



SECTION ONE

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Project

This document formulates a comprehensive plan for the management of resources in the Sag Harbor Cove/Bay Complex. The main goals of this plan are described as follows:

- to address conflicts between surface water uses and mitigate harbor congestion;
- to protect the important natural resources of the harbor complex, especially shellfish populations, tidal wetlands, and wildlife communities;
- to preserve and, to the extent possible, enhance water quality conditions in the harbor complex; and
- to ensure that human recreational and commercial activities are allowed to continue in these waters, in a manner and at a level that does not result in significant adverse impacts to water quality or natural resources.

As detailed in Section 2, jurisdiction over the harbor complex is divided among a number of government entities and regulatory agencies. Various other parties have a vested interest in issues related to these waters. Consequently, although the Village of Sag Harbor can implement certain strategies to protect important resources in the harbor management study area, the Village cannot unilaterally effect a comprehensive harbor management plan for the entire harbor complex. In light of these considerations, the present document is intended to serve the following objectives, as follows:

- to advance a number of specific measures and programs that further the management goals outlined above; and
- to provide a concrete set of harbor management objectives for the use and preservation of the harbor management study area that satisfies the goals of the Village, and for the harbor complex that satisfies the goals of all parties involved.

1.2 Geographic Context

The Sag Harbor Cove/Bay Complex is located in the County of Suffolk on the South Fork of Long Island. This interconnected system of shallow embayments is connected to and receives tidal influence from the Peconic Estuary system.

The following water bodies within the Sag Harbor Cove/Bay Complex comprise the harbor management area for this study (see [Figure 1](#) and Section 4.1 for more extensive information on these water bodies):

- the southern portion of Outer Sag Harbor Cove, located between the North Haven/State Route 114 bridge and the Bay Point/Redwood Terrace narrows area;
- the eastern portion of Inner Sag Harbor Cove, located between the Big Narrows and the Little Narrows and mouth of Ligonee Brook;
- Upper Sag Harbor Cove, which is located in the western section of the Village, south of the Redwood peninsula;
- Otter Pond and John Street Pond, which are both located at the southeastern extreme of Upper Sag Harbor Cove and tidally-connected to this water body;
- Morris Cove, which comprises a southerly extension of Upper Sag Harbor Cove;
- the eastern portion of Ligonee Brook, which is located at the western extreme of the Village and extends southeast from the Little Narrows area of Upper Sag Harbor Cove;
- the southern portion of Sag Harbor Bay, which is a large embayment located between the North Haven peninsula and Barcelona Neck; and
- the western portion of Little Northwest Creek, as contained within the municipal boundary of the Village of Sag Harbor.

1.3 Identification of Study Area Boundary

The upland boundary of the Sag Harbor Cove/Bay Complex harbor management study area includes all properties fronting on surface water bodies located within the Incorporated Village of Sag Harbor. The upland boundary is shown in [Figure 2](#) and delineated as follows.

- Starting a point located at the mean high water mark at the mouth of Ligonee Brook, and proceeding in a southeasterly direction, following the boundary between the Incorporated Village of Sag Harbor and the Town of Southampton to its intersection with Brick Kiln Road. Then, proceeding east along Brick Kiln Road to its intersection with Jesse Halsey Lane. Thence proceeding northwest on Jesse Halsey Lane to the intersection with Havens Lane; then east along Havens Lane to the intersection with Columbia Street. The boundary then runs north along Columbia Street to the intersection with John Street. Thence following John Street in an easterly direction to the intersection with Main Street. At this point, the line proceeds across Main Street to follow the outer limits of the parcel which contains Otter Pond Park, and returning back to Main Street. The boundary then proceeds northeast along Main Street to the intersection with Glover Street, then northwest on Glover Street to Vitali Cilli Avenue.

At this point, the boundary follows Vitali Cilli Avenue which loops around to reconnect back to Glover Street; it then proceeds northwest along Glover Street to the intersection with Redwood Road. The boundary line then proceeds east and then south along Redwood Road to South Redwood Road; then northeast along South Redwood Road to Cove Road. At this point the boundary runs north along Cove Road to intersect with Redwood Road, and then west along Redwood Road to its terminus and intersection with Glover Street.

The boundary then proceeds northwest along Glover Street to the connection with West Water Street; then following West Water Street in an easterly direction to the intersection with Long Island Avenue. The boundary then proceeds northeast along Long Island Avenue to the intersection of Long Island Avenue, Main Street and Bay Street (State Route 114). At this point, the boundary proceeds east along Bay Street to the intersection with Hempstead Street.

The boundary then follows Hempstead Street east to Beach Road (also known as Shore Road) and then proceeds in a northeasterly direction along Beach Road to the point at which this roadway turns to the east. From this location, the boundary generally follows an easterly course, running along Terry Drive, then Sound Drive, then Ninevah Place and finally, Harding Terrace, and continuing east until intersecting with the property boundary for the New York State Conservation Area located on the western side of Little Northwest Creek. Thence proceeding to the south, then west, then southeast, then southwest, following this property boundary until it intersects with the municipal boundary of the Incorporated Village of Sag Harbor. Then proceeding to the northeast and then to the north, along the municipal boundary between the Incorporated Village of Sag Harbor and the Town of East Hampton (which extends through the center of Little Northwest Creek) to the shoreline.

- The waterside boundary for the Sag Harbor Cove/Bay Complex harbor management study area begins at the point of mean high water on the shoreline, where the boundaries for the Village of Sag Harbor and the Town of East Hampton converge, and then extends offshore in a northerly direction for a distance of 1,500 feet. The boundary then proceeds northwest, maintaining a constant 1,500 foot separation from the mean high water line on the shore until reaching the municipal boundary line between the Village of Sag Harbor and the Village of North Haven. At this point, the waterside boundary proceeds to the south-southwest, and then generally to the west, following a line of equal-distance between the shorelines of the two incorporated villages through Outer Sag Harbor Cove; then continuing along a line of equal-distance between the shoreline of the Village of Sag Harbor and the Town of Southampton, through the western portion of Outer Sag Harbor Cove, the Big Narrows, Inner Sag Harbor Cove, and Ligonee Brook until reaching the mean high water mark at the head of Ligonee Brook, and the point of beginning for the upland boundary.

The line of equal distance was chosen as the waterside boundary throughout the harbor complex because much of this area is too narrow to permit each outlying municipality to extend its surface water jurisdictional boundary a full 1,500 feet. In many places, the 1,500-foot jurisdictional boundaries overlap and/or extend upland.