

Acknowledgements

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan

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Long Island North Shore Heritage Area MANAGEMENT PLAN APPENDICES

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A.0 Introduction

A.1 Overview

This document contains the appendices for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan. It contains data and inventory collected during the plan process, which commenced in May 2003. It is also a record of the public input gathered over the life of the plan process and contains meeting notes for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Planning Commission meetings as well as Management Plan Committee meetings.

The document is a rich resource of data about the inhabitants of and the visitors to the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. It includes demography regarding the residents of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and their economy as well as analyses of the visitor and tourism industry and estimates the economic impact of increased visitation.

The appendices also contain the inventory of intrinsic and scenic resources that was gathered for the Plan. This inventory forms the basis of the Plan and its future. The inventory can be maintained, grow and change as the Heritage Area fulfills its mission of identification, preservation, revitalization and access of the resources of the North Shore for the enjoyment and enhancement of the quality of life for the residents and visitors of the region.

A.2 The Plan

This Management Plan for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area provides the communities in the region with the tools they need to reconnect with their pasts and with one another as they reach into the future; to help them preserve and celebrate the cultural, historic and natural resources that make them unique while also discovering the traits and character they hold in common.

The future of the Heritage Area of the North Shore of Long Island is a vision of success – where reuse, rehabilitation and revitalization balance the demands of development; where open space, habitat and agriculture are preserved for this and future generations. In the vision of the future for the Heritage Area, the cultural, historic and natural resources will increase in number and in value to their communities and to the region. Opportunities for economic expansion will develop from the preservation and growth of traditional ways of life in maritime communities and a renewed focus on the downtown as the center of life in the community.

The preservation of the quality of life for the future of the North Shore lies in the preservation of the waters of Long Island Sound that define it. In this vision of the future the Heritage Area turns back to the Sound as a source of pride and sustenance, supporting both economy and ecology.

Increased visual and physical access to Long Island Sound, preservation of traditional maritime communities and the industry unique to those communities, increased understanding of the fragility of the ecology and the need to sustain it – these are some of the ways to foster preservation and revitalization and to tell the stories to be enjoyed throughout the Long Island North Shore.

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is dynamic and engages the imagination. It is an *experience*, not a display. Opening up new avenues for preservation, revitalization and interpretation can and will enhance the area's identity and sense of place. A strategy to increase public awareness and appreciation of the North Shore will contribute significantly to protection and preservation of the cultural, historic and natural resources of the Heritage Area.

A.3 Purpose of the Plan

The Plan articulates a vision of the Heritage Area and gives it organization. It shows how to tie together the stories of the people and create the themes across the entire stretch of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, across water and land, as well as through time.

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is a management system designed to organize the phenomenal diversity of people, places and connections into a comprehensive and understandable whole. The system condenses the abstract and dispersed heritage into identifiable themes and the connections that link them together. Ultimately, this is a plan and strategy about celebrating the people of the North of Long Island and their place as a way of developing and sustaining it for this generation and generations to come.


Through the management plan and strategic plan approach, a roadmap is presented that the people of the North Shore of Long Island can use to create new ways to choose a “history of the future.” Without this program, they risk continued destruction of important resources related to their heritage, the deterioration of their quality of life and the elimination of the richness of the land and sea.

The Implementation Plan for the Heritage Area brings the Plan itself together into a cohesive whole. It addresses “big picture” strategies, crucial first steps, marketing opportunities and ways to strengthen the Heritage Area at the State level.

The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Plan must be approved at three levels of government – municipal and state. Public and private sector stakeholders will need to cooperate and collaborate to encourage its approval and implementation. Its public and private sector partners will give it life. The Plan provides a framework for a preservation and economic revitalization strategy to contribute to a sustainable future for the North Shore of Long Island. This can increase its value and so ensure it endures.



B.0 Boundary



As it was initially conceived, the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area included a more limited geography than has been subsequently codified. The original boundary created on July 14, 1998 when the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area legislation was signed into law was described as Route 25 north to Long Island Sound extending west along the Route 25A corridor from Great Neck in western Nassau County to Port Jefferson in central Suffolk County. This boundary encompasses the Route 25A Heritage Corridor, which formed the original basis of the Heritage Area.

As soon as it was formed, the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Planning Commission began serious discussions about this boundary concept. A Boundary Committee was formed to investigate and suggest alterations to the initial boundary.

According to the minutes of Commission meetings, the rationale for the boundary modification included the following considerations among its many discussions on the matter:

- The original boundary included too small a geographic area to be regarded as the North Shore of Long Island.
- The entirety of Long Island should be designated as the Heritage Area, including Brooklyn and Queens, which were initially regarded as part of Long Island before having been incorporated into the five boroughs of New York City. However, it was felt that this recommendation would not get crucial support needed to move the Management Plan forward.
- The north and south shores of Long Island developed differently, historically and culturally and as a result, the north shore and south shore should be considered separately.

B.1.1 Boundary Committee Recommendation

The Boundary Committee presented its recommendation at the Commission's April 6, 2000 meeting. It reads:

In the counties of Nassau and Suffolk, the City of Glen Cove, the entire towns of North Hempstead and Huntington, Smithtown, Riverhead and Southold and – from the waters of Long Island Sound south to the Long Island Expressway – the towns of Oyster Bay and Brookhaven, including all incorporated villages in all of the above named towns provided there will be additional time allotted to carry out the preparation of the management plan.¹

B.1.2 Legislative Amendment

A Legislative amendment that was proposed, also in 2000, would have set the southern border at the Long Island Expressway. That proposal was ultimately discarded in favor of a final boundary proposal determined by the Planning Commission.²

B.1.3 Planning Commission Recommendation to Legislature

The Commission held a facilitated discussion on May 12, 2000 to finalize its recommendation to the State Legislature on the boundary issue. Based upon the outcome of the facilitated session a subsequent recommendation of the Commission to the Legislature regarding the boundary was made.

Upon unanimous recommendation of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Planning Commission, the legislation was amended to include the following boundary description:

¹ LINSHA Planning Commission minutes, April 6, 2000

² Discussion with Lucy Breyer, OPRHP, Sept. 24, 2003; and Ann Labassi, NYS Sen. Ken LaValle's Office, Sept. 30, 2003

Figure B-1 - Evolution of LINSHA Boundary

The heritage area within the counties of Nassau and Suffolk encompassed by (i) beginning at the point where state route twenty-five intersects the border between Queens and Nassau counties, then east along said route to the intersection of route four hundred ninety-five, then east along route four hundred ninety-five until said route intersects route twenty-five, then east along route twenty-five to the western border of the town of Southold, then south from said border to the waters of the Peconic Bay, continuing north along the shoreline to the eastern terminus of Orient Point, then north to the border of the states of New York and Connecticut, then west along said state border to the border between Nassau and Westchester counties, continuing to the southwest to the border between Queens and Nassau counties and then southeast to the point of origin; including therein natural and cultural features associated with and revealing significant early American history including the American Revolution, the development and special character of the historic maritime communities, and the historic mansions and other architecturally significant built structures that distinguish or are characteristic of the north shore of Long Island, (ii) the state route twenty-five-A corridor geographically from Great Neck to Port Jefferson associated generally with significant early American history including, but not limited to, the visit to this area by General George Washington as well as the overall scenic, aesthetic, historic, cultural and physical character of this road and the historic communities and landscapes that it connects, and (iii) such historic sites or natural features that may exist outside of the boundaries described in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, which are appropriate for inclusion by thematic and cultural linkage which are unanimously recommended by the planning commission for such inclusion subject to final approval by the commissioner.³

The boundaries defined by the Legislature are considered broad outlines with the expectation that the Management Plan may refine them. The boundaries for Heritage Areas in the Heritage Areas enabling legislation are described as “the boundaries depicted on the map accompanying each such management plan upon its approval by the commissioner.”⁴

³ LINSHA Planning Commission minutes, May 12, 2000

⁴ Article 35, Section 35.05.4(a) New York State Consolidated Laws

B.1.4 Management Plan Recommended Boundary

The boundary recommended in the Management Plan diverges from the legislated boundary:

- Rather than following State Route 25 to the Southold line, the Initial Boundary follows the Peconic River from the LIE east from the point it crosses the Peconic River. In this way, the entire North Fork, which has its own distinctive character, is included within the study boundary.
- The boundary follows municipal boundaries, rather than the shoreline as the shoreline can change.
- The boundary is within Great Peconic Bay, offering additional opportunities to preserve and promote the maritime character of the communities upon its shores.
- The boundary runs east to Plum Island using the Plum Island Light, an historic Long Island lighthouse, as its eastern terminus; it does not include Plum Island as Plum Island is not accessible. In this way, the Orient Point Light is also included within the study area.

Figure B-1 depicts the evolution of the LINSHA boundary.

B.1.5 Communities in the LINSHA

Following is a list of the communities within the LINSHA Boundary.

Nassau County	Village of Cove Neck
Suffolk County	Village of East Hills
	Village of East Williston
City of Glen Cove	Village of Floral Park
	Village of Flower Hill
Town of Brookhaven	Village of Great Neck
Town of Huntington	Village of Great Neck Estates
Town of Islip	Village of Great Neck Plaza
Town of North Hempstead	Village of Greenport
Town of Oyster Bay	Village of Head-of-the-Harbor
Town of Riverhead	Village of Huntington Bay
Town of Smithtown	Village of Kensington
Town of Southold	Village of Kings Point
	Village of Lake Grove
Village of Asharoken	Village of Lake Success
Village of Baxter Estates	Village of Lattinatown
Village of Bayville	Village of Laurel Hollow
Village of Belle Terre	Village of Lloyd Harbor
Village of Brookville	Village of Manorhaven
Village of Centre Island	Village of Matinecock
	Village of Mill Neck

Village of Mineola
Village of Munsey Park
Village of Muttontown
Village of New Hyde Park
Village of Nissequogue
Village of North Hills
Village of Northport
Village of Old Brookville
Village of Old Field
Village of Old Westbury
Village of Oyster Bay Cove
Village of Plandome
Village of Plandome Heights
Village of Plandome Manor
Village of Poquott

Village of Port Jefferson
Village of Port Washington North
Village of Roslyn
Village of Roslyn Estates
Village of Roslyn Harbor
Village of Russell Gardens
Village of Saddle Rock
Village of Sands Point
Village of Sea Cliff
Village of Shoreham
Village of the Branch
Village of Thomaston
Village of Upper Brookville
Village of Williston Park

C.0 Recreation, Visitation & Tourism



C.1 Introduction

Cultural, historic and natural resources are among the fastest growing segments for recreation in the nation and in New York State. Residents have discovered a new interest in and respect for their heritage. In New York State, visits to historic sites is the fastest growing of all outdoor recreational activities. Nationally, culture and heritage are included in 65 percent of trips and the prime motivator of 30 percent of travel.

The analysis of the current visitors and residents of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area provided by existing tourism and recreation research, shows a demand for recreation based on cultural, historic and natural resources, including historic sites, areas for passive enjoyment including parks and biking, among others.

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is particularly well suited for recreation and leisure activities based on its cultural, historic and natural resources. Its residents and visitors fall into economic and demographic profiles suggesting their interests lie with these activities. Overall, tourism and recreation based on these resources is growing in the nation and in the state.

Visitors to Long Island North Shore Heritage Area are:

- Mature, their average age is 42 with 61 percent older than 35
- Affluent, their average annual household income is \$77,000 and 56 percent are engaged in professional and technical fields
- Well educated with 47 percent reporting they have a college degree

- Arriving by car (74%) and more than 50 percent of leisure travelers to Long Island stay with friends, relatives or other non-paid accommodations and they are unlikely to participate in recreational or leisure activities
- Likely to come from far away, with an average travel distance of 486 miles

Residents of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area are:

- Aging, with an out-migration of 18-34 year-olds and a fast-growing 65+ age cohort
- Affluent, with a median annual household income of \$75,000 and 42 percent engaged in professional or managerial occupations
- Well educated with 47 percent reporting a college degree
- Residents of Long Island have a high level of satisfaction and identification with their home, and they have been leaders in cultural, historic and natural resource preservation
- Members of an automobile culture – 85 percent of daily travel is by car
- Likely to stay close to home when they engage in social and family-oriented leisure activities, they go an average of 10 to 11 miles away from home for these activities

The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area abounds with cultural, historic and natural resources. The organized and deliberate promotion and interpretation of these resources provides an opportunity for their preservation and protection through a richer understanding of their importance to the heritage of the North Shore of Long Island.

Economic and social benefits can be reaped by the development of recreation based on cultural, historic and natural resources. Increased respect for these resources leads to their preservation and revitalization. It creates a demand for their interpretation. In turn, entrepreneurial opportunities develop, increasing sales of locally produced goods and services and employment opportunities.

C.2 Heritage and Cultural Tourism

The National Trust for Historic Preservation describes heritage and cultural tourism as “traveling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historic and natural resources.” According to the Travel Industry Association of America (TIAA), there are about 55 million annual heritage tourists; add in those travelers who include a heritage or cultural destination on their trips and the number more than doubles, to 118 million.

The National Park Service designated the first national heritage corridor, the Blackstone River Valley in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in 1986. Since then, 22 other national heritage corridors and areas have been designated. In New York, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation’s Urban Cultural Park system has been renamed the Heritage Areas program. In addition to Long Island North Shore Heritage Area there are 17 other areas around the state.

These Heritage Areas have been helping American – and international – travelers connect with the places and people that have shaped the nation and its people. US travelers have for sometime been interested in making this connection. Economic and world political conditions have persuaded travelers to stay closer to home and indulge in increased patriotism and interest in their heritage and history as a whole. Economic conditions have also influenced shorter trips to less exotic destinations. But the heritage tourism trend has been developing for almost 20 years and as the fears of September 2001 recede and the economic picture brightens, heritage tourism continues to grow.

These are characteristics of cultural heritage travelers, according to the TIAA:

- This segment grew 10 percent from 1996 to 2000
- 65 percent of US travelers included heritage or culture on a trip - almost 93 million people in 2000; in 2002, 81 percent of American adult travelers included culture or heritage on a trip, about 118 million travelers
- 30 percent choose their destinations based on a specific heritage or cultural event or activity
- 40 percent are age 35-54
- 60 percent have a post-graduate degree

- 33% of cultural heritage travel is generated by families
- 2001 favorite family destinations:
 - Historic Sites (53 percent)
 - Cities (52 percent)
 - Ocean/beach (43 percent)
 - Lakes (39 percent)
 - Family reunions (35 percent)
- Spend \$623 per trip, excluding transportation, as compared with \$457 for all US travelers
- 18 percent report spending \$1,000 or more on their trip
- 44 percent shop on their trips, compared with 33 percent of all US travelers
- The typical trip is 4.7 nights compared with 3.4 nights for all US travelers
- 62 percent are likely to stay in a hotel, motel or B&B
- 67 percent travel by car or truck
- Six percent of heritage travelers are likely to take a group tour, compared with three percent of all US travelers
- 17 percent of heritage travelers participate in four or more activities on their trips, compared with five percent of all US travelers
- 40 percent extend their trips for cultural or heritage activities, 26 percent stayed two extra nights or longer
- 40 percent travel during the summer

C.3 Trends

C.3.1 International Travelers

Demographically, international leisure visitors to the US are similar to leisure travelers to Long Island, although specific data on the numbers of international visitors to Long Island is not available, these visitors are interested in the things that Long Island has to show them. These visitors could represent a significant untapped opportunity for development of heritage and cultural visitation in Long Island.

There are roughly 2.5 million leisure visitors to the United States who go through New York State. No specific data is available on how many of these visitors may visit Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. According to the data available, however, it appears that their interests and activities are consistent with enjoyment of cultural, historic and natural resources. Almost half of international leisure travelers visit historic sites, a third of them report that they toured the countryside and a quarter visit our national parks. A fifth of these visitors visit art galleries and museums and take in cultural and heritage sights.

The following table illustrates some demographic characteristics of international visitors to the US.

Table C-1 - 2002 International Visitor Demographics
Visitors to the US

	All Travelers	Leisure Travelers	Business Travelers
Sex and Age of Travelers			
Male Adults	62%	57%	81%
Average Age	42.7	42.2	42.6
Female Adults	38%	43%	19%
Average Age	39.1	37.9	37.5
Annual HH Income			
Average	\$79,700	\$76,200	\$96,600
Median	\$64,400	\$61,100	\$84,900

Source: Office of Travel & Tourism Industries

International travelers to the US tend to stay roughly a week. Among their expenditures, leisure travelers reported the largest proportion of their expenditures was on gifts and souvenirs, followed by accommodations and dining. Expenditures for leisure travelers averaged \$90 per day, while business travelers – who reported spending significantly more on accommodations and significantly less on gifts – average daily expenditures were \$134.

Dining and sightseeing were the top leisure/recreational activity among international leisure visitors to the US; business visitors' top leisure/recreational activity was sightseeing, followed by dining. Almost half of leisure visitors reported visiting historical places. Other top activities included visiting small towns, touring the countryside and engaging in cultural activities.

The table below illustrates the leisure/recreational activities of international visitors the US in 2002.

Table C-2 - 2002 International Travel Party Activities
Visitors to the US

	All Travelers	Leisure Travelers	Business Travelers
Purpose of Trip			
Leisure/Recreation Holiday	59%	100%	21%
Visit Friends/Relatives	37%	33%	21%
Business/Professional	28%	10%	100%
Convention/Conference	9%	4%	13%
Study/Teaching	5%	3%	3%
Leisure/Recreational Activities			
Dining in Restaurants	87%	91%	78%
Sightseeing	82%	83%	85%
Visit Historical Places	40%	48%	27%
Amusement/Theme Parks	31%	36%	21%
Visit Small Towns/Villages	27%	35%	13%
Water Sports/Sunbathing	27%	32%	15%
Touring the Countryside	24%	33%	9%
Visit National Parks	21%	25%	13%
Art Gallery, Museum	18%	22%	10%
Cultural/Heritage Sights	18%	20%	14%
Guided Tours	18%	22%	11%
Nightlife	14%	20%	5%
Nightclub/Dancing	13%	14%	14%
Concert/Play/Musical	13%	14%	10%
Casinos/Gambling	9%	11%	6%
Golf/Tennis	8%	9%	7%
Cruises	6%	8%	2%
Attend Sports Events	6%	7%	5%
Ethnic/Heritage Sights	5%	6%	2%
Camping/Hiking	4%	5%	2%
Environmental/Ecological Excursions	3%	4%	2%
Visit American Indian Communities	3%	4%	1%
Hunting/Fishing	2%	2%	1%
Snow Skiing	2%	2%	1%

Source: Office of Travel & Tourism Industries

C.3.2 Statewide Outdoor Recreation

Visiting historic sites is projected to be the fastest growing outdoor recreational activity in the New York State. According to the Statewide Outdoor Comprehensive Recreation Plan, historic site visitation is projected to grow from 3.7 million participants in 1998 to 3.9 million projected participants in 2020. This activity is the fourth most-participated in activity in the state, after “relaxing in the park” (10.9 million 1998 participants), walking (9.2 million 1998 participants) and swimming (7.7 million 1998 participants).

The table below highlights projected growth for selected outdoor activities and the percent of the 1998 and 2020 population participating, according to the SCORP.

Table C-3 - 1998-2020 Outdoor Recreation Participation
New York State

Activity	1998 Participants	2020 Participants (Projected)	Projected Growth
Historic Sites	24.8%	26.4%	6.4%
Golf	16.0%	17.0%	6.2%
Hunting	12.6%	13.4%	5.9%
Fishing	23.4%	24.7%	5.7%
Walking	61.9%	65.4%	5.7%
X-C Skiing	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%
Boating	24.0%	25.3%	5.4%
Relaxing in Park	73.5%	77.4%	5.3%
Camping	12.9%	13.6%	5.2%
Swimming	51.9%	54.2%	4.5%

Source: NYS SCORP

C.3.3 Long Island Parks Region

While the SCORP projects an increase in demand for historic sites among New Yorkers, it also projects an increase in need for facilities to accommodate these visitors in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The SCORP projects the supply/demand ratio for outdoor recreational facilities.

On the SCORP one-to-10 needs index, an activity with an index outcome of five demonstrates demand is in-line with supply. Activities with lower indices indicate a lack of crowding and a need only to maintain and replace facilities as they become obsolete; higher indices indicate need for new facilities into the projected 2020 timeframe.

The table below illustrates the needs index for recreational facilities projected by the SCORP for Nassau and Suffolk counties.

Table C-4 - 2020 Projected Demand for Recreation Facilities
Nassau & Suffolk Counties

Nassau		Suffolk
10	Downhill Ski	10
10	X-C Ski	10
10	Snowmobiling	8
10	Camp	7
n/a	Hunt	7
9	Hike	9
9	Bike	8
7	Field Games	6
7	Historic Sites	6
7	Park	6
7	Walk	6
6	Winter Activities	8
6	Golf	6
6	Court Games	5
6	Fish	5
6	Swim	5
5	Tennis	7
5	Boat	4

Source: NYS SCORP

For visitors who will combine a heritage or cultural aspect of their trip with a recreational outing, development of wintertime or shoulder season activities is a significant opportunity for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. High demand for skiing in Nassau and Suffolk County is noted by SCORP, as are facilities for camping, hiking and biking. Shoulder season activities can help relieve the pressure on the area during the summer months.

The Long Island Parks Region has 24 percent of the developed beachfront and 17 percent of the pool area of the state as a whole, according to the SCORP. Also according to the SCORP, most of the boating activity of New York City actually takes place on Long Island. While demand for golf facilities is quite high, the Long Island Parks Region possesses almost 18 percent of statewide golf holes, more than any other Parks region, and 14.5 percent of golf facilities; only the Central New York Parks Region has more golf facilities (18.4 percent).

C.3.4 Long Island Visitors

According to a 1998 Domestic Travel Report by D.K. Shifflet & Associates, Ltd. Prepared for the Long Island Convention and Visitors Bureau, there were 14.7 million overnight leisure person-day visits to Long Island in 1998.⁵ Tourism data specific to the North Shore Heritage Area has not been collected to date.

The top “feeder market” for Long Island is the New York City Designated Market Area (DMA), with nearly 7.4 million 2003-2004 households⁶ it is the largest media market in the nation. According to Shifflet, the New York City DMA contributed 4.8 million overnight leisure person-days to the visitor economy of Long Island. The table below shows the top markets for origin of visitors to Long Island.

⁵ A person-day is defined as one person visiting for one day and is considered by Shifflet the best way to communicate travel volume. An overnight person-day is one person staying one night. So a couple visiting for three nights is six person days.

⁶ DMA is a registered trademark of Neilsen Media Research which counts TV households for purposes of its surveys.

Table C-5 - Long Island Visitors Origin
DMA of Origin and Market Position

ORIGIN DMA	1998 Overnight Leisure Person-Days in Long Island	Market Position
Total US	14,747,000	
New York	4,820,000	1
Washington, DC	930,000	8
Boston	620,000	6
Philadelphia	580,000	4
Orlando-Daytona Beach-Melbourne	530,000	20
Buffalo	520,000	44
Hartford & New Haven	340,000	27
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	330,000	55
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Sarasota	310,000	13

Source: D.K. Shifflet & Associates and Nielsen Media Research

Nearly three-quarters (74% in 1997-98) of overnight leisure travel to Long Island is by car, but a fifth (20%) of visitors arrive by air. Average one-way distance for trips to Long Island overnight leisure visitors is 486 in 1997-98, according to Shifflet. So although more visitors of Long Island originate in the New York City DMA than any other point of origin (29% in 1997-98), and from within the state (35% in 1997-98), top origin points in 2000 include Florida (10%) and Pennsylvania (9%). Among New York State's 11 travel regions, Long Island is sixth in the number of overnight leisure person-trips generated in 1997-98.

In addition to Long Island, the Travel Regions are:

- New York City
- Central Leatherstocking
- Capitol-Saratoga (Cap-Sarat)
- Adirondacks
- Greater Niagara
- Finger Lakes
- Hudson Valley
- 1000 Islands

- Chautauqua-Allegany
- Catskills

Other characteristics of overnight leisure travelers to Long Island in 1997-98 are:

- 31% are families and 26% couples, 38% are visitors traveling alone.
- 47% are college graduates with 56% holding positions in managerial/professional and technical/administrative fields.
- Two-thirds are over age 35, with 21% aged 55 and older
- Average length of visit is 4.1 days

A high proportion of overnight leisure travel to Long Island is for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives (56% in 1997-98). Among overnight leisure travelers to Long Island, nearly three-quarters (74%) stay with relatives and friends or other non-paid accommodations. This proportion is the highest in the state. This existing and apparently unmotivated group is a significant target for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Motivating them to participate in activities based on cultural, historic and natural resources could provide a significant economic boost.

According to the statewide data collected by Shifflet in 1997-98, among activities in which visitors to Long Island participated, beach and waterfront activities were the top activity, with 31% of visitors participating. Among the 11 New York State travel regions, beach and waterfront activities on Long Island led the state – the Adirondack Region was second with 27% of visitors participating. Other top activities for visitors to Long Island are boating (7%) and golf (4%).

The table below illustrates the rate of participation for activities for the Long Island tourism region compared with the top-performing region in each category.

Table C-6 - 2000 Activity Participation
Position Among NYS Travel Regions

Activity	Long Island Travel Region		Top NYS Travel Region	
	Activity Participation	Position Among 11 NYS Travel Regions	Name	Activity Participation
Nature				
Beach/Waterfront	31%	1	Second: Adirondacks	27%
Camping	4%	9	Chautauqua/Allegany	21%
Hiking/Biking	6%	(tie) 6	Catskills	25%
National/State Parks	7%	(3-way tie) 7	(tie) Adirondacks & Gr. Niagara	17%
Bird/Wildlife	1%	(4-way tie) 6	(tie) Adirondacks & Chautauqua/Allegany	4%
Culture				
Cultural Activities	5%	(tie) 10	NYC	29%
Festival/Craft Fair	6%	7	Hudson Valley	11%
Historic Site Visit	6%	10	Adirondacks	15%
Attractions				
Gamble	2%	(tie) 3	(tie) Cap-Sarat & Gr. Niagara	5%
Nightlife	10%	4	NYC	19%
Shows (Auto, Boat, Antique)	2%	(3-way tie) 2	(tie) Adirondacks, Finger Lakes, NYC	3%
Theme/Amusement Park	4%	3	Adirondacks	21%
Attend Sports Event	3%	9	Central Leatherstocking	9%
Sightseeing				
Group Tour	2%	(5-way tie) 7	Catskills	8%
Sightseeing	18%	9	NYC	36%
Outdoor Sports				
Boat/Sail	7%	5	1000 Islands	20%
Golf	4%	(tie) 2	Catskills	5%
Hunt/Fish	5%	6	1000 Islands	21%
Ski	1%	(4-way tie) 7	(tie) Catskills & Chautauqua/Allegany	6%
General				
Dining	22%	10	NYC	36%
Entertainment	14%	9	NYC	33%
Shopping	20%	10	NYC	33%

Source: DK Shifflet & Associates, 2002

Overnight leisure visitors to Long Island have a generally lower propensity to participate in activities when compared with the United States as a whole and with five destinations that compete with Long Island for visitors. The table below shows how visitors to Long Island compared with the nation and competing destinations for person-trips in 1998.

Table C-7 - 1998 Activity Participation
Compared with US, Competing Destinations

Activity	Overnight Leisure		Competitive Set Overnight Leisure					
	US	Long Island	TOTAL	Cape Cod, MA	Myrtle Beach, SC	Ocean City, MD	Stroudsburg, PA	Wildwood, NJ
Nature								
Beach/Waterfront	15.0%	25.6%	71.8%	66.6%	79.1%	86.3%	16.3%	84.5%
Camping	7.3%	7.7%	6.3%	5.2%	7.4%	5.7%	4.5%	5.1%
Hiking/Biking	7.3%	10.3%	7.9%	13.7%	3.6%	8.4%	18.1%	9.3%
National/State Parks	8.3%	12.4%	9.0%	19.1%	4.4%	13.5%	14.1%	6.1%
Culture								
Cultural Activities	10.3%	5.1%	9.0%	15.5%	13.4%	2.1%	4.8%	2.4%
Festival/Craft Fair	6.9%	5.0%	8.0%	12.7%	5.4%	9.0%	10.1%	12.5%
Historic Site Visit	11.7%	7.1%	6.2%	27.6%	4.5%	1.6%	6.3%	6.4%
Attractions								
Gamble	6.4%	0.2%	2.4%	0.7%	1.0%	3.1%	1.3%	11.1%
Nightlife	7.8%	8.0%	16.5%	8.6%	17.6%	18.2%	13.1%	18.4%
Shows (Auto, Boat, Antique)	2.5%	0.6%	4.3%	1.3%	5.8%	1.9%	1.5%	8.2%
Theme/Amusement Park	9.0%	3.1%	18.6%	1.1%	19.2%	19.5%	11.3%	39.2%
Attend Sports Event	5.7%	1.3%	2.6%	2.4%	1.4%	3.0%	5.9%	3.5%
Sightseeing								
Group Tour	3.8%	0.8%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	2.8%	4.1%	10.0%
Sightseeing	16.9%	5.7%	17.6%	39.0%	17.3%	13.0%	14.9%	14.7%
Outdoor Sports								
Boat/Sail	4.1%	4.7%	5.5%	10.3%	2.0%	9.5%	8.3%	6.3%
Golf	3.5%	0.4%	15.3%	9.1%	23.8%	7.2%	8.7%	4.5%
Hunt/Fish	5.8%	8.0%	5.1%	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%	6.0%	5.9%
Ski	1.5%	0.7%	2.1%	0.5%	--	--	15.8%	--
General								
Dining	26.9%	19.5%	35.7%	42.4%	34.1%	37.5%	28.5%	44.0%
Entertainment	24.1%	14.0%	35.3%	34.0%	35.4%	31.4%	34.1%	46.5%
Shopping	27.2%	21.9%	36.4%	41.1%	37.8%	35.6%	32.7%	31.6%
No Activity Mentioned								
	21.2%	32.6%	4.2%	3.2%	2.2%	3.9%	14.8%	1.2%

Source: DK Shifflet & Associates

Visitors to Long Island showed the lowest participation rates of its peers and lower generally when compared with the nation as a whole, with nearly a third of visitors reporting that they participated in no activities during their stay on Long Island. The Shifflet report for the Convention and Visitors Bureau points out that lower participation rates are associated with high incidences of “VFR” – visiting friends and relatives.

Of greater concern than the level of participation in activities among visitors to Long Island is visitors’ level of satisfaction with their experience on their leisure trip to Long Island.

According to Shifflet’s 1998 analysis, fewer visitors are highly satisfied and think they received high value for the money they spent on their trips than are visitors to the US as a whole and to the competing destinations. On a scale of one-to-10, overnight leisure visitors rated their overall satisfaction as 7.0, compared with 7.4 for the nation and 7.9 average for the competing destinations. As for value for the money, Long Island’s visitors rated their experience as 6.7, compared with 7.2 for the nation and 7.4 average for the competing destinations. The tables below illustrate overall satisfaction and value for the money for overnight leisure visitors.

Since the 1998 report was distributed, Long Island has improved its overall satisfaction and value rankings, but a substantial margin exists between these updated ratings and the 1998 ratings of competing destinations and Long Island.

Table C-8 - 1998-2000 Satisfaction and Value Ratings
Long Island Tourism Region

	1998	1999	2000
Satisfaction	48%	58%	61%
Value	42%	43%	45%

Source: DK Shifflet & Associates

A “Top Line Travel Profile” developed by Shifflet for the Long Island Region found that in 2002 these value and satisfaction results were similar to 2000 results after suffering setbacks in 2001. To address the low satisfaction and value ratings, Shifflet suggested additional study may be worthwhile. Based on the improvement noted to 2000, progress is being made. But despite incremental improvement, the ratings still warrant action. Shifflet asserts that these outcomes suggest poor loyalty and less likelihood of repeated visits. Areas to be addressed are service, product quality and communication to address gaps in understanding about leisure activities and services. Value and satisfaction must be addressed if Long Island is to attract new visitors, retain existing visitors and create a critical mass sufficient to lend feasibility for tourism-related development projects.

C.3.5 Resident Profile

Long Islanders possess strong ties to their communities. According to a study by the Rauch Foundation in late 2002 and early 2003, called “Long Islanders: Who Are We? A Quality of Life Survey of Long Island and the New York Metropolitan Region” Long Islanders have a strong identity. The survey found that more Long Islanders identify with Long Island (86 percent very or fairly strongly) than do New York City residents (77 percent).

Long Islanders also told the pollsters that they are satisfied with their quality of life. About three-quarters of those polled rated their quality of life as good or excellent. “Clearly, despite all the knocks against the suburbs in the scholarly literature and popular culture, the suburbs are doing something right – and Long Island is doing it particularly well,” the study report notes.

One reason for this attitude may be that Long Island is less and less a suburban enclave for New York City but a distinct metropolitan area on its own. More than 80 percent of Long Islanders work in Nassau or Suffolk counties, and 75 percent of Nassau and Suffolk county residents work in their county of residence.

C.3.5.1 Demographic Composition

Demographically, the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area mirrors the characteristics of the entirety of Long Island. The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, like Long Island, is generally affluent. However, the Heritage Area is somewhat more homogeneous than Long Island as a whole. Within the North Shore Heritage Area, there is more affluence and denser population in the western area than in the eastern area.

Between 1990 and 2000, the population of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area remained fairly consistent, dropping about 2,000 persons, while the State’s population grew five percent. During the period, the proportion of persons aged 19 to 34 years in the North Shore Heritage Area dropped 27 percent, a drop of more than 55,000. This change is more than double that of the State, which lost 12 percent population in this age cohort over the period.

Overall, the State and the two counties gained population over the period. However, while Suffolk County gained more than 7 percent in population as a whole, its population within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area fell very slightly. The table below illustrates the population change between 1990 and 2000.

Table C-9 - 1990-2000 Population Change
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York	Nassau County, New York	Suffolk County, New York	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Total population	5.5%	3.7%	7.4%	3.1%	-1.7%	-0.2%
Male	6.0%	3.4%	7.5%	3.1%	-1.7%	-0.2%
Female	5.0%	3.9%	7.2%	3.0%	-1.7%	-0.2%
0-18 Years	9.4%	15.9%	11.7%	16.1%	1.1%	5.4%
19-34 Years	-12.1%	-22.5%	-19.6%	-25.1%	-27.7%	-27.0%
35-49 Years	18.7%	18.9%	21.7%	11.7%	7.3%	8.6%
50-64 Years	13.9%	0.3%	18.6%	3.3%	12.0%	8.9%
65 Years and Older	3.8%	9.6%	18.8%	10.8%	14.7%	13.1%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

The Long Island population is aging and as housing prices continue to rise, the members of the 19-34 year age cohort are priced out of the market. Residents' concerns for the future revolve around the loss of open space, degradation of historic resources and ever-increasing density, traffic and resulting diminishment of their quality of life.

Given their concerns for the future, the residents of Long Island generally and those of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area specifically are a rich source of support for preservation and protection efforts. The high level of community identification and satisfaction indicates that they are prime targets for preservation and protection efforts. There are numerous cultural, historic and nature preservation organizations and Long Islanders have historically been trail blazers in open space, natural resource and heritage preservation.

Detailed demographic data concerning the residents of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area appear in the appendices of this document.

C.3.5.2 Local Travel Habits

Long Island is an automobile-oriented culture. Most Long Islanders in the workforce drive to and from work every day. Long Islanders also rely on their vehicles for social, family and personal reasons. Long Islanders are week-day workers and on weekends, their travel patterns reveal busy family and social schedules. During the week, 85 percent of all “average daily person trips” are made by automobile. One-quarter of these trips are for social and recreational purposes. On the weekend, 91 percent of all daily person trips are by automobile; 39 percent are for social and recreational reasons and another 45 percent are for family and personal reasons, like shopping.⁷

When they travel, for work or for pleasure, Long Islanders tend to stick close to home. The average weekday trip is 10.44 miles for all purposes. The average weekend trip is about the same, 11.04 miles.

These figures suggest that Long Islanders stick close to home both during the week and on the weekends. While data is not currently gathered on the specific leisure activities of Long Islanders or of Heritage Area residents, their demographic profile and travel patterns indicate they also comprise the market for recreation and entertainment based on cultural, historic and natural resources.

The challenge for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is to re-engage its residents in taking possession of and pride in their heritage and the cultural, historic and natural resources associated with their heritage. As the Rausch Survey discovered, Long Island works very well as a suburban enclave. Indeed, residents regard Long Island not as a major visitor destination, but as home. As a result, many feel that anything but traditional suburban residential development – and particularly development of a visitor infrastructure – runs counter to the quiet enjoyment to which they are rightfully entitled.

⁷ 1995 National Personal Transportation Survey, New York Add-On Nassau-Suffolk, prepared for New York State Department of Transportation, February 1998

C.4 Heritage Market Segmentation

The development and enhancement of activities and attractions for cultural and heritage understanding and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors to Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is indicated by the demographics and habits of the visitors to Long Island, of the residents and by the array of heritage and cultural institutions and recreational facilities that they currently support. Visitors to and residents of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area can be characterized in three major groups:

- Those who will visit to stay with friends and relatives and not do much related to outside activities;
- Those who will come to the area to experience as much as they can of the whole diversity of activities available; and
- Those who will visit for a narrowly defined set of activities.

A major Travel Activities and Motivation Survey by Lang Research has categorized travel behavior of Americans and Canadians and breaks the travelers⁸ into eight “segments.” They are:

- Those who had not traveled during the past two years, characterized as “No Urban Travel.” They comprise 19% of the total population of both nations. Potential travel preferences for this group were not further pursued.
- People who travel but who don’t participate in activities during their trip are characterized as “Minimalists.” They comprise 29% of the population.

Six other categories of urban travelers were grouped under two broad categories, culture-oriented and entertainment-oriented travelers.

- Those for whom travel is culture-oriented are called:
 - Culture Seekers, comprising 10% of the population and
 - Knowledge Seekers, also comprising 10% of the population
- Those for whom travel is entertainment-oriented are:

⁸ The study surveyed people who had traveled in the past two years or who were interested in travel in the next two years and was conducted from September 1999 to April 2000. It included telephone polling as well as mail-back surveys.

- Amusement Park Enthusiasts, 10%,
- Action Seekers, 7%,
- Pleasure Seekers, 9% and
- Entertainment Seekers, 6%.

Based on demographic data collected by DK Shifflet & Associates on leisure travel, culture and heritage-oriented “products” are most likely to appeal to visitors to Long Island. Another significant opportunity exists in attempting to draw out minimalists who comprise a large proportion of the leisure travel public to Long Island. Minimalists, like half of the leisure travelers to Long Island, are likely to stay in private homes with friends or relatives when they travel. However, according to Lang, they are less likely to seek new experiences, indulge themselves while on vacation or to consult outside sources when planning their vacations. They are moderately likely to attend festivals and concerts and show little interest otherwise in other activities.

The following table compares the demographics of the groups most closely allied with the Long Island visitor profile.

**Table C-10 - Long Island Visitors
Comparison with visitor profiles**

	Culture Seekers	Knowledge Seekers	Entertainment Seekers	Minimalists	Long Island Visitors
Age					
Average	59.8	46.6	38.1	45.7	42
Range	46+	36-55	18-55	Full	35-54
%	93%	61%	92%	100%	44% *
Income					
Average	\$70,900	\$64,600	\$65,400	\$44,300	\$77,000
\$80K+	37%	29%	33%	10%	43% **
Education					
College	73%	75%	73.7%	52.4%	47%
Occupation					
Retired	40%	15%	NA	21%	7%
Employed	36%	60%	71%	56%	74%

* 55+ = 17%

** Portion with household incomes over \$75,000

Sources: Lang Research and DK Shifflet & Associates

C.4.1.1 Culture & Knowledge Seekers

Culture Seekers and Knowledge Seekers fit into the Long Island visitor profile. They are somewhat older, better educated and have higher incomes than the other travel segments. According to Lang, Culture Seekers comprise 12.2% of the US urban traveling public and 8.4 % of the general population. They also have the following demographic characteristics:

- Average age, 60 years
- Age range, over 46
- They are generally older, 41% are mature couples and 16% are senior couples; 18% are mature singles and 14 percent are senior singles.
- Their average annual household income is \$70,900; 37% have an average household income of more than \$80,000
- 73% have college degrees; 17% have advanced degrees
- 40% are retired; 36% are employed and 13% are self-employed
- They are somewhat more likely to reside in the Middle Atlantic, New England, South Atlantic and Pacific/Hawaii regions of the US. They are equally likely to be from these regions.
- More than half were likely to take overnight pleasure trips within their state or province of residence, similar to all travelers.
- More than three-quarters were likely to travel to other states and provinces, similar to all travelers.
- Culture Seekers were much more likely to visit other countries than all travelers.

C.4.1.2 Culture Seekers

Culture Seekers are interested in outdoor activities that are not physically challenging, including visiting nature sites and natural experiences – whale watching, for example – as well as golfing and sailing. They are moderately interested in swimming and sunbathing, fitness and extreme sports. Culture and entertainment activities the Culture Seekers are likely to seek out and enjoy include:

- Museums, art galleries and historic sites
- Performing arts
- Cultural, agricultural and local festivals
- Gardens and arboreta

Culture Seekers are also very likely to indulge themselves with shopping and dining as well as gambling and horse racing. These travelers enjoy seaside resorts and upscale accommodations such as bed and breakfast inns and spas.

Culture Seekers are equally likely to originate in the eastern seaboard – South Atlantic, Middle Atlantic and New England – regions of the US as they are to originate in the Pacific Rim region. Culture Seekers travel mainly for pleasure and are somewhat more likely than the traveling public as a whole to travel during the fall and spring.

The Culture Seekers reported to Lang that in the last two years, they were quite likely to have gone on guided tours in the countryside and city, as well on a winery tour. They were quite likely to take an ocean cruise and to tour by private car. They were also somewhat likely to take day tours by air, train and boat.

When planning their vacations, they consult published travel material including established travel guides, articles in newspapers and magazines, information they receive in the mail and information from travel organizations, travel agents and travel shows. They are as likely as the average traveler to rely on past experience, the Internet, television advertising or the advice of friends when planning their vacations.

C.4.1.3 Knowledge Seekers

Knowledge Seekers comprise 9% of the total US population and 13% of the traveling population. Knowledge Seekers are somewhat younger and more likely to travel as a family than Culture Seekers. Overall, 35% of Knowledge Seekers are young families; another 37% are mature singles and couples. They are at least as well educated as Culture Seekers although they are somewhat less affluent, perhaps a reflection of their younger overall age and time in the workforce. They exhibit the following demographic characteristics:

- Average age, 47 years
- Age range, 36 to 55
- Average annual household income is \$64,600 with 28% having household incomes of more than \$80,000
- 60% are employed; 15% are retired

Knowledge Seekers are very likely to seek out museums, art galleries, historic sites, zoos, aquariums and planetariums on their vacations. Unlike the culture seekers, they are not interested in performing arts and are only somewhat more likely than the average traveler to be interested in gardens and natural attractions. Also in contrast to Culture Seekers, they are less interested in indulging themselves in shopping, dining and gambling. They are more likely to go camping and less likely to be interested in more upscale forms of accommodations. These data reflect the fact that a large proportion of this segment travels as a family and is therefore less keen on activities that children would not enjoy.

Knowledge Seekers are more likely to tour by personal car than to engage in other types of tours or excursions, although they are somewhat likely to have taken a guided tour and boat and train tours during the previous two years. They are not likely to have taken a winery tour. In contrast to Culture Seekers, Knowledge Seekers are more likely to be campers. Knowledge Seekers reported they stayed in public campgrounds or camped in the wilderness more than any other style of accommodations, including the resorts and B&Bs favored by Culture Seekers.

Knowledge Seekers make decisions on their vacations by using printed materials including published information from travel agents, automobile associations and travel guides. They are only somewhat more likely than the average traveler to consult the Internet when making travel plans. Knowledge Seekers have a heavy tendency to travel during the summer months – probably a reflection of the fact that they travel with their children, and hence will tend to travel when school is not in session.

C.4.1.4 Entertainment Seekers

Entertainment Seekers are the only entertainment-oriented travelers falling close to the Long Island visitor demographic. These travelers represent the smallest proportion of US travelers, just 7.5% of travelers and 5.2% of the total US population. They are somewhat younger than the culture-oriented travelers with an average age of 38 and 92% falling in the 18 to 55-age cohort. They are upwardly mobile, with an average annual household income of \$65,400, and well educated, with 74% reporting college degrees.

Entertainment Seekers are the most heavily traveled segment Lang identified and the most likely to travel on business and alone. They are more likely than Knowledge Seekers and Culture Seekers to travel with their families. But Entertainment Seekers are much more likely than the average traveler to make trips without families and children, with friends or business associates and by themselves – both strong travel indicators for Long Island.

Entertainment Seekers are fairly evenly spread out across the nation, but are somewhat less likely to be from the Mountain or West North Central area of the US and somewhat more likely to be from the Eastern Seaboard. Most Long Island visitors originate in New York. Entertainment Seekers are year-round travelers, and are a significant opportunity for marketing to in the off and shoulder seasons.

Entertainment Seekers are more likely than the average urban traveler to participate in almost any kind of leisure, entertainment and cultural activity with the exception of cultural festivals. They are most likely to attend festivals, concerts and carnivals.

Entertainment Seekers are likely to visit museums, art museums, historic sites, zoos, aquariums, and planetariums and to gamble and visit theme parks. Entertainment Seekers also are interested in performing arts.

Entertainment Seekers also exhibit an eclectic taste in accommodations types, and are most likely to have stayed in a lakeside or wilderness lodge during the previous two years and also to have stayed at seaside and ski resorts, B&Bs and also to have gone camping. During the previous two years, Entertainment Seekers had taken winery tours, guided tours and boat, train and air tours during the previous two years; and they had also toured by private vehicle.

When making their travel plans, Entertainment Seekers consult a wide variety of sources including traditional published sources. But they are also more likely to consult the Internet than the Culture-Oriented travelers.

C.4.1.5 Minimalists

Since they comprise nearly 30% of US travelers and may comprise up to half of Long Island visitors, Minimalists are an important potential source of visitor-related economic activity. Singles comprise a significant portion of Minimalists, and the members of this segment are more likely than others to stay with friends and family, as well as to use a travel trailer or tent trailer. This segment is less affluent than the average Long Island visitor, but is equally well educated.

However, Minimalists present a marketing challenge because they do not seem to be particularly interested in any specific pursuits. They reported engaging in fewer activities than the average traveler, and were particularly unlikely to visit museums, art galleries or historic sites. They exhibited an average or slightly above average tendency to have gone to international sports events, auto races and rodeos during the previous two years. They exhibited a nearly average tendency to have gone to an agricultural or local fair, concerts, carnivals and festivals.

The following table shows the relative interest levels in a variety of activities for Culture Seekers, Knowledge Seekers, Entertainment Seekers and Minimalists. The numbers are indices of likelihood to have participated in the given activity during a pleasure trip taken during the previous two years. A value at or near Zero means that the tendency of the group to seek the activity is at or near average for the total population of urban travelers. Higher positive numbers indicate a greater likelihood; higher negative numbers indicate less of a likelihood of participation. Indices of particular significance have been shaded on this table.

Table C-11 - Activity Participation
Traveler Profiles

	Culture Seekers	Knowledge Seekers	Entertainment Seekers	Minimalists
Average Age	59.8	46.6	38.1	45.7
Age Range	46+	36-55	18-55	Full
%	92.7%	60.6%	92.1%	100%
Avg Inc	\$70,900	\$64,600	\$65,400	\$44,300
\$80K+	36.7%	28.7%	32.9%	9.7%

Interest in Activities in Pleasure Travel

Shopping/Dining	0.60	-0.15	0.40	-0.35
Museums/Art/Historic Sites	0.62	1.10	0.75	-0.40
Performing Arts	0.50	-0.20	0.81	-0.10
Theme Parks	-0.05	-0.42	0.50	-0.35
Professional Sports	-0.08	-0.30	0.15	-0.05
Zoos, Aquariums	-0.50	0.45	0.61	-0.05
Concerts, Carnivals & Festivals	-0.50	-0.25	1.75	-0.05
Gardens & Natural Attractions	0.25	0.05	0.10	-0.08
International Sports Events	-0.02	-0.05	0.25	0.02
Casino Gambling, Horse Racing	0.62	-0.35	0.55	-0.15
Rodeos & Auto Racing	-0.18	0.05	0.10	0.05

Outdoor Activities

Natural Sightseeing	0.40	0.45	0.30	-0.18
Swimming & Sunbathing	0.05	0.05	0.50	-0.25
Golf	0.18	-0.15	0.21	-0.08
Kayak, Canoe, Hike	-0.01	0.08	0.40	-0.12
Sailing, Windsurfing & Scuba	0.25	-0.10	0.30	-0.12

Source: Lang Research

The three primary groups, Culture Seekers, Knowledge Seekers and Entertainment Seekers are very likely to attend museums, art galleries and historic sites. Knowledge Seekers in particular are very likely to participate in these activities and are quite likely to go to zoos and aquariums and to participate in sightseeing in natural areas.

Entertainment Seekers showed a range of tendency from somewhat likely to almost assuredly having participated in a broad range of activities. Among the groups studied, they show a strong tendency to have attended concerts, carnivals and festivals; but they share it with none of the other groups. This group is also very interested in performing arts and theme parks. Entertainment Seekers share a fondness for personal indulgence – shopping, dining, gambling and horse racing –with Culture Seekers.

C.5 Summary

Long Island has major tourism attractions, among them events such as the U.S. Open Golf Tournament on the Black Course at Bethpage State Park in 2002, an \$11.9 million impact; and the Belmont Stakes horse race is an annual 100,000-person-plus draw, generating particular excitement in 2003 with the potential for a triple-crown winner with Funny Cide. Major tourism attractions have opened recently, including the Cradle of Aviation Museum and Long Island Children’s Museum.

While these attractions and events have a role in helping economic and recreation development throughout Long Island, they are not located in the North Shore Heritage Area and are not related to North Shore heritage. The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area should create an identity of its own through a program of preservation, revitalization and interpretation. Development of a character through the identification of the “neighborhoods” and themes will support the overall message of heritage for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. The support of the residents of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is particularly important and a first step in growing tourism in the Heritage Area.

The establishment of a heritage and cultural focus to visitor and recreation opportunities and industries in the Long Island North will serve the visitors who are already visiting Long Island as well as the residents of the Heritage Area. The demographic groups who are visiting and the resident base of the Heritage Area are all inclined to engage in activities related to culture and heritage as well as to participate in other activities that could provide an economic revitalization springboard for the area.

Learning that unique and important place that seemingly mundane local landmarks have in the heritage of the area will heighten residents’ excitement about sharing them with others. Learning that they are of interest and value to others, in turn, increases their value to residents.

As these resources generate economic benefit, their value to the local population increases as well.

Creating value for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area experience is a matter of paramount concern. The DK Shifflet study of 1998 points out a potential major stumbling block in perceived value for the money and lower satisfaction with the experience than among destinations with which Long Island competes for overnight leisure visitors. Using a sustainable tourism model, based on respect for the host and validation of the local community builds support from within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area for tourism development.

While the visitor and recreation sectors are not necessarily able to wholly support preservation efforts, they can be used to make significant contributions to preservation, both economically and by raising awareness of the need for protection and preservation. A culture and heritage focus to visitor activities can also serve as an economic benefit to the Heritage Area in the following ways:

- Employment of local people
- Support for small business enterprises
- Purchase and consumption of locally produced goods and services

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area's challenge lies in engaging three distinct types of potential participants:

- Getting the attention of Minimalists who are currently not inclined to participate in any activities or visit attractions
- Providing interest and enticement to groups inclined to participate in activities or visit attractions so that they take on new interests and challenges, the Culture and Knowledge Seekers, both of whom have a fairly narrowly defined set of interests
- Providing enough diversity of activities and attractions so that an already engaged group, the Entertainment Seekers, will deepen their interest in and support for the whole

The system of neighborhood areas and themes proposed by this Management Plan provides excellent opportunities to accomplish these goals. The system of gateways provides a tangible and understandable system for understanding and building interest in the neighborhoods and themes. The experience clusters reinforce the thematic system and the neighborhood cluster while providing a jumping-off point for the diversity of experiences available to suit the tastes and interests of the public. The circulation concept has developed a series of alternative opportunities for experience.

The target audiences for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area “Experience” will respond to marketing that emphasizes:

- Enhancement of shopping and dining experiences
- Accommodations for visitors should include the development of Bed & Breakfast Inns and other unique lodging: Culture and Entertainment Seekers are very interested in these lodgings and smaller “boutique” operations are more sustainable and appropriate to the character of the communities in the Heritage Area.
- Tours and packages that de-emphasize the linear aspect of Long Island and emphasize its accessibility. These can include additional development of routes and circulation systems that are not “out-and-back” routes and options for arrival and departure of non-residents that can include air, coach, ferry and rail connections combined with other activities, e.g. excursions to Foxwoods Casino in Connecticut are currently available by ferry and coach from Long Island.
- That needs and wants are anticipated. By knowing the interests of the public, needs and wants can be anticipated. For example, Knowledge Seekers are quite likely to be traveling as a family so their needs for types of food, comfort stations and similar facilities may be different than those of Culture Seekers who travel alone or in pairs, are older and may have more sophisticated tastes in food, souvenirs and accommodations than the other groups.

D.0 Economic Overview



This section provides a broad overview of the economy and economic conditions influencing Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and Long Island as a whole.

D.1 Overview

The Long Island regional economy is one of the top 20 regional economies in the US with a Gross Domestic Product of over \$100 billion. The economy produces more goods and services than half of US states and about as much as such nations as Israel, Ireland and Venezuela.⁹

While it was once a center of defense-related jobs, the Long Island economy has experienced a shift as these jobs have declined from more than 80,500 in 1986 to just over 26,000 in the third quarter of 2001. In 1990, defense contracts to Long Island firms were almost \$4 billion; in 2001, that figure was about \$1 billion.¹⁰

The response to the loss of defense jobs has been an increase of private sector technology companies, including bioscience, with a 2001 employment of over 11,000; computer industries, with a 2001 employment of almost 14,000; and engineering, with 20,000 workers. Overall, technology accounts for roughly 66,000 Long Island jobs, making it one of the leading economic sectors.¹¹

Tourism-related employment, with nearly 122,000 jobs in 2001 is another important business sector on Long Island.

⁹ Long Island Profile

¹⁰ Kamer, Pearl M., Long Island Association Annual Business Fact Book 2002-2003

¹¹ Ibid

The largest employment sector on Long Island is the private non-profit sector with health care and health care services leading the sector. Overall in 2001, non-profits employed almost 129,000. Growth in health care is stagnant, despite a growing elderly population. Employment is growing in non-profit social service organizations, and in 2001 accounted for 29,000 jobs.¹²

D.2 Visitor Industry

The visitor industry is an important economic sector on Long Island (Nassau-Suffolk Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area), accounting for 107,000 jobs and a payroll of \$2.2 billion in mid-2002, according to statistics gathered by the New York State Department of Labor. Using an input-out model of the Long Island economy, the Long Island Association's chief economist found that tourism in Long Island has a job multiplier of 0.63 and a payroll multiplier of \$0.92. This means that the \$2.2 billion in payroll supports another \$2 billion in additional Long Island wages and that the 107,000 directly employed in tourism-related industries support an additional 67,000 jobs in the economy.

Tourism-related industries are:

- Sightseeing boats & ferries
- Scheduled airlines
- Airports, terminals
- Tour operators, travel agencies
- Gasoline service stations
- Eating & drinking places
- Gift, novelty & souvenir shops
- Hotels & motels
- Motion picture theaters
- Theatrical productions
- Commercial sports
- Amusement & recreation services
- Other tourism-related industries:
 - Charter & intercity buses

¹² Ibid

- Charter airlines & airports
- Boat dealers
- Campgrounds
- Museums & art galleries
- Aquariums & zoos

Local residents and visitors for other reasons than leisure, e.g. business, also rely many of these industry sectors. But they are viewed as central to the ability attract and serve leisure visitors.

According to the Long Island Convention and Visitors Bureau, direct economic impact of tourism is \$104,000,000. That includes sporting events, meetings, conventions, tours and travel. It does not include leisure activities.

A report by the consulting firm Global Insight, formerly DRI•WEFA, for the United State Conference of Mayors, Travel Business Roundtable and International Association of Convention and Visitors Bureaus measured the Gross Metro Product of tourism employing various data sources and modeling techniques. Their analysis considered nine industry sectors:

- Local transit
- Air transport
- Transport services
- Eating & drinking places
- Hotels
- Motion pictures
- Retail
- Amusement & recreation
- Entertainment

This analysis shows that travel and tourism in the top 100 metro areas in 2000 was a \$272 billion industry. As the lingering effects of the terrorist attacks of 9/11 materialize into a slowdown in travel and tourism, Global Insight predicted that in 2002 travel and tourism was a \$245 billion industry, an 11 percent decrease.

In Nassau and Suffolk Counties, the 44th metro area for Gross Metropolitan Product in the nation, tourism GMP is off five percent, from 1\$.7 billion in 2000 to \$1.6 billion in 2002. Long Island is 49th in the nation for tourism employment. Tourism employment on Long Island has dropped off a modest three percent.

Tourism employment as a share of total employment and tourism GMP as a share of metro totals in Long Island place it 80th nationally, at 1.7 and 1.6 percent respectively. These data reflect that Long Island is not as dependent on tourism as is, for example, New York City, the largest GMP for tourism in the nation, which is off 16 percent since 2000 and Las Vegas, off 22 percent.

It is to Long Island's general benefit that tourism is not the leading economic sector of the economy, and that in fact, the economy is somewhat diverse overall, with its major private-sector employers in health care, financial services, communications and retailing, according to data gathered by the New York State Department of Labor. Long Island's economy has declined at a slower pace than that of New York State since the terrorist attacks of 2001.

The terrorist attacks have had a negative impact on travel and tourism generally on Long Island, particularly in business travel. Long Island tourism has long been challenged by the fact that its has a proportionally higher number of visitors who are there to see friends and relatives and to stay with them, rather than staying in hotels, participating in events and visiting landmarks and attractions.

The Long Island Convention and Visitors Bureau has instituted a program designed to encourage residents to "be a tourist in their own backyards." A study by the Rauch Foundation found that Long Islanders identify more strongly with local institutions, the more local, the stronger the identification. The Foundation's report surmised that a lack of regional institutions might be partly to blame.

However, the visitor industry remains important to Long Island. In response to the slowdown, the Long Island Convention and Visitors Bureau is working to develop a tourism base among local residents by exhorting them to be "tourists in their own backyard." This program is designed to help bolster use and understanding of Long Island's tourism resources by the local population and to aid in the recovery of the tourism industry post-9/11.

While there are increases in higher-paying tourism-related industries, some of the better paying sectors have seen some dramatic decreases in employment on Long Island between 2001 and 2002, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Scheduled airlines, with a 2001 average wage of \$38,600 dropped 12 percent in employment to 2002, to 5,021; tour operators and travel agencies, with an average wage of \$30,000, lost 20 percent of jobs, falling to 2,278.

Several tourism-related industries gained employment over the period. Some were lower-paying industries, like motion picture theaters with an average wage of under \$11,000 gained 36 percent new jobs, to 1,820; amusement and recreation services (\$19,000) grew 15.7 percent, to 16,036. Commercial sports, with an average wage of almost \$54,000, grew 7.4 percent, to 2,624.

D.3 Employment Sectors

D.3.1 Non-Government Employers

According to the *Long Island Business News 2002 Book of Lists*, the three largest non-government employer on Long Island are non-profits. They are a Jewish hospital system, Catholic diocese and a state university.

- The North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System – With 30,000 employees it is the largest employer. It has 18 hospitals, seven home-health agencies and provides treatment to 190,00 in patients, 112,000 ambulatory surgery patients and 400,000 emergency department visits annually.¹³
- Diocese of Rockville Centre – 17,500 employees serving 1.5 million Catholics in 134 parishes on Long Island.¹⁴
- SUNY at Stony Brook – With 14,000 direct jobs and an operating budget of almost \$1.2 billion and 22,000 students, the economic impact of the university is estimated at \$2.5 billion and 47,000 total jobs.¹⁵

The largest for-profit non-governmental employer, according to the *Book of Lists for 2002* and cited in the Rauch report are JPMorganChase & Co. with 6,800 employees; followed by Cablevision Systems, 6,567 employees; Waldbaum's supermarket chain, 6,400; and Verizon Communications, 5,500.

¹³ Accessed on-line at www.northshorelij.com

¹⁴ Accessed on-line at www.drvc.org

¹⁵ Accessed on-line at www.stonybrook.org

D.3.2 Non-Farm Employment

Employment on Long Island is overwhelmingly service providing and government, according to statistics gathered by the New York State Department of Labor for the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA. The table below presents the statistics comparing September 2003 with September 2002.

Table D-1 - Industry of Employment for Long Island
Non-farm, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Sep	Sep	Net Year	Pct Year
	2003	2002		
Goods Producing	154,000	157,800	-3.8	-2.40%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	66,700	66,200	0.5	0.80%
Manufacturing	87,300	91,600	-4.3	-4.70%
Durable Goods	52,900	55,600	-2.7	-4.90%
Non-Durable Goods	34,400	36,000	-1.6	-4.40%
Service-Providing	1,059,300	1,054,500	4.8	0.50%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	265,800	268,300	-2.5	-0.90%
Wholesale Trade	71,700	72,500	-0.8	-1.10%
Retail Trade	158,500	158,500	0	0.00%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	35,600	37,300	-1.7	-4.60%
Information	32,000	31,300	0.7	2.20%
Financial Activities	83,100	81,900	1.2	1.50%
Professional and Business Services	151,700	153,700	-2	-1.30%
Educational and Health Services	188,300	186,100	2.2	1.20%
Educational Services	29,200	29,100	0.1	0.30%
Health Care and Social Assistance	159,100	157,000	2.1	1.30%
Leisure and Hospitality	97,300	93,700	3.6	3.80%
Accommodation and Food Services	73,900	72,300	1.6	2.20%
Food Services and Drinking Places	69,200	66,700	2.5	3.70%
Other Services	51,200	50,300	0.9	1.80%
Government	189,900	189,200	0.7	0.40%
Federal Government	20,600	20,900	-0.3	-1.40%
State Government	24,800	25,600	-0.8	-3.10%
Local Government	144,500	142,700	1.8	1.30%
Total Nonfarm	1,213,300	1,212,300	1	0.10%

Source: NYS Department of Labor

Manufacturing jobs account for 7.2 percent of September 2003 jobs while goods producing jobs overall were under 13 percent of total employment. Service producing jobs were 87 percent of the total with retail jobs 15 percent of the total and government jobs just under 18 percent of the total.

Location quotients can be used to compare the economy of the Nassau-Suffolk MSA to the nation to show industry concentrations. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics developed these data. They show that compared with the nation as a whole, Long Island is an area of concentration for wholesale trade and education and health service; and to a lesser extent it is also an area of concentration for finance and retail. The table below shows the location quotient for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Table D-2 - Location Quotients for Long Island
Second Quarter of 2003

Industry	LQ
Natural Resources and Mining	0.00
Construction	1.01
Manufacturing	0.63
Durable Goods	0.63
Non-Durable Goods	0.63
Wholesale Trade	1.37
Retail Trade	1.14
Transportation, Warehousing & Public Utilities	0.81
Transportation & Warehousing	0.77
Utilities	1.12
Information	1.07
Financial Activities	1.12
Finance & Insurance	1.21
Professional & Business Services	1.01
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	1.12
Management of Companies	0.95
Administration & Waste Management	0.92
Education & Health Services	1.22
Educational Services	1.22
Health Care & Social Assistance	1.23
Leisure & Hospitality Services	0.83
Accommodation & Food Services	0.75
Other Services	1.03
Government	0.99

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics via FDIC

On the table above, a 1.22 means that, for example, Education & Health Services employment is proportionally 22 percent higher in Nassau and Suffolk counties than in the nation. Leisure and hospitality services employment is proportionally 17 percent less than that of the nation.

D.4 Job Growth

According to the New York State Department of Labor's top-20 fastest growing occupations list, between 1998 and 2008 annual job growth on Long Island is projected to be in computer-related fields, including computer science (7.7 percent growth) computer engineering, (6.4 percent), systems analyst (6.3 percent) and computer support specialists (6.2 percent).

Actual annual job growth is projected to be in sales with 613 new retail positions, 456 general office clerk positions, 436 new registered nurses and 385 general manager and top executive positions created. Systems analyst positions created are projected to be 308; while new computer support positions created are projected to be 289.

The annual job openings projections are: retail sales (2,190), cashiers (1,670), general office clerks (1,340) and secondary school teachers (1,040). The annual job openings can be skewed by the fact that while job growth may be slow or even in the negative numbers, high-turnover occupations create openings in lieu of growth.

D.4.1 Occupations, Industry

While the unemployment rate indicates the level of employment, industry and occupation of employment reflect the qualities of jobs held by residents and are indicators of residents' earning power as certain industries and occupations tend to offer higher wages than others. As indicated in the table below, with slight variations, the same industries were responsible for most of the employment in all comparison areas. The most significant industry of employment for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and all comparison areas is Educational, Health and Social Services.

Table D-3 - 2000 Employment Sector
Employed Persons 16 years or older

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Construction	5.2%	5.1%	7.5%	4.5%	6.9%	6.2%
Manufacturing	10.0%	6.5%	9.6%	6.9%	8.1%	7.7%
Wholesale trade	3.4%	4.2%	4.4%	5.1%	4.1%	4.4%
Retail trade	10.5%	10.8%	12.1%	10.0%	12.0%	11.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	5.5%	6.0%	5.9%	3.9%	4.9%	4.6%
Information	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	8.8%	11.6%	7.8%	12.6%	8.7%	9.9%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services:	10.1%	11.9%	10.3%	14.4%	11.0%	12.0%
Educational, health and social services:	24.3%	24.3%	22.6%	25.2%	25.1%	25.1%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	7.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%
Other services (except public administration)	5.1%	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%
Public administration	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%	3.5%	5.5%	4.9%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Similarities also existed between the State and the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area in predominate occupation types. Professional and Related Occupations and Sales and Office Occupations were the predominant job types within both the State and the North Shore Heritage Area. However, these two job types played a more significant role in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area economy than in the State as a whole.

Table D-4 - 2000 Occupations
Employed persons 16 years and older

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Management; professional; and related occupations	36.7%	41.0%	35.7%	50.6%	42.5%	45.1%
Management; business; and financial operations occupations	13.5%	16.7%	13.8%	20.8%	16.3%	17.7%
Professional and related occupations	23.2%	24.3%	21.9%	29.9%	26.3%	27.4%
Service occupations	16.6%	13.7%	14.4%	10.4%	12.8%	12.0%
Healthcare support occupations	3.0%	1.7%	2.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.6%
Protective service occupations	2.8%	3.4%	3.3%	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.5%	3.3%	3.6%	2.6%	3.3%	3.0%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3.4%	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%
Personal care and service occupations	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Sales and office occupations	27.1%	30.4%	28.8%	28.6%	28.3%	28.4%
Farming; fishing; and forestry occupations	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Construction; extraction; and maintenance occupations	7.6%	7.0%	10.2%	5.0%	8.8%	7.6%
Construction and extraction occupations	4.3%	4.1%	6.0%	3.2%	5.3%	4.6%
Installation; maintenance; and repair occupations	3.2%	3.0%	4.1%	1.8%	3.5%	3.0%
Production; transportation; and material moving occupations	11.7%	7.8%	10.7%	5.3%	7.4%	6.7%
Production occupations	6.4%	3.9%	5.4%	2.9%	3.6%	3.4%
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.3%	4.0%	5.3%	2.4%	3.8%	3.4%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

D.4.2 Unemployment

In 2000, the percentage of unemployed residents in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area (3.4%) was less than half of that of the State (7.1%). Similarly low unemployment rate were also exhibited at the County level: Nassau (3.7%) and Suffolk (3.9%).

Table D-5 - 2000 Unemployment Rates
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Employed	92.9%	96.3%	96.1%	96.7%	96.5%	96.6%
Unemployed	7.1%	3.7%	3.9%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

D.5 Real Estate Activity

D.5.1 Commercial Real Estate

According to data collected by Haver Analytics for CB Richard Ellis and distributed by the FDIC, at the end of 2002, 6.3 percent of all office space on Long Island was vacant. This is just under half the national office vacancy rate of 12.5 percent. Long Island also fared better in industrial vacancy as compared with the nation, though not quite as well. The national industrial vacancy rate was 15.6 percent at the end of 2002; in Long Island it was 11.5 percent.

A CB Richard Ellis analysis in 2003 noted that 11.6 percent of all office space on Long Island was available, including direct lease and sublet space. This is the lowest rate in the tri-state New York, New Jersey Connecticut area. The largest transactions for 2003 include construction of a 195,000 square-foot facility for First Data, and major leasing activity for Del Laboratories, Allstate Insurance, FalconStor Software and AutoOne.

D.5.2 Residential Real Estate

Residential building activity is slowing in Nassau and Suffolk counties over the past three years. Between 2000 and 2002, residential real estate permits dropped 13.4 percent while permit activity for New York State grew almost nine percent and almost 10 percent for the nation as a whole.

There could be several explanations for the slowdown. These include national economic conditions and slowdown in demand because of affordability and other financial- and employment-related factors. In addition, moratoria have been enacted and considered because of concerns over open space preservation and water quality. The table below illustrates the residential permit activity for 2000, 2001 and 2002.

Table D-6 - Residential Building Permits
Nassau and Suffolk Counties, NYS and US

	2000			2001			2002		
	US	NY	Nassau-Suffolk	US	NY	Nassau-Suffolk	US	NY	Nassau-Suffolk
Total Permits	1,574,361	45,365	6,156	1,610,766	44,745	5,658	1,728,556	49,398	5,347
Year Ago Change	-4.0%	9.3%	-1.7%	2.3%	-1.4%	-8.1%	7.3%	10.4%	-5.5%
Single Family	1,183,529	23,700	4,643	1,221,218	23,782	4,153	1,321,145	25,294	4,203
Year Ago Change	-3.9%	-3.8%	-7.0%	3.2%	0.3%	-10.6%	8.2%	6.4%	1.2%
Multi Family	390,832	21,665	1,513	389,548	20,963	1,505	407,411	24,104	1,144
Year Ago Change	-4.3%	28.3%	19.1%	-3.0%	-3.2%	-0.5%	4.6%	15.0%	-24.0%

Source: FDIC.gov

D.6 Summary

After years of leading the nation in defense-related employment, Long Island has experienced a huge change in its economy. Its place in the regional and national economy is becoming increasingly service-oriented. Growth in retail and wholesale trade are overtaking traditional industries of construction and manufacturing. In addition, an aging and generally affluent population within the Heritage Area will continue its increasing needs for health care.

The demand for people to fill service-oriented jobs will continue to grow. However, they do not tend to be the source of higher-paying career jobs that Long Island needs to stem the “Brain Drain” it is currently experiencing in the loss of its 18-34 year-old age cohort. To retain these residents and attract new ones, challenging job opportunities that pay enough for young people to buy homes and support families need to be present in the marketplace. Fortunately, these jobs and opportunities are also present in the Long Island marketplace.

In fact, Long Island’s employment needs are becoming increasing technical and intellectual. With many educational institutions including SUNY Stony Brook, one of the region’s biggest employers and a major research center in its own right, education is a major potential growth sector. The presence of computing powerhouse Computer Associates, headquartered in Long Island, provides a magnet for other computer- and software-development companies. Major commercial real estate transactions in 2003 were to computer-based firms.

While service industries will continue to grow and have an important role in the regional economy, there is a need to sustain the growth in other, higher-paying sectors. A notable advantage the high-tech, intellectual and other industries have over manufacturing is that they are high paying, tend to be cleaner (as compared with manufacturing) and can be flexibly located – that is, they don't require greenfields.

In addition to these industries, the Long Island Sports Commission and the Nassau County Sports, Entertainment and Tourism Commission have been successful in bringing in sports-related activities and with them, higher paying related jobs. An advantage this sector brings to the regional economy is the increase in quality of life that spectator and participatory sports bring to the region.

The growth in the sports sector, along with the growth in entertainment and tourism indicate a continued emphasis on this sector is appropriate. Along the development of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Experience, this sector promises to provide jobs within organizations as well as entrepreneurial opportunities.

Other specific recommendations for economic revitalization for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area are:

- Emphasize job development in high-tech sectors including the business clusters identified by the Nassau County Economic revitalization Plan:
 - Bio-tech
 - Software and technology
 - Banking and finance
- As a quality of life issue, housing provision and affordability are major concerns within the Heritage Area. In partnership with an economic revitalization strategy to provide more affordable housing for the current and growing workforce, the development of downtown and commercial core revitalization strategies should include a residential aspect, such as creative mixed use districts with residential units upstairs from commercial concerns.
- Major redevelopment of the former Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant into an international showcase of sustainability and leading edge technology.

E.0 Demographic Information



E.1 Demographic Overview

This section provides an overview of the residents of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. The area is generally homogeneous, although it is somewhat more affluent and densely populated in its western areas than its eastern areas.

E.1.1 Introduction

Following is a demographic and economic snapshot of the North Shore Heritage Area. The tables include data for Suffolk and Nassau counties, as well as for the state.

E.1.2 Population

In 2000, there were 874,393 persons living in the Heritage Area. The distribution of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area population between male and female and among age cohorts is consistent with that of the two counties and of the state generally. There is a five percent lower proportion of persons between the ages of 19 and 34 in the Heritage Area than in the state. Persons in this age cohort are generally slightly less well represented within the two counties in 2000.

The table below illustrates the distribution of population by age within the State, counties and Heritage Area.

Table E-1 - 2000 Population by Age
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York	Nassau County, New York	Suffolk County, New York	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Total population	18,976,457	1,334,544	1,419,369	283,798	590,595	874,393
Male	48.1%	48.1%	48.9%	48.1%	48.9%	48.6%
Female	51.9%	51.9%	51.1%	51.9%	51.1%	51.4%
0-18 Years	26.0%	25.7%	27.2%	24.9%	26.5%	26.0%
19-34 Years	22.3%	18.2%	19.8%	15.7%	18.8%	17.8%
35-49 Years	23.6%	24.7%	25.2%	24.3%	25.1%	24.9%
50-64 Years	15.2%	16.4%	16.0%	18.1%	17.0%	17.3%
65 Years and Older	12.9%	15.0%	11.8%	16.9%	12.7%	14.0%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

According to population forecasts developed for the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council for Nassau and Suffolk counties, the decline in population for the 35-54 year age cohort is expected to drop 11 percent to 2020. The MTC forecasts a boom in senior citizens for the two counties to 2020, a 45 percent increase; as well as an increase of 78 percent of the 55-64 year age cohort.

E.1.3 Race

The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is less racially diverse than are Nassau and Suffolk Counties as a whole and the state. The table below illustrates the racial composition of the North Shore Heritage Area.

Table E-2 - 2000 Racial Composition
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	All Nassau County	All Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
White, Non-Hispanic	62.0%	73.9%	78.7%	80.2%	86.9%	84.7%
Black, Non-Hispanic	14.7%	9.7%	6.5%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%
Native American, Non, Hispanic	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	5.5%	4.7%	2.4%	8.7%	3.2%	5.0%
Some Other Race, Non- Hispanic	2.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino	15.1%	10.0%	10.5%	7.1%	5.7%	6.1%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000

The area of Suffolk County inside the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is particularly homogeneous when compared with the county as a whole and with New York State. The proportion of Asians in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is similar to that of the State as a whole. However, this figure is heavily weighted by the proportion of Asians in the portion of Nassau County inside the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area.

E.1.4 Household Composition, Income

Household composition in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is dominated by families, mirroring the composition of Nassau and Suffolk counties as whole but significantly higher than that of New York State.

Just fewer than 50 percent of households in the North Shore Heritage Area are comprised of one or two persons, consistent with the composition of the two counties, but lower than that of New York State as a whole (58 percent). The table below illustrates household composition for the North Shore Heritage Area, the counties and the State.

Table E-3 - 2000 Household Composition
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Family households	66.2%	78.1%	77.3%	77.4%	78.3%	78.0%
Nonfamily households	33.8%	21.9%	22.7%	22.6%	21.7%	22.0%
1-person household	28.1%	18.8%	18.3%	19.6%	17.7%	18.3%
2-person household	29.4%	29.1%	29.1%	32.1%	30.7%	31.2%
3-person household	16.3%	17.9%	18.0%	17.2%	18.4%	18.0%
4-person household	14.2%	18.6%	18.5%	18.2%	19.2%	18.9%
5-person household	7.1%	9.5%	9.6%	8.6%	9.2%	9.0%
6-person household	2.9%	3.8%	3.9%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%
7-or-more-person household	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Households within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area are significantly more affluent than households statewide. Nassau County within the study area, in particular, exhibits a high level of affluence with a median household income nearly twice that of the state as a whole. Statewide, 66 percent of households report an income of \$50,000 or less, while in the LINSHA, 31 percent of households show incomes of \$50,000 or less.

Table E-4 - 2000 Household Income Distribution
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Less than \$10,000	11.5%	4.5%	4.5%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.4%	3.3%	3.5%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5.8%	3.2%	3.5%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5.9%	3.4%	3.7%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	5.8%	3.3%	4.1%	2.8%	3.5%	3.3%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5.7%	3.7%	4.0%	3.0%	3.7%	3.5%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5.3%	3.7%	4.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.6%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5.1%	4.0%	4.4%	3.4%	3.9%	3.7%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	4.5%	3.6%	4.2%	2.9%	4.1%	3.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	8.4%	7.9%	8.8%	6.8%	8.1%	7.7%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	10.0%	11.5%	12.8%	9.4%	12.0%	11.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.6%	15.7%	16.5%	12.9%	16.6%	15.4%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6.0%	11.2%	10.5%	10.5%	11.5%	11.2%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	3.1%	6.8%	5.7%	7.0%	6.7%	6.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.9%	6.8%	5.3%	8.8%	6.8%	7.5%
\$200,000 or more	3.3%	7.6%	4.1%	16.4%	5.6%	9.2%
Median	\$43,393	\$72,030	\$65,288	\$85,928	\$71,515	\$75,012
Population Below Poverty Level	14.6%	5.2%	6.0%	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

E.1.5 Education and School Enrollment

The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is a relatively well-educated area. In 2000, 65.0% of residents 25 years or older within the area had some level of college education, which was higher than comparison areas. The LINSHA also had the largest percentage (39.6%) of residents with a bachelors degree or higher.

Table E-5 - 2000 Educational Attainment
Persons 25 years and older

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk in Study Area	LINSHA Total
No Schooling Completed	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Nursery School thru 8th Grade	6.2%	4.1%	3.4%	3.7%	2.5%	2.9%
9th thru 12th Grade, No Diploma	12.9%	8.0%	9.5%	5.9%	6.9%	6.5%
High School (or equivalency)	27.8%	26.8%	31.3%	19.7%	27.3%	24.8%
Some College, No Degree	16.8%	17.6%	19.5%	15.3%	19.3%	18.0%
Associates Degree	7.2%	7.0%	8.0%	5.6%	8.2%	7.4%
Bachelors Degree	15.6%	19.8%	15.6%	24.8%	19.3%	21.1%
Graduate or Professional Degree	11.8%	15.6%	11.8%	24.1%	15.8%	18.5%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

In general, school enrollment patterns within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area were similar to those of comparison areas. However Nassau County within the study area had the highest percentage (21.2%) of students enrolled in private school, the lowest percentage (21.1) of students enrolled in grade levels preschool to 12th grade and the highest percentage (72.6%) of individuals not enrolled in school

Table E-6 - 2000 School Enrollment
Persons 3 years and older

	New York	Nassau County, New York	Suffolk County, New York	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Public	82.9%	80.9%	87.4%	78.8%	85.7%	83.5%
Private	17.1%	19.1%	12.6%	21.2%	14.3%	16.5%
Pre School thru 8th Grade	15.4%	15.7%	16.7%	15.4%	16.2%	15.9%
9th thru 12th Grade	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%
College, Undergraduate	5.6%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%
Graduate School	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Not Enrolled in School	71.4%	72.2%	71.5%	72.6%	71.5%	71.8%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

E.1.6 Housing

Single-family residences were the primary housing type in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and most comparison areas with the exception of the State. Suffolk County within the study area had the largest percentage of single-family residences (88.0%) and the smallest percentage of residences with 10 or more units.

Table E-7 - 2000 Units in Structure
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Detached Units	41.7%	77.6%	81.6%	75.4%	83.7%	81.0%
Attached Units	4.9%	2.6%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
2 Units	10.9%	6.8%	4.0%	6.8%	3.3%	4.4%
3 or 4 Units	7.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%
5 to 9 Units	5.3%	1.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
10 to 19 Units	4.3%	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
20 to 49 Units	8.1%	2.5%	1.4%	2.9%	0.8%	1.5%
50 or more Units	14.8%	4.8%	1.5%	4.1%	0.7%	1.8%
Mobile home	2.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%
Boat; RV; van; etc.	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

The median year homes were built in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area was 1962. However, there were significantly more homes that were built in 1939 or earlier within the Nassau County study area (23.6%) than the Suffolk County study area (9.8%). Suffolk County as a whole and the study area within Suffolk County both had the highest percentage (9.5%) of homes built since 1990 than in the comparison areas.

Table E-8 - Age of Housing
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Built 1939 or earlier	31.2%	19.7%	10.2%	23.6%	9.8%	14.3%
Built 1940 to 1949	11.9%	18.2%	6.5%	16.5%	6.1%	9.5%
Built 1950 to 1959	16.4%	35.0%	19.6%	27.5%	18.6%	21.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	14.6%	13.8%	24.2%	13.6%	27.0%	22.7%
Built 1970 to 1979	11.3%	6.3%	19.3%	7.9%	19.0%	15.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	7.7%	4.3%	10.6%	6.7%	10.0%	8.9%
Built 1990 to 1994	3.4%	1.2%	3.9%	1.8%	3.5%	3.0%
Built 1995 to 1998	2.6%	1.2%	4.0%	1.8%	4.1%	3.3%
Built 1999 to March 2000	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Median year structure built	1954	1953	1966	1953	1966	1962

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Housing values are relatively high in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. As indicated in the table below, the median values of homes within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area in 2000 was \$307,529, which was more than double that of the state and much higher than both Counties as a whole. Although the Nassau County study area had a larger percentage of older homes than the Suffolk County study area, the Nassau County study area had higher home values. Almost 60% of the homes in Nassau County as a whole and the study area within Nassau County were valued at \$300,000 or more as compared to 51% in the Suffolk County study area and 28% in the State.

Table E-9 - 2000 Housing Values
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
less than \$50,000	5.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	26.6%	0.7%	4.3%	0.4%	2.4%	1.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18.3%	5.3%	23.4%	1.3%	15.6%	11.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	17.4%	23.7%	29.5%	5.1%	25.0%	18.8%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	18.7%	39.3%	25.3%	25.8%	33.0%	30.8%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	6.5%	13.7%	8.7%	19.0%	12.7%	14.7%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	2.9%	6.6%	3.9%	14.2%	5.5%	8.2%
Median value	\$148,700	\$242,300	\$185,200	\$388,155	\$220,075	\$253,829

Source: US Bureau of the Census

The vacancy rate within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area was about 5% in 2000, lower than the State (8%) and Suffolk County (10%) but higher than Nassau County (2%). Most (82%) of the occupied housing units in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area were owner-occupied, similar to comparison areas.

Table E-10 - 2000 Housing Occupancy
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Housing units: Total	7,679,307	458,151	522,323	102,285	212,372	314,657
Occupied	91.9%	97.7%	89.8%	97.2%	94.1%	95.1%
Owner Occupied	53.0%	80.3%	79.8%	79.8%	83.3%	82.2%
Renter Occupied	47.0%	19.7%	20.2%	20.2%	16.7%	17.8%
Vacant	8.1%	2.3%	10.2%	2.8%	5.9%	4.9%
For Rent	26.4%	17.7%	6.4%	14.8%	8.6%	9.8%
For Sale	11.2%	21.7%	7.5%	17.3%	11.2%	12.3%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	7.0%	12.2%	5.2%	14.2%	8.3%	9.4%
For seasonal, recreational or occasional use	40.2%	35.0%	74.2%	38.9%	61.6%	57.3%
Other vacant	15.1%	13.4%	6.7%	14.9%	10.3%	11.1%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Housing cost is often used as a measure of a community's affordability. The table below shows housing costs within Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and comparison areas and indicates that housing costs are higher than in the State as whole. Within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, 58% of households spent 25% or less of their income on housing as compared to 63% within the State, 57% in Nassau County and 55% in Suffolk County. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development monthly housing costs that are 30% or more of monthly income are burdensome. Twenty seven percent of households within the State spent 30% or more of their income on housing as compared to 32% in Nassau County, 33% in Suffolk County and 31% in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area

Table E-11 - 2000 Household Income Spent on Housing
NYS, Nassau, Suffolk and LINSHA

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	Nassau County in Study Area	Suffolk in Study Area	LINSHA Total
less than 10%	15.0%	12.6%	10.2%	16.9%	10.9%	12.8%
10 to 14.9%	16.5%	15.3%	13.8%	16.2%	14.2%	14.8%
15 to 19.9%	17.1%	15.6%	15.8%	14.3%	16.4%	15.8%
20 to 24.9%	14.2%	13.7%	15.0%	12.1%	15.0%	14.1%
25 to 29.9%	10.0%	10.5%	11.8%	9.2%	11.7%	10.9%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	6.7%	7.2%	8.3%	6.3%	8.2%	7.6%
35.0 to 39.9 percent	4.5%	5.2%	5.8%	5.1%	5.5%	5.4%
40.0 to 49.9 percent	5.3%	6.4%	6.6%	5.4%	6.2%	6.0%
50.0 percent or more	9.9%	12.8%	12.2%	13.9%	11.4%	12.2%
Not computed	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Housing affordability is a major concern throughout Long Island. High housing prices prevent young people from settling there, contributing to a drop in population of the 19 to 34 year age cohort as they are quite literally priced out of the market. While housing prices are twice as high as the national median in 2000 (\$120,000) housing prices are comparable to other New York City suburban areas, according to Dr. Pearl Kamer, chief economist for the Long Island Association. The problem is that housing prices are rising faster than incomes.¹⁶

According to Kamer, Long Island housing prices rose 81 percent from 1999 to 2003, while incomes rose 14 percent. The effect is that employers are unable to find entry-level employees.¹⁷ Affordable housing initiatives on Long Island include real property tax abatements for first-time buyers and efforts to provide incentives for developers to include affordable homes and apartments in their plans in exchange for higher density allowances. Approximately 30,000 such units are needed.¹⁸

Following are detailed demographic tables. The data presented include only those areas within the Heritage Area.

¹⁶ Regional Plan Association for the Rauch Foundation, Long Island Profile: A Summary of Demographic, Economic + Environmental Trends, April 2003

¹⁷ Paquette, Carol, "Inducing Developers to Include Lower-Cost Housing," *The New York Times*, April 13, 2003

¹⁸ Ibid.

Table E-12 - 2000 Age and Gender
Universe: Total Population

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Total population	18,976,457	1,334,544	1,419,369	175,962	26,622	81,214	283,798	172,062	115,715	20,697	233,854	27,680	20,587	590,595	874,393
Male	48.1%	48.1%	48.9%	47.9%	48.2%	48.5%	48.1%	49.1%	48.7%	48.7%	49.1%	48.1%	47.6%	48.9%	48.6%
Female	51.9%	51.9%	51.1%	52.1%	51.8%	51.5%	51.9%	50.9%	51.3%	51.3%	50.9%	51.9%	52.4%	51.1%	51.4%
0-18 Years	26.0%	25.7%	27.2%	24.8%	22.1%	26.2%	24.9%	26.0%	26.8%	25.7%	27.3%	23.8%	22.8%	26.5%	26.0%
19-34 Years	22.3%	18.2%	19.8%	15.8%	21.0%	13.9%	15.7%	16.8%	16.7%	22.1%	21.8%	17.3%	12.9%	18.8%	17.8%
35-49 Years	23.6%	24.7%	25.2%	23.6%	24.2%	25.9%	24.3%	26.5%	25.3%	24.8%	24.5%	23.6%	22.4%	25.1%	24.9%
50-64 Years	15.2%	16.4%	16.0%	18.4%	15.0%	18.6%	18.1%	17.4%	17.8%	19.1%	15.9%	16.8%	18.9%	17.0%	17.3%
65 Years and Older	12.9%	15.0%	11.8%	17.5%	17.7%	15.5%	16.9%	13.3%	13.5%	8.4%	10.6%	18.6%	23.0%	12.7%	14.0%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-13 - 2000 Population Change, 1990-2000
Universe: Total Population

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip
Total	5.5%	3.7%	7.4%	3.8%	10.2%	-0.5%	3.1%	1.3%	3.9%	-12.5%
Male	6.0%	3.4%	7.5%	3.3%	11.3%	0.4%	3.1%	1.7%	3.4%	-14.5%
Female	5.0%	3.9%	7.2%	4.2%	9.3%	-1.4%	3.0%	0.9%	4.4%	-10.6%
0-18 Years	9.4%	15.9%	11.7%	17.3%	15.6%	13.9%	16.1%	10.5%	13.7%	-17.3%
19-34 Years	-12.1%	-22.5%	-19.6%	-19.8%	-11.4%	-39.6%	-25.1%	-29.9%	-29.7%	-35.2%
35-49 Years	18.7%	18.9%	21.7%	10.0%	34.7%	9.1%	11.7%	16.8%	15.3%	-8.9%
50-64 Years	13.9%	0.3%	18.6%	2.4%	0.3%	6.2%	3.3%	-0.4%	3.0%	31.3%
65 Years and Older	3.8%	9.6%	18.8%	7.9%	18.2%	15.8%	10.8%	20.4%	37.6%	11.6%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-14 - 2000 Racial Composition
Universe: Total Population

	New York State	All Nassau County	All Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
White, Non-Hispanic	62.0%	73.9%	78.7%	78.9%	67.4%	87.1%	80.2%	84.6%	92.9%	89.0%	85.9%	80.9%	90.8%	86.9%	84.7%
Black, Non-Hispanic	14.7%	9.7%	6.5%	2.2%	6.8%	1.3%	2.4%	4.0%	0.6%	1.6%	2.3%	9.9%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	5.5%	4.7%	2.4%	10.5%	4.0%	6.2%	8.7%	3.0%	2.4%	3.0%	4.3%	1.1%	0.4%	3.2%	5.0%
Some Other Race, Non-Hispanic	2.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino	15.1%	10.0%	10.5%	6.3%	20.3%	4.6%	7.1%	6.9%	3.2%	5.4%	6.0%	6.2%	4.4%	5.7%	6.1%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-15 - 2000 Household Composition
Universe: Total Households

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Family households	66.2%	78.1%	77.3%	77.6%	70.8%	79.3%	77.4%	79.0%	82.2%	78.3%	78.1%	67.9%	69.3%	78.3%	78.0%
Nonfamily households	33.8%	21.9%	22.7%	22.4%	29.2%	20.7%	22.6%	21.0%	17.8%	21.7%	21.9%	32.1%	30.7%	21.7%	22.0%
1-person household	28.1%	18.8%	18.3%	19.7%	24.2%	17.7%	19.6%	16.7%	15.1%	17.8%	17.5%	26.5%	26.5%	17.7%	18.3%
2-person household	29.4%	29.1%	29.1%	32.3%	30.7%	32.2%	32.1%	31.7%	30.5%	28.4%	28.7%	35.6%	38.4%	30.7%	31.2%
3-person household	16.3%	17.9%	18.0%	16.9%	17.2%	17.8%	17.2%	18.9%	18.9%	19.2%	18.5%	14.9%	15.2%	18.4%	18.0%
4-person household	14.2%	18.6%	18.5%	18.2%	14.7%	19.6%	18.2%	18.9%	21.2%	18.8%	20.0%	13.3%	11.8%	19.2%	18.9%
5-person household	7.1%	9.5%	9.6%	8.7%	7.7%	8.8%	8.6%	8.8%	10.1%	9.9%	9.9%	6.3%	5.4%	9.2%	9.0%
6-person household	2.9%	3.8%	3.9%	3.1%	3.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	2.1%	1.9%	3.3%	3.2%
7-or-more-person household	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	1.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-16 - 2000 Household Income
Universe: Total Households

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area
Less than \$10,000	11.5%	4.5%	4.5%	3.5%	6.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%	4.2%	6.6%	5.8%	3.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.0%	4.6%	2.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	3.3%	6.4%	7.7%	3.2%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5.8%	3.2%	3.5%	2.8%	4.3%	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	3.2%	5.8%	5.6%	3.2%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5.9%	3.4%	3.7%	2.9%	4.4%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%	7.4%	5.6%	3.4%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	5.8%	3.3%	4.1%	2.5%	5.7%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.6%	3.6%	6.6%	5.8%	3.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	5.7%	3.7%	4.0%	3.1%	4.4%	2.3%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	4.0%	3.9%	5.7%	6.0%	3.7%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5.3%	3.7%	4.2%	3.3%	5.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%	3.9%	5.5%	5.4%	3.7%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5.1%	4.0%	4.4%	3.5%	4.6%	2.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.9%	4.4%	4.9%	3.9%	3.9%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	4.5%	3.6%	4.2%	2.8%	4.6%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	3.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	8.4%	7.9%	8.8%	6.5%	8.9%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.4%	10.6%	9.1%	8.8%	7.3%	8.1%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	10.0%	11.5%	12.8%	9.3%	10.5%	9.3%	9.4%	11.1%	11.4%	11.9%	13.5%	9.3%	11.0%	12.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.6%	15.7%	16.5%	12.7%	14.4%	12.9%	12.9%	16.2%	17.1%	22.2%	17.0%	12.8%	13.4%	16.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6.0%	11.2%	10.5%	10.8%	8.0%	10.8%	10.5%	11.9%	14.1%	11.6%	10.9%	7.1%	8.0%	11.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	3.1%	6.8%	5.7%	7.3%	4.5%	7.3%	7.0%	7.4%	8.7%	5.9%	6.0%	3.0%	4.1%	6.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.9%	6.8%	5.3%	9.5%	4.7%	8.7%	8.8%	9.1%	8.0%	5.3%	5.4%	3.7%	3.1%	6.8%
\$200,000 or more	3.3%	7.6%	4.1%	16.7%	4.7%	19.8%	16.4%	9.6%	5.8%	2.8%	3.5%	1.7%	3.1%	5.6%
Median	\$43,393	\$72,030	\$65,288	\$68,116	\$56,386	\$93,346	\$85,928	\$81,609	\$80,498	\$72,437	\$67,004	\$46,193	\$49,920	\$71,515
Population Below Poverty Level	14.6%	5.2%	6.0%	4.0%	9.1%	3.7%	4.4%	4.6%	3.0%	3.7%	5.1%	8.6%	5.8%	4.7%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-17 - 2000 Educational Attainment
Universe: Persons Age 25 and Over

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Istip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
No Schooling Completed	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	2.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Nursery School thru 8th Grade	6.2%	4.1%	3.4%	3.6%	9.2%	2.2%	3.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	5.0%	3.3%	2.5%	2.9%
Grade 9-12 No Diploma	12.9%	8.0%	9.5%	5.6%	10.4%	5.0%	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%	6.9%	7.4%	11.5%	7.7%	6.9%	6.5%
High School (or equivalency)	27.8%	26.8%	31.3%	19.4%	26.1%	18.4%	19.7%	22.5%	26.2%	33.2%	30.1%	33.1%	30.4%	27.3%	24.8%
Some College, No Degree	16.8%	17.6%	19.5%	14.9%	17.5%	15.3%	15.3%	17.2%	19.8%	21.6%	20.6%	19.3%	18.6%	19.3%	18.0%
Associates Degree	7.2%	7.0%	8.0%	5.2%	6.0%	6.3%	5.6%	7.2%	9.2%	7.7%	8.8%	7.2%	7.6%	8.2%	7.4%
Bachelors Degree	15.6%	19.8%	15.6%	24.7%	16.6%	27.7%	24.8%	24.7%	20.5%	17.7%	15.7%	11.7%	17.3%	19.3%	21.1%
Graduate, Professional Degree	11.8%	15.6%	11.8%	26.0%	11.3%	24.2%	24.1%	19.3%	15.9%	10.1%	14.3%	10.4%	14.3%	15.8%	18.5%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-18 - 2000 School Enrollment
Universe: Population Age 3 and Over

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Public	82.9%	80.9%	87.4%	79.3%	84.3%	76.3%	78.8%	82.5%	83.5%	88.2%	88.5%	85.0%	91.1%	85.7%	83.5%
Private	17.1%	19.1%	12.6%	20.7%	15.7%	23.7%	21.2%	17.5%	16.5%	11.8%	11.5%	15.0%	8.9%	14.3%	16.5%
Pre School thru 8th Grade	15.4%	15.7%	16.7%	15.1%	13.2%	16.7%	15.4%	16.0%	16.8%	16.4%	16.4%	15.0%	13.4%	16.2%	15.9%
9th thru 12th Grade	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	5.1%	5.9%	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%	4.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%
College, Undergraduate	5.6%	4.9%	4.7%	5.3%	4.3%	3.4%	4.6%	3.8%	4.0%	4.9%	7.0%	3.0%	2.6%	5.1%	4.9%
Graduate School	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	1.7%
Not Enrolled in School	71.4%	72.2%	71.5%	72.3%	75.4%	72.4%	72.6%	73.2%	72.2%	71.4%	68.7%	76.5%	77.6%	71.5%	71.8%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-19 - 2000 Units in Structure
Universe: Total Housing Units

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Detached Units	41.7%	77.6%	81.6%	75.2%	55.2%	82.5%	75.4%	87.6%	85.2%	77.0%	81.2%	71.7%	90.4%	83.7%	81.0%
Attached Units	4.9%	2.6%	4.2%	3.8%	6.3%	4.7%	4.3%	2.0%	5.2%	1.7%	6.8%	1.5%	1.8%	4.3%	4.3%
2 Units	10.9%	6.8%	4.0%	5.6%	20.1%	5.0%	6.8%	5.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%	2.6%	3.3%	4.4%
3 or 4 Units	7.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	6.7%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	1.6%	4.2%	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.2%
5 to 9 Units	5.3%	1.5%	2.1%	1.7%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%	1.8%	7.2%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
10 to 19 Units	4.3%	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	0.5%	2.2%	5.0%	3.0%	2.2%	0.6%	2.0%	2.0%
20 to 49 Units	8.1%	2.5%	1.4%	4.2%	2.2%	0.4%	2.9%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%
50 or more Units	14.8%	4.8%	1.5%	5.6%	4.3%	0.8%	4.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%
Mobile home	2.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	14.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
Boat; RV; van; etc.	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-20 - 2000 Age of Housing
Universe: Total Housing Units

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Built 1939 or earlier	31.2%	19.7%	10.2%	24.6%	22.0%	21.9%	23.6%	13.1%	6.4%	5.4%	6.2%	12.5%	25.6%	9.8%	14.3%
Built 1940 to 1949	11.9%	18.2%	6.5%	21.0%	12.0%	8.2%	16.5%	8.6%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	7.4%	8.4%	6.1%	9.5%
Built 1950 to 1959	16.4%	35.0%	19.6%	27.1%	30.0%	27.7%	27.5%	30.1%	18.6%	10.2%	12.3%	13.3%	14.2%	18.6%	21.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	14.6%	13.8%	24.2%	12.2%	15.2%	16.1%	13.6%	27.4%	35.8%	33.7%	25.7%	16.1%	14.1%	27.0%	22.7%
Built 1970 to 1979	11.3%	6.3%	19.3%	6.1%	10.1%	11.0%	7.9%	11.4%	15.8%	30.2%	27.0%	14.6%	13.4%	19.0%	15.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	7.7%	4.3%	10.6%	5.4%	4.6%	10.0%	6.7%	5.5%	10.1%	9.0%	12.2%	14.3%	13.6%	10.0%	8.9%
Built 1990 to 1994	3.4%	1.2%	3.9%	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	1.6%	3.6%	2.2%	4.1%	8.8%	4.5%	3.5%	3.0%
Built 1995 to 1998	2.6%	1.2%	4.0%	1.4%	3.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%	3.7%	2.2%	5.2%	9.3%	4.4%	4.1%	3.3%
Built 1999 to March 2000	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	2.7%	2.8%	3.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Median Year Built	1954	1953	1966	1951	1955	1957	1953	1959	1965	1969	1975	1975	1961	1966	1962

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-21 - 2000 Housing Tenure
Universe: Total Housing Units

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Housing units: Total	7,679,307	458,151	522,323	63,498	9,734	29,053	102,285	60,215	39,357	7,186	79,383	12,479	13,752	212,372	314,657
Occupied	91.9%	97.7%	89.8%	97.2%	97.2%	97.1%	97.2%	97.5%	97.8%	97.8%	96.2%	86.1%	61.5%	94.1%	95.1%
Owner Occupied	53.0%	80.3%	79.8%	81.5%	58.5%	83.3%	79.8%	84.8%	87.3%	80.1%	81.7%	77.1%	80.7%	83.3%	82.2%
Renter Occupied	47.0%	19.7%	20.2%	18.5%	41.5%	16.7%	20.2%	15.2%	12.7%	19.9%	18.3%	22.9%	19.3%	16.7%	17.8%
Vacant	8.1%	2.3%	10.2%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	3.8%	13.9%	38.5%	5.9%	4.9%
For Rent	26.4%	17.7%	6.4%	15.6%	20.5%	11.5%	14.8%	23.0%	14.0%	30.6%	12.0%	6.2%	1.8%	8.6%	9.8%
For Sale	11.2%	21.7%	7.5%	17.2%	18.3%	17.1%	17.3%	26.1%	16.7%	11.9%	21.7%	5.0%	2.1%	11.2%	12.3%
Rented or Sold, Not Occupied	7.0%	12.2%	5.2%	15.5%	6.2%	13.9%	14.2%	13.8%	29.3%	11.3%	11.1%	7.5%	2.0%	8.3%	9.4%
Seasonal, recreation, occasional use	40.2%	35.0%	74.2%	35.9%	40.7%	44.4%	38.9%	22.0%	24.3%	15.6%	39.0%	69.9%	90.5%	61.6%	57.3%
Other vacant	15.1%	13.4%	6.7%	15.8%	14.3%	13.1%	14.9%	15.1%	15.7%	30.6%	16.2%	11.4%	3.6%	10.3%	11.1%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-22 - 2000 Income on Housing
Universe: Total Households

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
less than 10%	15.0%	12.6%	10.2%	17.0%	12.9%	17.4%	16.9%	12.8%	11.3%	11.1%	9.0%	9.7%	13.2%	10.9%	12.8%
10 to 14.9%	16.5%	15.3%	13.8%	16.3%	16.6%	15.7%	16.2%	14.1%	14.9%	15.5%	13.8%	12.3%	15.1%	14.2%	14.8%
15 to 19.9%	17.1%	15.6%	15.8%	14.2%	15.0%	14.4%	14.3%	16.7%	17.5%	15.5%	15.9%	16.3%	15.1%	16.4%	15.8%
20 to 24.9%	14.2%	13.7%	15.0%	11.9%	12.5%	12.4%	12.1%	14.0%	15.1%	14.8%	15.8%	15.3%	14.3%	15.0%	14.1%
25 to 29.9%	10.0%	10.5%	11.8%	9.1%	9.8%	9.2%	9.2%	10.9%	11.3%	11.8%	12.5%	11.2%	11.6%	11.7%	10.9%
30.0 to 34.9%	6.7%	7.2%	8.3%	6.4%	6.6%	5.9%	6.3%	7.4%	8.2%	7.7%	8.9%	8.3%	6.6%	8.2%	7.6%
35.0 to 39.9%	4.5%	5.2%	5.8%	5.1%	5.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	4.9%	5.5%	5.4%
40.0 to 49.9%	5.3%	6.4%	6.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	6.4%	5.3%	7.2%	6.3%	6.9%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%
50.0% or more	9.9%	12.8%	12.2%	14.0%	14.5%	13.6%	13.9%	11.9%	10.9%	10.3%	11.2%	13.4%	11.8%	11.4%	12.2%
Not computed	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-23 - 2000 Employment Status
Universe: Persons Age 16 and Over in Labor Force

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Employed	92.9%	96.3%	96.1%	94.8%	96.5%	97.6%	96.7%	96.8%	97.3%	95.8%	96.2%	95.9%	95.6%	96.5%	91.4%
Unemployed	7.1%	3.7%	3.9%	5.2%	3.5%	2.4%	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%	4.2%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	3.5%	8.6%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-24 - 2000 Employment Sector
Universe: Employed Persons Age 16 and Over

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk County in Study Area	LINSHA Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%	2.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Construction	5.2%	5.1%	7.5%	3.9%	6.9%	5.1%	4.5%	5.7%	6.8%	7.7%	7.2%	8.4%	10.2%	6.9%	6.2%
Manufacturing	10.0%	6.5%	9.6%	6.0%	9.1%	8.1%	6.9%	7.8%	8.6%	9.9%	8.3%	6.4%	5.1%	8.1%	7.7%
Wholesale trade	3.4%	4.2%	4.4%	5.6%	2.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.3%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	2.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%
Retail trade	10.5%	10.8%	12.1%	10.0%	10.1%	10.0%	10.0%	10.9%	11.5%	12.6%	12.7%	13.1%	11.8%	12.0%	11.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.5%	6.0%	5.9%	4.0%	4.3%	3.6%	3.9%	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%	4.1%	4.9%	4.6%
Information	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	4.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.7%	3.9%	3.5%	4.1%	3.2%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	8.8%	11.6%	7.8%	13.2%	8.8%	12.7%	12.6%	11.3%	9.4%	8.2%	7.1%	4.8%	7.8%	8.7%	9.9%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	10.1%	11.9%	10.3%	14.4%	13.0%	14.8%	14.4%	13.6%	11.4%	10.1%	9.3%	11.1%	10.1%	11.0%	12.0%
Educational, health and social services	24.3%	24.3%	22.6%	26.5%	21.5%	23.8%	25.2%	24.2%	24.6%	21.7%	26.4%	24.4%	21.3%	25.1%	25.1%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	7.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.0%	8.9%	4.8%	5.3%	5.4%	4.7%	5.4%	5.5%	6.1%	7.0%	5.4%	5.4%
Other services (except public administration)	5.1%	4.6%	4.3%	4.4%	6.8%	4.5%	4.6%	3.7%	3.5%	5.2%	4.0%	5.1%	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%
Public administration	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%	3.9%	6.3%	6.4%	5.8%	7.1%	7.6%	5.5%	4.9%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Table E-25 - 2000 Occupations
Employed Persons Age 16 and Over

	New York State	Nassau County	Suffolk County	North Hempstead	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay	Nassau County in Study Area	Huntington	Smithtown	Islip	Brookhaven	Riverhead	Southold	Suffolk in Study Area
Management, professional, and related occupations	36.7%	41.0%	35.7%	52.4%	34.4%	52.0%	50.6%	47.6%	45.0%	36.2%	39.6%	34.0%	37.0%	42.5%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	13.5%	16.7%	13.8%	20.5%	15.2%	23.0%	20.8%	19.3%	18.4%	14.2%	14.0%	10.2%	15.1%	16.3%
Professional and related occupations	23.2%	24.3%	21.9%	31.9%	19.2%	29.1%	29.9%	28.3%	26.6%	22.0%	25.6%	23.8%	21.9%	26.3%
Service occupations	16.6%	13.7%	14.4%	9.4%	20.9%	9.4%	10.4%	11.5%	12.5%	12.3%	13.1%	17.4%	15.5%	12.8%
Female, Healthcare support occupations	3.0%	1.7%	2.2%	1.0%	2.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	1.6%	1.8%
Protective service occupations	2.8%	3.4%	3.3%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.0%	4.2%	3.3%	3.1%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.5%	3.3%	3.6%	2.3%	5.7%	2.1%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3.4%	2.9%	3.1%	2.1%	8.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.6%	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%	4.9%	4.5%	2.4%
Personal care and service occupations	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	2.1%
Sales and office occupations	27.1%	30.4%	28.8%	28.9%	26.8%	28.5%	28.6%	27.3%	28.4%	31.6%	28.9%	26.4%	26.2%	28.3%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.9%	0.2%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	7.6%	7.0%	10.2%	4.4%	9.1%	4.9%	5.0%	7.2%	8.0%	10.6%	9.8%	11.5%	11.0%	8.8%
Construction and extraction occupations	4.3%	4.1%	6.0%	2.8%	5.7%	3.2%	3.2%	4.3%	4.9%	5.6%	5.9%	6.7%	8.0%	5.3%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3.2%	3.0%	4.1%	1.6%	3.3%	1.7%	1.8%	2.9%	3.1%	5.0%	3.9%	4.8%	3.0%	3.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	11.7%	7.8%	10.7%	4.9%	8.9%	5.0%	5.3%	6.3%	6.0%	9.3%	8.3%	9.5%	8.5%	7.4%
Production occupations	6.4%	3.9%	5.4%	2.6%	5.0%	3.1%	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%	4.8%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.3%	4.0%	5.3%	2.3%	3.8%	2.0%	2.4%	3.1%	3.2%	4.4%	4.3%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%

Source: US Bureau of the Census



F.0 Resource Inventory

F.1 Introduction and Methodology

This chapter defines each of the types of resources located within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and provides an inventory of existing conditions and resources within the Heritage Area. It is divided into the physical resource inventory and the scenic resource inventory.

The purpose of the inventory is five-fold:

- To provide a comprehensive identification and assessment of all inventory components in one timeframe from the contextual viewpoint of formation of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan;
- To identify areas for preservation, enhancement and remediation;
- To identify emerging thematic and interpretive linkages;
- To identify economic and community development opportunities; and
- To serve as data resource for future marketing and development efforts.

Evaluation forms were developed to assess the following intrinsic resources:

- Culture
- Heritage
- Maritime
- Nature
- Recreation
- Tourism and
- Transportation.

The evaluation forms completed during the inventory were input into an ArcView GIS mapping database. In addition to the inventory of intrinsic and scenic resources, an extensive photographic inventory of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area was also completed. The intrinsic resources are depicted on the map entitled “Intrinsic Resources.” The software applications have been set up to relate to the map with a “point and click” feature to display photos and inventory data for each resource. The Intrinsic Resources map depicts the locations of the resources and clearly shows areas of clustered resources.

The “intrinsic quality” of each resource was rated on a scale of one to five, with one indicating low intrinsic quality and five indicating a high intrinsic quality. A resource for which the rating is lower on the scale indicates opportunity for rehabilitation and enhancement. Intrinsic resources in the small portion of Islip in the study area directly to the south of Smithtown are included in the Smithtown inventory.

F.2 Resource Inventory

F.2.1 Definitions of Intrinsic Resources

Intrinsic resources are attractions, sites and facilities that relate to the inherent nature of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. They include cultural, heritage, maritime, natural, recreation, tourism and transportation resources. In addition to these categories, the field team also inventoried scenic resources.

When the field team recognized an area with numerous distinct intrinsic resources within a category, rather than creating an exhaustive catalog of them, the team designated the geographic location a “node.” This designation indicates that the location is a resource on its own merit and from a preservation, tourism and economic revitalization standpoint should be viewed as an individual resource rather than a collection of resources.

Cultural Resources – are those sites, people and events that capture the unique qualities of the communities of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Cultural resources include art, agriculture, cemeteries, churches, community centers, festivals, fairs and theaters.

Heritage Resources include the resources that define the history and traditions that set the context for the legacy of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area's development patterns and the character of the built environment. Heritage resources include archaeology, architecture, historic districts, landmarks, historic landscapes, monuments and museums.

Maritime Resources are water-related attractions and services enabling residents and visitors to gain access to the waterways including rivers, streams, lakes and Long Island Sound. These include beaches, cruise operations, ferries, fishing access points, boat launches, marinas, marine service stations and piers. Centers of maritime activity were identified on as "Maritime Nodes." These nodes include historic maritime village centers and clusters of significant numbers of maritime-related resources, marinas, docks and launches, for example.

Natural Resources are geological formations, wildlife, habitat, topographic and hydrologic features that define the development of the land on the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. These resources are: geology, habitat, landforms, streams, wetlands, wildlife and water.

Recreation Resources include active and passive, public and private facilities and features. These range from public open space to indoor recreation facilities. Recreation resources inventoried are: common space, golf courses (public and private) and sports venues, as well as parks, picnic areas, pools and playgrounds.

Tourism Resources are specifically designed to appeal to, serve and entertain visitors. These resources are agritourism, wineries and farm markets, interpretive and information centers, accommodations including camping, inns and hotels, theme attractions, theaters, shopping, including antiques and restaurants, gardens and restrooms. Within tourism resources, "Commercial Nodes" were identified. These are clusters of a significant number of resources related to tourism-related resources – restaurants and shopping, for example.

Transportation Resources are land-based – water-based transportation resources are catalogued as Maritime Resources. Those resources are access points, bicycle paths, byways, equestrian trails, scenic overlooks, promenades, trails and rails.

F.2.2 Cultural Resources

Within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, there were 173 intrinsic cultural resources inventoried. As illustrated in the table below, 80 percent of these resources fell into the highest value categories. The resources are fairly evenly split among the communities with Smithtown and Riverhead having somewhat fewer than the average.

Table F-1 - Intrinsic Resources – Cultural Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

	Intrinsic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	0	1	4	9	10	24
Oyster Bay	0	0	3	8	10	21
Glen Cove	0	0	0	2	4	6
Huntington	0	2	6	10	9	27
Smithtown	0	0	2	4	6	12
Brookhaven	0	0	8	8	15	31
Riverhead	0	0	4	12	3	19
Southold	0	0	10	12	11	33

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

F.2.2.1 North Hempstead

Among the 24 cultural resources inventoried in the Town of North Hempstead were 20 churches and cemeteries, most ranking high on the five-point scale, but several were lower rated, suggesting preservation opportunities for these properties. Several of the churches have been serving the community for more than two centuries.

Cultural resources in the Town of North Hempstead are generally clustered around the historic town centers including Great Neck, Great Neck Estates and Great Neck Plaza; Manhasset; Port Washington; and Roslyn and Roslyn Harbor. In Roslyn Estates, Christopher Morely Park offers residents golfing, skating and other activities. Named for the writer, editor and essayist, the park also includes “Knothole,” the cabin in which Morley did most of his writing, which boasts a bathroom designed by Buckminster Fuller. Roslyn Harbor is home to the Nassau County Museum of Art, which is located in the mansion that was once the home of Henry Clay Frick’s son and daughter-in-law. The complex includes the William Cullen Bryant Preserve.

F.2.2.2 Oyster Bay Including the City of Glen Cove

There were 27 cultural resources catalogued in the portion of Oyster Bay within the study area, including six in the City of Glen Cove. Most of these resources rated highly, with the exception of a church and cemetery. Historic religious places in Oyster Bay include the Jericho Friends Meeting House, circa 1788, and Matinecock Meeting House, circa 1671. Cultural organizations include the Wunsch Arts Center in Glen Cove.

F.2.2.3 Huntington

Among the 27 cultural resources identified in the Town of Huntington, many are located in the Village of Huntington. Most of the resources identified are located along State Route 25A and north, with a few scattered throughout the balance of the Town, including several along County Route 11 and State Route 25.

While most of the resources inventoried in Huntington were highly rated, several cemeteries and a church earned lower ratings, suggesting preservation opportunities. In addition to churches and cemeteries, Huntington Village in particular includes a cluster of arts organizations and galleries including the Heckscher Museum of Art in Heckscher Park and Huntington School of Fine Arts as well as the Huntington Arts Council's Cultural Arts Center. Cold Spring Harbor offers the Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum, Cold Spring Harbor Arts Center and the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities Gallery.

F.2.2.4 Smithtown

There were 12 cultural resources enumerated in the Town of Smithtown. Most of the resources were highly rated for their intrinsic quality. The Smithtown Town Arts Council at Mills Pond House in St. James offers the community a wide variety of opportunities in the arts, including musical performances, gallery shows, classes for children and adults and other programs. St. James is also home to a small gallery and frame shop, Vicker's.

F.2.2.5 Brookhaven

There are 31 cultural resources inventoried in the Town of Brookhaven. The resources are distributed throughout the Town, but tend to be clustered along the historic transportation routes of State Route 25A, State Route 25 and State Route 347. Setauket/East Setauket, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson/Port Jefferson Station and Coram all have small clusters of cultural resources. Most of the resources inventoried have a high intrinsic quality and most are cemeteries and churches. Cemeteries tended to be lower-rated than the other cultural resources, indicating a potential opportunity for preservation. Among churches inventoried in the Town of Brookhaven several have been serving congregations for two centuries or more.

Resources in the Stony Brook area include the Cow Harbor Art Studio and the Long Island Museum at Stony Brook, a private museum complex that includes an art museum, the Margaret Melville Blackwell History Museum and Dorothy and Ward Melville Carriage House. The entire Three Village area generally including Stony Brook, Setauket and East Setauket, is rich in cultural amenities including Gallery North, the Main Stage Theater, Theater Three in nearby Port Jefferson

F.2.2.6 Riverhead

Among the 19 cultural resources noted in the Town of Riverhead, most were highly rated, although few earned the highest rating of 5. Cultural resources in the Town of Riverhead – with the exception of churches, which are present throughout the Town – are clustered within the Village of Riverhead. The Village of Riverhead is identified in the inventory as a cultural node because of the presence of a number of cultural organizations, including the East End Community School of the Arts; the Suffolk Theater in downtown Riverhead, a renovated art deco movie house; and an upstairs performance space, the Vail Leavitt Music Hall, first opened in the latter half of the 19th century, has also been renovated.

F.2.2.7 Southold

There were 33 cultural resources inventoried in the town of Southold. They are generally dispersed along historic Route 25 and Sound Avenue. Almost all of the intrinsic cultural resources inventoried in the Town of Southold were historic churches and cemeteries. These resources tend to be clustered in and around the historic village centers, including Orient, East Marion, Greenport, Mattituck, Southold, Laurel and Cutchogue.

Among the cultural resources inventoried in Southold, most were highly rated, earning three or better on the scale. The less highly rated resources tend to be the small, historic cemeteries. This is true throughout the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Given the continuing popularity of genealogy, as well as the historic value of these resources, their preservation and promotion are excellent opportunities for the LINSHA.

F.2.3 Heritage Resources

There were 146 intrinsic heritage resources inventoried in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. While a small minority was poorly rated, 74 percent had an intrinsic quality of four or five. The resources are not evenly distributed among the communities of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Smithtown has fewer of these resources and Southold has nearly twice as many as do the others.

Table F-2 - Intrinsic Resources – Heritage Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

	Intrinsic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	0	3	1	4	7	15
Oyster Bay	0	0	4	5	8	17
Glen Cove	0	0	0	2	3	5
Huntington	0	0	1	5	13	19
Smithtown	0	0	3	3	7	13
Brookhaven	0	1	4	10	13	28
Riverhead	0	0	2	8	3	13
Southold	0	6	9	10	11	36

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

F.2.3.1 North Hempstead

The Town of North Hempstead is the gateway to the North Shore’s Gold Coast and its heritage resources include several restored mansions now used for public purposes. Among the 15 heritage resources inventoried in North Hempstead most are clustered among the Villages of Roslyn, Roslyn Harbor and Roslyn Heights, as well as Old Westbury and Sands Point. The resources generally rated highly, with some exceptions.

A heritage resource also counted as cultural resources, above, is the Nassau County Museum of Art and W.C. Bryant Preserve. Other museums in the Town are the Science Museum of Long Island, in Plandome at the Leeds Pond Preserve; and Cedarmere, the Roslyn Harbor home of editor and writer William Cullen Bryant. The magnificent Sands Point preserve, which was quite likely the model for “East Egg” in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The Great Gatsby* – he could see it from the home he rented to write the novel in Roslyn – includes the Tudor-style Hempstead House home of Daniel Guggenheim; Falaise, home of Harry Guggenheim and scene of the infamous horse head scene from the Godfather film; and Castlegould, a stable and carriage house that looks like an Irish castle.

Another major heritage intrinsic resource is Old Westbury Gardens. Home of the steel family of Jay and Dita Phipps, the estate include 160 acres of gardens and lawns and Westbury House, the family’s mansion.

F.2.3.2 Oyster Bay Including the City of Glen Cove

In the portion of the Town of Oyster Bay included in the study area and the City of Glen Cove, 22 intrinsic heritage resources were inventoried. Among them, 18

rated a four or five on the five-point scale. They range from sites of national significance to lesser-known and more locally valued landmarks.

Perhaps the most prominent heritage resource in Oyster Bay is the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in Oyster Bay Cove, home of Theodore Roosevelt and his “summer White House” from 1902 to 1908. The site is preserved in “T.R.’s” honor and the house is furnished as it was when he and his family lived there. Nearby is the Raynham Hall Museum, home of Samuel Townsend, a prominent merchant and whose son was one of Gen. George Washington’s spies. The Oyster Bay Historical Society is housed in the Earle-Wightman House, with restored 18th century gardens.

In the City of Glen Cove, the Welwyn Preserve, a 204-acre estate featuring a Georgian Mansion houses the Nassau County Holocaust Memorial and Education Center. The Garvies Point Museum and Preserve, a museum of the archaeology and geology of Long Island, is operated by Nassau County. The Planting Fields Arboretum State Historic Park is located in Upper Brookville. The arboretum is the work of William Robertson Coe, an Englishman who made his fortune in insurance but whose passion was gardening. He deeded his 409-acre estate to the state, including his mansion, now called Coe Hall. Other resources include the Japanese Stroll Gardens at Mill Neck.

F.2.3.3 Huntington

Heritage resources in the Town of Huntington are generally of the highest intrinsic quality. Among the 19 resources inventoried, all but one rated a four or five on the five-point scale. The resources include historic barns, historic associations, museums and landmarks such as the Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum and Planetarium. The heritage resources of the Town of Huntington are generally clustered within the historic Route 25A settlements, most notably the Village of Huntington which offers a variety of heritage and other resources.

Other Route 25A communities with clusters of heritage resources include Cold Spring Harbor. Located on Lloyd Neck, the village of Lloyd Harbor also has a number of heritage resources, including the Henry Lloyd and Joseph Lloyd homes and Caumsett State Historic Park. Among many historic districts in the Town of Huntington, are Caumsett State Historic Park, the Vanderbilt Museum and Planetarium in Centerport and portions of the Village of Huntington. The Henry Lloyd Manor was built in 1711 and used by Marshall Field as the gatehouse to Caumsett when he lived there. Nearby is the Joseph Lloyd Manor, built in 1766 and once home to Charles Lindbergh.

An amazing array of artifacts, including trophies of African safaris, a beautiful mansion with a drop-dead gorgeous water views and a planetarium with a sliding roof observatory are among the many reasons to visit the Vanderbilt Museum in Centerport. It was William K. Vanderbilt's estate, but he always planned it would be a museum and made purchases around the world accordingly.

F.2.3.4 Smithtown

Among the 13 heritage intrinsic resources inventoried in the Town of Smithtown, two of the most outstanding are Deepwells Farm and the St. James General Store, located adjacent to one another in Deepwells Farm County Park in St. James. The farmhouse, an 1845 Greek revival mansion, was built for Joel Smith, a descendant of Richard "Bull" Smith, founder of Smithtown. A notable resident was William Gaynor, mayor of New York City from 1910 to 1913. The general store is operated as it would have been in Gaynor's time with interpreters dressed in period costume and goods for sale include Victoriana. Members of the Friends for Long Island Heritage staff both the farmhouse and store.

F.2.3.5 Brookhaven

The 28 heritage resources in the Town of Brookhaven are generally dispersed throughout the Town, with clusters of resources located in the Three Villages Area, Port Jefferson and Farmingville. Stony Brook in particular is rich in heritage resources, including the Long Island Museum with its unique collections of art and artifacts.

The Village Center of Stony Brook has been preserved through the philanthropic investments of Ward Melville and is maintained by the Ward Melville Heritage Organization. Melville is credited with founding the State University of New York at Stony Brook as well as with preserving the Village of Stony Brook. The village is rich in architecture and history, including historic homes and lush landscapes.

Port Jefferson is a bustling commercial hub on the edge of Port Jefferson Harbor. A former shipbuilding center, it has evolved into a quaint and well-preserved commercial district. The Historical Society of Greater Port Jefferson operates the Mather House Museum, a complex of six buildings exhibiting collections including ship models; period furniture and paintings; historic and vintage books, tools, clothing, dolls, toys and photographs; and shipbuilding and sailmaking implements as well as an archive of oral histories.

F.2.3.6 Riverhead

The Town of Riverhead features 13 heritage intrinsic resources. In Calverton, there is the Grumman Memorial Park and a World Trade Center Memorial. Museums in the Town include the Railroad Museum, Hallockville Farm Museum and Suffolk Historical Museum. Several historic barns located in Calverton rated high on the five-point scale.

The Wading River village center, with its unique charm, art, shopping and historic buildings rated is a significant heritage node. In the Village of Riverhead, the Suffolk Historical Museum and Railroad Museum are attractions. Also located in the Village is a former Studebaker car dealership. The building has been converted into offices, but the exterior remains intact.

F.2.3.7 Southold

In Southold, 36 heritage intrinsic resources are inventoried. While they are dispersed throughout the Town, they tend to be in clusters along Route 25 in village and hamlet centers. Southold is particularly rich in history and historic artifacts, including several National Register Historic Districts. In the inventory, the villages of Cutchogue, Greenport, Orient and Southold in particular were noted as heritage centers in the Town of Southold. The Village of Orient National Register Historic District includes 120 buildings, some dating back to the early 18th century. In Southold village, 86 buildings are included in the National Register District, including some dating back to the mid-17th century. Greenport has two districts, a Village district includes 254 buildings; a smaller district is organized includes the vacant train station.

Another significant heritage intrinsic resource is Horton's Point Lighthouse. Built in 1857, the light was decommissioned in 1933 and acquired by the Southold Park District, although it was used by the military through the Korean War. The Southold Historical Society has restored the lighthouse, and uses the keeper's residence for its nautical museum. In 1990, the US Coast Guard ceased to use an adjacent skeletal metal light tower and recommissioned the original light.

F.2.4 Maritime

Among the 174 maritime resources inventoried in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, fewer than half earned an intrinsic quality rating of 4 or 5 on the five-point scale. Southold, with more shoreline than the other communities has more maritime resources, 53, than the others. Riverhead has the fewest, with 10.

Table F-3 - Intrinsic Resources – Maritime Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

	Intrinsic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	0	2	4	3	6	15
Oyster Bay	0	2	9	5	1	17
Glen Cove	0	1	4	5	2	12
Huntington	0	3	11	17	2	33
Smithtown	0	1	5	3	4	13
Brookhaven	3	2	6	6	4	21
Riverhead	1	0	4	2	3	10
Southold	2	24	19	8	0	53

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

F.2.4.1 North Hempstead

Among the 15 maritime resources inventoried in the Town of North Hempstead are parks, marinas and yacht clubs. The resources are somewhat evenly split between Manorhaven and Port Washington with a few others in Sands Point, Great Neck Estates and Kings Point. These resources are generally rated three or better.

The commercial node on the waterfront at Port Washington offers a substantial number of restaurants and shopping opportunities along Main Street and Shore Road, including the landmark Louie's. Other attractions in Port Washington are North Hempstead Park and Dock, Hempstead Harbor Park, Bar Beach Park and the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. Manorhaven maritime resources include Manorhaven Beach, Capri East Marina, Capri West Club and North Shore Yacht Club.

F.2.4.2 Oyster Bay including the City of Glen Cove

Oyster Bay maritime resources are generally dispersed along the waterfront in Glen Cove and – to a lesser extent – in the Town of Oyster Bay focused generally on the Oyster Bay and Bayville areas. These 29 resources are generally of average intrinsic quality. Roughly 30 percent of maritime resources in the Town and City are available exclusively to residents or permit holders.

There were eight private yacht and similar clubs enumerated in the Town and City, five of them in the City of Glen Cove.

Beaches and marinas open to the public include a beach and four marinas in Glen Cove and a waterfront park and several marinas. The Town of Oyster Bay's Charles E. Ransom Park is a tribute to Ransom, a long time Sea Cliff resident, activist and historian. In Oyster Bay, the Jude Thaddeus Glen Cove Marina offers a waterside restaurant opened in 2003, Steamboat Landing.

F.2.4.3 Huntington

The inventoried maritime resources in the portion of the Town of Huntington that is within the study area are generally of fair intrinsic quality. Among the 33 resources inventoried, all are clustered along the North Shore and are comprised of marinas, yacht clubs, beaches, overlook points and boat launches. They are evenly somewhat evenly dispersed along the eastern side of Cold Spring Harbor, Huntington and Centerport Harbor. Almost 25 percent of the 33 maritime resources inventoried are restricted to permit holders or prohibit parking.

F.2.4.4 Smithtown

The 13 maritime resources inventoried in the Town of Smithtown are generally dispersed along Long Island Sound with the exception of fishing access and parks on Lake Ronkonkoma. These maritime resources have generally fair to high intrinsic quality.

Two maritime state parks are located within the study area portion of the Town of Smithtown. Gov. Alfred E. Smith-Sunken Meadow State Park offers beach access on Long Island Sound and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile traditional wooden boardwalk. The park accommodates as many as 35,000 people a day in summer. The other park is a somewhat more recent addition to the New York State Parks. Kings Park Psychiatric Center became the Nissequogue River State Park in 1999. The new park includes a boat launch and boat rentals as well as fishing access on the Nissequogue River.

F.2.4.5 Brookhaven

The 21 maritime resources inventoried in the Town of Brookhaven include marinas, fishing and canoe access sites and parking areas. Almost half of the resources inventoried have higher intrinsic quality. The resources tend to be dispersed along the Long Island Sound shore, with smaller nodes of two resources at Lake Ronkonkoma and two along the Peconic River.

In Port Jefferson there is a strong maritime node with a ferry landing, tour boats, boat launch and marina. With the adjacent commercial node including shops and restaurants, Port Jefferson is one of the Long Island North Shore communities that present a strong Long Island Sound experience to visitors.

Another node of maritime activity exists at Stony Brook, and includes West Brook Beach, the Stony Brook Launch, Yacht Club and Beach House. This historic village center has been preserved and among its features is a 1751 grist mill, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

F.2.4.6 Riverhead

There are 10 inventoried maritime resources in the Town of Riverhead. They are mostly located on the south shore of the North Fork in Riverhead and consist generally of boat launches and marinas. These are located in the Village of Riverhead, Jamesport, Aquebogue and Calverton. Use of the two maritime intrinsic resources located on the north shore of the fork is restricted to Town residents and permit holders. They are the Riverhead parking area in Baiting Hollow and Iron Pier Beach Park in Northville.

F.2.4.7 Southold

The 53 maritime resources identified in Southold generally earned lower intrinsic quality ratings on the five-point scale, indicating opportunities for revitalization and renewal throughout the town's Long Island Sound and Peconic Bay shoreline. Much of the waterfront is inaccessible to all but residents and permit holders, including launches and beaches in East Marion, Greenport and West Greenport, Mattituck, Orient, Peconic and Southold. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation fishing access sites at Oyster Pond and Laurel Lakes provide some water access, and there is a DEC launch in Mattituck. Also in Mattituck, there is a DEC restricted shoreline.

There is a marina commercial district in New Suffolk, featuring restaurants and shopping. Generally water access in Southold for non-residents is limited to commercial marinas and launches and a few State-operated access sites. This fact, and the overall quality of these maritime resources suggests that there are opportunities for Southold to celebrate its maritime legacy through access.

F.2.5 Nature

There were 83 nature resources inventoried in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Just under 60 percent of these resources rated 4 or 5 on the five-point scale of intrinsic quality. North Hempstead, the most densely populated community in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, has 17 nature resources; Brookhaven, with 20 had the most. Just one nature resource was inventoried in the Town of Riverhead.

Table F-4 - Intrinsic Resources – Nature Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

	Intrinsic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	1	2	4	6	4	17
Oyster Bay	0	0	2	0	5	7
Glen Cove	0	0	1	1	1	3
Huntington	2	0	3	0	2	7
Smithtown	0	0	5	4	1	10
Brookhaven	1	3	6	8	2	20
Riverhead	1	0	0	0	0	1
Southold	1	5	4	7	1	18

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

F.2.5.1 North Hempstead

The Town of North Hempstead’s 17 nature-related intrinsic resources include many public parks and preserves, as well as the tended landscapes of several of the Gold Coast mansions that are open to the public. While most were highly rated, several earned low intrinsic qualities.

The grounds of the Nassau County Museum of Art and W.C. Bryant Preserve; Old Westbury Gardens; Sands Point Preserve and Leeds Pond Preserve all are nature resources. In addition, the Port Washington harbor and North Hempstead park and dock are nature as well as maritime resources. Ponds and pond parks are dispersed throughout the Town and in addition to Leeds Pond Preserve include Searington Pond Park, Baxter’s Pond, Herrick’s Pond Park, Riddler’s Pond Park and Mill Pond Park.

F.2.5.2 Oyster Bay Including the City of Glen Cove

Nature resources in the portion of the Town of Oyster Bay included in the study area and City of Glen Cove include several important preserves. These 10

resources are generally of higher intrinsic quality. In addition to a cluster in Glen Cove, the resources are generally dispersed along the shore, with some others located along Route 25A.

The Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary and Audubon Center in Oyster Bay Cove also operates the Hoffman Center in Muttontown. The Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary was established in 1923 in memory of President Roosevelt. It maintains an aviary and an extensive birding list. It conducts research and acts as an advocate and sanctuary for songbirds along the North Shore.

The Center holds many programs at Hoffman Center, formerly a family estate in Muttontown. The property had been slated for development before it was purchased by the Hoffman Foundation. The Foundation has put together a strategy to develop a nature preserve and wildlife refuge at the property.

Other preserves in Oyster Bay include the Target Rock Refuge, Oyster Bay Refuge, Welwyn Preserve and Garvies Point Museum and Preserve. The National Fish and Wildlife Service operates the Target Rock and Oyster Bay refuges. Target Rock offers birding and scenic enjoyment; Oyster Bay maintains a more marine focus.

F.2.5.3 Huntington

The seven nature resources inventoried in the portion of the Town of Huntington that lies within the study area include three nature parks and two preserves. All of these are of lower intrinsic quality. West Hills County Park offers high intrinsic quality. In addition to horse leasing and bridle paths at the Sweet Hill Riding Center within the park, the park offers year round camping for youth groups only, hiking, picnicking and a meeting center in a former church. The park counts many native species among its flora and fauna and is the site of the highest spot in Long Island, Jayne's Hill with an elevation of 400 feet.

F.2.5.4 Smithtown

Smithtown's 10 nature intrinsic resources are generally limited to the center of the portion of the Town within the study area with the exception of a Suffolk County Park at Lake Ronkonkoma. The resources are generally of high intrinsic quality.

Of particular note are three parks in close proximity to one another. Sunken Meadow State Park is a magnet for bird watchers. The Caleb Smith State Park Preserve offers bird walks and nature programs, as well as fly fishing and a special junior anglers area. Adjoining Caleb Smith State Park is Blydenburgh County Park, which offers fishing and, camping and hiking in its wilder southern portion. The northern portion comprises a National Register Historic District with sites under restoration. The historic district is home to the Long Island Green Belt headquarters.

Also located in the town are Sweetbriar Nature Preserve, Hoyt Farm Park and Preserve and the Nature Conservancy's David Weld Sanctuary.

F.2.5.5 Brookhaven

Brookhaven's 20 nature intrinsic resources are generally dispersed throughout the town and include fishing access points, conservation areas and reserves. These resources have generally higher intrinsic quality and are available to residents and non-residents.

Prosser's Cathedral Pines Nature Preserve, a Suffolk County Park, is in the Middle Island area. The Cathedral Pines is the largest white pine forest on Long Island. The oldest pines were planted by William "Uncle Billy" Dayton in 1812. His 1790 house is also a part of the park. Also in Middle Island is the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation's Upper Peconic River Fishing Access Site.

Recreation trails are available at Rocky Point in the 5,100-acre Rocky Point Natural Resources Management Area. The NYSDEC requires access permits be obtained for the area, which offers trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding, dog training and hunting. Permits are available at the nearby Ridge Conservation Area. The Randall Pond Nature Trail at the Ridge Conservation Area provides access to hiking and nature trails, as well as fishing, bird watching and picnicking. No access permit is required for Randall Pond.

F.2.5.6 Riverhead

One nature intrinsic resource was enumerated in the Town of Riverhead, a State conservation area in Baiting Hollow.

F.2.5.7 Southold

Almost two-thirds of the 18 nature intrinsic resources inventoried in the Town of Southold are of high quality. The Nassau Point Bird Sanctuary and Down Farm Preserve are both located in Cutchogue. Sanctuaries are also located in Greenport, home of the Thomas Jurcenia Wildlife Sanctuary. An important nature intrinsic resource, called one of the “Last Great Places” by the Nature Conservancy, the Arshamomaque Wetlands, has been added to Suffolk County’s protected acreage. The 53-acre acquisition creates a continuous greenbelt with Moore’s Woods and Hashamomuck Pond.

F.2.6 Recreation

Throughout the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, there were 281 recreation resources inventoried. Brookhaven has more of these resources, 67, than the other communities in the Long Island North Shore. Just over 50 percent of the resources earned a 4 or 5 on the five-point scale; a third were rated 3.

Table F-5 - Intrinsic Resources – Recreation
Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

	Intrinsic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	1	2	16	18	7	44
Oyster Bay	0	0	11	16	7	34
Glen Cove	0	1	2	1	3	7
Huntington	0	2	15	17	9	43
Smithtown	0	4	9	13	5	31
Brookhaven	1	6	21	27	12	67
Riverhead	0	0	7	12	2	21
Southold	1	13	13	5	2	34

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

F.2.6.1 North Hempstead

Among the 44 recreation resources inventoried in North Hempstead are opportunities of all kinds for all seasons. These resources are appropriately dispersed throughout the town. They generally rated quite highly on the five-point scale, though overall they did not have the highest ratings; 43 percent of the resources were rated three or lower; 41 percent were rated four. Among the recreation resources, nine offered golf. Sen. Michael J. Tully Park in North New Hyde Park offers track, baseball and tennis; there’s a sledding hill at King’s Point; Morley Park offers tennis and outdoor hockey. Many of the

parks offer residents and visitors passive recreational opportunities. Most are open to the public, although some are available to only residents or by permit.

F.2.6.2 Oyster Bay including the City of Glen Cove

Recreation resources are dispersed throughout the Town of Oyster Bay with concentrations along the shore including one in the population center of Glen Cove. While the 41 resources are generally of average or better intrinsic quality, many limit admission to residents or permit holders.

Resources open to the public include a relatively new State park. Trail View State Park is a linear park linking Bethpage State Park with Cold Spring Harbor State Park to the north. The 7.4-mile park has trails for hiking, bicycling, birding and other activities. In Lattintown, the Bailey Arboretum offers 600 varieties of trees in its 42 acres. The summer estate of Frank and Louise Bailey – who jokingly called it “Munnysunk” – it was acquired by Nassau County in 1968.

The recreation resources are diverse, and include a rod and gun club at Mill River; soccer park, YMCA, golf club and beach in Glen Cove; a pool and marina in Glenwood Landing; racquet and fitness club in Woodbury; and an amusement park in Bayville, among many others. There are golf courses are located throughout the Town as well.

F.2.6.3 Huntington

Most of the 43 recreation resources inventoried in the portion of the Town of Huntington that lies within the study area are parks, beaches and golf courses. All of these recreational resources are outdoors. These resources, which are generally dispersed throughout the portion of the Town within the study area, are generally of fair intrinsic quality.

One standout recreational resource is Caumsett State Historic Park on Lloyd Neck. Acquired by New York State in 1961, the 1,500-acre park was the home to Marshall Field III, the department store heir. Unlike many state parks, this one emphasizes passive recreation, and it makes visitors work to get them – the beach is two miles from the parking area (access to closer parking for divers and anglers is by permit only). No swimming is allowed at the rocky shoreline, but the park offers opportunities for bicycling, running, hiking, bird watching and cross country skiing. The park is the headquarters for the Queens College Center for Environmental Teaching and Research, housed in Field’s mansion.

Heckscher Park, located in the Village of Huntington is the home to the Heckscher Museum of Art. The Huntington Arts Council offers its annual Summer Arts Festival including music, dance and theater for free on the park's grounds. Heckscher is one of 17 Town parks inventoried, some waterfront parks are available by permit only, however, including Asharoken Park, Hobart Beach on Eatons Neck and Centerpoint Beach.

F.2.6.4 Smithtown

Recreation resources in the Town of Smithtown offer a range of passive and active options. The 31 recreational offerings range from major state parks like Sunken Meadow, to county and local town parks. The recreation resources are generally parks and these are generally dispersed throughout the Town.

Among the activities offered in the Smithtown parks are golf, with five centers including the 27 holes at Sunken Meadow State Park. Caleb Smith State Park Preserve and Suffolk County's Deepwells Farm both offer historic interpretation, and several offer swimming in Long Island Sound and fresh-water swimming in Lake Ronkonkoma.

F.2.6.5 Brookhaven

Recreation opportunities in the Town of Brookhaven range from go karting to Long Island Sound beaches and from golfing to passive nature enjoyment. There are 67 recreation intrinsic resources inventoried in the Town of Brookhaven, 66 percent of them have high intrinsic quality, rating four or better on the five-point scale.

The recreation resources are widely dispersed throughout the Town of Brookhaven, with small clusters of recreation resources located in and near town centers. These clusters include Stony Brook with West Brook Beach and Suffolk County's Old Field Farm, once a prominent horse show grounds and now home to antique shows and other activities, and the Bull Smith Historic Trail. In Setauket and East Setauket, seven parks include Quaker Path Park, War Memorial Park, Memorial Park, Frank Melville Memorial Park, East Setauket Pond Park and St. George's Golf Course.

Paintball of Long Island in Coram, Extreme Skateboard Park in Mount Sinai, go karts and batting cages in Selden and ballfields including those in Centereach, Farmingville, Sound Beach and Yaphank appeal to youths.

F.2.6.6 Riverhead

Among the 21 recreation intrinsic resources inventoried in the Town of Riverhead, most have a high intrinsic quality. A cluster of these resources is located in and around the Village of Riverhead and includes two golf clubs. Within the Village itself, there are several parks and a playground.

In Wading River, Wildwood State Park offers camping, access to Long Island Sound for swimming and fishing; hiking and cross-country ski trails are available, as is a playground. Events at the park include square dancing and the Wildwood Fall Festival.

F.2.6.7 Southold

While its 34 recreation resources are generally dispersed throughout the Town of Southold, their intrinsic quality tends to rate lower on the five-point scale and several of the parks and water access points are available only to residents and permit holders.

There is one state park in the Town of Southold, Orient Beach State Park. Open all year, the park offers swimming in season, hiking, fishing, biking and other activities. Environmental tours and bike rentals are offered. The Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of Suffolk County operates a summer camp for children called Peconic Dunes Summer Camp and Park here. The park, which is operated by the Village of Port Jefferson for Suffolk County, also offers a variety of activities for other groups through the year, including scout camp-outs and a women's only camp.

F.2.7 Tourism

There were more tourism resources inventoried throughout the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area than other resources. Overall, 645 intrinsic resources were categorized as tourism resources. Each of the communities of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area has a proportional share of tourism resources, with Oyster Bay within the Heritage Area having somewhat fewer than the norm and Southold having somewhat more of them. The resources generally rate quite highly on the five-point scale with 54 percent rating four or five and fewer than one percent rating lowest.

Table F-6 - Intrinsic Resources – Tourism
Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

	Intrinsic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	0	7	40	34	12	93
Oyster Bay	0	4	18	23	13	58
Glen Cove	0	0	3	7	4	14
Huntington	1	7	35	38	12	93
Smithtown	0	8	22	32	20	82
Brookhaven	0	13	28	36	24	101
Riverhead	1	8	38	41	1	89
Southold	3	23	40	28	21	115

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

F.2.7.1 North Hempstead

The Town of North Hempstead offers visitors a range of activities from the aforementioned Gold Coast Mansions, museums, recreation, water access and historic sites to tourism activities such as shopping and dining in the Town’s commercial nodes. Among the 93 tourism resources inventoried, 52 percent rated a two or three on the five-point scale. There were none rated one. While tourism resources abound, the intrinsic quality they present to visitors can be improved upon.

There were 10 commercial nodes identified as tourism resources. These are: Roslyn; three nodes in Port Washington, including a waterfront node, Main Street and Shore Road; three at Great Neck, including Great Neck Plaza, and University Gardens as well as Great Neck itself; Williston Park; and two in Manhasset, including Manhasset as well as Americana Mall, offering higher-end retail.

F.2.7.2 Oyster Bay Including the City of Glen Cove

Tourism resources in the Town of Oyster Bay and the City of Glen Cove are generally average to high intrinsic quality. The 72 resources include commercial nodes, highway commercial centers, shoreline communities and the City of Glen Cove.

Glen Cove features myriad opportunities for eating, shopping and sightseeing. It is a focal point for tourism as it claims its stake as the birthplace of the Gold Coast. The steamboat opened the way for New York City businessmen to commute from the City to Glen Cove. They built summer homes, mansions, in the City and surrounding Town of Oyster Bay and beyond – settling east to Huntington and west to West Hempstead. Many of their estates are now public institutions, including the extensive Pratt Estate whose mansions now include, Welwyn, of the Nassau County Museum; Braes, Webb Institute of Naval Architecture; Manor House, Harrison House Conference Center; two others are in private use and ownership.

Commercial nodes in Oyster Bay include Bayville, Locust Valley, Matinecock, Oyster Bay and Sea Cliff. Nodes of activity of a more highway character are located in Jericho, Syosset and Woodbury on Route 25. Nodes are also located in East Norwich and Muttontown on Route 25A.

F.2.7.3 Huntington

In the Town of Huntington, the 93 tourism resources are generally of fair quality with most of the resources rating three or four on the five-point scale. The resources in Huntington include a number of commercial nodes offering attractions such as museums, parks, shopping and restaurants. Most prominent among these commercial nodes in terms of size is the Village of Huntington. In addition to Heckscher Park and Heckscher Museum of Art, mentioned elsewhere, resources include a Revolutionary War-era arsenal in the Village Green, Historical Society Museums and similar culture and heritage attractions. The village boasts a wide variety of shops, many upscale chain stores, and eating establishments ranging from local diners to white-tablecloth establishments and covering everything in between.

Outside of the Village of Huntington along New York Avenue and Jericho Turnpike (Route 25) are hotels, strip centers, shopping malls, restaurants and highway commercial amenities such as car repair stations and similar establishments. In this generally suburbanized automobile intensive area is the Walk Whitman Birthplace State Historic Site and, across the street, the massive Walt Whitman Mall.

Other commercial nodes include Cold Spring Harbor, East Northport, Greenlawn, Halesite, and Northport. Northport in particular is noted for its beauty and its celebrities. The Village retains the charm of the bygone era in which it was a shipbuilding center – after shedding its agricultural mantle and changing its name from Cow Harbor. Now, visitors can stroll along Main Street and shop in quaint stores and wander in the Village looking at historic homes. Its celebrities have included Jack Keroauc, Enrico Caruso and Rube Goldberg. Contemporary celebrities include Edie Falco and Patti LuPone, both from here.

F.2.7.4 Smithtown

Tourism resources in the Town of Smithtown are generally clustered along the major highways in the town, Route 25, or Middle Country Road; and Route 347, the Nesconset-Port Jefferson Highway, with smaller clusters o resources along Route 25A, North Country Road and Moriches Road and south near Lake Ronkonkoma. The 82 tourism resources in Smithtown were generally of higher quality with all but six rating three or better on the five-point scale and two-thirds scoring four or better.

Along the Nesconset Highway and Route 25, and adjacent to the Long Island Expressway some highway commercial strip-style development features chain hotels and restaurants and similar shopping opportunities. Smaller commercial nodes noted in Smithtown offer experiences more characteristic of the North Shore life and history. In St. James, the Friends for Long Island Heritage operates the St. James General Store, in continuous operation since 1857. Available for sale in the store are Victoriana, such as pot pourri, scented soaps, candies and souvenirs as well as other items. Antiques and gifts abound in the hamlet as well. Another commercial node, this one in the Village of the Branch, features restaurants and gift shops.

F.2.7.5 Brookhaven

In the Town of Brookhaven, tourism intrinsic resources are dispersed throughout the portion of the town included in the study area. The 102 resources are generally of high intrinsic quality with 61 percent rating four or better on the five-point scale. Among the resources are attractions and recreational opportunities as well as shopping, restaurants and inns.

The Town of Brookhaven includes several significant commercial nodes. Among them is Port Jefferson, also a significant maritime node. It was once home to P.T. Barnum, an early backer of the ferry service, which now brings visitors in from Connecticut. Although it is miles away from the North Fork, the village also includes a Pindar Vineyards wine shop among its many stores. Historic architecture and landmarks can be seen throughout the village, once the largest shipbuilding center in Suffolk County.

Other commercial nodes in Brookhaven include the historic Stony Brook Village Center. Among its many features are historic charm and upscale shopping in addition to museums and art galleries. Port Jefferson Station, Rocky Point and Miller Station all offer commercial services as well.

F.2.7.6 Riverhead

The 89 tourism intrinsic resources inventoried in the Town of Riverhead range from small, village-scale commercial nodes to highway commercial centers and wineries, agri-tourism and farm markets. As intrinsic resources, village centers, agri-tourism and wineries are among the resources that tend to reflect a higher intrinsic quality.

A major highway commercial node exists on Old Country Road just off the final exit of the Long Island Expressway. Here is a range of national and regional chains as well as local independent retailers. The Tanger Outlet Center is a large shopping center located in two adjacent buildings and features some 200 or more national brand-name shops. It is located near the Splish Splash Water Park. This 96-acre entertainment center includes water slides, pools, flumes, water slides and other wet and dry attractions.

The Village of Riverhead is a more traditional Long Island North Shore commercial node with shopping, restaurants and a boardwalk along the Peconic River. Also located in Riverhead is Atlantis Marine World, a year-round aquarium with live and static exhibits, demonstrations and activities indoors and out. Two restored theaters in Riverhead, the Suffolk and the National Historic Register-listed Vail Leavitt Music Hall, offer entertainment as well.

Commercial nodes including shopping, restaurants and sightseeing include Jamesport and Wading River. East of the Village of Riverhead, toward Aquebogue and Jamesport, vineyards and farm stands offer products of the rich North Fork soil.

F.2.7.7 Southold

The Town of Southold is the heart of the Long Island wine industry. There are more than 20 wineries on the North Fork, and most of them are in the Town of Southold. But wineries and winery tours are a small part of the tourism industry in the Town of Southold, where 115 tourism resources were inventoried. Farms proliferate throughout the North Fork producing fruit and vegetables and many operate roadside stands offering the fruits of the season and fresh roasted corn-on-the-cob.

Most of the tourism resources of the Town are dispersed along Route 25 and Sound Avenue, and feature farms and farmstands and historic villages and hamlets. The hamlets of Southold lack chain accommodations, but there are bed and breakfast establishments, inns and some small hotels, camping facilities and cabins in the Town. Country stores, crafts shops and art studios also draw tourists.

The charm of the Town of Southold’s North Fork character also lies in its villages and hamlets that evoke the maritime history of the North Fork. Commercial nodes at Cutchogue, New Suffolk and Southold, as well as the historic hamlets of Greenport and Mattituck offer a critical mass of shopping, restaurants, entertainment and recreation opportunities. National Geographic’s Guide to Small Town Escapes called Cutchogue “One of America’s most charming, out-of-the-way small towns.”

F.2.8 Transportation

Throughout the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, there were 152 transportation intrinsic resources inventoried. Just under 10 percent of these resources were rated highest; however, a high proportion, 63 percent were rated 3 or 4. The most transportation resources were inventoried in Brookhaven, 39; fewest were inventoried neighboring Riverhead, 10.

Table F-7 - Intrinsic Resources – Transportation Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

	Intrinsic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	3	1	3	6	2	15
Oyster Bay	1	2	7	4	1	15
Glen Cove	0	0	1	2	0	3
Huntington	2	4	9	5	3	23
Smithtown	0	0	9	2	1	12
Brookhaven	3	7	11	14	4	39
Riverhead	3	1	2	3	1	10
Southold	3	17	8	6	1	35

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

F.2.8.1 North Hempstead

There were 15 transportation resources inventoried in the Town of North Hempstead. They include passive and recreational resources and more active day-to-day resources such as train stations. The resources rated lower on the five-point scale although two were rated five, seven were three or lower.

The transportation resources in North Hempstead represent opportunities for providing intentional gateways into the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. These are the Nassau County line gateways at Route 25A in University Gardens and a gateway at Lake Success on the Long Island Expressway.

F.2.8.2 Oyster Bay Including the City of Glen Cove

The 18 transportation resources in the portion of the Town of Oyster Bay within the study area and the City of Glen Cove are generally fair to poor quality, indicating an opportunity to create and improve the portals to the portion of Oyster Bay that is within the study area and Glen Cove as well as the transportation resources within them. The transportation resources are generally dispersed throughout the Town and City, and include a waterfront trail in Glenwood Landing, as well as other trail portals, overlook parks, boat launches, an overlook and two train stations.

F.2.8.3 Huntington

The 23 transportation resources in the Town of Huntington include beach, park and trail access points, as well as boat ramps. Most were rated three or fair, on the five-point scale.

The transportation resources inventoried in the Town of Huntington are generally dispersed along the Long Island Sound shore with a very few located in the more southerly area of the Town.

F.2.8.4 Smithtown

The 12 transportation resources inventoried in the Town of Smithtown are of fairly even high quality. These resources include access points for parks, trails, fishing and the St. James Train Station. These resources are generally dispersed throughout the portion of the Town that is within the study area.

F.2.8.5 Brookhaven

The Town of Brookhaven has 39 transportation intrinsic resources inventoried. Under half of these resources rated as having higher intrinsic quality. This suggests opportunities for improved access and amenities may exist.

Transportation resources inventoried are generally dispersed throughout the portion of the Town included in the study area with a linear cluster of resources along the Long Island Sound shoreline. Resources include several NYS Department of Environmental Conservation access points including fishing access for the Upper Peconic River at Manorville, and for the Rocky Point Natural Resource Area. Other transportation resources inventoried include Suffolk County and Town parks and trails, beaches, nature preserves and lakes.

F.2.8.6 Riverhead

Most of the 10 transportation intrinsic resources inventoried in the Town of Riverhead are parking and launch areas. They general rate lower in intrinsic quality, suggesting opportunities for enhancement. There are two transportation intrinsic resources on the north shore of the Town, and the balance are clustered around the southerly areas in Riverhead and Aquebogue. A parking area in Jamesport includes a piping plover area to allow breeding privacy for the birds.

F.2.8.7 Southold

There were 35 transportation resources inventoried in the Town of Southold, 63 percent of them rate at the low end of the five-point scale; none were rated highest on the scale. This indicates an opportunity for improvements and access to transportation resources within the Town. With the exceptions of the Laurel Lakes DEC fishing access site; Country Time Cycles in Laurel; and Sanctuary and Rail Museum in Greenport, almost all of the transportation resources inventoried included access to the Sound, Harbor and bays. Nearly 70 percent of available parking for water access is limited to Town residents and permit holders.

F.2.9 Architectural Character

The architectural character of the Heritage Area is interpreted through the development of the neighborhood concept. The Management Plan interprets the North Shore as a living museum, **Long Island North Shore Heritage Area**. Within the concept, based upon the inventory of intrinsic resources, the resources are gathered into virtual galleries or neighborhoods, and they are **Gold Coast, American Dream, Maritime Coast, Pine Barrens and Harvest Coast**. The conceptual museum and its virtual galleries bring the disparate elements of the chaotic whole into an understandable and legible series of human dramas – the stories of the people of the Long Island North Shore.

The neighborhoods are described below.

F.2.9.1 The Gold Coast

Gold Coast architectural trends are dominated, physically and philosophically, by the mansions and sprawling estates constructed for America's earliest tycoons and entrepreneurs beginning in the early 20th Century. Stretching generally from Great Neck to Huntington, the Gold Coast estates, and the memory of estates lost, are present-day reminders of the elegance, affluence and splendor of Long Island during the early 20th Century. These mansions have been the backdrop for countless books and movies and all of them have interesting stories to tell as they help to define the Gold Coast character area today.

Constructed in a variety of architectural styles, from Colonial Revival to Italianate to Renaissance Revival, the premise of the design of many of the Gold Coast mansions was the English Manor House, borrowed from the wealthiest of European entrepreneurs. Often referred to as "pleasure palaces" and playgrounds, the Gold Coast mansions allowed for every indulgence and luxury. Sprawling over acres and acres of land, much of it waterfront, these grand estates ranged in size from 10 to almost 1,000 acres.

The upkeep of these expansive estates has been difficult over time, due to their sheer size and the cost of maintenance and utilities. This way of life also fell out of favor because of changes in taste, changes in the economy and the tax code. Many of these places are gone, having fallen into complete disrepair due to abandonment, vandalism or fire. Today, approximately 200 mansions remain standing in all of their original glory, reminding residents and visitors of what the Gold Coast was, and more importantly, what the Gold Coast still is. Used today as primary residences, religious institutions, government centers, museums, country clubs and educational institutions, the mansions of yesteryear are an influential component of the Gold Coast neighborhood landscape.

F.2.9.2 The American Dream

American Dream is characterized by mixed-use strip development and suburban-style tract housing with curving residential tree-lined streets. In some places, residential areas are all but invisible behind sprawling commercial development. One of the largest such areas was sparked by Walt Whitman Mall, which opened in 1962 across the street from the poet's birthplace and transformed forever the intersection of Jericho Turnpike and New York Avenue in Huntington.

The architectural development in American Dream directly reflects the American ideal of consumerism, which arose after World War II, as well as Americans' wish to be a part of a "community" amidst the chaos and disorder in the world around them. Development was spurred by post-War federal policy that made cheap mortgages and financing packages available and mass production, which made home building less expensive and more efficient.

Although it is outside the Heritage Area, the area that most exemplifies the American Dream as it existed in post-War America is Levittown. Levittown and its influence can be seen throughout the American Dream neighborhood. Single-family homes on small lots, commercial strip-style development and a separation of uses contributed to what is now thought of as sprawl. This pattern thrives today on Long Island and elsewhere, and communities struggle to overcome it.

F.2.9.3 The Maritime Coast

The prevailing trend in architecture and built forms in Maritime Coast can be best summarized as functional, practical and "quietly elegant". The small towns and villages of Maritime Coast are more rural in character and lack the lavish and pretentious qualities of other high-end North East communities such as Westport, Connecticut and others. Rather, the architecture is much more vernacular in nature, designed by locals for the locals and apparently oblivious to the trends and fads followed in other areas of Long Island. The seaside cottages and Captain's houses, in addition to residential dwellings, storefronts and community facilities are all designed in a manner that reminds one that they are near the water, and that the water has played an integral role in their development. The small towns and commercial nodes in Maritime Coast have all the qualities that one might expect in a seafaring town.

Exemplary examples of Maritime Coast architecture can be seen from Stony Brook to Port Jefferson and east to Riverhead. From white clapboard churches to cottage-style residences, from Victorian estates and Colonial farmhouses to clapboard barns and Federal style community buildings, Maritime Coast architecture is distinguishable and worthy of recognition. These communities retain conventional downtowns and the traditional architecture of the settlement period.

F.2.9.4 The Pine Barrens

Pine trees, grassy, sandy flats and dunes form a unique and isolated ecology that characterizes the Pine Barrens. This is an area of sparser population and limited development, and also the location of more intense industrial uses within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. These include the sprawling 940-acre Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant at Calverton, now known as Calverton Enterprise Park, an enormous redevelopment opportunity. Parks, refuges and trail systems also dot the landscape, providing access to this rare and unique ecosystem.

Limited development and built forms exist within the Pine Barrens of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Natural plants and ecosystems are interspersed with parks, trails and refuges, to define the minimal growth within Pine Barrens. A blend of ecosystems, interconnected surface and ground waters, recreational destinations, historic sites, farmlands and residential communities, Pine Barrens is the remnants of a forest that may have once encompassed over 250,000 acres on Long Island. It is also over one part of the federally designated sole source aquifer for drinking water on Long Island.

The development of built forms has primarily focused on enhancing the natural character and quality of Pine Barrens, with limited residential development. Large-scale commercial and industrial developments dot the Pine Barren landscape, but do not encompass a significant portion of the total available land, as over 30,000 acres remain protected as public land for nature preservation and outdoor recreational pursuits.

F.2.9.5 The Harvest Coast

Long sandy beaches, wetlands, marshes, vineyards and vegetable farms characterize the Harvest Coast. The countryside is articulated with truck farms, vegetable and flower stands and historic white clapboard churches. The streets of historic hamlets are lined with old cottages. Along the main roads, Main Road and Sound Avenue, farm stands display the bounty of The Harvest Coast. As these roads pass through more densely populated areas and villages, farm stands give way to commercial centers, and transition back again to bucolic splendor.

The development of built forms in Harvest Coast is directly related to the high quality of the land for the purposes of agricultural production, including the farmhouses and barns constructed in association with the vineyards and farms. The small nodes which developed to support the areas agricultural producers are notable, particularly the white clapboard churches, fruit stands, wineries and commercial centers that are scattered throughout Harvest Coast.

Architectural styles throughout Harvest Coast are diverse and stretch from Riverhead to the eastern end of the Island, north of Great Peconic Bay. They include Lenz Vineyards on Main Road in Peconic with its adaptive reuse of an old potato farm; Cape Cod style homes are common in Harvest Coast, including the Thomas Moore House, built in 1658, in Southold now part of a larger museum complex and open to the public; the white clapboard churches of Harvest Coast are a dominating feature of the East End; medieval English house styles were transported to the East End by settlers in the seventeenth century. One of the Island's oldest documented dwellings was constructed in this style and still stands on East Main Street in Cutchogue. Dating back to 1649, the "Old House" or Budd-Hornton House, defines the legacy of Harvest Coast.

F.3 Circulation Systems

In addition to the inventory and mapping of the transportation resources, the circulation systems within the LINSHA, both existing and proposed, were mapped for the purposes of analysis and recommendations. The map, Figure F-2, below, depicts the following:

- Rail lines and gateways
- Ferry routes, existing, proposed and recommended by Management Plan, and ferry terminals
- Airports
- Boat launches
- Long Island Greenbelt Trail
- Robert Moses Parkway System
- Route 25A Historic and Scenic Corridor
- Scenic Route and Waterfront Route proposed by Management Plan
- Byway Loops and Spurs proposed by Management Plan

F.4 Scenic Resource Inventory

The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area offers a wide variety of scenic resources. The focus of this inventory is the natural destinations and the connectors that can potentially comprise scenic corridors. Examples include:

F.4.1 Definitions of Scenic Resources

Distant views of water and land, over Long Island Sound and other water as well as over market gardens, sod farms, orchards and vineyards

Enclosed views of the Pine Barrens, wetlands, woodlots and other natural areas overlook views from road ends and hillsides over the beaches and rugged maritime coast

Panoramic views over Long Island Sound and Great Peconic Bay from a variety of parks, pullovers and streets

Tunnel effect views along country roads lined with overhanging trees and historic mansions

A separate form was developed for the categorization and evaluation of scenic resources. This analysis assessed the resources':

- Condition
- Quality
- Conflicts and
- Potential.

A scenic resource is a positive visual experience that can be employed to assist in the preparation of the heritage plan. The purpose of evaluating the scenic resources of a region is to define points and corridors of visual interest. The information has three uses: to preserve and enhance attractive views, to capitalize on good views in order to develop unique, usable and attractive places or travel experiences and to use scenic corridors to link intrinsic clusters for a more valuable visitor experience. To accomplish this, the scenic resources, points and linkages are combined with intrinsic resources in the development of a spatial plan. Scenic resources primarily define existing and potential scenic destinations and routes that offer an attractive driving experience.

Figure F-1



Intrinsic Resources

Legend

- Culture
- Heritage
- + Maritime
- Nature
- ▲ Recreation
- Tourism
- ↑ Transportation



Figure F-2



The evaluation of scenic resources depends on the end purpose of its use in a plan. In addition to the scenic resources, intrinsic resources were also mapped. Therefore, historical, architectural and other scenic resources were inventoried separately.

The scenic resources for the purpose of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area are viewpoints and corridors. These resources were mapped in the field and categorized as to distant view, enclosed view, overlook, panorama and tunnel effect. The quality of the view was rated the same way the intrinsic resources were rated, on a scale of one to five. The information was digitally mapped and the evaluation was transferred to a database. The results are depicted on the map entitled “Scenic Resources”. The table below summarizes the scenic resources of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area.

Table F-8 - Scenic Resources
Inventory and Scenic Quality

Town	Scenic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	7	9	3	0	2	21
Oyster Bay	7	9	9	7	1	33
Glen Cove	0	0	0	2	0	2
Huntington	5	13	12	10	3	43
Smithtown	1	8	7	6	1	23
Brookhaven	11	14	13	15	7	60
Riverhead	20	11	10	1	1	43
Southold	0	6	39	33	8	86

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

Throughout the Heritage Area, 309 Scenic Resources were identified. Southold, surrounded on three sides by water, had the most, while the City of Glen Cove, in the Town of Oyster Bay, had the fewest. The scenic resources generally rate fair on the five-point scale with three-quarters of them rated 2, 3 or 4. Just over 50 percent rated 3 or 4. Just seven percent rate 5.

The result of inventorying and mapping the scenic resources is to identify potential locations for:

- interpretive areas that educate on the nature, people and history of Long Island
- future trailheads that access wetlands and woodlots and links to existing trails

- pullovers and overlooks to combine both spectacular panoramic views and interpretive areas
- commercial nodes as hamlets and villages that require gateways, identity enhancement or streetscapes
- geographic/spatial identities or themes around which to build an interpretive program
- scenic byways, loops and spurs to link areas of intrinsic resources and enhance the travel experience

The scenic resources of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area are the essence of the area and reflect the character of the area. They are also significant when combined with local intrinsic resources in the development of an overall heritage strategy. The scenic resources are employed in the analysis of the region to enhance the heritage experience.

F.4.2 Distant Views

Throughout Long Island North Shore Heritage Area there were 39 distant views inventoried. These were clustered generally towards the eastern end of the Heritage Area.

Table F-9 - Scenic Resources – Distant Views
Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

Distant Views	Scenic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	1	0	0	0	2	3
Oyster Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glen Cove	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	0	0	1	3	3	7
Smithtown	0	2	1	0	0	3
Brookhaven	1	0	1	2	0	4
Riverhead	1	0	5	0	0	6
Southold	0	1	2	10	3	16

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

On the western edge of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area scenic vistas include the view of the Throgs Neck Bridge and the Queens skyline from the end of Sands Light Road. Sands Point. This and another view over Long Island Sound from the same vantage point are both highly rated scenic resources. Another distant view on North Hempstead is in Port Washington looking out into Manhasset Bay.

Moving westward, distant views noted included seven distant views recorded in the Town of Huntington. Three of these views were noted at Fort Salonga at Crab Meadow Park. Three distant views were noted in the Town of Smithtown, in Head of the Harbor, Hauppauge and Fort Salonga.

In Brookhaven distant views were dispersed, having been recorded in Miller Place, East Shoreham, Shoreham and Stony Brook. The most highly rated of these, in Shoreham, is at a gazebo overlooking the Sound from Beach Lane.

Riverhead's six distant views include two along Sound Avenue in farm country. The other Riverhead distant views are located on Long Island Sound at Baiting Hollow, H.M. Reeve Park and Baiting Hollow.

Southold has the most distant views noted, 16 of them. Almost all of these are located on the waterfront, either the Sound or the great Peconic Bay. They are clustered in Horton Point, Pipes Cove, Orient Point and Conkling Point. Many of these scenic resources are co-located with others, including tunnel effects and panoramas.

F.4.3 Enclosed Views

There are 48 enclosed views noted in the scenic resource inventory. They tend to be clustered in the east of the study area. Overall, the quality of the enclosed views is fair to poor with none earning the highest rating.

Table F-10 - Scenic Resources – Enclosed Views
Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

Enclosed Views	Scenic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	2	4	0	0	0	6
Oyster Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glen Cove	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	0	1	1	0	0	2
Smithtown	0	2	1	1	0	4
Brookhaven	1	4	4	2	0	11
Riverhead	6	1	3	0	0	10
Southold	0	3	10	2	0	15

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

There are six enclosed views noted in North Hempstead. They include views one each at Sands and Kings Point as well as one on Wheatley Road in Old Westbury and one off West Shore Drive in Roslyn. No scenic resources are recorded for Oyster Bay and the City of Glen Cove. Huntington enclosed views recorded are located on Lloyd Harbor Road and East Shore Road in Halesite.

Smithtown enclosed views include two in the Lake Ronkonkoma area, one off Gibb Pond Road near Lake Ronkonkoma County Park and the other a view onto the water from Ronkonkoma Beach. Brookhaven enclosed views are dispersed throughout the area of the town within the study area, including two along Route 25, at Artist Lake and the New York Conservation area off Ridge Road. A cluster of enclosed views is noted at Port Jeffers, Setauket and East Setauket.

In Riverhead, there is a cluster of enclosed views in the Calverton area, including five in the Swan Pond/River Road area. Another cluster of enclosed views is noted at Aquabogue at the Great Peconic Bay. In Southold, enclosed views are clustered by Maratooka Lake at Mattituck. Another cluster is located at Southold.

F.4.4 Overlooks

There are 12 scenic overlooks in the scenic resource inventory, all of them in the eastern end of the study area. Among them, 10 are rated three or below on the five point scale.

Table F-11 - Scenic Resources – Overlooks
Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

Overlook	Scenic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oyster Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glen Cove	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smithtown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brookhaven	2	2	0	0	0	4
Riverhead	1	0	0	0	0	1
Southold	0	1	4	2	0	7

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

No overlooks are inventoried in North Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Huntington or Smithtown. In Brookhaven, four overlooks are noted. Three of the Brookhaven overlooks are on Long Island Sound at Rocky Point Yaphank Road and Sound Beach; the other overlooks Lake Ronkonkoma. In every case, chain-link fencing obscures the overlook. Riverhead’s single overlook is located in Aquebogue, where access to the overlook is limited.

Southold’s seven overlooks are generally rated higher quality than the others. They are all views onto the Sound, bays and harbors. These views are generally not obscured, but in some cases, marshes or other factors limit access to them. Trees obscure a view at Southold.

F.4.5 Panoramas

There are 104 panoramas in the scenic resource inventory. Almost one-fifth are recorded in Huntington; almost 40 percent are recorded in Southold. There are more highly rated panoramas than other scenic resources; but fewer than 15 percent are highly rated.

Table F-12 - Scenic Resources – Panoramas
Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

Panoramas	Scenic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	3	0	1	0	0	4
Oyster Bay	2	1	2	4	1	10
Glen Cove	0	0	0	1	0	1
Huntington	3	3	7	7	0	20
Smithtown	0	1	2	3	0	6
Brookhaven	0	1	3	5	7	16
Riverhead	5	2	0	1	1	9
Southold	0	1	15	18	5	39

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

Among the four panoramas in North Hempstead, the views at Saddle Rock, trees, wires and roadways obscure Glenwood Landing and Kings Point. At Port Washington North, a higher-rated panorama is somewhat obscured by a roadway and trees.

Although wires obscure some of the panoramas in Oyster Bay and the City of Glen Cove, most of the others offer pleasant views over the Sound and Hempstead Bay. Panoramic views are noted from points including Tappan Beach, a Town beach near Sea Cliff Yacht Club, Welwyn and Oak Neck.

In Huntington, panoramic views are also generally pleasant vistas across bays, harbors and the Sound. A cluster of panoramic views is located along the west side of the Nassau/Suffolk county line on Cold Spring Harbor as well as along Huntington Harbor and Centerport Harbor. Lloyd Neck and Eaton's Neck also offer panoramas from Lloyd Harbor Village Park, Caumsett State Park, West Beach Park and Asharoken Beach.

In Smithtown, six panoramic views are noted. A cluster of views at the mouth of the Nissequoque River include at several at Short Beach Town Park. Other panoramas are noted at Stony Brook Harbor including one at Long Beach Town Park.

Among the 16 panoramic views inventoried in the portion of the Town of Brookhaven within the study area are clusters of views along West Meadow Beach on Smithtown Bay and Port Jefferson Harbor. There is a cluster of panoramas along Cedar Beach and Miller Place Beach, as well as onto Mt. Sinai Harbor. Among Brookhaven’s panoramic views, 75 percent are highly rated.

Riverhead’s nine panoramic views are not highly rated, with more than half noted as poor quality. Panoramas in Riverhead include views over the Great Peconic Bay. Panoramic views in Southold are clustered throughout the town and include a significant cluster at Orient Point. Other clusters are at Cutchogue, Greenport, Mattituck, Peconic and Southold.

F.4.6 Tunnel Effect

Tunnel effects are noted throughout the study area and offer tranquil and peaceful views down tree-lined residential streets. Tunnel effects are located throughout the study area, and tend to be located in areas that have been settled for longer, as more mature trees offer a nicer effect. The linear quality of tunnel effects, as opposed to the other scenic resources that are specific points or destinations, suggests potential locations for scenic byways or similar designations.

Table F-13 - Scenic Resources – Tunnel Effect
Inventory and Intrinsic Quality

Tunnel Effect	Scenic Quality					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
North Hempstead	1	5	1	0	0	7
Oyster Bay	5	7	7	2	0	21
Glen Cove	0	0	0	1	0	1
Huntington	3	9	4	0	0	16
Smithtown	1	4	2	2	1	10
Brookhaven	7	7	5	6	0	25
Riverhead	7	8	3	0	0	18
Southold	0	2	7	3	0	12

Source: peter j. smith & company, inc.

In North Hempstead, seven tunnel effects are noted, none earning higher ratings. In Kings Point, tunnel effect roads include West Shore Road, Kings Point Road and Redbrook Road. The other tunnel effects in North Hempstead are more dispersed with two in Old Westbury and one each in East Hills and Sands Point.

In Oyster Bay, 21 tunnel effects are noted, with clusters appearing at Lattingtown, Matinecock, Oyster Bay Cove and Upper Brookville. In Matinecock, Piping Rock Road, Duck Pond Road and Chicken Valley Road all offer tunnel effects. Bayville Road in Lattingtown makes a good connection to Piping Rock Road. In Mill Neck, Glen Cove and Mill Hill Roads offer several tunnel effects.

In Huntington, 16 tunnel effect areas were noted, including several on Harbor Road and West Main Street in Cold Spring Harbor and Fish Pond Road in Fort Salonga. In Lloyd Harbor, the West Neck and Huntington Road area offers tunnel effects. In West Hills, the area surrounding West Hills County Park offers a number of tunnel effect areas.

Smithtown's 10 areas with tunnel effects include River Road and Route 25A in Smithtown as well as Harbor Hill Road in St. James. Brookhaven with 25 tunnel effect areas has more of this scenic resource than the other communities. Clusters of these areas are along North Country Road in East Shoreham and Stony Brook, Mill Road in Manorville, and Old Field Road in Old Field. The Mill Road cluster lies on an east/west line, connecting with Riverhead.

In Riverhead, 18 tunnel effect areas have been inventoried, including Sound Avenue in Calverton, Northville and Riverhead along an east/west line and Wading River Manorville Road in Calverton and Wading River along a north/south line. In Southold, North Bayview Road offers a cluster of tunnel effect areas. Soundview Avenue in Southold also features a cluster of these resources.



G.0 Inventory Detail

G.1 Detailed Inventory Tables

The following tables contain the detailed intrinsic inventory information for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. The tables are organized by town, beginning on the West with North Hempstead and moving east. The City of Glen Cove is aggregated with the Town of Oyster Bay elsewhere in the report but an inventory table for the City is presented here.

The tables identify the resources by name or description, locate them by village and their respective resources categories as follows:

- Culture
- Heritage
- Maritime
- Nature
- Recreation
- Tourism
- Transportation

The final column on the tables is the Intrinsic Quality or IQ.

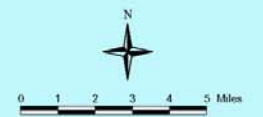
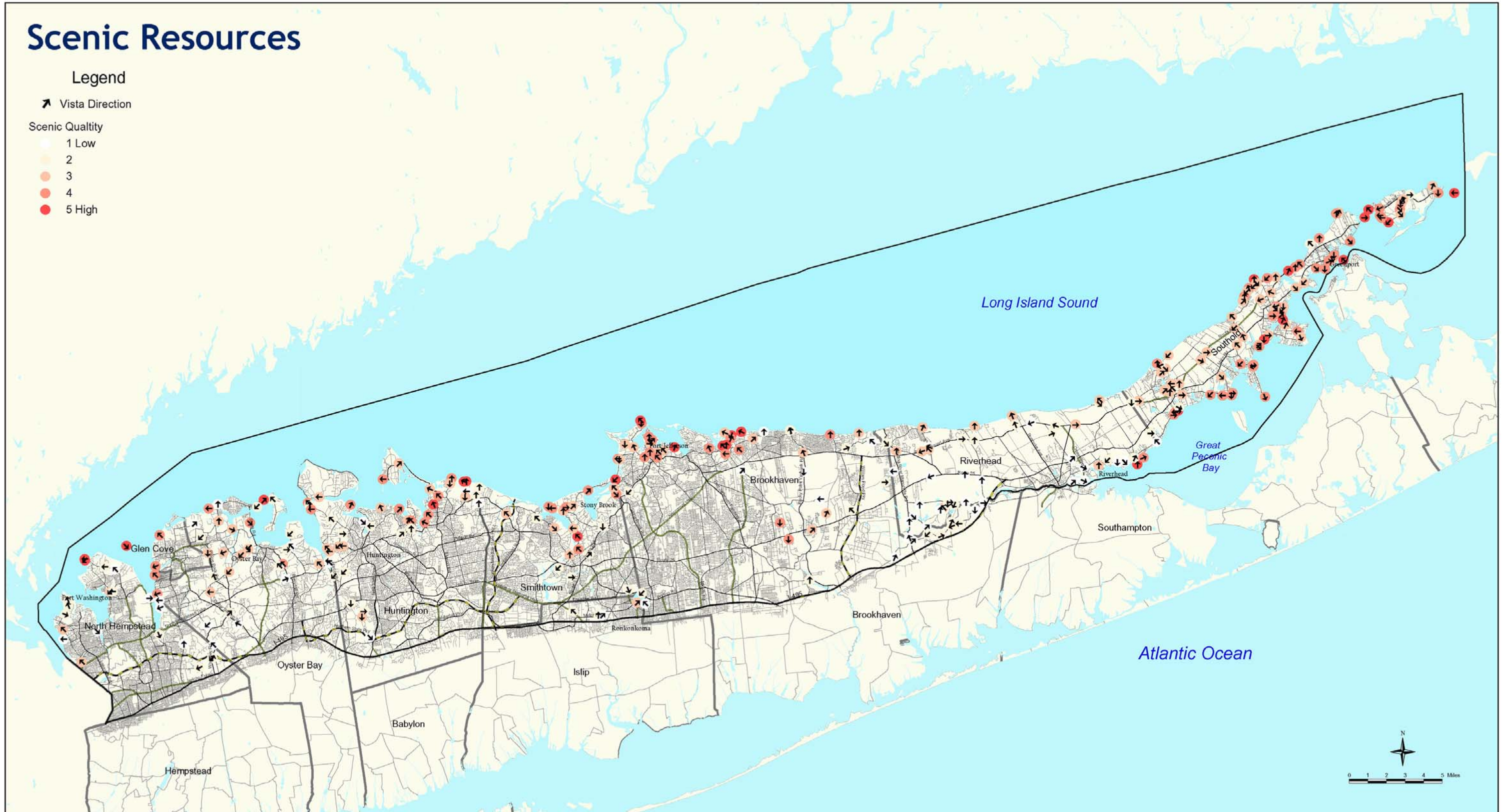
Figure F-3

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan



Scenic Resources

- Legend**
- ↗ Vista Direction
 - Scenic Quality
 - 1 Low
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5 High



NORTH HEMPSTEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Albertson Civic Assn. Bird Sanctuary	Albertson				◆	.	.	.	2
Churascaria	Albertson					.	◆	.	4
Citrus	Albertson					.	◆	.	4
Cugini Due	Albertson					.	◆	.	3
Hokkaido	Albertson					.	◆	.	4
Jade King	Albertson					.	◆	.	3
Baxter's Pond	Baxter Estates				◆	◆	.	.	5
Endrotti Restaurant	East Hills					.	◆	.	3
Original Leavitt Model House	East Hills		◆			.	.	.	2
Community Church of East Williston	East Williston	◆				.	.	.	5
St Mary's RC Church	East Williston	◆				.	.	.	4
Wheatley Hills Golf Club	East Williston					◆	.	.	4
Bryant & Cooper Steak House	Flower Hill					.	◆	.	3
Elderfields Historic Preserve	Flower Hill				◆	.	.	.	3
Gold Coast Inn	Flower Hill					.	◆	.	3
Landmark Diner	Flower Hill					.	◆	.	3
Mill River Inn	Flower Hill					.	◆	.	3
Charlie Brown's	Garden City Park					.	◆	.	4
Crabby Dan's	Garden City Park					.	◆	.	3
Ecco	Garden City Park					.	◆	.	4
Johnathan's	Garden City Park					.	◆	.	5
Mc Gillicuddy's Irish Inn	Garden City Park					.	◆	.	4
Mediterranean Cafe	Garden City Park					.	◆	.	3
Dead End	Glenwood Landing					.	.	◆	1
All Saints Episcopal Church	Great Neck	◆				.	.	.	5
Bevanda	Great Neck					.	◆	.	3
Bruzels	Great Neck					.	◆	.	4
Church	Great Neck	◆				.	.	.	5
Commercial Node - Geat Neck 3	Great Neck					.	◆	.	4
Jay's Seafood & Steakhouse	Great Neck					.	◆	.	4
Park	Great Neck					◆	.	.	4
Ravine Park	Great Neck					◆	.	.	3
Great Neck Estates Park	Great Neck Estates	◆		◆		◆	.	.	4
La Stella	Great Neck Estates					.	◆	.	4
Commercial Node - Great Neck 2	Great Neck Plaza					.	◆	.	5
D Anna's	Great Neck Plaza					.	◆	.	3
Daniel Jayberg Memeorial Park	Great Neck Plaza				◆	◆	.	◆	3
Great Neck Depot	Great Neck Plaza					.	.	◆	4

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NORTH HEMPSTEAD	VILLAGE	INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
		Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Inn at Great Neck	Great Neck Plaza					.	◆	.	4
Jonathan L Iolpli firefighter's Park	Great Neck Plaza					◆	.	.	5
St Paul's	Great Neck Plaza	◆				.	.	.	5
Welwyn Park	Great Neck Plaza					◆	.	.	5
Greenvale Townhouse Restaurant	Greenvale					.	◆	.	3
Hunan Taste	Greenvale					.	◆	.	3
Roslyn Cemetery	Greenvale	◆				.	.	.	3
Sarin Thai Restaurant	Greenvale					.	◆	.	4
Herrick's Pond Park	Herricks				◆	◆	.	.	2
Kings Point Park	Kings Point				◆	◆	.	.	4
Kings Point Park	Kings Point					◆	.	.	3
Sled Hill	Kings Point					◆	.	.	4
Stepping Stone Park	Kings Point			◆		◆	.	.	4
Wildwood Tennis Club	Kings Point					◆	.	.	4
Fresh Meadows Golf Club	Lake Success					◆	.	.	3
Gateway- New York/Nassau Co	Lake Success					.	.	◆	3
Antonio's	Manhasset					.	◆	.	3
Christ Episcopal	Manhasset	◆				.	.	.	4
Commercial Node - Manhasset	Manhasset					.	◆	.	3
Commercial Node - Manhasset Americana Mall	Manhasset					.	◆	.	4
Lakeville AME Zion Church - 1833	Manhasset	◆				.	.	.	3
Manhasset Quaker Meeting - 1776	Manhasset	◆				.	.	.	4
Manhasset Station	Manhasset					.	.	◆	4
Manhasset Valley Park	Manhasset					◆	.	.	3
Mary Jane Davies Park	Manhasset					◆	.	.	5
Matinecock Indian and African Burial Ground	Manhasset	◆				.	.	.	3
Pearl East	Manhasset					.	◆	.	2
Royal Inn	Manhasset					.	◆	.	3
St. Mary's	Manhasset	◆				.	.	.	5
The Community Reform Church	Manhasset	◆				.	.	.	2
Whitney Park	Manhasset					◆	.	.	3
Clinton G Martin Park	Manhasset Hills					◆	.	.	3
Merillion Field	Manhasset Hills					◆	.	.	3
Riddler's Pond Park	Manhasset Hills				◆	◆	.	.	1
Capri East Marina	Manorhaven			◆		.	◆	.	5
Capri West Club	Manorhaven			◆		.	◆	.	5
Harbor Inn	Manorhaven					.	◆	.	4
Manorhaven Beach	Manorhaven			◆		◆	.	.	3
Manorhaven Park	Manorhaven					◆	.	.	3

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area

Management Plan

NORTH HEMPSTEAD	VILLAGE	INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
		Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Mi Ranchito Bar & Grill	Manorhaven					.	◆	.	3
Nick & Pedro's Café	Manorhaven					.	◆	.	4
North Shore Yacht Club	Manorhaven			◆		.	.	.	5
Cafe Sport	Mineola					.	◆	.	3
Jericho Diner	Mineola					.	◆	.	4
Lariera Restaurant	Mineola					.	◆	.	2
Mineola Diner	Mineola					.	◆	.	4
Piccolos	Mineola					.	◆	.	4
Benihana	Munsey Park					.	◆	.	5
Copperfields	New Hyde Park					.	◆	.	3
Diner	New Hyde Park					.	◆	.	3
First Reformed Church	New Hyde Park	◆				.	.	.	4
Pencenzo Ristorante	New Hyde Park					.	◆	.	4
Umberto's Pizzeria	New Hyde Park					.	◆	.	3
Deep Dale Golf Club	North Hills					◆	.	.	4
Morley Park and Golf Course - Nassau Co.	North Hills	◆			◆	◆	.	.	5
Palm Gardens Indian Cuisine	North New Hyde Park					.	◆	.	2
Restaurant	North New Hyde Park					.	◆	.	3
Sen. Michael J Tully Park	North New Hyde Park					◆	.	.	4
Spring Rock Golf Academy	North New Hyde Park					◆	.	.	4
Villeggio	North New Hyde Park					.	◆	.	3
Glen Oaks Golf Club	Old Westbury					◆	.	.	5
Nature park	Old Westbury				◆	◆	.	.	3
Old Westbury Gardens	Old Westbury		◆			.	◆	.	5
Parkway	Old Westbury		◆			◆	.	.	3
Plandome Station	Plandome					.	.	◆	3
Edison's	Plandome Heights					.	◆	.	3
Leeds Pond Preserve	Plandome Manor				◆	.	.	◆	4
Science Museum of Long Island	Plandome Manor		◆			.	.	.	5
Bar Beach Park	Port Washington			◆		◆	.	.	3
Clubhouse Restaurant	Port Washington					.	◆	.	2
Commercial Node - Port Washington	Port Washington					.	◆	.	4
Commercial Node - Waterfront	Port Washington			◆		.	◆	.	4
Commercial Node -Port Washington 2	Port Washington						◆	.	4
Di Maggio's Restaurant	Port Washington						◆	.	3
Episcopal Church of St. Stevens	Port Washington	◆							4
Harbor Area - Port Washington	Port Washington				◆	◆		◆	4
Harbor Links Golf Club	Port Washington					◆			4
Hempstead Harbor Park	Port Washington			◆		◆			2

NORTH HEMPSTEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Hidden Treasures Antiques & Fine Arts	Port Washington	◆					◆		4
louies	Port Washington			◆			◆		5
Main Street Park - N. Hempstead	Port Washington					◆			5
Manhasset Bay Yacht Club	Port Washington			◆					5
Manheasset Bay Shipyard	Port Washington			◆					3
N. Hempstead Park & Dock	Port Washington			◆	◆	◆	◆		3
Nassau Knolls Cemetery	Port Washington	◆							5
Port Washington Yacht Club	Port Washington			◆					5
Port Washinton Depot	Port Washington							◆	4
La Piccola	Port Washington North						◆		4
Mill Pond Park	Port Washington North				◆	◆		◆	4
Overlook access	Port Washington North							◆	5
Port Seafood Grille	Port Washington North						◆		5
Commercial Node - Roslyn	Roslyn						◆		5
Ellen E Ward	Roslyn		◆						5
Gerry Park	Roslyn		◆		◆	◆			4
Roslyn Claremont Hotel	Roslyn						◆		4
Roslyn Grist Mill	Roslyn		◆						4
Roslyn School of Painting	Roslyn	◆							3
Trinity Episcopal	Roslyn	◆							4
Classico	Roslyn Estates						◆		3
Lisenda	Roslyn Estates						◆		4
Cedermere - Nassau Co	Roslyn Harbor		◆						4
Church of St. Mary	Roslyn Harbor	◆							5
Engineer's Country Club	Roslyn Harbor					◆			3
Nassau Co. Museum of Art/WC Bryant Preserve	Roslyn Harbor	◆	◆		◆				5
Swan Club	Roslyn Harbor						◆		5
Albertson Depot	Roslyn Heights							◆	1
Clarke Botanic Gardens	Roslyn Heights		◆				◆		2
Di Me Trattoria	Roslyn Heights						◆		4
Fire Engine Collection	Roslyn Heights		◆						2
Ll Sapore	Roslyn Heights						◆		3
Matteos	Roslyn Heights						◆		3
Mimi's Lounge	Roslyn Heights						◆		3
Persian Grill	Roslyn Heights						◆		2
Toro	Roslyn Heights						◆		3
Peter Lugar Steakhouse	Russell Gardens						◆		3
Saddle Rock Grist Mill 1700	Saddle Rock		◆						5
Village Hall Park Complex (Saddle Rock)	Saddle Rock					◆			3

NORTH HEMPSTEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Beach Access	Sands Point			◆				◆	2	
Hellen Keller National Center	Sands Point		◆						4	
Hempstead House	Sands Point		◆						5	
Sands Point Golf Club	Sands Point					◆			4	
Sands Point Preserve	Sands Point		◆		◆			◆	5	
St. Peter's	Sands Point	◆							5	
Village Club of Sands Point	Sands Point					◆			4	
Searing Roslyn Methodist Church 1788	Searingtown	◆							4	
Searington Pond Park	Searingtown				◆	◆			4	
Burton & Doyle Steakhouse	Thomaston						◆		4	
Morton's Steakhouse	Thomaston						◆		4	
North Shore Steakhouse	Thomaston						◆		3	
Seven Seas Restaurant	Thomaston						◆		4	
Bombay Palace	University Gardens						◆		3	
Brunello Restaurant	University Gardens						◆		3	
Commercial Node - Great Neck	University Gardens						◆		3	
Cutter Mill Park	University Gardens					◆			4	
Gateway - Route 25A	University Gardens							◆	1	
Harvest Buffet	University Gardens						◆		2	
Vespa	University Gardens						◆		3	
Angelino's	Westbury						◆		4	
Papa Razzi Trattoria	Westbury						◆		5	
Westbury Manor	Westbury						◆		5	
Café Picasso	Williston Park						◆		3	
Ceriello	Williston Park						◆		3	
Commercial Node - Williston Park	Williston Park						◆		3	
Gino's	Williston Park						◆		4	
Riverbay Seafood Grill	Williston Park						◆		4	
Williston Town House Diner	Williston Park						◆		4	

OYSTER BAY		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Bayville Amusement Park	Bayville					◆	◆		3	
Bayville Historical Museum	Bayville		◆						5	
Beach Access	Bayville			◆				◆	3	
Bridge Marina	Bayville			◆					4	
Cemetery	Bayville	◆							3	
Charles E. Ransom Park (Oyster Bay)	Bayville			◆		◆		◆	3	

OYSTER BAY		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							Trans	IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm			
Commercial Node	Bayville						◆		3	
Commercial Node	Bayville						◆		4	
GUS	Bayville						◆		3	
Mill River Rod & Gun Club	Bayville					◆			4	
Olde Place	Bayville						◆		2	
Pier One	Bayville						◆		4	
Sail Harbor	Bayville						◆		4	
Soundside Beach (Bayville)	Bayville			◆		◆			3	
St. Gertrude's RC Church	Bayville	◆							5	
The Cresnet	Bayville						◆		5	
Twin Harbor Restaurant	Bayville						◆		5	
Wall's Wharf Restaurant	Bayville						◆		3	
West Harbor Memorial Beach (Bayville)	Bayville			◆		◆			3	
Hillwood Art Museum	Brookville	◆	◆						4	
Tan O'Santer Golf Club	Brookville					◆			4	
Tilles Performing Arts Center	Brookville	◆	◆						3	
Seewananka Corinthian Yacht Club	Centre Island			◆			◆		5	
Sagamore Hill National Park	Cove Neck		◆				◆		5	
Cafe Girasole	East Norwich						◆		5	
Chas Rothmann's Steak House	East Norwich						◆		4	
Community United Methodist	East Norwich	◆							4	
East Norwich Inn	East Norwich						◆		4	
Pine Hollow Country Club	East Norwich					◆			4	
Glen Head Train Station	Glen Head							◆	2	
North Shore Country Club	Glenwood Landing					◆			4	
Overlook Park	Glenwood Landing							◆	4	
Pezzi Pizza	Glenwood Landing						◆		3	
Tappen Beach Pool & Marina	Glenwood Landing			◆		◆			4	
Waterfront Trail	Glenwood Landing							◆	4	
Brindisi	Jericho						◆		4	
Cappricio	Jericho						◆		4	
Edgewood Motel	Jericho						◆		3	
Hostway Moter Inn	Jericho						◆		3	
Howard Johnson's	Jericho						◆		3	
Jericho Friends Meeting House - 1788	Jericho	◆							5	
Jericho Motel	Jericho						◆		2	
Baily Arboretum (Nassau Co)	Lattingtown		◆			◆			5	
Bike Trail	Lattingtown							◆	1	
Golf course	Lattingtown					◆			5	

OYSTER BAY		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
National Wildlife Refuge	Lattintown				◆				5	
Park (Lattintown)	Lattintown			◆				◆	3	
Private sports park	Lattintown					◆			4	
St. John's of Lattintown	Lattintown	◆							5	
The Creek	Lattintown					◆			4	
Cold Spring Harbor Fish Hatchery & Aquarium	Laurel Hollow						◆		4	
St. John's Church - 1835	Laurel Hollow	◆							5	
Commercial Node	Locust Valley						◆	◆	5	
Enoteca Restaurant	Locust Valley						◆		5	
Golf course	Locust Valley					◆			4	
Locust Valley Inn	Locust Valley						◆		5	
Memorial Park	Locust Valley		◆			◆			4	
Cemetery	Matinecock	◆							5	
Commercial Node	Matinecock						◆		5	
Matinock Meeting House - 1671	Matinecock	◆							5	
Piping Rock Club	Matinecock					◆			5	
Japanese Stroll Gardens	Mill Neck		◆						4	
National Wildlife Refuge	Mill Neck				◆				5	
Brookville Reformed Church	Muttontown	◆							5	
Calumet Equestrian Center	Muttontown						◆		3	
Chelsea Center/Muttontown Preserve	Muttontown	◆			◆				5	
Elias Hicks Home	Muttontown		◆						4	
Hoffman Nature Preserve and Wildlife Center	Muttontown				◆				3	
Jericho Cider Mill	Muttontown						◆		4	
Maine Maid Inn	Muttontown						◆		4	
Motor Inn & Kabab	Muttontown						◆		3	
Nassau County Natural Area	Muttontown				◆				3	
The Muttontown Club	Muttontown					◆			4	
The Woodcrest Club	Muttontown					◆			5	
Brookville Golf Club	Old Brookville					◆			5	
East Hillside Cemetery	Old Brookville	◆							3	
Bay Marine	Oyster Bay			◆					3	
Coach Grill & Tavern	Oyster Bay						◆		4	
Commercial Node	Oyster Bay						◆		4	
Earle Wightman House	Oyster Bay		◆						5	
Morgan Gentry's Restaurant & Pub	Oyster Bay						◆		3	
North Shore Assembly of God	Oyster Bay	◆							4	
North Shore Community Church - 1894	Oyster Bay	◆							4	
Oyster Bay Fish and Clams	Oyster Bay						◆		3	

OYSTER BAY		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Oyster Bay Railroad Museum	Oyster Bay		◆					◆	3	
Oyster Bay Waterfront Center	Oyster Bay			◆					2	
Ralph J Marino Memorial Park	Oyster Bay					◆			3	
Raynham Hall	Oyster Bay		◆						3	
Roosevelt Park (Oyster Bay)	Oyster Bay			◆		◆			4	
Sagamore Yacht Club	Oyster Bay			◆					3	
The Windward Yacht Club	Oyster Bay			◆					3	
Dead End Oyster Bay Cove	Oyster Bay Cove			◆				◆	4	
Memorial Cemetery of St. John's Church	Oyster Bay Cove	◆							4	
Theodore Roosevelt Nature Sanctuary	Oyster Bay Cove				◆				5	
Tiffany Creek Preserve (Nassau Co)	Oyster Bay Cove				◆				5	
Young's Memorial Cemetery	Oyster Bay Cove	◆							4	
Greenvale Trainstation	Roslyn Harbor							◆	3	
Bamboo Cove	Sea Cliff						◆		3	
Commercial Node - Sea Cliff	Sea Cliff						◆		5	
Memorial Park	Sea Cliff		◆			◆			5	
Park	Sea Cliff		◆			◆			3	
Roslyn Ave. Park	Sea Cliff					◆			4	
Sea Cliff Fire Dept	Sea Cliff		◆						5	
Sea Cliff Village Beach	Sea Cliff			◆		◆			4	
Seacliff Village Museum	Sea Cliff		◆						5	
St Luke's Episcopal - 1892	Sea Cliff	◆							4	
Waterfront Trail	Sea Cliff							◆	4	
Winding Way Park	Sea Cliff		◆			◆			4	
Boulder Creek Restaurant	Syosset						◆		4	
Cafe Testarosse	Syosset						◆		4	
Celebrity Diner	Syosset						◆		3	
Commercial Node	Syosset						◆		2	
Empire Szechuan	Syosset						◆		3	
Jewel of India	Syosset						◆		4	
Nagashi	Syosset						◆		4	
Nam Ga	Syosset						◆		3	
Nostalgia Diner	Syosset						◆		4	
Ristorante Caracalla	Syosset						◆		4	
Sahara	Syosset						◆		4	
St Bede's Episcopal	Syosset	◆							5	
Train Station	Syosset						◆	◆	3	
Village Heroes	Syosset						◆		2	
Cemetery	Upper Brookville	◆							4	

OYSTER BAY		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Planting Fields Arboretum State Historical Park	Upper Brookville		◆				◆		5
Best Western Woodbury Inn	Woodbury						◆		4
Crest Hollow Country Club	Woodbury					◆			4
Executive Inn at Woodbury	Woodbury						◆		4
Major's Steak House	Woodbury						◆		4
On Parade Diner	Woodbury						◆		4
Oyster Bay Golf Club	Woodbury					◆			4
Stillwell Field	Woodbury					◆			3
Syosett Woodbury Community Park	Woodbury					◆			3
The Historical Chapel	Woodbury	◆					◆		5
The Inn at Fox Hollow	Woodbury						◆		5
Trail View State Park	Woodbury					◆		◆	3
Woodbury Country Club	Woodbury					◆			5
Woodbury Raquet & Fitness Club	Woodbury					◆			3
Park (Oyster Bay)				◆		◆			3
The Tides Motel							◆		3
Town of Oyster Bay Park				◆				◆	2

GLEN COVE Resource Name/ Description	INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Adirondack Grill						◆		4
Brewer Yacht Club			◆					4
Carpenter Memorial United Methodist Church	◆							4
Clover Craft Marina			◆					3
Commercial Node						◆		4
Crescent Beach Park			◆		◆			2
Dannis Park		◆			◆			4
Earnest Pascucci Soccer Park					◆			3
East Wok						◆		4
El Palacio Latium						◆		3
Epiphany						◆		5
First Presbyterian Church of Glen Cove	◆							5
Garvies Point Museum & Preserve (Nassau Co)				◆				4
Glen Cove Anglers Club			◆					4
Glen Cove Golf Club					◆	◆		5
Glen Cove Train Station							◆	4
Glen Cove Yacht Club			◆					5
Glen Street Train Station							◆	4
Gurdwara Sahib Siik Temple	◆							5
Harrison Conference Center	◆							5
Hempstead Harbor Club			◆					4
Holocaust Memorial of Nassau County		◆						5
Jude Thadeus - Glen Cove Marina			◆					4
La Giniestra Cuccina Italiana						◆		5
La Pace						◆		4
Marion F. Jackson House		◆						4
Morgan Park			◆		◆			5
Municipal Boat Launch			◆				◆	3
North Shore Day Camp and School						◆		5
Pancho Villa's						◆		3
Prybil Beach (Glen Cove)			◆	◆	◆			3
Riva Grill						◆		4
Sea Cliff Yacht Club			◆			◆		4
Sea Otter West			◆					3
St. Patrick's RC	◆							5
Steamboat Landing						◆		4
Webb Institute of Navel Architecture		◆						5
Welwyn Preserve		◆		◆				5

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
Management Plan

GLEN COVE		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							
Resource Name/ Description	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Wild Fig						◆		3	
Wunsch Arts Center - Council of Arts at Glen Co	◆							4	
YMCA					◆			5	

HUNTINGTON		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ
Antiques Etcetera	Centerport						◆		4
Casa Del Mare	Centerport						◆		3
Centerport Beach (Huntington)	Centerport			◆		◆			4
Centerport Yacht Club	Centerport			◆			◆		4
Fleets Cove Beach (Huntington)	Centerport			◆		◆			4
Grace Estate Acquisition (Huntington)	Centerport		◆			◆			3
Greenlawn Centerpoint Historical Assn.	Centerport		◆						5
Mill Dam Rd Bridge	Centerport			◆				◆	4
Mill Pond Inn	Centerport						◆		3
Millstone Park (Huntington)	Centerport		◆			◆			5
Nature Park Swego Flowing Out (Huntington)	Centerport				◆	◆			3
Old Northport Cemetery	Centerport	◆							3
Pickereel Drive Vegetable Stand	Centerport						◆		3
Thatched Cottage Caterers	Centerport						◆		3
Twin Ponds Nature Park & Trail	Centerport				◆			◆	1
Vanderbuilt Museum & Planetarium	Centerport		◆						5
Cold Spring Beach Club	Cold Spring Harbor					◆			5
Cold Spring Harbor Arts	Cold Spring Harbor	◆							4
Cold Spring Harbor Park (Huntington)	Cold Spring Harbor					◆			4
Cold Spring Harbor State Park	Cold Spring Harbor					◆		◆	4
Commercial Node	Cold Spring Harbor						◆		5
Eagle Dock Beach	Cold Spring Harbor			◆		◆			2
Former Methodist Church - 1842	Cold Spring Harbor	◆							5
Huntington Boat Ramp	Cold Spring Harbor			◆		◆			4
Inn on the Harbor	Cold Spring Harbor						◆		5
Long Island on Exhibit	Cold Spring Harbor	◆	◆						5
Overlook Parking (Huntington)	Cold Spring Harbor			◆				◆	4
Park with sculpture	Cold Spring Harbor		◆			◆			5
Swan View Manor B & B	Cold Spring Harbor						◆		4
Upland Farms- Nature Conservancy	Cold Spring Harbor				◆			◆	5
Whaler's Cove Yacht Club	Cold Spring Harbor			◆					4
Whaling Museum	Cold Spring Harbor		◆						5

HUNTINGTON		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Kurofune	Commack						◆		4
New York Jewish Hall of Fame	Commack		◆						4
The Hamlet Golf & Country Club	Commack					◆			4
Caledonia Park - Huntington	Dix Hills					◆			3
Dix Hills Diner	Dix Hills						◆		3
Dix Hills Golf Club	Dix Hills					◆			4
Dix Hills Park- Town of Huntington	Dix Hills					◆			3
Dobler's Farm Stand	Dix Hills						◆		3
Cenola Rural Cemetery	East Northport	◆							2
Commercial Node	East Northport						◆		3
Dublin Jack	East Northport						◆		2
Joseph T Walsh Memorial Park	East Northport					◆			3
La Capaninna Ristorante	East Northport						◆		4
Mario's Pizzeria	East Northport						◆		2
Northport Rural Cemetery	East Northport	◆							3
Northport Trainstation	East Northport							◆	2
Northside Grill	East Northport						◆		2
Smitty's	East Northport						◆		3
Union United Methodist Church	East Northport	◆							3
Hobart Beach (Huntington)	Eatons Neck			◆		◆			4
252 Broadway	Elwood						◆		3
Elmwood Park (Huntington)	Elwood					◆			4
Fred's Restaurant	Elwood						◆		2
Huntington Square Mall	Elwood						◆		4
Kyoto Japanese Restaurant	Elwood						◆		4
Markinjen Farm	Elwood						◆		4
Mediavalle Farms	Elwood						◆		5
PG Steak House	Elwood						◆		4
Szechuan Royale	Elwood						◆		3
Trailhead parking	Elwood							◆	2
Asharoken Park (Huntington)	Fort Salonga			◆		◆			3
Cemetery	Fort Salonga	◆							3
Crab Meadow Beach	Fort Salonga			◆		◆		◆	3
Crab Meadow Golf Course (Huntington)	Fort Salonga					◆	◆		3
Crestwood Restaurant & Caterer	Fort Salonga						◆		4
Henry Ingraham Nature Preserve	Fort Salonga				◆				3
Indian Hills Country Club	Fort Salonga					◆			4
Jerome Ambro Wetlands Preserve	Fort Salonga				◆				3
La Casa Cafe	Fort Salonga						◆		4

HUNTINGTON		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Makamah Park	Fort Salonga			◆		◆		◆	3
Northport - Cow Harbor Soccer Park	Fort Salonga					◆			3
Richter's Orchard	Fort Salonga						◆		5
Soundview Drive Boat Ramp	Fort Salonga			◆				◆	3
Stony Hill Equestrian Center	Fort Salonga						◆	◆	4
Trailhead parking (Huntington)	Fort Salonga							◆	3
Betty Allen Nature Park	Greenlawn				◆			◆	1
Commercial Node	Greenlawn						◆	◆	4
Greenlawn Memorial Park	Greenlawn					◆			4
Commercial Node	Halesite						◆		4
Compass Rose	Halesite			◆					4
Coney's Marine	Halesite			◆					3
Halesite Marina (Huntington)	Halesite			◆					3
Harbor Club	Halesite						◆		4
Huntington School of Fine Arts	Halesite	◆							4
Ketewomoke Yacht Club	Halesite			◆					4
Milldam Park (Huntington)	Halesite					◆			3
Overlook access	Halesite							◆	3
Park (Huntington)	Halesite					◆		◆	3
Willis Marina	Halesite			◆					4
Adobe Artes	Huntington	◆							4
Anything in a Basket	Huntington						◆		3
Bethel A.M.E. Church	Huntington	◆							4
Cassis Restaurant	Huntington						◆		5
Commercial Node	Huntington						◆		4
Empire	Huntington						◆		5
First Church of Christian Scientists	Huntington	◆							4
First Presbyterian Church	Huntington	◆							5
Global Fusion	Huntington						◆		4
Harbor Yachting Club	Huntington			◆					4
Heckscher Museum of Art	Huntington	◆	◆						5
Heckscher Park of Huntington	Huntington	◆				◆			3
Huntington Arts Council-Cultural Arts Center	Huntington	◆							4
Huntington Cemetery	Huntington	◆							5
Huntington Country Club	Huntington					◆			5
Huntington Historical Society	Huntington		◆						4
Huntington Rural Cemetery	Huntington	◆							4
Jesse's Antiques	Huntington						◆		3
Knudsen Marina	Huntington			◆					3

HUNTINGTON	VILLAGE	INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
		Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Kura Barn	Huntington						◆		4
Main St. Florists	Huntington						◆		4
Milldam Marina (Huntington)	Huntington			◆					5
Mr. Sausage	Huntington						◆		3
Park	Huntington		◆			◆			4
St John's Cemetery - 1774	Huntington	◆							4
St. John's Episcopal - 1745	Huntington	◆							5
Unitarian Universalist	Huntington	◆							5
Valencia Tavern	Huntington						◆		4
Viva Juan	Huntington						◆		4
Wall St. Restaurant & Jazz Bar	Huntington						◆		5
Water access parking	Huntington							◆	3
West Shore Marina	Huntington			◆					4
West Shore Marine Services	Huntington			◆					4
YMCA Park	Huntington					◆			3
Beach	Huntington Bay			◆					3
Beach Access	Huntington Bay			◆				◆	2
Huntington Yacht Club	Huntington Bay			◆					4
Lighthouse	Huntington Bay		◆						4
Abbey Motor Inn	Huntington Station						◆		2
Antique Shop	Huntington Station						◆		3
Avi Antiques	Huntington Station						◆		3
Bit's & Pieces Antiques	Huntington Station						◆		2
Cooke's Inn	Huntington Station						◆		3
Dragon Gate	Huntington Station						◆		3
Euro Style Antique Import	Huntington Station						◆		3
Fairmeadow Park (Huntington)	Huntington Station	◆				◆			4
House of Charm Antiques	Huntington Station						◆		3
Huntington Train Station	Huntington Station							◆	5
J & J South Side Restaurant	Huntington Station						◆		3
Ma Brown's	Huntington Station						◆		4
New York Avenue Antiques	Huntington Station						◆		3
Pancho Villa's	Huntington Station						◆		3
Pupuseria Melissa Tavern Inc	Huntington Station						◆		3
Whitman Motor Lodge	Huntington Station						◆		3
Yankee Peddler Antiques	Huntington Station						◆		5
Beach Access	Lloyd Harbor			◆				◆	3
Black Oak Tree	Lloyd Harbor		◆						5
Caumsett State Historic Park	Lloyd Harbor		◆			◆			5

HUNTINGTON		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Gold Star Battalion Beach	Lloyd Harbor			◆		◆			4
Henry Lloyd Manor House	Lloyd Harbor		◆						5
Historic Barns	Lloyd Harbor		◆						5
Home of Joseph Lloyd	Lloyd Harbor		◆						5
Lloyd Harbor Village Park	Lloyd Harbor			◆		◆			5
Seminary of the Immaculate Conception	Lloyd Harbor	◆							5
St. Patrick's Cemetery	Lloyd Harbor	◆							4
Trail head	Lloyd Harbor							◆	3
West Neck Beach (Huntington)	Lloyd Harbor			◆					3
White Post Farm	Melville						◆		4
Britania Yachting Center	Northport			◆			◆		4
Commercial Node	Northport						◆		5
Commercial Node	Northport						◆		4
First Presbyterian Church - 1873	Northport	◆							5
La Bomme Quicht	Northport						◆		4
Northport Historical Society & Museum	Northport		◆						4
Northport Park	Northport					◆			4
Park	Northport					◆			2
Robhke's Country Inn	Northport						◆		3
Scudder Park (Northport)	Northport					◆			3
Show Win	Northport						◆		3
Steers Beach (Northport)	Northport			◆				◆	2
The Happy Wok	Northport						◆		3
The Woodbine Marina (Huntington)	Northport			◆					3
East Buffet	South Huntington						◆		4
Garden Court	South Huntington						◆		4
High Seas	South Huntington						◆		4
Huntington Country Inn	South Huntington						◆		4
Huntington Mall	South Huntington						◆		4
Jacky Kitchen	South Huntington						◆		2
Matteo	South Huntington						◆		4
Ocean Crest Diner	South Huntington						◆		4
Terry Ferrel Park	South Huntington					◆			4
Town House II	South Huntington						◆		4
Walt Whitman Mall	South Huntington						◆		4
Walt Whitman State Hist Site & Interp Center	South Huntington						◆		5
Cold Spring Hill	West Hills					◆			5
Cold Springs Country Club	West Hills					◆			5
Golden Coach Diner	West Hills						◆		3

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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HUNTINGTON		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Indian Head Ranch	West Hills						◆		3	
La Pamall	West Hills						◆		3	
Oheka Castle	West Hills						◆		5	
Onesi Motel	West Hills						◆		1	
Peace and Plenty Inn	West Hills		◆						5	
Piccola Busola	West Hills						◆		3	
Pomodoro	West Hills						◆		4	
Sitar	West Hills						◆		3	
Sun Ming	West Hills						◆		3	
Sweet Hills Riding Club - Suffolk County	West Hills				◆	◆	◆	◆	5	
The Clubhouse	West Hills						◆		4	
Tuscon Ranch	West Hills	◆					◆		3	
West Hills Cemetery/Huntington Historic Cemeter	West Hills	◆							2	
West Hills Day Camp	West Hills						◆		4	
The Greens at Half Hollow						◆			4	

SMITHTOWN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Bennigan's	Brentwood						◆		4	
Mario's	Brentwood						◆		4	
Antonio's Pizza	Commack						◆		3	
Bon Wit Inn	Commack						◆		4	
Casa Luis	Commack						◆		3	
Courtesy Inn	Commack						◆		3	
Daniel Flynn Park - Smithtown	Commack					◆			3	
Dory Chinese	Commack						◆		4	
Hampton Inn/ Ground Round	Commack						◆		3	
Howard Johnson's	Commack						◆		2	
Hoyt Farm Park and Reserve	Commack				◆	◆			4	
Mayfair Shopping Center	Commack						◆		4	
Meson Ole	Commack						◆		3	
Milano Grille	Commack						◆		4	
The Spare Rib	Commack						◆		4	
Callahan's Beach Park	Fort Salonga			◆		◆			4	
Golf course	Fort Salonga					◆			4	
Baseball Fields	Hauppauge					◆			3	
Betucci	Hauppauge						◆		4	

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SMITHTOWN	VILLAGE	INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
		Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Bill Richards Park	Hauppauge		◆					◆	3
Blydenburg County Park	Hauppauge					◆		◆	3
Circa Restaurant	Hauppauge						◆		4
Expressway Diner	Hauppauge						◆		4
Gasho	Hauppauge						◆		5
Golf	Hauppauge					◆	◆		4
Hauppauge Diner	Hauppauge						◆		4
Hauppauge Little League	Hauppauge					◆			3
Hauppauge Rural Cemetery Assn.	Hauppauge	◆							4
Hauppauge United Methodist	Hauppauge	◆							4
Hidden Pond Park	Hauppauge					◆	◆	◆	4
Okey Dokey	Hauppauge						◆		3
Olympic Lodge	Hauppauge						◆		3
Pace's Steak	Hauppauge						◆		3
Polinis	Hauppauge						◆		3
Pomodorino	Hauppauge						◆		4
Racing Form	Hauppauge						◆		5
Residence Inn	Hauppauge						◆		5
San Marco Ristorante	Hauppauge						◆		4
Sempre Viva	Hauppauge						◆		5
Sheraton Long Island	Hauppauge						◆		5
Wyndam Wind Watch Golf	Hauppauge					◆	◆		5
Wyndam Wind Watch Hotel	Hauppauge						◆		5
Antiques	Head of the Harbor						◆		4
Avalon Park and Preserve	Head of the Harbor				◆				4
Bird House Crafts	Head of the Harbor						◆		5
Deepwells Farm - Suffolk County	Head of the Harbor		◆						5
Deepwells Farm County Park	Head of the Harbor					◆			3
Mill Pond House Museum	Head of the Harbor		◆						5
Mirabella	Head of the Harbor						◆		5
Stony Brook Grist Mill	Head of the Harbor		◆						5
Wick's Farm & Garden	Head of the Harbor						◆		3
Greenbelt Trail Crossing	Islandia				◆			◆	3
Islandia Marriott	Islandia						◆		4
Anna Maria's Italian Restaurant	Kings Park						◆		4
Bob's Canoe	Kings Park			◆					3
Boulevard Inn	Kings Park						◆		3

SMITHTOWN	VILLAGE	INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
		Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Commercial Node	Kings Park						◆		3
DJ Shanahan's	Kings Park						◆		2
Indian Head Golf Park	Kings Park					◆			2
Kings Park Bluffs	Kings Park			◆		◆			2
Kings Park Heritage Museum	Kings Park		◆						4
Kings Park Train Station	Kings Park							◆	3
Kings Park Veterans Plaza	Kings Park		◆			◆			4
La Taverna	Kings Park						◆		4
Long River Restaurant	Kings Park						◆		3
Nissequogue State Park	Kings Park			◆		◆			5
Obidiah Smith Home @1700	Kings Park		◆						3
Old Dock Inn	Kings Park						◆		3
Pizza	Kings Park						◆		3
Smithtown Parks	Kings Park					◆			2
Sunken Meadows State Park	Kings Park			◆		◆			5
The Green Room	Kings Park						◆		4
Union Square Tavern	Kings Park						◆		3
Villa Rosa	Kings Park						◆		4
Bavarian Inn	Lake Ronkonkoma						◆		4
Chan's Restaurant	Lake Ronkonkoma						◆		2
Lake Ronkonkoma County Park	Lake Ronkonkoma			◆		◆			3
Little Italy Italian Restaurant	Lake Ronkonkoma						◆		2
Parsnip Pub	Lake Ronkonkoma						◆		3
Suffolk County Parkland	Lake Ronkonkoma				◆				3
Econo-lodge	Nesconset						◆		4
Gioio's	Nesconset						◆		3
Joseph Andreolli Park - Nesconsett	Nesconset					◆			4
Maria's	Nesconset						◆		4
Radio Grill	Nesconset						◆		2
Smithtown - Gibbs Pond Park	Nesconset			◆		◆			5
Smithtown Community Football League Park	Nesconset					◆			4
Watermill Caterers	Nesconset						◆		5
Beach Access	Nissequogue			◆				◆	3
David Weld Sanctuary - The Nature Conservancy	Nissequogue				◆			◆	5
Nissequogue Golf Club	Nissequogue					◆			4
Smithtown Bay Yacht Club	Nissequogue			◆					3
The Smithtown Short Beach	Nissequogue			◆	◆	◆			4

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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SMITHTOWN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Lake Ronkonkoma DEC Fishing Access	Ronkonkoma			◆				◆	3
Ronkonkoma Beach (Town of Islip)	Ronkonkoma	◆		◆		◆			4
Arthur Kunz County Park	Smithtown				◆				3
Blydenburg County Park	Smithtown				◆	◆			3
Bo Jangles Cafe	Smithtown						◆		2
Caleb Smith State Park Preserve	Smithtown				◆		◆		4
Casa Rustica	Smithtown						◆		4
Clam Bar	Smithtown						◆		5
First Presbyterian	Smithtown	◆							5
H2O Seafood Grill	Smithtown						◆		5
Historic House	Smithtown		◆						3
Historic Park	Smithtown		◆			◆			4
Katie Donegan's	Smithtown						◆		4
La Famiglia	Smithtown						◆		4
Paul J. Fitzpatrick Complex - Smithtown	Smithtown					◆			4
Paul T Given County Park	Smithtown					◆			2
Robert A Brady Park	Smithtown					◆			3
Smithtown Cemetery	Smithtown	◆							4
Smithtown Landing Church - 1834	Smithtown	◆							5
Smithtown Landing Park	Smithtown			◆		◆			5
Smithtown Performing Arts Center	Smithtown						◆		3
Smithtown Trainstation	Smithtown							◆	3
Spees Pub	Smithtown						◆		2
Sweetbriar Nature Center	Smithtown	◆			◆				3
The Oasis	Smithtown						◆		2
Trail crossing	Smithtown							◆	3
Villa DiAvenzo	Smithtown						◆		3
Antique Depot	St. James						◆		5
Christopher Swift Antiques	St. James						◆		5
Commercial Node	St. James						◆		4
Flowerfield Fairgrounds	St. James	◆							3
Gift Shop	St. James						◆		5
Lotus East	St. James						◆		5
North Antiques	St. James						◆		5
Shamrock's	St. James						◆		3
St. James Cafe	St. James						◆		4
St. James Episcopal	St. James	◆	◆						5

SMITHTOWN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans		
St. James General Store	St. James		◆				◆		5	
St. James Train Station	St. James							◆	4	
St. Philip & James RC Church	St. James	◆							5	
Vicker's Art Gallery and Framing	St. James	◆					◆		5	
Branch Historic District	Village of the Branch	◆	◆						5	
Caleb Smith House - Historic Society	Village of the Branch		◆						5	
Commercial Node	Village of the Branch						◆		3	
Garden Grill	Village of the Branch						◆		5	
Millenium Diner	Village of the Branch						◆		4	
Millers Pond County Park	Village of the Branch					◆		◆	3	
Tatyana's Antiques	Village of the Branch						◆		4	

BROOKHAVEN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans		
Traffic Loop, Village of Belle Terre	Belle Terre							◆	2	
Brookhaven Community Center	Centereach	◆							3	
Castle Golf	Centereach					◆			3	
Centereach Fields	Centereach					◆			2	
China Tea House	Centereach						◆		3	
Frank's Pizza	Centereach						◆		3	
Fuji Japanese Restaurant	Centereach						◆		4	
Holiday Inn	Centereach						◆		4	
Lake Rock Diner	Centereach						◆		4	
Levitt Ballfields (Brookhaven)	Centereach					◆			3	
Lo Manaco's Restaurant	Centereach						◆		3	
McCarthy's Pub	Centereach						◆		3	
Meson Ole'	Centereach						◆		3	
Park	Centereach					◆		◆	3	
Percey Raynor Ballfields -Brookhaven	Centereach					◆			3	
Sizzler	Centereach						◆		3	
Suffolk Diner	Centereach						◆		4	
Coram Diner	Coram						◆		4	
Coram Shop & Swap	Coram						◆		2	
Diner	Coram						◆		2	
First United Methodist	Coram	◆							3	
Holy Sepelchure Cemetery	Coram	◆							3	
Island Green	Coram					◆			5	
Kerri's Kandies	Coram						◆		3	

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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BROOKHAVEN	Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	INTRINSIC RESOURCES						IQ	
			Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm		Trans
	Paintball Long Island	Coram					◆			2
	Popey's	Coram						◆		3
	Previews Cafe	Coram						◆		2
	Still Family Cemetery - 1797	Coram	◆							4
	Suffolk Bing Palace	Coram						◆		3
	Farm Market	East Shoreham						◆		2
	Joshua Woodhull House	East Shoreham		◆						3
	Storeham Beach Park-Town of Brookhaven	East Shoreham					◆			2
	Tall Grass Golf Club	East Shoreham					◆	◆		4
	Town of Brookhaven Park	East Shoreham					◆			3
	Wading River Congregational	East Shoreham	◆							5
	Wading River Historical Society	East Shoreham		◆						4
	Bald Hills School House	Farmingville		◆						4
	Blue Spruce Inn	Farmingville						◆		5
	Brookhaven Amphitheater	Farmingville						◆	◆	4
	Chris' Diner	Farmingville						◆		2
	Civic Park	Farmingville		◆			◆			4
	Flaming Hearth	Farmingville						◆		3
	Hampton Inn	Farmingville						◆		4
	Lions Club Park	Farmingville		◆			◆			3
	Paradise Restaurant & Bar	Farmingville						◆		3
	Suffolk Co Parkland	Farmingville				◆	◆			4
	The Rose Caracapa Little League Field	Farmingville					◆			5
	To Fu - Japanese & Chinese	Farmingville						◆		4
	Middle Island Park	Gordon Heights					◆			4
	Park at Lake Edge	Gordon Heights							◆	2
	Spring Lake Golf Club	Gordon Heights					◆			4
	Union Cemetery	Gordon Heights	◆							4
	Village Glen Golf Course	Holtsville					◆			4
	First Congregational Church of New Village	Lake Grove	◆							4
	Houlihan's Restaurant & Bar	Lake Grove						◆		4
	John Havard's Brew House	Lake Grove						◆		4
	Lake Grove Nature Park & Walking Trails	Lake Grove				◆	◆		◆	4
	Lake Ronkonkoma Cemetery	Lake Grove	◆							3
	Olga Wilk Memorial Park- Lake Grove	Lake Grove					◆			4
	Pomodorino	Lake Grove						◆		5
	Red Lobster	Lake Grove						◆		3
	Sports Plus	Lake Grove					◆			4
	The Good Steer	Lake Grove						◆		3

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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BROOKHAVEN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Checkers Diner	Lake Ronkonkoma						◆		4
Gino's Pizza	Lake Ronkonkoma						◆		3
Lake Ronkonkoma Beach (Town of Brookhaven)	Lake Ronkonkoma			◆		◆		◆	2
Lake Ronkonkoma Historical Museum	Lake Ronkonkoma		◆						2
Long Island Bar & Grill	Lake Ronkonkoma						◆		4
Raynor Beach County Park	Lake Ronkonkoma			◆		◆			3
Smith Road Park - Town of Brookhaven	Lake Ronkonkoma					◆			3
Connecticut Ave Canoe Launch	Manorville			◆				◆	4
DEC Access Point	Manorville				◆			◆	3
Hidden Pond Stables	Manorville						◆		3
Manorville Historical Society	Manorville		◆						4
Municipal Park	Manorville					◆			3
Peconic River Sportsman Club	Manorville						◆		3
Suffolk Couty Parkland	Manorville				◆				5
Upper Peconic River DEC Fishing Access	Manorville			◆	◆			◆	3
Country Fair Entertainment Park	Medford					◆			3
Gas Light Motor Inn	Medford						◆		4
Medford Athletic Complex	Medford					◆			4
Sundance, Touch'n-go Stables	Medford						◆		4
Artist Lake Park	Middle Island							◆	2
Brookhaven Nature Preserve	Middle Island				◆			◆	4
Cathedral Pines County Park	Middle Island					◆	◆	◆	4
Former Middle Island Methodist - 1860	Middle Island								4
Longwood School District Administration Offices	Middle Island		◆						4
Middle Island Christian	Middle Island	◆							4
Prosser's Cathedral Pines Nature Preserve	Middle Island		◆		◆				3
Water Access	Middle Island				◆			◆	2
Beach Access	Miller Place			◆				◆	1
Calucci's	Miller Place						◆		5
Country Store	Miller Place						◆		5
Daniel Hawkins House	Miller Place		◆						5
Eddie G's Steak	Miller Place						◆		4
Hideway Restaurant	Miller Place						◆		5
McNulty's Ice Cream	Miller Place						◆		5
Miller Place Academy Free Library	Miller Place	◆	◆						5
Miller Place Duck Pond	Miller Place					◆			4
Miller Place Inn B&B	Miller Place						◆		5
Mt Sinai Nature Preserve	Miller Place				◆				2
The Last Waltz	Miller Place						◆		4

BROOKHAVEN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Washington Memorial Park	Miller Place	◆							4
William Miller House	Miller Place		◆						4
Amici Rest & Bar	Mount Sinai						◆		4
Cedar Beach (Brookhaven)	Mount Sinai			◆		◆			4
Cemetery	Mount Sinai	◆							5
Central Park- Mt Sinai Memorial Trust	Mount Sinai					◆		◆	3
Daisy White Nursery & Farmstand	Mount Sinai						◆		4
Extreme Skateboard Park	Mount Sinai					◆	◆		4
Farm Market	Mount Sinai						◆		3
Fish Market Restaurant	Mount Sinai						◆		4
Friendly Village Caterer/The Gift Corner	Mount Sinai						◆		5
Handlebar Steakhouse	Mount Sinai						◆		4
Mt Sinai Congregational - 1789	Mount Sinai	◆							5
Mt Sinai Farm & Garden	Mount Sinai						◆		4
Mt Sinai Heritage Diner	Mount Sinai						◆		4
Port Diver	Mount Sinai			◆					3
Satterly Landing Park (Brookhaven)	Mount Sinai					◆		◆	5
Lighthouse	Old Field		◆						5
Old Field Club	Old Field					◆			3
Old Field Park	Old Field							◆	2
Village of Poquott Park	Poquott					◆		◆	4
Brookhaven Municipal Launch	Port Jefferson			◆					4
Comercial Node - Port Jefferson Harbor	Port Jefferson						◆		5
East Beach - Village of Port Jefferson	Port Jefferson					◆		◆	4
First Baptist Church - 1855	Port Jefferson	◆							5
First United Methodist	Port Jefferson	◆							5
Holly Berry B & B	Port Jefferson						◆		5
Infant Jesus RC Church	Port Jefferson	◆							5
Mather House	Port Jefferson		◆						5
Port Jefferson Country Club	Port Jefferson					◆			5
Port Jefferson Ferry Landing	Port Jefferson			◆			◆		4
Port Jefferson Lobster House	Port Jefferson						◆		5
Port Jefferson Park	Port Jefferson				◆	◆			2
Port Jefferson Park	Port Jefferson					◆			5
Port Jefferson Waterfront Park	Port Jefferson					◆			3
Theater Three	Port Jefferson						◆		5
Commercial Node	Port Jefferson Station						◆		4
St Paul's Lutheran Church - 1924	Port Jefferson Station	◆							4
Alfredo's Pizza	Ridge						◆		2

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area

Management Plan

BROOKHAVEN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Lake Panamoka Beach	Ridge			◆	◆			◆	3
Lake Panamoka Civic Group	Ridge					◆			1
National Floral & Gifts	Ridge						◆		3
NYSDEC Station	Ridge							◆	3
Polo Grounds Sports Camp	Ridge					◆	◆		3
Ridge Garden Center	Ridge						◆		2
Sedutto Ice Cream	Ridge						◆		3
Suffolk County Parklands	Ridge					◆		◆	4
Tailhead parking	Ridge							◆	3
The Barn	Ridge						◆		2
The Pine Ridge Inn	Ridge						◆		2
Town of Brookhaven Park	Ridge		◆			◆	◆		3
Commercial Node	Rocky Point						◆		3
Dead end parking - North Shore Beach Property A	Rocky Point			◆				◆	1
East Coast Stables	Rocky Point						◆		3
NYSDEC - Rocky Point Natural Res Area	Rocky Point				◆			◆	3
NYSDEC Trailhead Parking	Rocky Point							◆	3
Parish Resource Center - 1830	Rocky Point	◆	◆						4
Pizzeria Ristorante	Rocky Point						◆		2
Rocky Point Nature Reserve Area	Rocky Point				◆			◆	4
Tides Beach	Rocky Point			◆				◆	2
Go-Karts	Selden					◆			3
Park	Selden					◆			2
The Hairy Lemon	Selden						◆		2
Union Cemetery of Seldon	Selden	◆							3
Bay Access	Setauket-East Setauket			◆				◆	5
Beach	Setauket-East Setauket					◆		◆	4
Belli Bacci Italian	Setauket-East Setauket						◆		5
Brewster House	Setauket-East Setauket		◆						4
Caroline Church - 1729	Setauket-East Setauket	◆							5
East Seauket Pond Park	Setauket-East Setauket					◆			5
Frank Melville Memorial Park	Setauket-East Setauket					◆		◆	5
Fruits, Vegetables, & Asian Market	Setauket-East Setauket						◆		2
Gallery North	Setauket-East Setauket	◆					◆		3
Mama Sborro's	Setauket-East Setauket						◆		4
Memorial Park	Setauket-East Setauket		◆			◆			4
NYS Conservation Area	Setauket-East Setauket				◆	◆			1
Quaker Path Park	Setauket-East Setauket					◆			3
Seauket Harbor Mrina	Setauket-East Setauket			◆					4

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
Management Plan

BROOKHAVEN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans		
Seatauket Post Office	Setauket-East Setauket	◆	◆						5	
Seatauket Presbyterian - 1812	Setauket-East Setauket	◆							5	
Seatauket United Methodist	Setauket-East Setauket	◆							5	
Seatauket Woods Conservation Area	Setauket-East Setauket				◆				4	
Setauket Nieghborhood House	Setauket-East Setauket		◆						5	
Site of Strong Neck Bridge	Setauket-East Setauket							◆	4	
St George's Golf Course	Setauket-East Setauket					◆			5	
St James Cemetery II	Setauket-East Setauket	◆							3	
St James Rectory	Setauket-East Setauket	◆							4	
Strawberry Fields	Setauket-East Setauket						◆		5	
Thompson House	Setauket-East Setauket		◆						5	
War Memorial Park	Setauket-East Setauket		◆			◆			4	
Major Hopkins Memorial Park	Shoreham				◆	◆			4	
Municipal Park - Village of Shoreham	Shoreham					◆			5	
Railroad Bridge	Shoreham		◆						5	
Shoreham Village Community Center	Shoreham	◆							5	
Beach Access	Sound Beach			◆				◆	1	
J&R Steakhouse	Sound Beach						◆		3	
Pickwick Beach Club	Sound Beach							◆	3	
Robert Miner Park (Brookhaven)	Sound Beach					◆			4	
Rolling Oaks Country Club	Sound Beach					◆			3	
Town of Brookhaven Parkland	Sound Beach				◆	◆			4	
All Souls Episcopal	Stony Brook	◆							5	
Commercial Node, Stony Brook Village Center	Stony Brook						◆		5	
Country House Restaurant	Stony Brook						◆		5	
Cow Harbor Art Studio	Stony Brook	◆					◆		5	
Dead End	Stony Brook			◆				◆	3	
Discovery Wetland Cruises	Stony Brook			◆	◆				5	
Full Moon Cafe	Stony Brook						◆		4	
Green Cactus Grill	Stony Brook						◆		4	
Hercules Figurehead & Whaleboat	Stony Brook		◆			◆		◆	5	
Historic Beach House-Brookhaven	Stony Brook		◆	◆					5	
Lake Grove Diner	Stony Brook						◆		3	
Marine Conservation Center	Stony Brook				◆				3	
Melville Carriage House, LI Museum of Carriages	Stony Brook		◆				◆		5	
Old Field Club	Stony Brook					◆			4	
Old Field Farm - Suffolk County	Stony Brook	◆				◆		◆	3	
Stony Brook Boat Works	Stony Brook			◆				◆	4	
Stony Brook Post Office	Stony Brook		◆						5	

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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BROOKHAVEN		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans		
Stony Brook Yacht Club	Stony Brook			◆					5	
T Bayles Minuse Mill Pond Park & Ponds	Stony Brook					◆			5	
Three Village Garden Club Antiques	Stony Brook						◆		5	
Three Village Inn	Stony Brook						◆		5	
Ward Melville Heritage Education & Cultural Cen	Stony Brook						◆		5	
West Brook Beach	Stony Brook			◆		◆			3	
Farm Market	Terryville						◆		3	
Heatherwood Golf Course	Terryville					◆	◆		4	
HiLite Diner	Terryville						◆		4	
Seaport Diner	Terryville						◆		4	
Szechuan Garden	Terryville						◆		2	
Terryville Motor Lodge	Terryville						◆		3	
The Meadow Club	Terryville						◆		5	
Granny Road Ballfields (Brookhaven)	Yaphank					◆	◆		4	
Middle Island Country Club	Yaphank					◆	◆		5	
Mill House Inn	Yaphank					◆	◆		4	
Mill Road Golf Course	Yaphank					◆	◆		4	
Suffolk County Girl Scout Camp	Yaphank						◆		4	
Town of Brookhaven Park	Yaphank					◆			3	
Eastern Pavilion							◆		5	
Staller Center for the Arts		◆	◆						5	
Stony Brook Station								◆	4	
Suffolk Co Parkland					◆				4	
The Curry Club							◆		4	

RIVERHEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans		
Aquabogue Cemetery	Aquebogue	◆							4	
Bayview Market & Farms	Aquebogue						◆		4	
Dreamer's Cove Motel	Aquebogue						◆		3	
Fauna	Aquebogue						◆		4	
Gift Shop	Aquebogue						◆		4	
Harbes-Sweet Corn	Aquebogue						◆		3	
Jamesport Country Store	Aquebogue						◆		5	
Larry's Lighthouse Marina	Aquebogue			◆					3	
McKays Farm Stand	Aquebogue						◆		3	
Meeting House Creek Inn	Aquebogue						◆		3	
Meeting House Creek Park	Aquebogue							◆	4	

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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RIVERHEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Modern Snack Bar	Aquebogue						◆		4
Old Steeple Community Church	Aquebogue	◆							4
Sir Edmund's Cove - Gifts	Aquebogue						◆		2
Well's Homestead	Aquebogue						◆		4
4H Camp	Baiting Hollow						◆		3
Baiting Hollow Congregational	Baiting Hollow	◆							4
Camp Baiting Hollow-Boy Scouts	Baiting Hollow						◆		3
Cemetery	Baiting Hollow	◆							4
Fox Hill Golf	Baiting Hollow					◆	◆		4
Grumman Memorial Aerospace Park	Baiting Hollow		◆						4
NYS Conservation Area	Baiting Hollow				◆				1
Riverhead Parking	Baiting Hollow			◆				◆	1
The Cooperage Inn	Baiting Hollow						◆		4
The Family Loft - gifts	Baiting Hollow						◆		3
Town of Riverhead Park	Baiting Hollow					◆			4
Western Riding Lessons and B&B	Baiting Hollow						◆		3
Abbes Farm	Calverton						◆		4
Best Western - East End	Calverton						◆		4
Boat launch	Calverton			◆				◆	5
Calverton Links	Calverton					◆			3
Calverton Enterprise Park	Calverton						◆		2
Calverton Pizza	Calverton						◆		4
East End Country Kitchen	Calverton						◆		3
Farm Market	Calverton						◆	◆	3
Farm Market	Calverton						◆		3
Fruit Stand	Calverton						◆		3
Greenview Inn	Calverton						◆		2
Historic Barn	Calverton		◆						4
Historic Barn	Calverton		◆						4
Historic Barn	Calverton		◆						5
Historic Building	Calverton		◆						4
Memorial Park	Calverton		◆			◆			3
New Horizon Stables	Calverton						◆		3
Ocean Reef Seafood Restaurant	Calverton						◆		4
Out East Miniature Golf	Calverton					◆			3
Peconic Country Inn	Calverton						◆		2
Peconic River Herb Farm	Calverton						◆		3
Riverhead Raceway	Calverton						◆		3
Splish Splash Water Park	Calverton						◆		3

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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RIVERHEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
Swan Lake Golf	Calverton					◆	◆		4
Tanger Outlet Center	Calverton						◆		3
The Carving Board	Calverton						◆		3
United Synagogue Cemetery	Calverton	◆					◆		3
Village Crossroads Restaurant	Calverton						◆		3
Windy Acres Farms	Calverton						◆		3
World Trade Center Memorial	Calverton		◆			◆			4
Bay View Restaurant	Jamesport					◆	◆		3
Boat Docks	Jamesport			◆					3
Cemetery	Jamesport	◆							4
Church	Jamesport	◆							4
Commercial Node	Jamesport						◆		4
Dead end parking	Jamesport							◆	1
East Creek Marina	Jamesport			◆					3
Gabrielson's Farm Market/Nursery	Jamesport						◆		4
Great Peconic Bay Marina	Jamesport			◆					4
Heart to Home Gifts	Jamesport						◆		3
Imagine Art Store	Jamesport						◆		3
Jamesport Country Kitchen	Jamesport						◆		3
Jamesport Municipal Park	Jamesport					◆			3
Jamesport Vineyards	Jamesport						◆		4
Moore Cottages	Jamesport						◆		2
Paumanok Vineyards	Jamesport						◆		4
Riverhead Dead End Parking	Jamesport							◆	1
Schmidts Farm Market	Jamesport						◆		3
Town Beach Park	Jamesport					◆			3
Vineyard Motel	Jamesport						◆		2
A Taste of Country	Northville						◆		4
CC's Pottery	Northville						◆		3
Dream Catcher Stables	Northville						◆		4
First Parish Church	Northville	◆							5
Hallockville Farm Museum	Northville		◆						5
Iron Pier Beach Park	Northville			◆		◆			5
Landscape Adventure Flowers /Gifts	Northville						◆		4
Long Island Cabinetry	Northville		◆						5
Long Island National	Northville					◆			3
Martha Clara Vineyard	Northville						◆		4
North Fork Unitarian (1831)	Northville	◆							4
Northville Farms	Northville						◆		4

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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RIVERHEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans		
Red Barn B&B	Northville						◆		3	
Sound Avenue Cemetery - 1800	Northville	◆							3	
Sunburst Acres	Northville						◆		4	
Vincent Torre Art Studio	Northville						◆		3	
Winery	Northville						◆		4	
Atlantis Aquarium	Riverhead						◆		4	
Briemere Farms	Riverhead						◆		4	
Cemetery	Riverhead	◆							3	
Commercial Node	Riverhead	◆					◆		4	
Commercial Node	Riverhead						◆		3	
Cornell Coop Extension	Riverhead	◆							4	
East End Community School of Arts	Riverhead	◆							4	
East Riding Inc	Riverhead						◆		4	
Explorer Tour Boat	Riverhead			◆					5	
First Congregational Church	Riverhead	◆							5	
Former Studebaker Dealer	Riverhead		◆						4	
Funcho's Fajita Grill	Riverhead						◆		4	
Gabriel's Farm Market	Riverhead						◆		4	
Hillcrest Stables	Riverhead						◆		3	
Indian Island Country Club	Riverhead					◆			4	
Indian Island Park	Riverhead					◆	◆		4	
Interpretive Sign - New American Garden	Riverhead						◆		3	
Lobster Roll Northside Restaurant, Retail Plaza	Riverhead						◆		4	
Looy's Hut Snack Bar	Riverhead						◆		4	
Memorial Playground	Riverhead					◆			3	
Municipal Park	Riverhead					◆		◆	4	
Park	Riverhead					◆			4	
Peconic Bay Diner	Riverhead						◆		3	
Railroad Museum	Riverhead		◆						3	
Reeve Farm	Riverhead						◆		3	
River Edge Park	Riverhead					◆		◆	4	
Riverhead Railroad Depot	Riverhead							◆	3	
Riverhead Town Park	Riverhead					◆			4	
Riverhead United Methodist - 1833	Riverhead	◆							5	
Road House Brick Oven Pizza	Riverhead						◆		2	
Schneider Vineyards	Riverhead						◆		3	
Snowflake Ice Cream	Riverhead						◆		4	
Spicy's Barbeque	Riverhead						◆		4	
St. John the Evangelist Cemetery	Riverhead	◆							3	

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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RIVERHEAD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Standard Bred Equestrian	Riverhead						◆		3	
Suffolk Historical Museum	Riverhead		◆						4	
The Coffee Bean	Riverhead						◆		4	
The Woods at Cherry Creek	Riverhead					◆			4	
Tom Healey's	Riverhead						◆		4	
Treasure Cove Restaurant & Marina	Riverhead			◆			◆		4	
Weeping Willow Motel	Riverhead						◆		1	
Andrews Family Farm & Greenhouse	Wading River						◆		3	
Calverton National Cemetery	Wading River	◆							4	
Commercial Node	Wading River		◆				◆		4	
Commercial Node	Wading River						◆		4	
Community Center	Wading River	◆							4	
Fontana's Bakery/Pizza	Wading River						◆		3	
Great Rock Golf Club	Wading River					◆			4	
Riverhead Town Beach Access	Wading River							◆	2	
Schiff Scout Reservation - Camp Wauwepox	Wading River						◆		4	
The 2 X 4 Restaurant	Wading River						◆		2	
The Inn Restaurant	Wading River						◆		4	
Wading River Beach	Wading River			◆					3	
Wading River Motel	Wading River						◆		3	
Wildwood State Park	Wading River					◆			5	

SOUTHOLD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Antique Shop	Cutchogue						◆		2	
Bidwell Vineyards	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Castello di Borghese Vineyards	Cutchogue						◆		4	
Cemetery	Cutchogue	◆	◆						4	
Church	Cutchogue	◆							5	
Commercial Node	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Cutchogue Library	Cutchogue		◆						5	
Cutchogue Marina	Cutchogue			◆					2	
Cutchogue-New Suffolk Park	Cutchogue					◆			2	
Cuthogue United Methodist	Cutchogue	◆							5	
Down Farm Preserve	Cutchogue				◆				4	
Farm Market	Cutchogue						◆		4	
First Baptist of Cutchogue	Cutchogue	◆							3	

SOUTHOLD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Fort Corchaug	Cutchogue		◆				◆	◆	5	
Frank Kujawski Preserve	Cutchogue				◆				4	
Gallucio Family Winery	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Greenland Family Farms	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Manor Hill Farms	Cutchogue						◆		3	
Nassau Point Bird Sanctuary	Cutchogue				◆				4	
North Fork Country Club	Cutchogue					◆			4	
Peconic Bay Farms	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Peconic Bay Winery	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Pindar Vinyards	Cutchogue						◆		3	
Pollegrine Vineyards	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Presbyterian Church	Cutchogue	◆							5	
Private Beach	Cutchogue			◆		◆			2	
Pugliese Winery	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Rhineland B&B	Cutchogue						◆		4	
Southold Parking	Cutchogue							◆	2	
Top of the Morning B&B	Cutchogue						◆		4	
Village Green Historical Buildings	Cutchogue		◆			◆			5	
Vintage B&B	Cutchogue						◆		5	
Wickham's Fruit	Cutchogue						◆		2	
Wild Goose	Cutchogue						◆		1	
Antique Shop	East Marion						◆		2	
Arbor View House	East Marion						◆		3	
Bike trail	East Marion							◆	2	
Blue Dolphin Resort	East Marion						◆		3	
Commercial Node	East Marion						◆		3	
Dam Pond Maritime Reserve	East Marion	◆			◆	◆			3	
East Marion Chapel	East Marion	◆							3	
East Marion Community Church	East Marion	◆							4	
East Marion Post Office	East Marion		◆						3	
Hellenic snack bar/restaurant	East Marion						◆		3	
Oyster Pond Marine Access - DEC	East Marion			◆					2	
Park	East Marion					◆			1	
Quintessentials B&B and Spa	East Marion						◆		4	
Southold Town Parking	East Marion			◆				◆	3	
Southold Town Parking	East Marion							◆	2	
Star Cabins	East Marion						◆		2	

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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SOUTHOLD	Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
			Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	
	Victory Knoll B&B	East Marion						◆		3
	4th Street Dead End	Greenport							◆	2
	6th Street Dead End Park & Overlook	Greenport					◆			4
	Alice's Fish Market	Greenport						◆		3
	Bay Ave Overlook	Greenport							◆	4
	Boat Launch	Greenport			◆					3
	Business District- Main St to Front St south	Greenport		◆				◆		5
	Carousel	Greenport		◆			◆	◆		3
	Central to Front Street	Greenport						◆		4
	East End Seaport Museum	Greenport		◆	◆			◆		4
	Floyd Library	Greenport		◆						4
	Front St Commercial	Greenport						◆		4
	Greenhill Cemetery	Greenport	◆							4
	Greenport Jail	Greenport		◆						5
	Greenport Nature Study Area	Greenport				◆		◆		2
	Greenport Sports Park	Greenport					◆			2
	Greenport-Shelter Island Ferries/Train Station	Greenport			◆				◆	3
	Historic church district	Greenport		◆						5
	McCann Trailer Park	Greenport						◆		2
	Municipal Park	Greenport					◆			2
	Park	Greenport					◆			2
	Railroad Museum	Greenport		◆					◆	3
	Shoreline Cottages	Greenport				◆		◆		4
	Ternhaven Cellars	Greenport						◆		3
	Townsend Manor Inn	Greenport			◆			◆		3
	Veteran's Memorial Park	Greenport		◆			◆			3
	Village of Greenport Sanctuary	Greenport				◆			◆	4
	Antares Cafe	Greenport West						◆		3
	Boat Launch	Greenport West			◆					3
	Brewer Yacht Club / Antares Cafe	Greenport West			◆			◆		3
	Brick Cove Marina	Greenport West			◆					3
	Drossos Motel	Greenport West						◆		2
	Eastern Long Island Campgrounds	Greenport West						◆		3
	Fairwind Yachts	Greenport West			◆					4
	Inlet Pond County Park	Greenport West					◆		◆	3
	Island End Golf	Greenport West					◆	◆		2
	North Fork Trading Post	Greenport West						◆		1

SOUTHOLD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Old Farm Cottages	Greenport West						◆		2	
Romeo Marine Service	Greenport West			◆					2	
Shady Lady Inn	Greenport West						◆		4	
Silver Sands Hotel	Greenport West						◆		2	
Skipper's Restaurant	Greenport West						◆		2	
Southold Parking	Greenport West			◆				◆	2	
Southold Parking	Greenport West			◆				◆	2	
Southold Town Parking	Greenport West							◆	2	
St Agnes Cemetery	Greenport West	◆							3	
St. Agnes RC Church	Greenport West	◆							5	
Sterling Cemetery	Greenport West	◆							3	
Sterling Harbor Marina / Bistro Blue	Greenport West			◆			◆		4	
Sunset Motel	Greenport West						◆		4	
Thomas Jurcenia Wildlife Sanctuary	Greenport West				◆				3	
Cemetery	Laurel	◆							3	
Country Time Cycles	Laurel						◆	◆	4	
Enchanted Acres Fruit Stand	Laurel						◆		3	
Harbes Farm Store	Laurel						◆		4	
Hedgewood Farm	Laurel						◆		3	
J Koroleski	Laurel		◆				◆		3	
Jens Gift Shop	Laurel						◆		3	
Laurel Lake DEC fishing Access	Laurel			◆	◆			◆	2	
Laurel Lakes Vineyards	Laurel						◆		5	
Laurel Links Country Club	Laurel					◆			4	
Laurel School	Laurel		◆						4	
Max Moran Art Studios	Laurel	◆					◆		3	
Retention Pond NYS RB 278	Laurel				◆				2	
Southold Park & Visitors Information (Laurel Pa	Laurel					◆	◆		3	
Strawberry Fields Stables	Laurel						◆		3	
Walter P Sabot Park	Laurel					◆			3	
Wetland	Laurel				◆				4	
Beach Access	Mattituck			◆				◆	1	
Catapano Dairy	Mattituck						◆		3	
Cemetery	Mattituck	◆							3	
Church of the Redeemer	Mattituck	◆							4	
Hooterville Farms	Mattituck						◆		3	
Lieb Family Cellars	Mattituck						◆		3	

SOUTHOLD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Love Lane Commercial District	Mattituck						◆		5	
Macari Vineyards	Mattituck						◆		5	
Marine Service	Mattituck			◆					2	
Matt-a-Mar Marina	Mattituck			◆			◆		4	
Mattituck Historical Society	Mattituck		◆						4	
Mattituck Inlet Launch- Southold	Mattituck			◆					2	
Mattituck Inlet Marina	Mattituck			◆			◆		4	
Mattituck Inlet Park - Court	Mattituck					◆			2	
Mattituck Inlet/ Park District	Mattituck			◆					2	
Mattituck Park District - Breakwater Beach	Mattituck			◆		◆			2	
Mattituck Plaza	Mattituck						◆		2	
Mattituck Presbyterian	Mattituck	◆							5	
Mattituck School	Mattituck		◆						5	
Mattituck Yacht Club	Mattituck			◆					2	
Municipal Sports Park - Mattituck Park District	Mattituck					◆			3	
Municipal Waterfront Park	Mattituck					◆		◆	3	
New Bethany Cemetery	Mattituck	◆							4	
North Fork Community Theater	Mattituck	◆					◆		4	
NYS Conservation Area	Mattituck				◆				1	
NYSDEC Restricted Shoreline	Mattituck			◆					1	
Old Bethany Cemetery	Mattituck	◆							3	
Old Red Mill Inn	Mattituck						◆		3	
Our Lady Of Good Council	Mattituck	◆							5	
Overlook access	Mattituck							◆	1	
Park	Mattituck					◆			4	
Portobella Restaurant	Mattituck						◆		4	
Premium Wine Group	Mattituck						◆		5	
Red Door Restaurant	Mattituck						◆		4	
Sigsbee Road Civic Assn. Park	Mattituck					◆			3	
Strongs Marine	Mattituck			◆					4	
Waterfront Park	Mattituck					◆		◆	3	
Harpoon Harrys	New Suffolk		◆	◆			◆		2	
Marina Commercial District	New Suffolk			◆			◆		3	
New Suffolk School	New Suffolk		◆						5	
New Suffolk Shipyard	New Suffolk			◆					3	
Old Cove Yacht Club	New Suffolk			◆					4	
Suffolk Town Park	New Suffolk		◆			◆			2	

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
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SOUTHOLD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Bike trail	Orient							◆	2	
Cemetery	Orient	◆							5	
Cemetery	Orient	◆							5	
Cemetery	Orient	◆							4	
Civil War Monument	Orient		◆						4	
Fruit stand	Orient						◆		2	
Letham Farm Stand	Orient						◆		3	
Little House Gifts - The Candy Man	Orient						◆		3	
Long Beach Tidal Wetland	Orient				◆				2	
Narrow River Marina	Orient			◆				◆	2	
Nature Preserve	Orient				◆				4	
Old East Marion Beach	Orient			◆					2	
Orient Beach State Park	Orient					◆			5	
Orient by the Sea Marina	Orient			◆			◆		3	
Orient Congregational Church	Orient	◆	◆						3	
Orient County Park	Orient							◆	3	
Orient Inn	Orient						◆		4	
Orient Methodist Church	Orient	◆							4	
Orient Wharf Co	Orient			◆					3	
Overlook access	Orient							◆	1	
Oyster Ponds	Orient						◆		4	
Peakens Tavern	Orient		◆						4	
Restaurant	Orient			◆					3	
Slaves Burial Ground	Orient	◆							5	
Southold Beach	Orient		◆	◆					2	
Southold Boat Launch	Orient			◆					3	
SUNY Stony Brook Preserve	Orient				◆			◆	3	
Village Hall	Orient		◆						4	
Web House in Poquatuck Park	Orient		◆						4	
Bed and Breakfast	Peconic						◆		3	
Bedell Cellars	Peconic						◆		5	
Boat launch	Peconic			◆				◆	2	
Corey Creek Tasting Room	Peconic						◆		5	
Farm Market	Peconic						◆		3	
Funny Farms Fruit Stand	Peconic						◆		2	
Lenz Winery	Peconic						◆		4	
Pumpkinville	Peconic						◆		3	

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SOUTHOLD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES								
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ	
Raphael Winery	Peconic						◆		5	
Sang Lee Farms	Peconic						◆		3	
Southold Parking	Peconic			◆				◆	2	
Southold Parking	Peconic			◆				◆	2	
Antique Shop	Southold						◆		3	
Arshamomaque Pond Preserve	Southold				◆					
Boat launch	Southold			◆					2	
Cemetery	Southold	◆							4	
Civil War Monument	Southold		◆						3	
Cliff's Elbow East	Southold						◆		3	
Coeur de Vignes	Southold						◆		4	
Commercial Node	Southold						◆	◆	4	
Crafts Farm	Southold						◆		2	
Custer Institute	Southold		◆						2	
Custer Preserve	Southold				◆				2	
Daffodil's Country Store	Southold						◆		4	
Eagles Nest Canoe/Kayak	Southold						◆		4	
Farm Market	Southold						◆		2	
First Church Congregational Cemetery	Southold	◆							4	
First Presbyterian Church	Southold	◆							5	
First Universalist Church	Southold	◆							4	
Founder's Landing Park	Southold			◆		◆		◆	2	
General Wayne Inn	Southold						◆		4	
Greenport Pottery, Journey's Inn Steak	Southold						◆		1	
Horton's Point Lighthouse	Southold		◆				◆		5	
John Davis Antiques	Southold						◆		2	
Kenny's Beach	Southold			◆					3	
Marina	Southold		◆	◆					3	
McCabe's Beach	Southold					◆			2	
Museums of Historic Southold	Southold		◆						4	
North Fork Motel	Southold						◆		3	
Old Barge Restaurant	Southold			◆			◆		3	
O'Malleys Restaurant	Southold						◆		3	
Osprey's Dominion Winery	Southold						◆		5	
Peconic Dunes Summer Camp & Park	Southold					◆			4	
Peddler's Rest Antiques	Southold						◆		2	
Port of Egypt	Southold			◆					2	

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SOUTHOLD		INTRINSIC RESOURCES							IQ
Resource Name/ Description	VILLAGE	Culture	Heritage	Maritime	Nature	Rec	Trsm	Trans	IQ
Restaurant	Southold						◆		2
Sea Tow	Southold			◆					2
Sound View Inn	Southold						◆		5
Soundview Ave Ponds (Hummel, Lily's, Great)	Southold				◆				5
South Harbor Park	Southold			◆		◆			3
Southold Beach Motel	Southold						◆		2
Southold Beach Park	Southold					◆			2
Southold Indian Museum	Southold		◆						2
Southold Library	Southold		◆						5
Southold Park	Southold		◆			◆			3
Southold Parking	Southold			◆				◆	2
Southold Parking	Southold			◆				◆	4
Southold Parking	Southold							◆	2
Southold Train Station	Southold							◆	4
Southold Yacht Club	Southold			◆					3
St Patrick's Cemetery 1870	Southold	◆							4
St. Patrick's RC Church	Southold	◆	◆						5
Terrace Cottage Colony	Southold						◆		2
The Old Field	Southold						◆		4
Town Beach	Southold		◆			◆			2
Trailhead parking	Southold							◆	2
Triangle Park	Southold			◆		◆			3
Village of Southold Plaza	Southold						◆		3
Wesnofskes Farm Stand	Southold						◆		2
Willow Hill B&B	Southold						◆		3

G.2 Scenic Resources Inventory

The following tables contain the detailed scenic inventory information for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. The tables are organized by town, beginning on the West with North Hempstead and moving east. The City of Glen Cove is aggregated with the Town of Oyster Bay elsewhere in the report but an inventory table for the City is presented here.

The tables identify the resources by name or description, locate them by village and their respective resources categories as follows:

- Distant views
- Enclosed Views
- Overlook
- Panorama
- Tunnel effect

The final column on the tables is the Scenic Quality.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
East Hills					◆	1
Glenwood Landing				◆		1
Glenwood Landing		◆				1
Kings Point					◆	3
Kings Point					◆	2
Kings Point					◆	2
Kings Point		◆				2
Kings Point				◆		1
Old Westbury					◆	2
Old Westbury					◆	2
Old Westbury		◆				2
Port Washington	◆					1
Port Washington North				◆		3
Port Washington North		◆				2
Roslyn		◆				2
Saddle Rock				◆		1
Sands Point	◆					5
Sands Point	◆					5
Sands Point					◆	2
Sands Point		◆				1
University Gardens						3

	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Glen Cove				◆		4
Glen Cove					◆	4

OYSTER BAY	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Bayville				◆		5
Bayville				◆		2
Brookville					◆	2
Brookville					◆	1
Centre Island					◆	2
Cove Neck					◆	2
Cove Neck				◆		1
Glenwood Landing				◆		4
Lattingtown				◆		4
Lattingtown					◆	3
Lattingtown					◆	2
Lattingtown					◆	1
Laurel Hollow					◆	3
Matinecock					◆	3
Matinecock					◆	3
Matinecock					◆	2
Mill Neck						4
Mill Neck				◆		3
Mill Neck					◆	2
Old Brookville				◆		3
Old Westbury					◆	1
Old Westbury					◆	1
Oyster Bay Cove					◆	4
Oyster Bay Cove					◆	2
Oyster Bay Cove						2
Oyster Bay Cove					◆	1
Sea Cliff				◆		4
Upper Brookville					◆	3
Upper Brookville					◆	3
Upper Brookville					◆	3
				◆		1

HUNTINGTON	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Asharoken				◆		3
Centerport				◆		4
Centerport				◆		3
Centerport				◆		2
Cold Spring Harbor					◆	3
Cold Spring Harbor				◆		3
Cold Spring Harbor				◆		3
Cold Spring Harbor				◆	◆	2
Cold Spring Harbor					◆	2
Cold Spring Harbor						2
Cold Spring Harbor				◆	◆	1
Eatons Neck				◆		4
Fort Salonga	◆					5
Fort Salonga	◆					5
Fort Salonga	◆					4
Fort Salonga					◆	3
Fort Salonga				◆		3
Fort Salonga				◆		3
Fort Salonga					◆	2
Fort Salonga					◆	2
Fort Salonga					◆	1
Fort Salonga				◆		1
Halesite		◆				2
Huntington				◆		4
Huntington					◆	3
Huntington					◆	2
Huntington					◆	2
Huntington				◆		1
Huntington Bay	◆					3
Lloyd Harbor				◆		4
Lloyd Harbor				◆		4
Lloyd Harbor	◆					4
Lloyd Harbor		◆		◆		3
Lloyd Harbor					◆	2
Lloyd Harbor				◆		2
Northport	◆					5
Northport				◆		4
Northport				◆		4
Northport	◆					4
West Hills					◆	3
West Hills					◆	2
West Hills					◆	2
West Hills					◆	1

SMITHTOWN	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Village of the Branch					◆	2
Village of the Branch		◆				2
Smithtown					◆	4
Smithtown					◆	3
Smithtown				◆		3
Smithtown					◆	2
Ronkonkoma		◆				3
Nissequogue					◆	5
Nissequogue					◆	4

SMITHTOWN	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Nissequogue				◆		4
Nissequogue				◆		4
Nissequogue				◆		4
Nissequogue					◆	3
Nissequogue				◆		3
Nissequogue						3
Lake Ronkonkoma		◆				2
Kings Park					◆	2
Head of the Harbor		◆				4
Head of the Harbor	◆				◆	2
Hauppauge				◆		2
Hauppauge	◆					2
Hauppauge					◆	1
Fort Salonga	◆					3

BROOKHAVEN	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
East Shoreham	◆					3
East Shoreham					◆	2
East Shoreham		◆				2
East Shoreham					◆	1
Gordon Heights		◆				4
Lake Ronkonkoma				◆		2
Lake Ronkonkoma			◆			1
Manorville					◆	2
Manorville					◆	2
Manorville					◆	2
Manorville					◆	2
Manorville					◆	1
Manorville					◆	1
Manorville					◆	1
Manorville		◆				1
Middle Island				◆		4
Middle Island					◆	3
Middle Island		◆				3
Miller Place				◆		5
Miller Place					◆	4
Miller Place		◆				3
Miller Place			◆			1
Miller Place	◆					1
Mount Sinai				◆		5
Mount Sinai				◆		5
Mount Sinai				◆		5
Mount Sinai					◆	4
Mount Sinai				◆		4
Mount Sinai				◆		3
Old Field				◆		5
Old Field					◆	4
Old Field					◆	3
Old Field					◆	3

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BROOKHAVEN	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Poquott		◆				3
Port Jefferson					◆	4
Ridge		◆				2
Ridge		◆				2
Rocky Point					◆	3
Rocky Point					◆	1
Rocky Point					◆	1
Setauket-East Setauket					◆	4
Setauket-East Setauket					◆	4
Setauket-East Setauket				◆		4
Setauket-East Setauket				◆		4
Setauket-East Setauket				◆		4
Setauket-East Setauket		◆				4
Setauket-East Setauket					◆	3
Setauket-East Setauket		◆				3
Shoreham	◆					4
Sound Beach			◆			2
Sound Beach			◆			2
Stony Brook				◆		5
Stony Brook	◆					4
Stony Brook				◆		3
Stony Brook				◆		3
Stony Brook					◆	2
Yaphank		◆				2
					◆	1

RIVERHEAD	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Aquebogue		◆				3
Aquebogue		◆				2
Aquebogue			◆			1
Aquebogue		◆				1
Baiting Hollow	◆					3
Baiting Hollow	◆					3
Baiting Hollow					◆	2
Baiting Hollow				◆		2
Calverton		◆				3
Calverton					◆	2
Calverton					◆	2
Calverton				◆	◆	1
Calverton					◆	1
Calverton					◆	1
Calverton				◆		1
Calverton		◆				1
Calverton		◆				1
Calverton		◆				1
Calverton		◆				1
Jamesport				◆		5
Jamesport				◆		4
Jamesport					◆	2
Jamesport					◆	2
Jamesport		◆				1

RIVERHEAD	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Northville	◆				◆	3
Northville	◆					3
Northville					◆	2
Riverhead					◆	2
Riverhead				◆		2
Riverhead	◆				◆	1
Riverhead					◆	1
Riverhead				◆		1
Riverhead				◆		1
Riverhead						1
Wading River					◆	3
Wading River					◆	3
Wading River		◆				3
Wading River	◆					3
Wading River					◆	1
Wading River				◆		1
Wading River						1

SOUTHOLD	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Cutchogue				◆		4
Cutchogue				◆		4
Cutchogue				◆		4
Cutchogue				◆		4
Cutchogue	◆					4
Cutchogue				◆		3
Cutchogue				◆		3
Cutchogue		◆				3
East Marion				◆		5
East Marion				◆		4
East Marion	◆					4
East Marion			◆			3
Greenport				◆		4
Greenport				◆		4
Greenport				◆		4
Greenport				◆		3
Greenport West				◆		4
Greenport West	◆					4
Greenport West	◆					4
Greenport West			◆			3
Greenport West		◆				2
Laurel				◆		4
Mattituck				◆		5
Mattituck				◆		4
Mattituck	◆					4
Mattituck					◆	3
Mattituck					◆	3
Mattituck				◆		3
Mattituck				◆		3
Mattituck				◆		3
Mattituck		◆				3
Mattituck		◆				3
Mattituck		◆				3
Mattituck		◆				3

SOUTHOLD	DISTANT VIEW	ENCLOSED VIEW	OVERLOOK	PANORAMA	TUNNEL EFFECT	SCENIC QUALITY
Mattituck		◆			◆	2
Mattituck					◆	2
Mattituck				◆		2
Mattituck		◆	◆			2
New Suffolk				◆		4
New Suffolk				◆		4
New Suffolk		◆	◆			4
Orient				◆		5
Orient	◆					5
Orient				◆		4
Orient				◆		4
Orient				◆		4
Orient				◆		4
Orient	◆					4
Orient					◆	3
Orient				◆		3
Orient			◆			3
Orient		◆				3
Orient	◆					3
Orient	◆					2
Peconic	◆					4
Peconic				◆		3
Peconic				◆		3
Peconic				◆		3
Peconic				◆		3
Southold	◆			◆		5
Southold				◆		5
Southold	◆					5
Southold						5
Southold					◆	4
Southold					◆	4
Southold				◆	◆	4
Southold		◆	◆			4
Southold	◆					4
Southold	◆					4
Southold	◆					4
Southold					◆	3
Southold					◆	3
Southold					◆	3
Southold					◆	3
Southold				◆		3
Southold				◆		3
Southold				◆		3
Southold				◆		3
Southold			◆			3
Southold		◆				3
Southold		◆				3
Southold		◆				3
Southold		◆				3
Southold	◆					3
Southold						3

H.0 Sites for Protection & Acquisition



Following are sites for protection and acquisition that have been named as priorities for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Most sites have been identified through planning processes by governments. Other planning processes have also identified areas as priorities. Individuals, members of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan Committee and Planning Commission also identified sites as part of the input process for this study. Sites identified by major regional planning processes and as part of this Plan process are included here. County, town and village sites for protection and acquisition are available from the respective governments.

H.1.1 Historic Centers of Maritime Activity

The Historic Centers of Maritime Activity Act directs the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation to determine how to protect, manage and celebrate historic maritime resources for the public good. Of the 17 Historic Centers of Maritime Activity designated by New York State, 12 are within the North Shore Heritage Area. On Long Island Sound they are:

- Port Washington
- City of Glen Cove
- Oyster Bay
- Huntington Harbor
- Northport Harbor
- Village of Port Jefferson
- Mattituck
- Stony Brook
- Setauket
- Cold Spring Harbor

- Orient-Oyster Ponds

And on Peconic Bay:

- Village of Greenport

The policies of the Historic Centers of Maritime Activity have been incorporated into this plan. They include the preservation of traditional maritime economies and industries for economic revitalization and tourism; visual and physical access to working waterfronts; focusing development in existing waterfront communities; strengthen linkages between communities; etc.

H.1.2 Long Island Sound Coastal Management Program

The Long Island Sound Coastal Management Program designed areas as Maritime Centers. Six of those centers are on the North Shore of Long Island. They are:

- Port Washington
- Glen Cove
- Huntington Harbor
- Northport Harbor
- Port Jefferson
- Mattituck Inlet

The Maritime Centers were designated to reinforce the maritime heritage of the sound and the cultural and economic benefits of their operation and expansion.

The LIS CMP designated areas for waterfront redevelopment to provide a catalyst for redevelopment of urban waterfronts and advance the goals of the LIS CMP in terms of access, retention and expansion of water dependent uses and facilitate economic expansion. Four of these areas are located on the North Shore:

- Manorhaven
- Glen Cove
- Town of Smithtown
- Village of Port Jefferson

The LIS CMP also designated 13 areas as Outstanding Natural Coast Areas (ONCA), all of them on the North Shore. These have since been renamed Regionally Important Natural Areas (RINA). These areas were identified based upon the significance of their natural and related cultural resources, the level of risk to which they were subject and the need for additional management to preserve or improve the areas or to sustain their use. Among them, 10 are located on the North Shore. They are:

- Little Neck Bay
- Oyster-Bay-Cold Spring Harbor – Originally designated an Outstanding Natural Coastal Area
- Lloyd Neck-Eatons Neck
- Crab Meadow-Fresh Pond – Originally designated an Outstanding Natural Coastal Area
- Sunken Meadow-Nissequogue River
- Stony Brook-Setauket – Originally designated an Outstanding Natural Coastal Area
- Mount Sinai
- Wading River
- Wildwood-Baiting Hollow
- Riverhead Bluffs

H.1.3 Open Space Plan

The New York State Open Space Plan incorporates the recommendations of regionally convened advisory committees. These committees make recommendations to the Department of Environmental Conservation and Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for incorporation into the Open Space Plan and Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The Open Space Plan is updated every four years. The most recent set of recommendations were drafted for the 2002 Plan.

The 2002 Regional Advisory Committee organized its list of priority projects into six general subject areas, five of which are germane to the North Shore. They are:

- Pine Barrens Core Compatible Growth Area (CGA) and Critical Resource Area (CRA)
- Peconic Pineland Maritime Reserve
- Western Suffolk/Nassau Special Groundwater Protection Area

- Long Island Sound Coastal Area
- Long Island Trail System Greenways

Specific properties the Committee named as priorities within the Heritage Area are:

- Pine Barrens CRA and CGA
 - North Shore properties 1, 2 & 3 – 400 acres, Peconic River system recharge
- Peconic Pinelands Maritime Reserve
 - Coram Woods Wetlands – Freshwater wetlands, unique habitat
 - Cow Neck/Sebonac – Tidal wetlands, creeks, inlets & bays
 - Peconic River Greenway – Easement or acquisition for aesthetic and biotic improvements and public use and access
 - Broadcove – Peconic Bay shoreline
 - Stony Hill – 535 acres on the Ronkonkoma Moraine, deep groundwater recharge, habitat
- Western Suffolk/Nassau Special Groundwater Protection Area
 - Underhill, Oyster Bay – Groundwater protection and public access; currently under acquisition
 - Whitney Estate, North Hempstead – 500 acres suitable for public recreation and mansion tours, last large tract of undeveloped land in North Hempstead, giant glacier ledge
 - Arthur Dean Estate – 85 acres contiguous to Planting Fields Arboretum State Historic Park, passive recreation
 - LaSelva – 24.3 acre addition to Planting Fields includes a 40-room 1915 manor house and Olmsted landscape, additional land and program space
 - Pulling Estate, Oyster Bay Cove – Scenic 114-acre estate, 70 percent of property has steep slopes, northeast portion is designated wetland and habitat for the endangered salamander
 - Held Property, Oyster Bay Cove – Nine acres of old-growth forest, songbird, turtle and tiger salamander habitat, adjacent to Nassau County nature preserve
- Long Island Sound Coastal Area

- Oyster Bay/Cold Spring Harbor – Part of federal Long Island Estuary project, stream bank corridor protection, upland buffering, watershed acquisition, linking publicly held lands
- Key Span-Shoreham – Access to Long Island Sound in Shoreham and Wading River hamlets with 2,000 feet of Wading River marsh, 893 acres, connection to Brookhaven State Park
- Mitchell Creek Wetlands – Tidal and freshwater stream, 874 acres
- Key Span-Jamesport/Hallockville – 513 acres of prime agricultural farmland, adjacent to Hallockville farm, access, future recreation
- LI Trail System/Greenways
 - Shoreline to Shoreline Greenway Trail – Hempstead Harbor to Manhasset Bay including a 12-mile public walkway around the Port Washington waterfront
 - Glenwood Landing (Hempstead Harbor) – Acquisition or easements to seven parcels connecting new open space with four public facilities to create a two-mile greenway

H.1.4 Sites identified by individuals

Members of the public, Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Planning Commission and Management Plan Committee named the following sites as priorities for preservation and acquisition.

- West Meadow Beach, Town of Brookhaven – A summer cottage community in a Town of Brookhaven Park is to be razed in 2004. Efforts are underway to change the state law requiring the demolition of the cottages, which are eligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.
- Forest Fragments, Town of Brookhaven – Standing forests in SUNY Stony Brook campus
- Detmer Farm, Town of Brookhaven – Located in Setauket, and dating from 1672, this is the last working farm in the Town. In December 2003, an agreement was announced in which the Peconic Land Trust agreed to purchase the land for \$6.2 million. Suffolk County, in turn, agreed to purchase the development rights for \$5.8 million. It will be maintained as a working farm.
- Thatch Meadow Farm, Town of Smithtown – Significant 1750 farm and colonial farmhouse, barn and caretaker's cottage located in Head of the Harbor

- Smoke Run Farm, Town of Brookhaven –Horse riding academy in Stony Brook, its owner, Joan Johnson, died in October 2003 putting the future of the farm in question
- Rockville Center Diocese Site, Town of Brookhaven – Proponents of a new development called Setauket Village Center are interested in this Catholic Diocese site for a 30-acre park related to the Village Center development. The Diocese has said it is not interested in selling.
- Nassau County 4-H Camp, Town of Riverhead – Nassau County is considering selling this 137-acre camp located in Baiting Hollow; a Suffolk County farmland committee has recommended that Suffolk County purchase the property to maintain as open space.
- Hall and Shillelagh Properties, Town of Oyster Bay – Adjacent properties abutting the Muttontown Preserve and Hoffman Center nature preserve. In addition to the opportunity to link two important protected natural areas, they sit on the Harbor Hill Moraine and are a part of a deep-groundwater recharge zone that is designated by the state as a Special Groundwater Protection Area
- Underhill Property, Town of Oyster Bay – New York State, Nassau County and the Town of Oyster Bay are acquiring this property in Jericho. It is located near the intersection of state Routes 106 and 107 and also sits in the state-designated Special Groundwater Protection Area.

I.0 Planning Assessment

Communities within and areas that are included in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area have been the subject of numerous planning studies including Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs, Comprehensive and Master Plans, Economic Revitalization and similar studies. A review of these plans was undertaken for the following purposes:

- To ensure that the recommendations of the plans are consistent with the Goals and Objectives of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan
- To identify areas of conflict at the outset in order to ameliorate those conflicts and form a solid rationale as a basis for superceding existing plans
- Identify the boundaries associated with existing plans vis a vis the Heritage Area preliminary boundary to form a description and for future boundary alterations
- To review existing inventories

I.1 Methodology

Copies of all identified studies were obtained by the consultant through several sources including the New York State Department of State, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Nassau County, Suffolk County, individual towns and villages, organizations, individuals and websites. Every effort was made to seek out plans and programs. In addition, several plans were identified as being more relevant than others.

The consultant staff using an evaluation form reviewed the plans. The form provided an ability to review the plans in a way that made them more compatible with one another by providing basic information about the plan and a format for reviewing the general purpose of the plan, character of the plan area and general recommendations and purposes of the plan.

General compatibility with the Goals and Objectives of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan and potential areas of conflict were also identified.

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Sustainable East End Development Strategies (SEEDS)

Owner/Jurisdiction: Towns of East Hampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, Southold; Villages of Dering Harbor, East Hampton, Greenport, North Haven, Quogue, Sag Harbor, Southampton, West Hampton Beach, West Hampton Dunes; New York Metropolitan Transportation Council; East End Transportation Council

Date of Plan: 2002

Location: East End Of Long Island (East Hampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, Southold)

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Roughly half of the study area is within the proposed LINSHA boundary

Character:

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Control Development, Improve Traffic Circulation, Preserve Resources.

Inventory included in plan: Population analysis, Land use & Zoning, Traffic conditions, Existing municipal policies

Compatibility: Goals and Recommendations of the study are generally compatible with the goals & purposes of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Glen Cove Creek Revitalization Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: City of Glen Cove

Date of Plan: Post 2000

Location: Glen Cove

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within LINSHA study area

Character:

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Waterfront Redevelopment

Inventory included in plan: Environment, Land use & regulations, ownership, transportation, open space

Compatibility: Policies of the LWRP are generally compatible with the Goals Purposes of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Glenwood Landing Redevelopment and Revitalization Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Oyster Bay

Date of Plan: Oct 2002

Location: Glenwood Landing

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within LINSHA study area

Character: Urban waterfront

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Plan for waterfront redevelopment

Inventory included in plan: demographics, land use & regulations, historic resources, description of target parcels, environmental conditions

Compatibility: Goals and recommendations of plan are compatible with the goals and objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Harborfront Park Master Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: Village of Port Jefferson

Date of Plan: Oct 2000

Location: Port Jefferson

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within LINSHA study area

Character: Park

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: Park Development Plan

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Create a park on old commercial property connecting the CBD to the waterfront

Inventory included in plan: existing conditions of the site.

Compatibility: Plans are directly compatible with the goals of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts: None

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Long Island Sound Historic Centers of Maritime Activity

Owner/Jurisdiction: New York State

Date of Plan: 1997

Location: 17 Waterfront communities along the Long Island Sound and Peconic Bay (Westchester County, Nassau County, Suffolk County)

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: 12 of the 17 communities are within the LINSHA study area

Character: Waterfront communities

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Develop a framework to enhance and promote the historic character of these unique communities

Inventory included in plan: historic maritime resources, existing programs, water dependant businesses, environmental considerations

Compatibility: The recommendations of the study are compatible with the goals of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Long Island Sound Coastal Management Program

Owner/Jurisdiction: New York State, Department of State

Date of Plan: 1999

Location: Long Island Sound coastline

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Roughly 80% of the program area lies within the LINSHA study area

Character: Waterfront

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Create public policy to revitalize and enhance public access to the Long Island Sound Waterfront

Inventory included in plan: Development trends, Natural resources, historic/cultural resources, recreation opportunities, public policies affecting access

Compatibility: Goals and recommendations of the program are consistent with the goals of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Long Island Sound Stewardship System

Owner/Jurisdiction: US EPA, NY Community Trust in cooperation with Long Island and Westchester County Community Foundations (Audubon, RPA, Save the Sound)

Date of Plan: 2003

Location: Long Island Sound

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Roughly half of the Long Island Sound is within the proposed boundaries of the LINSHA Management Plan

Character: Waterfront Areas

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: Open space access

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Evaluate the open space, public access, and recreational value of areas around the long island sound.

Inventory included in plan: Plan just starting. Gives evaluation criteria for assessing communities around the Sound

Compatibility: Goals of the plan are completely compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Long Island Sound Study The Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: New York State, Connecticut, US EPA

Date of Plan: 2001

Location: Long Island Sound

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Roughly half of the sound lies within the LINSHA study area

Character: natural, waterfront

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Restore the health of Long Island Sound

Inventory included in plan: identification of the levels and sources of contaminants that affect the Sound.

Compatibility: The plan does not seek to reduce human recreational activity. The goals are compatible with the goals of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts: none

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: New York State Historic Preservation Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Date of Plan: 2002-2004

Location: New York State

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: LINSHA is a small portion of the overall area

Character:

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Recognize, preserve and promote historic resources within New York State

Inventory included in plan: Past success of the State Historic Preservation Office

Compatibility: Goals and Actions of the plan are directly compatible with the goals & purposes of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Oyster Bay – Cold Spring Harbor Resource Management Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: NYS Dept. of State, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation, US Fish & Wildlife Services, Towns of Oyster Bay and Huntington, Villages of Centre Island, Bayville, Lattingtown, Mill Neck, Matinecock, Upper Brookville, Oyster Bay Cove, Cove Neck, Laurel Hollow, Lloyd Harbor

Date of Plan: 1997

Location: Oyster Bay – Cold Spring Harbor Area

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within LINSHA study area

Character: Harbor area

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Environmental restoration and maintenance of Oyster Bay – Cold Spring Harbor Watershed

Inventory included in plan: Population, current land use & land use plans, environmental resources, existing wildlife, environmental threats & sources

Compatibility: Goals are general compatible with the goal of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts: Recommends no additional marinas and minimal expansion of existing marinas

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Oyster Bay Hamlet Comprehensive Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Oyster Bay

Date of Plan: March 2002

Location: Hamlet of Oyster Bay

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within the proposed LINSHA study area

Character: Village center – Waterfront

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Plan future growth and development in the Hamlet

Inventory included in plan: Demographics, Existing land use and policies, Environmental resources, Historic resources, traffic conditions

Compatibility: Goals and objectives of the plan are compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA management Plan.

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Lower port Jefferson Harbor Action Plan Volume 1

Owner/Jurisdiction: Village of Port Jefferson

Date of Plan: 2002

Location: Port Jefferson

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary

Character: Village waterfront

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): inventory village for future planning efforts

Inventory included in plan: Land use, zoning, infrastructure, cultural resources, and environmental conditions

Compatibility: Goals and recommendations not developed yet.

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Town of Riverhead Comprehensive Plan (draft)

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Riverhead

Date of Plan: 2002

Location: Town of Riverhead

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within LINSHA study area

Character: varies

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Manage future growth of the Town

Inventory included in plan: Agriculture, natural resources, scenic & historic resources, economy, housing, transportation, infrastructure, community facilities, and parks & recreation

Compatibility: Goals and Policies are compatible with the Goals of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Village of Roslyn Waterfront Enhancement Strategy

Owner/Jurisdiction: Village of Roslyn

Date of Plan: 2002

Location: Roslyn

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary

Character: Historic village center and waterfront

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): restore natural and historic character of the village center

Inventory included in plan: Land use, zoning, infrastructure, cultural resources, and environmental conditions

Compatibility: Goals and recommendations are compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Scenic Southold Corridor Management Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Southold

Date of Plan: April 2001

Location: Town of Southold

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within LINSHA study area

Character: Agricultural, village centers, waterfront

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: Corridor Management Plan

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Manage tourism and development to maintain the historic and scenic character of the Town of Southold.

Inventory included in plan: Land Use, Transportation, regulatory framework, economic conditions, scenic landscapes, natural, historic, cultural, & archaeological resources

Compatibility: General Concepts are compatible with the goals of LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts: While tourism is a major source of revenue for the town, the town wishes to contain tourists to the byways. Expansion of tourism could degrade the character of the community.

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Oyster Bay-Cold Spring Harbor Resource Management Plan

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Huntington

Date of Plan: 1997

Location: Huntington

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary

Character: Natural Coastal Area

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): enhance and merge park facilities

Inventory included in plan: park histories, amenities

Compatibility: Goals and recommendations are compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan

Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: West Meadow Creek Management Plan (Inventory and Analysis)
Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Brookhaven
Date of Plan: March 2001
Location: Stony Brook-Setauket
Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Completely within the LINSHA study area
Character: Beach, tidal wetland, residential
Plan type:
Comprehensive
Economic
Environment
Historic Preservation
LWRP
Reuse/Redevelopment
Strategic
Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): preserve and enhance environmental quality of the West Meadow Creek Watershed
Inventory included in plan: physical characteristics, ecological resources, land and water uses, storm water management
Compatibility: Goals are compatible with the goals of the LINSHA Management Plan. Recommendations have not yet been developed.
Potential Conflicts:

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Town of Huntington LWRP (Draft)

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Huntington

Date of Plan: February 2003

Location: Town of Huntington

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: The Town of Huntington is located on the north shore of Long Island in the northwestern corner of Suffolk County. The Town is bounded by the Towns of Babylon on the south, Oyster Bay on the west and Smithtown on the east. The coastline extends for approximately 23.5 miles.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Local waterfront revitalization boundaries and inventory for the following sub-areas: Lower Cold Spring Harbor, Southern Huntington Harbor, Centerport Harbor/Western Northport Harbor, Eatons Neck and Huntington Northeast. The inventory and analysis included: orientation and community profile, natural resources and existing environmental conditions, land and water uses and zoning, analysis of issues, problems and opportunities

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are incomplete.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Village of Huntington Bay LWRP (Section II Final Draft)

Owner/Jurisdiction: Village of Huntington Bay

Date of Plan: May 2000

Location: Town of Huntington

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: Village of Huntington Bay is located on the North Shore of Long Island in the western portion of Suffolk County. The Village is approximately one square mile. The Village's shoreline consists of Huntington Harbor to the west and Huntington Bay to the north. The former is approximately 2 miles in length the latter 2.3 miles. The terrain is mostly hilly.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Historic development, natural resources, land and water uses and zoning, public access and recreation, transportation, infrastructure, historic resources, scenic resources, vessel usage of waterways within the village coastal area, economy and definition of the local LWRP boundary.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are incomplete as the document is an inventory of existing conditions.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Village of Lloyd Harbor LWRP

Owner/Jurisdiction: Village of Lloyd Harbor

Date of Plan: no date

Location: Town of Huntington

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: Village of Lloyd Harbor is located on the north shore of Long Island in the northwestern portion of Suffolk County. The Village is divided by Lloyd Harbor into Lloyd Neck to the north and West Neck to the south. The Village LWRP designation covers 9.3 square miles. The Village's shoreline is approximately 22 miles in length.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan that outlines: land and water uses, proposed projects and implementation techniques.

Inventory included in plan: Orientation and community profile, natural resources and features, land and water uses and a summary of issues, problems and opportunities and boundary definitions.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are incomplete as the document is an inventory of existing conditions.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Town of North Hempstead LWRP (Draft)

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of North Hempstead

Date of Plan: January 1991

Location: Town of North Hempstead

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: The Town of North Hempstead coastline extends for approximately 31 miles along the north shore of Nassau County, Long Island. The shoreline includes: the eastern portion of Little Neck Bay, all of Manhasset Bay and the western portion of Hempstead Harbor.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Local waterfront revitalization boundaries, orientation and community profile, natural resources and existing environmental conditions, land and water uses, analysis of issues, problems and opportunities, local and state coastal policies, proposed land and water uses and proposed projects, techniques for local implementation, state and federal actions likely to affect implementation and consulting with other affected agencies.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are generally compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Village of Northport LWRP (Final Draft)

Owner/Jurisdiction: Village of Northport

Date of Plan: January 2003

Location: Town of Huntington

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: The Village of Northport is located in the westernmost portion of Suffolk County, Long Island. It is within the Township of Huntington. The village is approximately 2.5 square miles and is predominantly rolling topography. The Village has 3.7 miles of shoreline on both Northport Harbor and Northport Bay.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Historic development, geology, surface water resources, scenic resources, land and water uses and zoning, surface water uses, public access and recreation, transportation, infrastructure, natural resources, historic resources, scenic resources, economy, demographics and definition of the local LWRP boundary.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are not complete.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Town of Riverhead LWRP (Draft)

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Riverhead

Date of Plan: 199_

Location: Town of Riverhead

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: The Town of Riverhead is located at the eastern tip of Long Island at the beginning of the northern peninsula known as the North Fork. It is bordered by the Towns of Brookhaven to the west, Southampton to the south and Southold to the east. The designated coastal zone area extends approximately 5000 feet from the Sound shoreline. The town's shoreline is approximately 27 miles.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Definition of the local LWRP boundary, regional planning efforts, planning framework, natural resources, infrastructure, existing land use and zoning, archeological and historic resources, scenic resources, flooding and erosion and coastal policies.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are generally compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Town of Smithtown LWRP

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Smithtown

Date of Plan: January 1989

Location: Town of Smithtown

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: The Town of Smithtown is located midway on Long Island between the Towns of Huntington to the west and Brookhaven to the east. The town's shoreline is approximately 7 miles to the Nissequogue village line. The coastal area includes Long Island Sound, Nissequogue River and Stony Brook Harbor.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Definition of the local LWRP boundary, orientation, natural resources, existing land and water uses, historic resources, existing land use and zoning, waterfront revitalization area, natural resources, scenic resources, issues, problems and opportunities and waterfront revitalization program policies.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are generally compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Village of Head of the Harbor and Village of Nissequogue LWRP
Owner/Jurisdiction: Same
Date of Plan: September 1991
Location: Town of Smithtown
Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary
Character: Existing villages
Plan type:
Comprehensive
Economic
Environment
Historic Preservation
LWRP
Reuse/Redevelopment
Strategic
Other:

Purpose of plan (if applicable): N/A

Inventory included in plan: N/A

Compatibility: Policies of the LWRP are generally compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan

Potential Conflicts: Local environmental concerns could limit access to maritime resources including beaches and dunes; plan emphasizes development of passive over active recreation

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Town of Southold LWRP

Owner/Jurisdiction: Town of Southold

Date of Plan: April 2003

Location: Town of Southold

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary excluding Fishers Island

Character: Town of Southold is located at the eastern end of Long Island. The town is 54 square miles with 163 linear miles of coastline. The Village of Greenport lies within the Town.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Land and water uses, transportation, infrastructure, natural resources, historic resources, archaeological resources, scenic resources, geology, climate, historic development, economy, demographics, public access and recreation, evaluation of relevant planning documents and definition of the local LWRP boundary.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are generally compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN PLANNING CONTEXT

Name of Plan: Village of Greenport LWRP

Owner/Jurisdiction: Village of Greenport

Date of Plan: September 1988

Location: Town of Southold

Location relative to LINSHA preliminary boundary: Within LINSHA preliminary boundary.

Character: Village of Greenport is located on the North Shore of Long Island at the eastern tip of Suffolk County. The village is approximately one square mile bordering on Greenport Harbor and Shelter Island Sound.

Plan type:

Comprehensive

Economic

Environment

Historic Preservation

LWRP

Reuse/Redevelopment

Strategic

Other: _____

Purpose of plan (if applicable): Policy plan: developed, natural, public and working coast policies to guide future waterfront revitalization and future land use regulation.

Inventory included in plan: Definition of the local LWRP boundary, regional setting, historic perspective, natural components, developmental factors, revitalization programs and policies, proposed land and water uses, proposed projects and techniques for local implementation of the program.

Compatibility: Recommendations of the study are generally compatible with the Goals and Objectives of the LINSHA Management Plan.

Potential Conflicts: None determined

J.0 Planning Commission

Under the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area legislation, a Planning Commission comprised of 17 members was established to prepare or cause to be prepared the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan. The Governor, Senate Majority and Minority, Assembly Majority and Minority, Nassau and Suffolk Counties make the appointments of voting members of the Planning Commission. Appointing entities were directed by the legislation to be “mindful of the importance of assuring adequate representation on the commission of the various municipal entities, conservationists, business owners and operators, tourism promotion agencies, persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, minorities and educators and persons having an interest and experience with at least one of the four heritage area goals of preservation, recreation, education and economic revitalization.”

In addition to the voting members, the mayor, supervisor or other chief executive officer of any city, town or village in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area may participate as non-voting members. Other non-voting members are the Commission of the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Chairman of the Empire State Development Corporation and their designees.

The members are:

Governor's Office (4 appointments)

- Jeffrey Wiesenfeld, Great Neck
- To be appointed
- To be appointed
- To be appointed

Senate Majority (3 appointments)

- Gloria Rocchio, Stony Brook
- Lori Bahnik, Oyster Bay
- Joanne Drielak, Ridge

Senate Minority (1 appointment)

- Ira Paul Costell, Port Jeff Station

Assembly Majority (3 appointments)

- Louise Harrison, Setauket
- Judith Pannullo, Massapequa
- To be appointed

Assembly Minority (1 appointment)

- To be appointed

Suffolk County (4 appointments)

- Lance Mallamo, Centerport
- Jeanne Garant, Port Jefferson
- Ann Gill
- To be appointed

Nassau County (4 appointments)

- John W.C. Canning
- Patricia Bourne
- Michael Klein
- Ian Siegel

Non-Voting Members:

- Commissioner Bernadette Castro, New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
- Chairman Charles Gargano, New York State Department of Economic revitalization
- The mayor, supervisor, or other chief executive officer of any city, town, or village within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area

The Commission is organized into a series of committees to accomplish its goals. The officers and committee chairs and officers follow.

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA
PLANNING COMMISSION
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Planning Commission Co-Chairs:

Lori Bahnik

J. Lance Mallamo (acting)

Secretary:
John Canning

Fundraising Committee Chair:
Ann Gill

Management Plan Committee Chair:
J. Lance Mallamo

Outreach Committee Chair:
Ira Paul Costell

Boundary Committee Chair:
Louise Harrison

The Long Island North Shore Area is headquartered at Planting Fields Arboretum:
LINSHA Office
Planting Fields Arboretum
P O Box 58
Oyster Bay, NY 11771
(516) 922-8605

J.1 Management Plan Committee

Members of the Management Plan Committee represent a broad cross-section of interests in the Long Island North Shore Area. They are listed below.

Charla Bolton
Society for the Preservation of LI Antiquities

Lucy Breyer
NYS Heritage Area Program
Peebles Island

John Coraor
Town of Huntington
Division of Cultural Affairs

Louise W. Harrison
Setauket

Richard Causin
New York State DOT

Myralee Machol
Glen Cove CDA

J. Lance Mallamo
Vanderbilt Museum

Herb Mills
Nassau Co. Dept. Prks & Musms

Lee York
New York State Department of State



K.0 Public Input

K.1 Introduction

During the preparation of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area (LINSHA) Management Plan, the consultant met with the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Planning Commission to provide regular updates on plan process and progress. More frequent meetings were held with a Management Plan Committee, which served as a steering committee for the Plan. The committee reviewed the information compiled by the consultant and offered comments/suggestions on changes and corrections. The meetings held throughout the process are summarized below:

K.2 Commission Meetings

The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Planning Commission met regularly throughout the Management Plan process to review progress on the Plan to date. Accounts of those meetings appear below.

K.2.1 Planning Commission, June 3, 2003

Voting Commissioners Attending:

Michael Hollander, co-chair

Lori Bahnik, co-chair

John Canning

Ira Paul Costell

Jeanne Garant

Louise Harrison

J. Lance Mallamo

Judy Pannullo

Non-Voting Representatives

Attending:

Lucy Breyer

Jack Guy

Also Attending:

Lester Arstark

Cynthia Barnes

Charla Bolton

Dorothy Cappadona

Michael Davison

Gay Frangelo

Rosemary Konatich

Charles Markes

Jim McAllister

Georgy Morganstern

John Norbeck

Charles Radler

Harry Tenenbaum

Lee York

Staff & Consultants:

Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:

Peter Smith

Eve Holberg

Kimberly Thaler

peter j. smith & company, inc., Management Plan consultant was introduced to the Commission.

The project schedule was reviewed. The Planning Commission will meet with the consultant at the conclusion of each phase of the study. Meeting dates are September 24, January 21 and April 28.

Public outreach strategy for the Management Plan was reviewed including four focus groups: Transportation, Travel & Tourism/Economic revitalization, Environment/Recreation and Culture & Interpretation. Letters will be going to Town Supervisors and Glen Cove mayor on Long Island North Shore Heritage Area stationery asking for help in identifying meeting venues and dates. Meetings have three functions: public education, goal setting and prioritization and issue identification. Public Input sessions will be held in July and early August.

The consultant ran a Vision Session to allow Commissioners the opportunity to identify their ideas for the preferred future of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. An account of that session appears below.

After adjournment of the meeting, the consultant showed the draft website it has been developing.

K.2.1.1 Vision Session

A Vision Session was held with the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Planning Commission as part of the kickoff meeting. The purpose of this session was to give the committee an opportunity to identify major goals for the plan and to identify issues and concerns. The consulting team used a workbook prepared for the session as a means of facilitating. The following Steering Committee members participated in the session:

The results of the Vision Session follow.

1. *Describe your ideal vision for the future of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area – assuming there are no barriers to realizing your vision, financial, physical, etc.*
 - Preserving the character and quality of life
 - Improving access to the waterfront
 - Protecting open space and the architectural legacy

- Protect shoreline and beaches
- Economically vital to preserve historic and cultural identity
- Celebrate and share rich history and historical remnants of the north shore of long island
- View sheds should be protected
- Historic points in the villages should be able to be visited
- Public transportation is an important issues
- Preserve rich cultural attributes and make them available to tourists
- Like to see more tourists (those Europeans from Manhattan should desire to come to LI)
- Series of interpretive old buildings (bathrooms and education!)
- Interpretive themes within old buildings (series of houses)
- Sustainable economy with jobs for all kinds of people
- Place that attracts tourist, residents, etc. because of identify of the area
- Carefully protected region
- Physical, financial, visual connections to LI Sound
- Place where people want to live, work, play and visit
- More bed and breakfasts
- Promotion of stewardship
- Recognition of historic areas
- Establish transportation connectors (narrative tours)
- Coordinated signage and kiosks
- Arrange water transportation
- Arrange tours to connect with out-of-town visitors
- Identifiable trail that distinguishes the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and welcomes visitors
- Raise awareness of the geophysical features which have influenced the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area

- Revitalized downtowns using smart growth theories and techniques
- Protect trees, fauna, and marine and wild life
- No further road widening along heritage roads
- Vibrant, vital communities with clear sense of past and future
- Clean, healthy, productive water and open spaces
- Businesses, residents and tourists that appreciate the unique character of the place
- Remake of suburbia from sprawl
- Small/Medium sized villages and towns with defined centers that are mixed used including residential, theater and arts, public meeting spaces, office and retail
- Transportation and lifestyles that don't drain resources, energy and attitudes

2. *What existing strengths can contribute to realizing your vision of the ideal future for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area?*

- Special interest groups and unify the various users to create a lobby-type group
- Community organizations that preserve the environment
- Elected officials that pass legislation to preserve and protect resources
- Press that covers issues of concern
- peter j. smith & company, inc.
- Culturally diverse populations
- Strong tax base to support public programs
- Strong municipal policy that supports preservation
- Existing inventory and data from preservation and environmental perspectives

- Energy and enthusiasm for preserving resources that create a synergy that could entice local decision makers to implement the visions of residents
- Role of local government and land use decisions and coordinating with the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area A
- Organizations that aim to protect environment
- LI Convention and Visitors Bureau – tourism and linkages, etc.
- 25A Corridor as an identity
- Broad array of individuals pursuing their visions
- Historic maritime communities
- Natural areas
- Other plans for stewardship, protection, waterborne transportation
- Commitment of NYS legislature, DOS
- Resources (natural, cultural, historic)
- Capitalize on existing resources
- Expansion of South West Airline
- Structure of all government levels and their ability to implement the goals of the heritage partnership

3. *What are some attractions that could be developed in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? Where should these attractions be located?*

- Promote natural history and enhance (watersheds, etc.)
- Expand on whaling, ship building, and agricultural history
- How natural resources evolved
- More coordinated tours of Gold Coast mansions and vineyards
- Coordinated efforts
- Upgrade existing parks, gardens and preserves
- Visitors Center in Huntington or Port Jefferson
- VC to coordinate sites

- Not more attractions just improve existing attractions able to compete in the “Experience” economy
- Visitors Center of series of centers at existing facilities
- Creative entertainment complex on Calverton property
- Science Museum
- Suffolk County Parks Greenway Center
- Fishing, boating and other water activities in LI sound
- Maritime areas
- LI sound for tourism (boat tours, etc.)
- Canoes, kayaks, skulls, etc.
- Watersheds as sources of estuaries, leading to unique opportunities
- Re-enactments of time periods (living history museum)
- Interactive museums and theatres
- Transportation awareness
- Center of activity nodes
- More marketing of vineyards
- Enhance maritime history through a maritime museum
- Planting of a tree species that relates directly to trail (cherry trees) – create contiguous experience
- Trolley
- Better dev. of existing attractions
- Events calendars
- Information access
- Major theme park
- Need new stuff
- Got aquarium
- Major motor park
- Major museum on natural history
- Acquire old buildings and create “themed” trail

- LIVB idea of renovated houses with bathrooms and education material
- Infrastructure development including visitor services, comfort stations events, calendar
- Photography, fine arts, writing etc.-passive, reflective activates

4. *What are specific challenges that must be overcome in order to achieve your vision of the ideal future for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area?*

- Multiplicity of government agencies-Process too long and laborious
- Resistance from local communities that resist change and tourism
- Budget crunches
- Long Island expressway
- Politics
- Lack of funding
- Privately owned land
- Political opposition
- Poor economy;
- High taxes
- Apathy-people involved with other things
- Finding someone to champion the cause
- Coordinate efforts of so many small groups
- NIMBY-ism
- Legal challenges
- Perceived costs to taxpayers
- Local zoning-restrictive
- Strip mall development
- Consumer attitudes in regards to the enjoyment of natural resources-littering, trampling, noise, traffic

- Desire for new construction as basis for economic growth
- Existing impairments to natural resources (water quality, fish stocks, etc.)
- Traffic
- Air quality
- Lack of education regarding impacts of group activities on resources
- Lack of sense of valuable-ness of resources
- Changes can have impacts – residents don't realize
- Things are happening while we are planning
- Bad decisions are being made during the planning process
- Money and finances
- General support
- Commitment from people
- Advertising
- Traffic patterns threaten resources
- Encroachment of development on historic districts
- Lack of awareness of economic benefits
- Reliance on Manhattan (competition)
- NIMBY attitude kills projects
- Sense of entitlement-interest groups that refuse to see the broader picture and public interest
- Access to facilities and services
- High taxation
- Antiquated zoning
- Auto focus
- Lack of regional thinking and identity
- Decayed infrastructure
- Overhead wires
- Poor aesthetic environment

- Local controls
- There is no there, there
- Economic resources creates stumbling block
- Development mindset focused on creating tract houses for ex-urban workers
- General populations sense of lack of control over building the future they want
- Lack of identity
- Throw-away economy; new is better attitude

K.2.2 Planning Commission, September 24, 2003

Commission Members Present: Lori Bahnik, co-chair; Michael Hollander, co-chair; John Canning, Ira Paul Costell, Joanne Drielak, Jeanne Garant, Jack Guy, Louise Harrison, and J. Lance Mallamo.

OPRHP Staff Members Present: Lucy Breyer, Wendy Brodsky, George Gorman, Linda Jacks, John Norbeck, and Vincent Simeone.

Consultant Staff Present: Eve Holberg, Project Manager, peter j. smith & company, inc.

Guests: Cynthia Barnes, State Assemblyman Englebright's office; Linda Brickman, Town of North Hempstead; Rita Byrne, Town of Oyster Bay; Dorothy Cappadona, Caumsett Foundation; John Coraor, Director of Cultural Affairs Town of Huntington; Rosemary Konatich, State Assemblyman DiNapoli's office; Jennifer Wilson Pines, Village of Manorhaven; Herb Mills, Nassau County Parks and Museums.

Welcome and Introductions: Lori Bahnik welcomed all in attendance. The Commissioners and the audience introduced themselves.

Approval of Minutes: A voting quorum was not present. Approval of the April 8, 2003 and June 3, 2003 minutes will occur at the next Commission meeting.

Update on Status of Contracts: Eve Holberg, Project Manager, pjs & co. reported on the status of their contract with the Town of Huntington. She stated that although they began their work on this project in May, the contract

between pjs & co. and the Town of Huntington was delivered on September 12th 2003. Without a contract they were not able to get paid and in July had to cease travel and other related expenditures to this project. She stated that now that the contract is signed they have begun to receive payment and they believe that with the addition of a Planning Commission meeting on November 5th they can continue on schedule as originally planned.

John Coraor reported on the status of the contract between the Department of State and the Town of Huntington. He stated that the Town requested changes to the standard DoS boilerplate contract, which the DoS declined to change. The contract is now in the Town of Huntington's Supervisor's office who will decide whether it can go through as it is and hopefully it will move forward in the next few days. After Supervisor Petrone signs it, the contract has to go back to the DoS and work its way through the state approval process. John Coraor suggested that LINSHA PC should urge the DoS to expedite the signing of the contract in order for the DoS funds to be available before the Natural Heritage Trust account money runs out.

Ira Costell asked what was the nature of modifications the Town of Huntington was seeking. John Coraor answered that it was mainly dealing with liability issues and he anticipates all remaining issues to be resolved within a few days.

Michael Hollander expressed the Commission's appreciation to Supervisor Petrone of Huntington and to the Town for "stepping up to the plate".

Update on Natural Heritage Trust Fund and Founding Sponsors: George Gorman reported on LINSHA funding. He stated that on May 15, 2003 a breakfast meeting was held at Oheka Castle to advise some of the business leaders about the LINSHA PC. Approximately 75 people attended. Commitments of \$60,000 were raised from that breakfast. To date we have collected and deposited into the NHT LINSHA account \$35,000 with a remaining \$25,000 expected after the first of the year. He read the names of the following LINSHA Founding Sponsors and thanked them on behalf of the LINSHA PC for their very generous support: Roger and Lori Bahnik, Long Island Power Authority, Gary Melius, Michael Pascucci, Anthony Scotto, the Tilles Foundation, and a pledge from Frank Castagna. Gary Melius was also thanked for his generous donation of the May 15th breakfast meeting at Oheka Castle.

George Gorman reported that the member item from Sen. LaValle in the amount of \$75,000 has been deposited into the NHT LINSHA account. Therefore the total starting amount in the NHT account is \$110,000.

Michael Hollander explained that the first invoice has been paid to pjs & co. in the amount of \$16,000, which leaves \$94,000 in the NHT LINSHA account. The

Commission has just approved the next three invoices totaling \$62,000. When that is paid \$32,000 will be left in the NHT account. If pjs & co. invoices exceed \$32,000 they will not be paid until the DoS matching funds are available to draw on which will happen only after the DoS contract is signed. The DoS has committed \$200,000 towards LINSHA as a matching grant. In review, LINSHA has raised \$75,000 from Sen. LaValle, \$35,000 from the Founding Sponsors, and an additional \$25,000 Founding Sponsor pledge totaling \$135,000. LINSHA is now looking to raise the additional \$65,000 for a total of \$200,000 to match the \$200,000 grant from the DoS.

Ira Costell asked what other options are we considering to raise the \$65,000. Michael Hollander answered that we have letters going to the three senators who have not contributed thus far for line items as well as conversations going on with people who have an ISTE A grant available to us. He also stated that Commissioner Castro would be planning another fundraiser within the next several months. George Gorman explained that his staff is refining the mailing lists at the request of Lori Bahnik and others who have expressed willingness to be involved in a fund-raising event.

Update on Management Plan Committee: Lance Mallamo, Chairman of the Management Plan Committee, reported on the past two MPC meetings. The process of handling the invoices, approving ongoing work and final products was agreed upon. He stated that he is very satisfied thus far with the results of this project. He commented that he was disturbed by the low attendance at the summer public input meetings and feels that most people in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area do not know anything about LINSHA and our major objective at this point should be outreach to the public. He stated that the next meeting should be a regional meeting for public input.

Discussion on Outreach: Eve Holberg reported on the public input sessions that were held during the summer. She stated that they were good sessions but very lightly attended for the following three reasons: it was the summer, they might not have gotten out the word about what the LINSHA is and how important it and can be, and the subject is not controversial. She stated that they did get excellent feedback and thoughtful input from the participants that did attend.

Jeanne Garant asked which meeting had the best attendance. Eve responded that the Glen Cove/Oyster Bay meeting and the North Hempstead meeting were best attended although not as many people were there as they had hoped. She stated that people came out and were willing to tell them about where they live, what the consultants can do for them and what they should avoid.

Ira Costell asked about the status of rescheduling the last meeting that was held on the night of the blackout and not attended. He stated that he believes the meeting should be rescheduled. Eve Holberg stated she will be meeting with the Management Plan Committee on October 15th at which time it will be determined if that last meeting will be rescheduled or if they will go right into the second phase public input meetings.

Joanne Drielak suggested that each Commissioner send names and addresses to Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA's administrative assistant, of all civic associations and umbrella groups who may be interested to be put on our mailing list.

Lance Mallamo stated that LINSHA is a major project with tremendous potential and should be a major story in Newsday.

Michael Hollander stated that the LINSHA Outreach Committee needs rebuilding. He asked Eve Holberg and pjs & co. to suggest how to outreach to the community and to consider an addendum to their contract for hiring a public relations firm. He asked that the consultants put together an RFP to hire a PR firm. He stated that we need a public relations plan and program. He suggested press conferences, public service announcements on a weekly basis and other forms of outreach.

Lucy Breyer stated that an RFP has to go out in a state approved process. She added that it is a wonderful time to generate interest in LINSHA now that phase 1 is almost complete and the consultants have identified each town's local resources.

Louise Harrison stated that Outreach is the most important role of this Commission and the Outreach Committee must be rebuilt to support all outreach efforts.

Lori Bahnik stated that every Commissioner should be involved in this effort, every commissioner should send information on their local civic organizations and business groups to pjs & co. and all the local newspapers should get press releases.

Jeanne Garant stated that the minute people know it's hitting their hometown at the local grassroots level people will get involved and we should spread the good news.

Ira Costell volunteered to chair the Outreach Committee. [According to PC bylaws, his appointment has to be proposed by the Executive Committee and voted on by the Planning Commission. WB]

Louise Harrison stated that there are other resources to help the Commission in gaining public attention such as the Nassau and Suffolk Advisory Committees. Michael Hollander stated that there are eight people on the Suffolk Advisory Committee who meet regularly and he will ask them for their input. He also stated that the Nassau Advisory Committee has to be organized.

Jennifer Wilson Pines, Village of Manorhaven, suggested that the meeting schedules be sent out much earlier in order for the interested people to block out time to attend the meetings. She suggested a yearly schedule is best. She stated that the Commission is not reaching the public and we need to get a new advisory group.

Update on Website: Eve Holberg announced that the LINorthShoreHeritageArea.com Website is up. She stated that she will start dispatching it as a link. She explained that there are two feedback mechanisms in the website: one is a form for individuals to enter their information such as name, address, and e-mail address and the other is a “contact us” leading directly to Eve’s email. The consultants are hoping they will receive a lot of public input through these mechanisms. They are also working on a private area of this Website in order to post drafts for the Commission and Committee members until the drafts are approved at which time they can be printed for the public.

John Coraor suggested that each Commissioner send the link to their own address book with the message to tell them that the site is set up.

Lance Mallamo stated that now LINSHA has a great story to be told. We have the first draft, maps, resources and a website. Michael Hollander requested that Eve Holberg write up a PR announcement for the November 5th meeting that will be given to Michael Hollander’s and the State Park’s public relations people. Michael stated that the next meeting will be to review the phase 1 draft management plan and to decide on outreach initiatives.

Minutes written and respectfully submitted by,

Wendy Brodsky

K.2.3 Planning Commission, November 5, 2003

Commission Members Present: Michael Hollander, co-chair; Larry Austin, Ira Paul Costell, Joanne Drielak, Jeanne Garant, Ann Gill, Jack Guy, Louise Harrison, J. Lance Mallamo and Diane Moje.

OPRHP Staff Members Present: Lucy Breyer, Wendy Brodsky, Carolyn Casey, George Gorman, John Norbeck, and Nancy Palumbo.

Consultant Staff Present: Eve Holberg and Peter Smith, peter j. smith & company, inc.

Guests: Stephanie Bail, Wading River Historical Society; Cynthia Barnes, State Assemblyman Englebright's office; Andy Binkowski, Cross Sound Ferry; Dorothy Cappadona, Caumsett Foundation; John Coraor, Director of Cultural Affairs Town of Huntington; Paul DeOrsay, Executive Director Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum; Steven Haber, Suffolk County Advisory Committee; Michael Kaufman, Suffolk County Advisory Committee; Sally O'Hearn, Huntington Highway Dept.; Avind Vora, Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works; Louis Warner, Town of Oyster Bay Superintendent of Planning; Lee York, Department of State.

Welcome and Introductions: Michael Hollander welcomed all in attendance. The Commissioners introduced themselves to the audience.

Approval of Minutes: Motion to approve minutes of the April 8, June 3, and September 24, 2003 meetings was made by J. Lance Mallamo, and seconded by Ira Costell. All approved, motion carried.

Presentation of Draft Management Plan: Lance Mallamo introduced Eve Holberg and stated that the Management Plan Committee is very pleased and excited about the draft plan thus far.

Eve Holberg presented a PowerPoint entitled Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan Update. First, she reviewed the demographics of the Heritage Area and gave a tourism overview. This was followed by a description of sustainable tourism goals and objectives, which are: to protect the area environmentally, connect the area in a unifying identity, package experiences that people will enjoy and recommend, promote tourism and decrease seasonality, and partner to create opportunities for growth of the tourism industry.

The next topic in the presentation was a recommendation that the Heritage Area boundary include the entire North Fork. This was followed by an overview of the resource inventory which now contains 1,335 discrete intrinsic resources in the categories of cultural, heritage, maritime, nature, recreation, tourism, and transportation. Interactive map examples were shown. The resources will be listed on the web site for review and will be open for additions and changes when necessary.

Peter Smith presented an introduction to the interpretive program. In an effort to create a system to manage information, the interpretation was divided into three parts: the places, the people and the plan. The places, identified in the plan as **character areas**, include Gold Coast, American Dream, Maritime Coast, Pine Barrens and Harvest Coast. The **themes** are the people grouped into four categories: Naturalists, Seafarers, Rebels and Builders. The last section of the interpretive program is the plan or the history of the future.

Louise Harrison stated a very positive reaction to the plan thus far. She asked where she would find information on the prehistory of Long Island and the first residents that preceded European colonists. Peter answered that the information on Native Americans will be found in several of the theme areas such as Naturalists, Seafarers and Builders.

Ira Costell also expressed a very favorable reaction to the plan. He also stated that the geophysical aspect of Long Island is an important topic and the story of how the people interacted with their environment should be told. For example, the terminal moraine on the North Shore gave us the deep harbors.

Louise Harrison stated that the story of Long Island's natural history has not yet been told and this is an opportunity to foster appreciation that the land's intrinsic nature affects how it gets developed. Ira continued stating that this will enable people to understand the importance of preserving the land.

Discussion on Public Outreach and Public Relations Program: Eve Holberg stated that the public input meetings held in July and August had very light turnout possibly because it was the summer, the Heritage area is not understood, and the topic was not controversial. The final meeting for phase 1 was scheduled on the night of the blackout. Several Commissioners indicated they thought that many people were planning to attend that meeting at Deepwells.

Michael Hollander asked Eve what the cost would be for additional outreach. Eve suggested that first she should do a mini public relations blitz and meet with editors and important communicators throughout the Heritage area. She stated the estimated cost of this PR campaign would be \$5500, which would include flights, car, hotel and other expenses.

Michael Hollander suggested that three meetings be held: one to replace the Deepwells public input meeting and two other big meetings to introduce the project and resource inventory. A discussion ensued as to location of the two meetings and it was agreed upon that one would be held in the western and one in the eastern part of the Heritage Area, one during the day and one at night, both to be held on weekdays. Eve Holberg stated that an estimated cost for the two additional meetings plus the Deepwells replacement meeting would be approximately \$5000 plus time and expense for the Deepwells meeting.

Nancy Palumbo requested a breakdown of the costs for these meetings rather than an estimate. Michael Hollander asked for a motion to approve all the expenditures at this meeting in order for them to occur within the next two months since the next Planning Commission meeting will not be held until the later part of January at which time the meetings and PR program should be completed.

Ira Costell stated that until the Outreach Committee reviews the consultants' plans they will not know if they need to spend the full amount and suggested that the motion allow the expenditure up to the given amount but not obligated to spend it all.

Lucy Breyer stated that all expenditures must meet the New York State procurement guidelines in order to get matching funds from the Department of State.

Michael Hollander's stated that there is money from pledges to pay the additional expenditures if they do not meet the DOS guidelines.

Louise Harrison made a motion to spend up to \$5500 towards the PR campaign, seconded by Jean Garant. All approved, motion carried.

Louise Harrison made a motion to spend up to \$5000 towards the two additional public meetings and the rescheduled Deepwells meeting plus time and expense for the Deepwells meeting only. Joanne Drielak seconded the motion. All approved, motion carried.

Appointment of Outreach Committee Chair: Because the previous Outreach Committee Chairman, John Canning, has resigned the position, Louise Harrison speaking on behalf of the Executive Committee made a motion to nominate Ira P. Costell as the new Outreach Committee Chair. Jean Garant seconded the motion. All approved, motion carried. The Commission thanked Ira for taking on this important job.

Discussion on Absentee Commissioners: Michael Hollander asked the Commissioners present for them to empower him to make telephone calls to the Commissioners who have missed three consecutive meetings to ask them either to commit to attending future meetings or to step down. Otherwise, the Commission will send letters to the appointing authority saying that the Commissioner has not attended meetings.

Louise Harrison stated that it was decided in the past that if someone missed three consecutive meetings their appointing authority would be contacted to inform them that their representative is not showing and ask them if they would they like better representation on the Commission. She suggested that Michael should make a courtesy call to the absentee Commissioners and tell them that the Commission will follow the bylaws and contact their appointing authority to ask if they would like to appoint someone else. We would like to see the absent Commissioners at every single meeting after this, as we are at a critical juncture and we need commitment.

Ira Costell noted that the past three meetings had no quorum present. He stated that we need Commissioners to put in an effort, commitment and enthusiasm.

Lance Mallamo stated that we have made repeated efforts to inform Commissioners how important it is for them to come to these meetings because we are reviewing this plan; they have been given notice. He made a motion for the Commission to send letters to the appointing authorities of the absentee Commissioners who have missed three consecutive meetings. Louise Harrison seconded the motion. A vote was taken and passed by vote of 8 for (Austin, Costell, Drielak, Garant, Gill, Harrison, Mallamo, Moje), 1 against (Hollander), (0) abstaining.

Advisory Committee Input: Michael Kaufman stated that he and Steve Haber from the Suffolk County Advisory Committee will meet with their committee and legislature to review the plan from a Suffolk County perspective. He offered to help Eve Holberg in securing a location for the Deepwells replacement meeting. Michael Hollander stated that a representative from both the Suffolk and Nassau Advisory Committees would be on the agenda to give input at each meeting.

A motion was made to adjourn by Joanne Drielak, seconded by Jean Garant. Meeting adjourned at 11:30 AM.

Minutes prepared and respectfully submitted by,
Wendy Brodsky

K.2.4 Planning Commission, March 3, 2004

Commission Members Present: Michael Hollander, co-chair; Patricia Bourne, John Canning, Ira Paul Costell, Joanne Drielak, Ann Gill, Jack Guy, Louise Harrison, and J. Lance Mallamo, Judith Pannullo, Gloria Rocchio and Jeffrey Wiesenfeld.

OPRHP Staff Members Present: Lucy Breyer, Wendy Brodsky, George Gorman, Linda Jacks, John Norbeck, and Vincent Simeone.

Consultant Staff Present: Eve Holberg and Peter Smith, peter j. smith & company, inc.

Guests: Lester Arstark, Roslyn Village; Cynthia Barnes, State Assemblyman Englebright's office; Charla Bolton, Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities; Linda Brickman, Town of North Hempstead; Eugene Brickman, United States Army Corp of Engineers; Joel Cairo, Newsday; Dorothy Cappadona, Caumsett Foundation; Richard Causin, NYS Department of Transportation; John Coraor, Director of Cultural Affairs Town of Huntington; Kathy D'Amato Smith, Roslyn Heights; Arthur Finer, NS Historical Museum; Rhoda Finer, Nassau County Advisory Committee; Gay Frangella, Roslyn Village; Steve Haber, Suffolk County Advisory Committee; Jim Hartnett, Suffolk County Economic revitalization; Robert Hughs, Huntington Town Historian; Thomas Kuehhas, Oyster Bay Historical Society; Nancy LiRosi, Wyndham Hotel; Daniel Losquadro, Suffolk County Legislator; Carl Manganillo, Mayor Plandome Manor; Henry Rappuhn, East Norwich Civic Association; Frank Santomauro, United States Army Corp of Engineers; Nancy Shores, Roslyn Heights Historic District; Jim Smith, Newsday; Nancy Solomon, LI Traditions; Jill Toby, Great Neck; Gay Vietzke, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site; Louis Warner, Town of Oyster Bay; Jennifer Wilson Pines, Village of Manorhaven; Hilda Yohalem, East Hills Village and Lee York, Department of State.

Welcome and Introductions: Michael Hollander welcomed all in attendance. The Commissioners and the audience introduced themselves.

Approval of Minutes: A motion to approve minutes of the November 5, 2003 meeting was made by Joanne Drielak and seconded by John Canning. All approved, motion carried.

Review of Finances: Michael Hollander gave an update on Commission finances. All invoices thus far from pjs & co. have been processed. The Department of State grant contract is signed and the procedure for payments administered through the Town of Huntington is working smoothly. To date, the Commission has raised \$110,000: \$75,000 from Sen. LaValle's office and \$35,000 from LINSHA Founding Sponsors. LINSHA needs an additional \$90,000 to match the DOS grant of \$200,000. The Commission will be looking to Sen. Flanagan and Sen. Marcellino to help raise these funds.

Phase One Public Relations Program: Eve Holberg, Project Manager, peter j. smith & company, inc. reviewed the public relations program held in November and December 2003. Eve met with many local newspapers to inform the public about LINSHA and the public workshops. Several articles were published throughout the LINSHA. Eve stated that although the workshops were lively and informative, the attendance for was less than anticipated. A second PR program to be held before the next round of workshops in March was not approved by the Commission. Eve suggested that local relationships are now building and the Commissioners and all other interested parties can be helpful in spreading the word to their communities. Regarding the resource inventory, Eve stated that if a Town or Village realizes a piece is missing it could always be added, as the inventory will be ongoing.

Phase Two Draft Management Plan:

Eve Holberg gave a PowerPoint presentation on the draft Management Plan.

Lance Mallamo, Chair of the Management Plan Committee, explained how the Plan has gone through a number of revisions and the Committee is pleased with the innovative approach taken by the consultants. He stated that we are beginning to look at the North Shore of Long Island as a region and to see the bigger picture as to what is good for all of us. All zoning issues will stay with the towns and villages, but this initiative will look to enhancing the area as a whole.

Louise Harrison stated that Lance has been an excellent committee chair. She relayed one of the many interesting points that was brought out by the consultants is that most of the visiting done on Long Island is done by Long Islanders and their visiting families. This plan will engage residents and their visitors to enjoy and appreciate Long Island far into the future.

Ira Costell thanked Eve Holberg and Peter Smith for their excellent efforts on LINSHA's behalf. He stated that after reviewing the draft plan he would like to see more relating to the geophysical properties of LI including the watersheds

and terminal moraine. He also asked Eve to describe how specific this document will be about funding and managing the implementation.

Eve Holberg explained that Phase Three is the implementation phase which will lay out the suggested strategies for funding the actions to implement the plan. She stated that it will be up to public and private partners to identify which of the resources will be linked, how they will be marketed and decide on an entity that will manage the Heritage Area.

John Canning stated that the draft plan is a very impressive document. He asked Eve where the economic future activity of the area fits in with the plan. He mentioned that healthcare and the aging of the population should be addressed along with the revitalization of the downtown areas. He also asked about the use of the LI Rail Road for daytrippers. Eve responded that Phase Three will address the economic implementation of the plan. Regarding transportation, Eve replied that the LIRR, ferries and all multimodal transportation alternatives would be included to reduce the use of private vehicles to the area.

Steve Haber, representing the LINSHA Suffolk County Advisory Committee, asked about how issues such as Kings Point Psychiatric Center and Gyrodyne will be addressed by the Commission. He was told that LINSHA is still in the planning stage and how the Commission will address topics such as those will be talked about later in the meeting.

SEQRA Resolution on Lead Agency: The LINSHA Planning Commission notified potentially involved and interested agencies of its request for lead agency status on Nov. 17, 2003 with a 30 day response period to concur or object to this designation. The PC received no objections. Judy Pannullo made a motion that the LINSHA Planning Commission will serve as Lead Agency in Accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act. Ira Costell seconded the motion. All approved, motion carried. (See attached letter)

Update on Commission Membership: Michael Hollander stated that two Commissioners have resigned their positions: Larry Austin and Samuel Girardi. There are now 14 Commissioners. Six appointments still are needed. (See attached listing)

Jeffrey Wiesenfeld asked the Commission if future meetings could be scheduled for earlier in the morning (8:00 AM) or later in the day (after 6:00 PM). Several of the Commissioners were agreeable to this. Judy Pannullo stated that public participation is important to the Commission and she did not want to limit the public's input by making the meetings too early or late. It was mentioned that since the Commissioners come from all over the area, leaving enough time to arrive at the meeting is important. Louise Harrison stated that we should wait until the six new Commissioners are appointed and then make the decision to change the meeting time. Ira Costell made a motion to table the discussion until the six new appointees are added to the Commission. Ann Gill seconded. Motion carried.

Outreach Committee Report and Discussion: Ira Costell, Outreach Committee Chair, stated that he was pleased that Jim Smith from Newsday and a photographer were present at the meeting. Mr. Smith is preparing a lead story about LINSHA for Newsday's Real Estate section.

Ira Costell stated that he is in the process of updating the Outreach Committee membership. He has asked the following individuals to participate on the committee: George Gorman from LI State Parks; Lori Bahnik, co-chair LINSHA; Louise Harrison, LINSHA Commissioner; Mark Grossman, Grossman Strategies Public Relations firm; and several other people who have expressed interest in outreach. He is planning a committee meeting to be held in the near future. He said that enhanced website design would be one of the topics taken up at the committee meeting as well as an initiative to insure that LINSHA has a presence at various public meetings throughout the area.

Ira mentioned that he has arranged with Dick Amper from News 12 for coverage on LINSHA on an upcoming show. Ira asked Michael Hollander and all the attendees present for leads to other TV stations for LINSHA coverage.

Lance Mallamo stated that there would be opportunity for LINSHA to respond to various current issues already underway in the area such as Steve Haber's question earlier in the meeting about issues such as Kings Point Psychiatric Center and Gyrodyne. Lance recommended that we send out letters to agency planners requesting that they incorporate LINSHA's goals and objectives into their plans. Joanne Drielak stated her agreement. Louise Harrison suggested that we include this letter with the notification that will go out regarding the LINSHA SEQRA Lead Agency status.

Patricia Bourne stated her agreement with Lance and also suggested that before the final Management Plan is created all legislators and planners should be invited to a special meeting for their comments and input. She suggested that the Plan be posted on the website with specific questions to elicit input. She stated she is in regular contact with many of these groups and has already sent the names and contacts to Eve Holberg.

Michael Hollander asked Eve if she could set up a special meeting for these people. Eve stated that she could. Louise Harrison suggested that Ira Costell and Patricia Bourne work with Eve to properly set up and get the word out about this meeting.

Jeffrey Wiesenfeld asked for an explanation on how the Heritage Area's establishment and design intersect with the State Historic Presentation Law. He asked if it was not site specific but geographical and are state agencies required to comply? Ira Costell asked, for example, does LINSHA have input into the West Meadow Cottage decision? Lucy Breyer explained that there are separate but complementary laws requiring state agencies to consult with the State Historical Preservation Office and to assure that agency activities are consistent with the Heritage Area Management Plan.

Michael Hollander asked for a motion to set up this additional meeting as per Patricia Bourne's suggestion. Jeffrey Wiesenfeld made the motion, seconded by Judy Pannullo. All agreed, motion carried.

Louise Harrison stated that the consultants have done a fantastic job with the public both at meetings and individually. However, she stated that the Commissioners themselves need to support the project at the public meeting. She also suggested the Commission develop a policy to handle current issues while the plan is being created. In follow-up, Judy Pannullo asked who is authorized to speak publicly for the Commission. Michael Hollander stated that both he and Lori Bahnik, the two co-chairs are the spokespersons for the LINSHA Commissioners. He said the Commissioners response to current issues at public meetings should be that we are in the middle of creating the Management Plan and if the interested party would send the LINSHA Commissioner their questions regarding the current issue then that Commissioner would bring those questions up at the next Commission meeting.

Boundary Committee Report: Louise Harrison, Boundary Committee Chair stated that she would be meeting shortly with her committee to discuss the consultants suggested boundary. She asked the consultants to prepare a map showing densities of intrinsic resources and clusters, watershed areas, moraines and harbors. She stated that the Long Island Expressway is the reason why the boundary is so far south and she wants to be sure the boundary reflects the Heritage Areas themes, excluding strip malls and shopping centers. Peter Smith asked Lee York from the Department of State to send the consultants a map of the watersheds in a digital format.

Discussion on Plan Approval Process and Possible Request for Change of Legislation: Michael Hollander stated that there will be a discussion at the next Commission meeting about each village approving the completed Management Plan as our legislation now requires. Is this the best way to proceed or should the Commission request a change in legislation allowing the towns or counties only to approve the completed Plan.

Public Input: Henry Rappuhn read a letter from Matthew Meng, President of the East Norwich Civic Association. (See attached for copy of letter)

Input from County Advisory Committees: Steve Haber, Suffolk County Advisory Committee asked if the Management Plan can set standards and a process whereby each municipality becomes lead agency for reviewing any development within their jurisdiction and determine whether the development is consistent with the goals and standards of the Heritage Area Management Plan.

Rhoda Finer, representing the Nassau County Advisory Committee asked if the Management Plan includes all the agencies that Patricia Bourne referred to as resources. Lucy Breyer responded that the inventoried resources at this point were physical rather than human resources but this was a good point to investigate.

Next Meeting: Michael Hollander announced that the next meeting is tentatively set for April 28, 2004 at 10:00 AM in Babylon. Before this date is finalized, the meeting with the Legislators and other involved groups and agencies will have to be arranged and held.

Adjournment: John Canning made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Judy Pannullo. The meeting was adjourned at 12:15 PM.

Minutes prepared and respectfully submitted by,

K.2.5 Planning Commission , April 28, 2004

Belmont Lake State Park, Babylon NY

Commission Members Present: Lori Bahnik, co-chair; Michael Hollander, co-chair; John Canning, Ira Paul Costell, Joanne Drielak, Ann Gill, Jack Guy, Louise Harrison, J. Lance Mallamo and Jeffrey Wiesenfeld.

OPRHP Staff Members Present: Lucy Breyer, Wendy Brodsky, George Gorman, John Norbeck, and Chris Pushkarsh.

Consultant Staff Present: Eve Holberg and Peter Smith, peter j. smith & company, inc.

Guests: Amy Balaban, Town of Brookhaven; Cynthia Barnes, State Assemblyman Englebright's office; Eugene Brickman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Linda Brickman, Town of North Hempstead; Rita Byrne, Town of Oyster Bay Planning Department; Dorothy Cappadona, Caumsett Foundation; Richard Causin, NYS Department of Transportation; John Coraor, Director of Cultural Affairs Town of Huntington; Arthur Finer, North Shore Historical Museum; Rhoda Finer, Nassau LINSHA Advisory Committee; Myralee Machol, City of Glen Cove; Charles McKinney, Nassau County Department of Planning; Herb Mills, Nassau County Parks and Museums; Henry Rappuhn, East Norwich Civic Association; Susan Ryan, Nassau County Parks; George Soos, Deputy Treasurer of Roslyn Village; Michelle Stark, Suffolk County Department of Economic Development; Christopher Wreck, Suffolk County Planning Department; Hilda Yohalem, Village of East Hills.

Welcome and Introductions: Michael Hollander welcomed all in attendance. The Commissioners introduced themselves to the audience.

Approval of Minutes: Motion to approve minutes of the March 3, 2004 meeting was made by Louise Harrison and seconded by Jeffrey Wiesenfeld. All approved, motion carried.

Update on Commission Membership: Michael Hollander announced the resignation of Commissioner Diane Moje. He also announced that Michael Klein, Deputy Nassau County Executive, has recently been appointed by Thomas Suozzi as a new LINSHA Commissioner to help represent Nassau County.

Presentation of Draft Management Plan: Eve Holberg, Project Manager from peter j. smith and co. gave the Commission an update on the Management Plan. She asked that Commissioners send her any recommended revisions to the draft plan by May 15.

Eve reviewed the seven Phase 2 public input sessions that were held. She explained that although hundreds of notices and emails were sent out inviting the public to these sessions, only 47 new people in total were present at these meetings. There will be three Phase 3 meetings scheduled during the month of May.

Discussion of State Environmental Quality Review: Louise Harrison explained the basics of SEQR review for adoption of the Management Plan. The Commission has to decide if they believe there will be no potential environmental impact, and therefore should issue a negative declaration, or should issue a positive declaration based on the potential for an environmental impact, including bringing more traffic to the area. The Commission agreed that the Management Plan should get a positive declaration, even though it is just a plan at this point and any actual impacts will only occur with implementation. A positive declaration and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement will allow residents and villages, counties, towns and city ample opportunity to scrutinize the possible future impacts and be sure their concerns are heard. As lead agency, LINSHA Planning Commission decided it wants to take a fair and open look at all possible future impacts.

Louise Harrison made a motion to make a positive declaration. John Canning seconded the motion. All agreed, motion carried.

Michael Hollander stated that pjs & co. has given him a bid of \$30,000 for them to run the SEQR review process and scoping sessions. Michael asked for a motion allowing him to sign a contract on behalf of the Commission for the \$30,000 as soon as the money that has been pledged to LINSHA becomes available. Ann Gill made the motion to allow Michael Hollander to sign the contract. Lance Mallamo seconded. All approved, motion carried.

Michael stated that pjs & co. also gave him a bid of an additional \$32,000 to take on the responsibility of getting the plan approved by the municipalities including all the villages, towns, counties and city in the Heritage Area.

Lucy Breyer explained that the Heritage Areas enabling law requires that all municipalities within the Heritage Area, including all 54 villages within LINSHA, approve the Management Plan. Some time ago, the Planning Commission discussed asking the state legislature to amend this requirement for LINSHA, as was done for the other multi-county Heritage Areas. However, the discussion was tabled and no request was made.

Louise Harrison suggested that we might request a legislative exception clause to the effect that we give fair and reasonable notice to all municipalities asking for their approval with a reasonable time limit to respond. If we do not hear back we will assume they accept it. She stated that many notices and invitations have been sent and public input meetings have already been held with more scheduled. There will be fair warning given to anyone wanting to add his or her opinion.

Ira Costell asked if instead of spending the \$32,000 for the consultants to run the approval process that the Commissioners divide all municipalities and each be responsible for the approval process of their small group.

Jeffrey Wiesenfeld stated that we are not equipped to get approvals of 54 villages and that the County Executives should take the lead that their legislators round up support and approve the plan. He said it should be more of an economic development and less of a heritage decision.

John Canning suggested that this decision be tabled until next meeting. Michael Hollander asked pjs & co. to send him a written proposal. He also asked Louise Harrison to write up a draft statement for the villages to approve the plan within a deadline. The discussion on plan approval was tabled until next meeting.

Outreach Committee Update: Ira Costell, Outreach Committee Chair, stated that the Pine Barren Society is interested in highlighting LINSHA on their next available public forum television show. He also stated that he along with the consultants is in the process of scheduling a special meeting for professional planners and policy officials for their input on how to best integrate the Management Plan into their plans at the county, town and village level. He also mentioned that three public workshops and SEQR scoping sessions would be scheduled during the month of May.

Presentation by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Eugene Brickman, P.G. Chief Plan Formulation Branch, addressed the Commission to describe the many ways his organization can be of assistance to the LINSHA Planning Commission in the implementation phase. He stated that half his budget is for environmental and restoration projects with both federal and non-federal contracts. They can help meet a percentage of signage costs, educational initiatives, construction and non-construction costs, including planning assistance, sometimes at full federal expense. He stated that he welcomes follow-up through him and he is looking forward to working with LINSHA with many possibilities.

Adjournment: John Canning made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Joanne Drielak. The meeting was adjourned at 11:45.

Minutes prepared and respectfully submitted by,

Wendy Brodsky

K.2.6 Planning Commission August 18, 2004

Nissequogue River State Park, Kings Park, NY

Commission Members Present: Lori Bahnik, co-chair; Bernadette Castro, NY State Parks Commissioner; Patricia Bourne, John Canning, Ira Paul Costell, Joanne Drielak, Jeanne Garant, Ann Gill, Jack Guy, Louise Harrison, Michael Klein, J. Lance Mallamo, Judith Pannullo, and Gloria Rocchio.

OPRHP Staff Members Present: Lucy Breyer, Wendy Brodsky, Kevin Carey, George Gorman, Marcia Kees, John Norbeck, and Marie Sarchiapone.

Consultant Staff Present: Eve Holberg and Peter Smith, peter j. smith & company, inc.

Guests: Amy Balaban, Town of Brookhaven; Myron Blumenfeld, Town of North Hempstead; Dorothy Cappadona, Caumsett Foundation; Tony Caserta, Inspecto, Inc.; Charles Caserta, Inspecto, Inc.; Helen Crosson, Cold Spring Harbor Library; John Coraor, Director of Cultural Affairs Town of Huntington; Frank Dowling, Suffolk County Department of Planning; Louise Hall, Caleb Smith Park; Carol Hanja, Town of Huntington; Jamie Hanja, Town of Huntington; John Iurka, Bartlett Tree Experts; Jeff Mansell, Roslyn Landmark Society; Richard Martin, Suffolk County Parks; Henry W. Rappuhn, East Norwich Civic Association; Rona Moyer, Nassau County Planning Dept.; Bob Sargent, Village of Roslyn Estates; George Soos, Deputy Treasurer of Roslyn Village; Kathy D'Amato Smith, Roslyn Heights; Michelle Stark, Suffolk County Department of Economic Development; Kimberly Zimmer, NY SeaGrant.

Welcome and Introductions: Lori Bahnik welcomed all in attendance. The roll call of Commissioners was taken and the audience introduced themselves.

Approval of Minutes: Motion to approve minutes of the April 28, 2004 meeting was made by Joanne Drielak and seconded by John Canning. All approved, motion carried.

Update on Commission Membership: Commissioner Castro welcomed everyone. She announced that Michael Hollander has resigned from the LINSHA Planning Commission. She stated that the Executive Committee would put forth a recommendation for discussion on a new acting co-chair to take his place. She mentioned that two new gubernatorial appointments are in the works. She stated how excited she is about the magnificent story of this heritage area and that the Commission is putting the finishing touches on the Management Plan and will soon begin the implementation phase. She introduced Kevin Carey, who is the Executive Director of the Natural Heritage Trust, which she explained is our 501c3 not only for State Parks but also for several other branches of state government. LINSHA's funding from gifts are kept in this account separate from funding from any other group. She stated that Kevin Carey is doing a great job for State Parks and along with the rest of the Long Island State Parks team including Regional Director John Norbeck and George Gorman there is a great team here and State Parks wants to help as much as they can. She announced that when LINSHA first started Marcia Kees was at the helm. However, she is such an expert on Heritage Areas that the National Park Service asked to borrow her for their Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor. Marcia went on loan to them and will now come back to work with LINSHA. Commissioner Castro explained that Lucy Breyer filled in for Marcia Kees and did a phenomenal job with LINSHA and now Lucy will continue her work with the other 16 Heritage Areas while Marcia Kees returns to her original job with LINSHA. Commissioner Castro thanked Lucy Breyer for her incredible service, guidance and counsel to both the Commission and to Commissioner Castro herself.

Lori Bahnik thanked Lucy Breyer for her excellent service and welcomed back Marcia Kees.

Lori stated that the Executive Committee and the Commission wants to thank Michael Hollander for his service as co-chair. Gloria Rocchio stated that she is the new chair of the Long Island Convention and Visitors Bureau and along with her other appointments she is extremely busy and has to resign from her position in LINSHA as secretary however she will continue to serve as a LINSHA Commissioner. Lori Bahnik thanked both Michael Hollander and Gloria Rocchio for their service on LINSHA's behalf.

A motion was made by Louise Harrison to go into Executive Session seconded by Lance Mallamo. The motion was carried.

After returning from Executive Session, Ann Gill, speaking on behalf of the Executive Committee, made a motion that Commissioner Lance Mallamo be nominated to become the acting co-chair of the LINSHA Planning Commission. She stated that Lance is the chair of the Management Plan Committee and as the chair he has worked diligently with the Commission, the communities and the consultants. She stated that he is the most viable candidate for the position of acting co-chair. Ira Costell seconded the motion adding that the Commissioners know how hard Lance has worked on behalf of the Commission and the Commissioners all enjoy working with him as he is very approachable and most effective as a consensus builder. Louise Harrison added that Lance is a true professional and she has full confidence that the Commission's work will not only go forward but also proceed in a fair and expedited fashion and she fully supports this nomination. Lori Bahnik asked if there were any other nominations. There were none. Ira Costell made the motion to close the nominations for acting co-chair. Louise Harrison seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Lori Bahnik opened nominations for secretary. Gloria Rocchio nominated John Canning as Secretary of the LINSHA Planning Commission. Ann Gill seconded the motion. Louise Harrison asked what is the role of secretary. Marcia Kees explained that according to the by-laws the secretary's official duties are to review transcribed minutes of each meeting and submit those minutes for approval to the Planning Commission as well as carry out any duties assigned by the co-chairs. In addition the secretary is a member of the Executive Committee which is made up of the co-chairs, secretary and committee chairs. John Canning stated that he is willing and able to perform those duties. Lori Bahnik asked if there were any other nominations. There were none. Ira Costell made the motion to close the nominations. Louise Harrison seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Upon request, Marcia Kees summarized the bylaws, which outline the process by which the Executive Committee proposes a candidate for approval of the Commission (Article 7). Gloria Rocchio made a motion that the Planning Commission approve the nominations of Lance Mallamo as Acting Co-chair, and John Canning as Secretary, as proposed by the Executive Committee. Ann Gill seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Legislative Extension: Lance Mallamo thanked the Commission for their vote of confidence. He asked Kevin Carey to update the Commission on the status of the legislative extension that LINSHA requested to extend the Commission through December 2006 instead of September 2004. Lance stated that the Commission was moving along quickly, possibly a little too quickly, in order to accomplish what was required within the deadline.

Kevin Carey reported that the bill to extend the life of the Commission has passed through the Senate and Assembly and with a letter of support from Commissioner Castro has gone to the Governor for his signature. Kevin stated that he expects the Commission will be extended through 2006 as requested.

Management Plan Update: Lance Mallamo urged all Commissioners and other interested parties to reread the Draft LINSHA Management Plan one more time in order for everyone to submit their input to him before the Plan is finalized and used in the SEQR process. He stated that now we will have a little more time to get things right and this is our opportunity to make changes. Lance requested that everyone reread the Plan and submit their comments to him prior to the next Management Plan Committee Meeting, which he scheduled for September 15th at 4:00 at the Vanderbilt Museum. [The meeting time has since been changed to 1:00.] He requested that all comments be sent to him at his new email address: scvmdirector@optonline.net.

Eve Holberg, Project Manager from peter j. smith and co. gave the Commission a brief review and PowerPoint presentation of the Management Plan, which can be read on the website: LINorthShoreHeritageArea.com. She stated that the three SEQR scoping sessions held in May were lightly attended however she and Lance were able to spend time with a New York Times reporter who wrote a very good article about LINSHA and gave the Heritage Area and the Commission much needed publicity. She stated that all the scoping documents are on the website. She urged the Commissioners to review those documents. Eve stated that during the scoping sessions she asked for potentially negative impacts from the plan but she received mostly support. She relayed that the concerns mentioned were possible impacts to sensitive environmental areas, impact from traffic and impact from tourists. She stated that the Planner's Session on June 14th was well attended. Ira Costell spoke on this meeting in his Outreach Committee report later in the afternoon.

In response to questions, Eve Holberg stated that the pictures in the draft plan and any logos discussed are just concepts at this time.

Eve Holberg reviewed the future possible management entity for the Heritage Area after 2006. She recommends that LINSHA be an independent not-for-profit entity which can act as a fiduciary, to accept and distribute funds, and be its own entity with the implementation of its goals as its priority not as a subordinate to any other agency. She stated that the entity can perhaps be hosted by another agency such as a regional tourist agency, preservation agency or an educational entity here in the North Shore Area. The board of directors should be regionally represented. More of this will be discussed in the future.

Judy Pannullo thanked the Consultants for all their hard work and also stated that she is glad the name is back to LINSHA. She asked why there was not more mention of Route 25A. Eve explained that in the Plan it is called the Spy Trail and is designated as a scenic byway but agreed that they will make it more clear in the Plan.

Jeanne Garant asked how would we go about getting the Plan approved by so many different villages. She stated that there are many small villages that may not like this Plan because they are afraid of more tourism. She asked if we would say, "If you don't speak up we will assume you approve this plan?" Commissioner Castro replied that the Commission would have a dialogue with our consultants regarding their professional shepherding of this Plan as we have so many different municipalities involved. She stated that the most important first step is for this Commission to be enthusiastic.

Commissioner Castro stated that the I Love NY campaign and the NY Lottery have had brilliant marketing and advertising and that she would like to recommend that Kevin Carey and Jack Guy reach out to the Empire State Development Corp. as a sister agency for logos, names and marketing suggestions. Commissioner Castro remarked that it is important that we identify the common threads that connect us and how can we keep all the communities happy including those who do not want traffic and come up with a plan that will be able to divert traffic from them. She also commented on the categories in the Plan, and requested that the group of Patriots be listed separately from the group of Rebels. She stated that there is tremendous interest in military battles and a category of Patriots will reflect that topic more directly.

Ira Costell remarked that in the draft generic DGEIS has parts in it that need to be brought out more in the Plan itself, in particular preservation of shorelines and the Long Island Sound. He stated that the maritime component is a key element and would like to see it brought out more in the Plan. He also asked about the methodology of how someone will take the information in the Plan and lay out a way that an interested party could visit those sites. Commissioner Castro replied that it is important not to turn the Management Plan into what should be done through the Long Island Convention and Visitor's Bureau. She suggested that we make a presentation to the LICVB requesting their help to tell our story and help visitors to experience it.

Louise Harrison recommended that the consultants revisit the Long Island Coastal Management Plan document from 1994 and see if the recommendations that are tied in to cultural areas of which there are at least three areas that need to be mentioned and a potential 10 others and some of the key elements

that came from that should be referenced so that people could find the information and make it available through a online link.

Marcia Kees congratulated the Commission for the tremendous work that has been done in the past three years. She stated that the Plan needs to be “approved” not “adopted” by the villages, towns, city and counties. She asked the Commissioners to think about how they see it being approved by all the municipalities. Commissioner Castro added that the Commissioners should take an active part in the Plan being adopted and she will attend as many meetings with municipalities as possible but we will also need the professionals to help with the process.

Jeanne Garant suggested that a special presentation should be held for small villages, as their interests are very different from many of the other municipalities.

State Environmental Quality Review: Lance Mallamo tabled this discussion until next meeting.

Financial Report: Kevin Carey reviewed and distributed a Budget Recap. Please see attached for itemization. He thanked The Town of Huntington for their support with the Department of State grant that can only be given through a municipality.

Lance Mallamo thanked the NYS Parks Department for its tremendous contribution. In addition he acknowledged John Coraor who has done an outstanding job for the Commission on behalf of the Town of Huntington.

Lance Mallamo asked for a motion to authorize the LINSHA Co-chairs to request that the Town of Huntington enter into a contract for \$30,000 and an additional amount not to exceed \$5000 in reimbursable expenses with Peter J. Smith & Co., contingent upon available funding, to undertake the necessary procedures to insure compliance regarding declaring a positive declaration for SEQR. Motion was made by John Canning and seconded by Jeanne Garant. A vote was taken, all in favor, motion carried.

Louise Harrison stated that it is her hope that the position that Wendy Brodsky fills will be fully funded because the Commission can not do without her. She stated that the Commission counts on Wendy a great deal and we move smoothly because of her. Louise, on behalf of the Commission, thanked Wendy for her help and asked to be assured by Commissioner Castro and Kevin Carey that the Commission will be able to put her in a fully funded position. Kevin Carey stated that the projection is that Wendy will be able to continue with the Commission.

Outreach Committee Report: Ira Costell, Outreach Committee Chair, updated the Commission on the Planner's Session held on June 14th. He stated that it was held at Nassau Hall in Muttontown and was well attended by several mayors and planning professionals from the counties, towns and villages. He stated that the session was very helpful in discussing the Plan and its benefits. He said that a few villages were suspicious and after hearing the facts their fears were allayed. He stated that he would like to repeat this positive experience many more times. He commented that the successful attendance for that meeting was due to many people beside himself making phone calls to all the invited guests. He thanked Eve Holberg, Lori Bahnik, Lance Mallamo, Louise Harrison and Wendy Brodsky for their due diligence. He stated that it is incumbent on the Commissioners to drum up awareness and connect the public to this process.

Boundary Committee Report: Louise Harrison, Boundary Committee Chair, reviewed and distributed the decisions made at the last Boundary Committee meeting. She recapped that at the beginning of the Commission the boundary did not include the East End of Long Island. Several years later that boundary was changed to include the East End and they have been using that boundary as a working boundary ever since. The consultants were asked to examine that boundary to see if it made sense and if not to propose another. The Boundary Committee was charged with the task of reporting to the Management Plan Committee a recommendation for a final boundary. Louise explained that the committee looked at the maps provided by the consultants in the draft plan and made overlays to see all the intrinsic resources and elements that could be included. They found that the preponderance of resources lie north of I-495. The committee confirmed the boundary recommended by the consultants, which extends the boundary south to the town limits of Riverhead and Southold. See attached Boundary Committee report of meeting handout for details.

Public Comments: Myron Blumenfeld from the Town of North Hempstead suggested that the New York Times article on LINSHA would be useful to circulate to the Town Council members and Supervisor as a way to get them to understand what is happening now in the Commission. He stated that at this stage the article would be a good introduction and more readable than a thick book. He asked if the Times article could be made available. Lance Mallamo responded that although it was a good article it was not truly representative of what the Commission is trying to do and it would be better for the Town to review the Plan and the resource inventory. Wendy Brodsky provided Myron with a copy of the Times article to use at his discretion. Myron also briefly described a proposed Blue Trail, a water trail that his town has applied for a grant for from NYS Dept. of State that will go along the Town of North

Hempstead from Great Neck to the Town of Oyster Bay. He asked the consultants to look into that trail to determine if it will happen and if it should be included in the resource inventory.

Tony Caserta, from the Town of Huntington stated that he is the president of a small company that is building a new type of vehicle that goes on land and water. They are in the process of developing this vehicle for a shuttle service for various towns in Long Island, Westchester and Connecticut. They are considering using the vehicles for commuters during the rush hours and give scenic tours, such as around the Gold Coast, during the day. His company has identified approximately 90 ramps on Long Island for their vehicles to use. Lance Mallamo asked Tony to send information to the consultants on this innovative multi-modal transportation proposal.

Next Meeting: Commissioner Michael Klein, volunteered the use of Nassau County's Hempstead House at Sands Point Preserve for the next Planning Commission meeting. It was decided that the meeting would be held there on September 27th at 2:00 PM.

Adjournment: John Canning made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Jeanne Garant. The meeting was adjourned at 3:55 PM.

Minutes prepared and respectfully submitted by,

Wendy Brodsky

K.2.7 Planning Commission September 27, 2004

Hempstead House at Sands Point Preserve, Port Washington, NY

Commission Members Present: Lori Bahnik, co-chair; J. Lance Mallamo, acting co-chair; Bernadette Castro, NY State Parks Commissioner; John Canning, Ira Paul Costell, Joanne Drielak, Jeanne Garant, Ann Gill, Jack Guy, Louise Harrison, Michael Klein and Judith Pannullo.

OPRHP Staff Members Present: Wendy Brodsky, Kevin Carey, Carolyn Casey, Michael Corbisiero, Marcia Kees, and John Norbeck.

Consultant Staff Present: Eve Holberg and Peter Smith, peter j. smith & company, inc.

Guests: Doreen Banks, Nassau County Parks Commissioner; Cynthia Barnes, representing Assemblyman Englebright's office; Maryann Beaumont, Friends of the Arts; Linda Brickman, Town of North Hempstead; Rita Byrne, Town of Oyster Bay; Dorothy Cappadona, Caumsett Foundation and Village of Lloyd Harbor; Debbi Honorof, Friends of the Arts; Arthur Finer, North Shore Historical Museum; Rhoda Finer, representing Legislator Diane Yatauro's office; Rosemary Konatich, representing Assemblyman DiNapoli's office; Carlo Manganillo, Mayor Plandome Manor; Herb Mills, Nassau County Parks; Henry W. Rappuhn, East Norwich Civic Association; Katherine Ullman, Trustee Village of Sands Point; Arvind Vora, Suffolk County Department of Public Works; Louis Warner, Town of Oyster Bay; George L. Williams, Historian Port Washington; Jennifer Wilson Pines, Trustee Village of Manorhaven; Hilda Yohalem, Village of East Hills; Lee York, Department of State; and Jolanta Zamecka, Holocaust Center and Children's Memorial Garden, Glen Cove.

Welcome and Introductions: LINSHA Planning Commissioner Michael Klein, Deputy Nassau County Executive, welcomed everyone on behalf of Nassau County which generously donated the space at the Hempstead House for this meeting. He introduced and thanked Doreen Banks, Nassau County Parks Commissioner and Herb Mills from Nassau County Parks, Sands Point Preserve. Lori Bahnik, LINSHA co-chair, welcomed all in attendance and thanked Nassau County for the beautiful meeting space and assistance in organizing the meeting. She welcomed Commissioner Bernadette Castro, NY State Parks Commissioner, and thanked her for her strong support. The LINSHA Commissioners and audience introduced themselves.

Approval of Minutes: Motion to approve minutes of the August 18, 2004 meeting was made by John Canning. Ira Costell motioned to accept minutes including corrections (see attached #1) submitted by Louise Harrison, seconded by Judy Pannullo. All approved, motion carried.

Update on Commission Membership: Commissioner Castro expressed her thanks to Nassau County for the meeting site. She stated that the appointing authorities are considering several appointments of the remaining Commission vacancies and the paperwork is pending. She explained how good representation from the counties, towns and villages is very important, as grass roots support is crucial for best results. Commissioner Castro recognized Marcia Kees as the State Parks Heritage Area expert who is now actively working once again with LINSHA and Kevin Carey who is the Executive Director of the Natural Heritage Trust. With this support in place, Commissioner Castro stated that State Parks would continue to be an active part of the team until the Management Plan is adopted and up and running.

Financial Report: Kevin Carey reviewed and distributed a Revised Budget Recap dated 9/27/04. (See attachment #2) He thanked Mr. Frank Castagna for fulfilling his generous \$25,000 donation to LINSHA. Commissioner Castro, Lance Mallamo and John Canning all thanked Frank and Rita Castagna on behalf of the Commission for their tremendous support in improving the quality of life on Long Island and continuing to help out with charitable gifts and other positive activities in the area.

Management Plan Update: Lance Mallamo introduced Eve Holberg, Project Manager of peter j. smith and company. Eve presented a PowerPoint to review the following recommendations received from the Management Plan Committee, Commissioner Castro and LINSHA Commissioners for revisions to the Draft Plan:

- Strike references to “Heritage Long Island North Shore” revise to “Long Island North Shore Heritage Area” and LINSHA throughout.
- Revise Language throughout to temper imperative language with encouraging language and to better define areas of responsibility and mandate:
- “Must” to “ought.”
- “Use land use controls” to “Encourage communities to use land use controls... ”

Eradicate “planner-ese” confusing terms and unclear or awkward language.

- The visual impact of the document should be improved to call attention to key statements, differentiate among the sections of the Plan and generally enhance readability and understanding of the Plan.
- Plan Terminology

Replace “sustainable development” with “sustainable heritage development” on all references

Include statements pertaining to the need for accuracy and authenticity in development.

Replace “economic development” with “economic revitalization” on all references.

- Introduction

The introduction will be the most-read part of the Plan. It should better incorporate elements including:

- History and heritage of the LINSHA and why it is unique and important.
- Economic benefit of the Heritage Area.

It should also include a map or flow chart illustrating the organization of the Plan.

- Management Entity
 - Revise document to better reflect:
 - Need for entity to fundraise for its own self-preservation.
 - Role the entity should/could play in local communities – with specific examples.
 - That its success lies in how it is embraced and used by the communities.
 - Additional ideas for potential revenue streams/partnerships.
- Plan Concepts
 - The LINSHA Plan has developed concepts for Preservation, Revitalization, Interpretation and Circulation. While a circulation concept is valuable, a recreation concept should be added. This better reflects the four linchpins of the NYS Heritage Areas System.
- Graphic Concepts
 - The graphic concepts developed for the Plan are helpful starting points for discussion on branding the LINSHA. To ensure they are understood as only concepts, they should be more clearly labeled as such, for example: “sample concept only” or “example only.”
- Inventory & Mapping
 - Review and revise mapping and inventory as needed to incorporate additions and corrections that have been suggested.
- In Circulation Concept map and narrative, change “byway” to “route.”
- Interpretive Concept

OLD	NEW
The Seafarers Whalers, Sailors & Fishermen	The Seafarers Whalers & Sailors
The Builders Patriots, Preachers & Patriarchs	The Builders Preachers & Patriarchs
The Naturalists Birders, Hikers & Beachcombers	The Naturalists Birders & Beachcombers
The Rebels Poets, Pirates & Politicians	The Visionaries Poets & Patriots

Lance Mallamo stated his agreement with the suggested recommendations to the Draft Management Plan. John Canning made a motion for the Planning Commission to authorize these changes, seconded by Joanne Drielak. All approved, motion carried.

Eve Holberg asked the Commission for its approval on including in the Management Plan a recommendation that there be corridor management planning within the heritage area. Louise Harrison stated that Route 25A is an important scenic and historic corridor. John Canning suggested that the Management Plan specifically recommend the preservation of Route 25A. Judy Pannullo added that the Plan should specifically state that no further widening of Route 25A take place and that the Commission recommends it as an official historic corridor. Lance Mallamo and Jeanne Garant agreed that the preservation of Route 25A and restoration of its character are crucial issues. A motion was made by John Canning and seconded by Louise Harrison that the LINSHA Planning Commission recommends that the Management Plan includes that Route 25A be considered as a potential scenic byway and that corridor management planning take place within the Heritage area. Judy Pannullo and Jeanne Garant seconded the motion. All in favor, motion passed.

State Environmental Quality Review: Eve Holberg stated that the SEQR scoping sessions began in early June and the draft and final scoping document as well as the Environmental Impact Statement have been prepared. Once the Draft Management Plan is approved we can initiate the SEQR process and set specific dates for the process. Lance Mallamo stated that four SEQR invoices have come in from the consultants and have been approved by the Management Plan Committee. He itemized each one as follows:

- # 040560 for \$4,430 dated 6/4/04
- # 040672 for \$6,200 dated 7/5/04
- # 040794 for \$4,870 dated 7/30/04
- # 0408109 for \$4,990 dated 9/1/04

The total of these invoices is \$20,490. Jeanne Garant made a motion for the Commission to approve payment of these invoices. John Canning seconded the motion. All approved, motion carried.

Discussion of Plan Adoption: Commissioner Castro offered that State Parks could sponsor a meeting in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties for senior elected officials; the mayors, legislators and municipal leaders, in order to present the final Management Plan and answer all questions. These meetings will take place after the SEQR process is complete. Ira Costell stated that these meetings will be very effective and reminded the Commission of the success of the Planners Meeting held on June 14th. On behalf of the LINSHA Planning Commission, he thanked Commissioner Castro for her tremendous support.

Louise Harrison and Ira Costell described how important it is for each LINSHA Commissioner to make contact with their local officials in order to get the word out and gain support of the Plan.

Jeanne Garant suggested that a LINSHA presentation be made to the SCOVA meeting of mayors. She also suggested that these meetings be held after the winter season to avoid the possibility of having to reschedule due to snow. Eve Holberg recommended that a poster or brochure on LINSHA be prepared for use during the approval process. She suggested that individual Commissioners each appear before their groups to help in the outreach. She stated that the consultants could assist by preparing a PowerPoint presentation and write a series of articles for the local media.

Louise Harrison reminded the Commission that in the past only the Co-chairs were designated as spokespersons and questioned if this is still the policy. Lance answered that until each Commissioner is fully trained on the particulars of the final Plan, the spokespersons will be the two LINSHA Planning Commission Co-chairs and Ira Costell, the Outreach Committee Chair.

Discussion on Fundraising: Commissioner Castro stated that in order to reach our total available match from the Department of State the Commission needs to raise an additional \$65,000. The DOS grant is for \$200,000. Senator LaValle has contributed a line item for \$75,000 and individual founding sponsors have donated a total of \$60,000. This totals \$135,000 already raised. After an additional \$65,000 is raised the Commission will be able to match the total grant of \$200,000 awarded by the DOS. To that end, Co-chair Lori Bahnik and Commissioner Castro have offered to host a dinner party at Commissioner Castros' house at \$1000 per person. Lori Bahnik will send out a very limited number of invitations to select individuals who she feels may be interested in attending this function and make a generous charitable donation for this very important project. Lance Mallamo, on behalf of the Commission, thanked both Lori Bahnik and Commissioner Castro for their tremendous help.

Lance stated that at the next meeting additional initiatives would be discussed for raising the remaining needed funds such as asking foundations and various institutions for donations. Joanne Drielak suggested that individual Commissioners write letters to their Legislators for member items. Ann Gill mentioned that as Chair of the Fundraising Committee letters to legislators have been sent in the past and she would be willing to work on this again.

Next Meeting: It was agreed that the next LINSHA Planning Commission meeting will be held on November 10, 2004 at Caumsett State Historic Park, Lloyd Harbor at 2:00 PM. Lance Mallamo stressed the importance of this next meeting and encouraged attendance by the Commissioners to vote on their

approval of the Final Draft Management Plan. All Commissioners will be receiving their Plan in the mail directly from the consultants and are urged to review it thoroughly and send their comments back to the consultants by the required date.

Adjournment: John Canning made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Louise Harrison. The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 PM.

Minutes prepared and respectfully submitted by,

Wendy Brodsky

K.3 Management Plan Committee

A Management Plan Committee was appointed by the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area to work directly with the consultant on the Management Plan. The Management Plan Committee provided direct input and guided the plan throughout the process. Accounts of the Management Plan Committee meetings appear below.

K.3.1 Management Plan Committee, June 3, 2003

Attendees:

J. Lance Mallamo, Chair
Lucy Breyer
Christopher Cotter
Louise Harrison
Myralee Machol
Lee York

Also attending

Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.
peter j. smith & company, inc.:
Peter Smith
Eve Holberg
Kimberly Thaler

Introduction of peter j. smith & company, inc. Management Plan consultant and Management Plan Committee.

Project meeting schedule reviewed. Phase I Management Plan Committee meetings will be July 31, August 27 and September 24. Phase II meetings will be November 5, December 17 and January 21. Phase III meetings will be February 25, March 31 and April 28.

Meeting dates will be distributed to Management Plan Committee members by e-mail. The consultant will distribute the meeting schedule.

Future Management Plan Committee meetings will be held in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Locations to be announced.

A discussion of potential Focus Groups resulted in general agreement that there will be four focus groups, rather than the five initially proposed. Focus groups will be Transportation, Travel & Tourism/Economic revitalization, Environment/Recreation and Culture & Interpretation.

Focus Groups will be held in July at Vanderbilt Mansion.

Management Plan Committee members brainstormed potential Focus Group participants. A mailing list will be developed and invitations distributed by the consultants. The consultants will set up all Focus Group meetings.

Public Input strategy was reviewed, including letters going to Town Supervisors and Glen Cove mayor. Meetings have three functions: public education, goal setting and prioritization and issue identification. Public Input sessions will be held in July and early August.

Management Plan Committee members were asked to complete and return their Issue Session booklets.

Reviewed draft website

K.3.2 Management Plan Committee, July 31, 2003

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
Management Plan Committee
Meeting Summary
Vanderbilt Museum
July 31, 2003

Attendees:

J. Lance Mallamo, Chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Christopher Cotter
Joanne Drielak
Myralee Machol
Herb Mills

Lee York
Also attending
Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:
Peter Smith
Eve Holberg
Kimberly Thaler

A draft PowerPoint showing Long Island North Shore Heritage Area resource inventory was presented. Several maps of the heritage area were shown each depicting a category of resources, for example, cultural, recreational, heritage, environmental and transportation. At the present time, the map is an internal mechanism for categorizing and displaying resources to identify patterns, gaps and groupings. However, if properly and accurately maintained, the mapping could be transformed into a “clickable” interactive tourism and visitor planning mechanism. The inventory should be regarded as a work in progress – additions and alterations will be made throughout the planning process.

The goals of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area were reviewed with the committee. Purpose statements were reviewed and generally accepted. One alteration that will be made is to remove a reference to Smart Growth as this is a “buzz word” and may polarize people.

Attendance to date at public input sessions has been extremely low. This is attributed to three factors: Summertime activities taking precedence over public meetings as well as conflicts in scheduling not previously identified; poor understanding of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area and its purpose and potential; lack of controversy surrounding the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. More awareness will be generated as the project moves along, particularly through the website and outreach efforts.

The two focus groups that have already been held: Travel, Tourism and Economic revitalization and Culture/Interpretation were very well attended and had lively discussions yielding a wealth of informative input.

Review copies of the Lead Agency determination letters to be sent out to the appropriate agencies with attachments of: Environmental Assessment Form, Part 1 (modified); List of Involved and Interested Agencies; and the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Inventory Map were distributed.

J. Lance Mallamo was designated the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan Project Manager.

K.3.3 Management Plan Committee, October 15, 2003

Attendees:

J. Lance Mallamo, Chair
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Phyllis Eglut
Louise Harrison
Myralee Machol
Herb Mills
Lee York

Also attending
Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:
Peter Smith
Eve Holberg

The draft Long Island North Shore Heritage Area draft Management Plan in progress was reviewed. A PowerPoint of the draft plan was presented. The overview included a review of the three-fold mission that has been developed for the Heritage Area:

- Preservation
- Economic revitalization
- Sustainability

The revised Goals and Objectives for the Plan and highlights of the draft Plan were presented. These included the demographics of the Heritage Area, tourism overview, review of inventory of intrinsic and scenic resources to date and preliminary mapping to date including a discussion of the rationale for the study boundary.

The draft interpretive program was presented. The program includes the designation of five geographic Character Areas within the Heritage Area:

- Gold Coast
- Maritime Coast
- Wine Coast
- First Suburbs
- Pine Barrens

Four person-related themes that run through the Heritage Area were also identified:

- Builders
- Naturalists

- Rebels
- Seafarers

Public input for the Plan to date was reviewed. Attendance at the sessions over the summer was very light. The potential need for a public relations campaign in support of two extra public input sessions for Phase I was discussed with the Committee.

K.3.4 Management Plan Committee, November 5, 2003

Attendees:

J. Lance Mallamo, Chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Louise Harrison
Myralee Machol
Herb Mills
Lee York

Also attending
Ira Paul Costell, LINSHA Planning
Commission
Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:
Peter Smith
Eve Holberg

The meeting began with a review of sustainable tourism for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area including the principles protect, connect, package, promote, partner. The revisions that have been made to the draft Plan were reviewed. Revisions to the draft Interpretive Program include changing “First Suburbs” to “American Dream” with less emphasis on Leavitt and more on commercial development; and Wine Coast becomes Harvest Coast incorporating the bounty of the water and the land. Revisions were made throughout the four themes, including incorporation of more individual stories and Native American heritage. Changes to the preliminary mapping for the draft Interpretive Program were presented.

The draft Opportunities and Potentials Plan was presented. It included identification of Interpretive Cluster Density, and the potentials for resources, gateways and circulation. A scenic byway incorporating historic white churches was presented by way of example of the kinds of thematic and interpretive experiences that can be developed.

Phase II activities and products were reviewed. They include:

- Public Input
- Issues & Impacts
- Development Strategies

- Recreation Programming
- Signage & Transportation
- Economic revitalization Potentials
- Revitalization & Planning Strategies

A follow-up public input session to make up for one that was to have taken place at Deepwells Farm during the August 14 blackout will be scheduled. Two sessions to gather additional input for Phase I will also be scheduled.

K.3.5 Management Plan Committee, December 17, 2003

Attendees:

J. Lance Mallamo, Chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Louise Harrison
Herb Mills
Lee York

Also attending
Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:
Peter Smith
Eve Holberg

Prior to this meeting, an issues identification worksheet was distributed to committee members. The responses to the “Issues and Solutions” portion of the worksheet formed the basis for an issues session. The meeting began with this issues session giving Committee members the opportunity to help identify issues that must be overcome in order to assure success of the Management Plan and the potential solutions to those issues. The results of the worksheet exercise and an account of the session follow this summary. The responses to three other issue areas upon which Committee members were surveyed prior to this meeting were also reviewed.

The draft policies and actions were reviewed. There was general agreement and acceptance of the policies and actions with some revisions recommended. There was a wide-ranging discussion of sustainability and what is meant by the term.

Public input strategies for Phase II of the Management Plan process were briefly reviewed.

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE HERITAGE AREA
MANAGEMENT PLAN COMMITTEE
ISSUES IDENTIFICATION WORKSHEET





Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Issues

We asked you what the major issues to be overcome in order assure success of the Management Plan and how we can address those issues. Here's what you said:

Issues

Fundamental resistance to change

Need for funding, incentives

Cooperation vs. competition

Traffic

Public relations

Capacity, development pressure

Implementation strategy

Appreciation of fragile resources

Solutions

Demonstrate benefits of proposals

Economic revitalization study

Illustrate benefits of cooperation

Multi-modal alternatives, signage

Outreach, association formation

Smart growth, linkages

Political buy-in, local planning

“Virtual” visits, interpretation



Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Development

Here's what you said about areas in which to focus development and areas where we should avoid development:

Hands On!

Existing transportation corridors

Downtowns,

Areas in need of revitalization

Developed maritime centers

Huntington Arsenal

Vanderbilt Museum

Heckscher Museum (expand)

Appropriate undeveloped areas

Hands Off!

Potential congestion areas

Historic districts, estates

Areas of high scenic value

Coastal Zones

Brownfields

Open space

Areas engaged in their heritage



Enhancing Long Island North Shore Heritage Area

This is what you said about the Heritage Long Island “Experience:”

Programs

Ferries, excursions, diving, sailing

Interpretive/theme tours

Programs in schools

Website

Marketing program

Enhancements

Tourism/visitors center

Signage, unifying elements

Lodging

Transportation, multi-modal

Kiosks, focal points

Walkable communities

Restrooms



Long Island North Shore Heritage Area's Future

We asked you to identify specific sites as well as general areas for acquisition.

Specific Sites

Sites listed in NYS Open Space Plan

Sites listed by Pine Barrens Society

Thatch Meadow, Head-of-the-Harbor

Smoke Run Farm, Stony Brook

Rockville Center Dioscese site

Nassau Co 4-H Club, Baiting Hollow

Estates

Nassau Co. Open Space Plan sites

Hall/Shillelagh

General Areas

Muttontown adj. to preserve

Manhasset

Oyster Bay

Tiffany Creek Watershed drainage

Happague Springs parcels

Mt. Sinai Harbor watershed

What are the major issues to be overcome in order to assure success of the Management Plan? How can we address those issues?

- Fundamental resistance to change is one of our greatest issues
- The Plan could be regarded by some people as another tool that can be used to stop change
- The multiplicity of jurisdictions is a huge nut, particularly in Nassau County. How do you create a regional concept?
- How do you deal with polarization?
- Education
- Establish preservation boiled down to its core value
- The most important goal is to educate people to think regionally
- People don't want to be afraid; they want to be safe. Some of the comfort level comes from not having to see other people; people are paying a premium for privacy
- Maybe when we talk about tourism, we ought to talk about changing tourism; how Long Islanders themselves make up a great deal of the tourism crowd
- If there's more economic activity and people make money, they will see the benefits (of tourism)
- People do want calm and they want seclusion, but they also want fun and excitement – maybe we can say we will provide the seclusion, but also say vibrancy, allowing special zoning that allows for more urban development
- Increased tourism is a real bugaboo
- Call it visitation instead of tourism
- We want people to come in off the water
- Fundamental resistance to change is a major piece; (people need to understand) change has to come because there is something exciting they need to subscribe to
- People have to understand what the changes are and buy in
- Coming up with a Smart Growth solution will help
- Every time you talk about preservation, it comes with a cost
- Skepticism and innate hostility are challenges
- Incorporate “best practices” from other places into the Plan

- People are open to change if it's the right change. They've seen too much change too fast
- Language is very important
- It's important to make people feel safe and calm.
- Call it Calm Island instead of Long Island
- Our goal is to make it the best guidance; spell out wins and losses
- People really need to understand that's in it for them
- Help them understand that there are things we appreciate about this place; we want to conserve what is special
- Look at local traditions and linking them together, it provides a synergy, an energy; then people will understand how this will improve their lives
- Call it a conservative plan, that's language that people can buy into
- Focus on families, that's what Long Island is about

K.3.6 Management Plan Committee, January 21, 2004

Attendees

J. Lance Mallamo, chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Lee York

Also Attending:

Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:

Peter Smith
Eve Holberg

The general purpose of this meeting was to provide the committee with substantial updates that haven't been made to the draft plan. Eve Holberg reviewed the revisions to the Heritage Policies and Actions. Revisions were made based upon discussions and feedback received at and since the December 17 meeting. A definition of the term sustainability was introduced. For the purposes of the Management Plan a definition of sustainable heritage development will be used. Sustainable heritage development is development

that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Other revisions included more strongly incorporating elements of the Long Island Sound Coastal Management Program and the Long Island Sound Historic Centers of Maritime Activity; added emphasis on recreation; added emphasis on enjoyment for residents as well as for visitors.

Ms. Holberg reviewed the demographics of the target groups for the LINSHA “experience” followed. The demographics of visitors to Long Island closely match those of three groups – minimalists, people who do not participate in many activities while on their leisure trips; culture and knowledge seekers, who participate in a great variety of activities related to preservation and recreation and are most likely to be drawn to the attractions of the LINSHA; and entertainment seekers, who are interested in a wide variety of experiences and activities including those offered by the LINSHA.

An overview of the economy of Long Island was presented. Growth areas for the economy include all computer-related fields, retail sales, office clerk, nursing, general managers and top executives and computer support. The LINSHA needs to stem its “brain drain” by developing high quality jobs and also by increasing the quality of life through increased housing affordability.

There was a brief update of the SEQR status. All of the 55 incorporated villages are involved agencies, bringing the municipal involved agencies to 66 including the towns, city, counties and villages. The LINSHA Planning Commission should vote on its lead agency status at its next meeting January 28.

Public input for Phase I was reviewed. A presentation was made December 1 to the Civic Association of the Setaukets and on December 3, a meeting was held in Port Jefferson to make up for the August 14, 2003 meeting that was to have been held at Deepwells Farm. Also, at the direction of the Planning Commission, additional workshops were held January 19 and 20 to gather additional input for Phase I. Light but lively attendance continues to typify public outreach efforts for the project with approximately 15 persons attracted to workshops in Glen Cove and Port Jefferson.

At the conclusion of the meeting Peter Smith presented the mapping and photo-simulations that comprise the strategy for the plan. There are four concepts incorporated into the strategy. They are: Preservation, Revitalization, Interpretation and Circulation. The fundamental elements of the strategy are corridors, gateways, anchors and the destination opportunity.

The preservation concept focuses on: coastline, beach views and water access; landmarks, estates and historic sites; historic centers of maritime activity. The revitalization concept focuses on downtowns and commercial centers; streetscapes; natural areas, trails, overlooks and parks. The interpretation concept includes the five neighborhoods and the four themes. The circulation concept centers around automobile, water and rail gateways; scenic byways; waterfront links; loops and spurs.

K.3.7 Management Plan Committee, February 25, 2004

Attendees

J. Lance Mallamo, chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Louise Harrison
Herb Mills
Lee York

Also Attending:

Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:

Peter Smith
Eve Holberg

The general purpose of this meeting was to review the ongoing revisions to the draft management plan. In her presentation to the committee, Eve Holberg noted that the draft plan document has been reorganized so that the management, strategic and implementation elements of the plan are more clearly defined and easier to use.

Some elements of the plan have been moved to the appendices, including the following chapters: recreation, visitations and tourism; economic overview; resource inventory; planning assessment.

In addition to these changes, other revisions are now reflected in the draft plan. The background chapter now incorporates the boundary. The goals and objectives of the plan are more clearly identified as the standards by which implementation of the plan is measured; and the policies and actions as the “lens” through which specific proposals can be evaluated.

A discussion of other revisions was introduced, including: the neighborhood concept has been moved to the front of the plan since the concept underlies the strategy; water gateways are now defined in the strategic concept; there were no revisions to the preservation concept; the revitalization concept changes the emphasis for a potential town center from the Calverton facility specifically to the Calverton/Riverhead area; the interpretation concept now includes interpretive stations, trail markers and neighborhood identifiers; and the circulation concept now includes water linkages.

Also presented during the discussion were revisions to the mapping that reflect the changes detailed above and additional refinements and additions to the photo simulations.

Ms. Holberg reported on the public input activities for the plan. She reported that a proposal for a second “PR” campaign as defeated by the Planning Commission at its February 11 meeting. The commission felt that there had been sufficient effort to gain publicity for the LINSHA, and that while the results were disappointing, additional expenditure was not warranted.

Ms. Holberg detailed the publicity for phase II workshops. News releases regarding the workshops have been sent; e-mails and traditional mailings have also gone out. The meetings are scheduled in the seven towns during the weeks of March 8 and 15.

The meeting concluded with an overview of phase III activities. These include the implementation and marketing plan, recommendations for legislative and regulatory changes; SEQR and three public meetings.

K.3.8 Management Plan Committee, March 31, 2004

Attendees

J. Lance Mallamo, chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Louise Harrison
Herb Mills
Lee York

Also Attending:

Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.
Steve Haber, Brookhaven

peter j. smith & company, inc.:

Eve Holberg

The general purpose of this meeting was to review ongoing work on the draft management plan and discuss public input. Eve Holberg reviewed the results of the Phase II public input program that was held during the weeks of March 8 and 15. As with other public input sessions, the meetings had generally poor attendance, with a total of 43 members of the public (excluding commission and committee members, hosts and others) attending the six sessions that were held. Due to weather the host postponed a session scheduled for March 16 at the Heckscher Museum in Huntington.

Ms. Holberg asked the committee to recommend to the committee three additional input sessions. They are: A replacement meeting for the one postponed; a special meeting for planners and policy makers as recommended by Commissioner Patricia Bourne at the March 3 Planning Commission meeting; and a meeting to be scheduled by Commission co-chair Michael Hollander with key decision makers.

These meetings were approved for recommendation to the Planning Commission at a combined fee no to exceed \$4,000 as follows: for the Huntington meeting, \$1,000 flat fee or time travel and expenses if the meeting is scheduled in conjunction with another trip to the project area; for the Planners and Policy Makers Meeting, \$1,750; and for the third meeting, \$1,000 if a special trip, time, travel and expenses if not.

Ms. Holberg reviewed the draft Heritage Strategies. The strategies are the “big picture” implementation tactics identifying tasks, responsibilities, funding strategies and partnerships. They reflect the goals and objectives and incorporate the policies and actions. The strategies are organized as the plan is organized with strategies relative to preservation, revitalization, interpretation and circulation. In addition, there are overall strategies that do not fall into one of the concept areas and address larger areas of concern.

Here was a discussion of the SEQR process as well as of the plan adoption process. Ms. Holberg presented a proposal for the SEQR process assuming a negative declaration and a plan for gaining the approvals needed to adopt the plan. After a discussion, the committee resolved to recommend to the commission that it declare a positive declaration under SEQR, meaning that the adoption and implementation of the management plan may have a potentially adverse effect on the environment.

The committee felt that the positive declaration would facilitate additional public input and allow the commission to take a proactive stance on the environmental review process. The committee also discussed tactics for linking the adoption process to the SEQR process.

K.3.9 Management Plan Committee, April 28, 2004

Attendees

J. Lance Mallamo, chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Louise Harrison
Herb Mills
Lee York

Also Attending:

Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:

Eve Holberg
Peter Smith

The purpose of this meeting was to set forth the next steps for adoption of the plan and the SEQR process as well as to review revisions to the plan.

Eve Holberg reviewed the public input session that was held the previous evening. This session, held in Huntington, replaced one that had been postponed in March due to weather.

Ms. Holberg reviewed the completed plan strategies and additional phase III elements. These included the economic benefit associated with preservation, economic impact of the visitor industry, demographics of target heritage visitors and marketing strategies. Phase II is completed with the matrix of funding sources and next steps. Deadlines for corrections and additions to the draft plan for the committee were set for mid-May.

The committee discussed the next steps for the committee, commission and consultant in light of the Commission's decision to issue the positive declaration under SEQR. It was agreed that upcoming public input sessions, which have been scheduled for late May should be scoping sessions, as should the upcoming planners and policy makers meeting.

A special meeting of the boundary committee, to review the final boundary and make recommendations for any alterations to the boundary, will be scheduled so as to coordinate with other meetings and thus minimize expense.

Scenarios for the adoption of the management plan were discussed. The planning commission will consider its options for the adoption process at its next meeting.

There was a discussion of the designation of the Spy Trail, originally known as the North Shore Heritage Trail, and the TEA-21 grant that is funding signs and kiosks along the route. It was agreed that Herb Mills and Lance Mallamo, who sit on the Spy Trail committee, would communicate regarding cooperation between the LINSHA and the Trail with Michael Hollander, who chairs the Trail committee.

K.3.10 Management Plan Committee, June 7, 2004

Attendees

J. Lance Mallamo, chair
Charla Bolton
Lucy Breyer
John Coraor
Myralee Machol

Also Attending:

Wendy Brodsky, LINSHA Admin.

peter j. smith & company, inc.:
Eve Holberg

Eve Holberg reviewed revisions to the draft management plan including a more concise and precise introduction that addresses the outcomes of the implemented plan and vision. The revised plan includes items for immediate action and recommends an adoption process and management structure for the LINSHA entity. The plan also moves the Neighborhood Concept back into the Interpretive Concept and also moves the narrative describing the architectural character of the areas to the inventory of intrinsic resources.

Ms. Holberg reviewed the phase III public input and scoping sessions held in Mattituck, Muttontown and Port Jefferson May 25-27. Ms. Holberg reported that *The New York Times* sent a reporter to the Mattituck workshop. He came with a photographer to the Port Jefferson workshop. There was a discussion about the persisting low turnout for the public workshops associated with the LINSHA. The conclusion that committee and commission members are reaching is that the area is not controversial and so people are not motivated to come out in support of it.

There was a discussion regarding the adoption process. Ms. Holberg circulated a series of scenarios including adoption by resolution of each of the 55 villages, eight towns, city of Glen Cove and two counties; legislative intervention to relieve the village of this responsibility; municipal opt out or adopt allowing villages the opportunity to not participate in the program; and tacit approval and adoption of the plan under which villages would have a set period of time in which to respond or it would be assumed the plan is acceptable and therefore adopted. All of these options except the first require a legislative change. The committee resolved to recommend to the commission that it pursue adoption by resolution for all of the stakeholding communities.

In a discussion about the adoption process, the committee reviewed a proposal for the process that was made by peter j. smith & company to guide the commission through the process. The committee recommended to the consultant that it present a revised proposal that would be designed to help commission members in their efforts to get the plan adopted, since they will need to present it to the village and town boards as stakeholders. It was thought that this solution was better for two reasons: first, it would be impossible for the consultant to efficiently participate in 64 board meetings; and also, it was felt that as local residents, the commissioners are more familiar with local politics.

John Coraor reported that the Town of Huntington Town Board has approved extension of the contract with the consultant for the SEQR process. The Town attorney is now reviewing contract. State Parks has made a commitment to make a match of in-kind services, and Lucy Breyer will find out what that match can be.

There was a discussion of the Boundary Committee meeting held May 27. Although Boundary Committee Chair Louise Harrison was not present, Lance Mallamo, who participated in the meeting, described its process and outcomes. The committee resolved to urge the commission to adopt the plan boundary.

K.4 Focus Groups

As part of the public input process for the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Management Plan, four Focus Group issue-oriented sessions were held. The sessions were; Cultural and Interpretive; Environment and Recreation; Transportation; and Travel, Tourism, and Economic revitalization. The purpose of these sessions was to give members of the community identified by the Management Plan Steering Committee an opportunity to discuss their goals and concerns for the future of the community. The consulting team used workbooks prepared for the sessions as a means of facilitating.

K.4.1 Cultural and Interpretive Focus Group

Date: Thursday, July 24, 2003 11: 00 am

Attendees: Robert Muller, Long Island Lighthouse Society
Jerry Leeds, Long Island Lighthouse Society
Linda Furey, Northport Historical Society
Richard Holliday, Suffolk County Historical Society
Carol Hart, Smithtown Historical Society
Herb Mills, Nassau County Museums and Preserves
Beth Levinthal, Heckscher Museum of Art
Harry Whittelsey, Huntington Arts Council
Bob MacKay, Society for the Preservation of Long Island

Antiquities

Charles Markis, Sagamore Hill National Park Service
Charla Bolton, Society for the Preservation of Long Island

Antiquities

Barbara Behrens, Nassau BOCES
Maggie Martinez-Malito, Nassau County Museum of Art

1. *Please list the special attributes that should be protected and/or interpreted for the public in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. What makes the area special?*

- Artists' homes and studios -
- Cultural and Historical landmarks – museums, lighthouses, older structures on side roads, preserves

- Lighthouses-Stepping Stones, Sands Point, Execution Rocks, Cold Spring Harbor, Lloyd Harbor, Huntington Harbor, Eatons Neck, Old Field Point, Horton Point, Stratford Shoal, Orient Point
- Islands surrounding LI
- Contact all local historic societies for an inventory of their resources
- Trees with historic value
- Major roads
- Churches and synagogues
- Education of children about history and importance of LI
- Long Island Sound -maintain and keep clean
- Cold Spring Harbor Fish Hatchery
- Oheka Castle
- Walt Whitman birth place
- Summer vacation communities
- Small-scale sites still in tact
- Open space/rolling hills
- Small family farms
- Main Streets
- Colonial past
- Aviation
- Undeveloped areas-natural coast habitats etc.
- Architectural structures
- Communities with unique identities: Sea Cliff, Cold Spring Harbor
- Historical industries – whaling, agriculture
- History/Arts Education is important but unknown to community
- Garden/Parks; natural seashores
- There are significant historical sites on LI that are not publicized for security reasons

- Estates and communities that grew up around those estates – certain families have resided in the area since 1600's
- Historical transportation systems – stagecoach, river, pathways, etc.
- Significant scientific discoveries have occurred on LI
- Native American and African American historical sites
- Natural beauty
- Marine resources and maritime history
- Provide the story behind the Historic Structures
- Geography of the Island – finite resources in need of protection

2. *What specific image should be developed to promote the assets of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? What specific developments and/or enhancements would contribute to the development of this image?*

Image

- Architectural heritage
- Historic environments
- Water, Marine Heritage
- Long Island as a Treasure -Quaint, unique, former Gold Coast
- World Class
- Ours – for all Long Islanders, civic/community pride
- Connected- a coherent story
- A resource/treasure- an island is a finite resource in need of special protection
- Wonderful stories-dramatic, human interest
- Incorporate special glacial geography
- Maritime activities
- Special natural features
- A place that is happening, year round
- LI isn't just the Hamptons

- Harbor and coastal setting of historic sites and natural areas is a unifying theme
- Human vitality, heroism, and traditional values reflected in our history
- Quality of life
- The Arts

Enhancement

- Geocaching/letter boxing – historical treasure hunt at Historical Society or Village Hall, learn about history without tour guides
- Booklet of all historical sites
- The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area should be an advocate of change, make recommendations to local municipalities
- Shared commission in small villages that crossed municipal boundaries to address issues
- Reuse of historical resources
- Spirit of cooperation amongst various historical/cultural institutions
- Collaborative spirit – to succeed we must all be on the same page and be ambassadors, think regionally
- Public access to water- public promenade, docking and boating facilities – not just for boat owners
- Walking tours
- Less State bureaucracy to make preservation work easier
- Laws to protect historic sites that need maintenance and protection
- Promotion – TV, websites, print media, radio to sell the message
- Water transportation – high speed ferries or hydrofoils

3. *What are the potential issues and constraints of increased tourism that could impact the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? What should be done to anticipate and mitigate those impacts?*

- Rte 25A is narrow – a bicycle/walking path adjacent to or near Rte 25A connecting North Shore Towns and their sidewalks would be a safety benefit and tourist/local resident attraction.
- Insufficient Parking
- Improved mass transportation
- Impact on local emergency services – volunteer services are currently taxed, because it's so expensive to live in LI people don't volunteer
- Lodgings for visitors-more needed at lower cost
- Bed and breakfasts are usually filled by friends of locals
- Large indoor spaces for recreational activities during bad weather (thunderstorms, rain etc)
- Heated orientation centers – allows visitor to enjoy self guided tours during off season
- Too much traffic
- High cost of living
- NIMBY ism -resistance to change/development
- Build an ongoing relationship with LIRR
- Enhance infrastructure within County and Towns
- Update zoning regulations
- Need continued advocacy at State and Federal levels
- Lack of coordination
- Large space museum for inclement weather like Aviation Museum
- Timing of events (off peak seasonally)

K.4.2 Travel, Tourism and Economic revitalization Focus Group

Date: Thursday, July 24, 2003 2:00 pm

Attendees: Michael Hollander, Long Island Convention and Visitors Bureau
Richard Martin, Suffolk County Parks
Barbara Ransome, Brookhaven Tourism Commission
George Solomon, Mattituck Chamber of Commerce

1. What are the special attributes that make the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area unique and special tourism resource?

- Historic harbor towns
- Water
- Museums: Long Island Museum in Stony Brook, Vanderbilt Museum
- Deepwells in St. James
- Old Field Farm Horse Show grounds
- Shopping Districts- Cold Spring Harbor Main Street, Huntington, Outlet (Crescent)
- Entire North Shore is just loaded with historic events that have taken place – Battles sites in Setauket, Patriot's Rock
- Historic homesteads – Brookhaven, Davis House, Longwood Estate ca 1700s 17 rooms; Oldfield Lighthouse; Huntington 350; Brookhaven 350th anniversary in 2005
- Historic Homes brochure – sites and attractions
- Water
- Shopping
- Villages
- Theaters
- Lighthouses

- Diversity of attractions -Beaches, museums, camping, hiking, boating, golf, film festivals, historic tourism, agri-tourism
- Calverton land
- Gold Coast
- 25A NS Heritage Trail – Geo Washington Trail, Spy Ring
- Southold – 30th anniversary this year of the first planting of the first vines
- Wineries and Farming
- Old New England flavor and heritage
- Beautiful tourist places
- Fort Cutchogue – Archaeological site
- Southold has more lighthouses than any town in the US
- Essence of North Fork wine industry, farm industry, managing the traffic that it has created
- What have we created? What cost to the local people? What cost to the visitors?
- North Fork promotion council has tried to extend the harvest season – Season now runs all the way into December for Christmas trees
- Harvest season increase traffic – Pumpkin picking time in October biggest traffic problem
- Wineries have addressed that as well increasing their season
- McCary, Rafael in Peconic (wineries)
- We need to offer alternatives to the automobile
- Promotion with cross island ferry for bicycle tours
- Wine Council, NF Promotion, Suffolk County – Wine Country welcome center around exit 71 and run a trolley
- Issue in the Village of Port Jefferson as well

- Ban parking – they do it for the Oyster Bay festival – If you do that make the wait pleasant – it doesn't have to be free but it does have to be fun
- We have to be creative because we are land locked and we have these limitations
- Connecticut. Southern New England, Rhode Island
- Two sites -Gonorthfork.com – responds to requests that come directly from advertising
- -Gonorthfork.org is the regular one
- Web is an amazing resource
- People seem to know that they're supposed to go "out east" and we need to work on promoting the things in between
- They see suburban sprawl and they seem to think there is nothing else here.
- Generation of tax income and where that income goes is a concern
- Now working with the South Fork on promotions
- Historic districts, TDRs, PDRs can come out of management plan
- Individual towns will start thinking regionally – actions of one place affect what happens in another
- In the fall, the people from Nassau County come here and think they are going to the country; we go to Southold and we think we are in the country
- Harbor towns, we have interest we have importance Greenport – everyone goes to Greenport, Northport is another story
- Northport gets passed by, thinking of putting in an historic district
- Port Jefferson Dickens Festival

2. *What specific image should be developed for the promotion of tourism and economic revitalization in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? What specific developments and/or enhancements would contribute to the development of this image?*

Image

- Cleanliness
- Value in spending
- Accessibility
- Family fun
- Attractiveness
- Friendliness
- Safe place to visit
- Main Street America
- Family fun is what brings everyone out
- Scenic Drive – 25A – just that drive out, the development and design of that road. It just provides a very nice drive, provides an alternative to going on the main highways
- St. James General Store
- How do you change the image that people from the outside have – the scenes of 25A, they wouldn't believe it. They know about the beaches, and that's about it.
- Cleanliness is an issue, there's a lot of road litter
- T/Southold Highway Department keeps things neat and tidy
- Eco-tourism, agri-tourism, shopping, boating
- The thing that makes us different is our diversity
- We have more things to offer people than anywhere else
- Marine Festivals
- Diversity – we offer more than other destinations

Enhancements

- Signage, logos, signage system
- ISTEA for signage
- Attractions sign program
- Adding world class attractions such as Great Adventure, Water Park, arts center equal to Tillis Center out east, marketing money
- Beautification of roads/town – Wildflower planting – specifically on CR 48 all the way out traffic slows down
- “I don’t care if you’re late for the ferry. I am driving the speed limit.”
- Manhasset Shopping Center plantings
- Suffolk County Downtown Program is all but dead
- Land preservation, purchase of lands
- Series of welcome and interpretive centers is needed
- New facilities or existing facilities? Depends.
- Tour packages – bus tours
- Connecting trails
- Advertising
- Easy access to transportation
- Sag Harbor tourist information booth
- Go into towns and look for buildings that someone is trying to preserve historically, get some group to care for it
- Work with town to buy historic homes
- Preserve homes
- Public restrooms
- Here’s what is here and by the way, while you are here, here’s what we’re noted for
- Here’s the next place like this

- We help the town save their buildings, brochure – here are all the ways to get through Long Island
- Get them to get the brochure outside of Long Island
- Spy Trail
- Discovery Trail
- Wine Trail, etc.
- This becomes the theme

3. *What are the potential issues and constraints of increased tourism that could impact the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? What should be done to anticipate and mitigate those impacts?*

- Money
- Traffic – parking lots with shuttle, tunnel to Connecticut, more ferry service, LIRR Freight light rail, bicycle trails
- Signage – Change sign laws, more signs on County and Town roads
- Infrastructure – Public restrooms, roadways, sidewalks, proper care and maintenance
- You want people to be safe
- Lack of Visitors Centers
- Litter
- Garbage
- NIMBY-ism is a very big thing – Communication, education, proper planning
- Accommodations – there are only so many hotel rooms, only so many B&Bs. We have a bad reputation of having high rates
- Incentive packages for off-season travel
- Information at the hotel rooms
- Presidents of all four North Fork chambers meet quarterly.

- When Calverton finally does come on line and what ever they decide to do over there comes on line, it's gong to be huge.
- LIE is what people equate with Long Island
- Tourism material should refer to exit number in all promotions
- See New York magazine article 5/03 and 5/02 showing exit by exit amenities
- Bay Ways and estuaries on the South Shore South Shore Estuary Management Plan
- Great Neck to Port Jeff is the trail
- Unifying theme is the water

K.4.3 Environment/Recreation Focus Group

Date: Wednesday, 06 August 2003

Attendees: Stella Baer, Long Island Greenbelt Trail
Wendy Brodsky, NYS OPRHP
Carolyn Casey, NYS OPRHP – Long Island (Belmont Park)
Eric Crater, Suffolk County Parks Department
Lorraine Gilligan, Planting Fields Foundation
Louise Harrison, Friends of the Bay and LINSHA Planning Commission
Robin Kriesberg, Save the Sound
Kimberly Zimmer, New York Sea Grant

1. *Please list the special environmental attributes and recreation resources that should be protected and/or promoted for the public in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. What makes the area special?*

- South Shore – flat
- North Shore – hills – sense of being upstate – very unique
- Access to beaches along the Sound

- Public Access is tough – Oyster Bay – developed as a commercial area not recreational – want to recreate and redefine people to the waterfront
- Northport – road ends and at water
- Bayville – great access to beaches
- Should be encouraged and improved
- Potential open spaces – especially estate properties – how to use creatively – cluster housing – give to non-profits and preserve – outside the box – more than typical subdivisions
- Estates are treasures of passive recreation and audience development cultivated – opportunities throughout the property – other people that can appreciate the experience
- Access is spotty – sometimes great and other private estates and private ownership
- Focus of ocean beaches is the South Shore
- Boating, swimming, access on North Shore improved
- Nassau more difficult – Suffolk is getting better
- Open space is unique – little left and what attracts people to the area
- Keep open space available – important economic resources
- LI Greenbelt hiking trail – in some areas very outspoken to get land preserved – able to keep trails on unique resources
- Cold Spring Harbor Trail – starts on 25A – library wanted to locate – became Cold Spring Harbor State Park
- DOT property – is now Clearview State Park – to link and preserve LI Greenbelt
- Historic Interest – people want to be outside in open space – see greenery
- Water has to be available

- LI – many State Historic Parks – Planting Fields, Walt Whitman Birth Place – should be included
- County and Town parks – historic sites on the Island
- Grants OPRHP – historic preservation grant on national register
- Many sites are not eligible for national register
- Historic sites should be included and linked
- NYS gives out Heritage Area grants – rating includes evaluation of preservation, restoration or enhancement – interpretive themes
- Focus on Historic buildings and landscapes
- Preservation aspects important
- Huntington to Cedar Point Lighthouse (not in study area) – 8 parks contribute – views or through facilities – historic sites
- National and state register eligibility
- Can dedicate properties – preservation committee – amendment – Suffolk County Historic Trust
- National register not forever protected, but with the Trust, no changes are allowed
- Cedar Point Lighthouse promoted – recent awareness of all the lighthouses
- People are involved – historic societies are important
- Digital historic mapping from Eric
- Entire Oyster Bay estuary needs to be protected – provides up to 90% of New York oysters
- Friends of the Bay – concerned with library in Cold Spring Harbor State Parks – impacts on other state parks – private uses within the parks – concerned about trends, slopes
- Public land

- West Meadow Beach in Brookhaven – important open space – Town allows cottages to be leased out – cottages should be removed – sunset of 2004 – cottage owners trying to apply for historic status to be allowed to stay
- Caumsett State Park – Create golf course – concern with losing land – mansion into a “wedding mill” – may be fought
- State Parks need to be protected
- North Shore Bluffs – little protection – State coastal regulations are sparsely enforced – clearing and regarding – artificial reinforcement of the toe of the bluff – beaches “starved” of sand – shoreline hardened areas extend out beyond mean high water – interferes with beach combers
- Riverhead – anything goes there and this is a problem – globally rare beach turned into a golf course – lost most of the beach – remnants left –
- Nassau County 4H Club (in Suffolk County) – being considered for acquisition – sites adjacent need to be protected
- Interesting ecological areas – Kettle hold depressions along the North Shore – deep – many strata of plant communities – if not a wetland or steep slope, then they are built on – need an inventory of these areas along the entire North Shore
- Brecknock Hall – may be an issue
- Maritime History of the area is really important
- A wide variety of habitats need to be inventoried and recognized
- LI Sound – needs to be used for other things – transportation, passive/recreational use, increase waterfront areas, access, vistas

- Cycling the area – North Shore – beautiful biking areas – designated bike trails to connect the sites – improve image

2. *What specific image could be developed to promote recreation and environmental protection and enhancement of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? What specific developments and/or enhancements would contribute to the development of this image?*

- Host special events through parks – preservation awareness and fundraising
- Fall Festival in Smithtown – continue to occur
- Showhouse – Theatrical performances – incorporated into historic theme – historically accurate
- Vision of what could happen in other sites
- At one time – agricultural area – Suffolk county still is an agricultural area
- Wineries – agriculture keeps land open
- Farm country was part of the heritage of the Island – Lays used to have a factory – “heritage chips”
- Keep the things that are here
- Water is the most important part – unique to NYS
- Sound is really important – this is our shoreline – swimming, boating, fishing, biking, hiking
- Waterfront important part of American Revolution
- Views, vistas – you can see so much from the waterfront – Cedar Point for example
- Annual treks – lantern tours – some sights can only be reached by foot – no roads
- Recreational resources – camping, hiking, fishing
- Focus on the North Shore

- Head of the River – head of the Nissequogue River – flows into the Sound
- People respond
- Connect everything – natural, environmental, recreational, maritime – these things are linked – walking, hiking, driving, cycling, boating trails
- Interpretive materials and maps – better sense of where they are in relationship to all the resources
- Give people a better opportunity to access all the resources
- Past and future important
- Oyster – provide so much of the State’s oyster crop – association with water and history – fashionable food – customs and culture
- Passport to Oyster Bay
- Get people here year round
- Series of markers that get people through and connect
- Even people that live here don’t know what is here
- There is no image
- Water and the Sound is the image – passive/active recreation
- Environmental education
- Get to know the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area
- Mapping of the information – access maps – points to the water – historic resources
- Identification markers
- Hudson River estuary uses the sturgeon as a symbol – what is the symbol of Long Island North Shore Heritage Area – Oyster?
- Logo or image
- Diamond back terrapin (CUTE!) as a “mascot” – middle of the Sound is the boundary – water connects everything – breeds

on beach although almost always in the water – themes and sayings from the animal

- Make people think more about something they haven't seen – attitudes change – land and sea – bring the two together

3. *What are the potential issues and constraints of increased tourism that could impact the recreational resources and environment of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? What should be done to anticipate and mitigate those impacts?*

- Traffic is heavy
- Coach tours – NO!
- Damage to natural resources by overuse
- Pollution from boat discharges
- Try to engage the MTA – pilot project – more trains to support the communities – during the day – point to point vs. commuter
- Bus tours are ok
- Bike tours
- Heritage area Corridor Tour – electric busses or solar
- Noise and fumes of busses is overwhelming
- Direct traffic to areas more traffic prone
- Keep people off 25A – use 25 and shuttle
- Railroad station – bicycle
- LIRR
- Historic Trolley
- Port Jefferson – end of LIRR
- People from the City to ride their bikes
- Historical bike tour
- Electric Trolley system

- Water transportation is really important – web of water transportation – get to the heart of what Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is all about
- Lodging is needed
- If there are people, there will be lodging
- Consider year-round endeavors – bring people here all the time
- Outreach to LI – tourism groups and fishing – PARKING – an issue that needs to be considered
- Municipal and tourism people – some concerns – good for business but you get added congestion – “come without your car” – how
- Coordinated events – try to not overlap or conflict – one a week – better communication – community calendar
- People generally stay near home or leave the area
- Boats, beaches, water
- Winter and fall – bring in tourists – show them four seasons
- Traffic
- Pro- tourism – bring people in – generate awareness and interest
- Trolley – community visitation – get people mobile – know that there is so much more out there
- Aging community – interested in traveling – as well as tourists
- More roads bring more traffic
- Big Apple Tours – tops open or closed – system that goes from site to site to site – get on and off all day – day pass – transport back and forth to train station
- See LI from the water – have a different perspective
- Ferry from Connecticut – changes attitudes

- The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area is about the water
- Maritime Beech Forest – unique habitat – see LI from water and have a new appreciation
- Walk the North Shore and know what the area is like
- HoDo formation – geologic formations in bluffs to the east of the Maritime Beech Forests
- Ferries along the shore rather than just across the sound
- Daily excursions – Port Jefferson to Huntington, dinner, IMAX theater – shuttle – could be shopping trip
- Naturalist, Historian and others on board to tell the history of the shore
- Displays on the inside of the ferries

K.4.4 Transportation Focus Group

Date: Thursday, August 7, 2003

Attendees: Andrew Binkowski, Cross Sound Ferry
Dave Glass, NYS DOT
Terri Jimenez, Long Island Transportation Management
Rona Moyer, Nassau County Planning
John Murray, Suffolk County Dept. Public Works/Highway Department
Sally O’Hearn, Huntington Highway Office

1. *The Long Island North Shore Heritage Area includes the historic Route 25A Heritage Corridor. What other significant transportation-related resources exist within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? How are they related to the history and culture of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area?*

- Transportation Issues for Nassau and Suffolk County

- Resident complaints – concerned about the LIRR storage facilities – one site may be in/around Huntington (Greenlawn/East Northport) – closest station
- RR is significant – good or bad – judgment call
- Bus service is limited
- Port Jefferson service
- Mass Transit – ferry side
- Historically – North Shore used to be gateway – now everything is oriented to LIE – this is now the rear end – inaccessible – everything seems far away
- Difficult to get to without a car – alternative forms of transportation needed
- Some residents want to keep it inaccessible
- Getting very “insular”
- Northern State Parkway and Sunken Meadow State Parkway- historical – conflict is that they are commuter routes – preservation vs. circulation
- Historic RR stations – Stoneybrook, Port Jefferson
- North Country Road – local commuter route – residential and historic properties – also a lot of traffic is carried – conflicts of uses
- Safe movement of people and protection of historic character
- Stony Brook – Harbor is historic
- Vanderbilt Parkway – built as a racecourse and now a commuter route
- Harnod Road – also built by Vanderbilt – access to Vanderbilt Parkway
- North Shore equals water

- Pan Am Clipper (out of Manorhaven) used to take off and land in this area – historic location – first trans-Atlantic service in the country – now has housing development
- Entire waterfront area is historic and scenic
- Not a lot of waterfront access
- Waterfront is being restored Village by Village
- Seacliff historic waterfront Village – resort and historic
- TEA project
- Many waterfronts in disrepair – interest in revitalization
- 101 through Port Washington Peninsula – part of Guggenheim Estate – attractions on site
- Roslyn Village is a historic resource – Route 25A – draws people as a tourist destination
- Nassau County interest in waterfront – boating and sailing – older communities that want revitalization – appeal
- Boat and yacht clubs – Huntington Yacht Club, Katayamki, rowing club in Condor Hall

2. *What specific transportation-related developments and/or enhancements would contribute to the development of tourism and the promotion of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area?*

- Pedestrian and bicycle access – multi-use paths – need to enhance safety
- Signage is really important – easy to get lost – directional and interpretive
- Most important – travel information centers on LIE – information for tourists – restrooms and information on attractions

- Bicycle and pedestrian paths would be beneficial
- Need at least one more museum directly related to transportation – steam boats until the late 1930's – served Port Washington and other destinations along the North Shore – roads even named after this historic part of the area
- Much of the wood used for building harvested from the steam boat landings
- Water side – east to west – being considered by Waterborne Transportation Plan
- There is local resistance – people want more service --- somewhere else
- North Fork steam service for example – people like it but don't
- Bridge across the Sound – controversial
- Passenger service – water taxis for people – there is a need North Fork to Connecticut
- Better signage and tourist information centers off of LIE – Greenport area – traffic from New England and people arrive by boat – better awareness of things that people can do
- Tourists are “unwelcome” in many areas – people don't want outsiders and traffic
- Want to maintain what they have
- Local people – education – advantages of tourism
- Bicycle maps and trails for self-guided tours
- Sign pollution for “inane” signs – but can't find a sign to get to attractions – better and more coordinated signage
- Clean up signage
- Pedestrian promenade – like Green Port – fountains, encourage people to spend time and money

3. *What are the potential issues and constraints of increased tourism that could impact transportation in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area? What should be done to anticipate and mitigate those impacts?*

- Parking is an issue – frequent parking problems
- Garages – opposition – what is the answer
- Merchants complain often that there are problems
- Education and solve the problem
- Hours of service of public transit
- Need to increase
- Water taxis would help
- Parking is an issue throughout the entire North Shore
- Traveling off of 495 – Riverhead to Fork – so much traffic and they can't handle the volume – more tourism will increase this problem – more cars but the roads can't handle
- Accessibility for people – residents and tourists – awareness and education of residents – accommodate the tourists if there is growth to occur – can't always just get – have to give something – positives and negatives of these changes
- Offer bus services – instead of passenger vehicles only
- Have to work it out – biggest constraint is the people
- If you educate – it's slow and painful, but it's the best way
- Get people together and educate
- Local public aware – get on board
- Existing resources that people don't know about –
Enhancement Fund Applications
- Active waterfronts
- Increased Rail and other ways to get there – ferries – link Island as well as with Connecticut

- People – foot traffic – will spend money
- Ferry is popular service – day trippers
- Sag Harbor – limited service – can accommodate 3 arrivals/departures a day
- Increased pedestrian traffic
- Tourism promoted – will expect more RV, boat trailers, etc. – more and wider cars – narrow roads cannot accommodate – North Shore could result in safety issues
- Excellent signage to direct this type of traffic to appropriate roads – huge impact
- Used to talk of putting in a stadium – this would attract people – could be an economic boom to tourism, but where do you put cars – accessible by transit so they can take RR and not have to drive – properly sited and planned
- Recently promoted concerts – Calverton – will bring business to Riverhead – but they were not able to do this – environmental issues, traffic, emergency access – again, location is essential – have to locate to mitigate issues as increased tourism occurs in the local communities throughout the Island
- Many municipalities involved and they have different degrees to “receptivity” of tourism
- Others will resist changes and perceive people/traffic as an issue – narrower thinking
- Problem because the municipality is small – control areas of waterfront – uses may be different
- Inconsistencies on cooperation from local government
- Overlapping jurisdiction on roads – village, town, county, state – problem with maintenance and changes

- Alternative forms of transportation – rail access
- Trolley system to try to link system – effective and a good idea
- Link various systems
- Mystic, CT – very effective – travel to hotels, attractions – continually loop
- Environmental issues of trolley, engines – use propane/natural gas – not as cost effective – but more environmentally friendly – \$1.00 a day – and they get tourists where they have to go – 3 run daily – on and off as you wish
- Information on trolleys for people on different sites
- Get traffic off roads
- DOT funded some on experimental basis – people used and DOT paid for 2 years – expectation someone else would run – no one wanted to keep it going and now it no longer runs
- Who would pay for the trolley
- Businesses are benefiting – communities are benefiting – they should help pay for it
- How is community perceived – tourist communities to start
- Like tourist money – don't like tourists

K.5 Public Workshops

Public workshops were held throughout the planning process. In Phase I, workshops were designed to gather community input on the Plan. Phase II and III workshops were designed to give attendees updates about the Plan progress. Phase I Public Workshops were held during the Summer 2003 in seven different communities within the study area: Brookhaven, Glen Cove, Huntington, North Hempstead, Riverhead, Smithtown and Southold. Due to light public turnout at workshops held during the Summer 2003 the LINSHA Planning Commission requested that additional workshops be held to gather additional input.

Phase II Public Workshops were held in the same seven communities March and April 2004. One meeting was rescheduled due to weather. Phase III SEQRA/Scoping Sessions Workshops were held May 2004 in the communities of Brookhaven, Oyster Bay and Riverhead. Finally, a special, by invitation session for Planners and Policymakers was held in Oyster Bay, June 2004.

K.5.1 Phase I Workshops

Public workshops were held during the Summer 2003 in seven different communities within the study area: Brookhaven, Glen Cove, Huntington, North Hempstead, Riverhead, Smithtown, and Southold. Because the event scheduled for Smithtown was to have been held at Deepwells Farm on August 14, 2003 – the day of the east coast power failure – the LINSHA Planning Commission directed that the session be rescheduled. A makeup meeting for the cancelled meeting was held December 3, 2003 at the Port Jefferson Village Hall. That session was identical in content to the other six.

The workshop consisted of a slide presentation that explained the Management Plan and its uses, the process involved in its preparation and provided a brief summary of the inventory completed to date. Attendees used workbooks to provide input on community resources and to identify issues of concern. Attendees were asked to list the name and location of the three most important community resources within seven categories (Cultural Resources, Heritage Resources, Maritime Resources, Natural Resources, Recreational Resources, Tourism Resources and Transportation Resources). They were also asked to indicate additional resources that did not fall into the identified categories and to indicate whether any of six listed major topics and their subtopics were concerns. The workshop ended with a question-and-answer period. Summarized below are the workbook responses of the attendees.

K.5.1.1 Resources

Cultural Resources

- Peconic River – Town border
- Farm land – Sound Avenue, entire length
- Suffolk Theater – Main Street
- Suffolk County Historical Society – Riverhead
- Vail Levitt Theater – Riverhead
- Hallockville Farm Museum – Riverhead
- Northport – Downtown

- Belle Terre – Port Jefferson
- Touro Law School – Huntington
- Old Westbury Gardens – Old Westbury
- Fort Cutchogue – Cutchogue
- Long Island Museum of Art, History and Carriages – Stony Brook Village
- SPLIA Museum Houses – Various
- William Cullen Bryant House Cedarmere – Roslyn
- Walt Whitman Birthplace – Huntington
- Caumsett State Park Buildings and Gardens – Lloyd Harbor, Huntington
- Oheka Castle – Huntington
- Huntington Arts Council programs – Huntington
- All museums along 25A
- LI Philharmonic Orchestra
- Cinema Arts Center – Park Ave, Huntington
- Retirees from the Entertainment/Literature/Journalism etc. industries centered in NYC
- Art and Performance companies
- Diverse immigrant and first generation populations (2)
- Affluence
- Garvies Point Museum – Glen Cove
- Heckscher Museum – Prime Ave, Huntington
- Summer Arts Festival – Heckscher Park, Huntington
- Music – programs in the park
- Cow Harbor Festival – Northport
- Art League of Long Island – Elwood, soon to move to Dix Hills
- Small, intact communities – Throughout Suffolk County
- Deep history/historic preservation efforts – Throughout

- West Meadow Beach Cottages – Setauket
- Ship building along shoreline – All
- Whale industry – All
- University at Stony Brook (5)
- Planting Fields Arboretum – Oyster Bay
- Cold Spring Harbor
- Historic residences, churches and cemeteries – Setauket, Stony Brook, Mt. Sinai, Miller Place and Dyers Neck
- Revolutionary history throughout the County
- Civil War and Revolutionary War sites
- Indian Culture
- Jazz in the Square concert series – Glen Cove
- Holocaust Center – Glen Cove
- Nassau County Art Museum
- Tillis Center
- Morgan Park Concerts
- First Presbyterian Church – Glen Cove
- Stony Brook Museum
- Sagamore Hill – Oyster Bay
- Stony Brook archeological site/cultural complex
- Shep Jones Lane and Harbor Rd – Village of Head of the Harbor
- All the lighthouses
- Port Washington Library
- Landmark on Main St – Port Washington
- Roslyn Cemetery – Greenvale
- Town dock – Port Washington
- Manor Haven Park – Port Washington
- Mill Pond – Port Washington

- Brookhaven Nat'l Lab
- Staller Center (3)
- Theater Three – Port Jefferson (5)
- Cinema Arts Theatre
- Theater in Riverhead
- Dickens Festival – Port Jefferson
- Mt. Sinai Congregational Church
- Seaview Cemetery
- Old Cordwood trails and landings
- Deepwells Farm – St. James
- Homestead Arts Festival
- Shipyard building – Port Jefferson
- Children's Maritime Museum – Port Jefferson
- Gallery North – Setauket
- Agricultural land and Farms: Suffolk County is the most productive farm county in NYS from the standpoint of income. Every bit of farmland throughout the Heritage area should be recognized, applauded, visited and given a tax break
- Slaves: there are two sites of note where slaves were owned. The first is chains in the cellar of a private home in Mount Sinai. The second is slave quarters in a private home in St. James. Tamar, born a slave, lived at Mills Pond House in St James (now the Arts Council Headquarters)

Heritage Resources

- World War II monuments – Pulaski St. & Osborn Ave, Main and Court Streets,
- Main Rd. & Jamesport Ave, Jamesport
- Suffolk County Historical Society – Main & Court Streets
- Early 1800's homes – Sound Ave

- Blues festival – Riverhead
- Wading River
- South Jamesport
- Mill Dam – Huntington
- Manhasset Shelter Rock Area
- Route 25A – Greenvale to Fort Salonga, Smithtown to Stony Brook
- Huntington Multiple Resource National Register Listing
- Gold Coast Estates
- Historic Downtowns – North Fork
- Entire Village of Sea Cliff
- Roslyn Village Historic District
- Heckscher Museum of Art – Huntington
- Historical Houses, Artist’s Studios & Homes – Centerport
- Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum – Cold Spring Harbor
- Theodore Roosevelt Home – Oyster Bay
- Cold Spring Harbor
- Working waterfronts (commercial fishing, shipyards etc, not marinas)
- Tide Mill – Huntington Harbor
- Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bldg – Main Street, Huntington
- Sagamore Hill – Oyster Bay
- Walt Whitman’s birthplace
- Trade School (Huntington Historical Society Headquarters) – Huntington
- Red Hook/5 Corners – Northport
- Northport Harbor & Waterfront
- Conklin House Museum – High Street, Huntington
- Vanderbilt Museum – Centerport

- Scudder Cemetery – Huntington
- Historical Society (built by Andrew Carnegie as a library in 1904)
- Van Wyck-Lefferts Tide Mill – Lloyd Harbor
- The Arsenal – Huntington
- Huntington Historical Society Photo Archives – Huntington
- Agricultural landscape – Riverhead & Southold
- Churches – Setauket
- Thompson House – Setauket (2)
- Sherwood Jayne House – Setauket (3)
- SPLIA Holdings
- Miller Place Historic District (2)
- Stony Brook Historic District
- Setauket Historic District
- Mt. Sinai Historic District
- Manor of St. George – Mastic
- William Floyd Estates – Mastic
- Darius House – Coram
- Archeological digs north of Rte 25
- Garvies Point Museum – Glen Cove
- The Museums at Stony Brook
- North Shore Historical Museum – Glen Cove
- Holocaust Center
- Welwyn – Glen Cove
- Webb Institute of Naval Architecture – Glen Cove
- Harrison House – Glen Cove
- East Island Bridge – Glen Cove
- NC Museum of Art – Roslyn
- Woolworth Mansion – Glen Cove

- Cradle of Aviation – Mitchell Field
- “Long Island Room” of local libraries
- Quaint villages – Cold Spring Harbor
- Cemeteries, old churches and synagogues
- Smithtown Library
- Emma S. Clark Library – East Setauket
- Long Island Museum of Art, History and Carriages – Stony Brook
- The Map Library in the Melville Library at Stony Brook
- Gold Coast Mansions
- St. Johns of Lattingtown – Locust Valley
- Cow Neck Historical Society
- Long Island Children’s Museum
- Aviation Museum
- Whitney Estate – Manhasset
- Denton House – Jericho Turnpike, NHP
- Town Hall – Manhasset
- Sands Point Preserve – Port Washington
- Port Washington Historical Society
- Port Washington Library
- Lower Main St – Port Washington
- Proposed maritime museum – Port Washington
- Landmark on Main Street – Port Washington
- Annual Harbor Fest – Port Washington
- Stony Brook Grist Mill – Stony Brook
- Revolutionary War – Setauket
- Harborfront Park – Port Jefferson
- Carriage Museum – Stony Brook
- Revolutionary Rock -Setauket

- Oheka Castle
- Longwood Estate – Ridge(2)
- Davis House – Setauket
- Brookhaven National Laboratory
- Thompson–Detmar Farm – Setauket
- Rubber Factory House – Setauket
- Brewster House
- Stony Brook Harbor
- Setauket Village
- North Country Road Corridor
- Josiah Woodhull House
- 1917 Shipyard Building – Port Jefferson
- John Mather Museum
- Historical Society of Port Jefferson (2)
- Cedar Hill Cemetery – Port Jefferson
- Huntington Cemetery – Huntington
- Colonial area
- Revolutionary Spy Ring
- Shipbuilding Heritage – Port Jefferson (2)
- Planned Maritime museum – Port Jefferson
- Carriage Museum – Stony Brook
- Colonel George Washington traveled through Long Island in 1756. There are three sites where it is known he stopped at that time. While president, George Washington toured Long Island in 1790
- The British occupied Long Island for seven years during the Revolutionary War. One of the establishments frequented by them was the Epenetus Smith Tavern in Smithtown

- Main Road in Southold has over twenty historic, classic, 1 ½ story, gable roof, five bay houses

Maritime Resources

- Peconic River – Town border
- Peconic Bay – Boundaries
- Long Island Sound
- Orient Point Ferry
- Port Jefferson Ferry (2)
- Town beaches along LI Sound
- Lloyd Harbor Inlet
- Huntington Light House
- Port Jefferson Village
- Northport Village
- Glen Cove Waterfront
- Hempstead Harbor
- Northport Harbor Waterfront Parks
- Port Jefferson Harbor (6)
- Greenport
- US Merchant Marine Academy – Kingsport
- Webb Institute – Glen Cove
- North Shore Fishing Industry
- North Shore Yacht Clubs
- Marinas along North Shore
- Shellfish and lobster beds
- Target Rock and other open spaces on waterfront with public access
- Working harbors such as Northport (2)
- Fish Hatchery – Cold Spring Harbor

- Van Wyck-Lefferts Tide Mill – Lloyd Harbor
- Waterfront
- Dock
- Clam/Lobster men
- Northport dock – Northport
- Shoreline & wetlands – Suffolk County
- Old Field Light House (2)
- Port Jefferson Estuary
- Head of the Harbor
- Stony Brook Harbor (2)
- Mt. Sinai Harbor (2)
- Historic Orient/Oyster Ponds
- Cold Spring Harbor
- Orient State Park
- Morgan Park and beach
- Prybil Beach
- Bayville Beach
- Sewanhaka yacht club – Center Island
- Glen Cove Creek
- Greenport waterfront
- US Merchant Marine Academy
- Shoreline along Hempstead Harbor and Little Neck Bay
- Oyster Bay
- Roslyn Park pond
- Bar Beach – Port Washington
- Town dock – Port Washington
- Manhasset Bay marinas
- North Hempstead Town dock
- Ferry to Bridgeport (2)

- Sound Beaches – Port Jefferson
- Visiting replica sailing ships
- Shipbuilding 1798
- Creek in Wading River
- West Meadow Creek
- Setauket Harbor
- Carman River
- Nissequoque River –Smithtown
- Commercial and recreational fishing
- Recreational sailing
- There are three major harbors, Greenport, Oyster Bay and Port Jefferson

Nature Resources

- Geology/Land Forms – Wading River-on Sound
- Cranberry bogs – Calverton
- Wading River (2)
- Ponds – Lake Ronkonkoma
- Avalon park
- Clara’s Forest
- Long Island Sound Beach – Wading River
- Bird Sanctuary
- Caumsett State Park – Lloyd Harbor
- West Neck Road – Animal
- RCA Conservation Area – Rocky Point
- Long Island Sound and Harbors
- Upland Farm – Lawrence Rd, Cold Spring Harbor
- Wetland Preservation Areas – Various
- Harbors and Bays – Various
- Sunken Meadow State Park

- Huntington Harbor
- Jayne's Hill – of West Hills Road, Huntington
- Any undeveloped space
- Wetlands/Salt marshes (3)
- Tidal Mill – Huntington
- Sand
- Sea
- Trees
- Jerome Ambro Memorial Wetlands Preserve – Huntington
- Views of Connecticut from James Street
- Waterside location
- Pines/Watershed area
- Old Field Area – Setauket
- Creeks and rivers
- Groundwater (2)
- Beaches (4)
- Open space/farmland
- Boating opportunities – Sound and bay
- Mill Neck Beaver Dam – Locust Valley
- Garvies Point Preserve – Glen Cove
- Kings Park Shoreline – Smithtown
- Beaver Dam – Locust Valley
- Oyster Bay
- Hempstead Harbor
- Oyster Farming – Oyster Bay
- Stony Brook Harbor
- West Meadow Creek (2)
- Conscience Bay
- Setauket Harbor

- Port Jefferson Complex and watershed
- Grandifolia Sandhills – Baiting Hollow
- Cold Spring Harbor estuary and watershed
- Roslyn Duck Pond
- Heckscher Park – Huntington
- Dosoris pond and wetland – Glen Cove
- Pine Barrens
- The Greenbelt
- Whitney Estate – Manhasset
- Shelter Rock – Manhasset
- Manhasset Bay – Port Washington
- Baxter Pond/Mill Pond – Port Washington
- Geologic formation in Port Washington sand pits
- Trails over looking Manhasset Bay
- Planting Fields Arboretum
- Sands Point Preserve
- Former Sand Banks
- Leeds Pond
- Beautiful harbors and beaches
- Terminal moraine of glacier – Port Jefferson
- Hilly
- Access to water recreation
- West Meadow Beach
- Golf Courses (State and County)
- Mill Pond
- Avalon park – Stony Brook
- Sherwood Jayne Forest
- Central Pines Barrens
- All nature preserves and waterfronts

- North shore bluffs
- Farms
- Undeveloped Lands
- Nissequoque River (3)
- Patriot Rock -Setauket
- Ashley Schitl Preserve
- Long Island Sound (3)
- There are bluffs, terminal moraine and kettle holes

Recreational Resources

- Golf courses – Many (2)
- Sports, fishing, playgrounds
- Beaches (2)
- Planned ice skating rink
- U-pick (strawberries, tomatoes, pumpkins) – Riverhead
- Coindre Hall Pier/Boat House
- Lloyd Harbor Boat House
- Asharoken Beach
- Sunken Meadow State Park – Kings Park
- North Shore Public Beaches
- Town and County Parks
- West Hills County Parks
- Crab Meadow Golf Course – Northport
- Caumsett Park
- Huntington beaches
- Huntington parks
- Varied restaurants
- Bicycle and running paths and lanes
- Programs for children/youths – Theater, music etc
- Athletic programs

- Hoyt Farm Park – Smithtown
- Blydenburgh County Park – Smithtown (2)
- Water views – Shoreline
- Boating – Stony Brook, Mt. Sinai harbors
- Hiking/ bicycling
- Glen Cove Golf Course – Glen Cove
- Village Square – Glen Cove
- Jude Thaddeus/Brewers Marinas – Glen Cove
- Morgan Park
- Prybil beach – Glen Cove
- Bike clubs
- Non-motorized boating (canoeing, kayaking, etc.) opportunities
- Eisenhower Park
- Morgan Park – Glen Cove
- Harbor Links golf course
- Stillwell Mountain Bike Trail
- Planting fields
- North Hempstead golf course – Port Washington
- Mary Jane Davies Park – Manhasset
- Harbor Links – Port Washington
- Manhorhaven Pool – Port Washington
- Lions Field (for baseball and lacrosse) – Port Washington
- Jewish Community Center – Roslyn
- Main Street Park – Port Washington
- Port Washington Tennis academy
- Sailing
- Boating (3)
- Biking

- Swimming (2)
- Fishing/Clamming/Lobstering (5)
- Port Jefferson Harbor
- Port Jefferson Country Club
- Long Island Sound
- Hiking Trails
- Rails to Trails – Port Jefferson to Wading River
- Smithtown Beaches
- West Meadow Beach
- Smoke Run Farm 7 Old Field Farm -Horse back riding
- Harbors
- Former RCA property – Rocky Point
- Long Island Greenbelt Trail – Hiking
- Undeveloped nature preserves
- Discovery Pontoon – Stonybrook
- Splish Splash – Riverhead
- Country Fair – Medford
- Numerous ball fields
- North Fork roadways
- Avalon Park – Stony Brook
- Shopping areas of note in Cold Spring harbor, Manhasset, Stonybrook Center and Riverhead
- There are numerous areas with riding trails for horseback riding
- Museums and historic villages

Tourism Resources

- Farm stands – all over (2)
- Wineries – all over (4)

- Retail – Tanger Outlet (2)
- Vineyards (2)
- Festivals (20)
- Golf courses
- Huntington Village
- Huntington Light House
- Northport Village
- Sands Point Preserve – Stands Point
- Stony Brook Village Center – Stony Brook (3)
- Cold Spring Harbor Village
- Cultural resources (Heckscher Museum) – Huntington
- Heritage resources (Heckscher, Vanderbilt, LI museums)
- Performing Arts
- Restaurants (3)
- Museums (2)
- Beaches (3)
- Coast full of protected harbors for sailing
- Historic buildings and sites
- Main Street shops and historical sites
- Inter-Media Art Center – Huntington
- Cinema Arts Center – Huntington
- Agriculture – Suffolk County
- History/Historic Sites and Communities – Throughout
- Spy network – Setauket
- Churches –
- Maritime Industry
- Port Jefferson Village (4)
- Three Village Inn
- Tillis Center – Greenvale

- Planting Fields Program
- Shopping – Stony Brook Main St
- Scenic vistas
- Bed and breakfasts
- Splish-Splash water park – Riverhead
- Bald Hill
- Calverton Cemetery
- Movies
- Harrison House – Glen Cove
- Cradle of Aviation Museum – Mitchell Field
- The Water, the water, the water
- Antiques stores on North shore
- Bailey Arboretum – Locust Valley
- Old Westbury Gardens
- Briermere Farms – Riverhead
- Nassau County Museum of Art
- Quaint villages
- Eisenhower Park
- Fish hatchery
- Youngs Farm
- North Fork wineries
- Lower Main Street antiques – Port Washington
- Roslyn Museum – Greenvale
- Science Museum – Port Washington
- Merchant Marine Academy – Kings Point
- View from town dock – Port Washington
- Farmers market on Saturdays on Main Street – Port Washington
- Port Washington Public Library

- Long Island Carriage Museum -Stony Brook (4)
- Agriculture (2)
- Canoeing, Kayaking
- Tesla Science Museum
- Parks (2)
- Port Jefferson Harbor (2)
- Dickens Festival – Port Jefferson
- Theater Three – Port Jefferson
- Hotels

Transportation Resources

- Cars (too many)
- Horse farms – Northville/Centerville areas
- Boating – Peconic Bay, Jamesport, Aquebogue
- Express buses into NYC
- LIE
- Coindre Hall Trails
- LI State Parkway System (#)
- Suffolk County Bus Service
- Rte 25A Scenic & Historic Corridor (3)
- Greenbelt Trail – Cold Spring Harbor
- Existing bus system
- Robert Moses designed parkways – North State, South State
- Roadways
- Cross-sound Ferries
- State bike path – N-S near Woodbury
- Deep and aesthetic landscaping along the Northern State
- LIRR connecting to NYC subways (8)
- Orient Point Ferry (2)

- Boating/Docks
- Bus connections through HART
- None – must be improved
- Narrow back roadways
- Several small regional airports
- Equestrian trails
- Not enough mass transit
- Very poor N/S public transportation linkages
- Ferry Service – Port Jefferson to Bridgeport, Greenport to New London (11)
- Port Jefferson rail head (2)
- Route 347 (2)
- Long Island Museum-Stony Brook
- Manhattan Ferry when running
- The water
- Hiking trails
- Bikeways and trails (2)
- Access to waterfront
- Stillwell Mountain Bike Trail
- Northern State Parkway
- Future town wide trail
- A Main Street that has everything you need – Port Washington
- Storefront walkway (a work in progress) – Port Washington
- Hempstead Harbor and Manhasset Bay
- Trails on Manhasset Bay
- MTA bus to Mineola
- Rails to Trails
- North county roads
- Possible Development of bike paths

Other Resources

- Many cemeteries provide genealogical resources to people seeking their roots.
- Ward Melville Organization – Cultural & Education Center - Stony Brook
- Street Trees
- Active citizenry in Three Village
- Planned Setauket Village Center
- Three Village Community Trust
- Stony Brook Environmental Conservation
- Cold Spring Harbor
- Church with Tiffany windows – Cold Spring Harbor
- Fishery at Cold Spring Harbor
- Different types of farms
- Harbor Road – Head of the Harbor
- Deepwells Farm – 25A, St. James
- Vanderbilt Museum – Centerport
- 19th Century African American AME Churches – Various
- Vibrant population of workers and political activists
- Low population – Suffolk County
- Protect Rte 25A ambiance from DOT and LIPA
- Universities and Colleges
- Scenic hamlets
- Historic landmark homes/building
- Historic recreations
- Agriculture—farmers, farm markets
- Active business improvement districts and chamber of commerce

- Many, many civic and environmental groups that CARE
- Old-timers – opportunities for oral histories
- Great food
- Strong sense of community and place
- Involved citizens
- Lots of natural beauty
- Financial support from community
- Great 501c3 non profit existing groups
- Diversified community – including new immigrants
- Universities, hospitals, research centers
- Congregational Church – Wading River
- Sound Road (many historic homes)
- Downtown Wading River
- Historical churches
- St. Charles, Mather and Stony Brook Hospital (3)
- Wineries – East End
- “Residents for a More Beautiful Port Washington” – Port Washington
- Environmental group responsible for plantings at station
- Port Washington chamber of Commerce
- Business Improvement District
- Roslyn Cemetery/Sands Burial and Monfort Cemetery
- Swimming at Sunken Meadow, Wildwood, and Orient State Parks

K.5.1.2 Potential Issues

The worksheet also asked respondents to indicate whether or not any of six major topics and their subtopics six listed were issues. If the topic was considered an issue they were asked to indicate whether it was a positive or negative issue. The number of positive responses that were received in each of categories are indicated below.

<i>Potential Issue</i>	<i>Is this An Issue?</i>	<i>IF YES...</i>		<i>Three (3) Most Important</i>
		<i>Positive?</i>	<i>Negative?</i>	
QUALITY OF LIFE				
Population Growth	37	5	28	5
North Shore Development	40	7	25	10
Community Individual Identity	39	26	10	5
Land Value Change	28	13	10	2
Public Safety Requirement	16	5	7	
ECONOMIC				
Tourism Growth	35	22	8	5
Cost-to-do-Business	23	4	16	1
Job Quality	19	11	8	1
Regional Image	30	22	7	1
TRANSPORTATION				
Traffic Change	39	2	33	5
Accident Potential	27	1	24	
Public Transportation Use	33	10	19	4
Parking Supply	27	1	22	
LAND USE				
Land Use Conflict	33	5	25	2
Public Access to Water	31	15	14	2
Open Space Access	31	14	16	1
HISTORIC/CULTURAL				
Historic Resources Use	38	25	7	6
Cultural Resources Use	34	29	4	7
Regional Awareness	29	22	2	6
ENVIRONMENT				
Natural Area Access	30	18	9	2

<i>Potential Issue</i>	<i>Is this An Issue?</i>	<i>IF YES...</i>		<i>Three (3) Most Important</i>
		<i>Positive?</i>	<i>Negative?</i>	
Ground Water Impact	34	7	23	1
Public Area and Land Maintenance	30	13	15	4
Long Island Sound Water Quality	38	10	22	2
Interpretive Opportunity	20	13	5	

The following comments were written in by respondents as other issues:

- Urban vs. rural aesthetics
- Impact of infrastructure
- Diverse community
- Live in shadow of NYC – resources are undervalued and under-marketed
- Recycling brownfields and preservation of greenspaces
- Lack of public transportation
- Community service
- Government
- “Promote” is a frightening term – We need preservation – if Suffolk county open space is preserved, if farmland is preserved, Suffolk County will promote itself
- Long Island Sound Visual Scenic Quality
- Costly to live
- Taxes too high

K.5.2 Additional Workshops

Because of a light turnout recorded during the Summer 2003 workshops, the LINSHA Planning Commission directed that additional workshops be held to gather additional input. These sessions were held at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m.

December 15 and 16, 2003. The December 15 sessions were held at Glen Cove City Hall; on December 16, the 4 p.m. session was held at the Port Jefferson Village Hall and the 7 p.m. session at the Port Jefferson Middle School.

The workshops were Public Issue Solution Identification Sessions and employed a PowerPoint presentation introducing the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area, Management Plan and process. It included a review of the intrinsic resources inventoried to date and concluded with a public feedback session during which participants were invited to fill in a worksheet helping to identify potential solutions to issues that have been identified through the process so far.

The participants in the workshops were also invited to fill in an issue form inviting identification of issues that have not yet arisen through the process so far. This sheet also invited participants to identify areas in which development should be focused, where it should not be focused and what areas should be priorities for preservation and to identify programs and enhancements for Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. The results of the meetings follow.

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Public Issue Solution Identification



QUALITY OF LIFE

1. We are becoming over-populated and too many new houses are being built

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (0) Allow only new high rise apartment buildings and condominiums
- (13) Establish new land use regulations allowing higher densities in some areas
- (20) Develop a regional approach to population growth so that new residential growth is directed to areas in which it can be accommodated
- (4) Other:
 - 1. Restore/reuse older houses in established Communities
 - 2. This regional assessment should include a carrying capacity analysis to define limits within LINSHA
 - 3. Master Plans and zoning to foster “smart growth”
 - 4. Require all commercial buildings to be of two stories with good quality apartments of one, two or three rooms

2. We need to foster a better understanding of our heritage

Potential Solutions:

- (1) Do Nothing
- (10) Improve existing history museums and develop new ones in central locations
- (14) Develop programs and activities relating the region’s heritage for children and families
- (14) Establish a regional entity to oversee and manage development of heritage related facilities and programs for all residents and visitors
- (2) Other:
 - 1. Do what Raynham Hall Museum does
 - 2. Tourism

3. Commercial development is destroying the character of our communities

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (11) Enforce & implement design guidelines to make new developments attractive
- (17) Implement land use regulations that encourage denser and less linear commercial node development
- (17) Provide incentives for new businesses to “recycle” existing buildings instead of building new
- (4) Other:
 - 1. Use brownfield/greyfields; encourage preservation through grants
 - 2. Revive downtowns; build “up” not “out”
 - 3. Plan land use
 - 4. Adaptive reuse of existing two-stories commercially zoned buildings to create one, two and three room, good quality apartments on the second floors. Enforce design guidelines to make buildings attractive according to the traditional ambience of each area

ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION

4. Tourists should be encouraged to visit since they create economic revitalization opportunities

Potential Solutions:

- (1) Do Nothing
- (16) Develop new ways to get tourists in – and out – including increased reliance on water-borne transportation
- (13) Develop brochures and other materials to help tourists get around
- (13) Encourage the North Shore Heritage Area entity to plan, accommodate and encourage sustainable growth through tourism
- (3) Other:
 - 1. Develop better – conditions at destination locations
 - 2. Build hotels
 - 3. Develop use of the Long Island Rail Road excursion trains and buses for organized theme study tours, to be on specified dates with reservations in advance (see National Trust list of Study tours)

5. It costs too much to do business here – we can't attract new businesses

Potential Solutions:

- (1) Do Nothing
- (6) We should focus on expanding existing businesses and industries
- (16) We need a regional coordinated strategy for new business development that includes types of businesses to be targeted
- (14) We should focus on developing businesses based on existing resources, like enjoyment of historic, natural and cultural resources
- (2) Other:
 - 1. Teach entrepreneurship
 - 2. Develop concentration of businesses near train stations

6. We need more jobs

Potential Solutions:

- (1) Do Nothing
- (1) We need to focus on bringing back manufacturing jobs
- (19) We need a regional coordinated strategy for attracting new jobs
- (9) We should expand our leisure industries, including recreation and tourism
- (4) Other:
 - 1. Coordinate rather than expand recreation/tourism
 - 2. High tech industries and tie ins to universities
 - 3. Offer tax breaks and create industrial zones for development
 - 4. Encourage farming and vineyards

TRANSPORTATION

7. There is too much traffic on the roads

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (2) Expand existing roads and build new roads
- (11) Add appropriate turning lanes and better signals and signs
- (9) Add service roads and link parking lots to decrease the number of cars on the road in commercial areas
- (9) Other:

1. Increase public transportation (5)
2. Remove unneeded stop signs
3. Traffic calming strategies
4. Reliable E/W light rail or trolley connections along LIE, 25 or 25A
5. Water taxis and the like should be explored
6. Increase size of parking lot at train station and allow people without stickers to park there
7. Improve signage
8. Build light rail system to connect South Shore to North Shore
9. Build bicycle paths to connect all historical areas but not parallel to main roads. Arrange for secure bicycle racks at all train stations. Keep bicycles away from main roads. Routes for bicycle paths may have to be acquired by condemnation where necessary to connect areas.

8. Alternatives to private automobile use need to be developed

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (12) Expand public transportation choices
- (18) Expand inter-modal choices: train/bus, ferry/bus/train, etc.
- (15) Support a regional approach to alternative transportation development such as the Long Island Transportation Plan
- (6) Other:
 1. Redevelop communities to create pedestrian friendly
 2. Coordinate transportation to and from airport
 3. Improve existing service
 4. Congestion pricing on parkways
 5. Light rail
 6. Build bicycle paths between historic areas. Keep bicycles away from main roads and/or dangerous roads

LAND USE

9. New developments are creating land use conflicts and ruining our communities' characters

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (14) Exercise greater control through tighter enforcement of existing land use regulations, implementation of better regulations and more stringent site plan review

- (18) Towns and incorporated villages should adopt, if they haven't already, and enforce landmark ordinances as a way of protecting our historic structures and community character
- (20) Develop incentives for rehabilitation and adaptive reuse instead of razing and building new
- (2) Other:
 - 1. Combine all of above with a regional analysis which identifies constraints to growth and deterioration of our resources and a density bonus program which rewards working to enhance LINSHA goals
 - 2. Better use of greyfields and brownfields

10. Access publicly owned open space is limited

Potential Solutions:

- (1) Do Nothing
- (10) Access is available if you know about it, we need better maps and guides
- (9) We need better linkages between open space areas
- (10) Governments should cooperate to provide linkages and access
- (4) Other:
 - 1. Acquire more open space
 - 2. Better signage
 - 3. Allow nonresidents to use all parks
 - 4. Governments should cooperate to provide linkage and access to historic sites and areas by bicycle

11. Access to the water is limited and is visually unappealing

Potential Solutions:

- (1) Do Nothing
- (11) Establish standards for beach "portals" including visual access issues like screening
- (14) Expand intergovernmental cooperation on beach access and maintenance
- (9) Beaches should be available to everyone
- (2) Other:
 - 1. Local waterfront revitalization planning
 - 2. There is an important vista on Route 25-A from a high spot between Kings Park and Fort Salonga which gives a fine view of the Long Island Sound looking west (when there is no yellow smog). It would be appropriate to

- build a turnout off the westbound side of Route 25-A on this high spot, to permit cars to stop here to enjoy the view.
3. Visual access is available along Route 25-A from many areas including Manhasset, Roslyn, Cold Spring Harbor, Centerport, Northport, Fort Salonga, Port Jefferson and Route 25 on the North Fork.

HISTORIC, CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

12. We are losing historic resources at an alarming rate

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (17) Places that don't have landmark ordinances need to enact and implement them; places that do have them need to better enforce them
- (16) We need better understanding and appreciation about the importance of our historic, cultural and natural resources
- (14) We need to implement a regional plan for resource preservation, access and awareness
- (5) Other:
 1. Economic Value
 2. Coordinate with public school to educate students about local resources
 3. Encourage adaptive reuse of historic buildings
 4. Needs a better way of explaining to people why and how landmark ordinances are a benefit to the individual homeowner. This is very important. Maybe posters in multiple public places would be effective, or meeting with popular speakers.

13. The quality of our natural environment is threatened by development

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (18) Creative land use regulations that preserve open space and sensitive areas need to be developed and implemented
- (13) Ways to allow the purchase and transfer development rights need to be implemented throughout the region
- (17) We need a strategic open space identification and acquisition plan for the entire region to guide public acquisition of sensitive and valued spaces

- (1) Other:
 - 1. We need public acquisition of sensitive and valued open spaces such as the Gyrodyne property in St. James, which is part of the Stony Brook Harbor watershed area, and would prevent the running together of local communities

14. Preservation strategies need to be understood and implemented

Potential Solutions:

- (0) Do Nothing
- (12) Forge linkages between local historic preservation groups
- (16) Create wider understanding about the potential of incentives like historic tax credits and the new Heritage Area to provide incentives for preservation
- (14) Implement a regional economic revitalization initiative based on heritage tourism to build support and interest in preservation
- (1) Other:
 - 1. Forge linkages between land preservation groups

OTHER ISSUES

15. Other Issues – Please List Other Issues and Potential Solutions Below

1. People enjoy the north shore and are willing to pay high property taxes and rights to beaches and other shorefront areas. “Access “ is going to be a hot-button issue -“Visual access” may end up being more palatable to residents than actual, physical access
2. Airports – preserve Calverton (Riverhead) as an airport; allow commercial airline service there or at Gabreski Airport (Westhampton Beach)
3. Rail service – 2nd track on LIRR; shuttle service on north park
4. Note existence of little known cemeteries such as the one on Rt. 106 off Muttontown Road
5. Removal of street trees – Countywide tree ordinances

6. Cell phone towers – Countywide plan to control design and location (not fake trees)
7. Need to promote idea of LINSHA – PR program to promote concept
8. What incentive does this new Heritage area offer for giving land or development rights for conservation or for landmark ordinance designation?
9. Surface water runoff and ground water are polluting our harbors, rivers and the Long Island Sound. Sewage treatment plants need to be updated and individual cesspools inspected periodically, and building in the watershed areas should be limited.

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area Input Form

1. Some places are better suited for development than others. Where should development in the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area be focused? Where should it be avoided?

Focus Development

- Commercial in town hamlet centers
- Rentals in town centers over along main streets
- Stores but maintaining the character of the town
- Treatment plants, trunklines and sewage treatment: permit no discharge of treated sewage into Long Island Sound and its tributaries, cooperate with other out-of-state and in-state areas in this regard
- Already done see NYSDOS LIS CMP (Long Island Shoreline Coastal Management Plan)
- In existing hamlets – revive downtown in general
- Currently developed area, especially strip malls that are identified by community as “village” center
- Provide incentives for towns and villages to adopt measures/codes – money sources etc.

- Focus development away from LINSHA. Development means more people, more cars, more overloading of already overcapacity roads.

Avoid Development

- Historic areas
- Avoid development of green areas adjacent to downtown areas
- Over the Pine Barrens and other environmentally sensitive areas
- North Park (Southold Town), eastern Riverhead Town
- Gateway to the wine country
- Sound Ave (Riverhead) Historic Corridor
- On greenfields – preserve for parks, active or passive, via TDRs etc
- Maybe even discourage redevelopment in certain areas or undevelop some areas
- Avoid development adjacent to farmland and along highways and historical roads to preserve the rural ambiance and to prevent the running together of the historic hamlets and communities. Also avoid development along the undeveloped sections of the Long Island (Vanderbilt) Motor Parkway in Huntington, Smithtown, Islandia and Islip.

2. What are specific programs and enhancements that you feel are key to developing a Long Island North Shore Heritage Area “Experience?”

Programs

- Expanded land (increase historic structures) acquisition funds
- Maps, guides to attractions –prepackage guides to 1-day, 2-day, 3-day tours
- The area experience should include a listing of all incorporated villages
- Immediately implementable high profile actions such as matching grants for promotion of tourism
- Tourism to consist exclusively of packaged, periodic scheduled theme tours, some using train, bus and hotels and some on small cruise ships. Individual cars are not encouraged and tourists are urged not to drive, but to take the theme tours. The following is a list of some possible theme tours that might be popular:

Golf courses

Old Bethpage Village Restoration

Grist Mills: Saddle Rock, Roslyn, Blydenberg Park, Stony Brook, Caleb Smith State Park site of Willow Pond Mill and Head of the River Mill (an adaptive re-use)

North Fork Art Colony: Prellwitz, Bell, Wiles, etc

Architectural History of Colonial and Federal Periods: Led by architectural historian

Slavery: House with chains in cellar, virtually intact slave quarters (both private homes), Mills Pond House home of Tamar, born a slave

Lighthouses: A cruise ship tour from Kings Point to Fishers Island

Gold Coast Mansions

Vineyards: Theme tour to Glen Cove, St James and North Fork

Famous Garden Tour

New York City Defense Fortifications: By cruise ship to Plum Island, Great Gull Island and Fishers Island.

Geological theme tour of the two terminal moraines, including the Nissequogue Water Gap

Parkway Theme Tour: Northern State, Sunken Meadow, William Floyd and Long Island (Vanderbilt) Motor Parkway

Blossom Time Tour: Includes flowering black locust, Mountain Laurel and Dogwood (the late spring only)

George Washington on the North Shore: 1756 at Greenport, riverhead and Smithtown. 1790 at Coram, Setauket, 25-A, Smithtown, Huntington and Roslyn

Early Radio Days: Tour to Tesla Building in Shoreham designed by Stanford White, the RCA property in Rocky Point and the receiving station in Riverhead

Quaker Tour: Meeting Houses in Manhasset, Westbury, Matinecock, Jericho, Friends Academy, Obadiah Smith House in San Remo and Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island.

Museum Tour: To the Long Island Museum of American Art, History and Carriages at Stonybrook and Nassau County Art Museum in Roslyn Harbor

Enhancements

- Uniform signs, logo etc.

- Link attractions with trails, linking to other types of transportation i.e. water taxis, ferries

3. Some places should be priorities for preservation and protection, including specific sites and general areas. In your opinion, what sites and areas need special attention?

Specific Sites

- Returning West Meadow Beach to parkland as a nature preserve – cottages to be removed after January 15, 2005
- Forest fragments on Stony Brook University campus and in Stony Brook endangered by neighboring development – plus other small parcels that are valuable habitats
- Last farmland –Detmer in Setauket (keep your fingers crossed)
- Whitman House in Caleb Smith State Preserve and Park, where Colonel Washington stopped and dined in 1756.
- Route 25-A between Smithtown and the Brookhaven town line, described in the US Chamber of Commerce book on historic and scenic highways in 1966. Here is a virtually unchanged section of the road traveled by President George Washington in 1790.
- President Washington’s 1790 stop in Roslyn

General Areas

- Water access – Nassau County should follow Suffolk’s lead in reviewing before on auction block because of back taxes
- Any site associated with George Washington

4. Are there other issues related to the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area that you would like to bring to our attention?

- Milestones along Main Road in Southold, most still remain in place
- Lighthouses and Fog Horns: These are an endangered species. They should be seen from a cruise ship in a theme tour
- Long Island (Vanderbilt) Motor Parkway: In Huntington, Smithtown, Islandia and Islip. The first all concrete, limited access, privately built, scientifically designed toll road exclusively for automobilesThe remains of three forts guarding the entrance to New York Harbor from the east: Located on Plum Island, Great Gull Island and Fishers Island.

K.5.3 Workshop participants

Attending the public workshops in Phase I included:

Phase I Public Input

Name	Residence	Meeting Date
Case, Georgette	Riverhead	July 23, 2003
Dahl, Laila	Calverton	July 23, 2003
Crosby, Victoria		August 6, 2003
Ferrante, Francine	Glen Cove	August 6, 2003
Finer, Albert		August 6, 2003
Finer, Rhoda		August 6, 2003
Guy, Jack		August 6, 2003
Williams, George	Port Washington	August 7, 2003
Bail, Stephanie		December 3, 2003
Barnes, Cynthia	Stony Brook	December 3, 2003
Carter, Ann		December 3, 2003
Cassidy, Suzanne	North Port	December 3, 2003
Clapp, Christopher	Setauket	December 3, 2003
Daum, Mary	Shoreham	December 3, 2003
Drielak, Joanne	Stony Brook	December 3, 2003
Garant, Jeanne	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
Griffith, Nancy	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
Griffith, Phil	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
Gulbransen, Tom	Old Field	December 3, 2003
Harrison, Louise	Oyster Bay	December 3, 2003
Hubbard, Lauren	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
Hydek, Bill	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
LaValle, Kevin		December 3, 2003
Neal, Franklin	East Setauket	December 3, 2003
Ransome, Barbara	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
Sisler, Patricia	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
Sisler, Robert	Port Jefferson	December 3, 2003
Bahnik, Lori	Oyster Bay	December 15, 2003
Bourne, Patti	Mineola	December 15, 2003
Brodsky, Wendy	Oyster Bay	December 15, 2003
Crafa, Rob	Oyster Bay	December 15, 2003
Davidson, Michael		December 15, 2003
Fumante, Ralph	Oyster Bay	December 15, 2003

Harrison, Louise	Oyster Bay	December 15, 2003
Hollander, Michael	Oyster Bay	December 15, 2003
Huenteo, Laurie	Mineola	December 15, 2003
Konatich, Rosemary	Great Neck	December 15, 2003
Kuehhas, Thomas	Oyster Bay	December 15, 2003
Machol, Myralee	Glen Cove	December 15, 2003
Malito, Maggie		December 15, 2003
McKinney, Charles	Mineola	December 15, 2003
Rappuhn, Henry	East Norwich	December 15, 2003
Wilson, Carolyn	Glen Cove	December 15, 2003
Barnes, Cynthia	Stony Brook	December 16, 2003
Berthold, Brad	Southold	December 16, 2003
Broven, John	Setauket	December 16, 2003
Costell, Ira		December 16, 2003
Davis, Cindy	East Setauket	December 16, 2003
deZafra, Robert	Setauket	December 16, 2003
Neyssen, Polly	East Setauket	December 16, 2003
Ryan, Richard	Oyster Bay	December 16, 2003
Schaub, W.J.	East Setauket	December 16, 2003
Smith, Jim	Newsday	December 16, 2003
Watson, Norma	Setauket	December 16, 2003
Watson, Walter	Setauket	December 16, 2003

Phase II attendees included:

Phase II Public Input

Name	Residence	Meeting Date
Blumenfeld, Myron	Port Washignton	March 8, 2004
Brickman, Linda	New Hempstead	March 8, 2004
Brodsky, Wendy		March 8, 2004
Konatich, Rosemary	Great Neck	March 8, 2004
Martinez-Malito, Maggie	Roslyn Harbor	March 8, 2004
Shores, Craig	Roslyn	March 8, 2004
Solomon, Nancy	Port Washignton	March 8, 2004
Wilson-Pines, Jennifer	Port Washignton	March 8, 2004
Barnes, Hap	Setauket	March 9, 2004
Drielak, Joanne	Stony Brook	March 9, 2004
Harris, Brad	Smithtown	March 9, 2004

Harrison, Louise	Oyster Bay	March 9, 2004
Hart, Carol	Smithtown	March 9, 2004
Kaufman, Mike	St. James	March 9, 2004
Martin, Richard C.	W. Sayville	March 9, 2004
Shepherd, Elizabeth	St. James	March 9, 2004
Adler Jr., Herbert		March 10, 2004
Domino, Michael J.	Southhold	March 10, 2004
Fisher, Donald	Southhold	March 10, 2004
Horton, Gail	Green Port	March 10, 2004
McNaught, William	Orient	March 10, 2004
Scopaz, Valerie	Southhold	March 10, 2004
Sepenosk, John	Southhold	March 10, 2004
Smith, Donald	Green Port	March 10, 2004
White, Lillian	Green Port	March 10, 2004
White, Robert E.	Green Port	March 10, 2004
Woodhouse, Jeri	Orient	March 10, 2004
Brusca, R.	Oyster Bay	March 11, 2004
Harrison, Louise	Oyster Bay	March 11, 2004
Heckler, Phil	Hicksville	March 11, 2004
Kessler, Jerry	Muttontown	March 11, 2004
Lamb, Barry E.	Bayville	March 11, 2004
Meng, Matthew	East Norwich	March 11, 2004
Velsor, Katie	Bayville	March 11, 2004
Blass, Barbara		March 15, 2004
Chytalo, Karen	East Setauket	March 15, 2004
Heatley, Jesse	Mattituck	March 15, 2004
Kucera, Miles		March 15, 2004
Schroeder, Gwynn	Mattituck	March 15, 2004
Wines, Richard	Jamesport	March 15, 2004
Zimmer, Kimberly	Stony Brook	March 15, 2004
Bolton, Charla		April 27, 2004
Coraor, John	Huntington	April 27, 2004
Costell, Ira		April 27, 2004
Gill, Ann		April 27, 2004
Harrison, Louise	Oyster Bay	April 27, 2004
Hogan, Mara	Riverhead	April 27, 2004
Levinthal, Beth	Huntington	April 27, 2004
Lucca, Carole		April 27, 2004

Phase III participants included:

Phase III Public Input

Name	Residence	Meeting Date
Anker, Sarah	Mt. Sinai	May 27, 2004
Barnes, Cynthia	Setauket	May 27, 2004
Chytalo, Karen	East Setauket	May 27, 2004
Fiore-Rosenfeld, Steve	Port Jefferson	May 27, 2004
Harrison, Louise		May 27, 2004
Hollander, Michael		May 27, 2004
Mallamo, J. Lance	St. James	May 27, 2004
Marino, Phil	Lynbrook	May 27, 2004
O' Sullivan, Kathy		May 27, 2004
Winzelberg, David	NY Times	May 25, 2004

Participants in the special session for planners and policymakers were:

Planners and Policymakers Session

Name	Affiliation	Meeting Date
Bahnik, Lori	LINSHA	June 14, 2004
Balaban, Amy	Town of Brookhaven DEP	June 14, 2004
Binder, Jack	Lake Success - Historian	June 14, 2004
Bourne, Patti	Nassau Co. Planning	June 14, 2004
Breyer, Lucy	OPRHP	June 14, 2004
Brickman, Linda	Town of N. Hempstead	June 14, 2004
Brodsky, Wendy	Long Island State Parks	June 14, 2004
Broege, Wally	Suffolk Co. Historical Society	June 14, 2004
Cappadona, Dorothy	Village of Lloyd Harbor	June 14, 2004
Costell, Ira	LINSHA	June 14, 2004
Fumante, Ralph	OSPAC	June 14, 2004
Hamilton, Claire	Nassau Co. Parks & Museums	June 14, 2004
Harrison, Louise	LINSHA	June 14, 2004
Hartnell, James	Suffolk Co. Economic Development	June 14, 2004
Isles, Thomas	Suffolk Co. Planning Dept	June 14, 2004
Laurine, John	Village of Bayville - Trustee	June 14, 2004
Machol, Myralee	Glen Cove	June 14, 2004
Mahon, Joan	Oyster Bay Main Street Assoc.	June 14, 2004

Mallamo, J Lance	LINSHA	June 14, 2004
Mills, Herb	Nassau Co. Parks & Museums	June 14, 2004
Murcott, Richard	Village of Muttontown	June 14, 2004
Norbeck, John	NYS Parks	June 14, 2004
Wexler, Larry	NYS DOT	June 14, 2004
Williams, George L	Port Washington	June 14, 2004
Zoller, Tom	Village of Cove Neck	June 14, 2004

L.0 Revitalization Program Descriptions



These are widely available local and state funding sources and economic revitalization programs that are available within the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area. Not all programs may be available throughout the area. The Management Plan main document contains a matrix including these and other funding, capacity building and partnering opportunities to implement the Plan.

L.1 Special Districts and Zones

New York State Empire Zones

The New York State Empire Zone Designation Board approves Empire Zones. They are one- or two-square mile tracts. Qualified Empire Zone Enterprises (QEZE) that locate or expand in Empire Zones (formerly Economic revitalization Zones) are eligible for a number of incentives for increasing employment within Zones. QEZE can operate on an almost completely tax free basis for 10 years and continue to save on taxes on a declining basis for four years after that.

The incentives are:

- Sales Tax Exemptions. 10-year exemption from State sales tax on purchases of goods and services (including utility services and owned vehicles) used predominantly in the zone
- Real Property Taxes. A refundable credit against business tax equal to a percentage of real property taxes paid based upon increased employment in the zone
- Tax Reduction Credit. A credit against taxes equal to a percentage of taxes attributable to the zone enterprise.
- Wage Tax Credit (WTC). Available for up to five consecutive years for companies hiring full-time employees in newly created jobs. For employees in special targeted groups, this credit equals \$3,000 per year. The standard credit is \$1,500 per year.

- Investment Tax and Employment Incentives Credit (ITC-EIC). Businesses that create new jobs and make new investments in production, property and equipment may qualify for tax credits of up to 19% of the company's eligible investment.
- New Business Refund. Businesses new to the state are entitled to a 50% cash refund of unused EZ-WTC and ITC amounts. Other businesses may carry forward unused credits indefinitely.
- Utilities: Special reduced electric and gas rates may be available through investor-owned utilities in New York State. Businesses that locate or expand their operations in an EZ may receive significantly reduced rates.
- Zone Capital Credit. 25% tax credit against personal or corporate income taxes for contributing or purchasing shares in a zone capital corporation; or for a direct equity investment in a certified zone business; or for contributions to approved community development projects within an EZ.

Business Improvement District (BID)

Also known as Special Assessment Districts (SAD) this is a self-taxing mechanism to raise funds for identified activities. These are generally formed in Central Business Districts to undertake the tasks associated with downtown revitalization. A district must be formed on the basis of a plan, and district designation must be approved by at least 51 percent of the owners of property within the boundary of the proposed district. The local municipality's governing board must approve the district after the property owners have approved formation of the district and the district must be registered with New York State.

In forming the district, property owners agree to an additional levy on their taxes. The levy is collected by the local taxing authority and distributed back to the district. Appropriate activities of a district include:

Streetscape and sidewalk enhancement and beautification

Maintenance

Special events

Promotions

Façade improvement programs

Cleaning

Security

Revolving loan programs for entrepreneurs

Tax Increment Finance District

Tax increment financing has not been widely used in New York as it has been in other states. It is usually used as a mechanism for raising funds to finance public improvements in an area in which the tax base is being made to grow through private development. The difference between the existing tax collections prior to redevelopment and the increased revenues resulting from the redevelopment are used to repay the bonds for the capital improvement. TIFs are used as incentives to attract private developers as part of a revitalization strategy and have been used to finance affordable housing, neighborhood revitalization and redevelopment of obsolete industrial areas.

Steps involved in establishing a TIF are:

Designation of a redevelopment district based on economic distress

Determination of necessity

Redevelopment plan in place

Bonds issued

Under state law, among issues the redevelopment plan must address are land use, open space, neighborhood impact and economic feasibility. Establishment of economic feasibility is crucial and must address the specific capital improvement to be financed through the TIF. Public participation is also a key element, and an adequate public participation process, including public hearings, is required and needed to build support for the redevelopment plan.

L.2 Loan Subsidies, Loan Guarantees, Tax Credits

Linked Deposit Program

New York State offers a loan subsidy program to provide below-market bank loan rates to companies so they can modernize facilities and operations, access new markets, develop new products and improve overall competitiveness. Corresponding “linked” state deposits subsidize these bank loans.

“Linked Loans” can help eligible businesses save two or three percentage points off prevailing loan rates. Maximum loan is \$500,000 for two years.

Eligible businesses are:

- Manufacturing businesses with 500 or fewer full-time employees in New York State.

- Service businesses with 100 or fewer full-time NYS-based employees. Service businesses must be independently owned and operated and not dominant in their field. Personal and professional service businesses are not eligible for this program.
- Businesses in an Empire Zone (EZ) with 100 or fewer full-time NYS-based employees.
- Businesses located in a highly distressed area that have 100 or fewer full-time NYS-based employees.
- Minority – and women-owned businesses.
- Defense industry manufacturers planning projects to diversify production to take advantage of non-military markets.
- Businesses with 100 or fewer full-time NYS-based employees undertaking a project to increase export activities.
- Retail businesses are ineligible unless they are certified in an Empire Zone.

Historic Preservation Tax Credits

Historic preservation tax credits help provide equity for renovation and rehabilitation of buildings either individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places or listed as contributing to a National Register Historic District. Individual owners involved in rehabilitation projects can apply this tax credit only against unearned income. By structuring the ownership as a partnership an owner who would otherwise be ineligible for the credits can take advantage of this program. The tax credits can be syndicated and sold to investors who can take advantage of them. Using this method, a credit equal to 20 percent of the eligible project basis can be sold, raising a direct equity boost to the project.

The formula applied for the investors is (for example): Eligible historic basis x 20% x % of ownership (typically .999) x \$0.90. If a not-for-profit is the general partner, at the end of the syndication period, the individual investors can donate their ownership interest back to the general partner. The investors would receive a deduction on their tax returns for the charitable donation and ownership of the entire project reverts back to the general partner. Investors generally do not want or expect income from their investments, as it is taxable and so would offset the savings realized through use of the credits.

L.3 Grants and Grant/Loan Combination Programs

Empire Opportunity Fund

Provides up to 25 percent of eligible project costs for projects over \$500,000. Residential projects and refinancing of existing debt are ineligible activities. Projects must be consistent with state or regional comprehensive plans that are in place. The highest priority is for funding projects that will result in the most long-term private sector job development or retention.

Benefits of the project should relate to other New York State economic revitalization programs including Empire Zones, Build Now New York, Rebuild Now New York, Quality Communities and others. In the 2002-2003 funding round, grants were distributed for:

- Downtown and rural commercial and retail development projects,
- Tourism development projects,
- Industrial parks, business parks and incubators.

NYS Small Cities

In New York, the Governor's Office for Small Cities administers federal Community Development Block Grant funds to non-entitlement communities through a competitive application process. Economic revitalization funding through this program may be used by municipalities for general economic revitalization activities that create and/or retain permanent, private sector job opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons, through the expansion and retention of business and industry in New York State.

Funds may be used to:

Provide financial assistance to a business for an identified CDBG eligible activity which will result in the creation or retention of permanent, private sector job opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons; or Construct publicly owned infrastructure to accommodate the creation, expansion or retention of a business resulting in the creation or retention of permanent, private sector jobs principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

USDA Rural Development

USDA Rural Development offers Business & Industry Guaranteed Loan program, Intermediary Relending loan program, Rural Business Enterprise Grants, Rural Business Opportunity grants for economic planning, Rural Economic revitalization Loans and Rural Economic revitalization Grants. The Rural Economic revitalization programs provide funding for loans and the establishment of revolving loan programs through rural services. Rural Development can fund infrastructure, housing and business development.

Technical assistance is available from USDA staff located in Ithaca who can assist in identification of funding sources, preparation of grant applications and implementation strategies.

US Army Corps of Engineers

Under its restoration initiative, the Army Corps will enter into a cost-sharing arrangement with local communities to study the feasibility of constructing and reconstructing river restoration projects. These projects are intended to restore aquatic habitats while providing protection from flooding.

The initial analysis is called the Reconnaissance Report. That is followed by a feasibility study for which the local sponsor must provide a 50 percent match that can be provided in in-kind products or services. The feasibility study results in a recommendation to Congress for alteration of the Corps project.

If a project is recommended, the local sponsor must provide a 25 percent match. Projects are capped at \$5 million.

US Economic revitalization Administration

Through the U.S. Economic revitalization Administration Comprehensive Economic revitalization Strategy, communities and regions can plan for economic growth and qualify for federal economic revitalization assistance. A CEDS is required for EDA funding for public works, economic adjustment and planning grants. A CEDS is also a prerequisite for designation as an Economic revitalization District and access to funding and incentives tied to that program.

NYSOPRHP and Department of State-Administered Sources

NYSOPRHP administers a number of programs that distribute funds from a number of state and federal sources including the Environmental Protection Fund, Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act, Federal Highway Administration and others.

Programs include:

Municipal Parks Matching Grants

Heritage Areas Matching Grants
Historic Preservation Matching Grants
Recreational Trails
NYS Barn Preservation Income Tax Credit
Park Development Grants

The State Department of State also handles a number of grant sources including Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act, Environmental Protection Fund Title 11, and Community Services Block Grant.

Grant announcements are made annually and are subject to funding. In most cases, grants are made to communities, counties or non-for-profit organizations, not directly to private enterprises.

OTHER NEW YORK STATE PROGRAMS

Small Business Technology Investment Fund (SBTIF)

The Small Business Technology Investment Fund (SBTIF) provides start-up high-tech companies throughout New York State with a source of venture capital to promote new job creation and economic growth. The Fund makes early stage equity investments in companies that have developed innovative technology products or services and that display significant competitive advantage. It also offers technical and managerial services to growing technology-based business ventures.

To be considered, companies must have well-protected intellectual property. Interested in all technologies, the Fund has invested in software, biotechnology, electronics, optics, telecommunications, and materials science, concentrating its efforts in areas of the State typically underserved by venture capitalists.

Investment Tax Credit (ITC)

Businesses that create new jobs and make new investments in production property and equipment may qualify for tax credits of up to 10% of their eligible investment. New businesses may elect to receive a refund of certain credits, and all unused credits can be carried forward for 15 years.

Research and Development Tax Credit

Investments in research and development facilities are eligible for a 9% corporate tax credit. Additional credits are available to encourage the creation and expansion of emerging technology businesses, including a three-year job creation credit of \$1,000 per employee and a capital credit for investments in emerging technologies.

Sales Tax Exemptions

New York State offers exemptions for purchases of production machinery and equipment, research and development property, and fuels/utilities used in manufacturing and R&D.

Real Property Tax Abatement

To encourage development, expansion, and improvement of commercial property, 10-year property tax abatement is available to offset increased assessments due to improvements to business and commercial property.

LONG ISLAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

A number of programs are available through the LIDC. In addition, the LIDC manages some local economic revitalization programs.

Suffolk County Revolving Loan Fund (Huntington, Babylon and Islip excluded)

Loans of \$25,000 to 150,000 for up to 10 years at a fixed rate

Create or retail one job for every \$35,000 borrowed

North Hempstead Economic revitalization Loan Program

Loans of up to \$30,000 for businesses currently located or planning to locate on a target stretch of Prospect Avenue

Loans of up to \$100,000 for businesses currently located or planning to locate in unincorporated areas of North Hempstead

NYS Job Development Authority

Administered by LIDC

Available to sole proprietorships, partnerships and corporations of 500 employees or fewer

Financing typically added to SBA 504 loan when project exceeds SBA limit up to 40 percent of project total

Create or retail one job per \$35,000 borrowed

LI Small Business Assistance Corporation

Women-owned businesses

Loans of \$2,000 to \$10,000 with terms of up to three years

Training and technical assistance

Loan Assistance for Small Business

Assistance locating lenders for SBA 504 financed projects

SBA 7(A) Loan Guaranty Program

Administered by LIDC

Loans of up to \$2 million guaranteed by SBA at negotiated interest rate and terms of seven to 25 years

Procurement

Technical assistance with government contracting

M.0 Federal Preservation Standards



Following is a brief synopsis of the US Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation. Broader descriptions of this and other topics related to federal standards are available in downloadable PDF format from:
<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/Standards/>.

M.1 Standards for Preservation

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
 7. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

N.0 North Shore Heritage Project



Following is a proposal by Dr. Sheldon Reaven of SUNY Stony Brook and Stony Brooks Waste Reduction and Management Institute to conduct a study called North Shore Heritage Project. This is an environmentally friendly approach incorporating preservation, management and enhancement of the historic, cultural and natural resources of the North Shore of Long Island.

NORTH SHORE ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE PROJECT

Preliminary Outline

proposed by

Sheldon J. Reaven
College of Engineering & Applied Sciences
and
Waste Reduction and Management Institute
State University of New York at Stony Brook

Purpose of Project

To study the pros and cons of a wide range of environmentally friendly options for preserving, managing, and enhancing the traditional, historical, and natural character of the Long Island North Shore Heritage Area in an integrated, sustainable manner. Some on-site demonstration projects also could be conducted.

Components of Project

I. Environmental Preservation and Management of Historic Structures and Historic Environments

- Evaluate the best techniques and technologies for preserving and conserving historical structures and their grounds (covers building materials, paintings and other coatings, roofing, energy conservation and weatherproofing, structural retrofitting, integrated pest management, and similar topics). Many advances in conservation materials science can be applied; e.g., as developed by the Getty Conservation Institute, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, or USB's Department of Materials Science and Engineering. Because of their emphasis on prevention, advance monitoring and sensing, and minimal use of materials, these techniques can save a lot of money and make structures last longer.

This component of the project would meet a need for the various residences and businesses along the route, and especially for venerable 'destination' sites, such as the Gold Coast mansions. All are strapped for financial and technical resources: for example, the National Park Service conservation/preservation budget for Sagamore Hill is very stringent.

- Evaluate emerging methods for preserving and maintaining healthy mini-ecologies along the corridor – wetlands, old stream courses, runoff control, etc. Coordinate with Long Island Sound Study (e.g.). Many environmentally-sensitive approaches have emerged in recent years.

II. Sustainable Environmental Management for the Corridor

- Identify pollution prevention measures for businesses, construction projects, and government agencies (specifically including DOT) that would most benefit the historical, natural, and tourist appeal of the corridor.
- Identify attractive, historically-consonant design options for commercial waste prevention and recycling, including those that improve appearance, and present businesses with a 'menu' of actions to consider.
- Identify any 'problem' environmental situations, such as contaminated land, requiring prompt attention, and suggest options that should be explored. Environmental solutions, such as "Living Machines" or other forms of phytoremediation (using plants for cleanup) could be identified for consideration.

III. Environmental Aesthetics and Artistry

- For example: I suggest that *artist drawing sites* be set up along the trail – small plots where artists may set up an easel to draw or paint, whether a full scene or a small plot of flowers. Professional and amateur artists at work would themselves lend a historical, nineteenth-century flavor to the Heritage Area/Trail. Visitors to museums could pick up a brochure/map showing these locations.
- Present design concepts and identify locations for flowers and other landscaping that would beautify their settings and simultaneously reduce erosion, runoff, and insect problems. Historical gardens, including reclamation gardens, hold promise in this regard.
- Identify opportunities for placement of small environmental and ecological 'sculptures' (often made of living or traditional materials). For example, a small park bench completely nestled within a bamboo pocket forest, as displayed at the Bridge Gardens in the Hamptons during the Nature Conservancy Garden Tours, might be most appealing. There is a perfect place for such a bench on the Ploch property in the Heritage Area in Stony Brook.
- Generally speaking, identify opportunities for visible elements that demonstrate the Trail's environmental commitment. The overall idea is to spice up the area with a number of small but distinctive elements.

IV. Environmental Tourism

- Inventory nature/environmental attractions of the Heritage Area, such as Nature Conservancy sites, the vessel Discovery, Marine Sciences Research Center Field Stations, botanical gardens, hiking trails, beaches, environmentally attractive uses of abandoned rights of way, golf courses, agricultural, and other open land....
- Identify small, environmentally sound improvements that would enhance these 'nature/environmental' sites: *e.g.*, beach cleanups; infrastructure and access improvements; historic sidewalk designs; uses of natural or recycled materials inspired by historical designs.
- Research the colorful environmental *history* of Heritage Area locales to tie in with corridor historical literature. Examples of topics: environmental aspects of Indian practices; shipbuilding; sand mining; logging; seafood; whaling; shipwrecks and their decay ecology; nature writing (*e.g.*, Whitman); horse-and-buggy roads; drainage, agriculture and animal husbandry; population and suburbanization....

V. Costs & Savings; Regulatory Compliance; Tourism Benefits

- In all of the above areas, explore compliance arrangements to simplify and expedite regulatory permitting.
- In all of the above areas, compare costs and keep an eye out for *affordability* and *savings*.
- Identify economic advantages from environmental tourism along the corridor. The Corridor should evince an environmental vitality that would be one element of the nationwide visibility the Long Island Heritage Area is poised to attract.

Result of Project

- The project would develop a menu of thought-out options for communities, civic groups, local governments, Heritage Trail associations, and the state-appointed Heritage Area Planning Commission to consider. This menu of options would be communicated to citizens in clear, attractive visual formats such as models, drawings, computer representations, and slides, as well as in a written report. The project's role would be that of a spark to collect, explore, and integrate ideas for the public to consider.
- The project also could undertake a limited number of demonstration projects. For example, these would provide technical assistance to existing historic conservation and preservation efforts or consist of on-site demonstrations initiated by the project itself.

Community Involvement in Project

- The project would stress the active involvement of community groups. They would act as advisors, sources of suggestions, and sources of help in conducting studies (say in environmental field monitoring or waste auditing). For instance, Garden Clubs would be asked to contribute to the floral/landscaping dimensions of the project. Involvement by many kinds of groups would be sought: local civic organizations and committees, Greenbelt Trail groups, nursery trade associations, museums, and so on. A general advisory board drawn from local communities and other interested parties would be formed.
- University students would work throughout the project in many ways. Their contributions could be made in the form of projects of the Gershwin Environmental Dorm, as field research in environmental courses, or as individual project personnel. Special emphasis would be given to instruction in North Shore history, over and above the environmental content of their work *per se*.
- The project would be a showcase of university-community relations that would demonstrate the university's tangible contributions to community betterment in a project that listens to and works with area citizens.
- The project could identify tie-ins to other environmental projects in the corridor, such as the waterfront projects in Glen Cove.
- There are many opportunities for business involvement: e.g., use of Environmental Solutions technology for restaurant grease wastes; or perhaps the University might maintain a small storefront or festive roadside booth in the summer. Renaissance Technologies, Collaborative Technologies, Computer Associates, Cold Spring Harbor Lab, the University itself, and businesses directly along the corridor – all would benefit from anything that makes our communities more attractive to employees. A nationally known Heritage Area would be a feather in the cap when it comes to attracting and retaining businesses. Environmentally-oriented financial support, 'adopt-a-sites,' and other business contributions could be explored.

Project Resources

- The project would marshal a variety of resources in environmental management and design, architecture, materials science, recycling and waste prevention, landscaping and gardening, coastal ecology, planning, and other fields. Stony Brook has nationally recognized resources in many of these areas, and can draw upon many other Long Island resources.