilities in the area?	☐	☐
v. Fire and Police Protection		
○ Would the project result in the introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the project affect the operation of fire or police protection in the area?	☐	☐
4. *OPEN SPACE*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 7		
(a) Would the project change or eliminate existing open space?	☒	☐
(b) Would the project generate more than 200 additional residents or 500 additional employees?	☐	☒
5. *SHADOWS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 8		
(a) Would the proposed project result in a net height increase of any structure of 50 feet or more?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project result in any increase in structure height and be located adjacent to or across the street from a sunlight-sensitive resource?	☐	☒
(c) If "yes" to either of the above questions, attach supporting information explaining whether the project's shadow would reach any sunlight-sensitive resource at any time of the year.		

	YES	NO
6. *HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 9		
(a) Does the proposed project site or an adjacent site contain any architectural and/or archaeological resource that is eligible for or has been designated (or is calendared for consideration) as a New York City Landmark, Interior Landmark or Scenic Landmark; that is listed or eligible for listing on the New York State or National Register of Historic Places; or that is within a designated or eligible New York City, New York State or National Register Historic District? (See the GIS System for Archaeology and National Register to confirm)	☒	☐
(b) Would the proposed project involve construction resulting in in-ground disturbance to an area not previously excavated?	☐	☒
(c) If "yes" to either of the above, list any identified architectural and/or archaeological resources and attach supporting information on whether the proposed project would potentially affect any architectural or archeological resources. See Attachment D, "Historic and Cultural Resources"		
7. *URBAN DESIGN AND VISUAL RESOURCES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 10		
(a) Would the proposed project introduce a new building, a new building height, or result in any substantial physical alteration to the streetscape or public space in the vicinity of the proposed project that is not currently allowed by existing zoning?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project result in obstruction of publicly accessible views to visual resources not currently allowed by existing zoning?	☐	☒
(c) If "yes" to either of the above, please provide the information requested in Chapter 10.		
8. *NATURAL RESOURCES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 11		
(a) Does the proposed project site or a site adjacent to the project contain natural resources as defined in Section 100 of Chapter 11?	☒	☐
○ If "yes," list the resources and attach supporting information on whether the project would affect any of these resources.		
(b) Is any part of the directly affected area within the Jamaica Bay Watershed?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," complete the Jamaica Bay Watershed Protection Plan Project Tracking Form and submit according to its instructions.		
9. *HAZARDOUS MATERIALS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 12		
(a) Would the proposed project allow commercial or residential uses in an area that is currently, or was historically, a manufacturing area that involved hazardous materials?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project introduce new activities or processes using hazardous materials and increase the risk of human or environmental exposure?	☐	☒
(c) Does the proposed project site have existing institutional controls (*e.g.*, (E) designation or Restrictive Declaration) relating to hazardous materials that preclude the potential for significant adverse impacts?	☐	☒
(d) Would the project require soil disturbance in a manufacturing area or any development on or near a manufacturing area or existing/historic facilities listed in the Hazardous Materials Appendix (including nonconforming uses)?	☐	☒
(e) Would the project result in the development of a site where there is reason to suspect the presence of hazardous materials, contamination, illegal dumping or fill, or fill material of unknown origin?	☒	☐
(f) Would the project result in development on or near a site that has or had underground and/or aboveground storage tanks (*e.g.*, gas stations, oil storage facilities, heating oil storage)?	☐	☒
(g) Would the project result in renovation of interior existing space on a site with the potential for compromised air quality; vapor intrusion from either on-site or off-site sources; or the presence of asbestos, PCBs, mercury or lead-based paint?	☐	☒
(h) Would the project result in development on or near a site with potential hazardous materials issues such as government-listed voluntary cleanup/brownfield site, current or former power generation/transmission facilities, coal gasification or gas storage sites, railroad tracks or rights-of-way, or municipal incinerators?	☐	☒
(i) Has a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment been performed for the site?	☒	☐
○ If "yes," were Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) identified? Briefly identify: ee Attachment G: Hazardous Materials	☒	☐
(j) Based on the Phase I Assessment, is a Phase II Investigation needed?	☒	☐
10. *WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 13		
(a) Would the project result in water demand of more than one million gallons per day?	☐	☒
(b) If the proposed project located in a combined sewer area, would it result in at least 1,000 residential units or 250,000 square feet or more of commercial space in Manhattan, or at least 400 residential units or 150,000 square feet or more of commercial space in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island, or Queens?	☐	☒
(c) If the proposed project located in a separately sewered area, would it result in the same or greater development than that listed in Table 13-1 in Chapter 13?	☐	☒
(d) Would the project involve development on a site that is 5 acres or larger where the amount of impervious surface would increase?	☒	☐
(e) If the project is located within the Jamaica Bay Watershed or in certain specific drainage areas, including Bronx River, Coney Island Creek, Flushing Bay and Creek, Gowanus Canal, Hutchinson River, Newtown Creek, or Westchester Creek, would it involve development on a site that is 1 acre or larger where the amount of impervious surface would increase?	☐	☒

	YES	NO
(f) Would the proposed project be located in an area that is partially sewered or currently unsewered?	☐	☒
(g) Is the project proposing an industrial facility or activity that would contribute industrial discharges to a Wastewater Treatment Plant and/or contribute contaminated stormwater to a separate storm sewer system?	☐	☒
(h) Would the project involve construction of a new stormwater outfall that requires federal and/or state permits?	☐	☒
(i) If "yes" to any of the above, conduct the appropriate preliminary analyses and attach supporting documentation.		
11. *SOLID WASTE AND SANITATION SERVICES*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 14		
(a) Using Table 14-1 in Chapter 14, the project's projected operational solid waste generation is estimated to be (pounds per week): NA		
○ Would the proposed project have the potential to generate 100,000 pounds (50 tons) or more of solid waste per week?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project involve a reduction in capacity at a solid waste management facility used for refuse or recyclables generated within the City?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the proposed project comply with the City's Solid Waste Management Plan?	☐	☐
12. *ENERGY*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 15		
(a) Using energy modeling or Table 15-1 in Chapter 15, the project's projected energy use is estimated to be (annual BTUs): NA		
(b) Would the proposed project affect the transmission or generation of energy?	☐	☒
13. *TRANSPORTATION*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 16		
(a) Would the proposed project exceed any threshold identified in Table 16-1 in Chapter 16?	☐	☒
(b) If "yes," conduct the appropriate screening analyses, attach back up data as needed for each stage, and answer the following questions:		
○ Would the proposed project result in 50 or more Passenger Car Equivalents (PCEs) per project peak hour?	☐	☐
If "yes," would the proposed project result in 50 or more vehicle trips per project peak hour at any given intersection? ***It should be noted that the lead agency may require further analysis of intersections of concern even when a project generates fewer than 50 vehicles in the peak hour. See Subsection 313 of Chapter 16 for more information.*	☐	☐
○ Would the proposed project result in more than 200 subway/rail, bus trips, or 50 Citywide Ferry Service ferry trips per project peak hour?	☐	☐
If "yes," would the proposed project result, per project peak hour, in 50 or more bus trips on a single line (in one direction), 200 subway/rail trips per station or line, or 25 or more Citywide Ferry Service ferry trips on a single route (in one direction), or 50 or more passengers at a Citywide Ferry Service landing?	☐	☐
○ Would the proposed project result in more than 200 pedestrian trips per project peak hour?	☐	☐
If "yes," would the proposed project result in more than 200 pedestrian trips per project peak hour to any given pedestrian or transit element, crosswalk, subway stair, bus stop, or Citywide Ferry Service landing?	☐	☐
14. *AIR QUALITY*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 17		
(a) *Mobile Sources*: Would the proposed project result in the conditions outlined in Section 210 in Chapter 17?	☐	☒
(b) *Stationary Sources*: Would the proposed project result in the conditions outlined in Section 220 in Chapter 17?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the proposed project exceed the thresholds in Figure 17-3, Stationary Source Screen Graph in Chapter 17? (Attach graph as needed)	☐	☐
(c) Does the proposed project involve multiple buildings on the project site?	☐	☒
(d) Does the proposed project require federal approvals, support, licensing, or permits subject to conformity requirements?	☐	☒
(e) Does the proposed project site have existing institutional controls (*e.g.*, (E) designation or Restrictive Declaration) relating to air quality that preclude the potential for significant adverse impacts?	☐	☒
(f) If "yes" to any of the above, conduct the appropriate analyses and attach any supporting documentation.		
15. *GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 18		
(a) Is the proposed project a city capital project or a power generation plant?	☒	☐
(b) Would the proposed project fundamentally change the City's solid waste management system?	☐	☒
(c) Would the proposed project result in the development of 350,000 square feet or more?	☐	☒
(d) If "yes" to any of the above, would the project require a GHG emissions assessment based on guidance in Chapter 18?	☐	☒
○ If "yes," would the project result in inconsistencies with the City's GHG reduction goal? (See Local Law 22 of 2008; § 24-803 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York). Please attach supporting documentation.	☐	☒
16. *NOISE*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 19		
(a) Would the proposed project generate or reroute vehicular traffic?	☐	☒
(b) Would the proposed project introduce new or additional receptors (see Section 114 in Chapter 19) near heavily trafficked roadways, within one horizontal mile of an existing or proposed flight path, or within 1,500 feet of an existing or proposed	☐	☒

	YES	NO
rail line with a direct line of site to that rail line?		
(c) Would the proposed project cause a stationary noise source to operate within 1,500 feet of a receptor with a direct line of sight to that receptor or introduce receptors into an area with high ambient stationary noise?	☐	☒
(d) Does the proposed project site have existing institutional controls (*e.g.*, (E) designation or Restrictive Declaration) relating to noise that preclude the potential for significant adverse impacts?	☐	☒
(e) If "yes" to any of the above, conduct the appropriate analyses and attach any supporting documentation.		
17. *PUBLIC HEALTH*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 20		
(a) Based upon the analyses conducted, do any of the following technical areas require a detailed analysis: Air Quality; Hazardous Materials; Noise?	☒	☐
(b) If "yes," explain why an assessment of public health is or is not warranted based on the guidance in Chapter 20, "Public Health." Attach a preliminary analysis, if necessary.		
18. *NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 21		
(a) Based upon the analyses conducted, do any of the following technical areas require a detailed analysis: Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy; Socioeconomic Conditions; Open Space; Historic and Cultural Resources; Urban Design and Visual Resources; Shadows; Transportation; Noise?	☐	☒
(b) If "yes," explain why an assessment of neighborhood character is or is not warranted based on the guidance in Chapter 21, "Neighborhood Character." Attach a preliminary analysis, if necessary.		
19. *CONSTRUCTION*: CEQR Technical Manual Chapter 22		
(a) Would the project's construction activities involve:		
○ Construction activities lasting longer than two years?	☐	☒
○ Construction activities within a Central Business District or along an arterial highway or major thoroughfare?	☐	☒
○ Closing, narrowing, or otherwise impeding traffic, transit, or pedestrian elements (roadways, parking spaces, bicycle routes, sidewalks, crosswalks, corners, *etc.*)?	☐	☒
○ Construction of multiple buildings where there is a potential for on-site receptors on buildings completed before the final build-out?	☐	☒
○ The operation of several pieces of diesel equipment in a single location at peak construction?	☐	☒
○ Closure of a community facility or disruption in its services?	☐	☒
○ Activities within 400 feet of a historic or cultural resource?	☒	☐
○ Disturbance of a site containing or adjacent to a site containing natural resources?	☒	☐
○ Construction on multiple development sites in the same geographic area, such that there is the potential for several construction timelines to overlap or last for more than two years overall?	☐	☒
(b) If any boxes are checked "yes," explain why a preliminary construction assessment is or is not warranted based on the guidance in Chapter 22, "Construction." It should be noted that the nature and extent of any commitment to use the Best Available Technology for construction equipment or Best Management Practices for construction activities should be considered when making this determination. See Attachment I, "Construction"		

20. *APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION*

I swear or affirm under oath and subject to the penalties for perjury that the information provided in this Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief, based upon my personal knowledge and familiarity with the information described herein and after examination of the pertinent books and records and/or after inquiry of persons who have personal knowledge of such information or who have examined pertinent books and records.

Still under oath, I further swear or affirm that I make this statement in my capacity as the applicant or representative of the entity that seeks the permits, approvals, funding, or other governmental action(s) described in this EAS.

APPLICANT/REPRESENTATIVE NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Chris Syrett		6/10/2022

PLEASE NOTE THAT APPLICANTS MAY BE REQUIRED TO SUBSTANTIATE RESPONSES IN THIS FORM AT THE DISCRETION OF THE LEAD AGENCY SO THAT IT MAY SUPPORT ITS DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Part III: DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (To Be Completed by Lead Agency)

INSTRUCTIONS: In completing Part III, the lead agency should consult 6 NYCRR 617.7 and 43 RCNY § 6-06 (Executive Order 91 or 1977, as amended), which contain the State and City criteria for determining significance.

1. For each of the impact categories listed below, consider whether the project may have a significant adverse effect on the environment, taking into account its (a) location; (b) probability of occurring; (c) duration; (d) irreversibility; (e) geographic scope; and (f) magnitude.

IMPACT CATEGORY	Potentially Significant Adverse Impact YES	NO
Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy	☐	☒
Socioeconomic Conditions	☐	☒
Community Facilities and Services	☐	☒
Open Space	☐	☒
Shadows	☐	☒
Historic and Cultural Resources	☐	☒
Urban Design/Visual Resources	☐	☒
Natural Resources	☐	☒
Hazardous Materials	☐	☒
Water and Sewer Infrastructure	☐	☒
Solid Waste and Sanitation Services	☐	☒
Energy	☐	☒
Transportation	☐	☒
Air Quality	☐	☒
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	☒
Noise	☐	☒
Public Health	☐	☒
Neighborhood Character	☐	☒
Construction	☐	☒

2. Are there any aspects of the project relevant to the determination of whether the project may have a significant impact on the environment, such as combined or cumulative impacts, that were not fully covered by other responses and supporting materials? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If there are such impacts, attach an explanation stating whether, as a result of them, the project may have a significant impact on the environment.

3. Check determination to be issued by the lead agency:

☐ **Positive Declaration**: If the lead agency has determined that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, and if a Conditional Negative Declaration is not appropriate, then the lead agency issues a *Positive Declaration* and prepares a draft Scope of Work for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

☐ **Conditional Negative Declaration:** A *Conditional Negative Declaration* (CND) may be appropriate if there is a private applicant for an Unlisted action AND when conditions imposed by the lead agency will modify the proposed project so that no significant adverse environmental impacts would result. The CND is prepared as a separate document and is subject to the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 617.

☒ **Negative Declaration:** If the lead agency has determined that the project would not result in potentially significant adverse environmental impacts, then the lead agency issues a *Negative Declaration*. The *Negative Declaration* may be prepared as a separate document (see template) or using the embedded Negative Declaration on the next page.

4. ***LEAD AGENCY'S CERTIFICATION***

TITLE	LEAD AGENCY
Director of Environmental Review and Program Delivery	New York City Department of Parks & Recreation
NAME	DATE
Emily Humes	6/2/2023

SIGNATURE Emily V. Humes

NEGATIVE DECLARATION (Use of this form is optional)

Statement of No Significant Effect

Pursuant to Executive Order 91 of 1977, as amended, and the Rules of Procedure for City Environmental Quality Review, found at Title 62, Chapter 5 of the Rules of the City of New York and 6 NYCRR, Part 617, State Environmental Quality Review, New York City Department of Parks & Recreation assumed the role of lead agency for the environmental review of the proposed project. Based on a review of information about the project contained in this environmental assessment statement and any attachments hereto, which are incorporated by reference herein, the lead agency has determined that the proposed project would not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Reasons Supporting this Determination

The above determination is based on information contained in this EAS, which that finds the proposed project:

NYC Parks is planning to undertake capital improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure in portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York (the "Proposed Project"). The Project combines several improvement projects proposed for Fort Greene Park that would be constructed as one project under a master contract. The Proposed Project seeks to facilitate the improvements to the following areas of Fort Greene Park: the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks; the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path; the Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and the West Park Landscape.

As indicated in the EAS Part II checklist, the Proposed Project does not include components or characteristics with the potential to significantly affect technical areas such as: Land Use, Zoning, Public Policy; Socioeconomics; Community Facilities; Shadows; Solid Waste; Energy; Transportation; Air Quality; Noise; and, Neighborhood Character. The technical analysis areas that required further analysis are: Open Space; Historic and Cultural Resources; Urban Design and Visual Resources; Natural Resources; Hazardous Materials; Water and Sewer Infrastructure; Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change; Public Health; and Construction Impacts. The conclusions from those analyses are summarized below:

Open Space: The Proposed Project honors the original design of the Lower Plaza and Memorial areas of Fort Greene Park, as well as improves drainage and erosion, safety, accessibility, circulation and connectivity in the Park that will result in beneficial effects to use and enjoyment of the Park. Thus, no significant impacts to Open Space are expected as a result of the Proposed Project

Historic and Cultural Resources: The New York City Landmarks and Preservation Commission (LPC) has reviewed the Proposed Project and indicated their approval in a series of LPC Binding Reports. To address archaeological concerns, an Unknown Discoveries Plan will be in place during excavation. Thus, no significant impacts to Historic and Cultural Resources are expected to result from the Proposed Project.

Urban Design and Visual Resources: The Proposed Project would not result in a change to the arrangement, appearance or functionality of the built environment that adversely affects the pedestrian experience. Further, the Proposed Project reintroduces the Martyrs' Monument to the plaza area of Fort Greene Park. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to Urban Design and Visual Resources.

Natural Resources: As part of the Proposed Project there are 78 trees to be removed - 30 trees removed for their condition and 48 trees removed to accommodate the design of the Proposed Project. However, the Proposed Project will result in the planting of 200 more diverse and native trees that will mitigate the loss of trees and canopy from the tree removals. There would be minimal impact to overall park canopy and replacement trees will have the equivalent trunk area of removed trees. Ample suitable habitat area exists in the Park for wildlife during construction and the Proposed Project will introduce new areas of vegetation that will create attractive habitat areas for Park wildlife. To protect less common migratory species, the construction contract will discourage tree removals during the breeding season and will only be allowed during this time under oversight of a qualified biologist. No site specific Rare, Threatened or Endangered species are known to be in the Park. Therefore, no adverse impacts to Natural Resources are anticipated to result from the Proposed Project.

Hazardous Materials: Based on the environmental conditions identified at the Project Site, a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) were prepared and submitted to New York City Department of Environmental Protection to establish health and safety protocols and material management procedures to be followed during construction. The RAP and CHASP were reviewed and accepted by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection. Accordingly, no significant adverse impacts related to hazardous materials would result from the proposed Project.

Water and Sewer Infrastructure: The Proposed Project will address erosion at the Park, will direct stormwater to planted areas, and incorporates green infrastructure elements to reduce stormwater in the local sewer system. Therefore, no adverse Water and Sewer Infrastructure impacts are anticipated to result from the Proposed Project.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change: The proposed Project would generate similar levels of operational GHG emissions as the existing condition. Construction activities would have temporary contributions to GHG emission; however, the Proposed Project will make the Park more resilient and help reduce stormwater to the sewer system. Overall, the Proposed Project is not expected to result in significant GHG emissions contributions.

Public Health: The proposed Project would not result in unmitigated significant adverse impacts to air quality, water quality, hazardous materials, or noise. Therefore, no adverse impacts to Public Health are anticipated to result from the Proposed Project.

Construction: Construction activities of the project would be thoughtfully staged to accommodate park access and quality of experience during the construction period. Construction activities would be limited to the areas of proposed work to minimize site disturbances to the park. While there would be some minor temporary impacts during construction, there would be no adverse operational impacts to the park. Hazardous Materials will be addressed according to DEP-approved means and methods. An Unknown Discoveries Plan will be in place to address any unanticipated archaeological finds. Tree removals would be compensated for in accordance with the NYC Parks Tree Valuation Protocol and Local Law 3. Overall, the Proposed Project's construction effects would be considered short-term (i.e., less than 24 months) and there are not expected to be significant and adverse impacts related to construction activities from the Proposed Project.

No other significant effects upon the environment that would require the preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement are foreseeable. This Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with Article 8 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (SEQRA).

TITLE	LEAD AGENCY
Director of Environmental Review and Program Delivery	New York City Department of Parks & Recreation
NAME	DATE
Emily Humes	6/2/2023
SIGNATURE Emily V. Humes	

Attachment A: Project Description

I. INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements (“Proposed Action”) to portions of Fort Greene Park (the “Park”) in Brooklyn, New York (“Project Site”). The improvements facilitated at the Park (“Proposed Project”) are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

The portions of the Park directly affected by the Proposed Project (listed above) are shown in **Figure A-1.** The Proposed Action is considered discretionary and is subject to environmental review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and conducted in conformance to the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines and procedures. NYC Parks is the Lead Agency for the environmental review of the Proposed Action.

It is anticipated that the improvements that comprised the Proposed Project would be completed by the end of 2026.

II. HISTORY OF PLANNING, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FORT GREENE PARK

The Proposed Project is part of a long history of planning, design and development efforts at Fort Greene Park. As summarized below, these included efforts extend back to the colonial era and some involve the nation’s most notable architecture and landscape architecture firms.

Previous Park Planning, Design and Development Efforts[1]

Revolutionary War/War of 1812. In 1776, General Nathaniel Greene built Fort Putnam in an area that is now part of Fort Greene Park for use during the Revolutionary War. Begun in March 1776, Fort Putnam was part of the fortification system developed to impede the advance of British troops from Long Island. The fort was abandoned by the Continental Army later that year and leveled by the advancing British troops. The site of Fort Putnam was again used as a fortification during the War of 1812. In August 1814, the site of old Fort Putnam was transformed into a large star-shaped fortification called Fort Greene in honor of General Greene.

[1] Fort Greene Historic District Designation Report. Landmarks Preservation Commission. 1978
Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. Sierra Club, et al v NYC Parks Decision & Order on Motion. December 23, 2019
NYC Parks Presentation to Landmarks Preservation Commission regarding West Park Landscape Project (Bo32-116M). June 22, 2021
NYC Parks Presentations to Landmarks Preservation Commission regarding Parks Without Borders Project (B032-117M). September 19, 2017, and November 21, 2017
Fort Greene Park Conservancy Website Description of Fort Greene Park
NYC Parks Website Fort Greene Park Prison Ship Martyrs Monument History
The Architects Newspaper. Future Uncertain for Rare Public Landscape by A.E. Bye in Brooklyn. September 26, 2017

1848 Park Designation. In 1845 the City of Brooklyn designated the Fort Greene site for use as a public park. In 1847, the legislature approved an act to secure the land on the site of the old fort, which was then named “Washington Park.” This was the first designated public park in the City of Brooklyn. Completed in 1848, the approximately 30-acre park was bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street.

1867 Olmsted-Vaux Plan. In 1867, the Park gained added distinction by being redesigned by the landscape architecture firm of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux (“Olmsted & Vaux”). The Park was separated into two distinct sections: the “Pleasure Ground,” a picturesque pleasure ground within which the Martyrs’ Monument is now present; and the “Parade Ground” (or “Plaza”), an open area for public meetings designed to accommodate public gatherings of up to 30,000 people. (see **Figures A-2a, A-2b & A-2c**)

An integral part of the new design was the creation of a crypt within the Park to house the remains of some of the 11,000 patriots (Prison Ship Martyrs’) who had perished on over-crowded prison ships anchored for six years in Brooklyn’s Wallabout Bay during the Revolutionary War. The remains of the prisoners were moved to the site in 1873 into a brick vault. The Park was designed to meet a variety of local needs. On the crest of the Park there was planned a cruciform vine-covered trellis of worked wood to provide shelter from the summer sun. The covered walk was designed to share the prominence with an observatory. To the north of the walk was projected a formal military saluting ground which ceremoniously overlooked a series of steps and lands into which the vault and monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs’ Memorial would be subsequently built.

From the projected Martyrs’ Memorial, the stairs in turn descended to a great ‘open space for public meetings’ that was wedged into the corner of the park at Myrtle Avenue and Canton Street (now St. Edwards Street), as evidenced by Olmsted and Vaux original schematic design.

With this plan, Olmsted & Vaux established an incipient 100-foot-wide northwest-southeast axis with the design of the double stairs, the crypt and monument. with the orientation towards Downtown Brooklyn. The Parade Ground or Plaza was open and at grade with the surrounding streets, lined with trees, with no barriers or walls. These design properties of the northwest corner would not substantially change until the second decade of the 20th century. The major portion of the redesigned park was opened in 1869. In 1897, after fifty years of official use, the name of Fort Greene Park was finally adopted.

1900 John DeWolf Design. A major design change to the northwest corner of the Park occurred in 1900. The design, most likely by landscape architect John De Wolf, reworked the unadorned open space of the Olmsted & Vaux design into lawn panels and paths. It extended the northwest-southeast axis, begun in the Olmsted & Vaux design, to the northwest corner of the park, creating an on-axis entrance. The axial disposition introduced by De Wolf became a major design motif that would set the precedent for subsequent changes to the northwest corner of the park. The De Wolf plan worked with the dimensions established by Olmsted & Vaux for the distance between the monument stairs.

1905 McKim, Mead & White Improvements. In 1905, the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White designed and constructed the Prison Ship Martyrs’ Monument (the “Monument”) within the Park. Expanding on the formality established by Olmsted & Vaux, a 100-foot-wide staircase that led from the base of the hillside, past the crypt of the Martyrs. McKim, Mead & White were in the vanguard of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century architects who took a classical and formal approach to design. The resulting design of the Monument included the transformation of the earlier series of stairs, originally bifurcated by lawn panels by Olmsted & Vaux, into a grand staircase with three broad terraces leading to the crest of the hill. From the plaza at the summit rose a great Doric column crowned by a bronze lantern. As with the early Olmsted & Vaux design, the crypt remained in the middle of the stairway. The design maintained the northwest axis initiated by Olmsted & Vaux, furthered by DeWolf, and maintained the outer width of the Olmsted & Vaux stairs.

1915 NYC Parks Department Renovation. In 1915, NYC Parks undertook a revision to the design of the northwest quadrant of the Park. Overall, the axial pathway introduced by the 1900 DeWolf plan was retained

with minor changes to the layout. However, major changes were made to the topography and access to the Park. The topographic changes were most likely the result of the contemporaneous work of installing a water main control center by the Board of Water Supply for the City of New York near the northwest quadrant of the Park.

The construction of the waterworks involved substantial excavation. NYC Parks' annual reports suggest that the excavated material was deposited at the northeast corner of the Park and used to construct a retaining wall along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, extending a city block from the corner intersection. The resulting wall was upwards of 9 feet in height at the corner. The resulting design eliminated both the on-grade access to the Park and the on-axis entry layout of the 1900 plan. This was the first time that the on-axis entry was closed, and the on-grade access was eliminated. The old on-axis entrance was replaced with two sets of stairs, displaced approximately 50 feet from the intersection of Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. Overall, the layout of the 1915 design followed the broad axial lines and triangular panels of the previous plans and design history.

1935 Gilmore D. Clarke Redesign. In 1935, Robert Moses hired the landscape architect Gilmore D. Clarke to redesign many New York City parks, including Fort Greene Park. Gilmore Clarke and Michael Rapuano created new sitting areas or "wings" to the upper Monument, redesigned the lower plaza, repaved the upper Monument plaza and stair landings, and altered the original Olmsted path system and grading alterations throughout the rest of the park.

The Lower Plaza was redesigned to coordinate with McKim, Mead & White's existing design of the Monument, Upper Plaza, and Stairs. A masonry retaining wall with granite coping was reconstructed at the Park's northwest corner surrounding the Lower Plaza area. Two 40-foot-wide stair entrances were constructed to enter the plaza area from Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. The space leading up to the Monument was redesigned and reconstructed as a plaza space on a scale commensurate with the Monument and in keeping with the 100' width established by Olmsted & Vaux. The northwest axis established by Olmsted & Vaux and enhanced by McKim, Mead, & White was also reinforced. This included a circular plaza area attached to a linear plaza area, with trees and benches. Six rows of London planetrees were planted in the Lower Plaza, and small octagonal comfort stations were built. In addition, a children's playground, community gardens, and other amenities were added on either side of the plaza.

Work throughout the pleasure ground included the renovation and modernization of the comfort station (now known as the Visitor's Center), Olmsted & Vaux's network of winding paths were demolished to make way for the formal walkways that traverse the Park with re-countouring of this area of the park. In addition, trees, benches and updated drainage infrastructure was included throughout the park.

1971 A.E. Bye Redesign. In 1971, the architecture firm Berman, Roberts & Scofidio with the landscape architect A.E. Bye, Jr. developed new plans for the Park. The effort included the reconstruction of the Pleasure Ground, Monument Stair Landings, and the Lower Plaza area. Work in the Pleasure Ground included the removal of several of the Gilmore Clarke paths, the installation of riprap walls, seating, and tree plantings. Work within the Lower Plaza area included the removal of one of the original Gilmore Clarke entrances at the St. Edwards Street and the removal of a segment of the circular plaza. Two large earthen granite block mounds were built in the center of the linear portion of the lower plaza, a circular garden area was included in the circular portion of the plaza, tightly spaced Norway Maples were planted along the perimeter of the Northwest corner, and Honey Locust trees were added to the formerly concrete triangle on the exterior of the Park.

1980s "Program for Action". An elaborate $10.8 million park plan for restoration of the Park was developed in the 1980s. This "program for action" included necessary maintenance needs including refinishing many of the paths, repairing the playgrounds, fixing the drainage system, and planting trees and shrubs. The plan also called for several large construction projects that would remove some of the later design elements, including the Monument plaza's wings and several of the paths. During the late 1980's, the marble comfort station at the base of the Monument was remodeled into a visitor center.

1995 Park Restoration Efforts. In 1995, a $1,166,000 capital reconstruction of the northwest playground was funded by Council Member Mary Pinkett. The effort included the installation of a new spray shower/north arrow rosette, safety surfacing, pavement, benches, and fencing; comfort station roof replacement; reconstruction of the flagpole and the drainage and water systems; and planting new trees, shrubs, and groundcover. Additional changes included the installation of safety surfacing, pavements, benches, and fences; the replacement of roofing and the drainage and water systems; improvements to the tennis and basketball courts; and the addition of trees, shrubs, and ground cover.

2004 Reconstruction of Portions of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Plaza. The Upper Monument Plaza was reconstructed in the style and layout of the original McKim, Mead & White concrete and brick pavement. For a large part, the paving pattern was to be identical to the original with some modifications to insure the health of existing large shade trees. New seating and plantings evoking the original design was also included in this intervention. In 2008, one hundred years after its original dedication, the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument was unveiled after a full restoration. It addressed not only the Monument, but also the surrounding plaza and the crypt located at the center of the grand staircase.

2015 Willoughby Avenue Landscape. This project included the reconstruction of existing paths and entrance adjacent to Willoughby Avenue and Washington Park. Green infrastructure, including swales, plantings, concrete drywells were used to prevent erosion and control runoff. Raised granite block edging was used along park paths to capture stormwater and mitigate erosion. New canopy trees, understory plantings, and seating were added to this area. The entrance at the intersection of Willoughby Avenue and Washington Park was rehabilitated and reconstructed to include new granite treads, handrails, and the introduction of an Americans with Disability Act- (ADA-) compliant ramp.

A "Historic Resource and Management and Operations Study" was prepared by the Nancy Owens Studio, LLC in 2015. The study includes, inventory, analysis, and identified a range of potential park improvements. Included in the inventory and analysis are items such as lighting, erosion, watersheds, and other important information. The study outlined various areas of the park based on watersheds and other park locations and features for future capital reconstruction projects.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

The Project Site is located in Brooklyn Community District (CD) 2, which generally consists of Downtown Brooklyn and the residential and mixed-use neighborhoods around it, including Boerum Hill, Brooklyn Heights, Clinton Hill, DUMBO, Fort Greene, Fulton Ferry, Navy Yard, and Vinegar Hill. Major streets near the Project Site include Myrtle Avenue, an arterial to the north, and Dekalb Avenue, an arterial south of the Project Site.

Existing land uses within a 400-foot boundary of the Project Site (the "study area") consist predominantly of residential land uses (**Figure A-3: Land Use Map**), of which there is a mix of one- and two-family residences, multi-family walkup residences, mixed residential and commercial uses, and multi-family residences with elevator access. Major residential uses include the Ingersoll houses, comprised of 850 dwelling units (DUs) within fifteen buildings, Whitman Houses comprised of 200 DUs within four buildings and Kingsview Homes comprised of 200 DUs within six buildings. The Brooklyn Hospital Center is adjacent to the Project Site along the western portion, between DeKalb Avenue and Willoughby Street. The Brooklyn Technical High School is located south of the Project Site along Dekalb Avenue. The Project Site and the residential buildings (one- and two-family buildings and the multi-family walk up buildings) are part of the Fort Greene Historic District designated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and on the State/National Register of Historic Places.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT SITE

Fort Greene Park is 30.17 acres and is located in Brooklyn Council District 35 on Lot 1 of Block 2088 (**Figure A-4: Tax Map**). The Park is bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, The Brooklyn Center Hospital Center and St. Edwards Street, with entrances along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street. The Park includes two distinct areas, the Lower Plaza and Monument and the Pleasure Ground (also referred to as the Pastoral Landscape). The two areas are shown on **Figures A-2a, A-2b & A-2c**.

The Lower Plaza and Monument area is a formal landscape and a memorial. The existing plaza was originally designed by Gilmore Clarke in 1936 with some modifications by A.E Bye in 1972. This area was designed to house a variety of functions and as a Memorial to over 11,000 soldiers who died during the American Revolutionary War, known as the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument. A crypt containing some of their remains is included in this Monument. The Lower Plaza area is surrounded by a masonry wall designed by Gilmore Clarke in 1936. Fort Greene Park is a hilly site with the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument sitting at the top of the hill. It is the second highest point in Brooklyn.

The Pleasure Ground or pastoral landscape of the Park includes asphalt walking paths, trees, benches, and lawn with some additional amenities. The pleasure ground is surrounded by an original neo-gothic inspired masonry wall originally designed by Olmsted and Vaux. This area can be accessed from several entrances at all intersections along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, and DeKalb Avenue. The entrance at N. Portland Avenue consists of two pathways: one leading to the basketball court and the Fort Greene Playground along the northwestern area of the park, and the other leading to the grounds in the northeastern area of the Park. This pathway also leads to the visitor's center and the Prison Ship's Martyrs' Monument. The southern portion of the Park, which includes the Fort Greene Playground South and tennis courts, can be accessed from the entrance at Washington Park and Dekalb Avenue, as well as the entrance at Dekalb Avenue and S. Portland Avenue.

Several large areas of the Park have suffered extensive erosion and flooding, in particular the steeply sloped areas within the **Myrtle Avenue Landscape** and the **West Park Landscape** with ponding occurring towards the bottom of the hill in the **Southeast Park Path** within the Proposed Project. In addition, multiple park paths are non-compliant with ADA requirements, as are the existing Willoughby Street, DeKalb Avenue, the mid-block entrance to the park on Myrtle Avenue at N. Portland Avenue, Mytrle Avenue and Washington Park, and entrance to the park on Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. Both the Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance Stairs and the DeKalb Avenue Entrance Stairs leading into the park are in disrepair.

The Project Site is comprised of four areas within Fort Greene Park: 1) the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks; 2) Myrtle Avenue Landscape and the Southeast Park Path; 3) the Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and the DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and 4) West Park Landscape (**Figure A-1: Project Site**). Together, the four areas of the Project Sites are approximately 13 acres of the total 30.17-acre Fort Greene Park.

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks:

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks Project Area includes portions of the Lower Plaza in the northwestern section of the Park at Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street (see **Figure A-5**). The Lower Plaza can be accessed from Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. The entrance is on Myrtle Avenue near St. Edwards Street is not ADA-compliant. The area includes a circular plaza with game tables and chairs and a small circular garden. Attached to the circular plaza is rectangular shaped plaza which includes raised granite block, grass, and asphalt "mounds" at its center. The mounds are not ADA compliant. There is an existing canopy of shade trees throughout the plaza that consists mostly of London planetrees. The Lower Plaza area also includes a basketball court, picnic and sitting area to be reconstructed as part of the proposed project.

The Lower Plaza is connected to the grand stairs which lead to the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument; a 149-foot-tall Doric column and plaza dedicated to over 11,000 soldiers who died in prison ships during the American Revolutionary War. While the Monument itself is outside the scope of work of the Proposed Project, the Lower Plaza is intended to influence the appreciation of the Monument. The Lower Plaza is in need of drainage improvements and the pavement in general of the Lower Plaza is in need of repair.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk consists of asphalt hex block with Belgian and/or Granite Block and trees. Borough President benches are located against the wall. The St. Edwards Street sidewalk consists of concrete flags with granite block pavers on both sides and trees.

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path:

The Myrtle Avenue landscape is part of the Pleasure Ground in the north and northeast areas of the Park. This area includes the north and northeast hillside, the Monument Stair landings, mid-block entrance at N. Portland Avenue, and "The Oval" at the northeast corner of the Park (see **Figure A-6**). The north and northeast hillside includes an event lawn, trees, and existing pathways in varying degrees of disrepair. The northeast slope is steep and experiences significant erosion from drainage. In addition, there is no formal pathway to connect the lower pathway to the upper pathway on this side of the Park.

The decorative entrance at N. Portland Avenue requires repairs. The decorative entrance and stairs at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Washington Park also requires repairs. The Oval consists of Belgian Block pavement surrounded by asphalt hex block pavement and trees. The Belgian Block is not ADA compliant and much of the asphalt hex block pavement needs repair.

The Monument Stair landings consist of asphalt hex block pavement and 11 Japanese Zelkova trees. The pavement is significantly damaged by the tree roots, insufficient curbs and vehicular traffic. In addition, the drainage system is in need of repair.

The southeast park path is located at the bottom of the hill in the southeast portion of the park along Washington Park. This area experiences significant flooding, drainage, and erosion from rain events.

Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs:

The entrance pavement and concrete staircase at Willoughby Street and St. Edwards Street is in need of repair. The treads are in particularly poor condition and lack ADA compliant handrails.

Similarly, the DeKalb Avenue stairs and connected pathway are in poor condition, with warped treads and stairs that lack handrails. The Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs are shown in **Figure A-7**.

West Park Landscape:

The west park area is located north and west of the tennis courts and is connected to the Monument Stair landing and the Willoughby Street Entrance. This area includes steep slopes, denuded lawn, and compacted soils. There is significant erosion and drainage problems in this area. There is also a desire line from the existing paths to connect to each other and to the Upper Monument Plaza. The West Park Landscape is shown in **Figure A-8**.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

In the Future with the Proposed Action, improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements would be made to portions of Fort Greene Park. The Proposed Project combines several improvement projects proposed for the Park that would be constructed as one project under a master contract. The improvements facilitated at the Park would be made to certain areas of the Park as described below:

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks:

This element of the Proposed Project would focus on the northwest area of the park along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, as well as the Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Sidewalks.

The Lower Plaza areas would be reconstructed; a new corner stair entrance would be created for safer access and connectivity to the surrounding community. Access to this section of the park would be improved by relocating the existing stairs closer to the corner and introducing two ADA compliant ramps; one on Myrtle Avenue and one on St. Edwards Street. The existing masonry wall would be reconstructed by salvaging and reusing the existing stone. The general footprint of the existing circular and linear plaza spaces would remain intact. The existing circular garden would be replaced with a spray feature. The granite block mounds would be removed and replaced with concrete and granite pavements for better accessibility and to allow for a wider variety of uses. The area surrounding the circular and linear plaza spaced with existing London Planetrees would be expanded to larger planted areas that host a variety of new understory plantings. By doing so, the overall size of the circular and linear plazas would be reduced in size from its original design. Separated by plantings, the spaces along the exterior of the circular plaza would include circular tables and chairs and granite pavement. The spaces along the exterior of the linear plaza would include garden seating areas with benches and granite pavement.

Additional areas within the lower plaza area would also be reconstructed. The existing barbeque area would include an ADA compliant asphalt path, fixed picnic tables with grills and ash disposal. The existing adult fitness area would be expanded and the basketball court replaced in-kind. Additional security lighting, shade and ornamental trees, planting, water supply and drainage would be included throughout this space including green infrastructure for improved stormwater management.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk would be reconstructed as part of this project to include asphalt hex block pavement, Belgian Block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. New Borough President benches would be included in this area.

The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. (see **Figures A-9 to A-10 for proposed schematics showing The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area**).

The proposed improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area were developed in tandem with NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) Program. In 2015, NYC Parks launched PWB, an initiative intended to address inconsistent park design, unify the public realm, and promote freedom of movement to make all parts of public space as seamless as possible. To do this, the program focuses on redesigning parts of parks that interact directly with the surrounding neighborhood: entrances, edges, and park-adjacent spaces. The program was first announced as part of the comprehensive plan for the city, "OneNYC," and which $50 million was allocated. The program aimed "to make parks more accessible and welcoming to everyone, to improve neighborhoods by extending the beauty of parks out into communities, and to create vibrant public spaces by transforming underused areas."

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path: Proposed improvements in this area would address the severe erosion, slope stabilization, and stormwater management issues throughout this portion of the park. Other reconstruction efforts would provide improved pedestrian circulation, connectivity and access in this area. Existing paths would be reconstructed, and a new connector path would link the lower portions of the Park to the Monument. The mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue at North Portland Avenue would be reconstructed in-kind. The Oval would be reconstructed with new ADA-compliant Belgian block and asphalt hex block pavement, seating, lighting and plantings. The adjacent sidewalks would also be reconstructed. The existing stairs and cheek walls at the northeast entrance would be reconstructed and would also include a new ADA-compliant ramp. Two landings on the Monument stairs would be reconstructed to include updated pavement, drainage, seating, and planting. In addition, the entire area would include updated drainage infrastructure, including green infrastructure, erosion control, slope

stabilization, and stormwater management practices. New canopy and ornamental trees would be included throughout. Furthermore, new plantings, seating, and security lighting would be provided throughout this area of the Park (see **Figures A-11 to A-14 for schematics showing the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path area**).

Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs: The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. The proposed improvements would include replacement of staircases with granite treads, cheek walls in select locations, and handrails, (See **Figure A-15 for condition and planned work at the Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs area**).

West Park Landscape: The West Park Landscape element of the Proposed Project would construct new and rehabilitate existing pathways to comply with ADA requirements. Existing drainage and erosion control infrastructure would be updated to address severe erosion and introduce stormwater management, including the application of green infrastructure practices. A new ADA-compliant path would be developed to connect the northern and southern portions of the Park, as well as connect the Monument and upper plaza with the rest of the Park. Additional trees, plantings, seating and security lighting would be provided throughout the project area (see **Figure A-16 for schematic of West Park Landscape area**).

Pursuant to the DEP Unified Stormwater Rule (February 2022), NYC Parks is required to manage stormwater run-off quantity and quality for the Proposed Project, as per DEP regulations and design guidance. The stormwater management plan will be documented in the project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which will be prepared and submitted to DEP for approval. Upon approval of the SWPPP, DEP will issue a Stormwater Construction Permit for the Proposed Project. The SWPPP will include stormwater protection measures such as silt fencing, stabilized construction entrances, inlet protection, hay bales and other best management practices. The SWPPP will also include operation and maintenance requirements for stormwater management after construction is completed. As part of the SWPPP, there will be weekly on-site monitoring of construction erosion control practices by a third-party qualified inspector

VI. REQUIRED APPROVALS AND REVIEW PROCEDURES

NYC Parks proposing to improvements to portions of Fort Greene Park. The total area of the park affected by the proposed project would be 13 acres. As such, the proposed action is classified as a Type I Action under SEQRA; specifically, section 6 NYCRR Part 617.4 (6)(i) “a project or action that involves the physical alteration of 10 acres.” This EAS has been prepared in conformance to SEQRA and CEQR requirements.

In order to undertake the project, NYC Parks has obtained or will pursue the following permits and approvals from the following City agencies:

- Public Design Commission (PDC)
- Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)
- NYC Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP)
    - DEP Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
    - DEP Access Corridor
- NYC Department of Transportation (NYC DOT)
    - Sidewalk, Curb, and Roadway Application (SCARA)
    - Division of Street Lighting
- NYC Department of Buildings (NYC DOB)

VII. PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The Proposed Project is intended to meet multiple design objectives and needs, including:

- Improve drainage and erosion control
- Improve safety and accessibility
- Improve circulation and connectivity
- Honor the original intent of the Lower Plaza and Memorial

Improve Drainage and Erosion Control. One of the primary goals of the Proposed Project is to address erosion and stormwater conditions in the Park. The Proposed Project is intended to direct runoff towards planted areas and incorporate detention and retention systems to relieve the burden of the greater NYC Sewer System. Proposed green infrastructure features include swales, concrete drywells, retention and detention systems and direct runoff to planted areas.

Improve Safety and Accessibility. The Proposed Project would update and improve entrances, pavements, and stairs throughout the Park, and construct ADA-compliant ramps to the Lower Plaza area at Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, and at the Northeast entrance at Myrtle Avenue and Washington Park.

The earthen granite block mounds are not ADA-compliant and prevent the space from being used by people of all abilities for multiple purposes. The proposed improvements would allow the Lower Plaza to be returned to the intent of the original design and allow for universal access. The Proposed Project would create secondary areas along the perimeter that would include garden seating areas along the linear plaza with spaces included for wheelchair access. The entire boundary of the Lower Plaza is one of a few flat location within Fort Greene Park. The redesign would allow for a variety of activities to occur in this space by people of all abilities.

Improved circulation and connectivity. In its current state, the different elements of the Park are not well connected. The northwest corner of the park prevents ideal community connection to the adjacent neighborhood. The proposed reconstruction of the existing paths, infrastructure improvements, and the construction of new ADA paths and ramps are intended to connect the different elements of the park with the upper Monument and the neighboring community.

Honor the original intent of the Lower Plaza and Memorial. The Lower Plaza was originally intended to be an open space for public meetings and was oriented towards the northwest corner to connect the more populated areas of Downtown Brooklyn. Tightly spaced Honey Locusts and Norway Maples were planted at the corner which turns this portion of the park inward, a direct contradiction to the original intent of this space. The Proposed Project would open up the northwest corner to the community in keeping with the original intent of the Lower Plaza. Removal of the mounds would allow the Lower Plaza to be returned to the original design intent conceived by Olmsted, McKim, Mead & White, and Gilmore Clarke. The general footprint of the Gilmore Clarke and McKim, Mead and White designs will remain intact.

VIII. FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS

The EAS is based on the increment between the future (2026) conditions with the Proposed Project (the "With-Action" condition) and future (2026) conditions without the Proposed Project (the "No-Action" condition). It is assumed that the Proposed Project would not result in any substantive change in the open space area or number of users. The Proposed Project would be an improvement to an existing open space resource, requiring short-term, approximately 18-month, construction duration, and would not result in a new land use or user population.

Conditions in the Future Without the Proposed Action (the No-Action Condition). Conditions on the Project Site in the future without the Proposed Action would be the same as the existing condition. The proposed improvements to the park erosion control and stormwater management systems included in the Proposed

Project would not be implemented leaving areas of the to continue to face erosion. Proposed improvements to the park path system and park entrances to comply with the ADA would not be implemented. Routine maintenance would be carried out in conformance to NYC Parks regulation and policies. NYC Parks would continue to monitor and evaluate the condition of trees and other plantings in conformance to the NYC Parks Tree Risk Management program and other NYC Parks guidance.

Conditions in the Future With the Proposed Action (With-Action Condition). Under the With-Action Scenario, the Project Site would be developed with the Proposed Project as described in Section V of this attachment.

IX. ANALYSIS YEAR

Construction for the Proposed Project is anticipated to take approximately 18 months, with construction starting in fall, 2024 and finishing spring, 2026.

X. CEQR SCREENING ANALYSIS

This environmental review has been prepared to meet the requirements of *City Environmental Quality Review* (CEQR). Pursuant to the requirements of CEQR NYC Parks has assumed the role of Lead Agency for the environmental review process. As demonstrated in the CEQR EAS Full Form prepared for the proposed project, the Proposed Project does not exceed the preliminary screening thresholds for several impact categories (i.e., impact categories that yield "No" responses on the "Part II: Technical Analysis" of the CEQR EAS Full Form) beyond which further environmental assessment would be warranted. The impact categories that do not warrant further assessment based on the "Part II: Technical Analysis" preliminary screening section of the EAS Full Form include:

- Socioeconomic Conditions
- Community Facilities
- Shadows
- Solid Waste and Sanitation Services
- Energy
- Transportation
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Neighborhood Character

The following sections provide supplemental information for each of the impact category questions that either yielded "Yes" responses on the "Part II: Technical Analysis" of the CEQR EAS Full Form, or impact categories where further discussion is provided as background information to support the impact determination of the proposed project, as follows:

- Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy – see Attachment B
- Open Space – see Attachment C

- Historic & Cultural Resources – see Attachment D
- Urban Design and Visual Resources – see Attachment E
- Natural Resources – see Attachment F
- Hazardous Materials – see Attachment G
- Water and Sewer Infrastructure – see Attachment H
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions – see Attachment I
- Public Health – see Attachment J
- Construction – see Attachment K

Source: 2021 PLUTO, DCP

0 200 400 800 Feet

Project Area

400-foot Study Area

SITE LOCATION MAP

Map is for Illustrative Purposes Only

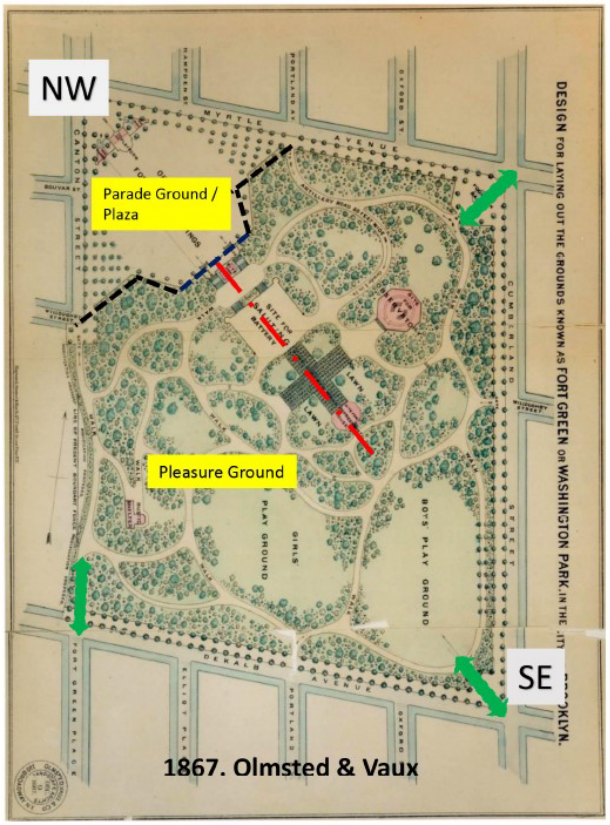
Figure A-1

Fort Greene EAS

Olmsted and Vaux

Design: 1867

- Pleasure ground – the majority of park
- Parade ground (Plaza) – NW quadrant
- NW-SE axis established
- All corners have entrances



NYC Parks

FORT GREENE PARK | Olmsted & Vaux Plan - Parade Ground/Plaza & Pleasure Ground

Source: NYC Parks

OLMSTED & VAUX PLAN - PARADE GROUND/PLAZA & PLEASURE GROUND

Figure A-2a

Fort Greene EAS

NYC Parks

FORT GREENE PARK | Modern Day Parade Ground/Plaza & Monument

Lower Plaza

Lower Plaza

Monument Stair Landing

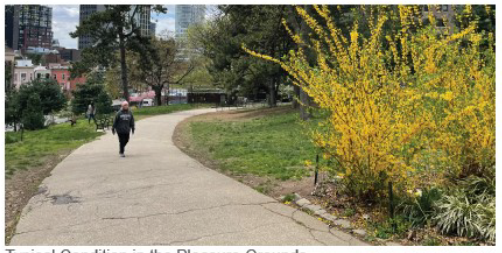
Upper Plaza & Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument

Source: NYC Parks

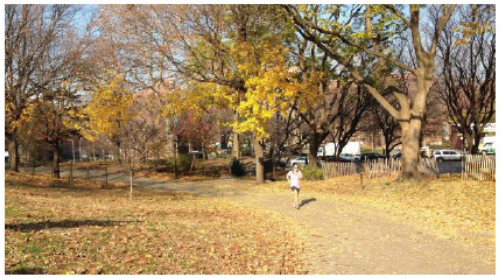
MODERN DAY PARADE GROUND/ PLAZA & MONUMENT

Figure A-2b

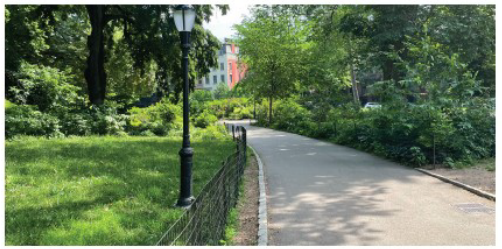
Fort Greene EAS



Typical Condition in the Pleasure Grounds



Typical Condition in the Pleasure Grounds



Typical Condition in the Pleasure Grounds

NYC Parks

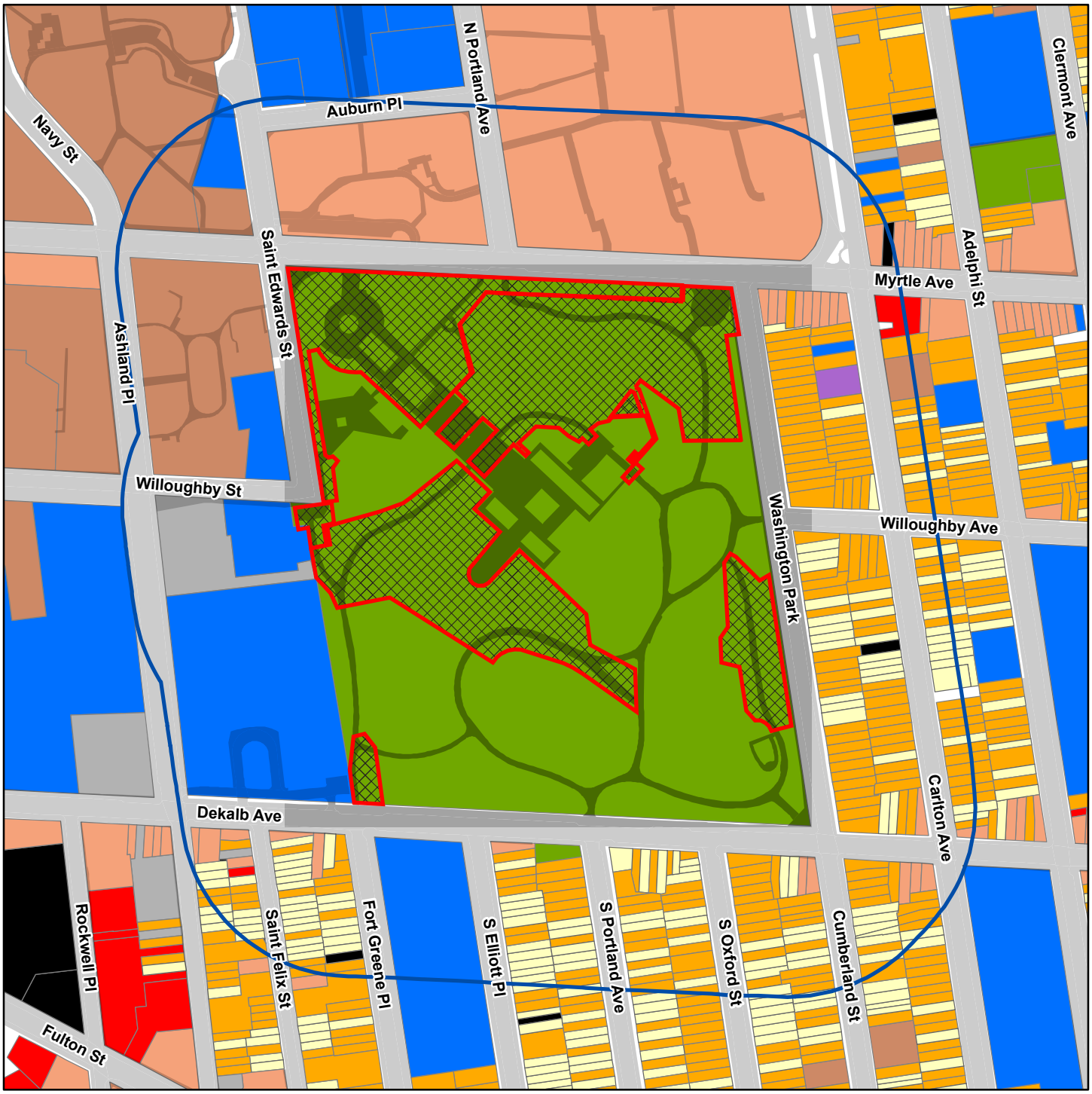
FORT GREENE PARK | Modern Day Pleasure Ground (Pastoral Landscape)

Source: NYC Parks

MODERN DAY PLEASURE GROUND

Figure A-2c

Fort Greene EAS



LAND USE MAP

Figure A-3

Fort Greene EAS

Project Site

400-foot Study Area

2088 Block Number

1 Lot Number

TAX LOT MAP

Figure A-4

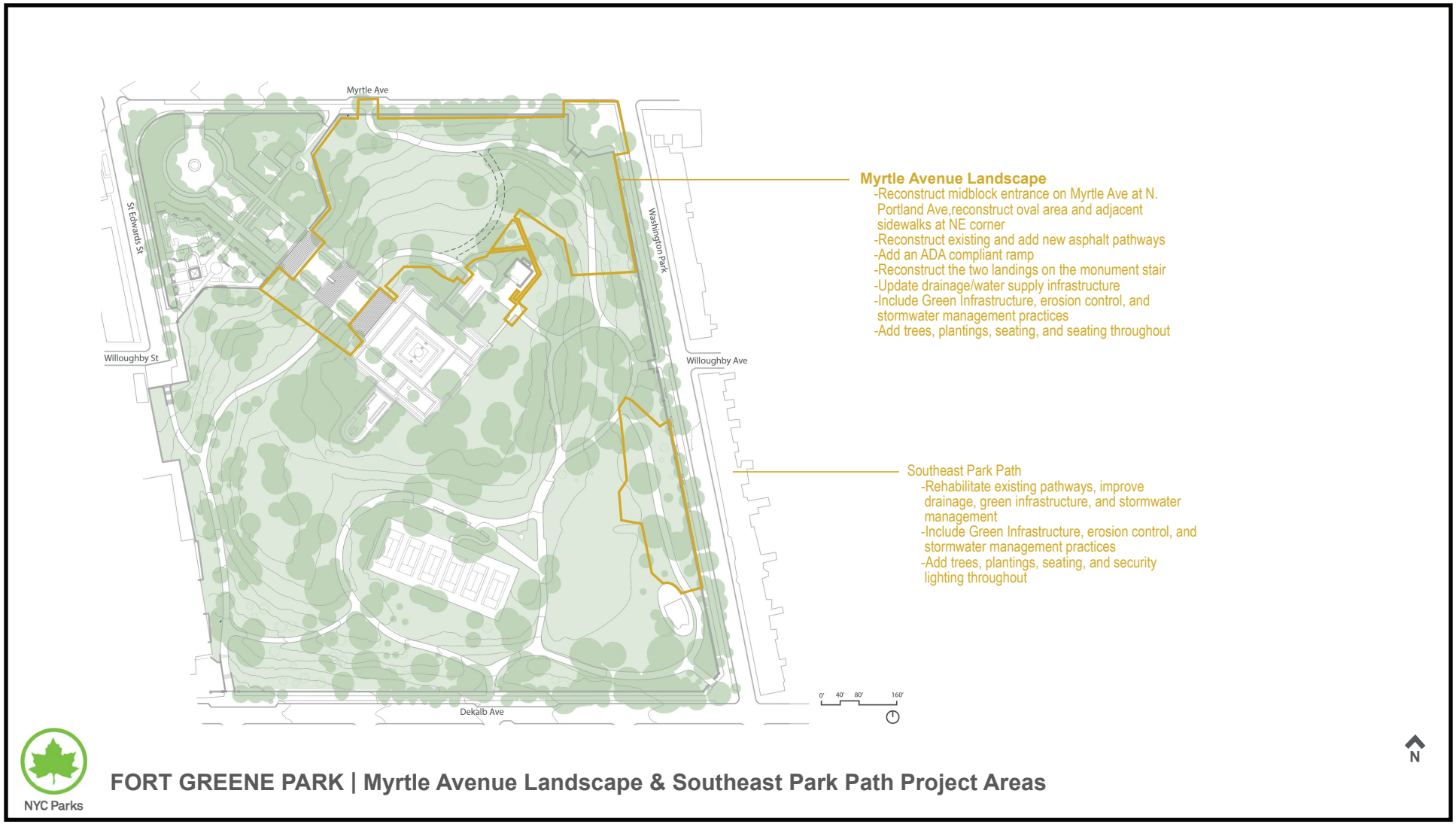
Fort Greene EAS

Source: NYC Parks

THE LOWER PLAZA AND SIDEWALKS

Figure A-5

Fort Greene EAS



Source: NYC Parks

MYRTLE AVENUE LANDSCAPE & SOUTHEAST PARK

Figure A-6

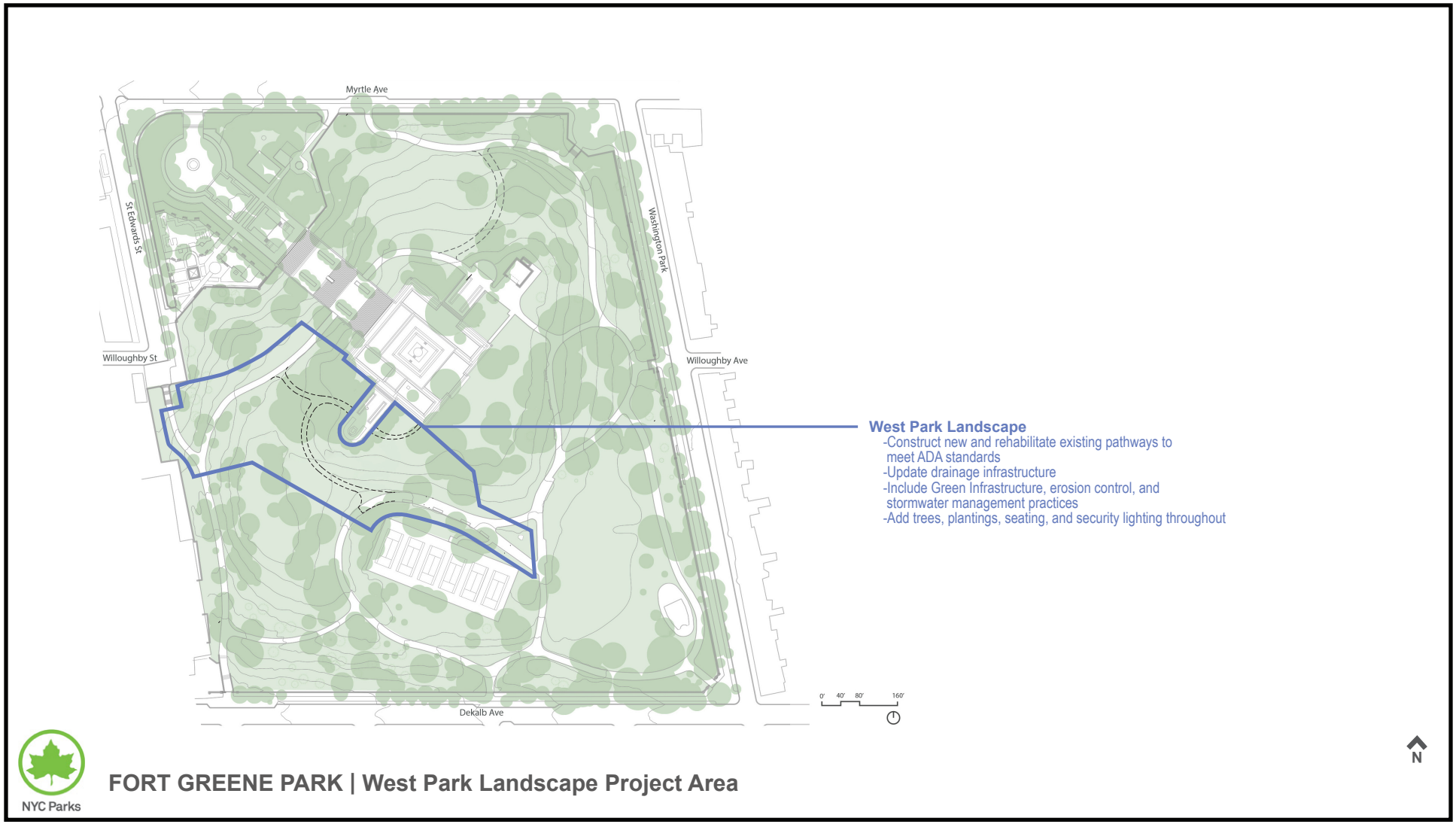
Fort Greene EAS

Source: NYC Parks

WILLOUGHBY STREET & DEKALB AVENUE STAIRS

Figure A-7

Fort Greene EAS

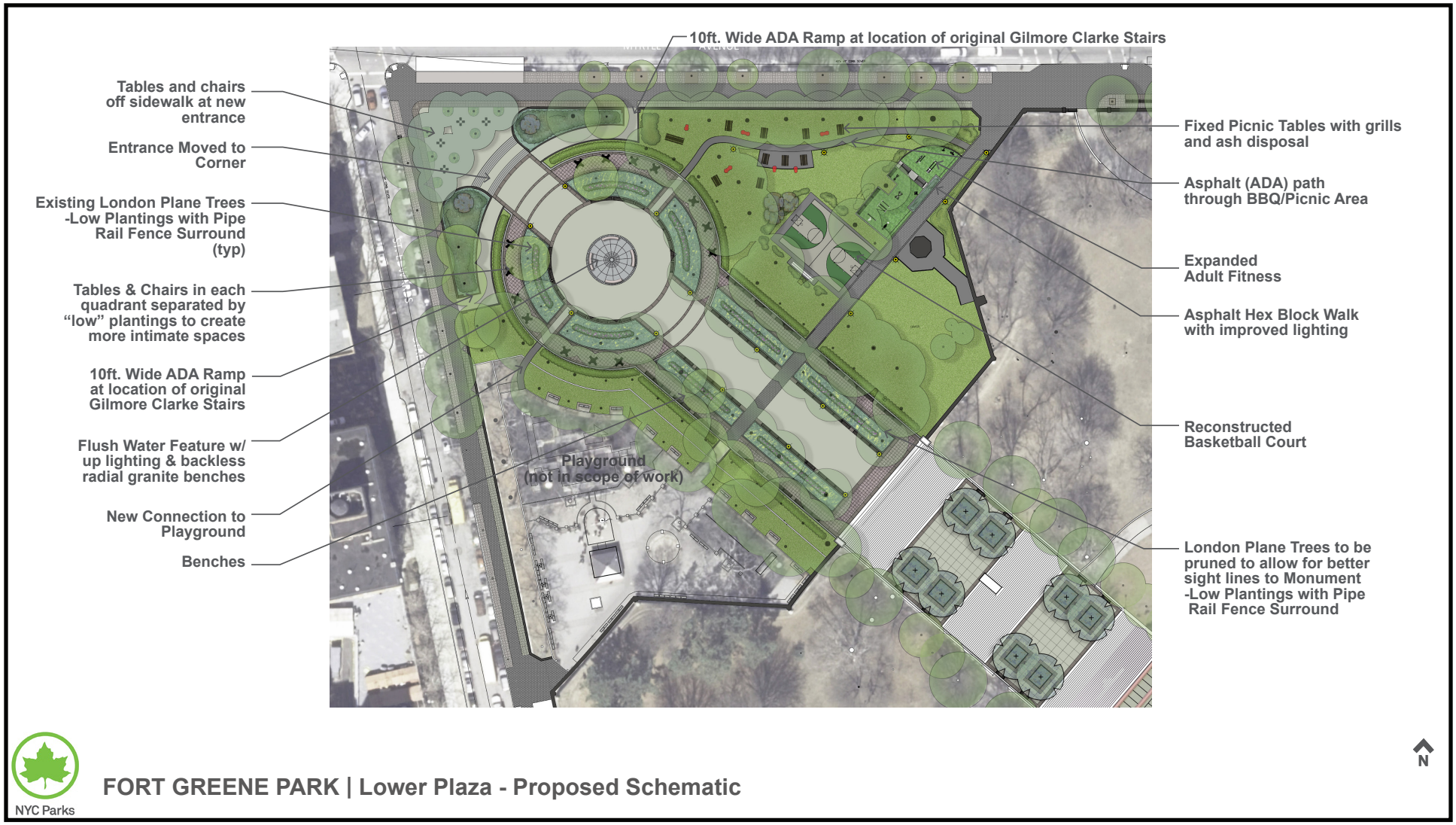


Source: NYC Parks

WEST PARK LANDSCAPE

Figure A-8

Fort Greene EAS

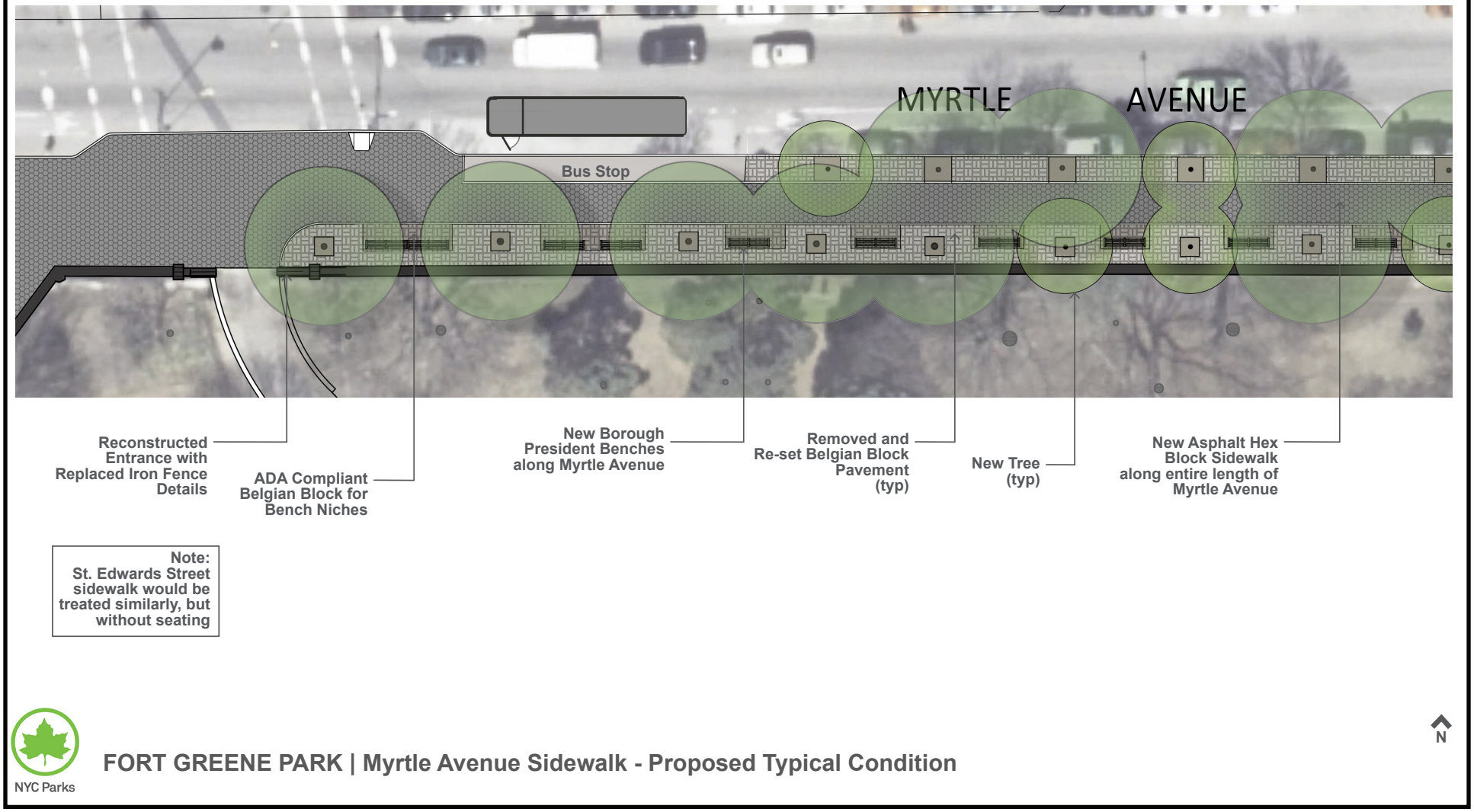


Source: NYC Parks

LOWER PLAZA

Figure A-9

Fort Greene EAS

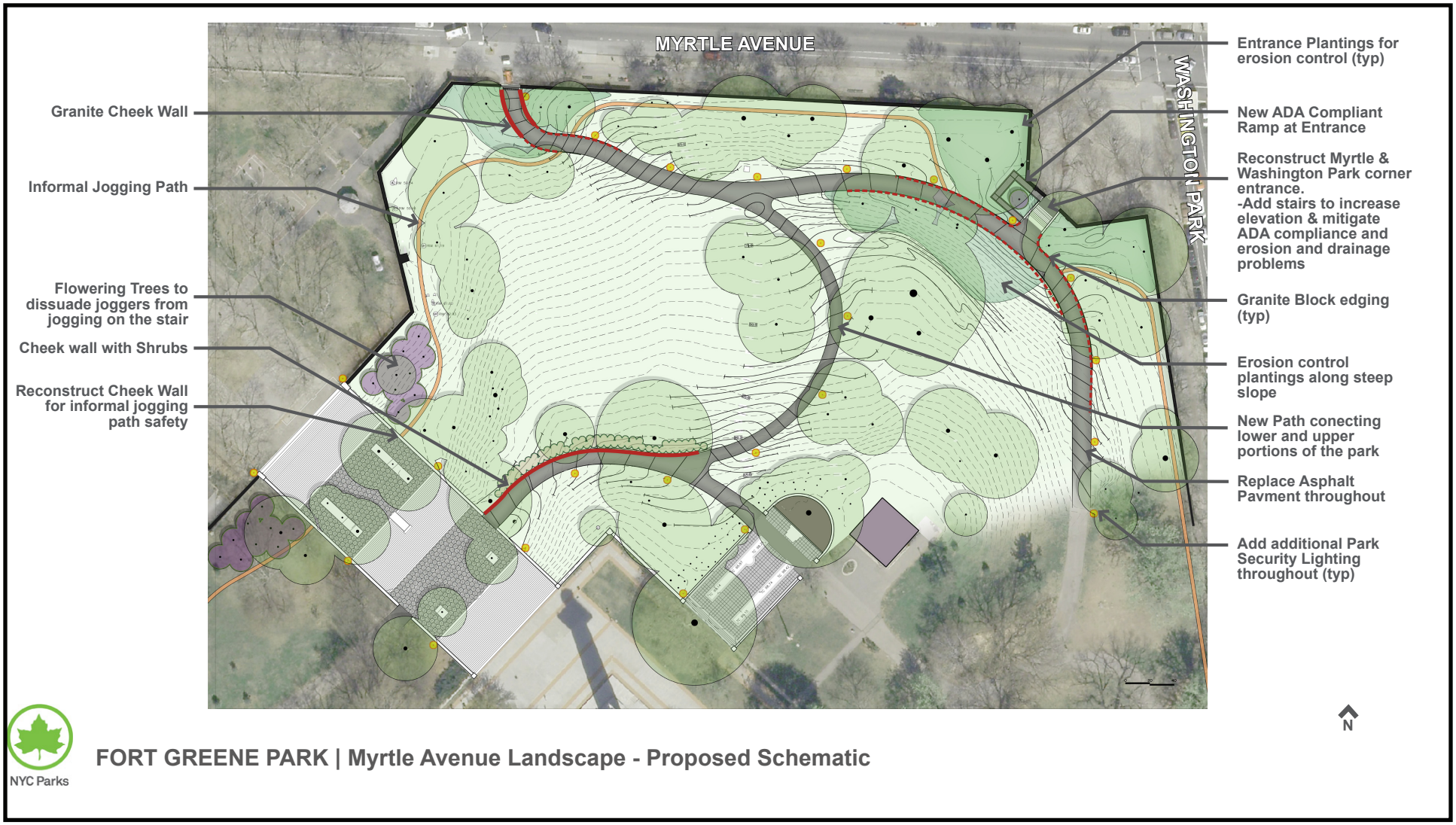


Source: NYC Parks

MYRTLE AVENUE SIDEWALK

Figure A-10

Fort Greene EAS

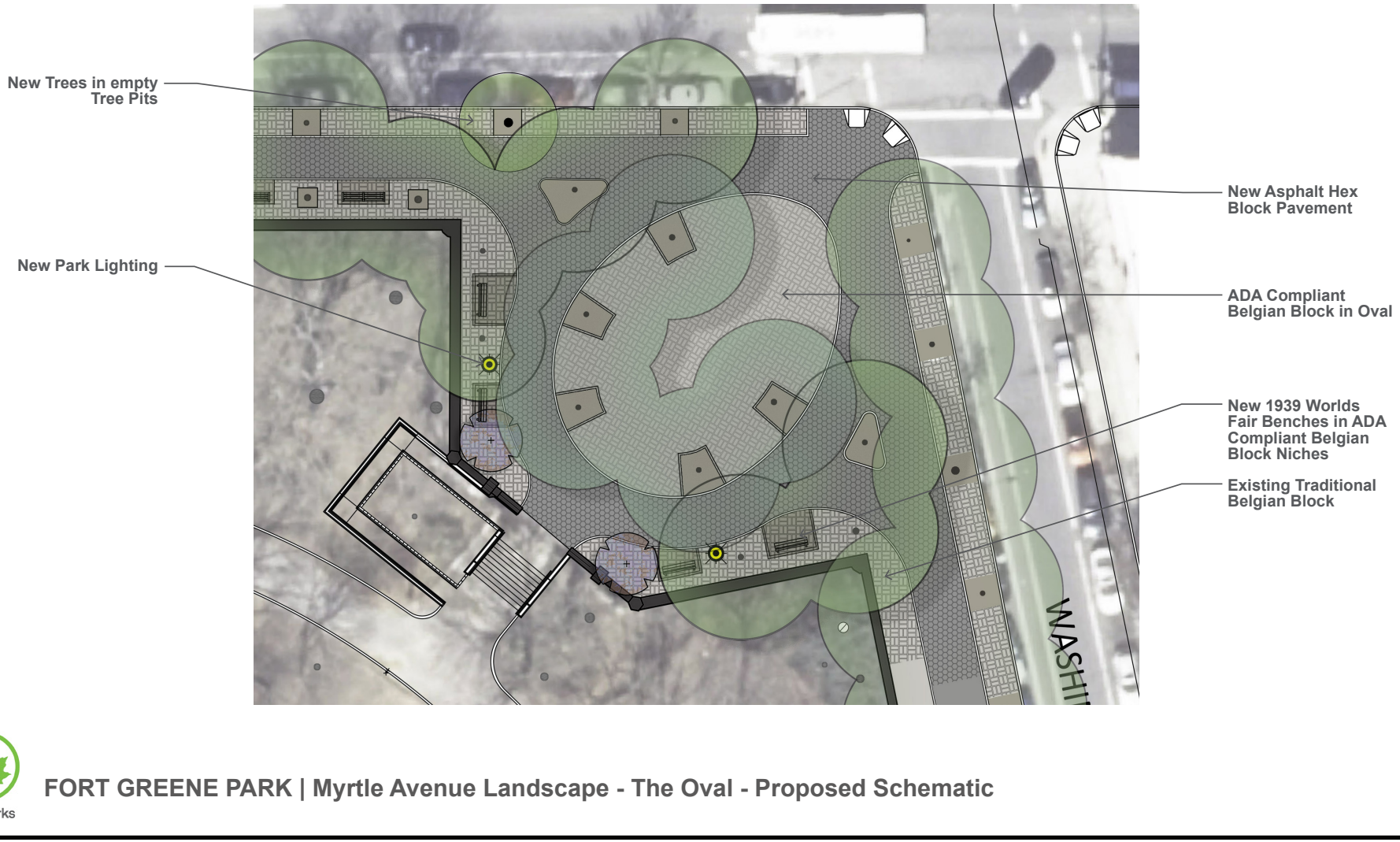


Source: NYC Parks

MYRTLE AVENUE LANDSCAPE

Figure A-11

Fort Greene EAS



Source: NYC Parks

THE OVAL

Figure A-12

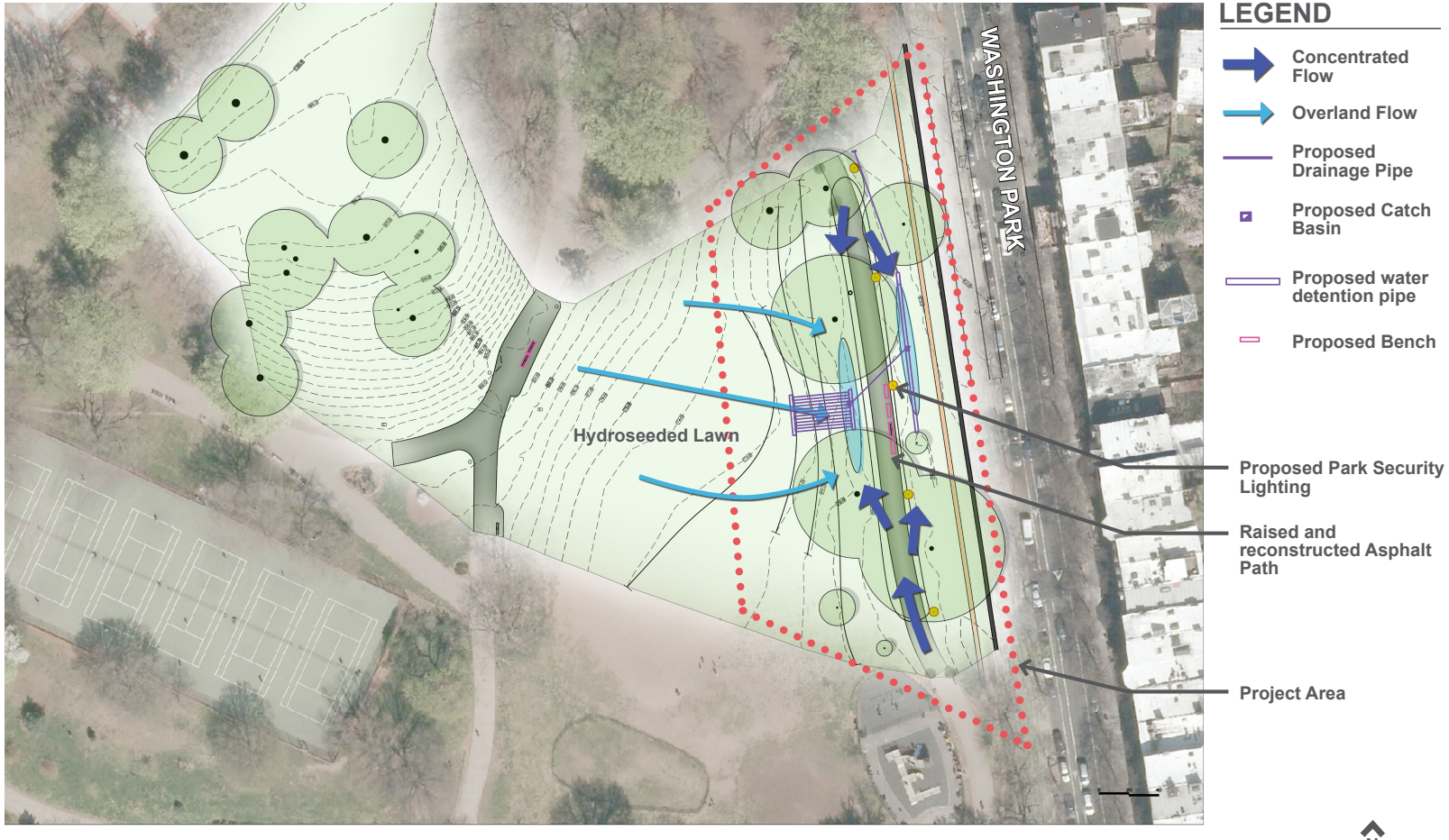
Fort Greene EAS

Source: NYC Parks

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTED LANDINGS

Figure A-13

Fort Greene EAS



NYC Parks

FORT GREENE PARK | Southeast Park Path - Proposed Plan

Source: NYC Parks

SOUTHEAST PARK

Figure A-14

Fort Greene EAS

1 - WILLOUGHBY STREET STAIRS - DISREPAIR
-Updated Drainage
-Reconstruct with new granite treads
-Add Handrails

2 - CONDITION OF DEKALB STAIRS
-Updated Drainage
-Reconstruct concrete with new granite treads
-Add Handrails
-Reconstruct Cheek Walls

NYC Parks

FORT GREENE PARK | Willoughby & DeKalb Avenue Stairs - Site Photos & Planned Work

Source: NYC Parks

WILLOUGHBY & DEKALB AVENUE STAIRS

Figure A-15

Fort Greene EAS

Source: NYC Parks

WEST PARK LANDSCAPE PROPOSED PLAN

Figure A-16

Fort Greene EAS

Attachment B: Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy

I. INTRODUCTION

This attachment assesses the potential for significant adverse impacts of the Proposed Project on land use, zoning, and public policy. As described in Section 210 of Chapter 4 of the *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*, the land use, zoning, and public policy assessment evaluates the uses and development trends in the area and considers whether a proposed project is compatible with those conditions or may affect them. Similarly, the assessment considers the project's conformance to, and effect on, the area's zoning and other applicable public policies.

As described in Attachment A, "Project Description," The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The improvements facilitated at the Park ("Proposed Project") are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

The portions of the Park directly affected by the Proposed Project (listed above) are shown in **Figure A-1.**

According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, a land use, zoning, and public policy assessment should be provided for all projects that would affect land use or would change the zoning on a site, regardless of the project's anticipated effects. This assessment describes existing, future (2026) No-Action and future (2026) With-Action conditions related to land use, zoning and public policy for the Project Site and for an area within 400 feet of the Project Site (the "land use study area"). Changes in land use and zoning that would occur between the No-Action and With-Action conditions are assessed.

II. METHODOLOGY

Based on responses provided in the EAS Full Form Part II, Section 1, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," an assessment of land use, zoning, and public policy is not required. As CEQR lead agency, NYC Parks is including this assessment for informational purposes and to provide additional project context. Existing land uses were identified through the New York City (NYC) Zoning and Land Use (ZoLa) database and PLUTO™ 21v1 shapefiles, and field verified in a site visit on a site visit on April 22, 2021. NYC Zoning Maps and the Zoning Resolution (ZR) of the City of New York were consulted to describe existing zoning districts in the land use study area, which provided the basis for the identification of future No-Action and With-Action conditions. Research was conducted to identify relevant public policies recognized by the NYC Parks and other City agencies.

The appropriate study area for land use and zoning is related to the type and size of the proposed project and the location and neighborhood context of the area that could be affected by the proposed project. Since the Proposed Project is site-specific, in conformance to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, the potential for impacts from the Proposed Project on land use, zoning, and public policy are assessed for a land use study area that extends approximately 400 feet from the boundary of the Project Site, encompassing the

area most likely to experience indirect impacts due to the Proposed Project (see **Figure A-3: Land Use Map**).

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Land Use

Project Site

The Project Site is comprised of four areas within Fort Greene Park: 1) the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks; 2) Myrtle Avenue Landscape and the Southeast Park Path; 3) the Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and the DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and 4) West Park Landscape (**Figure A-1: Project Site**). Together, the four areas of the Project Sites are approximately 13 acres of the total 30.17-acre Fort Greene Park.

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks:

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks Project Area includes portions of the Lower Plaza in the northwestern section of the Park at Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street (see **Figure A-5**). The Lower Plaza can be accessed from Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. The entrance is on Myrtle Avenue near St. Edwards Street is not ADA-compliant. The area includes a circular plaza with game tables and chairs and a small circular garden. Attached to the circular plaza is rectangular shaped plaza which includes raised granite block, grass, and asphalt “mounds” at its center. The mounds are not ADA compliant. There is an existing canopy of shade trees throughout the plaza that consists mostly of London planetrees. The Lower Plaza area also includes a basketball court, picnic and sitting area to be reconstructed as part of the proposed project.

The Lower Plaza is connected to the grand stairs which lead to the Prison Ship Martyrs’ Monument; a 149-foot-tall Doric column and plaza dedicated to over 11,000 soldiers who died in prison ships during the American Revolutionary War. While the Monument itself is outside the scope of work of the Proposed Project, the Lower Plaza is intended to influence the appreciation of the Monument. The Lower Plaza is in need of drainage improvements and the pavement in general of the Lower Plaza is in need of repair.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk consists of asphalt hex block with Belgian and/or Granite Block and trees. Borough President benches are located against the wall. The St. Edwards Street sidewalk consists of concrete flags with granite block pavers on both sides and trees.

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path:

The Myrtle Avenue landscape is part of the Pleasure Ground in the north and northeast areas of the Park. This area includes the north and northeast hillside, the Monument Stair landings, mid-block entrance at N. Portland Avenue, and "The Oval” at the northeast corner of the Park (see **Figure A-6**). The north and northeast hillside includes an event lawn, trees, and existing pathways in varying degrees of disrepair. The northeast slope is steep and experiences significant erosion from drainage. In addition, there is no formal pathway to connect the lower pathway to the upper pathway on this side of the Park.

The decorative entrance at N. Portland Avenue requires repairs. The decorative entrance and stairs at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Washington Park also requires repairs. The Oval consists of Belgian Block pavement surrounded by asphalt hex block pavement and trees. The Belgian Block is not ADA compliant and much of the asphalt hex block pavement needs repair.

The Monument Stair landings consist of asphalt hex block pavement and 11 Japanese Zelkova trees. The pavement is significantly damaged by the tree roots, insufficient curbs and vehicular traffic. In addition, the drainage system is in need of repair.

The southeast park path is located at the bottom of the hill in the southeast portion of the park along Washington Park. This area experiences significant flooding, drainage, and erosion from rain events.

Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs:

The entrance pavement and concrete staircase at Willoughby Street and St. Edwards Street is in need of repair. The treads are in particularly poor condition and lack ADA compliant handrails.

Similarly, the DeKalb Avenue stairs and connected pathway are in poor condition, with warped treads and stairs that lack handrails. The Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs are shown in **Figure A-7**.

West Park Landscape:

The west park area is located north and west of the tennis courts and is connected to the Monument Stair landing and the Willoughby Street Entrance. This area includes steep slopes, denuded lawn, and compacted soils. There is significant erosion and drainage problems in this area. There is also a desire line from the existing paths to connect to each other and to the Upper Monument Plaza. The West Park Landscape is shown in **Figure A-8**.

Study Area

Existing land uses within a 400-foot study area consist predominantly of residential land uses, of which there is a mix of one and two-family residences, multi-family walkup residences, mixed residential and commercial uses, and multi-family residences. Major residential uses include the Ingersoll Houses owned by the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), comprised of 850 dwelling units (DUs) within 15 buildings, Whitman Houses also owned by the NYCHA, comprised of 200 DUs within four buildings and Kingsview Homes comprised of 200 DUs within six buildings. The Brooklyn Hospital Center is adjacent to the Park along the western portion between Dekalb Avenue and Willoughby Street. The Brooklyn Technical High School is located south of the Park along Dekalb Avenue. The Fort Greene Historic District encompasses all or part of nineteen blocks and Fort Greene Park. It is generally bounded by Myrtle Avenue, St. Edwards Street, Washington Park, Willoughby Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue, Fulton Place and S. Elliott Place. The historic district is designated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and is listed on the State/National Register of Historic Places **(**see **Figure A-3: Land Use Map)**.

Zoning

Project Site

The Project Site is designated as “PARK” on the NYC Zoning Map and not mapped with any zoning district (**Figure B- 1: Existing Zoning Map**).

Study Area

The study area includes two residential zoning districts and two commercial zoning districts/overlays. Northwest of the Park, portions of the study area are zoned R6, while the southeastern portion of the study area, beyond Dekalb Avenue is mapped as R6B. The northeast portion of the study area along Myrtle Avenue is zoned R7A.

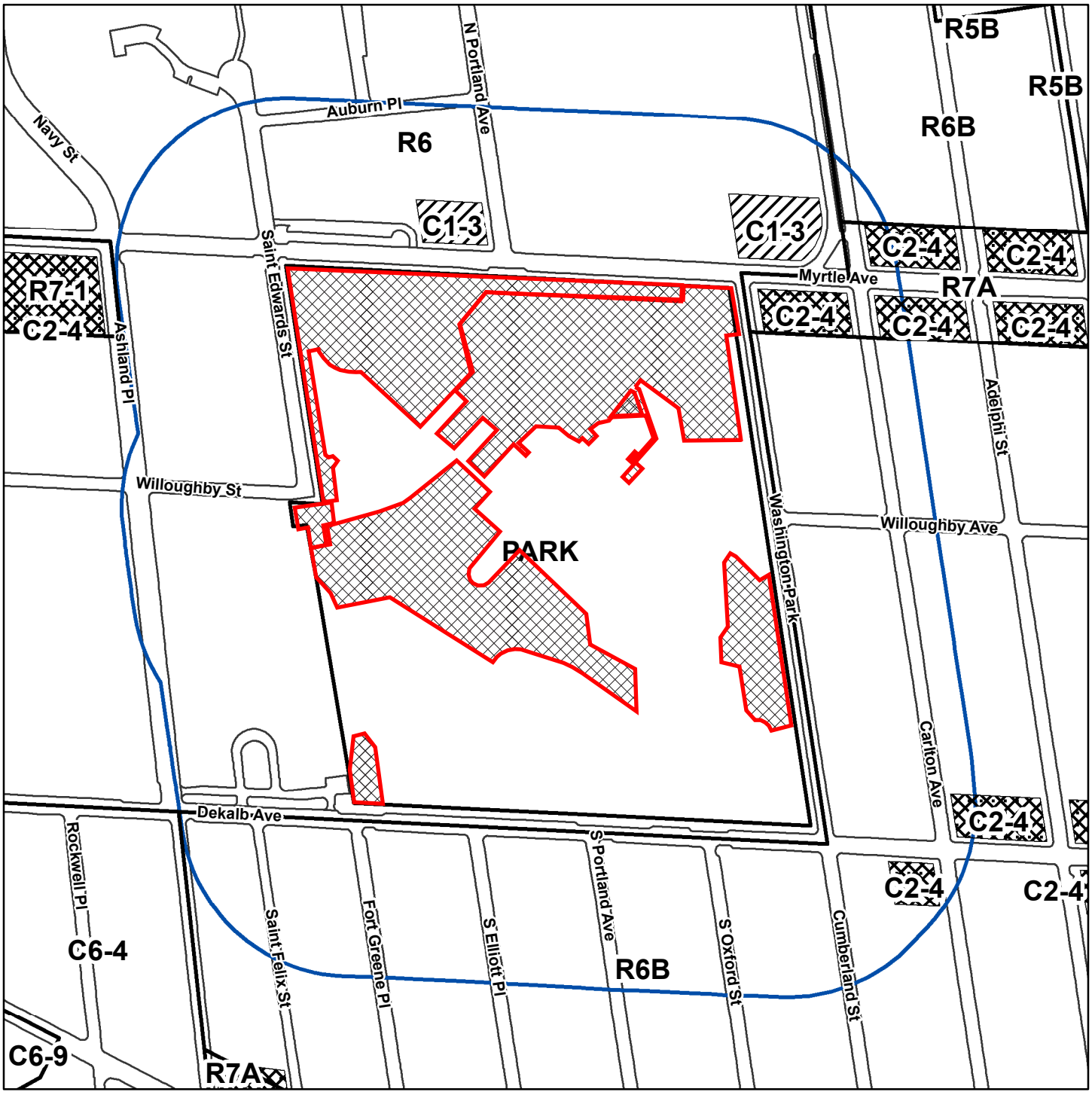
R6 districts typically produce thirteen-story buildings that have high lot coverage and blend with existing buildings in established neighborhoods. The FAR in R6 districts range from 0.78 to 2.43, while the Open Space Ratio (OSR) ranges from 27.5 to 37.5. Off-street parking is generally required for 70 percent of a building’s DUs. R6 zoning districts with Quality Housing regulations produce high lot coverage buildings set at or near the street line. According to zoning guidelines the FAR is 3.0; the maximum base height before setback is 65 feet with a maximum building height of 75 with a qualifying ground floor (70 feet without). On

a narrow street (beyond 100 feet of a wide street), the maximum FAR is 2.2; the maximum base height before setback is 45 feet with a maximum building height of 55 feet.

R6B districts are often traditional row house districts with a FAR of 2.0. Mandatory Quality Housing regulations are also used to accommodate apartment buildings at a similar four- to five-story scale. Many of the houses within R6B zoning districts are set back from the street with stoops and small front yards. These houses are typically known as of Brooklyn's "brownstone" neighborhoods, such as Park Slope, Boerum Hill and Bedford Stuyvesant.

C1-3 are commercial overlays mapped within residential districts typically to serve local retail needs, found mostly throughout areas with lower- and medium-density areas. When commercial overlays are mapped in R1 through R5 districts, the maximum commercial FAR is 1.0.

C2-4 are commercial overlays mapped within residential districts typically for local retail and service uses within a mixed-use building. Mapped along streets that serve local retail needs found extensively throughout the city's lower- and medium-density areas and occasionally in higher-density districts. When commercial overlays are mapped in R6 through R10 the maximum commercial FAR is 2.0.



Source: 2021 PLUTO, DCP

0 200 400 800 Feet

Project Site

0.25-mile Study Area

R Residential District

C Commercial District

C1-3

C2-4

ZONING MAP

Figure B-1

Fort Greene EAS

Public Policy

OneNYC 2050: Parks Without Borders

The proposed infrastructure and ADA improvements for the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks were developed in tandem with NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) Program. The PWB initiative reimagines the role of parks within communities by redesigning where parks meet the streets and sidewalks. The PWB program is part of *OneNYC 2050,* NYC's long-term strategy, which is focused on confronting the climate crisis, achieve equity, and strengthening the City's democracy. In 2015, NYC Parks launched PWB, seeking to address inconsistent park design, unify the public realm, and promote freedom of movement to make all parts of public space as seamless as possible. To do this, PWB focuses on redesigning parts of parks that interact directly with the surrounding neighborhood: entrances, edges, and park-adjacent spaces.

IV. FUTURE WITHOUT PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO-ACTION CONDITION)

Land Use

Project Site

As described in Attachment A, "Project Description," absent of the Proposed Actions (the "No-Action condition"), the Project Site would remain in its existing condition. Routine maintenance would be carried out in conformance to NYC Parks regulation and policies. NYC Parks would continue to monitor and evaluate the condition of trees and other plantings in conformance to the NYC Parks Tree Risk Management program and other NYC Parks guidance.

Study Area

In the No-Action condition, no changes would occur to the study area since the Project Site would remain in its existing condition, including routine park management and maintenance by NYC Parks, and no planned or ongoing development was identified in the study area.

Zoning

In the No-Action condition, the Project Site would remain unchanged and no planned zonincg changes are propsoed in areas around the Park.

Public Policy

In the No-Action condition, the proposed improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area that were developed in tandem with NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) Program would not be implemented in Fort Greene Park.

V. FUTURE WITH PROPOSED ACTIONS (WITH-ACTION CONDITION)

The Proposed Project would not result in a significant adverse impact on land use, zoning, or public policy. No change in land use or zoning would occur, and the Proposed Project would advance implementation of the PWB program.

Land Use

Project Site

In the future with the Proposed Project (the "With-Action condition"), as described in Attachment A, "Project Description," Fort Greene Park would be improved as a publicly accessible open space resource with improved drainage and erosion control, improved user safety and accessibility, improved circulation and

connectivity, and visual reintroduction of the monument into the plaza area along its northwest axis, as described in Attachment A, “Project Description.” No change in land use would occur as a result of the Proposed Project.

Study Area

Land uses in the study area would remain unchanged in the With-Action condition, no known changes in land use are proposed in the surrounding study area.

Zoning

The Proposed Project would not result in a change in zoning designations for the project site and there are no proposed zoning changes in the surrounding study area.

Public Policy

OneNYC 2050: Parks Without Borders

The Proposed Project would promote the goals and principles outlined in the PWB program. The Fort Greene Park PWB program is focused on the northwest area (“Lower Plaza” area) of the Park and includes relocation of a park entrance and stairway changes to ramps and pathways to comply with the American with Disabilities Act, and improvements to pavement lighting, plantings, tables, chairs benches, fencing, adult fitness area, and basketball courts. The proposed improvements also include replacement of staircases with granite trends, sidewalls and handrails, removal of a part of an existing retaining wall, and the removal of “mounds” included in the 1971 A.E. Bye redesign. The proposed improvements would result in a “democratic space” that would allow for participation by people of all abilities in a variety of activities within the Park.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Proposed Project would not result in a significant adverse impact on land use, zoning, or public policy, in accordance with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines. The proposed project would improve a publicly accessible open space resource with improved drainage and erosion control, improved user safety and accessibility, improved circulation and connectivity, as well as the visual reintroduction of the Monument into the plaza area along its northwest axis. The Proposed Project would not directly displace any land uses, adversely affect surrounding land uses, or generate land uses that would be incompatible with land uses, zoning, or public policy in the study area. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to land use, zoning and public policy are expected as a result of the Proposed Project.

Attachment C: Open Space

I. INTRODUCTION

This attachment assesses the potential impact of the Proposed Project on open space resource. Open space is defined in the *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* as publicly accessible, publicly- or privately-owned land that is available for leisure, play, or sport, or serves to protect or enhance the natural environment. *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines indicate that open space analysis should be conducted if an action would result in a direct effect, such as the physical loss or alteration of public open space, or an indirect effect, such as when a substantial new population could place added demand on an area's open spaces.

As described in Attachment A, "Project Description, the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The improvements facilitated at the Park ("Proposed Project") are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

The portions of the Park directly affected by the Proposed Project (listed above) are shown in **Figure A-1.**

II. METHODOLOGY

Direct Effects

As described in the *CEQR Technical Manual,* a proposed project would directly affect open space conditions if:

- It results in the physical loss of public open space,
- Changes the use of an open space so that it no longer serves the same user population,
- Limits public access to an open space, or
- Results in increased noise or air pollutant emissions, odor, or shadows that would temporarily or permanently affect the usefulness of a public open space

The proposed project proposes infrastructure and other improvements to Fort Greene Park; thus, further assessment of potential direct effects as a result of the project is further discussed below.

Indirect Effects

The *CEQR Technical Manual* indicates that open space can be indirectly affected by a proposed action if the project would add enough population, either non-residential or residential, to noticeably diminish the capacity of open space in the area to serve the future population. An open space analysis is generally conducted if a proposed project would generate more than 200 residents or 500 workers. However, the need for an analysis varies in certain community districts demarcated in each borough within the City that have been identified as either underserved, well-served, or neither underserved nor well-served by open space.[1] If a project is in an underserved area, the threshold for an open space analysis is 50 residents or

[1] The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines underserved areas as areas of high population density in the City that are generally the greatest distance from parkland, where the amount of open space per 1,000 residents is currently less than 2.5 acres. Well-served areas are

125 workers. If a project is in a well-served area, the threshold for an open space analysis is 350 residents or 750 workers. If a project is not located within an underserved or well-served area, an open space analysis should be conducted if the project would generate more than 200 residents or 500 workers.

An indirect effects assessment is not warranted because the Proposed Project would not cause any indirect effects since it would not introduce a new residential or nonresidential population to the study area.

III. OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

Fort Greene Park is 30.17 acres and is located in Brooklyn Community District (CD) 3 on Lot 1 of Block 2088 (**Figure A-4: Tax Map**). The Park is bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, The Brooklyn Center Hospital Center and St. Edwards Street, with entrances along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street.

The Project Site is comprised of four areas within Fort Greene Park: 1) the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks; 2) Myrtle Avenue Landscape and the Southeast Park Path; 3) the Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and the DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and 4) West Park landscape (**Figure A-1: Project Site**). Together, the four areas of the Project Sites are approximately 13 acres of the total 30.17 acre Fort Greene Park.

The Proposed Project is focused on meeting design objectives, including: (1) improved drainage and erosion control, (2) improve safety and accessibility, (3) improve circulation and connectivity, and (4) Honor the original intent of the Lower Plaza and Memorial. To achieve this, improvements are proposed in four areas that comprise the Project Stie at Fort Greene Park, as detailed below.

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks:

This element of the Proposed Project would focus on the northwest area of the park along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, as well as the Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Sidewalks.

The Lower Plaza areas would be reconstructed; a new corner stair entrance would be created for safer access and connectivity to the surrounding community. Access to this section of the park would be improved by relocating the existing stairs closer to the corner and introducing two ADA compliant ramps; one on Myrtle Avenue and one on St. Edwards Street. The existing masonry wall would be reconstructed by salvaging and reusing the existing stone. The general footprint of the existing circular and linear plaza spaces would remain intact. The existing circular garden would be replaced with a spray feature. The granite block mounds would be removed and replaced with concrete and granite pavements for better accessibility and to allow for a wider variety of uses. The area surrounding the circular and linear plaza spaced with existing London Planetrees would be expanded to larger planted areas that host a variety of new understory plantings. By doing so, the overall size of the circular and linear plazas would be reduced in size from its original design. Separated by plantings, the spaces along the exterior of the circular plaza would include circular tables and chairs and granite pavement. The spaces along the exterior of the linear plaza would include garden seating areas with benches and granite pavement.

Additional areas within the lower plaza area would also be reconstructed. The existing barbeque area would include an ADA compliant asphalt path, fixed picnic tables with grills and ash disposal. The existing adult fitness area would be expanded and the basketball court replaced in-kind. Additional security lighting, shade and ornamental trees, planting, water supply and drainage would be included throughout this space including green infrastructure for improved stormwater management.

defined as having an OSR above 2.5 accounting for existing parks that contain developed recreational resources; or are located within 0.25 mile (approximately a 10-minute walk) from developed and publicly accessible portions of regional parks.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, Belgian Block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. New Borough President benches would be included in this area.

The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. (see Figures A-9 to A-10 for proposed schematics showing The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area).

The proposed improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area were developed in tandem with NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) Program. In 2015, NYC Parks launched PWB, an initiative intended to address inconsistent park design, unify the public realm, and promote freedom of movement to make all parts of public space as seamless as possible. To do this, the program focuses on redesigning parts of parks that interact directly with the surrounding neighborhood: entrances, edges, and park-adjacent spaces. The program was first announced as part of Mayor Bill de Blasio's comprehensive plan for the city, OneNYC, through which the mayor allocated $50 million. The program aimed "to make parks more accessible and welcoming to everyone, to improve neighborhoods by extending the beauty of parks out into communities, and to create vibrant public spaces by transforming underused areas."

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path: Proposed improvements in this area would address the severe erosion, slope stabilization, and stormwater management issues throughout this portion of the park. Other reconstruction efforts would provide improved pedestrian circulation, connectivity and access in this area. Existing paths would be reconstructed, and a new connector path would link the lower portions of the Park to the Monument. The mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue at North Portland Avenue would be reconstructed in-kind. The Oval would be reconstructed with new ADA-compliant Belgian block and asphalt hex block pavement, seating, lighting and plantings. The adjacent sidewalks would also be reconstructed. The existing stairs and cheek walls at the northeast entrance would be reconstructed and would also include a new ADA-compliant ramp. Two landings on the Monument stairs would be reconstructed to include updated pavement, drainage, seating, and planting. In addition, the entire area would include updated drainage infrastructure, including green infrastructure, erosion control, slope stabilization, and stormwater management practices. New canopy and ornamental trees would be included throughout. Furthermore, new plantings, seating, and security lighting would be provided throughout this area of the Park (see Figures A-11 to A-14 for schematics showing the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path area).

Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs: The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. The proposed improvements would include replacement of staircases with granite treads, cheek walls in select locations, and handrails, (**See Figure A-15** for condition and planned work at the Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs area).

West Park Landscape: The West Park Landscape element of the Proposed Project would construct new and rehabilitate existing pathways to comply with ADA requirements. Existing drainage and erosion control infrastructure would be updated to address severe erosion and introduce stormwater management, including the application of green infrastructure practices. A new ADA-compliant path would be developed to connect the northern and southern portions of the Park, as well as connect the Monument and upper plaza with the rest of the Park. Additional trees, plantings, seating and security lighting would be provided throughout the project area (see Figure A-16 for schematic of West Park Landscape area).

The Proposed Project is intended to make infrastructure and other improvements at Fort Greene Park that will make the Park more accessible for all users (including ADA accessibility), address issues of erosion and drainage and repair and rehabilitate features of the Park to increase connectivity and improve the overall use and enjoyment of the Park by members of the public. The Proposed Project would not result in a loss of open space nor would it lead to an increase in noise, air pollutants, odors, or shadows that would have a direct effect on the Park. As described in Attachment I, "Construction," construction phasing plans

will be included in contract documents to maximize public access to the Park throughout the construction period. Construction activities would be limited to the areas of proposed work to minimize site disturbances to the greatest extent possible. While public access to certain portions of the park would be temporarily limited during construction, when construction activities are over there would be no limit to public access at the Park that results from the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would serve to improve existing park spaces and their usability for the existing user population. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to result in a direct effect that would lead to a significant adverse impact to Fort Greene Park.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Proposed Project would not cause any indirect effects since it would not generate additional population that would overtax the capacity of the existing public open space. Furthermore, as discussed above, no direct effects to Fort Greene Park are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Project. The purpose of the project is to honor the original design intent of the Lower Plaza and Memorial areas of the Park, as well as, improve drainage and erosion control, safety and accessibility, and circulation and connectivity in the Park. These efforts are intended to improve the overall use and enjoyment of the park by the public. Consequently, there would not be a significant adverse impact to open space as a result of the Proposed Project and no further analysis is warranted.

Attachment D: Historic and Cultural Resources

I. INTRODUCTION

This attachment considers the potential for the Proposed Project to affect historic and cultural resources, which include archaeological and architectural resources. The *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* identifies architectural resources to include historically important buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts, including bridges, canals, piers, wharves, and railroad transfer bridges that may be wholly or partially visible above ground. Archaeological resources are physical remains, usually subsurface, of the prehistoric, Native American, and historic periods—such as burials, foundations, artifacts, wells, and privies. An assessment of architectural or archaeological resources is usually needed for projects that involve or 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.

As described in Attachment A: "Project Description", New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The improvements facilitated at the Park ("Proposed Project") are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends that an analysis of archaeological resources be undertaken for actions that would result in any in-ground disturbance. It also recommends that an architectural resources assessment be performed if a proposed action would result in any of the following (even if no known architectural resources are located nearby): new construction; physical alteration of any building; change in scale, visual context, or visual setting of any building, structure, object, or landscape feature; or screening or elimination of publicly accessible views. Since the Proposed Project may result in some of these conditions, an assessment was performed for archaeological and architectural resources.

II. METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are physical remnants, usually buried, of past activities on a site. These can include remains from Native American people who used or occupied a site, including tools, refuse from tool-making activities, habitation sites, etc. These resources are also referred to as "pre-contact," since were deposited before contact of Native Americans with European settlers. Archaeological resources can also include remains from activities that occurred during the historic period (beginning with European colonization of the New York area in the 17th century) and that include European contact with Native Americans, as well as battle sites, foundations, wells, and privies. Cemeteries are also considered archaeological resources.

Archaeological resources usually need to be assessed for actions that would result in any in-ground disturbance. In-ground disturbance is any disturbance to an area not previously excavated and includes new excavation deeper and/or wider than previous excavations on the same site. For any action that would

result in new ground disturbance, assessment of both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources is appropriate.

Archaeological Resources Study Area

The study area for archaeological resources is the area that would be disturbed for project construction.

Criteria and Regulations

Based on the Park's historical past, LPC has determined that the Project Site may contain archaeological sensitive areas. Therefore, an archaeological resources assessment is warranted.

Architectural Resources

Consistent with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, architectural resources include: New York City Landmarks (NYCLs), Interior Landmarks, Scenic Landmarks, New York City Historic Districts (NYCHDs); resources calendared for consideration as one of the above by LPC; resources listed on or formally determined to be S/NR-eligible, or contained within a district listed on or formally determined eligible for S/NR listing; resources recommended by the New York State Board for listing on the Registers; and National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) ("known architectural resources"). Architectural resources also considered under CEQR include properties that appear to meet criteria for NYCL designation and/or S/NR-listing ("potential architectural resources").

In general, potential impacts on architectural resources can include both direct physical impacts and indirect impacts. Direct impacts include demolition of a resource and alterations to a resource that cause it to become a different visual entity. A resource could also be damaged from vibration (e.g., from construction blasting or pile driving), and additional damage from adjacent construction could occur from falling objects, subsidence, collapse, or construction machinery. Adjacent construction is defined as any construction activity that would occur within 90 feet of an architectural resource, as defined in New York City Department of Buildings (DOB) Technical Policy and Procedure Notice (TPPN) #10/88.[1]

Indirect impacts are either contextual or visual impacts that could result from a project's construction or operation. As described in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, indirect impacts could result from blocking significant public views of a resource; isolating a resource from its setting or relationship to the streetscape; altering the setting of a resource; introducing incompatible visual, audible, or atmospheric elements to a resource's setting; or introducing shadows over a historic landscape or an architectural resource with sun-sensitive features that contribute to the significance of that resource (e.g., a religious building with stained glass windows).

Architectural Resources Study Area

Study areas for architectural resources are determined based on the area of potential effect for construction period impacts, as well as the larger area in which there may be visual or contextual impacts. For the Proposed Project, this is identified as the Project Site itself.

Criteria and Regulations

Known historic and cultural resources with the Project Site include the LPC-designated Fort Greene Historic District (LP-00973), which is also listed on the State/National Register of Historic Places (90NR01318). Therefore, an architectural resources assessment is warranted.

[1] TPPN #10/88 was issued by DOB on June 6, 1988, to supplement Building Code regulations regarding historic structures. TPPN #10/88 outlines procedures for the avoidance of damage to historic structures that are listed on the NR or NYCLs resulting from adjacent construction, defined as construction within a lateral distance of 90 feet from the historic resource.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Archaeological Resources

The Fort Greene Historic District is located in the north-central section of the borough of Brooklyn in New York City. The district encompasses all or part of nineteen urban blocks and the 33-acre Fort Greene Park. This area reflects the commonly accepted extent of the neighborhood known as Fort Greene and is specifically defined by the extent of its unique spatial, architectural, and historical associations. The Fort Greene Historic District represents an unusually significant and rare concentration of architecturally distinguished nineteenth century townhouses, together with compatible and in many cases individually significant church buildings, commercial buildings and rows, and later institutional and apartment buildings. The district also includes a major nineteenth century urban park of outstanding historical and landscape design significance, originally designed by the nationally prominent partnership of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux ("Olmsted & Vaux"). Within the Park, and on the site of fortifications built in 1776 and 1814, stands a monument memorializing the Prison Ship Martyrs of the Revolutionary War. Designed by the nationally famous architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White, and completed in 1908, the 149-foot-high Doric column represents the centerpiece of the Park.

As noted in Attachment A, "Project Description," the Proposed Project is part of a long history of planning, design and development efforts at Fort Greene Park. As summarized below, these included efforts extend back to the colonial era and some involve the nation's most notable architecture and landscape architecture firms.

Previous Park Planning, Design and Development Efforts[2]

Revolutionary War/War of 1812. In 1776, General Nathaniel Greene built Fort Putnam in an area that is now part of Fort Greene Park for use during the Revolutionary War. Begun in March 1776, Fort Putnam was part of the fortification system developed to impede the advance of British troops from Long Island. The fort was abandoned by the Continental Army later that year and leveled by the advancing British troops. The site of Fort Putnam was again used as a fortification during the War of 1812. In August 1814, the site of old Fort Putnam was transformed into a large star-shaped fortification called Fort Greene in honor of General Greene.

1848 Park Designation. In 1845 the City of Brooklyn designated the Fort Greene site for use as a public park. In 1847, the legislature approved an act to secure the land on the site of the old fort, which was then named "Washington Park." This was the first designated public park in the City of Brooklyn. Completed in 1848, the approximately 30-acre park was bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street.

1867 Olmsted-Vaux Plan. In 1867, the Park gained added distinction by being redesigned by the landscape architecture firm of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux ("Olmsted & Vaux"). The Park was separated into two distinct sections: the "Pleasure Ground," a picturesque pleasure ground within which the Martyrs'

[2] Fort Greene Historic District Designation Report. Landmarks Preservation Commission. 1978
Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. Sierra Club, et al v NYC Parks Decision & Order on Motion. December 23, 2019
NYC Parks Presentation to Landmarks Preservation Commission regarding West Park Landscape Project (Bo32-116M). June 22, 2021
NYC Parks Presentations to Landmarks Preservation Commission regarding Parks Without Borders Project (B032-117M). September 19, 2017, and November 21, 2017
Fort Greene Park Conservancy Website Description of Fort Greene Park
NYC Parks Website Fort Greene Park Prison Ship Martyrs Monument History
The Architects Newspaper. Future Uncertain for Rare Public Landscape by A.E. Bye in Brooklyn. September 26, 2017

Monument is now present; and the "Parade Ground" (or "Plaza"), an open area for public meetings designed to accommodate public gatherings of up to 30,000 people. (see **Figures A-2a, A-2b & A-2c**)

An integral part of the new design was the creation of a crypt within the Park to house the remains of some of the 11,000 patriots (Prison Ship Martyrs') who had perished on over-crowded prison ships anchored for six years in Brooklyn's Wallabout Bay during the Revolutionary War. The remains of the prisoners were moved to the site in 1873 into a brick vault. The Park was designed to meet a variety of local needs. On the crest of the Park there was planned a cruciform vine-covered trellis of worked wood to provide shelter from the summer sun. The covered walk was designed to share the prominence with an observatory. To the north of the walk was projected a formal military saluting ground which ceremoniously overlooked a series of steps and lands into which the vault and monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs' Memorial would be subsequently built.

From the projected Martyrs' Memorial, the stairs in turn descended to a great 'open space for public meetings' that was wedged into the corner of the park at Myrtle Avenue and Canton Street (now St. Edwards Street), as evidenced by Olmsted and Vaux original schematic design.

With this plan, Olmsted & Vaux established an incipient 100-foot-wide northwest-southeast axis with the design of the double stairs, the crypt and monument. with the orientation towards Downtown Brooklyn. The Parade Ground or Plaza was open and at grade with the surrounding streets, lined with trees, with no barriers or walls. These design properties of the northwest corner would not substantially change until the second decade of the 20th century. The major portion of the redesigned park was opened in 1869. In 1897, after fifty years of official use, the name of Fort Greene Park was finally adopted.

1900 John DeWolf Design. A major design change to the northwest corner of the Park occurred in 1900. The design, most likely by landscape architect John De Wolf, reworked the unadorned open space of the Olmsted & Vaux design into lawn panels and paths. It extended the northwest-southeast axis, begun in the Olmsted & Vaux design, to the northwest corner of the park, creating an on-axis entrance. The axial disposition introduced by De Wolf became a major design motif that would set the precedent for subsequent changes to the northwest corner of the park. The De Wolf plan worked with the dimensions established by Olmsted & Vaux for the distance between the monument stairs.

1905 McKim, Mead & White Improvements. In 1905, the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White designed and constructed the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument (the "Monument") within the Park. Expanding on the formality established by Olmsted & Vaux, a 100-foot-wide staircase that led from the base of the hillside, past the crypt of the Martyrs. McKim, Mead & White were in the vanguard of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century architects who took a classical and formal approach to design. The resulting design of the Monument included the transformation of the earlier series of stairs, originally bifurcated by lawn panels by Olmsted & Vaux, into a grand staircase with three broad terraces leading to the crest of the hill. From the plaza at the summit rose a great Doric column crowned by a bronze lantern. As with the early Olmsted & Vaux design, the crypt remained in the middle of the stairway. The design maintained the northwest axis initiated by Olmsted & Vaux, furthered by DeWolf, and maintained the outer width of the Olmsted & Vaux stairs.

1915 NYC Parks Department Renovation. In 1915, NYC Parks undertook a revision to the design of the northwest quadrant of the Park. Overall, the axial pathway introduced by the 1900 DeWolf plan was retained with minor changes to the layout. However, major changes were made to the topography and access to the Park. The topographic changes were most likely the result of the contemporaneous work of installing a water main control center by the Board of Water Supply for the City of New York near the northwest quadrant of the Park.

The construction of the waterworks involved substantial excavation. NYC Parks' annual reports suggest that the excavated material was deposited at the northeast corner of the Park and used to construct a retaining wall along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, extending a city block from the corner

intersection. The resulting wall was upwards of 9 feet in height at the corner. The resulting design eliminated both the on-grade access to the Park and the on-axis entry layout of the 1900 plan. This was the first time that the on-axis entry was closed, and the on-grade access was eliminated. The old on-axis entrance was replaced with two sets of stairs, displaced approximately 50 feet from the intersection of Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. Overall, the layout of the 1915 design followed the broad axial lines and triangular panels of the previous plans and design history.

1935 Gilmore D. Clarke Redesign. In 1935, Robert Moses hired the landscape architect Gilmore D. Clarke to redesign many New York City parks, including Fort Greene Park. Gilmore Clarke and Michael Rapuano created new sitting areas or "wings" to the upper Monument, redesigned the lower plaza, repaved the upper Monument plaza and stair landings, and altered the original Olmsted path system and grading alterations throughout the rest of the park.

The Lower Plaza was redesigned to coordinate with McKim, Mead & White's existing design of the Monument, Upper Plaza, and Stairs. A masonry retaining wall with granite coping was reconstructed at the Park's northwest corner surrounding the Lower Plaza area. Two 40-foot-wide stair entrances were constructed to enter the plaza area from Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. The space leading up to the Monument was redesigned and reconstructed as a plaza space on a scale commensurate with the Monument and in keeping with the 100' width established by Olmsted & Vaux. The northwest axis established by Olmsted & Vaux and enhanced by McKim, Mead, & White was also reinforced. This included a circular plaza area attached to a linear plaza area, with trees and benches. Six rows of London planetrees were planted in the Lower Plaza, and small octagonal comfort stations were built. In addition, a children's playground, community gardens, and other amenities were added on either side of the plaza.

Work throughout the pleasure ground included the renovation and modernization of the comfort station (now known as the Visitor's Center), Olmsted & Vaux's network of winding paths were demolished to make way for the formal walkways that traverse the Park with re-countouring of this area of the park. In addition, trees, benches and updated drainage infrastructure was included throughout the park.

1971 A.E. Bye Redesign. In 1971, the architecture firm Berman, Roberts & Scofidio with the landscape architect A.E. Bye, Jr. developed new plans for the Park. The effort included the reconstruction of the Pleasure Ground, Monument Stair Landings, and the Lower Plaza area. Work in the Pleasure Ground included the removal of several of the Gilmore Clarke paths, the installation of riprap walls, seating, and tree plantings. Work within the Lower Plaza area included the removal of one of the original Gilmore Clarke entrances at the St. Edwards Street and the removal of a segment of the circular plaza. Two large earthen granite block mounds were built in the center of the linear portion of the lower plaza, a circular garden area was included in the circular portion of the plaza, tightly spaced Norway Maples were planted along the perimeter of the Northwest corner, and Honey Locust trees were added to the formerly concrete triangle on the exterior of the Park.

1980s "Program for Action". An elaborate $10.8 million park plan for restoration of the Park was developed in the 1980s. This "program for action" included necessary maintenance needs including refinishing many of the paths, repairing the playgrounds, fixing the drainage system, and planting trees and shrubs. The plan also called for several large construction projects that would remove some of the later design elements, including the Monument plaza's wings and several of the paths. During the late 1980's, the marble comfort station at the base of the Monument was remodeled into a visitor center.

1995 Park Restoration Efforts. In 1995, a $1,166,000 capital reconstruction of the northwest playground was funded by Council Member Mary Pinkett. The effort included the installation of a new spray shower/north arrow rosette, safety surfacing, pavement, benches, and fencing; comfort station roof replacement; reconstruction of the flagpole and the drainage and water systems; and planting new trees, shrubs, and groundcover. Additional changes included the installation of safety surfacing, pavements,

benches, and fences; the replacement of roofing and the drainage and water systems; improvements to the tennis and basketball courts; and the addition of trees, shrubs, and ground cover.

2004 Reconstruction of Portions of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Plaza. The Upper Monument Plaza was reconstructed in the style and layout of the original McKim, Mead & White concrete and brick pavement. For a large part, the paving pattern was to be identical to the original with some modifications to insure the health of existing large shade trees. New seating and plantings evoking the original design was also included in this intervention. In 2008, one hundred years after its original dedication, the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument was unveiled after a full restoration. It addressed not only the Monument, but also the surrounding plaza and the crypt located at the center of the grand staircase.

2015 Willoughby Avenue Landscape. This project included the reconstruction of existing paths and entrance adjacent to Willoughby Avenue and Washington Park. Green infrastructure, including swales, plantings, concrete drywells were used to prevent erosion and control runoff. Raised granite block edging was used along park paths to capture stormwater and mitigate erosion. New canopy trees, understory plantings, and seating were added to this area. The entrance at the intersection of Willoughby Avenue and Washington Park was rehabilitated and reconstructed to include new granite treads, handrails, and the introduction of an Americans with Disability Act- (ADA-) compliant ramp.

A "Historic Resource and Management and Operations Study" was prepared by the Nancy Owens Studio, LLC in 2015. The study includes, inventory, analysis, and identified a range of potential park improvements. Included in the inventory and analysis are items such as lighting, erosion, watersheds, and other important information. The study outlined various areas of the park based on watersheds and other park locations and features for future capital reconstruction projects.

Archaeological Resources

An archaeological assessment of the Park was prepared by Joan H. Geismar in March 2005 ("March 2005 Assessment"). The March 2005 assessment was undertaken in anticipation of proposed restoration of the memorial plaza but also addressed the entire Park's development history and archeological potential. In addition to a review of existing data and original documentary research, the assessment included limited field investigations. A literature search documented the site's development from a fortification during the Revolutionary War to a public park in 1847, and its subsequent reconstruction by noted architects, Olmsted & Vaux in 1867 and McKim, Mead and White in 1905. Extensive ground disturbance and grading documented in the plaza area was confirmed by field testing. Two areas archaeological and historical concern were identified as part of the March 2005 assessment. The first site was a former site of a shanty town just west of the park's North Portland, the other former houses developed south of the park's Willoughby Street entrance on Washington Park..

Subsequently, archaeological field testing was conducted by Joan H. Geismar on May 9, 2017 and documented in the "Fort Greene Park Fieldtesting Memo Report" dated June 1, 2017, a to determine if excavation in the two areas of concern could impact significant archaeological resources associated with the previously identified areas of nineteenth-century domestic occupation in the Park. Testing verified the deep fill deposits documented in recent soil borings that proved to be virtually devoid of cultural material. No archaeological features were encountered.

Given the Park's long history and historical significance, and since there could always be an unanticipated find in such a setting, the "Fort Greene Park Fieldtesting Memo Report" recommended that an archaeologist be on-call during excavation. Should anything of archaeological significance be encountered, all parties should agree that work would stop in the sensitive area to allow an assessment, and if warranted, documentation of the find with avoidance as the goal. LPC reviewed the "Fort Greene Park Fieldtesting Memo Report" and related "Unanticipated Discoveries Plan," and concurred with both documents in a determination letter dated June 5, 2017.

IV. FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO-ACTION CONDITION)

Conditions on the Project Site in the future without the Proposed Action would remain as existing conditions. The proposed improvements to the park erosion control and stormwater management systems included in the Proposed Project would not be implemented and areas of the Park would continue to erode. Proposed improvements to the park path system and park entrances to comply with the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) would not be implemented. Routine maintenance would be carried out in conformance to NYC Parks regulation and policies. NYC Parks would continue to monitor and evaluate the condition of trees and other plantings in conformance to the NYC Parks Tree Risk Management program and other NYC Parks guidance.

V. FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION (WITH-ACTION CONDITION)

In the Future with the Proposed Action, improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements would be made to portions of Fort Greene Park. The improvements facilitated at the Park would be made to certain areas of the Park as shown on Figure A-9 to A-16 and described below:

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks:

This element of the Proposed Project would focus on the northwest area of the park along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, as well as the Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Sidewalks.

The Lower Plaza areas would be reconstructed; a new corner stair entrance would be created for safer access and connectivity to the surrounding community. Access to this section of the park would be improved by relocating the existing stairs closer to the corner and introducing two ADA compliant ramps; one on Myrtle Avenue and one on St. Edwards Street. The existing masonry wall would be reconstructed by salvaging and reusing the existing stone. The general footprint of the existing circular and linear plaza spaces would remain intact. The existing circular garden would be replaced with a spray feature. The granite block mounds would be removed and replaced with concrete and granite pavements for better accessibility and to allow for a wider variety of uses. The area surrounding the circular and linear plaza spaced with existing London Planetrees would be expanded to larger planted areas that host a variety of new understory plantings. By doing so, the overall size of the circular and linear plazas would be reduced in size from its original design. Separated by plantings, the spaces along the exterior of the circular plaza would include circular tables and chairs and granite pavement. The spaces along the exterior of the linear plaza would include garden seating areas with benches and granite pavement.

Additional areas within the lower plaza area would also be reconstructed. The existing barbeque area would include an ADA compliant asphalt path, fixed picnic tables with grills and ash disposal. The existing adult fitness area would be expanded and the basketball court replaced in-kind. Additional security lighting, shade and ornamental trees, planting, water supply and drainage would be included throughout this space including green infrastructure for improved stormwater management.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, Belgian Block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. New Borough President benches would be included in this area.

The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. (see **Figures A-9 to A-10 for proposed schematics showing The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area**).

The proposed improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area were developed in tandem with NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) Program. In 2015, NYC Parks launched PWB, an initiative intended

to address inconsistent park design, unify the public realm, and promote freedom of movement to make all parts of public space as seamless as possible. To do this, the program focuses on redesigning parts of parks that interact directly with the surrounding neighborhood: entrances, edges, and park-adjacent spaces. The program was first announced as part of the comprehensive plan for the city, OneNYC, through which $50 million was allocated. The program aimed "to make parks more accessible and welcoming to everyone, to improve neighborhoods by extending the beauty of parks out into communities, and to create vibrant public spaces by transforming underused areas."

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path: Proposed improvements in this area would address the severe erosion, slope stabilization, and stormwater management issues throughout this portion of the park. Other reconstruction efforts would provide improved pedestrian circulation, connectivity and access in this area. Existing paths would be reconstructed, and a new connector path would link the lower portions of the Park to the Monument. The mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue at North Portland Avenue would be reconstructed in-kind. The Oval would be reconstructed with new ADA-compliant Belgian block and asphalt hex block pavement, seating, lighting and plantings. The adjacent sidewalks would also be reconstructed. The existing stairs and cheek walls at the northeast entrance would be reconstructed and would also include a new ADA-compliant ramp. Two landings on the Monument stairs would be reconstructed to include updated pavement, drainage, seating, and planting. In addition, the entire area would include updated drainage infrastructure, including green infrastructure, erosion control, slope stabilization, and stormwater management practices. New canopy and ornamental trees would be included throughout. Furthermore, new plantings, seating, and security lighting would be provided throughout this area of the Park (see **Figures A-11 to A-14 for schematics showing the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path area**).

Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs: The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. The proposed improvements would include replacement of staircases with granite treads, cheek walls in select locations, and handrails, (See Figure A-15 for condition and planned work at **the Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs area**).

West Park Landscape: The West Park Landscape element of the Proposed Project would construct new and rehabilitate existing pathways to comply with ADA requirements. Existing drainage and erosion control infrastructure would be updated to address severe erosion and introduce stormwater management, including the application of green infrastructure practices. A new ADA-compliant path would be developed to connect the northern and southern portions of the Park, as well as connect the Monument and upper plaza with the rest of the Park. Additional trees, plantings, seating and security lighting would be provided throughout the project area (see **Figure A-16 for schematic of West Park Landscape area**).

Architectural Resources

The LPC reviewed the proposed improvements to Fort Greene Park, held public hearings and documented its approval in three separate Commission Binding Reports, which are summarized below (see **Appendix A**):

1. **Lower Plaza and Sidewalks** – LPC reviewed the proposed Lower Plaza and Sidewalks elements (see **Figure A-9**) of the proposed project and indicated its approval of the work in its Binding Report dated November 26, 2018. The Binding Report approved the modification of entrances and pathways and installation of furnishings, within the northwest section of the Park and at the portion of the adjoining sidewalk. It also included creation of two new entrances by replacing sections of the granite perimeter wall and the adjoining soil fill with new granite stairs at the corner of the park and with a sloping pathway, connecting the park to St. Edward's Street, as well as the associated construction of granite cheek walls and installation of black painted metal railings and masonry

curbing; altering an existing entrance to the park, adjoining Myrtle Avenue, by replacing existing granite and concrete stairs, cheek walls, curbing and fencing with a sloped pathway and adding a section of granite to the perimeter wall, narrowing the existing entrance opening; eliminating raised planting areas ("the mounds") from the promenade between the circular plaza and existing stair by removing soil fill, cobblestones and concrete paving; replacing existing paving and curbing within this section in the park with new granite, asphalt hex block and concrete paving and curbing, in conjunction with narrowing and expanding the footprint of paving areas in select locations; constructing a water feature with integrated up-lights at the circular plaza; installing new pathways and black painted metal pipe rails and creating planting beds in select locations; installing limited sections of paving, expanding existing paving at the adult fitness area and creating a paved picnic area, within landscaping; repaving at a basketball court, in conjunction with slightly increasing its footprint; installing site furnishings, including lampposts, benches, picnic tables, barbeque grilles and ash disposal bins in select locations; and associated landscaping work, as well as work at the sidewalk, adjacent to the new corner entrance, including eliminating a single planting bed, featuring a group of trees, by removing the trees and curbing and installing new paving, with sections left unpaved to serve as tree pits. The report concluded that the cumulative effect of the proposed alterations will help unify historic characteristics from different development phases in a cohesive design and support the special architectural and historic character of the Park.

2. **Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path and Willoughby Street and St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs** – LPC reviewed the proposed work for Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path and Willoughby Street and the St. Edwards Street Entrance and Dekalb Avenue Stairs elements (see **Figures A-10 to A-15**) of the proposed project and indicated its approval for work in these areas in its Binding Report dated September 12, 2018. The report approved alterations throughout the Park, including at, and adjacent to, the Washington Park and Myrtle Avenue entrance, removing a portion of the granite cheek wall and an area of landscaping and installing an asphalt barrier-free access ramp and metal railing; raising the grade of the existing path adjacent to the top of the granite stairs, in conjunction with extending the stairs by adding granite steps, granite cheek walls, and railings; and minor restorative work at the entrance walls, including cleaning, repointing, patching, and replacing stone in-kind, as necessary; at, and adjacent to, the mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue, installing granite cheek walls along a portion of the pathway; and at select locations throughout the park, constructing two curvilinear asphalt paths connecting to existing paths; installing granite block curbing at paths; installing subsurface drainage infrastructure; replacing asphalt and hex block paving and granite cheek walls in-kind; and installing new wood and metal benches and metal lampposts with glass luminaires.

   On May 10, 2018, the Commission approved a proposed amendment to the Binding Report issued on September 12, 2016. The revised work included replacing asphalt hex block pavers at the Oval and sidewalk at the corner of Washington Park and Myrtle Avenue, in-kind, as well as replacing standard granite block pavers with granite block pavers featuring a thermal finish; installing a decorative metal fence on top of the granite walls at the midblock entrance on Myrtle Avenue; and installing additional benches, as well as modifying the scope of work to include changing the material of the cheek walls at the proposed ramp from concrete to granite; and changing the material of the paving proposed for the landings at the monument stairs from asphalt hex block pavers to granolithic concrete.

3. **West Park Landscape** - LPC reviewed the proposed West Park Landscape element (see **Figure A-16**) of the proposed project and indicated its approval of the work in its Binding Report dated July 14, 2021. The work in this area consists of installing three new asphalt pathways and granite curbing, along the West Park landscape, located west of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument and connecting existing asphalt pathways to the western wing and upper level of the monument plazas, as well as the installation of a black painted metal railing at the north side of one of the new pathways. As per the report, the proposed work would not eliminate or damage any significant features of the Park. The creation of the proposed pathways would not disrupt any extant historic

composition of pathways. The report concluded that none of the improvements would alter, eliminate or conceal any significant historic or architectural features.

The Proposed Project will be implemented in conformance with the requirements of the Commission Binding Reports, as described above. LPC has reviewed all proposed work at the Project Site and has indicated their approval for the work to proceed. Therefore, no significant adverse impact on architectural resources are anticipated to occur as a result of the Proposed Project.

Archaeological Resources

An archaeological assessment of the Park was prepared in March 2005 Two areas archaeological and historical concern were identified as part of the March 2005 assessment. The first site was a former site of a shanty town just west of the park's North Portland, the other former houses developed south of the park's Willoughby Street entrance on Washington Park. Subsequently, archaeological field testing was conducted and documented in the "Fort Greene Park Fieldtesting Memo Report" dated June 1, 2017. Testing verified the deep fill deposits documented in recent soil borings proved to be virtually devoid of cultural material. No archaeological features were encountered. Given the Park's long history and historical significance, and since there could always, be an unanticipated find in such a setting, the "Fort Greene Park Fieldtesting Memo Report" recommended that an archaeologist be on-call during excavation.

LPC has reviewed the proposed project and recommends that an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan be part of the construction documents be part of the construction documents for the project (see **Appendix A**). The Proposed Project will proceed in conformance with the "Fort Greene Park Fieldtesting Memo Report" and related "Unknown Discoveries Plan," will be part of the construction documents for the project. During excavation work, an archaeologist will be on call to address any unanticipated finds. Should there be such a discovery, work will stop in the sensitive area to allow archaeological assessment and documentation. Given the findings of the March 2005 archeological assessment, the "Fort Greene Park Fieldtesting Memo Report" and "Unanticipated Discoveries Plan" in place during excavation, no significant adverse impact on archaeological resources are expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Project.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the Park's historical past, documentation has shown the Project Site has the potential to contain archaeological sensitive areas. Furthermore, the Park includes known historic and cultural resources including the LPC-designated Fort Greene Historic District that also listed on the State/National Register of Historic Places. As discussed above, LPC has reviewed the Proposed Project and has indicated their approval of the proposed elements of the project in a series of Commission Binding Reports (see **Appendix A**). To address any archaeological concerns, an "Unknown Discoveries Plan" that was reviewed and approved by LPC will be in place during excavation to address any unanticipated archaeological finds. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to historic and cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of the proposed project.

Attachment E: Urban Design and Visual Resources

I. INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements (“Proposed Action”) to portions of Fort Greene Park (the “Park”) in Brooklyn, New York (“Project Site”). The improvements facilitated at the Park (“Proposed Project”) are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

The portions of the Park directly affected by the Proposed Project (listed above) are shown in **Figure A-1.**

II. METHODOLOGY

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, urban design is the totality of components that may affect a pedestrian’s experience of public space. The following elements play an important role in that experience:

1. **Streets.** For many neighborhoods, streets are the primary component of public space. The arrangement and orientation of streets define the location and flow of activity in an area, set street views, and create the blocks on which buildings and open spaces are organized. The apportionment of street space between cars, bicycles, transit, and sidewalks and the careful design of street furniture, grade, materials used, and permanent fixtures, including plantings, streetlights, fire hydrants, curb cuts, or newsstands are critical to making a successful streetscape.
2. **Buildings.** Buildings support streets. A building’s street walls for the most common backdrop in the City for public space. A building’s size, shape, setbacks, lot coverage, and placement on the zoning lot and block; the orientation of active uses; and pedestrian and vehicular entrances all play major roles in the vitality of the streetscape. The public realm also extends to building façades and rooftops, offering more opportunity to enrich the visual character of an area.
3. **Visual Resources.** A visual resource is the connection from the public realm to significant natural or built features, including views of the waterfront, public parks, landmark structures or districts, otherwise distinct buildings or groups of buildings, or natural resources.
4. **Open Space.** For the purpose of urban design, open space includes public and private areas such as parks, yards, cemeteries, parking lots, and privately-owned public spaces.
5. **Natural Features.** Natural features include vegetation and geologic, topographic, and aquatic features. Rock outcroppings, steep slopes or varied ground elevation, beaches, or wetlands may help define the overall visual character of an area.
6. **Wind.** Channelized wind pressure from between tall buildings and downwashed wind pressure from parallel tall buildings may cause winds that affect pedestrian comfort and safety.

An assessment of the potential impact of a proposed project on urban design and visual resources is necessary when a proposed action may have effects on one or more of the elements that contribute to the pedestrian experience. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a preliminary assessment for urban design is appropriate when there is potential for a pedestrian to observe, from the street, a physical alteration beyond that allowed by existing zoning, including:

1. Projects that permit the modification of yard, height, and setback requirements;
2. Projects that result in increase in built floor area beyond what would be allowed "as-of-right" or in the future without the proposed project.

Study Area

A preliminary assessment was completed to evaluate the potential impact of the Proposed Actions on urban design and visual resources. The preliminary assessment describes urban design features and visual resources in a 400-foot study area from the Project Site for existing conditions, conditions in the future 2026 analysis year without the Proposed Project (the "No-Action" condition), and conditions in the future 2026 analysis year with the Proposed Project (the "With-Action" condition) **(Figure E-1: Urban Design Study Area and Keyed Photographs)**. In conformance to guidance in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the changes that would occur between the No-Action and With-Action conditions are disclosed.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Project Site

Fort Greene Park is 30.17 acres and is located in Brooklyn Council District 35 on Lot 1 of Block 2088. The Park is bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, The Brooklyn Center Hospital Center and St. Edwards Street, with entrances along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street. The Park includes two distinct areas, the Lower Plaza and Monument and the Pleasure Ground (also referred to as the Pastoral Landscape). The two areas are shown on **Figures A-2a, A-2b & A-2c**.

The Lower Plaza and Monument area is a formal landscape and a memorial. The existing plaza was originally designed by Gilmore Clarke in 1936 with some modifications by A.E Bye in 1972. This area was designed to house a variety of functions and as a Memorial to over 11,000 soldiers who died during the American Revolutionary War; known as the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument. A crypt containing some of their remains is included in this Monument. The Lower Plaza area is surrounded by a masonry wall designed by Gilmore Clarke in 1936. Fort Greene Park is a hilly site with the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument sitting at the top of the hill. It is the second highest point in Brooklyn.

The Pleasure Ground or pastoral landscape of the Park includes asphalt walking paths, trees, benches, and lawn with some additional amenities. The pleasure ground is surrounded by an original neo-gothic inspired masonry wall originally designed by Olmsted and Vaux. This area can be accessed from several entrances at all intersections along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, and DeKalb Avenue.The entrance at N. Portland Avenue consists of two pathways: one leading to the basketball court and the Fort Greene Playground along the northwestern area of the park, and the other leading to the grounds in the northeastern area of the Park. This pathway also leads to the visitor's center and the Prison Ship's Martyrs' Monument. The southern portion of the Park, which includes the Fort Greene Playground South and tennis courts, can be accessed from the entrance at Washington Park and Dekalb Avenue, as well as the entrance at Dekalb Avenue and S. Portland Avenue.

Several large areas of the Park have suffered extensive erosion and flooding, in particular the steeply sloped areas within the **Myrtle Avenue Landscape** and the **West Park Landscape** with ponding occurring towards the bottom of the hill in the **Southeast Park Path** within the Proposed Project. In addition, multiple

park paths are non-compliant with ADA requirements, as are the existing Willoughby Street, DeKalb Avenue, the mid-block entrance to the park on Myrtle Avenue at N. Portland Avenue, Mytrle Avenue and Washington Park, and entrance to the park on Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street. Both the Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance Stairs and the DeKalb Avenue Entrance Stairs leading into the park are in disrepair.

Study Area

Streets

The predominant street pattern within the study area is the typical Brooklyn grid, which is defined by avenues/streets running north-south and east-west. This street pattern results in long, rectangular blocks. This street pattern within the study area is interrupted by the superblock encompassing the Long Island University, which is bound by Willoughby Street, Flatbush Avenue, Dekalb Avenue and Ashland Place. The Brooklyn Center Hospital on Block 2088 is adjacent to the Project Site on the west. Major thoroughfares in the study area include Brooklyn Queen Expressway and Flatbush Avenue Eleventh Avenue.

Myrtle Avenue is a two-way street with two parking lanes. It is classified as a narrow street and allows on-street parking during limited times.

Dekalb Avenue is a narrow, east-west roadway that operates as one-way west bound street with two travel lanes. On-street parking is permitted during limited times. There are two bus stops adjacent to the Project Site on Dekalb Avenue that serve the B38 bus line.

Washington Park is a narrow, one-lane, one-way southbound street adjacent to the Project Site on the east, with a designated bike lane and on-street parking. St. Edwards Street is a narrow one-way northbound street adjoining the Project Site on the west above the Brooklyn Center Hospital.

Sidewalk conditions and streetscape elements in the study area vary with the taller, NYCHA buildings along Myrtle Avenue, multi-family walk-up buildings along Washington Park and Dekalb Avenue and institutional uses along St. Edwards Street. Dekalb Avenue, which runs one-way westbound generally has a more activated streetscape due to the presence of multi-family walk-up building entrances, and land uses like the Greene Garden, which is part of the Brooklyn Queens Land Trust, the Brooklyn Tech High School, and the Brooklyn Center Hospital. North of South Elliott Place, the streetscape is activated by entrances to local establishments and, further north, mixed use buildings and taller, high rise buildings beyond Ashland Place. They are also distinguished by tree beds and plantings until Ashland Place. Myrtle avenue is a two-way street with wide sidewalks lined with tree beds and plantings. South of Myrtle Avenue and east of the Park, Willoughby Avenue is lined with tree beds along the narrow sidewalks and multi-family walk-up building entrances. Willoughby Street, west of the Park, is more commercial in nature beyond Fleet Place. Streetscape elements along Washington Park are similar to Willoughby Avenue with tree beds along sidewalk. Sidewalks along St. Edward Street are tree-lined. Citi bike stations line the streets along Dekalb Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park and the Brooklyn Center Hospital.

The pedestrian experience along sidewalks varies depending on the location in the study area. Most blocks are long in the north-south direction, including the block of the Project Site, which measures over 1,277 feet at its longest point. Long blocks limit the ease of circulation between points in the study area.

Street furniture in the study area generally includes decorative and standard street lighting, traffic and parking regulation signs and parking meters, bus stops and shelters, newspaper stands, fire hydrants, garbage cans, concrete and steel protective bollards and barriers, concrete planters, benches, mailboxes, produce stands and food carts, bike racks, and Citi Bike docking stations.

Buildings

Building types in the study area are diverse, including a mix of residential, commercial, and public facility/institutional land uses. Building heights broadly range between three and thirty-five stories.

Much of the eastern and southern portion of the study area is characterized by low-rise buildings and relatively lower densities compared to Downtown Brooklyn. Buildings are either connected and present a continuous street frontage or have narrow side yards. Stoops and small front yard gardens are also common. Most buildings have shallow front yard setbacks and narrow side yard setbacks. The low-density character is interspersed with the M.S. 113 Ronald Edmonds Learning Center. Multi-family elevator buildings, which are predominant in the northern portion of the study area have long, rectangular floors, red brick exteriors, flat roofs, and generally have an unadorned, modernist architectural style. The Whitman Houses and the Ingersoll Houses line Myrtle Avenue, north of the Park. Other surrounding buildings in the southwestern and western portion of the study area include low-rise residential buildings, including local retail, and institutions of regional significance, including the Brooklyn Hospital Center and Brooklyn Tech High School.

Visual Resources

Important natural or built features within the study area include Fort Greene Park itself, including the Prison Ship Martyr's Monument, and the Land Trust Garden. The Lower Plaza is connected to a grand stair which lead to the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument; a 149-foot tall Doric column and plaza dedicated to over 11,000 soldiers who died in prison ships during the American Revolutionary War. Views of these features are available from multiple vantage points in the public realm and are not limited to specific view corridors. However, the Prison Ship Martyr's Monument, once a dominating feature in the landscape, is obscured from the Lower Plaza area due to dense tree growth.

Open Space

Open space in the study area consists of Fort Greene Park, which includes portions of the Project Site and surrounding area.

Natural Features

Fort Greene Park is located within an urbanized environment, and as detailed in Attachment A, "Project Description," has been through multiple design changes, land grading, filling, and installation of drainage and other infrastructure. As noted in Attachment F, "Natural Resources: the natural resources in the study area are considered in this urbanized context. While of limited wildlife value, the Park provides an oasis for several species of small mammals, songbirds, and native and adapted horticultural trees, shrubs, and groundcover species: as well as providing a welcome respite for people living in the surrounding Brooklyn neighborhood. Further Assessment of Natural Resources in the Study Area is found in Attachment F.

IV. FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO-ACTION CONDITION)

In the future without the Proposed Project (the "No-Action" condition), the Project Site would remain the same as existing conditions. Routine maintenance would be carried out in conformance to NYC Parks regulation and policies. No ongoing or planned development projects were identified in the study area.

V. FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (WITH-ACTION CONDITION)

Project Site

In the Future with the Proposed Action, improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements would be made to portions of Fort Greene Park. The improvements facilitated at the Park would be made to certain areas of the Park as described below:

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks:

This element of the Proposed Project would focus on the northwest area of the park along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, as well as the Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Sidewalks.

The Lower Plaza areas would be reconstructed; a new corner stair entrance would be created for safer access and connectivity to the surrounding community. Access to this section of the park would be improved by relocating the existing stairs closer to the corner and introducing two ADA compliant ramps; one on Myrtle Avenue and one on St. Edwards Street. The existing masonry wall would be reconstructed by salvaging and reusing the existing stone. The general footprint of the existing circular and linear plaza spaces would remain intact. The existing circular garden would be replaced with a spray feature. The granite block mounds would be removed and replaced with concrete and granite pavements for better accessibility and to allow for a wider variety of uses. The area surrounding the circular and linear plaza spaced with existing London Planetrees would be expanded to larger planted areas that host a variety of new understory plantings. By doing so, the overall size of the circular and linear plazas would be reduced in size from its original design. Separated by plantings, the spaces along the exterior of the circular plaza would include circular tables and chairs and granite pavement. The spaces along the exterior of the linear plaza would include garden seating areas with benches and granite pavement.

Additional areas within the lower plaza area would also be reconstructed. The existing barbeque area would include an ADA compliant asphalt path, fixed picnic tables with grills and ash disposal. The existing adult fitness area would be expanded and the basketball court replaced in-kind. Additional security lighting, shade and ornamental trees, planting, water supply and drainage would be included throughout this space including green infrastructure for improved stormwater management.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, Belgian Block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. New Borough President benches would be included in this area.

The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. (see **Figures A-9 to A-10 for proposed schematics showing The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area**).

The proposed improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area were developed in tandem with NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) Program. In 2015, NYC Parks launched PWB, an initiative intended to address inconsistent park design, unify the public realm, and promote freedom of movement to make all parts of public space as seamless as possible. To do this, the program focuses on redesigning parts of parks that interact directly with the surrounding neighborhood: entrances, edges, and park-adjacent spaces. The program was first announced as part of Mayor Bill de Blasio's comprehensive plan for the city, OneNYC, through which the mayor allocated $50 million. The program aimed "to make parks more accessible and welcoming to everyone, to improve neighborhoods by extending the beauty of parks out into communities, and to create vibrant public spaces by transforming underused areas."

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path: Proposed improvements in this area would address the severe erosion, slope stabilization, and stormwater management issues throughout this portion of the park. Other reconstruction efforts would provide improved pedestrian circulation, connectivity and

access in this area. Existing paths would be reconstructed, and a new connector path would link the lower portions of the Park to the Monument. The mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue at North Portland Avenue would be reconstructed in-kind. The Oval would be reconstructed with new ADA-compliant Belgian block and asphalt hex block pavement, seating, lighting and plantings. The adjacent sidewalks would also be reconstructed. The existing stairs and cheek walls at the northeast entrance would be reconstructed and would also include a new ADA-compliant ramp. Two landings on the Monument stairs would be reconstructed to include updated pavement, drainage, seating, and planting. In addition, the entire area would include updated drainage infrastructure, including green infrastructure, erosion control, slope stabilization, and stormwater management practices. New canopy and ornamental trees would be included throughout. Furthermore, new plantings, seating, and security lighting would be provided throughout this area of the Park (see **Figures A-11 to A-14 for schematics showing the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path area**).

Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs: The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. The proposed improvements would include replacement of staircases with granite treads, cheek walls in select locations, and handrails, (see **Figure A-15** for condition and planned work at **the Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs area**).

West Park Landscape: The West Park Landscape element of the Proposed Project would construct new and rehabilitate existing pathways to comply with ADA requirements. Existing drainage and erosion control infrastructure would be updated to address severe erosion and introduce stormwater management, including the application of green infrastructure practices. A new ADA-compliant path would be developed to connect the northern and southern portions of the Park, as well as connect the Monument and upper plaza with the rest of the Park. Additional trees, plantings, seating and security lighting would be provided throughout the project area (see **Figure A-16 for schematic of West Park Landscape area**).

Views of the different portions of the Project Site showing the With-Action condition and No-Action condition, are presented in **Figure E-2 to E-6: Existing and Proposed Conditions**.

Study Area

Streets

The Proposed Actions would not alter the arrangement or orientation of streets within the study area. The streetscape elements surrounding the Project Site and its vicinity would be primarily sidewalks with street lighting fixtures and trash cans. The Proposed Project would improve the streetscape conditions around and near the Project Site and provide consistency with the surrounding areas. The proposed reconstruction of the existing paths, infrastructure improvements, and the construction of new ADA paths and ramps would connect the different elements of the Park with the upper monument and the neighboring community.

An important feature of the Proposed Project is the Lower Plaza reconstruction, Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street sidewalks and the Dekalb Avenue and Willoughby Street stair reconstruction. The Lower Plaza reconstruction would include a new corner stair entrance. Access to this corner of the Park would be improved by slightly relocating the existing stairs closer to the corner and introducing two ADA-compliant ramps; one on Myrtle Avenue and one on St. Edwards Street. This would create safer access and connectivity to the community. The circular tables along the exterior of the circular plaza and the garden seating along the exterior of the linear plaza would open up the Park to the local community and encourage residents and non-residents to enjoy different elements of the Park. The Proposed Project includes improvements to park pavement, lighting, plantings, tables, chairs benches, fencing, adult fitness area, and basketball courts. The proposed improvements also include replacement of staircases with granite treads, sidewalls and handrails, removal of a part of an existing retaining wall, and the removal of “mounds.” These

improvements would improve the Park entrances, the furnishings, amenities and safety within the Park. As noted in the November 2018 LPC Binding Report, the proposed improvements to the Lower Plaza would improve access to the Park and enhance safety, barrier-free access and pedestrian circulation. The proposed alterations would restore the presence of a prominent axial view corridor and open corner which were significant features of the historic designs for the Park.

As noted in the July 2021 LPC Binding Report, the proposed pathways in the West Park Landscape area of the Park would help provide barrier-free access to prominent sections of the Park and be consistent with the historic pathways which formerly existed in terms of their curvilinear footprint and spacing and would enhance the public experience of the Park.

Buildings

The proposed improvements to the Park would not alter the vitality of the streetscape or affect the visual character of the study area. Nor would it affect the size, shape, orientation and heights of the buildings in the study area.

Visual Resources

The Proposed Project would restore the axial view corridor and open corner which were significant features of the historic designs for the Park. The proposed improvements would provide additional opportunities for visual connection to the Park from the public realm. The Lower Plaza was intended to be an open space for public meetings and was oriented towards the northwest corner to connect the more populated areas of Downtown Brooklyn. Tightly spaced Honey Locusts and Norway Maples were planted at the corner which turns this Park inward; a direct contradiction to the original intent of this space. The Proposed Project would open up the northwest corner to the community in keeping with the original intent of the Lower Plaza. Removal of the mounds would allow the Lower Plaza to be returned to the original design intents of Olmsted & Vaux, and McKim, Mead & White. The Proposed Project would reintroduce the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument into the plaza area by pruning the London planetrees that block the view. The goal of the Proposed Project design is to make the plaza area better connected to the community, thus allowing park users of all abilities to use the Park space in a safe and enjoyable environment.

As noted in the July 2021 LPC Binding Report, the creation of the proposed pathways within West Park Landscape would not disrupt an extant historic composition of pathways and would provide barrier-free access to prominent sections of the Park and be consistent with the historic pathways which formerly existed in terms of their curvilinear footprint and spacing.

Open Space

An important feature of the project is the relocation of the park entrance, improvements to stairways and pathways to comply with the ADA, and improvements to Park pavement, lighting, plantings, tables, chairs benches, fencing, adult fitness area, and basketball courts. The general footprint of the existing circular and linear plaza spaces would remain intact. The circular garden would be replaced with a spray feature. The granite block mounds would be removed and replaced with concrete and granite pavements for better accessibility. The areas with existing London planetrees, would be expanded to larger planted area. By doing so, the overall size of the circular and linear plazas would be reduced in size. The spaces along the exterior of the circular plaza would include circular tables and chairs for conversational seating with granite pavement. The spaces along the exterior of the linear plaza would include garden seating areas with benches and granite pavement. The existing barbeque area would be reconstructed to include an ADA-compliant asphalt path while the existing adult fitness area would be expanded, and the basketball court reconstructed in-kind. The proposed capital improvements would not encroach or cause a loss of open space nor would it change the uses within the Park. It would not limit access to the Park and would also not cause other direct effects such noise, air pollutants, odors, or shadows on public open space. The Proposed Project would only further improve existing park spaces and their usability by providing larger active and

passive open spaces. Consequently, there would not be a significant adverse impact on open space and no further analysis is warranted.

Natural Features

The Proposed Project would not eliminate important natural areas. As described in Attachment F, "Natural Resources", the proposed capital improvements to the Park would require the removal of trees and other plants in several areas of the Park because of the proposed design or the condition of the trees. These removals would not result in a significant adverse impact on natural resources or change the Park's urban design setting. As part of the Proposed Project, over 200 trees would be planted on the project site As discussed further in Attachment F, "Natural Resources", the introduction of a variety of trees would increase the available foraging habitat for migratory birds.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Proposed Project would not result in a change to the arrangement, appearance, or functionality of the built environment in a way that would adversely affect a pedestrian's experience of the area. In addition, the Proposed Project would not have the potential to obstruct any important visual resources. It would reintroduce the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument to the plaza area. Further, as discussed in Attachment D, LPC has reviewed the Proposed Project and has indicated their approval of the proposed elements of the project in a series of Commission Binding Reports; and, to address any archaeological concerns, an "Unknown Discoveries Plan" that was reviewed and approved by LPC will be in place during excavation to address any unanticipated archaeological finds. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant adverse impact on visual resources and no further assessment is necessary.

Source: 2021 PLUTO, DCP

0 200 400 800 Feet

Project Site

Photo Number

URBAN DESIGN STUDY AREA AND KEYED PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure E-1

Fort Greene EAS

Study Area Photographs: 1 & 2

1. **View of Washington Park and Fort Greene Park facing south.**

2. **View of Washington Park and Fort Greene Park facing north.**

Study Area Photographs: 3 & 4

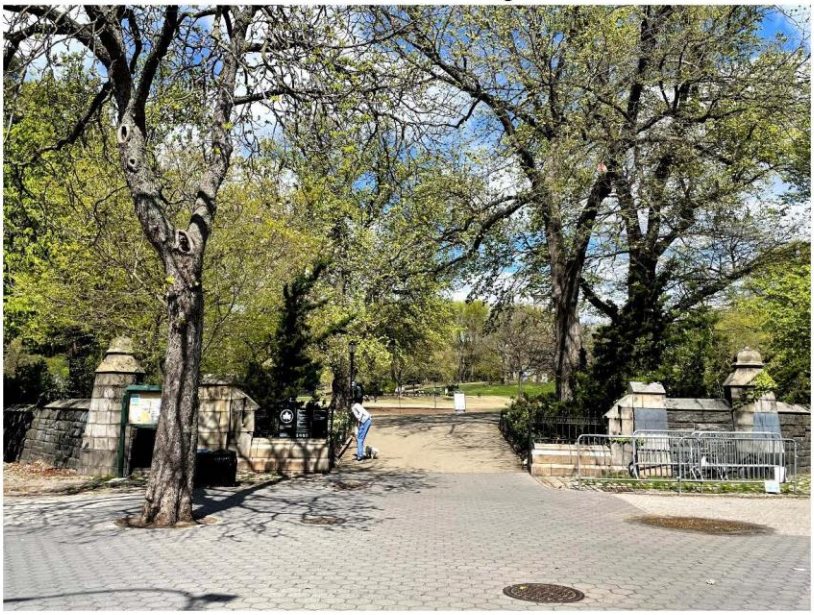
3. **View of Fort Greene Park from Willoughby Avenue facing west**

4. **View of Willoughby Avenue facing east.**

Study Area Photographs: 5 & 6

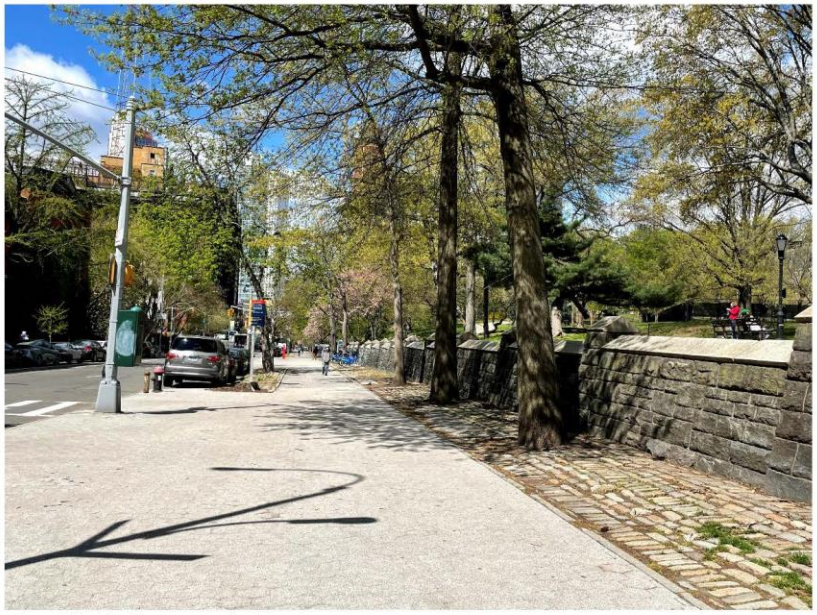
5. **View of Dekalb Avenue at Washington Park**

6. **View of Park entrance at Dekalb Avenue and Washington Park**

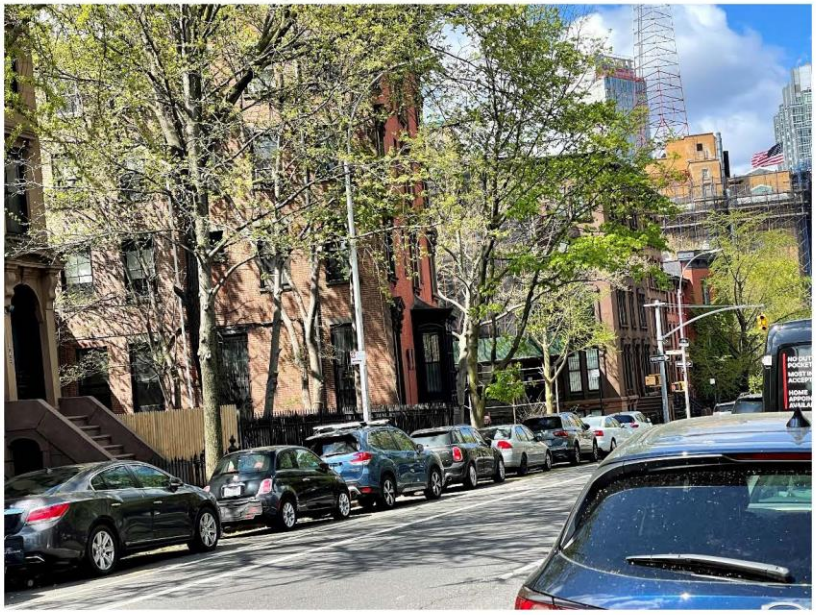


Study Area Photographs: 7 & 8

7. **View of Dekalb Avenue and Fort Greene Park at South Oxford Street**



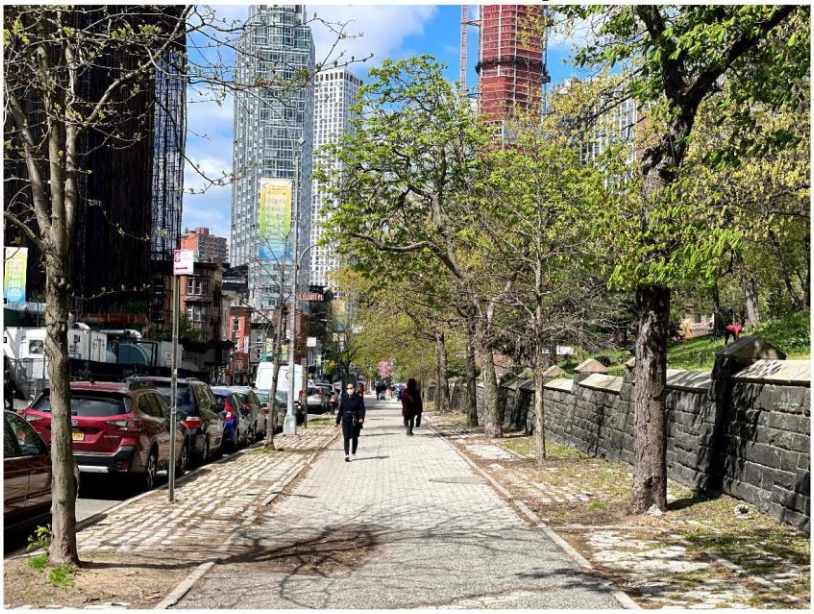
8. **View of Dekalb Avenue facing west.**



Study Area Photographs: 9 & 10

9. **View of Fort Greene Park and Dekalb Avenue facing east from S Portland Avenue**

10. **View of Dekalb Avenue and South Portland Avenue facing west.**



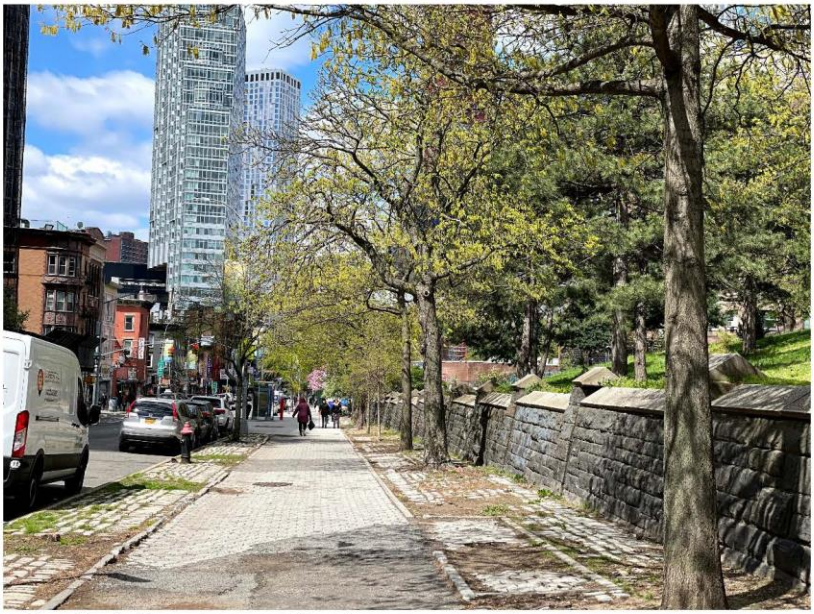
Study Area Photographs: 11 & 12

11. View of Park entrance at S Portland Avenue

12. View of the Greene Garden across the Project Site at Dekalb Avenue and S Portland Avenue

Study Area Photographs: 13 & 14

13. View of Dekalb Avenue at S. Elliot Place



14. View of Dekalb Avenue at S. Elliot Place

Study Area Photographs: 15 & 16

15. View of park entrance at Dekalb Avenue and Fort Greene Place

16. View of Brooklyn Hospital Center on Dekalb Avenue

Study Area Photographs: 17 & 18

17. View of Fort Greene Park on Willoughby Street facing east.

18. View of Park entrance at St. Edwards Street and Willoughby Street.

Study Area Photographs: 19 & 20

19. View of stairs to the Park at St. Edwards Street.

20. View facing north of St. Edwards Street and Fort Greene playground.

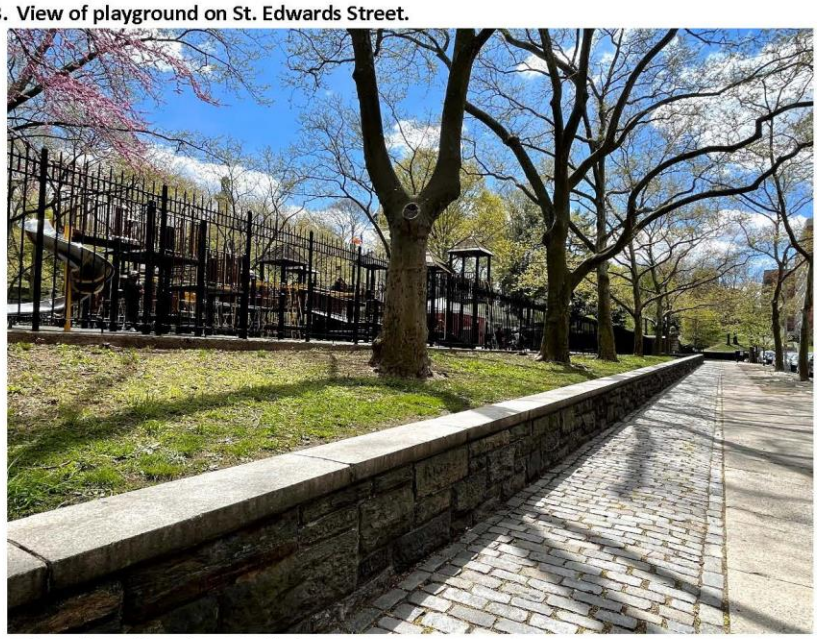
Study Area Photographs: 21 & 22

21. View of Fort Greene Playground entrance.

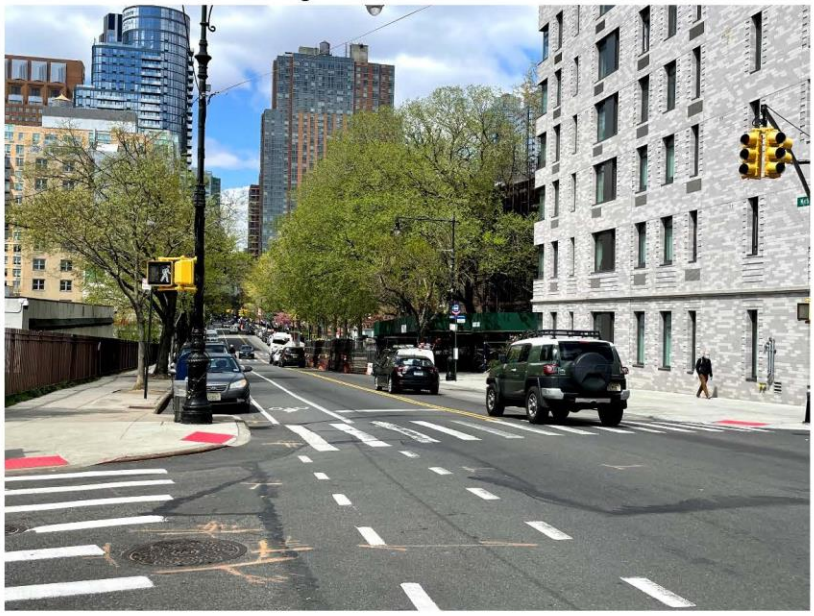
22. View of Myrtle Avenue facing north on St. Edwards Street

Study Area Photographs: 23 & 24

23. View of playground on St. Edwards Street.

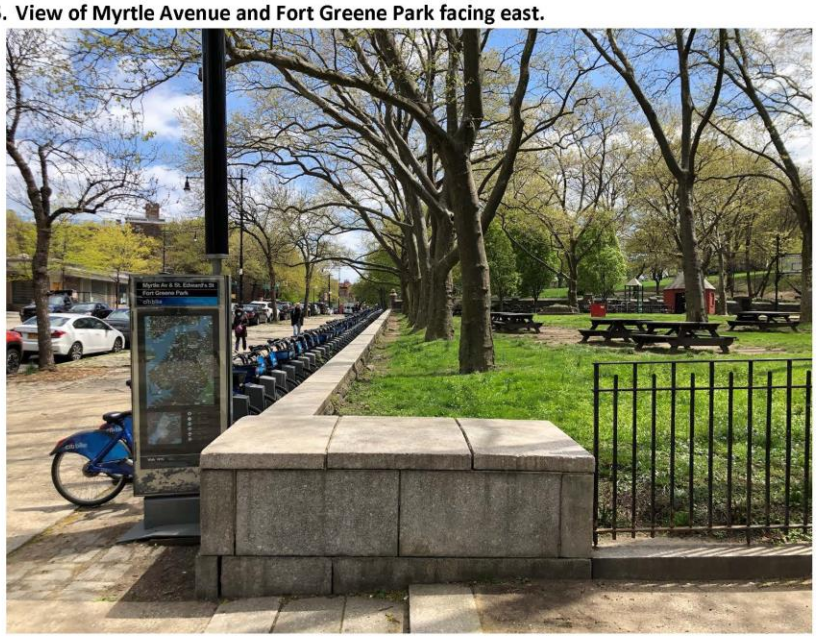


24. View of St. Edwards Street facing west



Study Area Photographs: 25 & 26

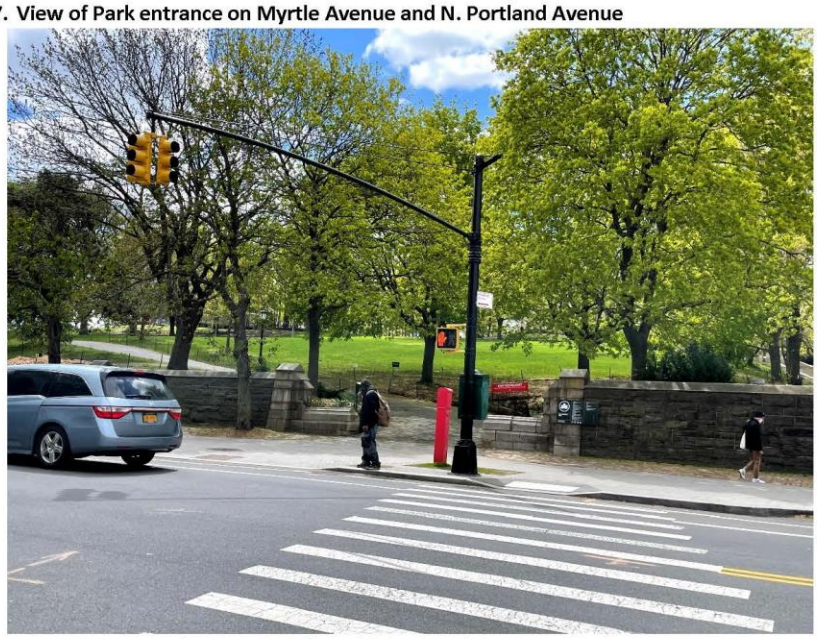
25. View of Myrtle Avenue and Fort Greene Park facing east.



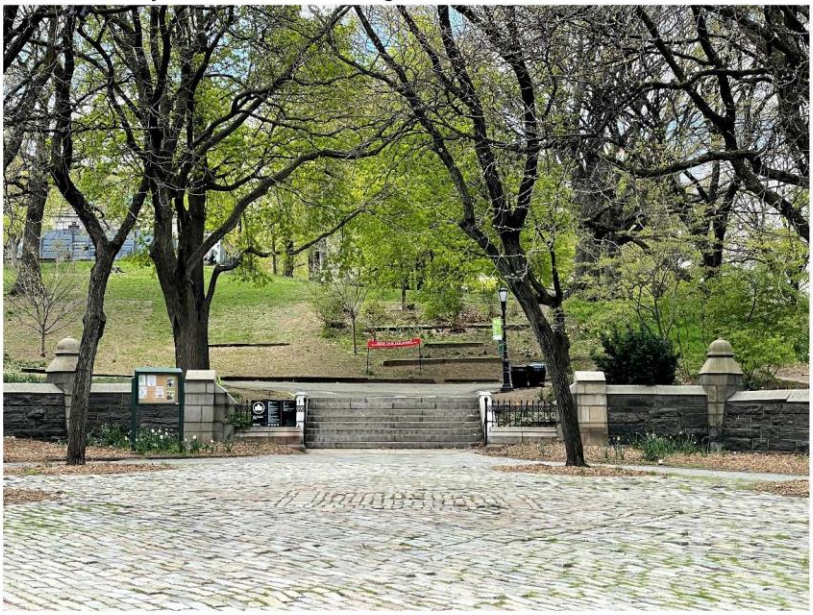
26. View of Park entrance at Myrtle Avenue

Study Area Photographs: 27 & 28

27. View of Park entrance on Myrtle Avenue and N. Portland Avenue



28. Entrance on Myrtle Avenue and Washington Park



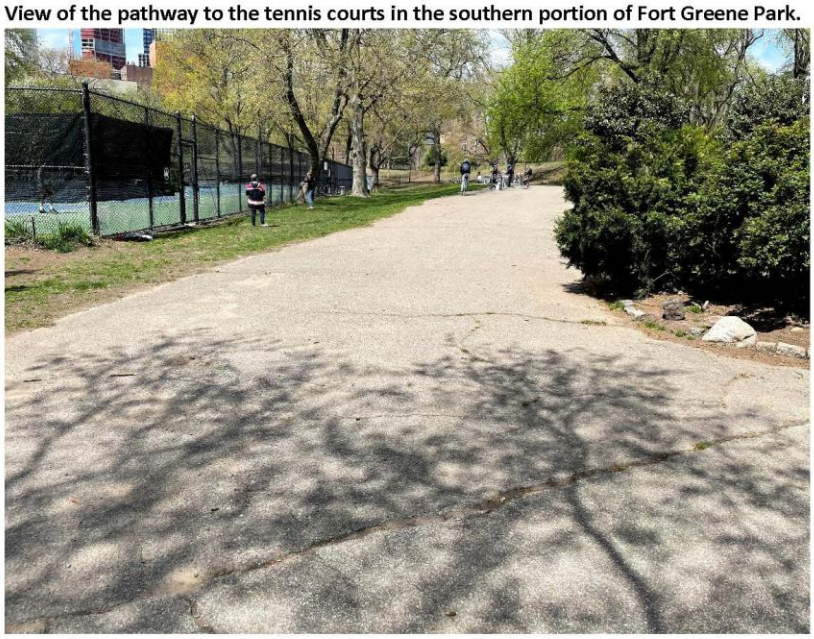
Study Area Photographs: 29 & 30

29. Walkway long the northeast portion of the Park along Washington Park.

30. View of the pathway leading to tennis courts.

Study Area Photographs: 31 & 32

31. View of the pathway to the tennis courts in the southern portion of Fort Greene Park.



32. View of the tennis courts in the southern portion of Fort Greene Park.

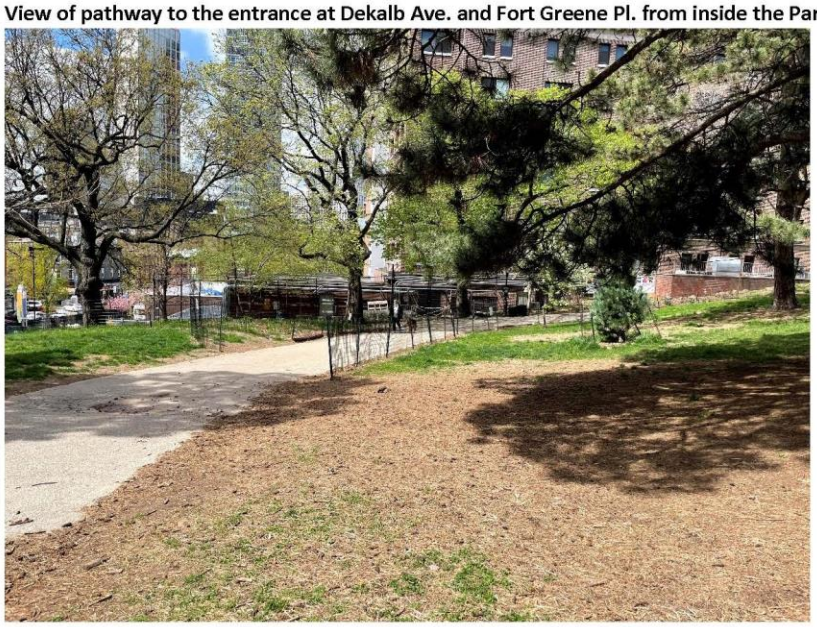
Study Area Photographs: 33 & 34

33. View of the unpaved pathway west of the tennis courts.

34. Another view of the unpaved pathway west of the tennis courts.

Study Area Photographs: 35 & 36

35. View of pathway to the entrance at Dekalb Ave. and Fort Greene Pl. from inside the Park.



36. View of entrance at Dekalb Avenue and Fort Greene Place from inside the Park.

Study Area Photographs: 37 & 38

37. View of stairs at Dekalb Avenue and Fort Greene Place from inside the Park.

38. View of the monument from the pathway along the Brooklyn Hospital Center.

Study Area Photographs: 39 & 40

39. View of the lower plaza and the monument.

40. Another view of the lower plaza and steps leading up to the monument.

Study Area Photographs: 41

41. View of the lower plaza, crypt and steps leading up to the monument.

Corner of Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street - Existing Condition

Corner of Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street - Proposed Condition

NYC Parks

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks - Corner Entrance at Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street

Source: NYC Parks

EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONDITION: THE LOWER PLAZA AND SIDEWALKS

Figure E-2

Fort Greene EAS

Central Plaza Area - Existing Condition

Central Plaza Area - Proposed Condition

NYC Parks

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks - Central Plaza Area

Source: NYC Parks

EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONDITION: THE CENTRAL PLAZA AND SIDEWALKS

Figure E-3

Fort Greene EAS

Circular Plaza Area - Existing Condition

Circular Plaza Area - Proposed Condition

NYC Parks

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks - Circular Plaza Area

Source: NYC Parks

EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONDITION: CIRCULAR PLAZA

Figure E-4

Fort Greene EAS

Myrtle Avenue Entrance Area - Existing Condition

Myrtle Avenue Entrance Area - Proposed Condition

NYC Parks

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks - Myrtle Avenue Entrance Area

Source: NYC Parks

EXISTING AND PROPOSED CONDITION: MYRTLE AVENUE ENTRANCE AREA

Figure E-5a

Fort Greene EAS

Source: NYC Parks

EXISTING CONDITION: THE MYRTLE AVENUE LANDSCAPE AND SOUTHEAST PARK PATH

Figure E-5b

Fort Greene EAS

NYC Parks

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path - Myrtle Avenue Oval

Source: NYC Parks

PROPOSED CONDITION: THE MYRTLE AVENUE LANDSCAPE AND SOUTHEAST PARK PATH

Figure E-5c

Fort Greene EAS

Source: NYC Parks

EXISTING CONDITION:
THE LOWER PLAZA
AND SIDEWALK ALONG
MYRTLE AVENUE

Figure E-6a

Fort Greene EAS

NYC Parks

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks - Sidewalk along Myrtle Avenue

Source: NYC Parks

PROPSOED CONDITION: THE LOWER PLAZA AND SIDEWALK ALONG MYRTLE AVENUE

Figure E-6b

Fort Greene EAS

Attachment F: Natural Resources

I. INTRODUCTION

Under the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), a natural resource is defined as (1) the City's biodiversity (plants, wildlife, and other organisms); (2) any aquatic or terrestrial areas capable of providing suitable habitat to sustain the life processes of plants, wildlife, and other organisms; and (3) any areas capable of functioning in support of the ecological systems that maintain the City's environmental stability. As described in the CEQR Technical Manual, a natural resource assessment considers the context of the surrounding environment, habitat, or ecosystem and examines a project's potential to impact those resources. Provided in this attachment is:

- A description of New York City Tree Protection Regulations and Protocols
- A description of existing natural resource conditions in Fort Greene Park
- A description of conditions in Fort Greene Park in the future (2026) Without the Proposed Action (No-Action Condition)
- A description of conditions in Fort Greene Park in the future (2026) With the Proposed Action (With-Action Condition)

As described in Attachment A, "Project Description, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is seeking approval of a proposed capital improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The Proposed Action would facilitate the following improvements ("Proposed Project"):

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and Improvements to West Park Landscape

II. NEW YORK CITY TREE PROTECTION LAWS, PROTOCOLS, AND PUBLIC POLICY

Completion of the Proposed Project would need to conform to established New York City tree protection regulations and protocols. These include several laws that regulate the removal and replacement of trees under the jurisdiction of NYC Parks.

New York City Administrative Code Section 18-103

This section of the NYC Administrative Code provides the definition of "trees" as "all forms of plants having permanent woody self-supporting trunks and vegetation"; and "vegetation" as all other plants that do not qualify as trees, such as shrubs, vines, and groundcovers.

NYC Administrative Code Section 18-107

Section 18-107 regulates the removal and replacement of trees in NYC, stating that a permit is required for any tree removal, which is subject to approval by the NYC Parks Commissioner.[1] This section of the Administrative Code was amended from Local Law 3 of 2010 and promoted the changes to The Rules of the City of New York.

[1] https://nycadmincode.readthedocs.io/t18/c01/#:~:text=f.%20The%20provisions,project%20is%20completed

Rules of the City of New York (RCNY) Title 56 Chapter 5

This rule establishes tree replacement requirements that generally follow standards set by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, *Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th Edition*. The rule states that, "the number of trees needed to replace each tree approved for removal shall be determined by calculating the size, condition, species and location rating of the tree proposed for removal."

NYC Tree Valuation Method

For any tree that has the potential to be impacted by a proposed project, a full inventory is collected by measuring the diameter at breast height (DBH) at four- and one-half feet from grade, identifying the tree species, assigning a structure and health condition rating for each tree part (roots, stem, scaffold branches, small branches, foliage and/or buds), and assessing a rating of its location. The location rating is derived from an average of a site and placement rating; the site rating being a determination of how well a site can support successful tree growth and the placement rating being an assessment of a tree's placement in its surrounding landscape.

If a tree is proposed to be removed due to an unavoidable design conflict, each of the inventory factors described above is used to evaluate the number of replacement trees warranted for that removal. The size of the tree determines the maximum number of replacement trees using the trunk area, and the condition, species, and location ratings serve as depreciation factors, resulting in a final calculation of Trunk Area Replacement (TAR). The minimum number of replacement trees is set by The Rules of the City of New York Title 56 Chapter 5 Section 2 and states that, "in no case shall the number of replacement trees equal less than one caliper inch of replacement tree for each caliper inch of tree removed." The number of replacement trees may be translated into a monetary value by multiplying the number of replacement trees by the cost for the NYC Parks Department to plant a tree in that borough. If a tree in the inventory is determined to be of poor condition and require removal independent of the proposed project, a replacement value will not be applied.

NYC Parks Tree Protection Protocol

NYC Parks requires permits for any work that will be conducted within 50 feet of a tree in New York City. The Contractor selected to construct the Proposed Project would be responsible for complying with NYC Parks regulations and obtaining the necessary tree permit prior to construction.

NYC Parks has a strict policy in place to protect the health of existing trees and their critical root zones (CRZ). CRZs are generally calculated as one (1) foot of radial protection for every inch of DBH but can be prescribed for each individual tree based on its maturity, vigor, and species. No material, equipment storage or vehicular parking is allowed beneath the tree canopy inside the CRZ to minimize root and soil compaction. If this requirement is not adhered to, a stop work order will be issued to the NYC Department of Buildings. Parks Tree Protection Best Practices also outlines protocols for pruning, removal of concrete or asphalt, root protection during excavations, backfilling, watering, etc., as well as setting the construction access routes, pending approval by the Parks Forester, which the Contractor must adhere to.

NYC Parks protocols also require temporary wooden tree guards or snow fencing be installed before commencing any demolition or construction on a site.

2004 Fort Greene Park Urban Forest Management Plan

The *2004 Fort Greene Park Urban Forest Management Plan* provides historic information about the type and condition of the tree cover in Fort Greene Park. The report summarized the results of field work that was conducted in 2001 through 2002. Highlights of this field work include:

- Canopy cover in the park was approximately 38%.
- Nearly 60% of the trees were greater than 12 inches in diameter.

- Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), London Planetree (*Platanus* × *acerifolia*), Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), and Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) were the five (5) most common species in the park.
- 80% of the trees were growing in compacted or eroded soils.
- Approximately 20% of the trees showed signs of human-inflicted damage.

The plan identifies several management goals that are still pertinent today, including: prevent soil erosion and reduce stormwater runoff; maintain canopy cover; provide wildlife habitat; and reflect historic landscape designs and uses. The plan further promotes "a trend in urban forestry to move from reactionary management of individual trees…to a proactive, systematic, and strategic focus on an urban forest system as a whole." The plan indicates that diversifying a woodland would help to maintain the overall health of the stand. The Fort Greene Park Urban Forest Management Plan underscores the need to keep woodland species diverse to ensure its resilience: "A more diverse forest, both in total number of species represented and in their relative abundance, is better able to adapt to environmental changes as well as disease and insect infestations. When just a few species dominate the composition of a tree population, these changes or infestations will significantly impact the entire population".

NYC Parks uses the *2004 Fort Greene Park Urban Forest Management Plan* as guidance for its management and maintenance of Fort Greene Park in a way that acknowledges the park's cultural landscape and important views of the monuments. As older trees reach the end of their serviceable lives, NYC Parks seeks to add native species to the park as well as adding resilient tree species in the park, such as planting Dutch elm disease-resistant American elm trees to replace the elms that succumbed to the disease. Managing the existing tree canopy of Fort Greene is an ongoing effort where younger trees are pruned to optimize their structure and mature trees are pruned to maintain their structural integrity to help them be able to withstand storms. All trees are mulched to protect their roots and trunks and in the case of newly planted trees, fencing around the tree may be added for protection. As part of the management of Fort Greene Park, NYC Parks conducts inspections on a regular schedule to note tree conditions and help identify storm damaged trees and downed limbs. Due to the steep topography in certain areas of the park, erosion management efforts are necessary that include removing compacted soils and replacing with compost and mulch, as well as installing erosion control logs and planting a diversified understory that focuses on native species. Planting a diversified and native understory also helps create a habitat for pollinators and other wildlife in the park.

The *2004 Fort Greene Park Urban Forest Management Plan* does recognize that while it "contains some prescriptions and many suggestions, it should primarily be used as a tool, not a recipe, for forest management. Forests, urban or rural, are dynamic systems that are frequently subject to random events and must be managed as such." The plan recognizes that in the future "a review of strategies will be necessary to allow for changing forest management issues and values."

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing natural resources in Fort Greene Park were identified through an on-site survey on April 22, 2021 by qualified biologists, a New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") tree inventory, and searches of online New York State, federal, and private natural resource databases. The databases and tools used at the desktop level include the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Environmental Resource Mapper, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation tool, the Cornell Lab of Ornithology's citizen science iBird website, the NYSDEC's Breeding Bird Atlas and Herp Atlas, the citizen science website iNaturalist and NYC Parks's Natural Resources Group internal wildlife database.

Fort Greene Park (the “Park”) is located within an urbanized environment, and as detailed in “Attachment A: Project Description”, has been highly modified by multiple design changes, land grading, filling, and installation of drainage and other infrastructure. The Park provides an isolated patch of open space within the developed landscape and is separated by several hundred feet to ½-mile from the other parks. The closest park with large contiguous natural area is Prospect Park, which contains areas with mature upland forest. Commercially active ports and associated marine environment lie nearly one mile away.

The natural resources of Fort Greene Park should be considered in this urbanized context. Although wildlife diversity and abundance is limited in primarily recreational parks such as Fort Greene Park, the Park provides habitat value for several species of small mammals, birds, both resident and migratory, and native and adapted horticultural trees, shrubs, and groundcover species are utilized by pollinators.

Ecological Communities and Upland Habitats

The ecological communities present in the Park were evaluated and characterized according to the New York Natural Heritage Program’s (NYNHP) “*Ecological Communities of New York State*” (Edinger et. al, 2014). NYNHP defines an ecological community as “a variable assemblage of interacting plant and animal populations that share a common environment.” Fort Greene Park contains the following communities: Mowed Lawn with Trees; Mowed Roadside/Pathway; Paved Road/Path; and Urban Structure Exterior. These ecological communities are all charactered by Edinger et. al., 2014 as “Cultural Communities”, or communities that are “created, or maintained, by human activities, or they are modified by human influence to such a degree, that the physical conformation of the land, or the biological composition of the resident community, is significantly different from the character of the land or community prior to modern human influence.” The following narratives describe the general characteristics of these cultural communities, along with their associated flora and fauna.

Mowed Lawn with Trees

In the context of Fort Greene Park, this community is represented by a recreational open space that supports a groundcover dominated by regularly mowed grasses and forbs and is shaded by trees up to 30% of the area. Ornamental and/or native shrubs may be present to a lesser extent and provide no more than 50% cover. Wildlife species that typically utilize this urban community include Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), American Robin, Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*).

Mowed Roadside/Pathway

This community is confined to the narrow strip of mowed vegetation along a road, or mowed path. Vegetation in these mowed strips may be dominated by lawn grasses, native sedges and rushes, wildflowers, or vines and low shrubs that can tolerate infrequent mowing. NYNHP does not list any associated fauna, but this community will support a host of urban species that may travel along, or feed upon any insects that live in the mowed strips or frequent the cuttings, or forage the seeds, berries, and nuts dropped by adjacent trees and shrubs. Gray Squirrels and Blue Jays () typically take advantage of these areas in search of food.

Paved Road/Path

This community includes roads and paths that are paved with asphalt, concrete, brick, stone, etc., and may support sparse vegetation that establishes roots through the cracks on the surface. Like the Mowed Roadside/Pathway community, urban wildlife species may travel along and feed upon weedy growth, or the seeds, berries and nuts dropped by adjacent trees and shrubs.

Urban Structure Exterior

This community consists of the exterior surfaces of metal, wood, or concrete structures (such as the monument), or any structural surface composed of inorganic materials (glass, plastics, etc.). Per the NYNHP description, these surfaces may be sparsely vegetated with lichens, mosses, and terrestrial algae; or other plants that may grow in cracks. “Nooks and crannies may provide nesting habitat for birds and insects, and roosting sites for bats”. Characteristic birds may include Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) or Chimney Swift on rooftops, American Robin on porches or under shelter, and non-native birds such as rock dove/pigeon (*Columba livia*), House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Although not mentioned by NYNHP, these structures also provide urban nesting habitat for Peregrine Falcons and available perches or roosting areas for a variety of raptors, including hawks and owls.

Fort Greene Park Trees

NYC Parks inventories and evaluates trees within its parks in conformance with the RCNY Title 56 Chapter 5. The resulting inventory is used to document tree species, size, health, and structure, and to guide tree replacement quantities. The trees in the inventory range from young, pole sized trees of 3-inch diameter at breast height (DBH) to mature trees that have reached up to 68-inches in DBH. Diameter at breast height is a forestry standard for measuring tree width at 4-1/2 feet above the ground.

Along many of the paths in the more passive areas of Fort Greene Park, the tree canopies meet and/or overlap providing nearly continual shade below, while the active recreational areas remain open with few, or no trees interspersed in the grassy areas. Of the area in Fort Greene Park surveyed, London Planetree is the most numerous species accounting for approximately a 25% of the stand; Norway Maple is second representing approximately 10%; and a combination of Black Cherry, Pin Oak, Zelkova, Honey Locust and Ginkgo represent about 35% of the stand. There are three notably large trees: two elms (#336 and #332) located at the east central portion of the park near Washington Park Road measuring 69-inch and 59-inch DBH, respectively and a 52-inch DBH London Planetree growing near the monument steps.

Wildlife

Birds

The New York State Breeding Bird Atlas was consulted to provide a base list of bird species that may potentially utilize Fort Greene Park as habitat. Breeding bird atlases are designed to survey all the birds breeding within a specific area over a defined, limited time period. The first such atlas was undertaken in the United Kingdom in the 1960s. Atlases have since become one of the most important tools to assess the status of breeding birds across the globe. The USGS provides a list of bird atlases conducted in the United States and Canada. The first atlas in New York was conducted from 1980-1985. A second atlas was conducted twenty years later from 2000-2005. NYSDEC is currently partnering with other agencies and environmental organizations to compile the 2020 – 2024 Breeding Bird Atlas.

The NYS Breeding Bird Atlas divides the state in approximately three-square mile bird breeding blocks. The NYS Breeding Bird Atlas Block (BBAB) that corresponds to Fort Greene Park is #5850C. It lists nearly 50 species of birds that are known to breed within the block area. The three-square mile size of the BBAB extends much further than the park boundaries and includes estuarine environments and part of Prospect Park. Given the large area, the NYS BBAB may list bird species that are not likely to be present on Fort Greene Park due to the lack of suitable habitat. To get additional site-specific information on the birds potentially present at Fort Greene Park, Cornell Ornithology Lab’s eBird tool was consulted.

Launched in 2002, *eBird* is a joint project by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Audubon. A free online program, *eBird* allows birders to track their sightings, while other birders watch and search in real-time. A

total of 136 species of birds have been detected in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, New York according to the *eBird* data compiled as of June 7, 2021 (**Table F-1**). Of the avian species that have been detected in the park, 98 (72% of the total species) are detected regularly in Fort Greene Park each year and the rest are rarely observed. Some avian species (12.5%) live in Fort Greene Park all year (aka "resident species") or return to the Park every year to breed, while the vast majority (87.5%) are transient individuals that use the Park as a migratory stopover location in spring, summer, and/or winter but do not breed in Fort Greene Park.

The most common resident birds detected in Fort Greene Park are habitat generalists that have adapted to living in urban areas. These include such species as such as doves and woodpeckers, Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). These avian species can thrive and/or breed successfully in small areas of natural or manicured habitat. Several other birds that do not spend the whole year in the Park but are present during the breeding season are species that have adapted to nesting on man-made structures including House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), and Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

Of the avian species that have been regularly detected in Fort Greene Park during migration periods, most use the natural resources available in the park to "fuel up" during migratory stopovers. These birds include four species of woodpeckers, three species of flycatchers, three species of vireos, three species of wrens, five species of thrushes, twelve species of sparrows, and twenty species of warblers. These birds use trees of various sizes, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation to forage for food or find temporary shelter while they stop over in Fort Greene Park during migration. Several avian species are also detected as flyovers, and while they may occasionally be seen passing over Fort Greene Park from other areas or feeding aerially over the Park, they do not regularly interact with the available habitats. These flyover birds include three species of gulls, Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), and Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*).

Table F-1: Fort Greene Park, NY Detailed eBird List as of 06/07/2021

Species	Status	Seasons
Canada Goose	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Mallard	Migrant	F
Rock Pigeon	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Mourning Dove	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Migrant	Su, F
Black-billed Cuckoo	Migrant	Sp
Common Nighthawk	Migrant	Sp, F
Chimney Swift	Breeder	Sp, Su, F
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Migrant	Sp, F
American Woodcock	Migrant	F
Laughing Gull	Migrant	Sp, F
Ring-billed Gull	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Herring Gull	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Great Black-backed Gull	Migrant	Sp, F
Double-crested Cormorant	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Great Blue Heron	Migrant	Sp, F

Species	Status	Seasons
Great Egret	Migrant	Sp
Turkey Vulture	Migrant	Sp
Osprey	Migrant	Sp, F
Northern Harrier	Migrant	F
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Migrant	Sp, W
Cooper's Hawk	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Red-tailed Hawk	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Great Horned Owl	Migrant	F
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Migrant	F
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Red-headed Woodpecker	Migrant	Sp
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Resident	Sp, F, W
Downy Woodpecker	Resident	Sp, F, W
Hairy Woodpecker	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Northern Flicker	Migrant	Sp, F, W
American Kestrel	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Merlin	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Peregrine Falcon	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Monk Parakeet	Migrant	F
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Migrant	Sp
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Breeder	Sp, Su, F
Alder Flycatcher	Migrant	Sp
Least Flycatcher	Migrant	Sp, F
Eastern Phoebe	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Great Crested Flycatcher	Migrant	Sp, F
Eastern Kingbird	Migrant	Sp, F
White-eyed Vireo	Migrant	Sp
Yellow-throated Vireo	Migrant	Sp
Blue-headed Vireo	Migrant	Sp, F
Warbling Vireo	Migrant	Sp, F
Red-eyed Vireo	Migrant	Sp, F
Blue Jay	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
American Crow	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Fish Crow	Migrant	Sp
Common Raven	Migrant	Sp
Black-capped Chickadee	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Tufted Titmouse	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Tree Swallow	Migrant	Sp, F
Barn Swallow	Breeder	Sp, Su, F
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Migrant	Sp, F

Species	Status	Seasons
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Migrant	Sp, F
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Migrant	Sp, F, W
White-breasted Nuthatch	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Brown Creeper	Migrant	Sp, F
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Migrant	Sp, F
House Wren	Migrant	Sp, Su, F
Winter Wren	Migrant	Sp, F
Carolina Wren	Migrant	Sp, Su, F
European Starling	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Gray Catbird	Migrant	Sp, F
Brown Thrasher	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Northern Mockingbird	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Eastern Bluebird	Migrant	W
Veery	Migrant	Sp, F
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Migrant	F
Swainson's Thrush	Migrant	Sp, F
Hermit Thrush	Migrant	Sp, F
Wood Thrush	Migrant	Sp, F
American Robin	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Cedar Waxwing	Breeder	Sp, Su, F
House Sparrow	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
House Finch	Breeder	Sp, Su, F
Purple Finch	Migrant	Sp
Pine Siskin	Migrant	F
American Goldfinch	Migrant	Sp, F
Chipping Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Field Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F
Lark Sparrow	Migrant	Sp
American Tree Sparrow	Migrant	Sp
Fox Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F
Dark-eyed Junco	Migrant	Sp, F, W
White-crowned Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F
White-throated Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F, W
Savannah Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F
Song Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F
Lincoln's Sparrow	Migrant	F
Swamp Sparrow	Migrant	Sp, F
Eastern Towhee	Migrant	Sp, F
Yellow-breasted Chat	Migrant	F
Eastern Meadowlark	Migrant	F

Species	Status	Seasons
Orchard Oriole	Migrant	S
Baltimore Oriole	Migrant	Sp, F
Red-winged Blackbird	Migrant	Sp, Su
Brown-headed Cowbird	Migrant	Sp, Su, F
Rusty Blackbird	Migrant	Sp
Common Grackle	Migrant	Sp, Su, F
Ovenbird	Migrant	Sp, F
Worm-eating Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Northern Waterthrush	Migrant	Sp, F
Blue-winged Warbler	Migrant	F
Black-and-white Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Tennessee Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Nashville Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Mourning Warbler	Migrant	S
Common Yellowthroat	Migrant	Sp, F
Hooded Warbler	Migrant	S
American Redstart	Migrant	Sp, F
Cape May Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Northern Parula	Migrant	Sp, F
Magnolia Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Bay-breasted Warbler	Migrant	Sp
Blackburnian Warbler	Migrant	Sp
Yellow Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Blackpoll Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Palm Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Pine Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Yellow-throated Warbler	Migrant	Sp
Prairie Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Black-throated Green Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Canada Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Wilson's Warbler	Migrant	Sp, F
Summer Tanager	Migrant	Sp
Scarlet Tanager	Migrant	Sp, F
Northern Cardinal	Resident	Sp, Su, F, W
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Migrant	Sp, F
Blue Grosbeak	Migrant	Sp
Indigo Bunting	Migrant	Sp

Mammals

In addition to any observations conducted by qualified ecologists at the park, additional species of mammals that are potentially present were identified using iNaturalist. These species include Eastern Grey Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), Norway Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), and Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*). Other species of mammals that are known to inhabit large urban parks but have not been verified at Fort Greene Park include eastern red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*), Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), and Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

Amphibians and Reptiles

To identify any herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles, including frogs, toads, salamanders, turtles, snakes, and lizards) that use Fort Greene Park another atlas maintained by the NYSDEC was consulted. Similar to the Breeding Bird Atlas, the survey blocks for the Herp Atlas are much larger than the Park and do not provide site-specific species-lists. Only a handful of species in the Herp Atlas have been found in the block that contains Fort Greene Park. These include Common Garter Snake, Red-Eared Slider, Common Snapping Turtle, Eastern Box Turtle, and Northern Diamondback Terrapin. No amphibians or reptiles were observed during site visits by qualified biologists.

Insects and Pollinators

Pollinators are insect species that may include bees, flies, beetles, moths, and butterflies. Even in dense, urban NYC, pollinator diversity and abundance is notable: for just bees over 200 species are known to NYC. Pollinators provide invaluable ecological benefits including promoting genetic diversity, and facilitating the reproduction of our plants and trees, which in turn produce fruit or seed upon which the rest of the wildlife in NYC depend on. Pollinators themselves also are prey for many species. For these reasons, pollinators are keystone species in all habitats, including those found in urban parks. Other insects of note that are common in NYC include Odonates, or dragonflies and damselflies.

There are no detailed inventories of insects for Fort Greene Park, however iNaturalist was queried to find what species have been identified in the park. iNaturalist is a citizen science tool that lets users input observations of flora or fauna, including photos and identification down to the lowest verifiable taxa, from their smartphone. The list of insects from iNaturalist, which is not comprehensive to the Park, is provided below in **Table F-2**.

Table F-2: Fort Greene Park, NY iNaturalist Insect Observations

Species	Type
Camponotus pennsylvanicus	Ant
Aphis nerii	Aphid
Apis mellifera	Bee
Bombus fervidus	Bee
Bombus impatiens	Bee
Coelioxys octodentatus	Bee
Subgenus: Agapostemon	Bee
Cotinis nitida	Beetle
Lucanus capreolus	Beetle
Oncopeltus fasciatus	Beetle
Tetraopes tetrophthalmus	Beetle
Cupido comyntas	Butterfly
Danaus plexippus	Butterfly

Species	Type
Euptoieta claudia	Butterfly
Limenitis arthemis	Butterfly
Nymphalis antiopa	Butterfly
Papilio polyxenes	Butterfly
Pieris rapae	Butterfly
Vanessa atalanta	Butterfly
Neotibicen tibicen	Cicada
Forficula auricularia	Earwig
Lucilia sericata	Fly
Spilomyia longicornis	Fly
Melanoplus differentialis	Grasshopper
Antheraea polyphemus	Moth
Atteva aurea	Moth
Halysidota harrisii	Moth
Hyphantria cunea	Moth
Sunira bicolorago	Moth
Pachypsylla celtidismamma	Psyllid
Evania appendigaster	Wasp
Isodontia philadelphica	Wasp
Megarhyssa macrurus	Wasp
Scolia dubia	Wasp
Sphecius speciosus	Wasp
Subfamily Vespinae	Wasp

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

To determine the potential presence of any rare, threatened, or endangered species, NYNHP and the NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper were consulted for state occurrences, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool was consulted for federally protected species occurrences, and NYC Parks Natural Resources Group was also consulted for any records of rare or protected species contained internal to the agency.

A partnership between the State University of New York (SUNY) College of Environmental Science and Forestry and NYSDEC, the NYNHP maintains a regularly updated database of information on rare animals and plants, significant natural communities, and ecological communities across the state to assess and protect biological diversity. The inventory also provides a ranking system for NYNHP to determine priorities for conservation and management of significant natural areas.

An online request was made to NYNHP to obtain any file records of rare or listed plants and animals, or significant natural community occurrences documented for Fort Greene Park, and whether they may be impacted by the proposed park improvements. NYNHP provided a response in July, 2021 that stated it had no records of any of the above. **See Appendix B for those consultation results.**

The Environmental Resource Mapper is a NYSDEC interactive mapping tool used to identify natural resources and environmental features that are state or federally protected, or of conservation concern. The

maps contain information about wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes and ponds, rare flora and fauna, and significant natural communities that may occur on a selected site. Review of the NYSDEC Environmental Resources Mapper indicates that there are no documented wetlands, waterbodies, Significant Natural Communities, rare fauna, or flora occurring on Fort Greene Park (https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/erm/).

The USFWS developed an interactive mapping tool named "Information for Planning and Consultation" (IPaC) that provides a list of potential federal Endangered and Threatened species for a selected area (https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/index). The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 was created to protect and conserve species and their habitats by means of listing any plant or animal species. Plant and animal species are listed based on their vulnerability and sensitivity. If a species is listed as "Endangered" it means that species is in danger of extinction either in that state or federally throughout the country. If a species is listed as "Threatened" it implies that a species is likely to become endangered (Statewide or federally) within the imminent future unless conservation efforts are taken, and the populations are restored. According to the USFWS, "Species of Concern" is any species that may need robust conservation actions and "Birds of Conservation Concern" are unlisted birds that are being monitored by USFWS due to known threats to their habitat and/or concerns over population abundance or trends. Other plant or animal species can be of rare concern (i.e., very uncommon, limited, or not often encountered) or vulnerable (likely to become endangered unless the conditions change). **See Appendix B for the IPaC results.** See **Table F-3** for the list of Endangered and Threatened Species that were reported by the IPaC Resources List. Similar to other desktop resources available, IPaC records are not site-specific to Fort Greene Park and contain species known to the surrounding landscape or region.

Table F-3: Federal Endangered/Threatened Species

Species	Subgroup	Status	Date Listed	Protection Status	Habitat
Charadrius melodus (Piping Plover)	Waterbirds	Recently Confirmed	1985	Endangered (NY State)	Lives along beaches, sand dunes, estuaries, tide pools, and more. Breeds along ocean shores. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Sterna dougallii (Roseate Tern)	Waterbirds	Recently Confirmed	1987	Endangered (NY State)	Lives on barrier beach islands and saltmarsh islands. Breeds in the Americas along the Atlantic coast of North America. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Calidris canutus rufa (Red Knot)	Waterbirds	Recently Confirmed	2015	Threatened (NY State)	Breeds in tundra of the central Canadian Arctic. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Amaranthus pumilus (Seabeach Amaranth)	Plant	Recently Confirmed	1993	Threatened (NY State)	Occurs on barrier island beaches between the foredune and the wrack line. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)

Species	Subgroup	Status	Date Listed	Protection Status	Habitat
Haematopus palliatus (American Oystercatcher)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act BCC*	Migratory bird. Exclusively coastal. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Rynchops niger (Black Skimmer)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Can be found at sandy beaches, and occasionally at inland lakes. Breeds within coastal areas. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Coccyzus erythropthalmus (Black-billed Cuckoo)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Lives in wooded wetland habitats. Breeds in deciduous forests. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Bobolink)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Lives within freshwater marshes and coastal areas. Breeds in open grass fields. (Not likely in Fort Greene Park.)
Calidris subruficollis (Buff-breasted Sandpiper)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Breeds on Arctic tundra. During migration, found in dry habitats. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Cardellina canadensis (Canada Warbler)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Found in wet woods and thickets. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Dendroica cerulea (Cerulean Warbler)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird that rests in scrub land areas. Breeds in older deciduous forests. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Rallus crepitans (Clapper Rail)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory bird. Freshwater marshes. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)

Species	Subgroup	Status	Date Listed	Protection Status	Habitat
Calidris alpina arcticola (Dunlin)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory bird. Breeds on Arctic tundra. (Suitable habitat is not present in park)
Antrostomus vociferus (Eastern Whip-poor-will)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Found in deciduous forests. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Coccothraustes vespertinus (Evening Grosbeak)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Found in forested regions at higher elevations. (Not likely in Fort Greene Park.)
Vermivora chrysoptera (Golden-winged Warbler)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Habitat is shrubby habitats with herbaceous cover. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Limosa haemastica (Hudsonian Godwit)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Breeds on grassy tundra in Canada and Alaska, winters in southern South America. Migration on beaches. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Oporornis formosus (Kentucky Warbler)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Occupies hilly woodlands. Breeds in forests. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Rallus elegans (King Rail)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Prefers freshwater marshes. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Sterna antillarum (Least Tern)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory bird. Nest on open sand of ocean beaches, sand flats, barrier islands and dredges. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)

Species	Subgroup	Status	Date Listed	Protection Status	Habitat
Tringa flavipes (Lesser Yellowlegs)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act**)** **BCC***	Migratory bird that rests in a variety of fresh and brackish wetlands. Breeds elsewhere in open or semi open woodlands and wet meadows interspersed with marshes, bogs, and ponds. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Asio otus (Long-eared Owl)	Birds of Prey	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Breeds elsewhere in in open grasslands, shrublands coniferous and deciduous woodlands. (Not likely in Fort Greene Park.)
Ammodramus nelson (Nelson's Sparrow)	Wetland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Breeds in freshwater marshes and bogs. The coastal form nest mostly in tidal marshes. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Dendroica discolor (Prairie Warbler)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Breeds and lives in various shrubby habitats. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Protonotaria citrea (Prothonotary Warbler)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird that will stop in coastal areas. Breeds in wooded swamps, and forests near lakes and streams. (Not likely in park.)
Calidris maritima (Purple Sandpiper)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Shorebird. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Melanerpes erythrocephalus (Red-headed Woodpecker)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Breeds in deciduous woodlands. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.

Species	Subgroup	Status	Date Listed	Protection Status	Habitat
Gavia stellata (Red-throated Loon)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Found only in shallower marine waters near land, and in major estuaries and sounds. Breeds elsewhere in rugged tundra and taiga wetlands. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Arenaria interpres morinella (Ruddy Turnstone)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Shorebird. Breeds in the high Arctic tundra. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Euphagus carolinus (Rusty Blackbird)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Breeds elsewhere in wet forests. (Not likely in Fort Greene Park.)
Calidris pusilla (Semipalmated Sandpiper)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory bird. Breeds elsewhere in low tundra, usually not far from marshes or ponds. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Limnodromus griseus (Short-billed Dowitcher)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory bird. Prefers saltwater tidal flats, beaches, and salt marshes. Breeds elsewhere in the taiga shield ecotone. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Bubo scandiacus (Snowy Owl)	Birds of Prey	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Favors lakeshores and coastal areas. (Not likely in Fort Greene Park.)
Numenius phaeopus (Whimbrel)	Waterbirds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act **BCC***	Migratory bird. Occurs on mudflats, beaches, and coastal marshes. Breeds on the Arctic tundra and wintering on coastlines. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)

Species	Subgroup	Status	Date Listed	Protection Status	Habitat
Tringa semipalmata (Willet)	Wetland Birds	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory bird mainly on seacoasts. Breeds far inland near marshes and other wetlands. (Suitable habitat is not present in park.)
Hylocichla mustelina (Wood Thrush)	Upland Bird	Not State or Federally Listed as Threatened or Endangered	-	Species of Concern (NY) Protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Migratory bird. Breeds throughout mature deciduous and mixed forests. May utilize available habitats in Fort Greene Park as stopover habitat.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Bald Eagle)	Birds of Prey	Delisted due to Recovery	1967-2007	Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	Migratory bird. Lives mainly by lakes, reservoirs, rivers, marshes, and coasts. Breeds in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water. (Not likely in Fort Greene Park.)

*BCC- Bird of Conservation Concern throughout its range in continental USA and Alaska

Source: https://www.dec.ny.gov/natureexplorer/app/ https://guides.nynhp.org/
https://ebird.org/
https://www.allaboutbirds.org/ https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

IV. FUTURE WITHOUT PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO-ACTION CONDITION)

Conditions in Fort Greene Park in the future without the Proposed Project would be substantially the same as those under existing conditions. The proposed improvements to the park erosion control and stormwater management systems included in the Proposed Project would not be implemented leaving eroded areas in the park in their existing condition. NYC Parks would continue to manage Fort Greene Park in conformance with its established management guidelines and policies, including the Fort Greene Park Urban Forest Management Plan. As trees age or are affected by storms, trees identified as in poor or hazardous condition would be removed by NYC Parks.

V. FUTURE WITH PROPOSED ACTIONS (WITH-ACTION CONDITION)

As described in Attachment A: Project Description, the following capital improvements to Fort Greene Park would occur:

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks: This element of the Proposed Project would focus on the northwest area of the Park along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, as well as the Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Sidewalks. The Park Without Borders (PWB) program is focused on the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks and includes relocation of a park entrance stairs, improvements to stairways and pathways to comply with the ADA, and improvements to park pavement, lighting, plantings, tables, chairs benches, fencing, adult fitness area, and basketball courts. The proposed improvements also include replacement of staircases with granite treads, sidewalls and handrails, removal of a part of an existing retaining wall, and the removal of "mounds" installed in the 1971 Bye redesign. The Lower Plaza areas would be reconstructed; a new corner stair entrance would be created for safer access and connectivity to the community. Access to this corner of the Park would be improved by slightly relocating the existing stairs closer to the corner and introducing two ADA-compliant ramps; one on Myrtle Avenue and one on St. Edwards Street. The existing masonry wall would be reconstructed by salvaging and reusing the existing stone. The general footprint of the existing circular and linear plaza spaces would remain intact. The circular garden would be replaced with a spray feature. The granite block mounds would be removed and replaced with concrete and granite pavements for better accessibility and greater use in keeping with the original intent of the plaza. The areas with existing London planetrees would be expanded to larger planted area that hosts a variety of new understory plantings. By doing so, the overall size of the circular and linear plazas would be reduced in size. Separated by plantings, the spaces along the exterior of the circular plaza would include circular tables and chairs for conversational seating with granite pavement. The additional areas within the Lower Plaza area would also be reconstructed. The existing barbeque area would be reconstructed to include an ADA-compliant asphalt path, fixed picnic tables with grills and ash disposal. The existing adult fitness area would be expanded, and the basketball court reconstructed in-kind. Additional security lighting, shade and ornamental trees, planting, water supply and drainage would be included throughout this space including green infrastructure.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, Belgian Block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. New Borough President benches would be included in this area.

The St. Edwards Street sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees.

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path: The element of the Proposed Project in this area is intended to address observed severe erosion, slope stabilization, and storm water conditions, provide improved circulation, connectivity and access. Existing paths would be reconstructed, and a new connector path would link the lower portions of the Park to the monument. The mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue at North Portland Avenue would be reconstructed in-kind. The Oval at the northeast corner would

be reconstructed with new ADA-compliant Belgian block, asphalt hex block pavement, seating, lighting and plantings. The adjacent sidewalks would also be reconstructed. The existing stairs and cheek walls at the northeast entrance would be reconstructed and would also include a new ADA-compliant ramp. Two landings on the monument stair would be reconstructed to include updated pavement, drainage, seating, and planting. In addition, the entire area would include updated drainage/water supply infrastructure, including green infrastructure, erosion control, slope stabilization, and stormwater management practices. New canopy and ornamental trees would be included throughout. Furthermore, new plantings, seating, and security lighting would be provided throughout this area of the Park.

Willoughby Street and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs: Proposed improvements would include replacement of staircases with granite trends, cheek walls in select locations, and handrails.

West Park Landscape. The West Park Landscape element of the Proposed Project would construct new and rehabilitate existing pathways to comply with ADA requirements. Existing drainage and erosion control infrastructure would be updated to address observed severe erosion and stormwater management conditions, including the application of green infrastructure practices. A new ADA-compliant path would be developed to connect the northern and southern portions of the Park, as well as connect the monument and upper plaza with the rest of the Park. Additional trees, plantings, seating and security lighting would be provided throughout the project area.

Ecological Communities and Upland Habitats

In the future with the proposed project portions of Fort Greene Park would be modified but its overall character as an urban, recreational park would remain. The cultural ecological communities would still be the dominant communities and no new ecological communities are proposed.

Tree Removals

The Proposed Project would result in the removal of trees and other plants in several areas of the park because of the proposed design. To determine the extent of tree removals in Fort Greene Park, NYC Parks completed an initial tree inventory in June 2021 and updated in December 2021 and identified the trees that would be affected by the Proposed Project using its standard tree inventory methods. The tree inventory conducted for Fort Greene Park is included in **Appendix B** of this report.

The inventory distinguishes between trees proposed as removals due to design needs (design removals) versus trees that will be removed because of their condition. Design removals are trees that must be removed to facilitate the proposed park changes. Condition removals are trees that will be removed because they are found to be dead or in a degraded or hazardous condition. Additional information on design and condition removals is described above in Section II of this chapter.

The proposed project would result in the removal of a total of 78 trees with 30 removed due to their condition. The remaining 48 trees will be design removals consisting of twenty-four (24) Norway Maples, four (4) London Planetrees, seven (7) Honey Locusts, ten(10) Zelkovas, two (2) Pin Oaks and one (1) Willow Oak. The DBH of the trees proposed for design removal range between seven (7) and twenty-five (25) inches.

The environmental benefits provided by mature trees, such as increased shade and lower air temperatures, air quality improvement, carbon sequestration, and wildlife habitat would not be immediately realized by replanting smaller trees. The Tree Valuation Method, described above in this chapter, would require that the TAR of the trees removed be replaced. Since replanting or transplanting mature trees is not possible, the total number of trees to be planted as replacement trees will be much higher than the number removed. In conformance with the NYC Administrative Code, as many tree plantings as feasibly possible will be

located within Fort Greene Park. However, if there is a lack of suitable space for all the replacement plantings, the trees will be planted within the same Community Board and as close to the original location as possible under a separate, future contract.

Over 200 trees would be planted as part of the Proposed Project. The proposed tree plantings would include numerous species, many of which are native to the region including Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*), Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), American Hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), American Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), and Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*). Although many of the replacement plantings will be horticultural varieties, consistent with the character of the Park, the Proposed Project would introduce many more native species than are currently present in the project area. These species would greatly enhance the habitat value of the urban canopy in Fort Greene Park and is also one of the Management Recommendations from the *2004 Fort Greene Park Urban Forest Management Plan*.

In summary, the canopy of a portion of the park would be altered by the removal of approximately 48 trees, many of which are mature and providing myriad ecological and social benefits. NYC Parks will value those trees in accordance with the NYC Admin Code and 56 RCNY § 5-02 and will mitigate for the loss of the 48 trees by planting over 200 trees, many of which will be native species, to replace as much of the lost trunk area as possible. If a remainder of the replacement value cannot be met inside the Park, trees will be planted within the Community Board and as close to the Park as feasible until the total replacement value is met. Fort Greene Park contains many specimen trees with diameters greater than 36”, none of which are proposed to be removed, and within the entire park there are hundreds of trees providing a full and mature canopy. The vast majority of the canopy of Fort Greene Park will be unaffected by the Proposed Project and what is removed will be valued according to the best arboriculture knowledge and replaced with an equivalent trunk area of new trees. For these and the reasons stated above, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to the canopy of Fort Greene.

Wildlife

Birds

Many urban generalist bird species regularly utilize Fort Greene Park. Also, as stated above in Table F-1 and F-3, many species that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 have been observed passing through the park or may potentially pass through the park during migration seasons.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (“Treaty Act”), which is administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, is intended to ensure the sustainability of populations of all protected migratory bird species and prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The proposed tree removals in Fort Greene Park, which would remove some mature tree canopy habitat, would potentially have minor temporary impacts to resident and breeding birds in the Park until the newly planted trees are installed, become established and expand their canopies. Most of the breeding birds in the park are common to the region, are habitat generalists, they are accustomed to site disturbances and would be anticipated to utilize other suitable and available habitats in the park and surrounding areas. For additional protection for the less common and more vulnerable migratory species, the construction contract for the Proposed Project will include a provision that discourages the removal of trees between April 1 – October 31st, a window in which the bulk of all migration and breeding is anticipated to occur in. Tree removal during this time window would only be permissible under the oversight of a qualified biologist that will survey trees for migratory or breeding birds. With this approach, no significant adverse impacts to birds are anticipated.

Mammals

Fort Greene Park contains no contiguous natural area that would provide habitat for some of the larger or less common mammals found in other large urban parks. Species such as Eastern Grey Squirrel, Norway Rat, and Virginia Opossum are common, resilient species that are adaptable to conditions of urban parks. These species may be temporarily displaced during construction however ample suitable habitat in the remainder of the park would remain. For these reasons, the proposed project is not anticipated to have significant adverse impacts on mammals.

Amphibians and Reptiles

Of the species listed above in Existing Conditions, only the Common Garter Snake may potentially be found in Fort Greene Park due to its ability to live in upland habitats and tolerate urbanized conditions. The Eastern Box Turtle can also thrive in primarily upland habitats but requires larger contiguous habitat and frequently uses mesic, mature forest which is not present at Fort Greene Park. The rest of the species require some form of water for their life history and no freshwater or estuarine features are found in Fort Greene Park. Common Garter Snakes are resilient and adaptable species; if they are present in Fort Greene Park and are disturbed during the construction of the proposed project they would be anticipated to move or re-establish in other areas of the park and once the proposed project is complete, there would be new areas of vegetation for them to utilize.

Insects and Pollinators

Due to the disturbance of soil and removal of trees and other vegetation, some insects will be impacted or displaced by the Proposed Project. However, the majority of the rest of the park area will not be disturbed, leaving ample habitat remaining. Also, the project area contains large areas of bare, compacted soil that provide little habitat value The Proposed Project will address these bare areas and is introducing many new garden beds that will increase the overall floral diversity and abundance in the park and provide attractive habitat for insects and pollinators in the future.

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

As stated above neither NYNHP nor the NY Environmental Resource Mapper identified any state listed occurrences of rare, threatened, or endangered species or significant natural communities in the Park. The federal IPaC mapper for Fort Greene Park lists: two Threatened bird species, Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*); one Endangered species, Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*); and one Threatened plant species, Seabeach Amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) as potentially present on the Fort Greene Park. As stated above, the IpaC does not list site-specific species. All these listed Endangered and Threatened species in the IpaC report require coastal or beach habitat and therefore would not be found in Fort Greene Park.

VI. CONCLUSION

Fort Greene Park is located within an urbanized environment and has been highly modified by multiple design changes, land grading, filling, and installation of drainage and other infrastructure. The Park provides an isolated patch of open space within the developed landscape and is separated by several hundred feet to ½-mile from the other grassy recreational parks. The natural resources of the Park are considered in this urbanized context. While of constrained habitat value, the Park's native and adapted horticultural trees, shrubs, and groundcover species provides an oasis for several species of small mammals, insects, and birds, as well as providing a welcome respite for people living in the surrounding Brooklyn neighborhood. The Proposed Project's tree removals would be compensated for in accordance with The NYC Admin Code

and 56 RCNY § 5-02. The Proposed Project would not diminish the Park's size or capacity to function. Nor would it result in any of the conditions listed below.

- render a water resource unfit for one or more uses for which it is classified and/or cause or exacerbate a water quality violation;
- directly or indirectly adversely affect a significant, sensitive, or designated resource;
- diminish habitat for a resident or migratory endangered, threatened, or rare animal species or species of special concern;
- result in the loss of plant species that are endangered, threatened, rare, vulnerable or rare for the City;
- result in the loss of part or all of a resource that is important because it is large, unusual, the only one remaining in the area where the project is to take place, or occurs within a limited geographic region;
- cause a noticeable decrease in a resource's ability to serve one or more of the following functions: wildlife habitat; food chain support; physical protection (e.g., flood protection), water supply, pollution removal, recreational use, aesthetic or scenic enhancement, commercial productivity, or microclimate support; or
- contribute to a cumulative loss of habitat or function which diminishes that resource's ability to perform it.

Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant adverse impact on natural resources.

Attachment G: Hazardous Materials

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter assesses the potential for the presence of hazardous materials in soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor at the Project Site, and evaluates the potential for hazardous materials impacts due to the Proposed Actions. According to *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* guidelines, a hazardous materials assessment may be necessary when a proposed action could lead to increased exposure of people or the environment to hazardous materials, or whether increased exposure would lead to significant public health impacts or environmental damage.

Fort Greene Park is bounded by Myrtle Avenue on the north, Washington Park on the east, DeKalb Avenue on the south, and by St. Edwards Street on the west in Brooklyn, NY. The Park has an area of 30.17 acres. The Park contains a basketball court, tennis courts, two playgrounds, a comfort station, and a visitor's center. The Project Site is comprised of four areas within Fort Greene Park: 1) the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks; 2) Myrtle Avenue Landscape and the Southeast Park Path; 3) the Willoughby Avenue and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and the DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and 4) West Park Landscape. Together, the four areas of the Project Sites are approximately 13 acres of the total 30.17-acre Fort Greene Park. The proposed project includes improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements that would be made to portions of Fort Greene Park.

II. PHASE I SITE ASSESSMENT

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted by GEI Consultants, Inc., P.C. (June 2021) to assess the conditions and potential presence of hazardous materials that might be encountered during the proposed action. No historically or other Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) were identified to be associated with the Project Site.

The ESA identified the following off-site RECs just outside the Park:

- NYSDEC Spill Number 1610979 was reported at the north adjacent NYCHA Whitman Houses at 287 Myrtle Avenue on 3/8/2017. This spill was reported when soil contamination was encountered during on-site construction work, which was suspected to have originated from the St. Edwards Church west adjacent to the NYCHA complex. According to the NYSDEC spill memorandum, the church was removing a UST, and petroleum impacted soil along with free phase product in groundwater monitoring wells was observed. After continuous well monitoring, in 2019, product as thick as 0.34 feet was still observed in the monitoring wells outside of the church. As of 2020, the NYSDEC determined that free product recovery had been completed to the extent feasible, and since measurable free product was not detected in more recent gauging events, NYSDEC closed the spill. Although this spill is closed, residual contamination may have remained and migrated off site. The north adjacent NYCHA Whitman Houses are also listed for numerous other petroleum spills over the years, increasing the potential for subsurface impacts to exist beneath the property.

- Fort Green Cleaners, Inc., located at 293 Myrtle Avenue, is north adjacent to the subject property and discussed in the RCRA Generators, Manifest, and Drycleaners databases. This cleaner operated under the name Fort Green Cleaners from at least 1976 to 1990, and under the name Deanna French Cleaners from at least 2000 to 2003. This drycleaner is listed as a Small Quantity Generator (SQG) for generating chromium and spent halogenated solvents including

tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene. This facility has received a notice of violation involving its hazardous waste generation; however, the nature of the violation is not indicated in the database. In addition, a drycleaner was observed on this property during the site assessment, although it did not appear to be active since a "For Rent" sign was observed in the window. Based on proximity and historic use as a drycleaner that generated solvents, this facility is considered a REC with respect to potential groundwater and soil vapor impacts beneath the subject property.

III. SITE INVESTIGATION

An initial site investigation was conducted by Distinct Engineering Solutions, Inc. (DESI) in July and August of 2021. This site investigation was geared towards the characterization of the Site subsurface permeability and locations for proposed stormwater management. As a part of this initial investigation, 18 soil borings were installed and 44 soil samples collected for laboratory analysis. Samples were collected and analyzed per the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) protocols. A draft copy of the report (along with the aforementioned Phase I ESA Report) was provided to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP) for review in October 2021. Soil sample results primarily indicated the presence of historic fill materials. No oily sheen, free product, or staining were noted in the soil samples. Upon review of the initial report, (NYC DEP) requested additional sampling to characterize on-site soils. As per NYC DEP's request, a supplemental sampling plan was provided prior to commencement of the additional work on site.

NYC Parks retained TRC Engineers, Inc (TRC) to implement the approved supplemental sampling plan which was subsequently implemented between January 10 and 17, 2022. As per the agreed-upon sampling plan, eight soil borings were installed were installed in pre-determined sample locations. Soil samples were collected and analyzed per the approved plan for full Target Compound List/Target Analyte List (TCL/TAL). Based on the results of TRC's environmental investigation, below is a summary of the findings:

- No geophysical anomalies representative of known or unknown substructures were identified adjacent to the proposed borings at the Site. Buried utilities were located and identified at the Site.
- VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, metals, pesticides, and herbicides were not detected at concentrations above the Restricted Residential and Commercial Use SCOs. Elevated PID readings are attributable to the presence of organic material within the borings. Based on the sampling results, material excavated during the construction, may be acceptable for reuse on-Site pending geotechnical review.
- Fill material was observed from ground surface to approximately 7 ft bgs at three boring locations. This stratum consisted of yellow/brown sand with clay and gravel. Native material encountered consisted of grey silty sand with trace gravel.

The measurable parameters of groundwater infiltration capability and correlated conclusions and the applicability of green infrastructure infiltration practices at each location is described below:

PT-1 – Retention practice at 10 ft bgs and/or detention practice at 3 ft bgs are recommended, respectively.

- Groundwater and bedrock were not encountered within the boring. Samples were moist from approximately 5 ft bgs but not saturated at the termination depth of 15 ft bgs of the geotechnical boring associated.
- VOCs were not detected in the field or laboratory within the boring, except the VOCs detected by the PID discussed above and attributable to organic material at the sampling location.

- Percent passing the #200 sieve was less than 25% at all sampling intervals except within the 3-5 ft bgs sampling interval.
- Permeability test result of greater than 0.5 inches per hour were recorded at 10 ft bgs.

NYC DEP has reviewed TRC's subsurface investigation report and in their April 13, 2022 made the following comments:

- DPR should instruct the applicant to develop and submit a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed project for review and approval. The RAP should delineate the requirements for items including: transportation and disposal of soils; soil stockpiling; dust control; air monitoring; dewatering; removal/closure of underground storage tanks and/or aboveground storage tanks if encountered; engineering controls; capping with concrete/asphalt and/or imported clean fill, etc.

- DPR should instruct the applicant that for all areas, which will be landscaped or covered with grass (not capped), a minimum of two (2) feet (for active recreational use areas) and/or a minimum of one (1) foot (for passive recreational use areas) of DEP approved clean fill/top soil must be imported from an approved facility/source and graded across all landscaped/grass covered areas of the site not capped with concrete/asphalt. The clean fill/top soil must be segregated at the source/facility, have qualified environmental personnel collect representative samples at a frequency of one (1) sample for every 250 cubic yards, analyze the samples for Target Compound List VOCs by EPA Method 8260, SVOCs by EPA Method 8270, pesticides by EPA Method 8081, PCBs by EPA Method 8082, and TAL metals by a New York State Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Approval Program certified laboratory, compared to NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs. Upon completion of the investigation activities, the applicant should submit a detailed clean fill report for DEP review and approval prior to importation and placement on-site. The report should include, at a minimum, an executive summary, narrative of the field activities, laboratory data, and comparison of soil analytical results (i.e., NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs).

- DPR should instruct the applicant to submit a site-specific Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) on the basis of workers exposure to contaminants for the proposed construction/renovation project. The CHASP should be submitted for DEP review and approval. Construction/renovation activities should not occur without DEP's written approval of the CHASP.

- DPR should instruct the applicant that a Community Air Monitoring Plan should be developed and implemented in accordance with the New York State Department of Health Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan and described in the RAP and CHASP.

- DPR should instruct the applicant that soil disturbance should not occur without DEP's written approval of the RAP and CHASP.

To address NYC DEP's comments, NYC Parks, as the applicant for the Proposed Project, has prepared a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) to establish procedures for the handling, testing, reuse, and disposal of soil and groundwater disturbed during construction, as well as the soil mitigation measures required to protect public health. A Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) has also been prepared to describe procedures for protecting project workers and the adjacent community from exposure to hazardous materials during soil disturbance activities during construction. NYC Parks has also prepared a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the project. The RAP, CHASP and CAMP were found acceptable to NYC DEP as noted in their letter of May 31, 2022, as long as the information below is included in the RAP and CHASP in (see ATTACHMENT C).

RAP

- DPR should ensure that the clean fill/top soil used to construct the cover system must be segregated at the source/facility, have qualified environmental personnel collect representative samples at a frequency of one (1) sample for every 250 cubic yards, analyze the samples for Target Compound List volatile organic compounds by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 8260, semi-volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8270, pesticides by EPA Method 8081, polychlorinated biphenyls by EPA Method 8082, and Target Analyte List metals by a New York State Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Approval Program certified laboratory, compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) 6 NYCRR Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs. Upon completion of the investigation activities, DPR should submit a detailed clean fill report for DEP review and approval prior to importation and placement on-site. The report should include, at a minimum, an executive summary, narrative of the field activities, laboratory data, and comparison of soil analytical results (i.e., NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs).

CHASP

- DPR should ensure that the names and phone numbers of the site safety personnel (i.e., Project Manager, Site Supervisor, Site Health and Safety Officer, and Alternate Site Health and Safety Officer) should be included when they are appointed, prior to the start of any construction activities.

NYC Parks will ensure that the aforementioned information is incorporated into the RAP and CHASP and following the revised RAP and CHASP will be a required specification of the work under the project contract. In addition, contract specifications for the project will require that at the completion of the project, a Professional Engineer (P.E.) certified Remedial Closure Report will be submitted to NYC Parks for NYC DEP's review and approval for the proposed project. The P.E. certified Remedial Closure Report will indicate that all remedial requirements have been properly implemented (i.e., transportation/disposal manifests for removal and disposal of soil in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations; DEP approved certified clean fill/top soil capping requirement, etc.). With these measures in place, it is anticipated that the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts related to hazardous materials.

Attachment H: Water and Sewer Infrastructure

I. INTRODUCTION

As indicated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, infrastructure comprises the physical systems that support populations and include structures such as water mains and sewers, bridges and tunnels, roadways, and electrical substations. Because these are static structures, they have defined capacities that may be affected by growth in a particular area. The infrastructure assessment addresses how projects may affect the City's water and sewer infrastructure.

For sites in New York City, an analysis of water supply is typically warranted if the project would result in an exceptionally large demand for water (typically more than one million gallons per day) or a project is located in an area of the City with low water pressure. Waste and Stormwater is of a concern if it exceeds the capacity of the City's sewers or wastewater conveyance systems and transmits new or increased levels of pollutants to the City's water bodies.

As described in "Attachment A: Project Description," New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The improvements facilitated at the Park ("Proposed Project") are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

II. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Fort Greene Park is 30.17 acres and is located in Brooklyn Council District 35 on Lot 1 of Block 2088 (see **Figure A-4: Tax Map**). The Park is bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, The Brooklyn Center Hospital Center and St. Edwards Street, with entrances along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street.

Several large areas of the Park have suffered extensive erosion and flooding, in particular the steeply sloped areas within the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and the West Park Landscape with ponding occurring towards the bottom of the hill in the Southeast Park Path within Proposed Site. The Lower Plaza is also in need of drainage improvements and the West Park Landscape has steep slopes, denuded lawn, and compacted soils with significant erosion and drainage problems.

One of the primary goals of the Proposed Project is to address erosion and stormwater conditions in the Park. The Proposed Project is intended to direct runoff towards planted areas and incorporate detention and retention systems to relieve the burden of the greater NYC Sewer System. Proposed green infrastructure features include swales, concrete drywells, retention and detention systems and direct runoff to planted areas. Furthermore, the Proposed Project will be developed pursuant to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP) Unified Stormwater Rule (effective February 2022), and Parks will manage stormwater run-off quantity and quality for the proposed project as per NYC DEP's regulations and design guidance. The stormwater management plan will be documented in the project's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that will be prepared and submitted to DEP for approval. Upon approval of the SWPPP, NYC DEP will issue a Stormwater Construction Permit for the project.

The SWPPP for the project will include stormwater protection measures such as silt fencing, stabilized construction entrances, inlet protection, hay bales and other best management practices. The SWPPP will also include operation and maintenance requirements for stormwater management after construction is completed. As part of the SWPPP, there will be weekly on-site monitoring of construction erosion control practices by a third-party qualified inspector. In addition to the erosion control practices, the project would include post-construction water management practices as discussed in the SWPPP.

The proposed project would make improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure at Fort Greene Park and is not expected to result in new demand on the City's water supply and the project site is not located in an area of the City that experiences low water pressure. The project does not include any new features or amenities (e.g., new comfort stations) would lead to an increase in volumes to the Park's waste (sanitary) conveyance system to the local sewer system. The Proposed Project would include new impervious surface that would be constructed as part of the project, in the form of new park pathways or similar infrastructure improvements at the Park. However, the proposed project would not lead to a development described in the *CEQR Technical Manual* that would warrant further stormwater assessment, such as, an increase in residential densities that reduce capacity for stormwater in a combined sewer system; industrial facilities with toxic or other harmful materials stored or handled onsite; development sites that would be covered with large areas of impervious surfaces including streets that generate runoff containing various pollutants (oil, gasoline, floatables, etc.); and project activities or construction that would increase the potential for soil erosion and sedimentation of water bodies Citywide and warrant further assessment. Indeed, one of the stated goals of the Proposed Project is to address erosion and stormwater conditions by directing stormwater runoff towards planted areas and incorporate detention and retention systems to relieve the burden of stormwater flows to the City's sewer system. This also has serves to reduce the potential for combined sewer overflow events that directly impact the water quality in the City's surrounding waterbodies (e.g., New York Harbor). The project also includes the incorporation of green infrastructure including, swales, concrete drywells, retention and detention systems and direct runoff to planted areas. Further, a SWPPP will be prepared for the site, pursuant to NYC DEP's Unified Stormwater Rule (February 2022), that will address stormwater management activities during and post-construction.

III. CONCLUSION

As discussed above, the Proposed Project would not create a new demand on the City's water system and is not located in an area of the City that experiences low water pressure. No increase to the sanitary waste volumes are expected to result from the Proposed Project. While new impervious surfaces will be created as part of the proposed project (e.g., new park pathways) one of the main goals of the project is to address erosion issues at the Park and direct stormwater runoff towards planted areas and incorporate detention and retention systems to relieve the burden of stormwater volumes on the City's sewer system by incorporating green infrastructure (swales, concrete drywells, retention and detention systems) into the project plans. Finally, a SWPPP will be prepared for the site, pursuant to NYC DEP's Unified Stormwater Rule (February 2022), that will address pre- and post-construction stormwater management. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to result in significant adverse impacts to the City's water and sewer infrastructure systems and no further assessment is warranted for the Proposed Project.

Attachment I: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

I. INTRODUCTION

The need for a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessment is highly dependent on the nature of the project and its potential for impacts. The GHG consistency assessment, as stipulated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, focuses on City capital projects, projects proposing power generation or a fundamental change to the City's solid waste management system and projects being reviewed in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that would result in development of 350,000 sf or more (or smaller projects that would result in the construction of a building that is particularly energy-intense, such as a data processing center or health care facility). Since the Proposed Project is a capital project further assessment of GHG emissions is warranted and discussed below.

As described in "Attachment A: Project Description," New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The improvements facilitated at the Park ("Proposed Project") are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

II. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Fort Greene Park is 30.17 acres and is located in Brooklyn Council District 35 on Lot 1 of Block 2088 (see **Figure A-4: Tax Map**). The Park is bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, The Brooklyn Center Hospital Center and St. Edwards Street, with entrances along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that for City capital projects subject to environmental review, it is often appropriate to examine the project's consistency with Executive Order 109 of 2007, which mandates formulation of a GHG reduction plan to reduce City building and operational emissions by 30 percent below Fiscal Year 2006 levels by 2017. The Proposed Project would make infrastructure improvements to entrances, paths and plaza areas at Fort Greene Park. It would not lead to the development of new buildings or facilities and the operation of the Park (e.g., maintenance) are not expected to change as a result of the Proposed Project. Fort Greene Park is primarily used by members of the surrounding local communities in this area of Brooklyn and the Proposed Project is intended to improve the Park to ensures its continued use as a recreational resource the public can use and enjoy. As further assessed in Attachment K "Construction," project-related construction activities would be short-term (i.e., less than two years) and would not lead to any significant adverse impacts related to construction. Construction operations related to the Proposed Project would be temporary and are not expected to lead to significant contributions to GHG emissions.

With regard to Climate Change, one of the primary goals of the Proposed Project is to address erosion and stormwater conditions in the Park. The Proposed Project is intended to direct runoff towards planted areas and incorporate detention and retention systems to relieve the burden of the City's sewer system. Proposed

green infrastructure features include swales, concrete drywells, retention and detention systems and direct runoff to planted areas. Furthermore, the Proposed Project will be developed pursuant to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP) proposed Unified Stormwater Rule (effective June 2022), and Parks will manage stormwater run-off quantity and quality for the proposed project as per NYC DEP's regulations and design guidance. The stormwater management plan will be documented in the project's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that will be prepared and submitted to DEP for approval. Upon approval of the SWPPP, NYC DEP will issue a Stormwater Construction Permit for the project. The proposed green infrastructure and the SWPPP for the Project Site are intended to make the Park more resilient in the face of Climate Change by ensuring the project includes adaptive management strategies that allow for uncertainties in environmental conditions resulting from Climate Change. Finally, the trees and other plantings included as part of the Proposed Project will capture carbon and also create shade that will help mitigate the urban heat island effect. While existing trees are being removed as part of the project (as discussed in Attachment F, "Natural Resources") the total number of replacement trees to be planted overall (in the Park and nearby locations) as a result of the project will be higher than the number removed; moreover, the long-term aim of the Proposed Project is to increase the urban forest canopy that will help with the City's plans to address GHG and Climate Change.

III. CONCLUSION

As discussed above, the proposed project would not lead to new buildings or facilities or increased operation levels at Fort Green Parks that have the potential to result in increased GHG emissions. Construction activities would occur as result of the Proposed Project; however, it would be temporary and is not expected to make an appreciable contribution to GHG emission. One of the stated goals of the project is to address erosion issues at the Park and direct stormwater runoff towards planted areas and incorporate detention and retention systems to relieve the burden on the City's sewer system by incorporating green infrastructure (swales, concrete drywells, retention and detention systems) into the project plans. Further, a SWPPP will be prepared for the site, pursuant to NYC DEP's proposed Unified Stormwater Rule (effective June 2022), that will address pre- and post-construction stormwater management at the Park. These steps will make the project site more resilient and help reduce the stormwater conveyance volumes to the surrounding sewer system. This will better prepare the City for future uncertainties in environmental conditions, for example increased occurrence of storm events, resulting from Climate Change. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not inconsistent with the City's efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and prepare for the likely consequences of Climate Change and no further assessment of Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change is warranted for the Proposed Project.

Attachment J: PUBLIC HEALTH

I. INTRODUCTION

Public health is the effort of society to protect and improve the health and well-being of its population. The goal of a public health analysis per the *CEQR Technical Manual* is to determine whether adverse effects on public health may occur as a result of a proposed project, and if so, to identify measures to mitigate such effects. The potential effects of the proposed project were considered with regard to effects on the surrounding community. A public health assessment is warranted for a specific technical area if there is a significant unmitigated adverse effect found in other analysis areas, such as air quality, hazardous materials, or noise.

As described in "Attachment A: Project Description," New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The improvements facilitated at the Park ("Proposed Project") are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

II. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Fort Greene Park is 30.17 acres and is located in Brooklyn Council District 35 on Lot 1 of Block 2088 (see **Figure A-4: Tax Map**). The Park is bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, The Brooklyn Center Hospital Center and St. Edwards Street, with entrances along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, Dekalb Avenue, and St. Edwards Street.

A public health assessment, pursuant to CEQR, is typically warranted if a detailed assessment for air quality, hazardous materials and noise is warranted by a proposed action. When no significant unmitigated adverse impact is found in the relevant CEQR assessment areas – i.e., air quality, hazardous materials or noise - no public health assessment is warranted. As demonstrated in the CEQR EAS Long Form, the Proposed Project, does not exceed the preliminary CEQR screening thresholds that would warrant further assessment of air quality and noise. Thus, significant adverse impacts to public health resulting from air quality and noise impacts is not expected to occur as a result of the proposed project.

As discussed in "Attachment G – Hazardous Materials," the Proposed Project, is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts with regard to hazardous materials. NYC Parks has prepared a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) to establish procedures for the handling, testing, reuse, and disposal of soil and groundwater disturbed during construction, as well as the soil mitigation measures required to protect public health. A Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) has also been prepared to describe procedures for protecting project workers and the adjacent community from exposure to hazardous materials during soil disturbance activities during construction. NYC Parks has also prepared a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the project. NYC Parks will ensure that, as a required specification of the contract for the Proposed Project, the work at the site will be carried out in accordance with the RAP and CHASP using the methods approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP).

III. CONCLUSION

As discussed above, the potential for public health impacts to occur because of proposed project is typically related to unmitigated significant adverse air quality, noise or hazardous materials impacts. The Proposed Project is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to public health resulting from air quality and noise impacts. Hazardous materials will be addressed according to NYC DEP-approved methods, in accordance with a RAP and CHASP that will be carried out as a required specification of the contract for the Proposed Project (see Attachment G: Hazardous Materials). Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to result in any significant adverse impacts to Public Health.

Attachment K: Construction

I. INTRODUCTION

This attachment assesses the potential for significant adverse impacts that could occur during construction of the Proposed Project. Construction impacts, although temporary, can result in noticeable and disruptive effects. As indicated in the 2020 edition of the *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual,* construction impacts may be analyzed for any project that involves construction or that could induce construction. As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual,* determination of the significance of construction impacts and need for mitigation is generally based on the duration and magnitude of the impacts. Construction impacts are usually important when construction activity could affect traffic conditions, hazardous materials, archaeological resources, the integrity of historic resources, community noise levels, and air quality conditions.

As described in "Attachment A: Project Description," New York City Department of Parks and Recreation ("NYC Parks") is proposing improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements ("Proposed Action") to portions of Fort Greene Park (the "Park") in Brooklyn, New York ("Project Site"). The improvements facilitated at the Park ("Proposed Project") are as follows:

- Improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks;
- Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path;
- Improvements to Willoughby and St. Edwards Street Entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and
- Improvements to West Park Landscape

Guidance in the *CEQR Technical Manual* indicates that construction duration is often broken down into short-term (less than two years) and long-term (two or more years). Where the duration of construction is expected to be short-term, any impacts resulting from such short-term construction generally do not require detailed assessment. However, there are instances where a potential impact may be short-term, but nonetheless significant, because of its magnitude and/or geographic extent. In addition, there are technical areas, such as air quality, where the duration of construction alone is not a sufficient indicator of the need for an assessment, and other factors should be considered. In such instances, a targeted assessment of the relevant technical area may be appropriate.

As described below, the construction period for the Proposed Project would be less than two years and be considered short-term.

I. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Governmental Coordination and Oversight

The governmental oversight of construction in New York City is extensive and involves city, state, and federal agencies. **Table I-1: Construction Oversight in New York City** identifies the main agencies involved in construction oversight and each agency's areas of responsibility. The primary responsibilities lie with New York City agencies. The New York City Department of Buildings (DOB) has the primary responsibility for ensuring that construction meets the requirements of the Building Code and that buildings are structurally, electrically, and mechanically safe. In addition, DOB enforces safety regulations to protect both construction workers and the public. The areas of DOB responsibility include installation and operation of construction equipment, including cranes and lifts, sidewalk sheds, and safety netting and scaffolding. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) enforces the requirements of the New York City Noise Control Code (Section 24-202 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, as amended) and Chapter 28 of Title 15 of the Rules of the City of New York: Citywide Construction Noise

Mitigation, approves Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Construction Health and Safety Plans (CHASPs), and regulates water disposal into the sewer system. The Fire Department of the City of New York (FDNY) has primary oversight for compliance with the Fire Code and for the installation of tanks containing flammable materials. The New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) reviews and approves any traffic lane and sidewalk closures. Metropolitan Transportation Authority-New York City Transit (MTA-NYCT) regulates bus stop relocations and any subsurface construction within 200 feet of a subway. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) approves studies and testing to prevent loss of archaeological materials and to prevent damage to fragile historic structures.

In addition to review by New York City agencies, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regulates discharge of water into rivers and streams, disposal of hazardous materials, and construction, operation, and removal of bulk petroleum and chemical storage tanks. The New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) licenses asbestos workers. On the federal level, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has wide ranging authority over environmental matters, including air emissions, noise, hazardous materials, and the use of poisons, and has established noise emission standards for construction equipment. Much of its responsibility is delegated to the state level. The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets safety standards for worksites and construction equipment.

Table I-1: Construction Oversight in New York City

Agency	Area(s) of Responsibility
New York City	
Department of Buildings	Primary oversight for Building Code and site safety
Department of Environmental Protection	Noise, hazardous materials, dewatering
Fire Department	Compliance with Fire Code, tank operation
Department of Transportation	Traffic lane and sidewalk closures
New York City Transit	Bus stop relocation; any subsurface construction within 200 feet of a subway
Landmarks Preservation Commission	Archaeological and historic architectural protection
New York State	
Department of Labor	Asbestos workers
Department of Environmental Conservation	Dewatering, hazardous materials, tanks, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, Industrial SPDES, if any discharge into the Hudson River
United States	
Environmental Protection Agency	Air emissions, noise, hazardous materials, toxic substances
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Worker safety and health

The construction activities required for development of the Proposed Project would be expected to result in conditions typical of construction sites in New York City. Construction activities for the Proposed Project would normally take place Monday through Friday, although the delivery or installation of certain critical equipment could occur on weekend days. DOB regulates the permitted hours of construction, which apply to all areas of the City. In accordance with those regulations, work would begin at 7:00 AM on weekdays, although some workers would arrive and begin to prepare work areas between 6:00 AM and 7:00 AM.

II. ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction for the proposed project is anticipated to take approximately 18 months, starting in fall, 2024 and finishing spring, 2026. The project will include phasing plans to maintain areas of the Park for public access during construction periods.

Construction activities would include removal of pavements/curbs/walls and other site fixtures (benches, fitness equipment, etc.). Other activities include areas of excavation for pavement, utilities, and footings for proposed park features. Additionally, construction would include the installation of new pavement, curbs/walls, benches, stairs, drainage (including green and gray infrastructure), water supply utilities, fencing, lighting, and other associated site features.

Due to the size of the Park and the proposed work described, NYC Parks anticipates several staging areas in the flatter locations of the Park. All staging for the project will be within the proposed project site limits.

Access to the site is anticipated from various locations, including those listed below, and will be coordinated with the contractor and Fort Greene Park staff:

- Myrtle Avenue by N. Portland Avenue, Myrtle Avenue by St. Edwards Street, the corner of St. Edwards Street and Willoughby Street, and the southwest corner of the Park at DeKalb Avenue.
- Myrtle Avenue and Washington Park in order to complete the Oval and entrance work.
- Corner of DeKalb and Washington Park entrance to complete the construction in the Southeast Park Path location.
- Access to the West Park Landscape project location will likely be via the monument stair landing associated with the former Phase 2 project and via the southeast corner entrance at Washington Park and DeKalb Avenue.

Anticipated construction vehicles, machinery, and workers will include the following:

- Expected vehicles on-site: one excavator, one frontend loader, one backhoe, two light tool trucks, one water truck, storage container, and possibly an office trailer.
- Expected peak vehicle activities: excavation and removals – five dump trucks per day of excavation work; asphalt installation – one asphalt spreader, two 5- to 7-ton rollers, and five dump trucks per day of asphalt work.
- Peak construction staff: one superintendent, one foreperson, two operators, six laborers, three tradespersons, one surveyor.

III. ASSESSMENT

Construction activities would occur over an approximately 18-month period, which, as per the CEQR Technical Manual, is considered short-term, i.e., less than 24 months, and would not require use of roadway or sidewalk space for staging or loading purposes. The construction of the project will result in improvements to entrances, paths, plaza and other infrastructure improvements would be made to portions of Fort Greene Park. The improvements facilitated at the Park would be made to certain areas of the Park as shown on Figure A-9 to A-16 and described below:

The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks: This element of the Proposed Project would focus on the northwest area of the park along Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Street, as well as the Myrtle Avenue and St. Edwards Sidewalks.

The Lower Plaza areas would be reconstructed; a new corner stair entrance would be created for safer access and connectivity to the surrounding community. Access to this section of the park would be improved by relocating the existing stairs closer to the corner and introducing two ADA compliant ramps; one on Myrtle Avenue and one on St. Edwards Street. The existing masonry wall would be reconstructed by salvaging and reusing the existing stone. The general footprint of the existing circular and linear plaza spaces would remain intact. The existing circular garden would be replaced with a spray feature. The granite block mounds would be removed and replaced with concrete and granite pavements for better accessibility and to allow for a wider variety of uses. The area surrounding the circular and linear plaza spaced with existing London Planetrees would be expanded to larger planted areas that host a variety of new understory plantings. By doing so, the overall size of the circular and linear plazas would be reduced in size from its original design. Separated by plantings, the spaces along the exterior of the circular plaza would include circular tables and chairs and granite pavement. The spaces along the exterior of the linear plaza would include garden seating areas with benches and granite pavement.

Additional areas within the lower plaza area would also be reconstructed. The existing barbeque area would include an ADA compliant asphalt path, fixed picnic tables with grills and ash disposal. The existing adult fitness area would be expanded and the basketball court replaced in-kind. Additional security lighting, shade and ornamental trees, planting, water supply and drainage would be included throughout this space including green infrastructure for improved stormwater management.

The Myrtle Avenue sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, Belgian Block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. New Borough President benches would be included in this area.

The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. (see **Figures A-9 to A-10 for proposed schematics showing The Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area**).

The proposed improvements to the Lower Plaza and Sidewalks area were developed in tandem with NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) Program. In 2015, NYC Parks launched PWB, an initiative intended to address inconsistent park design, unify the public realm, and promote freedom of movement to make all parts of public space as seamless as possible. To do this, the program focuses on redesigning parts of parks that interact directly with the surrounding neighborhood: entrances, edges, and park-adjacent spaces. The program was first announced as part of Mayor Bill de Blasio's comprehensive plan for the city, OneNYC, through which the mayor allocated $50 million. The program aimed "to make parks more accessible and welcoming to everyone, to improve neighborhoods by extending the beauty of parks out into communities, and to create vibrant public spaces by transforming underused areas."

The Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path: Proposed improvements in this area would address the severe erosion, slope stabilization, and stormwater management issues throughout this portion of the park. Other reconstruction efforts would provide improved pedestrian circulation, connectivity and access in this area. Existing paths would be reconstructed, and a new connector path would link the lower portions of the Park to the Monument. The mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue at North Portland Avenue would be reconstructed in-kind. The Oval would be reconstructed with new ADA-compliant Belgian block and asphalt hex block pavement, seating, lighting and plantings. The adjacent sidewalks would also be reconstructed. The existing stairs and cheek walls at the northeast entrance would be reconstructed and would also include a new ADA-compliant ramp. Two landings on the Monument stairs would be reconstructed to include updated pavement, drainage, seating, and planting. In addition, the entire area would include updated drainage infrastructure, including green infrastructure, erosion control, slope stabilization, and stormwater management practices. New canopy and ornamental trees would be included throughout. Furthermore, new plantings, seating, and security lighting would be provided throughout this area of the Park (see **Figures A-11 to A-14 for schematics showing the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and Southeast Park Path area**).

Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs: The St. Edwards Street Sidewalk would be reconstructed to include asphalt hex block pavement, granite block pavement on either side with existing and proposed trees. The proposed improvements would include replacement of staircases with granite treads, cheek walls in select locations, and handrails, (See Figure A-15 for condition and planned work at **the Willoughby Street & St. Edwards Street Entrance and DeKalb Avenue Stairs area**).

West Park Landscape: The West Park Landscape element of the Proposed Project would construct new and rehabilitate existing pathways to comply with ADA requirements. Existing drainage and erosion control infrastructure would be updated to address severe erosion and introduce stormwater management, including the application of green infrastructure practices. A new ADA-compliant path would be developed to connect the northern and southern portions of the Park, as well as connect the Monument and upper plaza with the rest of the Park. Additional trees, plantings, seating and security lighting would be provided throughout the project area (see **Figure A-16 for schematic of West Park Landscape area**).

As described in "Attachment A: Project Description," pursuant to the DEP proposed Unified Stormwater Rule (to be effective June 2022), NYC Parks will be required to manage stormwater run-off quantity and quality for the Proposed Project, as per DEP regulations and design guidance. The stormwater management plan will be documented in the project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which will be prepared and submitted to DEP for approval. Upon approval of the SWPPP, DEP will issue a Stormwater Construction Permit for the Proposed Project. The SWPPP will include stormwater protection measures such as silt fencing, stabilized construction entrances, inlet protection, hay bales and other best management practices. The SWPPP will also include operation and maintenance requirements for stormwater management after construction is completed. As part of the SWPPP, there will be weekly on-site monitoring of construction erosion control practices by a third-party qualified inspector.

Open Space

The Proposed Project is intended to make infrastructure and other improvements at Fort Greene Park that will make the Park more accessible for all users (including ADA accessibility), address issues of erosion and drainage and repair and rehabilitate features of the Park to increase connectivity and improve the overall use and enjoyment of the Park by members of the public. Construction activities would be limited to the areas of proposed work to minimize site disturbances to the greatest extent possible. While public access to certain portions of the park would be temporarily limited during construction, when construction activities are over there would be no limit to public access at the Park. The Proposed Project would serve to improve existing park spaces and their usability for the existing user population. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to result in significant adverse impact to open space due to the proposed project.

Noise

Measures would be taken to reduce pollutant emissions during construction in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and building codes, including New York City's Air Pollution Control Code and Noise Code. Construction noise is regulated by the New York City Noise Control Code and by the US EPA noise emission standards for construction equipment. These local and federal requirements mandate that certain classifications of construction equipment and motor vehicles meet specified noise emission standards; that construction activities be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM; and that construction materials be handled and transported in such a manner as not to create unnecessary noise. If weekend or after hour work is necessary, permits would be required to be obtained, as specified in the New York City Noise Control Code. For the reasons stated above construction-relate noise impacts are not expected to occur as a result of the project.

Hazardous Materials

As discussed in "Attachment G – Hazardous Materials," NYC Parks has prepared a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) to establish procedures for the handling, testing, reuse, and disposal of soil and groundwater

disturbed during construction, as well as the soil mitigation measures required to protect public health. A Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) has also been prepared to describe procedures for protecting project workers and the adjacent community from exposure to hazardous materials during soil disturbance activities during construction. NYC Parks has also prepared a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the project. NYC Parks will ensure that, as a required specification of the contract for the Proposed Project, the work at the site will be carried out in accordance with the RAP and CHASP using the methods approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP).

Historic and Cultural Resources

LPC has reviewed the Proposed Project and has indicated their approval of the proposed elements of the project in a series of Commission Binding Reports (see **Appendix A**). To address any archaeological concerns, an "Unknown Discoveries Plan" that was reviewed and approved by LPC will be in place during excavation to address any unanticipated archaeological finds. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to historic and cultural resources are expected to occur as a result of construction activities related to the proposed project.

Natural Resources

Fort Greene Park is located within an urbanized environment and has been highly modified by multiple design changes, land grading, filling, and installation of drainage and other infrastructure. The Park provides an isolated patch of open space within the developed landscape and is separated by several hundred feet to ½-mile from the other grassy recreational parks. The natural resources of the Park are considered in this urbanized context. While of constrained habitat value, the Park's native and adapted horticultural trees, shrubs, and groundcover species provides an oasis for several species of small mammals, insects, and birds, as well as providing a welcome respite for people living in the surrounding Brooklyn neighborhood. The Proposed Project's tree removals would be compensated for in accordance with the NYC Parks Tree Valuation Protocol and Local Law 3 of 2010. The Proposed Project would not diminish the Park's size or capacity to function and no significant impacts to Natural Resources are expected from the construction of the project.

IV. CONCLUSION

With the proposed construction measures conducted in conformance to applicable City, State and federal regulations, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant adverse construction-related impacts. The construction of the proposed project is expected be less than 24 months. Hazardous materials will be addressed according to DEP-approved methods, in accordance with a RAP and CHASP that will be carried out as a required specification of the contract for the Proposed Project (see Attachment G: Hazardous Materials). The project has been reviewed by LPC and to address any archaeological concerns, an "Unknown Discoveries Plan" that was reviewed and approved by LPC will be in place during excavation to address any unanticipated archaeological finds. The Proposed Project's tree removals would be compensated for in accordance with the NYC Parks Tree Valuation Protocol and Local Law 3 of 2010 and Proposed Project is not expected to diminish the Park's size or capacity to function that would lead to impacts to Natural Resources. Finally, construction activities would be limited to the areas of proposed work to minimize site disturbances to Fort Greene Park to the greatest extent possible.

APPENDICES:

- **APPENDIX A - Historic and Cultural Resources**
- **APPENDIX B - Natural Resources**
- **APPENDIX C – Hazardous Materials**

APPENDIX A -

Historic and Cultural Resources

THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 CENTRE STREET 9TH FLOOR NORTH NEW YORK NY 10007
TEL: 212 669-7700 FAX: 212 669-7780

May 18, 2018

ISSUED TO:

Therese Braddick
NYC Department of Parks and Recreation
Olmsted Center
117-02 Roosevelt Avenue
Corona, NY 11368

Re: **MISCELLANEOUS/AMENDMENTS**
LPC-19-25809
MISC-19-25809
MYRTLE AVANUE AND WASHINGTON PARK AVENUE
Fort Greene Park
Fort Greene Historic District
Brooklyn
Block/Lot: 2088 / 1

Pursuant to Section 25-318 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission issued Commission Binding Report 19-2884 (LPC 19-0811) on September 12, 2016, approving a proposal for constructing a barrier-free access ramp; modifying entrances, stairs, and pathways; constructing new walls and pathways; restorative masonry work; replacing paving and site furnishings; and installing subsurface drainage infrastructure at the subject premises.

Subsequently, on May 10, 2018, the Commission received a proposal for an amendment to the work approved under that permit. The proposed amendment consists of expanding the scope of work to include replacing asphalt hexblock pavers at the oval and sidewalk at the corner of Washington Park and Myrtle Avenue, in-kind, as well as replacing standard granite block pavers with granite block pavers featuring a thermal finish; installing a decorative metal fence on top of the granite walls at the midblock entrance on Myrtle Avenue; and installing additional benches, as well as modifying the scope of work to include changing the material of the cheek walls at the proposed ramp from concrete to granite; and changing the material of the paving proposed for the landings at the monument stairs from asphalt hexblock pavers to granolithic concrete, as shown and described in an e-mail, dated May 10, 2018 from Paul Kidonakis and drawings L200.00, L201.00, L202.00, L206.00, L207.00, L500.00, and L503.00, dated April 30, 2018 and prepared by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, and submitted as components of the application.

Accordingly, the Commission reviewed the request and finds that none of the work will result in the removal of significant architectural or landscape features; that the replacement asphalt hexblock paving will match the existing surrounding paving and be consistent with paving at the sidewalks at corner entrances of the park; that the replacement granite pavers with a thermal finish will allow for barrier-free access and will be consistent with the historic granite block pavers in terms of placement and dimensions; that the replacement railing will match the historic railings, which remain at other portions of the park, in terms of material, details, design, dimensions, placement, and finish; that the proposed railing will be consistent with the existing historic railings in terms of placement; that the granolithic concrete paving at the landings of the monument steps will be consistent with historic early 20th century paving at this location in terms of material and placement; that the proposed granite cheek walls at the ramp will help this installation to be better unified into the overall design of the park; that the proposed benched will be typical of benches used throughout the park in terms of materials, design, details, and finishes, and will be harmonious with the character of this portion of the park; and that the revised scope of work is in keeping with the intent of the original approval. Based on these findings, Commission Binding Report 19-2884 is hereby amended.

This amendment is issued on the basis of the building and the site conditions described in the application and disclosed during the review process. By accepting this permit, the applicant agrees to notify the Commission if actual building or site conditions vary or if original of historic building fabric is discovered. The Commission reserves the right to amend or revoke this permit, upon written notice to the applicant, in the event that the actual building or site conditions are materially different from those described in the application or during the review process.

All approved drawings are marked approved by the Commission with a perforated seal indicating the date of the approval. The approved work is limited to what is contained in the perforated documents. Other work to this filing must be reviewed and approved separately. The applicant is hereby put on notice that performing or maintaining any work not explicitly authorized by this permit may make the applicant liable for criminal and/or civil penalties, including imprisonment and fines. This letter constitutes the permit amendment; a copy must be prominently displayed at the site while work is in progress. Any additional work or further amendments must be reviewed and approved separately. Please direct inquiries regarding this property to Bernadette Artus, Deputy Director.

Anne Jennings

cc: Bernadette Artus, Deputy Director; Paul Kidonakis, RLA, NYC Department of Parks and Recreation

THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 CENTRE STREET 9TH FLOOR NORTH NEW YORK NY 10007
TEL: 212 669-7700 FAX: 212 669-7780

BINDING REPORT

ISSUE DATE:	DOCKET #:	CRB #:
09/12/2016	190811	CRB 19-2884

ADDRESS:	BOROUGH:	BLOCK/LOT:
FORT GREENE PARK Fort Greene Park FORT GREENE	BROOKLYN	2088 / 1

To the Mayor, the Council, and the Commissioner, Department of Parks and Recreation

This report is issued pursuant to Sections 3020 and 854 (h) of the New York City Charter and Section 25-318 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, which require a report from the Landmarks Preservation Commission for certain plans for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or demolition of any improvement or proposed improvement which is owned by the City or is to be constructed upon property owned by the City and is or is to be located on a landmark site or in a historic district or which contains an interior landmark.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission, at the Public Meeting of September 6, 2016, following the Public Hearing of the same date, voted to issue a positive report for a proposal to construct a barrier-free access ramp, alter and construct pathways, and construct drainage infrastructure, as put forward in your application completed on August 11, 2016.

The proposal, as approved, consists of alterations throughout the park, including at, and adjacent to, the Washington Park and Myrtle Avenue entrance, removing a portion of the granite cheek wall and an area of landscaping and installing an asphalt barrier-free access ramp and metal railing; raising the grade of the existing path adjacent to the top of the granite stairs, in conjunction with extending the stairs by adding granite steps, granite cheek walls, and railings; and minor restorative work at the entrance walls, including cleaning, repointing, patching, and replacing stone in-kind, as necessary; at, and adjacent to, the mid-block entrance on Myrtle Avenue, installing granite cheek walls along a portion of the pathway; and at select locations throughout the park, constructing two curvilinear asphalt paths connecting to existing paths; installing granite block curbing at paths; installing subsurface drainage infrastructure; replacing asphalt and hex block paving and granite cheek walls in-kind; and installing new wood and metal benches and metal lampposts with glass luminaires. The proposal was shown in a digital slide presentation, titled "Fort Greene Paths," dated September 6, 2016, and consisting of 43 slides of photographs, photomontages, and drawings, prepared by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation and presented at the Public Hearing and Meeting.

In reviewing this application, the Commission noted that the Fort Greene Historic District Designation Report describes Fort Greene Park, originally known as Washington Park, as a park, designed by Olmsted and Vaux in 1867. The Commission also noted that Commission Binding Report (CRB) 11-4495 (LPC 11-3631) was issued on November 24, 2010 to alter a park entrance, stairs, pathways and sidewalk and to construct a barrier free access pathway.

With regard to this proposal, the Commission found that the proposed alterations to the granite cheek wall and landscaping will help provide a barrier-free entrance to the park without significantly increasing the amount of paving, eliminating any significant landscape features, or disrupting a prominent vista; that the rectilinear form of the ramp will help minimize the needed length for the ramp and be compatible with the formal character and block forms at the historic entrance; that, with the exception of the removal of a portion of the granite cheek wall, none of the work will eliminate or significantly diminish any significant architectural fabric; that the two new paths will help to provide circulation within these portions of the park while also matching the surrounding paths in terms of basic design, proportions, materials and curvilinear form; that the modest adjustments to slope, increase in steps, installation of cheek walls and curbing, and drainage system upgrades will help address existing extensive drainage and erosion problems; that the granite steps, cheek walls and curbing, as well as the metal railings, hex block and poured asphalt paving, wood and metal benches will be in keeping with other installations within this park in terms of basic design, materials and finishes and compatible with adjoining streetscapes, as well as consistent with the historic character of their surroundings; that the proposed lampposts are similar to the existing lampposts in scale and design; and that Department of Parks and Recreation will be conducting archaeology in consultation with LPC staff as part of the project. Based on these findings, the Commission determined that the work is appropriate to the site and voted to issue a positive report.

PLEASE NOTE: This report is issued contingent upon the Commission's review and approval of construction drawings prior to the commencement of work. Please forward these to the Commission staff when they become available.

PLEASE ALSO NOTE: This report is also being issued contingent upon the Commission's review and approval of samples of any and all masonry cleaning, patching, repointing, and replacement masonry units prior to the commencement of work. Samples should be installed adjacent to clean, original surface(s) being repaired; allowed to cure; and cleaned of residue. Submit digital photographs of all samples to ajennings@lpc.nyc.gov for review. This permit is also contingent on the understanding that the masonry restorative work will be performed by hand and when the temperature remains a constant 45 degrees Fahrenheit or above for a 72 hour period from the commencement of the work.

This report is issued on the basis of the building and site conditions described in the application and disclosed during the review process. By accepting this permit, the applicant agrees to notify the Commission if the actual building or site conditions vary or if original or historic building fabric is discovered. The Commission reserves the right to amend or revoke this permit, upon written notice to the applicant, in the event that the actual building or site conditions are materially different from those described in the application or disclosed during the review process.

All approved drawings are marked approved by the Commission with a perforated seal indicating the date of approval. The work is limited to what is contained in the perforated documents. Other work or amendments to this filing must be reviewed and approved separately. This report constitutes the permit; a copy must be prominently displayed at the site while work is in progress. Please direct inquiries to Anne Jennings.

Meenakshi Srinivasan
Chair

cc: Paul Kidonakis, NYC Department of Parks and Recreation

THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 CENTRE STREET 9TH FLOOR NORTH NEW YORK NY 10007
TEL: 212 669-7700 FAX: 212 669-7780

BINDING REPORT

ISSUE DATE:	DOCKET #:	CRB
11/26/2018	LPC-19-29860	CRB-19-29860

ADDRESS:	BOROUGH:	BLOCK/LOT:
FORT GREENE PARK	BROOKLYN	2088 / 1
Fort Greene Historic District		

To the Mayor, the Council, and the Commissioner of the New York city Department of Parks and Recreation,

This report is issued pursuant to Sections 3020 and 854 (h) of the New York City Charter and Section 25-318 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, which require a report from the Landmarks Preservation Commission for certain plans for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or demolition of any improvement or proposed improvement which is owned by the City or is to be constructed upon property owned by the City and is or is to be located on a landmark site or in a historic district or which contains an interior landmark.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission, at the Public Meeting of November 21, 2017, following the Public Hearing and Public Meeting of September 19, 2017, voted to issue a positive report for a proposal to modify entrances and pathways and install furnishings, within the northwest section of the park and at the portion of the adjoining sidewalk, as put forward in your application completed on August 24, 2017.

The proposal, as approved, consists of creating two new entrances by replacing sections of the granite perimeter wall and the adjoining soil fill with new granite stairs at the corner of the park and with a sloping pathway, connecting the park to St. Edward's Street, as well as the associated construction of granite cheek walls and installation of black painted metal railings and masonry curbing; altering an existing entrance to the park, adjoining Myrtle Avenue, by replacing existing granite and concrete stairs, cheek walls, curbing and fencing with a sloped pathway and adding a section of granite to the perimeter wall, narrowing the existing entrance opening; eliminating raised planting areas ("the mounds") from the promenade between the circular plaza and existing stair by removing soil fill, cobblestones and concrete paving; replacing existing paving and curbing within this section in the park with new granite, asphalt hex block and concrete paving and curbing, in conjunction with narrowing and expanding the footprint of paving areas in select locations; constructing a water feature with integrated up-lights at the circular plaza; installing new pathways and black painted metal pipe rails and creating planting beds in select locations; installing limited sections of paving, expanding existing paving at the adult fitness area and creating a

paved picnic area, within landscaping; replacing paving at a basketball court, in conjunction with slightly increasing its footprint; installing site furnishings, including lampposts, benches, picnic tables, barbeque grilles and ash disposal bins in select locations; and associated landscaping work, as well as work at the sidewalk, adjacent to the new corner entrance, including eliminating a single planting bed, featuring a group of trees, by removing the trees and curbing and installing new paving, with sections left unpaved to serve as tree pits. The proposal, as initially presented, consisted of more paving and, correspondingly, less landscaping.

The proposal, as approved, was shown in a digital presentation, dated November 14, 2017, and included 69 slides. The proposal, as initially presented, was shown in a digital presentation, dated September 19, 2017, and included 83 slides. Both presentations were titled "Parks Without Borders Fort Greene Park" and prepared by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation; and both consisted of photographs, color renderings, and line drawings, all of which were presented as components of the application at the Public Hearing and Public Meetings.

In reviewing this application, the Commission noted that the Fort Greene Historic District Designation Report describes Fort Greene Park, originally known as Washington Park, as a park, designed by Olmsted and Vaux in 1867. The Commission also noted that the park, as originally designed by Fredrick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux in the 1880's, included a pair of stairs on the side of the central hill and a wide open lawn area at the base of the stairs; that circa 1908, McKim Mead and White designed changes, including replacing the paired stairs with a single monumental stair and adding the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument and a formal promenade ("central plaza") leading towards the stairs; and that circa 1936, Gilmore Clarke further altered this section of the park by widening the promenade and adding pathways, a circular plaza, trees and a new section of perimeter wall. the Commission also notes that, in the later 20th century, raised planting beds ("mounds") were constructed and select pathways and other paved areas were replaced by landscaping,

With regard to this proposal, the Commission found that the park has historically evolved to meet user's needs, and the proposed changes are consistent with that history and respect the previous designs; that the proposed work will improve access to the park and enhance safety, barrier-free access and pedestrian circulation; that the proposed alterations will restore the presence of a prominent axial view corridor and open corner which were significant features of the historic designs for the park; that the removal of a portion of the simply designed wall, which was originally constructed in the early 20th century in association with excavation for a water main and was subsequently altered, will not detract from the significant features of the park; that the overall amount of paving in this section of the park will only be moderately increased and will be consistent with the percentages of paving found at formal park landscaping within New York City in the late 19th and early 20th century; that landscaping will be incorporated into the borders of the boulevard, softening its overall appearance and helping this portion of the park to harmonize with the larger surrounding park; that the water feature will be well related to the existing circular plaza in terms of its placement, size and form and its presence will be consistent with the historic formality of the boulevard; that the majority of mature trees within this section will be maintained, with tree removal limited to invasive species and other selected trees directly in line with the main axis and new pathways; that the proposed paving work will closely recall the historic 1930s paving in terms of pattern, finishes, and character; that the composition of the proposed steps, retaining wall, paving and tree pits at the portion of the park adjacent to the sidewalks will be well integrated into the overall design and provide a harmonious transition between the park and sidewalks; that the new barrier free entrances will replicate the 1930s entrances in placement and be framed by masonry posts, which will be consistent with posts used at entrances to the park; that the smaller proposed pathways will be well integrated to the existing circulation system and feature paving materials, widths and curvilinear forms consistent with such

aspects of similar secondary pathways throughout the park; that the adult fitness area will be modestly increased in size, within a section of the park already reserved for active uses and will feature a green safety surface, which will blend with its context; that the raised planting areas ("mounds") to be removed are modern accretions which are not significant architectural features in themselves or well related to the prominent axial organization of the historic designs for this section of the park; that the proposed furnishings will be simply designed, typical in size and finish, and placed in locations which will not result in their presence detracting from significant views; and that the cumulative effect of the proposed alterations will help unify historic characteristics from different development phases in a cohesive design and support the special architectural and historic character of the park. Based on these findings, the Commission determined that the work is appropriate to the site and voted to issue a positive report.

The Commission authorized the issuance of a Commission Binding Report upon receipt, review and approval of two or more sets of signed and sealed Department of Building filing drawings showing the approved design.

Subsequently, on August 14, 2017, September 5, 2018, and October 22, 2018, the Commission received drawings T001.00, V101.00 through V104.00, L100.00 through L111.00, L201.00 through L226.00, L401.00 through L421.00, L501.00 through L508.00, C201.00, C203.00, C204.00, C502.00, and E201 through E204.00, dated July 31, 2018; drawing C202.00, dated July 26, 2018; drawing C205.00, dated July 6, 2018; and drawing C501.00, dated July 24, 2018, all prepared by the City of New York Parks and Recreation; drawings S201.00 through S04.00, dated July 31, 2018 and prepared by Susan Jane Rosenstadt-Bresler, RA; and letters, dated August 14, 2018 and September 4, 2018 from Paul Kidonakis.

Accordingly, staff reviewed these materials and noted that the drawings include modifications to the approved work, including changing the material of proposed cheek walls and curbing along sloped walkways from concrete to granite; changing the material of paving in a seating area from concrete to granite; and incorporating additional tree pits into the paving plan. Additionally, these materials and the initial presentation materials include additional restorative and maintenance work, including replacing granite steps and cheek walls at a stair (DeKalb Stairs) at the southwest corner of the park and concrete steps and cheek walls at the stair (Willoughby Street Stair) at the eastern side of the park with granite steps and cheek walls; selectively resetting existing asphalt hex block and granite block paving at the sidewalks adjoining sections of the park and replacing portions of these paving materials, as needed with new asphalt hex block and granite block paving, including ADA compliant granite pavers in select locations; replacing existing benches with new benches, in conjunction with shifting their placement and adding benches; replacing sections of concrete and steel faced sidewalk curbing in-kind; repairing and repointing portions of the granite perimeter walls; replacing missing historic ironwork at an entrance at the north side of the park with new ironwork; installing two lampposts at the Mrytle Avenue Oval, located adjacent to the northeast corner of the park; replacing the basketball backstop at existing posts at the basketball court in-kind; replacing asphalt pathway paving and lampposts in select locations within the park in-kind; and below-grade utility work.

With regard to the modified and additional work, staff found that the reconstruction of the stairs is warranted by their deteriorated conditions; that the stairs will be rebuilt to match their historic condition in terms of placement, materials, design, details, texture, and finishes; that the use of granite for the cheek walls and curbing along the sloped pathway and paving will be in keeping with paving materials historically found at this portion of the park and will be well integrated into the overall paving plan; that the changes to the composition of the sidewalk paving and benches and the addition of two lampposts will be minor variations from the existing conditions, which will help improve barrier free access and safety, without altering any significant historic or architectural features; that the in-kind replacement of sections

of paving and curbing and the repointing and repair of the perimeter walls will help address existing disrepair; that the replacement fencing will match the historic metalwork in terms of placement, materials, dimensions, design and details; and that none of the work will alter, eliminate or conceal any significant features of the park, sidewalks, streetscapes or historic district. Additionally, staff found that the design approved by the Commission has been maintained. Based on these and the above findings, the drawings have been marked approved with a perforated seal, and Commission Binding Report 19-29860 is being issued.

Please note that this report is being issued contingent upon the Commission's review and approval of shop drawings for the water feature and replacement fencing, specifications for the repair and repointing work and samples of the repair and repointing work, all prior to the commencement of the related work. Samples should be installed adjacent to clean, original surface(s) being repaired; allowed to cure; and cleaned of residue. Submit the drawings, specifications and digital photographs of all samples to Bernadette Artus, Deputy Director of Preservation, for review. This report is also contingent on the understanding that the masonry work will be performed by hand and when the temperature remains a constant 45 degrees Fahrenheit or above for a 72 hour period from the commencement of the work.

Please also note that the existing steps and cheek walls at the stairs (DeKalb Avenue) at the southwest corner of the park were incorrectly identified as concrete in the original presentation materials, as confirmed in a letter from Paul Kidonakis, dated August 14, 2018; that these stairs, as well as existing concrete steps at the stair (Willoughby Street Stair) at the eastern side of the park, were both shown in the initial Public Hearing presentation as being replaced with concrete; and that the proposal was, subsequently revised to change the proposed material to granite, as shown on the filing drawings.

This report is issued on the basis of the building and site conditions described in the application and disclosed during the review process. By accepting this permit, the applicant agrees to notify the Commission if the actual building or site conditions vary or if original or historic building fabric is discovered. The Commission reserves the right to amend or revoke this permit, upon written notice to the applicant, in the event that the actual building or site conditions are materially different from those described in the application or disclosed during the review process.

All approved drawings are marked approved by the Commission with a perforated seal indicating the date of approval. The work is limited to what is contained in the perforated documents. Other work or amendments to this filing must be reviewed and approved separately. This report constitutes the permit; a copy must be prominently displayed at the site while work is in progress. Please direct inquiries to Bernadette Artus.

Sarah Carroll
Chair

cc: Jared Knowles, Director; PAUL KIDONAKIS,

THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 CENTRE STREET 9TH FLOOR NORTH NEW YORK NY 10007
TEL: 212 669-7700 FAX: 212 669-7780

BINDING REPORT

ISSUE DATE:	EXPIRATION DATE:	DOCKET #:	CRB
07/14/2021	6/22/2027	LPC-21-09533	CRB-21-09533

ADDRESS:	BOROUGH:	BLOCK/LOT:
FORT GREENE PARK	BROOKLYN	2088 / 1
Fort Greene Historic District		

To the Mayor, the Council, and the Commissioner of the NYC Department of Parks & Recreation,

This report is issued pursuant to Sections 3020 and 854 (h) of the New York City Charter and Section 25-318 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, which require a report from the Landmarks Preservation Commission for certain plans for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or demolition of any improvement or proposed improvement which is owned by the City or is to be constructed upon property owned by the City and is or is to be located on a landmark site or in a historic district or which contains an interior landmark.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission, at the Public Hearing and Public Meeting of June 22, 2021, voted to issue a positive report for a proposal to install barrier-free access pathways, as put forward in your application completed on May 27, 2021.

The proposal, as approved consists of installing three new asphalt pathways and granite curbing, within landscaping (“West Park Landscape”), located west of the Prison Ship Martyrs’ Monument and connecting existing asphalt pathways to the western wing and upper level of the monument plazas, as well as the installation of a black painted metal railing at the north side of one of the new pathways, as shown in a digital presentation, titled “West Park Landscape Fort Greene Park," dated June 22, 2021, and prepared by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, including 41 slides, consisting of photographs, drawings, and photomontages, all of which were presented as components of the application at the Public Hearing and Public Meeting.

In reviewing this proposal, the Commission noted that the Fort Greene Historic District Designation Report describes Fort Greene Park as a 19th-century park built in 1840 and altered in 1866-1873 to designs by Olmsted & Vaux and in 1906-1909 to designs by McKim, Mead & White. The Commission further notes that Commission Binding Report (CRB) 19-15070 was issued on November 27, 2017 for the modification to entrances and pathways, and installing furnishings; and CRB 19-2884 (LPC 19-0811) was issued on July 19, 2016 for the construction of a barrier-free access ramp, altering and constructing

pathways, and constructing drainage infrastructure.

With regard to this proposal, the Commission found that the proposed work will not eliminate or damage any significant features of the park; that the creation of the proposed pathways within this section of the landscape will not disrupt an extant historic composition of pathways; that changes to the topography at the site preclude restoration of historic pathway patterns within this section of the park without extensive regrading and the risk of damage to mature trees; that the proposed pathways and railing will help provide barrier free access to prominent sections of the park and be consistent with the historic pathways which formerly existed in terms of their curvilinear footprint and spacing; that the pathways will feature materials, placements and widths which will help them remain harmonious with and subordinate to the historic plazas to which they connect; that the paving and curbing will be in keeping with adjoining pathway paving and curbing in terms of proportions, materials, finishes, profiles and details, helping to maintain the unity of the pathway system; that the railing will be simply designed, well scaled to the pathway, and finished in a dark color, helping it to blend with its context and remain a discreet presence; and that the proposed work will enhance the public experience of the park. Based on these findings, the Commission determined that the work is appropriate to the site and voted to issue a positive report.

In reviewing the presentation, the Commission noted that additional work within the area known as the West Park Landscape was included in the presentation, consisting of installing new wood and black painted metal benches at the asphalt paving of existing pathways and at landscaping immediately adjacent to these pathways; installing black painted metal lampposts within landscaping immediately adjacent to the existing and proposed pathways; installing granite curbing at the edges of existing pathways in select locations; replacing asphalt paving in-kind; landscaping work, including, but not limited to, removing select trees and planting new trees; and below-grade utility work.

With regard to the additional work, the Commission found that the proposed benches, lampposts, paving and curbing are in keeping with furnishings, paving and curbing found throughout the park in terms of placement, size, design, materials and finishes; that the in-kind replacement of sections of paving and the installation of new curbing will help improve drainage; and that none of the work will alter, eliminate or conceal any significant historic or architectural features. Based on these and the above findings, the drawings have been marked approved with an electronic signature, and Commission Binding Report 21-09533 is being issued.

PLEASE NOTE: As the approved work consists of subsurface work, the applicant is required to strictly adhere to all Department of Buildings' requirements for in-ground construction at, and adjacent to, historic buildings, including, when required, TPPN 10/88 monitoring.

This report is issued on the basis of the building and/or site conditions described in the application and disclosed during the review process. By accepting this report, the applicant agrees to notify the Commission if the actual building or site conditions vary or if original or historic architectural fabric is discovered. The Commission reserves the right to amend or revoke this report, upon written notice to the applicant, in the event that the actual building or site conditions are materially different from those described in the application or disclosed during the review process.

The approved documents, and Department of Buildings filing drawings where applicable, are marked as approved by the Commission, with the date of the approval indicated. The work is limited to what is contained in the approved documents and referenced in the approval. Other work or amendments to this filing must be reviewed and approved separately. A copy of this reort must be prominently displayed at the site while work is in progress. Please direct inquiries to Misha'el Shabrami.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSSION
APPROVED 07/14/21-MS

Misha'el Shabrami
Senior Landmarks Preservationist

PLEASE NOTE: APPROVED DOCUMENTS, DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS FILING DRAWINGS WHERE APPLICABLE, AND A COPY OF THIS REPORT HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO:

cc: Bernadette Artus, Deputy Director; Sybil Young, Historic Preservation Officer, NYC Department of Parks & Recreation

APPENDIX B -

Natural Resources

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757
P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925
www.dec.ny.gov

July 22, 2021

Chelsea Cannon
GEI Consultants, Inc., P.C.
1000 New York Avenue
Huntington, NY 11746

Re: Fort Greene Park
County: Kings Town/City: Brooklyn

Dear Chelsea Cannon:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

We have no records of rare or state-listed animals or plants, or significant natural communities at the project site or in its immediate vicinity.

The absence of data does not necessarily mean that rare or state-listed species, significant natural communities, or other significant habitats do not exist on or adjacent to the proposed site. Rather, our files currently do not contain information that indicates their presence. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other resources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

This response applies only to known occurrences of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats maintained in the Natural Heritage database. Your project may require additional review or permits; for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the NYS DEC Region 2 Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at dep.r2@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Heidi Krahling
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program

589

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967-2258
Phone: (631) 286-0485 Fax: (631) 286-4003

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2021-SLI-0597
Event Code: 05E1LI00-2021-E-01412
Project Name: Fort Greene Park

June 07, 2021

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967-2258
(631) 286-0485

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1LI00-2021-SLI-0597
Event Code: 05E1LI00-2021-E-01412
Project Name: Fort Greene Park
Project Type: DEVELOPMENT
Project Description: Fort Greene Park was one of eight NYC Parks nominated by the public to receive improvements through NYC Parks' Parks Without Borders (PWB) program. The PWB program focuses on creating more open, accessible, welcoming, and beautiful public spaces where parks and neighborhoods meet. The project entails improvements to the entrances, edges, adjacent space, and interior pathways of the Park. Park features, such as seating, BBQ areas, basketball courts, water play areas, landscaping, drainage, water supply and lighting will be added or improved.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@40.69157225,-73.97553611219183,14z

Counties: Kings County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii dougallii* Population: Northeast U.S. nesting population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2083	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Seabeach Amaranth *Amaranthus pumilus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8549	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

APPENDIX C -

Hazardous Materials

Environmental Protection

Rohit T. Aggarwala
Commissioner

Angela Licata
Deputy Commissioner
Sustainability

59-17 Junction Blvd.
Flushing, NY 11373

Tel. (718) 595-4398
alicata@dep.nyc.gov

May 31, 2022

David Cuff
Director of Environmental Review
New York City Department of Parks and Recreation
The Arsenal, Central Park, 830 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10065

Re: Fort Greene Entrances, Paths, Plaza and Infrastructure Reconstruction
CEQR # 77DPR035K

Dear Mr. Cuff:

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Sustainability (DEP) has reviewed the May 2022 Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) prepared by TRC Engineers, Inc. on behalf of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) (applicant) for the above referenced project. It is our understanding that DPR is proposing capital improvements to portions of Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn. The proposed action would facilitate the following improvements: Improvements to the Lower Plaza and sidewalks; Improvements to the Myrtle Avenue Landscape and southeast park path; Improvements to Willoughby Street and St. Edwards Street entrance, and DeKalb Avenue Stairs; and Improvements to West Park landscape Park.

The May 2022 RAP proposes the transportation and off-site disposal of soil in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations; registering and removing all aboveground storage tanks and/or underground storage tanks that may be encountered in compliance with applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations; covering of stockpiles; dust control; air monitoring; erosion and sediment control; reconstruction and replacement in kind of existing impermeable surfaces; and construction of a cover system consisting of impervious surface, 1 foot of clean fill cover for passive recreation uses except where slope prevents placement of 1 foot of cover and/or mature elm trees and root systems inhibit excavation and placement of soil. The May 2022 CHASP addresses worker and community health and safety during construction.

Based upon our review of the submitted documentation, we have the following comments and recommendations to DPR:

RAP

- DPR should instruct the applicant that the clean fill/top soil used to construct the cover system must be segregated at the source/facility, have qualified environmental personnel collect representative samples at

a frequency of one (1) sample for every 250 cubic yards, analyze the samples for Target Compound List volatile organic compounds by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 8260, semivolatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8270, pesticides by EPA Method 8081, polychlorinated biphenyls by EPA Method 8082, and Target Analyte List metals by a New York State Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Approval Program certified laboratory, compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) 6 NYCRR Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs. Upon completion of the investigation activities, the applicant should submit a detailed clean fill report for DEP review and approval prior to importation and placement on-site. The report should include, at a minimum, an executive summary, narrative of the field activities, laboratory data, and comparison of soil analytical results (i.e., NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 375 Environmental Remediation Programs).

CHASP

- DPR should instruct the applicant that the names and phone numbers of the site safety personnel (i.e., Project Manager, Site Supervisor, Site Health and Safety Officer, and Alternate Site Health and Safety Officer) should be included when they are appointed, prior to the start of any construction activities.

DEP finds the May 2022 RAP and CHASP for the proposed project acceptable, as long as the aforementioned information is incorporated into the RAP and CHASP. DPR should instruct the applicant that at the completion of the project, a Professional Engineer (P.E.) certified Remedial Closure Report should be submitted for DEP review and approval for the proposed project. The P.E. certified Remedial Closure Report should indicate that all remedial requirements have been properly implemented (i.e., transportation/disposal manifests for removal and disposal of soil in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations; DEP approved certified clean fill/top soil capping requirement, etc.).

Future correspondence and submittals related to this project should include the following CEQR # **77DPR035K**. If you have any questions, you may contact Scott Davidow, P.G. at (718) 595-7716.

Sincerely,

Wei Yu

Wei Yu
Deputy Director, Hazardous Materials

c: R. Weissbard
S. Davidow
T. Estesen
M. Wimbish